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# World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+): Global Activity Module (GLAM)

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## Update Information

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This edition of the Global Activity Module (GLAM) Model Documentation 2019 reflects changes made to GLAM over the past year for the *International Energy Outlook 2019* (IEO2019). These changes include extending and improving the transfer system between GLAM and the World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+). Extensions and improvements include

- A small increase in the number of variables available to pass between WEPS+ and GLAM
- Improvement to the users' ability to retrieve GLAM results for analysis outside of the WEPS+ system

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## 1. Introduction

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The World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+) is a comprehensive energy projection and policy analysis tool EIA uses. WEPS+ projects energy supply, demand, and prices by country or region, given assumptions about the state of various economies, international energy markets, and energy policies. The Global Activity Module (GLAM) projects economic driver variables for the supply, demand, and conversion modules of WEPS+. GLAM's baseline economic projection contains the economic assumptions used in WEPS+ to help determine energy demand and supply. GLAM can also provide WEPS+ with alternative economic assumptions representing a range of uncertainty about economic growth. The resulting economic impacts of these assumptions become inputs for the remaining supply and demand modules of WEPS+.

This report documents the analytical approach of GLAM used to develop the *International Energy Outlook for 2019* (IEO2019). It serves as a reference document that describes GLAM as we used it for IEO2019 for model analysts, users, and the public. It also facilitates continuity in model development by providing documentation from which energy analysts can undertake model enhancement and modifications. This documentation report is divided into two separate components.

**Section 2** presents the structural models that make up the GLAM. These include

- Oxford Economics Global Economic Model (GEM)
- Oxford Economics Global Industrial Model (GIM)

**Section 3** focuses on GLAM's interface with WEPS+. This section identifies the model levers and simulation rules we used to operate the system. In this section, we view GLAM from the perspective of a programmer focusing on the ties that link the various models together to form GLAM and how GLAM communicates with WEPS+. The technical details on the transfer system between GLAM and WEPS+ are also included in this section.

### Model Archival Citation

This documentation refers to the WEPS+ Global Activity Model as archived for the *International Energy Outlook 2019* (IEO2019).

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## 2. Model System Overview

The economic activity assumptions driving WEPS+ are determined by this economic modeling system comprising two models:

- Oxford Economics Global Economic Model (GEM)
- Oxford Economics Global Industrial Model (GIM)

GEM is the same model that Oxford Economics used to produce its economic forecasts for the company's monthly assessment of the global economy. The GEM release we used for the IEO2019 is the March 2019 version. GIM provides the industrial output detail that WEPS+ requires. The GIM release we used for the IEO2019 is the Q1 2019 version. GEM and GIM are linked to provide a fully integrated approach to estimating economic activity at the country/regional and industrial levels.

GEM projects each national economy's growth path and the final demand mix. The global industrial model ensures that supply by industry is consistent with the final demands (consumption, investment, government spending, exports and imports) calculated in GEM. Together, GEM and GIM constitute the Global Activity Module (GLAM) of the World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+).

To execute its suite of models, GLAM uses energy prices and quantities as inputs. In the current version, GLAM extracts oil and natural gas prices and demands, natural gas supply, electricity prices, and coal demand from the output of the demand and supply modules of WEPS+. This data from WEPS+ is transformed into more aggregated data for GLAM. GEM and GIM execute in sequence to produce consistent estimates of macroeconomic and industrial activity. GLAM passes the economic driver variables for this output to the supply, demand and conversion modules of WEPS+, and the system reacts to the new economic activity assumptions.

### Oxford Economics Global Economic Model (GEM)

**Key inputs:** National population by age cohort, total factor productivity, tax rates and nominal expenditures, money supply, and energy prices and quantities

**Key outputs:** Final demands (consumption, investment, government purchases, exports, imports), inflation, foreign exchange and interest rates, incomes, employment, and balance of payments

#### Overview

The Oxford Economics Global Economic Model (GEM) is an international macroeconomic model that covers 80 countries and six additional regions with projections through 2050. Countries are modelled similarly, but larger economies have greater disaggregation and more financial sector detail. All of the countries have forecasts for gross domestic product (GDP), consumer prices, exchange rates, and the current account. Each of the countries and regions are fully linked through trade, prices, exchange rates, and interest rates.

The structure of each country and regional model in GEM is based on standard economic theory. In the long-run, population growth and productivity drive economic activity, but the business cycles have fluctuations in the short-run. These business cycles arise from a number of factors, including wages and

prices that do not adjust over short periods, non-competitive behavior by firms, and regulations, to name a few.

The long-run price level depends on monetary policy, which has no impact on economic activity over this time period. Monetary policy does, however, have a short-run impact on output, which also affects the price level.

Consumption in each country or region depends on income, wealth, interest rates, and inflation. Investment varies based on its risk-adjusted after-tax return, and exports are a function of world demand and the real exchange rate. Imports are determined by domestic demand and competitiveness.

### **Coverage of GEM**

GEM covers 80 countries in depth and provides high-level details in another six regional groupings, including OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries). Countries and areas covered in detail appear in Table 1. The model also includes global and multi-region variables such as oil and commodity prices, world GDP and industrial production, OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) average inflation, and others.

**Table 1: Global Economic Model (GEM) country and region coverage**

<b>Countries</b>				
Algeria	Estonia	Lithuania	Romania	Uruguay
Angola	Finland	Luxembourg	Russia	Venezuela
Argentina	France	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam
Australia	Germany	Malta	Singapore	Zambia
Austria	Ghana	Mauritius	Slovak Republic	Africa
Bahrain	Greece	Mexico	Slovenia	Eastern Europe
Belgium	Hong Kong	Morocco	South Africa	Eurozone
Brazil	Hungary	Namibia	South Korea	European Union
Bulgaria	India	Netherlands	Spain	Latin America
Canada	Indonesia	New Zealand	Sweden	OPEC
Chile	Iran	Nigeria	Switzerland	rest of the world
China	Iraq	Norway	Taiwan	rest of the OECD
Colombia	Ireland	Oman	Thailand	world
Croatia	Israel	Pakistan	Tunisia	
Cyprus	Italy	Peru	Turkey	
Czech Republic	Japan	Philippines	United Arab Emirates	
Denmark	Kenya	Poland	Uganda	
Ecuador	Kuwait	Portugal	United Kingdom	
Egypt	Latvia	Qatar	United States	

Each of these countries and regions is mapped into one of the 16 International Energy Outlook 2019 (IEO2019) regions in Table 2. Most of the countries listed in Table 1 map directly into one of the IEO2019 regions in Table 2; for example, Argentina falls in *other non-OECD Americas* and Germany is in *OECD*



*Europe*. The Oxford regions are broken up where appropriate (according to their shares of economic activity within the region) and assigned to the IEO2019 regions. For example, Syria is in Oxford's *rest of the world* region; it is separated from that region and assigned to the IEO2019's *Middle East* region.

**Table 2: Regional coverage of the World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+) model**

OECD Regions	Non-OECD Regions
United States	Russia
Canada	other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia
Mexico/Chile	China
OECD Europe	India
Japan	other non-OECD Asia
Australia/New Zealand	Middle East
South Korea	Africa
	Brazil
	other non-OECD Americas

We followed the same procedure for all of the countries that compose the remaining regional groups in GEM. The *rest of the world* and *rest of OECD* aggregations consist of all countries within those two groupings that are not already in the model.

### **Detailed model structure**

Model variables are divided into demand and supply, core and non-core. Coverage of core variables is standard across all country models; non-core coverage is determined by data availability and country-specific requirements.

Core demand variables include all the aggregate expenditure components—consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports—at constant and current prices, monetary policy variables, and financial variables. The demand non-core variables include disaggregated consumption and investment, as well as important indicator variables such as retail sales and car sales.

Core supply variables include variables that determine output, unemployment, and real wages. Prices are also disaggregated within core supply. Non-core supply variables include disaggregated employment and nominal earnings. Other variables related to government and personal and corporate sector flow accounts are based on relationships outside of demand and core supply.

The model variables are expressed either in units of the local currency that most of the country or region use or in rates or ratios that have no units. Lowercase letters denote natural logarithms in the equations below. The data sets we used to estimate the model parameters also vary by country.

### **Consumption**

The model equations for consumption take the form

$$\Delta c_t = a_1 \Delta y_t + a_2 \Delta u_t - a_3 [c_{t-1} - a_4 y_{t-1} - (1 - a_4) W_{t-1} + a_5 R_{t-1}],$$

where

- $c_t$  = natural logarithm of consumption during year  $t$
- $y_t$  = natural logarithm of real income during year  $t$
- $u_t$  = natural logarithm of unemployment rate during year  $t$
- $W_t$  = ratio of financial wealth to income during year  $t$
- $R_t$  = real interest rate during year  $t$
- $a_1, a_2,$  and  $a_3$  are coefficients estimated by ordinary least squares

### **Investment**

Three aspects of gross fixed investment are identified in the model: private business, private housing, and government (exogenous).

The equations for private business investment are based on standard theories of investment. Oxford assumed that the capital stock reaches its equilibrated level in the long run and fluctuates in the short run. These fluctuations occur because capital installation is costly and time-consuming, which means there is a difference between the benefit of an installed unit of capital and its cost. Firms invest when this benefit exceeds the cost, but they reduce or scrap capital in the reverse case. The equations take the following general form

$$\Delta i = a_1 q_t - a_2 (i_{t-1} - k_{t-1}) + a_3 \Delta y_t,$$

where

- $i_t$  = private sector business fixed investment during year  $t$  in local currency
- $k_t$  = value of capital stock during year  $t$  in local currency
- $y_t$  = real GDP during year  $t$  in local currency
- $q_t$  = relative rate of return on investment during year  $t$ , percentage
- $a_1, a_2,$  and  $a_3$  are coefficients estimated by ordinary least squares

This mechanism can also amplify changes in the economy because firms may reduce or increase investment in response to changes in the value of the relative rate of return on investment ( $q_t$ ). This variable is the ratio of the market value of a company's assets to the replacement cost of the company's assets.

The model estimates personal sector housing investment analogously to consumption, using real income, wealth, and interest rates, because they are part of a portfolio of spending decisions households make.

### **International trade**

Trade flows are disaggregated into fuel, non-fuel goods, and services. The non-fuel goods components reflect the majority of exports and imports for most countries, and the equations for these are outlined here. Non-fuel exports and imports are specified as

$$\Delta x_t = \Delta wt_t - a_1 cu_t - a_2 \Delta wcr_t - a_3 (x_{t-1} - wt_{t-1} - a_4 trx_t),$$

$$\Delta m_t = b_2 \Delta tfe_t + b_2 \Delta wcr_t - b_2 (m_{t-1} - tfe_{t-1} - b_4 wcr_{t-1} - b_5 cu_{t-1}),$$

where

- $x_t$  = exports of non-fuel goods during year  $t$
- $m_t$  = imports of non-fuel goods during year  $t$
- $wt_t$  = world trade during year  $t$
- $tfe_t$  = total final expenditures during year  $t$
- $wcr_t$  = labor costs in the country or region under consideration, relative to those in its trading partners, during year  $t$
- $cu_t$  = capacity utilization rate during year  $t$
- $trx_t$  = exogenous time trend during year  $t$
- $a_1, \dots, a_4$  and  $b_1, \dots, b_4$  are coefficients estimated by ordinary least squares

The sources for data in each of the variables above vary based on national data. The parameters in the equations above capture the effects of non-price factors on a country's world trade share, as well as the effects that a sustained increase in production specialization has on imports. In general, a sustained decline in relative labor costs—an improvement in competitiveness—leads to an improvement in the trade balance in the long run.

The equations for trade in services and total trade are analogous to those for non-fuel goods, and fuel trade is calculated as the residual—total trade less the sum of trade in services and non-fuel goods.

### **Links between economies**

Through the international trade and import/export equations listed above, GLAM links the individual countries and regions in a number of ways:

- Trade
- Labor and energy costs in a country relative to trading partners—competitiveness
- Interest and exchange rates
- Oil and other commodity prices
- Prices of manufactured goods

## Oxford Economics Global Industrial Model (GIM)

**Key inputs:** Final demand, prices and productivity measures from Oxford Economics model of the global economy

**Key outputs:** Real gross output for industrial and service sectors

### Overview

GIM has a top-down structure, and sector forecasts are driven by national trends and aggregate demand from three regional blocs: the Americas, Asia Pacific and Europe, and Middle East and Africa. Sector demands from the three blocks are allocated to individual industries using weights based on regional input-output relationships. These relationships—derived from national input-output tables—show the percentage of each industry’s output driven by consumer expenditure, investment, exports, government spending, and intermediate demand.

The model also takes into account the impacts of changes in competitiveness on an industry’s market share, both regionally and nationally. Industry classification follows the European standard classification structure—*Nomenclature Statistique des Activités Economiques dans la Communauté Européenne* revision 2 (NACE 2). This structure has eight major manufacturing sectors that are further broken down into subsectors:

- Basic metals
- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, casting
- Chemicals
- Coke, petroleum and nuclear fuel, chemicals and man-made fibers, basic chemicals, excluding agro-chemicals, agro-chemicals, paints and varnishes, pharmaceuticals, soaps and detergents, other chemicals, man-made fibers
- Aerospace
- Intermediate goods
- Rubber and plastics, glass, ceramics, bricks, cement, and plaster, wood and wood products, pulp and paper
- Engineering and metal goods
- Motors, generators and transformers, electric fittings, other electrical equipment, motors except for vehicles, other general purpose machinery, agricultural machinery, machine tools, other special purpose machinery, weapons and ammunition, domestic appliances
- Electronics and computers
- Computers and office equipment, electronic components, telecommunications equipment, consumer electronics, precision and optical instruments
- Motor vehicles

- Motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and parts
- Consumer goods
- Food, beverages and tobacco, textiles, garments, leather goods, printing and publishing, other manufacturing, furniture

Other production sectors outside manufacturing include agriculture, extraction, utilities, and construction. We do not include utilities in aggregates of the industrial sector, but instead group it with the service sector.

The service sector includes 10 subsectors:

- Retail and wholesale distribution
- Accommodation and catering
- Transport and storage
- Information and communications
- Financial services
- Business services
- Public administration services
- Education services
- Health care and social work
- Other services

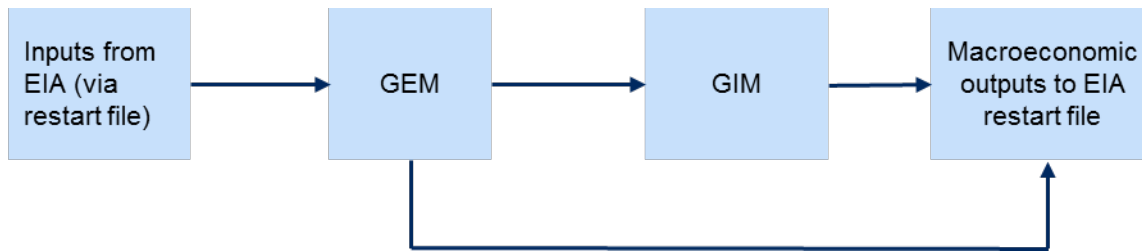
The industry model provides projections of other variables such as

- Value-added output and gross output across all industries and countries
- Producer prices across all industries for the United Kingdom , Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United States, and China
- Employment and real and nominal investment across all industries for the United Kingdom
- Car and truck registrations and number of vehicles on the road for more than 44 countries
- Steel production for 11 countries (Belgium, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
- Investment across all industries for all countries

### 3. The GLAM Interface with WEPS+

The Global Activity Module (GLAM) provides economic projections for the other models in the World Energy Projection system Plus (WEPS+) to use based on energy prices and quantities provided by other models in WEPS+. Because the time aggregation, country and region mapping, and variable definitions are different in GLAM than in other WEPS+ models, we use a transfer system to make them consistent.

**Figure 1. Schematic of Global Activity Module (GLAM) transfer system**



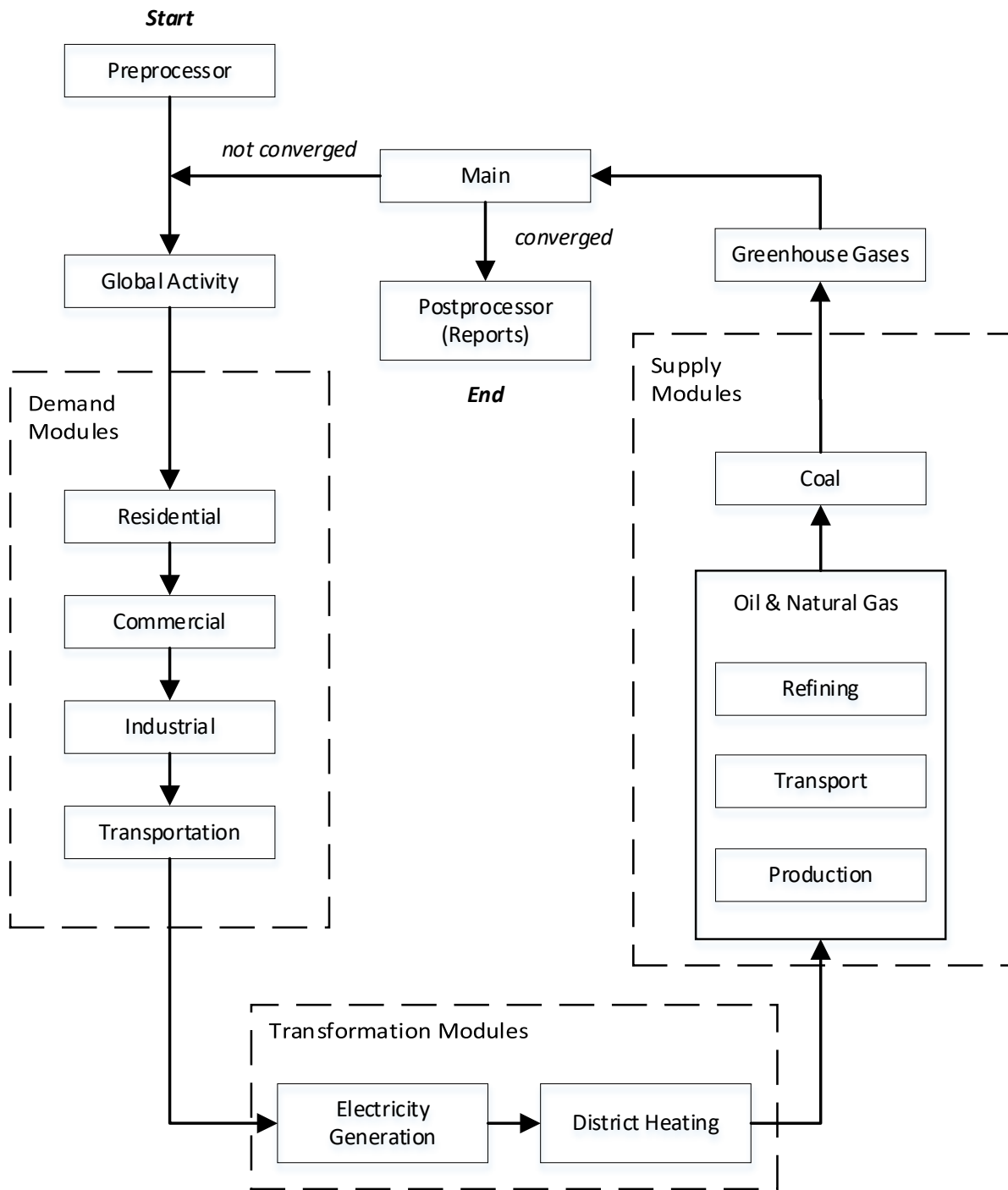
GLAM takes energy inputs from the WEPS+ common database and transfers them into GEM, aggregating and modifying as necessary. GEM solves and then passes relevant information to GIM, which then solves. Each model stores relevant outputs in the common database. In the final step, economic and population variables are passed from the GIM back to WEPS+ via the common database.

The first subsection below details the general relationship between GLAM and other models in WEPS+. The second subsection provides technical detail on the transfer system between GLAM and WEPS+.

#### Relationship to Other Models

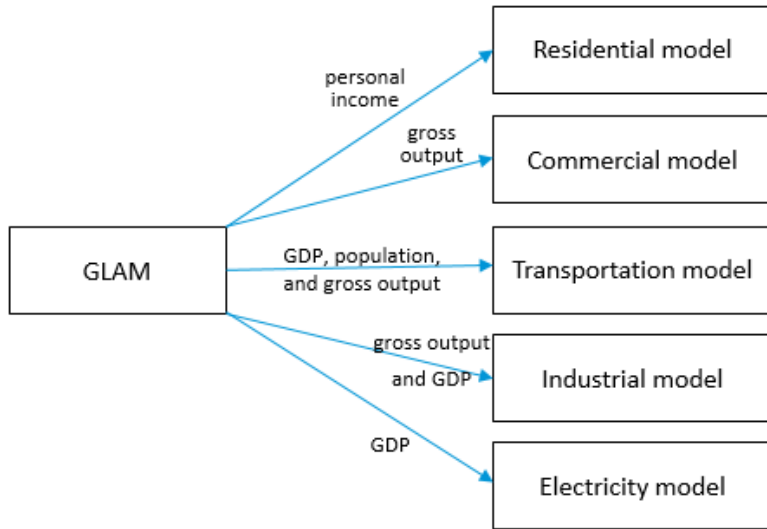
A summary description of the models, flows, and mechanics of WEPS+ used for the IEO2019 report is available in the WEPS+ *Overview* documentation. The model sequence for WEPS+ is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. World Energy Projection System Plus (WEPS+) model sequence



The basic output structure of GLAM to the different end-use demand models in WEPS+ is illustrated in Figure 3. GLAM also takes in energy prices and quantities from other WEPS+ modules.

**Figure 3. The Global Activity Module (GLAM) relationship to other WEPS+ models**



Note: gross domestic product (GDP)

GLAM projects many series (as discussed in the next subsection) and currently provides four main projected series to WEPS+:

- Gross domestic product (GDP) by region, expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP)
- Population by region
- Personal income by region
- Gross output by region and economic sector

GLAM is first made consistent with EIA energy prices before we run it. We then export the updated results to the WEPS+ common database for other models in WEPS+ to use.

**Table 3. Global Activity Module (GLAM) output and destination**

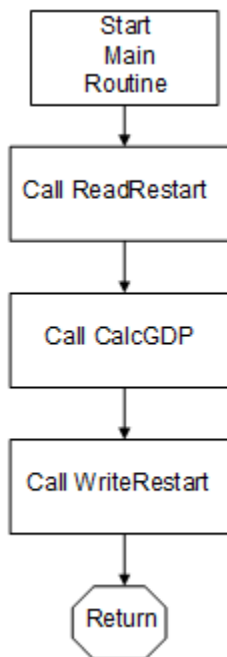
GLAM Output	Destination
Gross domestic product (expressed in purchasing power parity)	Residential Model
	Commercial Model
	Industrial Model
	Transportation Model
	Electricity Model
Population	Transportation Model
Gross output	Industrial Model
	Transportation Model
	Commercial Model



A call from the WEPS+ interface to GLAM opens the common database and initiates the CalcGDP subroutine. The CalcGDP subroutine prepares the results of GLAM simulations to execute the subroutine that exports all projections to the common database for other WEPS+ models to use.

The CalcGDP subroutine is initiated by a call from the main GLAM. The CalcGDP subroutine begins by initiating a call to the XMLInput subroutine to import data from the MacInput.xml data file. The MacInput.xml includes historical and projected GDP data, by region, in terms of both PPP and Market Exchange Rate (MER), and historical and projected population, each of which are based on GLAM simulations. The file also contains several other elements such as energy prices and quantities. GLAM exports the data series to the common database, and these are then used in subsequent runs.

**Figure 4. Flowchart for the Global Activity Module (GLAM)**



### GLAM/WEPS+ Transfer System

The GLAM/WEPS+ transfer system links EIA's energy models with Oxford Economics' (OE) Global Economic Model (GEM) and Global Industry Model (GIM). The transfer system allows us to impose forecasts for energy production, consumption and prices, and assess the impact this has on GDP and gross output. In addition, it allows us to run our own macroeconomic scenarios, with the impact then fed through WEPS+.

#### *Installing and updating the transfer system*

Oxford designed the transfer system to allow WEPS+ to interact with GEM and GIM. Specifically, it uses databases from both of these models when run with the rest of WEPS+.

### **Overview of the system**

The system can run a so-called forecast case. The forecast case begins with inputs from WEPS+, which enter the system via the common database. These inputs move through to GLAM, and the macroeconomic outputs are passed back to WEPS+ via the common database.

### **Forecasting case**

If we need to modify the macro variables before running through WEPS+—for example, to set GDP in a certain country or region—we make the changes outside of WEPS+ in the Oxford software, and then we can run the system as a forecast case. The forecast case option makes the input variables exogenous to the system. See Figure 1 for a visual depiction.

GLAM, via the transfer system, provides all available historical data and forecasts—listed in detail below—to WEPS+. Historical data are the latest available each quarter, and typically lag the current date by 3 to 12 months.

### **Running the transfer system**

The transfer system comprises two sets of files:

- Forecast batch files and accompanying operational files
- Input and output transfer databases

The operational folders for the two batch files—*Controls* and *Databases*—must be stored together in the same folder.

The batch file folders contain files of five types:

- Database (.db and .csv) files: These files contain inputs and outputs from WEPS+ and GLAM. A number of these files are created during the batch file process; the core starting files are OEMacro.db, OEIndustry.db, Output\_Database.db, Input\_Database.db, and Restart\_Oxford.csv. An output file, Restartoxfordout.CSV is created by the transfer system during operation; it need not be in the *Databases* folder for the system to run (if Restartoxfordout.CSV does exist before we run the system, it will be overwritten).
- Program (.exe and .bat) files: These files contain the underlying code needed to run the forecast process. The .bat files list the instructions in order, and the .exe files run the necessary programs.
- Files used by genmod.exe (no extension and .run): These files are used by the GENMOD program, which creates the necessary input databases, GEM and GIM databases, and output databases.
- Files used by the transfer system (.in): These files are used by the transfer system to move data from WEPS+ to GLAM, between Oxford Economics' models, and from GLAM back to WEPS+.
- Other output (.txt and .out) files: Two other types of output files are created by the process. These files are used to troubleshoot and shouldn't need to be consulted during a normal run of the program.

GEM and GIM databases from Oxford Economics should be used as the OEMacro and OEIndustry databases in the *Databases* folder. We use a version of GIM released specifically to EIA for the transfer system—this version will be available with the file release associated with a particular IEO. The input CSV should already be available in this folder.

In the *Controls* folder, we specify whether to input and/or output the levels or growth rates of all variables that are available—by Oxford Economics country—through the *fixtype.txt* file. The following variables are available to input from WEPS+ to GLAM

- Oil—Brent spot price
- Oil—WTI spot price
- Natural gas—Henry Hub price
- Natural gas—Europe price
- Natural gas—Asia price
- Oil demand for each IEO region
- Oil supply for OPEC members
- Oil supply for non-OPEC members
- Natural gas demand for each IEO region
- Natural gas supply for each IEO region
- Electricity price for each IEO region
- Coal demand for each IEO region

The following variables are available to output from GLAM to WEPS+ for each IEO region

- GDP—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Private consumption—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Government consumption—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Fixed investment—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Exports—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Goods exports—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Fuel exports<sup>1</sup>—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Non-fuel goods exports<sup>1</sup>—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Services exports—real or nominal, MER or PPP

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<sup>1</sup> Not available for all countries

- Imports—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Goods imports—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Fuel imports<sup>1</sup>—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Non-fuel goods imports<sup>1</sup>—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Services imports—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Population
- Working age population
- Employment
- Household income—real or nominal, MER or PPP
- Short-term interest rates
- Long-term interest rates

The following industry series are available to output from GLAM to WEPS+ for each IEO region

- Gross output and value added—real or nominal, MER or PPP, for the following sectors
  - Industrial sector
    - Non-manufacturing
      - Agriculture
      - Construction
      - Extraction (also called mining)
      - Coal extraction
      - Oil extraction
      - Other extraction
    - Manufacturing
      - Energy-intensive
        - Basic chemicals
        - Food products
        - Iron and steel
        - Non-ferrous metals
        - Non-metallic minerals
        - Paper and pulp
        - Refining
      - Non-energy-intensive

- Motorized vehicles (also called transportation equipment)
- Other metal-based durable (MBD) equipment
- Other chemicals
- Other industrial sector
- Services
  - Information and communication
  - Retail and wholesale distribution
  - Financial services
  - Business services
  - Transportation and warehousing
  - Hotels and accommodation
  - Public administration and defense
  - Education
  - Healthcare and social work
  - Utilities
  - Other Services
- Gross output and value added shares—real or nominal, MER or PPP, for the following sectors
  - Industry
    - Nonmanufacturing
    - Manufacturing
      - Energy-intensive
      - Non-energy-intensive
  - Services

The following fuel price series are available

- Crude oil—WTI, Brent
- Diesel
- Gasoline
- Jet fuel
- Fuel oil
- LPG
- Natural gas prices—Henry Hub, Europe, Japan import

- Electricity wholesale price
- Coal prices—coking or steam

The following fuel quantity series are available

- Oil supply
- Oil demand
- Oil exports
- Oil imports
- Natural gas supply
- Natural gas demand
- Natural gas exports
- Natural gas imports
- Coal supply
- Coal demand
- Coal exports
- Coal imports

#### ***Forecasting case details***

The system for imposing the WEPS+ energy forecasts within GLAM is triggered by running the batch file named EIABatch\_Forecasts.bat. Broadly speaking, the forecasting transfer system has four key steps:

- i. Draw data from WEPS+
- ii. Calculate forecasts for relevant WEPS+ variables
- iii. Calculate the impact of these changes on the rest of the economy at the macro and industry level
- iv. Extract the new path for GDP and gross output from GEM and GIM, use these to calculate a new forecast path for the equivalent WEPS+ variables, and transfer the new paths back to WEPS+.

The remainder of this subsection will outline each of these steps in detail.

#### ***i. Draw data from WEPS+***

In the first step, the energy consumption, production, and price series from WEPS+ are prepared to be passed to GLAM, which includes is three processes:

1. We prepare the input transfer database for the updated forecasts by fixing historical data to keep it from changing when we input the new forecasts from WEPS+. We use the FIXEDIT program to run this process (see below) and run the input transfer database through the

GENMOD solver (see below) to complete the process.

2. The DBTransfer program transfers the energy consumption, production, and price series from WEPS+ to the input transfer database.
3. The DBTransfer program transfers baseline historical and forecast data for the equivalent variables in the Oxford Economics models from GEM to the input transfer database.

**ii. Calculate projections for relevant WEPS+ variables**

In the second step, the WEPS+ projections are used to set the path for equivalent Oxford Economics variables by running the transfer system using the GENMOD solver. The transfer database maps the WEPS+ and Oxford Economics variables, and the mapping is used to recalculate the forecast path for the Oxford Economics variables.

The country and region mapping (Table 4) is specified within the transfer database.

**Table 4. Country and region mapping**

GEM Country	WEPS+ Country or Region
Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada
China	China
India	India
Japan	Japan
South Korea	South Korea
Russia	Russia
United States	United States
Chile, Mexico	Chile and Mexico
Australia, ROEC (New Zealand)	Australia and New Zealand
Austria, Belgium, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, ROEC (Iceland), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K.	OECD Europe
Angola, Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, AFRICA (Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia,	Africa

Niger, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Helena, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Western Sahara, Zambia), OPEC (Libya)

Bahrain, Oman, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates ,RWOR (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen) Middle East

Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, RWOR (Afghanistan, American Samoa, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Laos, Macau, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, Niue, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga, U.S. Pacific Islands, Vanuatu, Wake Islands) Other non-OECD Asia

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, EASTEUR (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan) Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia

Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela LATAMER (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama) Other non-OECD Americas

Further mapping between GLAM and WEPS+ is outlined in the tables below. Any variable name that has the form EIA\_XXX denotes a WEPS+ region; any name that begins with EIA\_, but has more than three letters after the underscore is a WEPS+ variable name not denoting a region. All other names denote Oxford Economics' regions or variables. Also, the dependent variable is the one being modified and the independent variable is the one that does not change. In this case, the independent variables (when available) come from other WEPS+ modules, and the dependent ones are all in GLAM. The next four tables provide variable definitions.

**Table 5. GLAM variable mapping with variable mnemonics**

Variable	Transfer Base:	Transfer Base: Independent Variable	Variable Description
GDP	EIA_XXX: EIA_GDP_PPP	OE Country: GDPPPP	Real GDP converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_GDP_MER	OE Country: GDP\$	Real GDP in 2010\$



	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGDP_PPP	OE Country: GDPPP!	Nominal GDP converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGDP_MER	OE Country: GDP\$!	Nominal GDP in USD
Private consumption	EIA_XXX: EIA_C_PPP	OE Country: CPPP	Private consumption converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_C_MER	OE Country: C\$	Private consumption in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NC_PPP	OE Country: CPPP!	Nominal private consumption converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NC_MER	OE Country: C\$!	Nominal private consumption in USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_IF_PPP	OE Country: IFPPP	Fixed investment converted using PPP exchange rates
Fixed investment	EIA_XXX: EIA_IF_MER	OE Country: IF\$	Fixed investment in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NIF_PPP	OE Country: IFPPP!	Nominal fixed investment converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NIF_MER	OE Country: IF\$!	Nominal fixed investment in USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_GC_PPP	OE Country: GCPPP	Government consumption converted using PPP exchange rates
Government consumption	EIA_XXX: EIA_GC_MER	OE Country: GC\$	Government consumption in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGC_PPP	OE Country: GCPPP!	Nominal government consumption converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGC_MER	OE Country: GC\$!	Nominal government consumption in USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_X_PPP	OE Country: XPPP	Exports converted using PPP exchange rates
Exports	EIA_XXX: EIA_X_MER	OE Country: X\$	Exports in 2010\$

	EIA_XXX: EIA_NX_PPP	OE Country: XPPP!	Nominal exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NX_MER	OE Country: X\$!	Nominal exports in USD
Goods exports	EIA_XXX: EIA_XG_PPP	OE Country: XGPPP	Goods exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_XG_MER	OE Country: XG\$	Goods exports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXG_PPP	OE Country: XGPPP!	Nominal goods exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXG_MER	OE Country: XG\$!	Nominal goods exports in US\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_XGNF_PPP	OE Country: XGNFPPP	Non-fuel goods exports converted using PPP exchange rates
Non-fuel goods exports	EIA_XXX: EIA_XGNF_MER	OE Country: XGNF\$	Non-fuel goods exports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXGNF_PPP	OE Country: XGNFPPP!	Nominal non-fuel goods exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXGNF_MER	OE Country: XGNF\$!	Nominal non-fuel goods exports in USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_XFU_PPP	OE Country: XFUPPP	Fuel exports converted using PPP exchange rates
Fuel exports	EIA_XXX: EIA_XFU_MER	OE Country: XFU\$	Fuel exports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXFU_PPP	OE Country: XFUPPP!	Nominal fuel exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXFU_MER	OE Country: XFU\$!	Nominal fuel exports in USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_XS_PPP	OE Country: XSPPP	Services exports converted using PPP exchange rates
Services exports	EIA_XXX: EIA_XS_MER	OE Country: XS\$	Services exports in 2010\$

	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXS_PPP	OE Country: XSPPP!	Nominal services exports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NXS_MER	OE Country: XS\$!	Nominal services exports in USD
Imports	EIA_XXX: EIA_M_PPP	OE Country: XPPP	Imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_M_MER	OE Country: X\$	Imports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NM_PPP	OE Country: XPPP!	Nominal imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NM_MER	OE Country: X\$!	Nominal imports in USD
Goods imports	EIA_XXX: EIA_MG_PPP	OE Country: MGPPP	Goods imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MG_MER	OE Country: MG\$	Goods imports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMG_PPP	OE Country: MGPPP!	Nominal goods imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMG_MER	OE Country: MG\$!	Nominal goods imports in USD
Non-fuel goods imports	EIA_XXX: EIA_MGNF_PPP	OE Country: MGNFPPP	Non-fuel goods imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MGNF_MER	OE Country: MGNF\$	Non-fuel goods imports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMGNF_PPP	OE Country: MGNFPPP!	Nominal non-fuel goods imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMGNF_MER	OE Country: MGNF\$!	Nominal non-fuel goods imports in USD
Fuel imports	EIA_XXX: EIA_MFU_PPP	OE Country: MFUPPP	Fuel imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MFU_MER	OE Country: MFU\$	Fuel imports in 2010\$

	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMFU_PPP	OE Country: MFUPPP!	Nominal fuel imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMFU_MER	OE Country: MFU\$!	Nominal fuel imports in USD
Services imports	EIA_XXX: EIA_MS_PPP	OE Country: MSPPP	Services imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MS_MER	OE Country: MS\$	Services imports in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMS_PPP	OE Country: MSPPP!	Nominal services imports converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NMS_MER	OE Country: MS\$!	Nominal services imports in USD
Stockbuilding	EIA_XXX: EIA_IS_PPP	OE Country: ISPPP	Stockbuilding converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_IS_MER	OE Country: IS\$	Stockbuilding in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NIS_PPP	OE Country: ISPPP!	Nominal stockbuilding converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NIS_MER	OE Country: IS\$!	Nominal stockbuilding in USD
Population	EIA_XXX: EIA_POP	OE Country: POP	Population
	EIA_XXX: EIA_POP_WORK	OE Country: POPW	Working-age population
Employment	EIA_XXX: EIA_EMPLOYMENT	OE Country: ET	Employment
Disposable income	EIA_XXX: EIA_DISINC_MER	OE Country: PEDY\$ <sup>2</sup>	Disposable income
	EIA_XXX: EIA_DISINC_PPP	OE Country: EIA_DISINC_MER, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Disposable income converted using PPP exchange rates

<sup>2</sup> Not available for all countries

	EIA_XXX: EIA_NDISINC_MER	OE Country: PEDY\$!²	Nominal disposable income
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NDISINC_PPP	OE Country: EIA_NDISINC_MER, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Nominal disposable income converted using PPP exchange rates
Consumer price index	EIA_XXX: EIA_CPI	OE Country: CPI	Consumer price index, 2010=100
GDP deflator	EIA_XXX: EIA_USDPGDP	OE Country: GDP\$!, GDP\$	USD GDP deflator, 2010=100
Short-term interest rate	EIA_XXX: EIA_RSH	OE Country: RSH	Short-term interest rate, typically 3- month LIBOR or equivalent
Long-term interest rate	EIA_XXX: EIA_RLG	OE Country: RLG	Long-term government bond rate
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_AG	OE Country: GYA\$	Agricultural gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_BUS	OE Country: GYBUS\$	Business services gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CHBA	OE Country: GYCHBAS\$	Basic chemical gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CHEM	OE Country: GYCHEM\$	Other chemicals gross output in 2010\$
Real gross output	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_COAL	OE Country: GYCOAL\$	Coal extraction gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_COM	OE Country: GYCOM\$	Information and communications gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CON	OE Country: GYCON\$	Construction gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_DIS	OE Country: GYDIS\$	Distribution gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_EDUC	OE Country: GYEDUC\$	Education gross output in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_EIN	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_CHBA, EIA_MACGOM_FOOD,	Energy-intensive sectors gross output in 2010\$

	EIA_MACGOM_IRON, EIA_MACGOM_NONF, EIA_MACGOM_NONM, EIA_MACGOM_PAPE	
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_EIN, EIA_MACGOM_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_FIN	OE Country: GYFIN\$	Finance gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_FOOD	OE Country: GYFOOD\$	Food gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_GOV	OE Country: GYPAD\$	Public administration (government) gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_HEAL	OE Country: GYHEAL\$	Health services gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_HOTL	OE Country: GYHOTL\$	Hotels and catering gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_IND	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_MAN, EIA_MACGOM_MIN, EIA_MACGOM_CON	Industry gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_IND%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_IND, EIA_MACGOM_TOT	Industry share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_IRON	OE Country: GYIRON\$	Iron and steel gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MAN	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_CHBA, EIA_MACGOM_CHEM, EIA_MACGOM_FOOD, EIA_MACGOM_IRON, EIA_MACGOM_NONF, EIA_MACGOM_NONM, EIA_MACGOM_OTHE, EIA_MACGOM_PAPE, EIA_MACGOM_OMBD, EIA_MACGOM_MOTR, EIA_MACGOM_REFI	Manufacturing gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_MAN, EIA_MACGOM_TOT	Manufacturing share of total gross output, percentage

EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MIN	OE Country: GY_MIN	Mining gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MOTR	OE Country: GYMOTRA\$	Transportation equipment gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_NONF	OE Country: GYBMNFR\$	Non-ferrous gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_NONM	OE Country: GYMLCSN\$	Non-metallic gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OIL	OE Country: GYOIL\$	Oil extraction gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OMBD	OE Country: GYMETP\$, GYELC\$, GYELEC31\$, GYMECH\$	OMBD gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OMIN	OE Country: GYOTHE\$	Other extraction output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OTHE	OE Country: GY_OTH	Other industrial gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OTHS	OE Country: GYOTHS\$	Other services gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_PAPE	OE Country: GYPAPER\$	Paper gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_REFI	OE Country: GYFUEL\$	Refining gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_SER	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_COM, EIA_MACGOM_DIS, EIA_MACGOM_FIN, EIA_MACGOM_BUS, EIA_MACGOM_TRA, EIA_MACGOM_HOTL, EIA_MACGOM_GOV, EIA_MACGOM_EDUC, EIA_MACGOM_HEAL, EIA_MACGOM_OTHS	Services gross output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_SER%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_SER, EIA_MACGOM_TOT	Services share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_TOT	OE Country: EIA_MACGOM_AG, EIA_MACGOM_IND, EIA_MACGOM_SER	Total gross output in 2010\$

EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_AG	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_AG, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Agricultural gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_BUS	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_BUS, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Business services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_CHBA	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CHBA, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Basic chemical gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_CHEM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CHEM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other chemicals gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_COAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_COAL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Coal extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_COM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_COM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Information and communications gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_CON	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_CON, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Construction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_DIS	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_DIS, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Distribution gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_EDUC	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_EDUC, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Education gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_EIN	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_CHBA, EIA_MACGOP_FOOD, EIA_MACGOP_IRON, EIA_MACGOP_NONF, EIA_MACGOP_NONM, EIA_MACGOP_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_EIN, EIA_MACGOP_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_FIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_FIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Finance gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_FOOD	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_FOOD, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Food gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_GOV	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_GOV, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Public administration (government) gross output converted using PPP exchange rates



EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_HEAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_HEAL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Health services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_HOTL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_HOTL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Hotels and catering gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_IND	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_MAN, EIA_MACGOP_MIN, EIA_MACGOP_CON	Industry gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_IND%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_IND, EIA_MACGOP_TOT	Industry share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_IRON	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_IRON, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Iron and steel gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_MAN	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_CHBA, EIA_MACGOP_CHEM, EIA_MACGOP_FOOD, EIA_MACGOP_IRON, EIA_MACGOP_NONF, EIA_MACGOP_NONM, EIA_MACGOP_OTHE, EIA_MACGOP_PAPE, EIA_MACGOP_OMBD, EIA_MACGOP_MOTR, EIA_MACGOP_REFI	Manufacturing gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_MAN, EIA_MACGOP_TOT	Manufacturing share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_MIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Mining gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_MOTR	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_MOTR, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Transportation equipment gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_NONF	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_NONF, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Non-ferrous gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_NONM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_NONM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Non-metallic gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_OIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OIL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Oil extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_OMBD	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OMBD, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	OMBD gross output converted using PPP exchange rates

	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OMIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OMIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OTHER	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_OTHER, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other industrial gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_PAPE	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_PAPE, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Paper gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_REFI	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOM_REFI, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Refining gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_SER	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_COM, EIA_MACGOP_DIS, EIA_MACGOP_FIN, EIA_MACGOP_BUS, EIA_MACGOP_TRA, EIA_MACGOP_HOTL, EIA_MACGOP_GOV, EIA_MACGOP_EDUC, EIA_MACGOP_HEAL, EIA_MACGOP_OTHS	Services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_SER%	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_SER, EIA_MACGOP_TOT	Services share of total gross output, percentage
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACGOP_TOT	OE Country: EIA_MACGOP_AG, EIA_MACGOP_IND, EIA_MACGOP_SER	Total gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
Nominal gross output	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_AG	OE Country: GYA\$!	Agricultural gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_AG	OE Country: GYA\$!	Agricultural gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_BUS	OE Country: GYBUS\$!	Business services gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CHBA	OE Country: GYCHBAS\$!	Basic chemical gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CHEM	OE Country: GYCHEM\$!	Other chemicals gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_COAL	OE Country: GYCOAL\$!	Coal extraction gross output in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_COM	OE Country: GYCOM\$!	Information and communications gross output in current USD

EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CON	OE Country: GYCON\$!	Construction gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_DIS	OE Country: GYDIS\$!	Distribution gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_EDUC	OE Country: GYEDUC\$!	Education gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_EIN	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_CHBA, EIA_NGOM_FOOD, EIA_NGOM_IRON, EIA_NGOM_NONF, EIA_NGOM_NONM, EIA_NGOM_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_EIN, EIA_NGOM_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_FIN	OE Country: GYFIN\$!	Finance gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_FOOD	OE Country: GYFOOD\$!	Food gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_GOV	OE Country: GYPAD\$!	Public administration (government) gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_HEAL	OE Country: GYHEAL\$!	Health services gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_HOTL	OE Country: GYHOTL\$!	Hotels and catering gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_IND	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_MAN, EIA_NGOM_MIN, EIA_NGOM_CON	Industry gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_IND%	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_IND, EIA_NGOM_TOT	Industry share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_IRON	OE Country: GYIRON\$!	Iron and steel gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MAN	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_CHBA, EIA_NGOM_CHEM, EIA_NGOM_FOOD, EIA_NGOM_IRON, EIA_NGOM_NONF, EIA_NGOM_NONM, EIA_NGOM_OTHE, EIA_NGOM_PAPE, EIA_NGOM_OMBD, EIA_NGOM_MOTR, EIA_NGOM_REFI	Manufacturing gross output in current USD

EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_MAN, EIA_NGOM_TOT	Manufacturing share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MIN	OE Country: GY_MIN	Mining gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MOTR	OE Country: GYMOTRA\$!	Transportation equipment gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_NONF	OE Country: GYBMNFR\$!	Non-ferrous gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_NONM	OE Country: GYMLCSN\$!	Non-metallic gross output
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OIL	OE Country: GYOIL\$!	Oil extraction gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OMBD	OE Country: GYMETP\$!, GYELC\$!, GYELEC31\$!, GYMECH\$!	OMBD gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OMIN	OE Country: GYOTHE\$!	Other extraction output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OTHE	OE Country: GY_OTH!	Other industrial gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OTHS	OE Country: GYOTHS\$!	Other services gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_PAPE	OE Country: GYPAPER\$!	Paper gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_REFI	OE Country: GYFUEL\$!	Refining gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_SER	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_COM, EIA_NGOM_DIS, EIA_NGOM_FIN, EIA_NGOM_BUS, EIA_NGOM_TRA, EIA_NGOM_HOTL, EIA_NGOM_GOV, EIA_NGOM_EDUC, EIA_NGOM_HEAL, EIA_NGOM_OTHS	Services gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_SER%	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_SER, EIA_NGOM_TOT	Services share of total gross output, percentage

EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_TOT	OE Country: EIA_NGOM_AG, EIA_NGOM_IND, EIA_NGOM_SER	Total gross output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_AG	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_AG, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Agricultural gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_BUS	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_BUS, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Business services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_CHBA	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CHBA, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Basic chemical gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_CHEM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CHEM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other chemicals gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_COAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_COAL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Coal extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_COM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_COM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Information and communications gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_CON	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_CON, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Construction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_DIS	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_DIS, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Distribution gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_EDUC	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_EDUC, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Education gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_EIN	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_CHBA, EIA_NGOP_FOOD, EIA_NGOP_IRON, EIA_NGOP_NONF, EIA_NGOP_NONM, EIA_NGOP_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_EIN, EIA_NGOP_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_FIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_FIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Finance gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_FOOD	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_FOOD, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Food gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_GOV	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_GOV, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Public administration (government) gross output converted using PPP exchange rates

EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_HEAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_HEAL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Health services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_HOTL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_HOTL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Hotels and catering gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_IND	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_MAN, EIA_NGOP_MIN, EIA_NGOP_CON	Industry gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_IND%	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_IND, EIA_NGOP_TOT	Industry share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_IRON	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_IRON, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Iron and steel gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_MAN	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_CHBA, EIA_NGOP_CHEM, EIA_NGOP_FOOD, EIA_NGOP_IRON, EIA_NGOP_NONF, EIA_NGOP_NONM, EIA_NGOP_OTHE, EIA_NGOP_PAPE, EIA_NGOP_OMBD, EIA_NGOP_MOTR, EIA_NGOP_REFI	Manufacturing gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_MAN, EIA_NGOP_TOT	Manufacturing share of total gross output, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_MIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Mining gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_MOTR	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_MOTR, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Transportation equipment gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_NONF	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_NONF, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Non-ferrous gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_NONM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_NONM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Non-metallic gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_OIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OIL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Oil extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_OMBD	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OMBD, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	OMBD gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_OMIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OMIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other extraction gross output converted using PPP exchange rates

	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_OTHER	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_OTHER, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other industrial gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_PAPE	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_PAPE, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Paper gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_REFI	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOM_REFI, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Refining gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_SER	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_COM, EIA_NGOP_DIS, EIA_NGOP_FIN, EIA_NGOP_BUS, EIA_NGOP_TRA, EIA_NGOP_HOTL, EIA_NGOP_GOV, EIA_NGOP_EDUC, EIA_NGOP_HEAL, EIA_NGOP_OTHS	Services gross output converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NGOP_SER%	OE Country: EIA_NGOP_SER, EIA_NGOP_TOT	Services share of total gross output, percentage
Real value added output	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_AG	OE Country: YA\$	Agricultural value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_BUS	OE Country: YBUS\$	Business services value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CHBA	OE Country: YCHBAS\$	Basic chemical value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CHEM	OE Country: YCHEM\$	Other chemicals value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_COAL	OE Country: YCOAL\$	Coal extraction value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_COM	OE Country: YCOM\$	Information and communications value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CON	OE Country: YCON\$	Construction value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_DIS	OE Country: YDIS\$	Distribution value added in 2010\$
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_EDUC	OE Country: YEDUC\$	Education value added in 2010\$

EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_EIN	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_CHBA, EIA_MACVAM_FOOD, EIA_MACVAM_IRON, EIA_MACVAM_NONF, EIA_MACVAM_NONM, EIA_MACVAM_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_EIN, EIA_MACVAM_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_FIN	OE Country: YFIN\$	Finance value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_FOOD	OE Country: YFOOD\$	Food value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_VAV	OE Country: YPAD\$	Public administration (government) value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_HEAL	OE Country: YHEAL\$	Health services value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_HOTL	OE Country: YHOTL\$	Hotels and catering value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_IND	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_MAN, EIA_MACVAM_MIN, EIA_MACVAM_CON	Industry value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_IND%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_IND, EIA_MACVAM_TOT	Industry share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_IRON	OE Country: YIRON\$	Iron and steel value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MAN	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_CHBA, EIA_MACVAM_CHEM, EIA_MACVAM_FOOD, EIA_MACVAM_IRON, EIA_MACVAM_NONF, EIA_MACVAM_NONM, EIA_MACVAM_OTHE, EIA_MACVAM_PAPE, EIA_MACVAM_OMBD, EIA_MACVAM_MOTR, EIA_MACVAM_REFI	Manufacturing value added in 2010\$



EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_MAN, EIA_MACVAM_TOT	Manufacturing share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MIN	OE Country: Y_MIN	Mining value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MOTR	OE Country: YMOTRA\$	Transportation equipment value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_NONF	OE Country: YBMNFR\$	Non-ferrous value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_NONM	OE Country: YMLCSN\$	Non-metallic value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OIL	OE Country: YOIL\$	Oil extraction value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OMBD	OE Country: YMETP\$, YELC\$, YELEC31\$, YMECH\$	OMBD value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OMIN	OE Country: YOTHE\$	Other extraction output in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OTHE	OE Country: Y_OTH	Other industrial value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OTHS	OE Country: YOTHS\$	Other services value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_PAPE	OE Country: YPAPER\$	Paper value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_REFI	OE Country: YFUEL\$	Refining value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_SER	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_COM, EIA_MACVAM_DIS, EIA_MACVAM_FIN, EIA_MACVAM_BUS, EIA_MACVAM_TRA, EIA_MACVAM_HOTL, EIA_MACVAM_VAV, EIA_MACVAM_EDUC, EIA_MACVAM_HEAL, EIA_MACVAM_OTHS	Services value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_SER%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_SER, EIA_MACVAM_TOT	Services share of total value added, percentage

EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_TOT	OE Country: EIA_MACVAM_AG, EIA_MACVAM_IND, EIA_MACVAM_SER	Total value added in 2010\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_AG	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_AG, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Agricultural value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_BUS	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_BUS, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Business services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_CHBA	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CHBA, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Basic chemical value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_CHEM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CHEM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other chemicals value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_COAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_COAL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Coal extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_COM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_COM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Information and communications value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_CON	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_CON, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Construction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_DIS	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_DIS, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Distribution value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_EDUC	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_EDUC, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Education value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_EIN	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_CHBA, EIA_MACVAP_FOOD, EIA_MACVAP_IRON, EIA_MACVAP_NONF, EIA_MACVAP_NONM, EIA_MACVAP_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_EIN, EIA_MACVAP_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_FIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_FIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Finance value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_FOOD	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_FOOD, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Food value added converted using PPP exchange rates

EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_VAV	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_VAV, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Public administration (government) value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_HEAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_HEAL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Health services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_HOTL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_HOTL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Hotels and catering value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_IND	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_MAN, EIA_MACVAP_MIN, EIA_MACVAP_CON	Industry value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_IND%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_IND, EIA_MACVAP_TOT	Industry share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_IRON	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_IRON, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Iron and steel value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_MAN	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_CHBA, EIA_MACVAP_CHEM, EIA_MACVAP_FOOD, EIA_MACVAP_IRON, EIA_MACVAP_NONF, EIA_MACVAP_NONM, EIA_MACVAP_OTHE, EIA_MACVAP_PAPE, EIA_MACVAP_OMBD, EIA_MACVAP_MOTR, EIA_MACVAP_REFI	Manufacturing value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_MAN, EIA_MACVAP_TOT	Manufacturing share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_MIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Mining value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_MOTR	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_MOTR, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Transportation equipment value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_NONF	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_NONF, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Non-ferrous value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_NONM	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_NONM, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Non-metallic value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_OIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OIL, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Oil extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates

	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_OMBD	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OMBD, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	OMBD value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_OMIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OMIN, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_OTHER	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_OTHER, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Other industrial value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_PAPE	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_PAPE, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Paper value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_REFI	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAM_REFI, EIA_GDP_PPP, EIA_GDP_MER	Refining value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_SER	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_COM, EIA_MACVAP_DIS, EIA_MACVAP_FIN, EIA_MACVAP_BUS, EIA_MACVAP_TRA, EIA_MACVAP_HOTL, EIA_MACVAP_VAV, EIA_MACVAP_EDUC, EIA_MACVAP_HEAL, EIA_MACVAP_OTHS	Services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_SER%	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_SER, EIA_MACVAP_TOT	Services share of total value added, percentage
	EIA_XXX: EIA_MACVAP_TOT	OE Country: EIA_MACVAP_AG, EIA_MACVAP_IND, EIA_MACVAP_SER	Total value added converted using PPP exchange rates
Nominal value added	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_AG	OE Country: YA\$!	Agricultural value added in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_AG	OE Country: YA\$!	Agricultural value added in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_BUS	OE Country: YBUS\$!	Business services value added in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CHBA	OE Country: YCHBAS\$!	Basic chemical value added in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CHEM	OE Country: YCHEM\$!	Other chemicals value added in current USD
	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_COAL	OE Country: YCOAL\$!	Coal extraction value added in current USD

EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_COM	OE Country: YCOM\$!	Information and communications value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CON	OE Country: YCON\$!	Construction value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_DIS	OE Country: YDIS\$!	Distribution value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_EDUC	OE Country: YEDUC\$!	Education value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_EIN	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_CHBA, EIA_NVAM_FOOD, EIA_NVAM_IRON, EIA_NVAM_NONF, EIA_NVAM_NONM, EIA_NVAM_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_EIN, EIA_NVAM_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_FIN	OE Country: YFIN\$!	Finance value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_FOOD	OE Country: YFOOD\$!	Food value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_VAV	OE Country: YPAD\$!	Public administration (government) value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_HEAL	OE Country: YHEAL\$!	Health services value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_HOTL	OE Country: YHOTL\$!	Hotels and catering value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_IND	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_MAN, EIA_NVAM_MIN, EIA_NVAM_CON	Industry value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_IND%	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_IND, EIA_NVAM_TOT	Industry share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_IRON	OE Country: YIRON\$!	Iron and steel value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MAN	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_CHBA, EIA_NVAM_CHEM, EIA_NVAM_FOOD, EIA_NVAM_IRON, EIA_NVAM_NONF, EIA_NVAM_NONM, EIA_NVAM_OTHE,	Manufacturing value added in current USD

	EIA_NVAM_PAPE, EIA_NVAM_OMBD, EIA_NVAM_MOTR, EIA_NVAM_REFI	
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_MAN, EIA_NVAM_TOT	Manufacturing share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MIN	OE Country: Y_MIN	Mining value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MOTR	OE Country: YMOTR\$!	Transportation equipment value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_NONF	OE Country: YBMNFR\$!	Non-ferrous value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_NONM	OE Country: YMLCSN\$!	Non-metallic value added
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OIL	OE Country: YOIL\$!	Oil extraction value added in current US\$
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OMBD	OE Country: YMETP\$!, YELC\$!, YELEC31\$!, YMECH\$!	OMBD value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OMIN	OE Country: YOTHE\$!	Other extraction output in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OTHE	OE Country: Y_OTH!	Other industrial value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OTHS	OE Country: YOTHS\$!	Other services value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_PAPE	OE Country: YPAPER\$!	Paper value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_REFI	OE Country: YFUEL\$!	Refining value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_SER	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_COM, EIA_NVAM_DIS, EIA_NVAM_FIN, EIA_NVAM_BUS, EIA_NVAM_TRA, EIA_NVAM_HOTL, EIA_NVAM_VAV, EIA_NVAM_EDUC, EIA_NVAM_HEAL, EIA_NVAM_OTHS	Services value added in current USD

EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_SER%	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_SER, EIA_NVAM_TOT	Services share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_TOT	OE Country: EIA_NVAM_AG, EIA_NVAM_IND, EIA_NVAM_SER	Total value added in current USD
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_AG	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_AG, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Agricultural value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_BUS	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_BUS, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Business services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_CHBA	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CHBA, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Basic chemical value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_CHEM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CHEM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other chemicals value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_COAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_COAL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Coal extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_COM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_COM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Information and communications value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_CON	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_CON, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Construction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_DIS	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_DIS, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Distribution value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_EDUC	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_EDUC, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Education value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_EIN	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_CHBA, EIA_NVAP_FOOD, EIA_NVAP_IRON, EIA_NVAP_NONF, EIA_NVAP_NONM, EIA_NVAP_PAPE	Energy-intensive sectors value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_EIN%	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_EIN, EIA_NVAP_TOT	Energy-intensive sectors share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_FIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_FIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Finance value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_FOOD	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_FOOD, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Food value added converted using PPP exchange rates

EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_VAV	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_VAV, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Public administration (government) value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_HEAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_HEAL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Health services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_HOTL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_HOTL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Hotels and catering value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_IND	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_MAN, EIA_NVAP_MIN, EIA_NVAP_CON	Industry value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_IND%	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_IND, EIA_NVAP_TOT	Industry share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_IRON	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_IRON, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Iron and steel value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_MAN	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_CHBA, EIA_NVAP_CHEM, EIA_NVAP_FOOD, EIA_NVAP_IRON, EIA_NVAP_NONF, EIA_NVAP_NONM, EIA_NVAP_OTHE, EIA_NVAP_PAPE, EIA_NVAP_OMBD, EIA_NVAP_MOTR, EIA_NVAP_REFI	Manufacturing value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_MAN%	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_MAN, EIA_NVAP_TOT	Manufacturing share of total value added, percentage
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_MIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Mining value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_MOTR	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_MOTR, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Transportation equipment value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_NONF	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_NONF, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Non-ferrous value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_NONM	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_NONM, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Non-metallic value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_OIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OIL, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Oil extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_OMBD	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OMBD, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	OMBD value added converted using PPP exchange rates



EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_OMIN	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OMIN, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other extraction value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_OTHER	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_OTHER, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Other industrial value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_PAPE	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_PAPE, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Paper value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_REFI	EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAM_REFI, EIA_NGDP_PPP, EIA_NGDP_MER	Refining value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_SER	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_COM, EIA_NVAP_DIS, EIA_NVAP_FIN, EIA_NVAP_BUS, EIA_NVAP_TRA, EIA_NVAP_HOTL, EIA_NVAP_VAV, EIA_NVAP_EDUC, EIA_NVAP_HEAL, EIA_NVAP_OTHS	Services value added converted using PPP exchange rates
EIA_XXX: EIA_NVAP_SER%	OE Country: EIA_NVAP_SER, EIA_NVAP_TOT	Services share of total value added, percentage

Note: PPP= Power Purchasing Parity, GDP= gross domestic product, OMBD= other metal-based durables

**Table 6. Oil sector mapping**

EIA Variable	Description	Oxford Economics Variable	Variable Description
EIA_QDSRS	Residential distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QKSRS	Residential kerosene consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QLGRS	Residential LPG consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QMGCM	Commercial motor gasoline consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QDSCM	Commercial distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QRSCM	Commercial residual consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QKSCM	Commercial kerosene consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QLGCM	Commercial LPG consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QMGIN	Industrial motor gasoline consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QDSIN	Industrial distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QRSIN	Industrial residual consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QKSIN	Industrial kerosene consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QLGIN	Industrial LPG consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QPCIN	Industrial petroleum coke consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QSPIN	Industrial sequestered petroleum consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QOPIN	Industrial other petroleum consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand

EIA_QCDIN	Industrial crude oil consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QMGTR	Transportation motor gasoline consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QDSTR	Transportation distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QRSTR	Transportation residual consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QLGTR	Transportation LPG consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QJFTR	Transportation jet fuel consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QSPTR	Transportation sequestered petroleum	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QOPTR	Transportation other petroleum consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QCDTR	Transportation crude oil consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QDSPG	Power generation distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QRSPG	Power generation residual consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QCDPG	Power generation crude oil consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QDSDH	District heat distillate consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QRSDH	District heat residual consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_QCDDH	District heat crude oil consumption	DOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_SupPet	Petroleum product supply	QOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_XOIL	Crude oil exports	XOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_MOIL	Crude oil imports	MOIL	Crude oil demand
EIA_WPTPPrc	Brent crude oil price	WPO	Brent crude oil price
EIA_WTIPPrC	WTI crude oil price	WPO_WTI	WTI crude oil price

**Table 7. Natural gas and electricity sector mapping**

EIA Variable	Description	Oxford Economics	
		Variable	Variable Description
EIA_QNGRS	Residential natural gas consumption	DGAS_BU	Buildings NG consumption
EIA_QNGCM	Commercial natural gas consumption	DGAS_BU	Buildings NG consumption
EIA_QNGIN	Industrial natural gas consumption	DGAS_IND	Industrial NG consumption
EIA_QNGTR	Transportation natural gas consumption	DGAS_OTH	Other generation NG consumption
EIA_QNGPG	Power generation natural gas consumption	DGAS_POW	Power generation NG consumption
EIA_QNGDH	District heat natural gas consumption	DGAS_POW	Power generation NG consumption
EIA_SupNGas	Natural gas supply	QGAS	NG production
EIA_XGASLNG	LNG exports	XGAS_LNG	LNG exports
EIA_XGASDRY	Pipeline exports	XGAS_DRY	Pipeline exports
EIA_MGASLNG	LNG imports	MGAS_LNG	LNG imports
EIA_MGASDRY	Pipeline imports	MGAS_DRY	Pipeline imports
EIA_HHNGPrc	Henry Hub price	WPGASHH	Henry Hub price

EIA_EURNGPrc	European natural gas price	WPGASEUR	European natural gas price
EIA_JPNNGPrc	Japanese natural gas price	WPGASJAP	Japanese natural gas price
EIA_PELIN_X	Electricity price for IEO region X	PPIELEC	Electricity price for IEO region X

Table 8. Coal sector mapping

EIA Variable	Description	Oxford Economics Variable	Variable Description
QCLRS	Residential coal consumption	DCOAL_BU	Buildings coal consumption
QCLCM	Commercial coal consumption	DCOAL_BU	Buildings coal consumption
QCLTR	Transportation coal consumption	DCOAL_OTH	Other coal consumption
QCLPG	Power generation coal	DCOAL_POW	Power generation coal consumption
QCLDH	District heat coal consumption	DCOAL_POW	Power generation coal consumption
QCLIN	Industrial coal consumption	DCOAL_IND,	Industrial coal consumption
EIA_SUPCOALCOKE	Coking coal supply	QCOAL_CO	Coking coal production
EIA_SUPCOALSTEAM	Steam coal supply	QCOAL_ST	Steam coal production
EIA_XCOALCO	Coking coal exports	XCOAL_CO	Coking coal exports
EIA_XCOALST	Steam coal exports	XCOAL_ST	Steam coal exports
EIA_MCOALCO	Coking coal imports	MCOAL_CO	Coking coal imports
EIA_MCOALST	Steam coal imports	MCOAL_ST	Steam coal imports
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_AFR	African price of coking coal	WPCLAFR_CO	African price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_ANZ	Australia/NZ price of coking coal	WPCLANZ_CO	Australia/NZ price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_BRZ	Brazilian price of coking coal	WPCLBR_CO	Brazilian price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_CAN	Canadian price of coking coal	WPCLCA_CO	Canadian price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_CHI	Chinese price of coking coal	WPCLCH_CO	Chinese price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_MXC	Mexico/Chile price of coking coal	WPCLCM_CO	Mexico/Chile price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_CSA	Other Non-OECD Americas price of coking coal	WPCLCSA_CO	Central and South American price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_IND	Indian price of coking coal	WPCLIN_CO	Indian price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_JPN	Japanese price of coking coal	WPCLJA_CO	Japanese price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_SKO	South Korean price of coking coal	WPCLKO_CO	South Korean price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_MID	Middle East price of coking coal	WPCLME_CO	Middle East price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_URA	Other Europe and Eurasia price of	WPCLNEE_CO	Other Europe and Eurasia price of
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_OAS	Non-OECD Asia price of coking	WPCLNOA_CO	Non-OECD Asia price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_EUR	OECD Europe price of coking coal	WPCLOECD_CO	OECD Europe price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_RUS	Russian price of coking coal	WPCLRU_CO	Russian price of coking coal
EIA_PRCCOALCOKE,EIA_USA	US price of coking coal	WPCLUS_CO	US price of coking coal

EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_AFR	African price of steam coal	WPCLAFR_ST	African price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_ANZ	Australia/NZ price of steam coal	WPCLANZ_ST	Australia/NZ price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_BRZ	Brazilian price of steam coal	WPCLBR_ST	Brazilian price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_CAN	Canadian price of steam coal	WPCLCA_ST	Canadian price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_CHI	Chinese price of steam coal	WPCLCH_ST	Chinese price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_MXC	Mexico/Chile price of steam coal	WPCLCM_ST	Mexico/Chile price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_CSA	Other Non-OECD Americas price of steam coal	WPCLCSA_ST	Central and South American price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_IND	Indian price of steam coal	WPCLIN_ST	Indian price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_JPN	Japanese price of steam coal	WPCLJA_ST	Japanese price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_SKO	South Korean price of steam coal	WPCLKO_ST	South Korean price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_MID	Middle East price of steam coal	WPCLME_ST	Middle East price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_URA	Other Europe and Eurasia price of	WPCLNEE_ST	Other Europe and Eurasia price of
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_OAS	Non-OECD Asia price of steam	WPCLNOA_ST	Non-OECD Asia price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_EUR	OECD Europe price of steam coal	WPCLOECD_ST	OECD Europe price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_RUS	Russian price of steam coal	WPCLRU_ST	Russian price of steam coal
EIA_PRCCOALSTEAM,EIA_USA	U.S. price of steam coal	WPCLUS_ST	U.S. price of steam coal

For countries where mapping is one-to-one, the WEPS+ projection is imposed directly on the equivalent Oxford Economics variable. The variable mapping is also specified within the transfer base and follows the following system for fuel prices

**Table 9. Global fuel price mapping for oil and natural gas**

Oxford Model: Dependent	Transfer Base: Dependent	Transfer Base: Independent
WPO,WORLD	BWPO,WORLD	EIA_WPTPPRC,EIA_USA
WPO_WTI,WORLD	BWPO_WTI,WORLD	EIA_WTIPPRC,EIA_USA
WPGASHH,WORLD	BWPGASHH,WORLD	EIA_HHNGPRC,EIA_USA
WPGASEUR,WORLD	BWPGASEUR,WORLD	EIA_EURNGPRC,EIA_USA
WPGASJAP,WORLD	BWPGASJAP,WORLD	EIA_JAPNGPRC,EIA_USA

Because regional coking and steam coal prices are not currently available within WEPS+, they are not included in the input database. These prices are taken directly from Oxford Economics and modelled directly in the output database.

The energy quantity mappings differ depending on whether they refer to countries or to regions. For countries, the mapping appears in Table 10.

**Table 10. Energy quantity mapping for the United States, Canada, Japan, China, Brazil, India, Russia, and South Korea**

Variable	Transfer Base:	Transfer Base: Independent Variable
Coal production	EIA_XXX: QCOAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_QCLRS + EIA_QCLCM + EIA_QCLIN + EIA_QCLTR + EIA_QCLPG + EIA_QCLDH
	GEM COUNTRY: QCOAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPCOAL
Coal consumption	GEM country: DCOAL	EIA_XXX: QCOAL
Natural gas production	EIA_XXX: QGAS	EIA_XXX: EIA_QNGRS + EIA_QNGCM + EIA_QNGIN + EIA_QNGTR + EIA_QNGPG + EIA_QNGDH
	GEM COUNTRY: QGAS	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPNGAS
Natural gas consumption	GEM country: DGAS	EIA_XXX: QGAS
Oil production	EIA_XXX: QOIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_QDSRS + EIA_QDSRS + EIA_QRSRS + EIA_QKSRS + EIA_QLGRS + EIA_QMGCM + EIA_QDSCM + EIA_QRSCM + EIA_QKSCM + EIA_QLGCM + EIA_QMGIN + EIA_QDSIN + EIA_QRSIN + EIA_QKSIN + EIA_QLGIN + EIA_QPCIN + EIA_QSPIN + EIA_QOPIN + EIA_QCDIN + EIA_QMGTR + EIA_QDSTR + EIA_QRSTR + EIA_QLGTR + EIA_QJFTR + EIA_QSPTR + EIA_QOPTR + EIA_QCDTR + EIA_QDSPG + EIA_QRSPG + EIA_QCDPG + EIA_QSDSH + EIA_QRSDH + EIA_QCDDH
	GEM COUNTRY: QOIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPPET
Oil consumption	GEM country: DOIL	EIA_XXX: QOIL

For the countries or regions where one-to-one mapping between WEPS+ and OE does not exist, the mapping process between the WEPS+ variable and the Oxford Economics variable follows a three-step process:

1. WEPS+ demand and supply for each WEPS+ region is defined.
2. Baseline Oxford Economics demand and supply—from GEM—for each WEPS+ region is defined as a sum of the demand and supply values for all the countries included in the region.

3. Forecasts for demand and supply for each Oxford Economics country/region are defined. Each Oxford Economics region/country is set to grow in line with the relevant WEPS+ region, with an adjustment made for different paths for fuel usage/production over the forecast period. The adjustment is calculated using each country/region's share of baseline demand/supply from the Oxford Economics model.

For some countries, baseline oil consumption and production estimates are not currently available. In these cases, the input transfer database estimates these values. For consumption, the input transfer database chooses consumption to the degree that energy intensity—consumption/GDP—matches that of a similar country. For production, the input transfer database calculates the country's share of the regional total. The regional quantity mapping is in Table 11.

**Table 11. Energy quantity mapping for regions**

Variable	Transfer Base:	Transfer Base: Independent Variable
	EIA_XXX: QCOAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_QCLRS + EIA_QCLCM + EIA_QCLIN + EIA_QCLTR + EIA_QCLPG + EIA_QCLDH
Coal production	EIA_XXX: BQCOAL	OE Country: BQCOAL
	OE Country: QCOAL	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPCOAL, OE Country: BQCOAL, EIA_XXX: BQCOAL
Coal consumption	EIA_XXX: DCOAL	EIA_XXX: QCOAL
	EIA_XXX: BDCOAL	OE Country: BDCOAL
	OE Country: ZDCOAL	EIA_XXX: QCOAL, OE Country: BDCOAL, EIA_XXX: BDCOAL
	OE Country: DCOAL	OE Country: ZDCOAL, EIA_XXX: DCOAL
Natural gas production	EIA_XXX: QGAS	EIA_XXX: EIA_QNGRS + EIA_QNGCM + EIA_QNGIN + EIA_QNGTR + EIA_QNGPG + EIA_QNGDH
	EIA_XXX: BQGAS	OE Country: BQGAS
	OE Country: QGAS	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPNGAS, OE Country: BQGAS, EIA_XXX: BQGAS
Natural gas consumption	EIA_XXX: DGAS	EIA_XXX: QGAS
	EIA_XXX: BDGAS	OE Country: BDGAS

	OE Country: ZDGAS	EIA_XXX: QGAS, OE Country: BDGAS, EIA_XXX: BDGAS
	OE Country: DGAS	OE Country: ZDGAS, EIA_XXX: DGAS
Oil production	EIA_XXX: QOIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_QDSRS + EIA_QKSRS + EIA_QLGRS + EIA_QMGCM + EIA_QDSCM + EIA_QRSCM + EIA_QKSCM + EIA_QLGCM + EIA_QMGIN + EIA_QDSIN + EIA_QRSIN + EIA_QKSIN + EIA_QLGIN + EIA_QPCIN + EIA_QSPIN + EIA_QOPIN + EIA_QCDIN + EIA_QMGTR + EIA_QDSTR + EIA_QRSTR + EIA_QLGTR + EIA_QJFTR + EIA_QSPTR + EIA_QOPTR + EIA_QCDTR + EIA_QDSPG + EIA_QRSPG + EIA_QCDPG + EIA_QDSDH + EIA_QRSDH + EIA_QCDDH
	EIA_XXX: BQOIL	OE Country: BQOIL
	OE Country: QOIL	EIA_XXX: EIA_SUPPET, OE Country: BQOIL, EIA_XXX: BQOIL
	EIA_XXX: DOIL	EIA_XXX: QOIL
Oil consumption	EIA_XXX: BDOIL	OE Country: BDOIL
	OE Country: ZDOIL	EIA_XXX: QOIL, OE Country: BDOIL, EIA_XXX: BDOIL
	OE Country: DOIL	OE Country: ZDOIL, EIA_XXX: DOIL

**iii. Calculate the impact of the changes represented in the input transfer database on the rest of the economy at the macro and industry level—this step is known as solving the database**

Once the input transfer database has been solved and the forecast path for the Oxford Economics variables recalculated, the batch process moves on to feed the new forecasts back into the Oxford Economics models and calculate the impact of the forecast changes on the wider macro economy. This part of the process involves three steps:

1. The DBTransfer program transfers the new forecast path for the energy consumption, production, and price variables back to GEM.
2. The GENMOD solver solves the GEM to calculate the changes to the wider macro economy.
3. The GENMOD transfers the changes of the wider macro economy to GIM, which is solved, and the impacts on gross output at the sectoral level are calculated.

iv. *Extract the new path for GDP and gross output from GEM and GIM, use these to calculate a new forecast path for the equivalent WEPS+ variables, and transfer the new paths back to WEPS+*

Once the new macroeconomic environment has been simulated, the final stage of the transfer system extracts the macro variables from the Oxford Economics databases, computes a new forecast path for the equivalent WEPS+ series, and passes these series back to WEPS+. The first part of this process again uses the DBTransfer program to extract the relevant series from GEM and GIM and transfer them to the output transfer database. As with the input transfer database, the output transfer database maps between the WEPS+ and Oxford Economics variables and uses the mapping to recalculate the forecast path for the WEPS+ variables by solving the model using the GENMOD solver.

For all of the macroeconomic series, the transfer system transfers historical data and forecasts to WEPS+ via the output database. For these series, the historical data will be the latest available and will typically lag the actual date by 3 to 12 months, depending on the series and the time of the year. The output mapping for the Oxford Economics and WEPS+ variables are in the tables below.

**Table 12. GDP country and region mapping**

Oxford Economics Country	WEPS+ Country or Region
Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada
China	China
India	India
Japan	Japan
South Korea	South Korea
Russia	Russia
United States	United States
Chile, Mexico	Chile and Mexico
Australia, New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand
Austria, Belgium, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Slovenia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Rep, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K.	OECD Europe
Angola, Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, AFRICA (Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Reunion, Rwanda,	Africa



Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, St. Helena, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Western Sahara, Zambia)	
Bahrain, Oman, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates	Middle East
Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, RWOR (Afghanistan, American Samoa, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Laos, Macau, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, Niue, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga, U.S. Pacific Islands, Vanuatu, Wake Islands)	Other non-OECD Asia
Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, EASTEUR (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)	Other non-OECD Europe and Eurasia
Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador, Venezuela	Other non-OECD Americas

**Table 13. Gross output country and region mapping**

Oxford Economics Country	WEPS+ Country or Region
Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada
China	China
India	India
Japan	Japan
South Korea	South Korea
Russia	Russia
United States	United States
Chile, Mexico	Chile and Mexico
Australia, New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand
Austria, Belgium, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Slovenia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel,	OECD Europe

Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Rep, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K.	
Angola, Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa. Fixed scalars <sup>3</sup> are used to capture countries not covered in the GIM.	Africa
Bahrain, Oman, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates. Fixed scalars <sup>3</sup> are used to capture countries not covered in the GIM.	Middle East
Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam. Fixed scalars <sup>3</sup> are used to capture countries not covered in the GIM.	Other non-OECD Asia
Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Kazakhstan, Ukraine. Fixed scalars <sup>3</sup> are used to capture countries not covered in the GIM.	Other non-OECD Europe & Eurasia
Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela. Fixed scalars <sup>3</sup> are used to capture countries not covered in the GIM.	Other non-OECD Americas

**Table 14. Gross output sector and industry mapping**

Oxford Economics Sector	WEPS+ Sector	NACE2 Code
Industrial sector:		
Nonmanufacturing:		A01-B09,F41-43
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (xA)	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	A01-03
Construction (xC)	Construction	F41-43
Extraction (xE)	Extraction	B05-09
Oil extraction (xOIL)	Oil extraction	B05
Coal extraction (xCOAL)	Coal extraction	B06
Other extraction (xOTHE)	Other extraction	B07-09
Manufacturing:		C10-33
Energy-intensive:		C10, 17-20.1, 24-23
Basic chemicals and fertilizers (xCHBAS)	Basic chemicals	C20.1

<sup>3</sup> Scalars are calculated using World Bank data for gross value added in Agriculture, Industry, Manufacturing, and EIA data on production of coal, crude oil, and refined oil.

Food, beverages, and tobacco (xFDBVT)	Food	C10
Iron & steel (xBMIST), castings (xBMCST)	Iron and steel	C24.1-3
Non-ferrous metals (xBMNFR)	Non-ferrous metals	C24.4
Cement, plaster, concrete, etc. (xMLCSN), glass (xMLGL), ceramic, clay and refractory products (xMLCER)	Non-metallic minerals	C23
Paper and printing (xPAPR)	Paper	C17-18
Coke and refined petroleum products (xFUEL)	Refining	C19
Non-energy-intensive:		C11-16,19,20.2-22,24.5-33
Transportation equipment (xMOTRA)	Motor vehicles	C29-30
Electric machinery and apparatus (xELEC31), high-tech goods (xELC), mechanical engineering (xMECH), metal products (xMETP)	Other MBD	C24.5-28
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals (xCHEM), rubber and plastics (xRUBP), minus basic chemicals and fertilizers (xCHBAS)	Other chemicals	C20.2-6,21
Furniture manufacturing (xOTHF), other manufacturing (xOTHM), repair and installation of machinery (xREPAIR), textiles, leather, and clothing (xTEXT), wood and wood products (xWOOD)	Other industrial	C11-16,22,31-33
Services:		D35-E39, G45-U99
Electric, gas, steam, water, and sewer utilities (xUTIL)	Utilities	D35-E39
Wholesale and retail distribution (xDIS)	Distribution	G45-47
Transportation and storage (xTRA)	Transportation and warehousing	H49-53
Hotels and catering (xHOTL)	Hotels and catering	I55-56
Information and communication (xCOM)	Information and communications	J58-63
Financial services (xFIN)	Financial services	K64-66
Business services (xBUS)	Business services	L68-N82
Public administration services (xPAD)	Government services	O84
Education (xEDUC)	Education	P85
Healthcare and social work (xHEAL)	Healthcare	Q86-88
Other services (xOTHS)	Other services	R90-U99

Note: NACE = Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. NACE (Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne) is the industry standard classification system of the European Union. See [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\\_NOM\\_DTL&StrNom=NACE\\_REV2](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2).

Using the mapping, the output transfer database then recalculates the forecasts for the WEPS+ regions. For the countries and regions where the country coverage is fully-defined, the output transfer base calculates the new forecasts by imposing the values of each WEPS+ country/region calculated in the Oxford Economics model. For the WEPS+ regions that draw on one or more of the Oxford Economics countries or regions, the WEPS+ region's share of GDP is calculated and added to the sum of the individual country GDP values (mapping in table above).

The final stage of the transfer process takes the newly-calculated WEPS+ region series and passes them back to WEPS+ using the DBTransfer program.

### ***GENMOD solver***

The GENMOD solver is a program that calculates a solution for all of the Oxford Economics model databases, which includes the GEM, the GIM, and the two transfer databases used in the transfer system.

The GENMOD solver uses a collection of subroutines known as AMODEL, which have been designed to solve econometric models that satisfy the following conditions

- The model consists of a system of simultaneous time-dependent equations that may be nonlinear but can be solved period by period. The solution in any period may depend on variable values in that or other periods. So, model solutions based only on past behavior that are designed to achieve some satisfactory path to a given end condition cannot be obtained easily with AMODEL.
- The model must be solvable using the Gauss-Seidel iterative optimization method, or at least any extra sophistication required must be provided by the model builder within the overall Gauss-Seidel framework. The Gauss-Seidel method involves iteratively solving the equations one by one, always using the latest calculated values for the variables on the right-hand side of the equations until the changes in the values of the variables between iterations are all acceptably small. Normally, this process raises no problems for econometric models if the equations are solved in a sensible order, but if problems do arise, they can sometimes be overcome by combining two or more closely linked equations and solving analytically for the variables involved. Facilities are available for changing the order of solution, but currently no facilities are available for optimising that order analytically.

### ***FixEdit program***

The FIXEDIT program edits four separate \*.RUN files, modifying them based on updated data and on the content of the FIXTYPE.TXT file the interactive front end generates. This program is normally run as an initial step in the batch file process that is either started automatically by the interactive front-end or run as a separate process.

The FIXEDIT program currently performs eight steps:

1. The program reads in and processes a file of instructions (FIXTYPE.TXT) the interactive front end generates. This file contains a list of variables that are to be forecast as growth rates, forecast as levels, or to be included or not included in the results of the run. The contents of this instruction file will be used in steps 4, 5, and 6.
2. The program retrieves the current date and uses it to determine the current year and quarter. This information will be used in steps 3, 5 and 7.
3. The program reads in a list of variables that cannot change, also called a list of fixes (FIXES.RUN), and adjusts the dates of these fixes based on the current quarter. The results are written to a file called FIXES1.RUN.
4. The program reads in a list of variables to be forecast as growth rates (ENERGY\_GROWTH.RUN) and comments out any variables that are not to be forecast as growth rates. The results are written to a file called FIXES2.RUN.
5. The program reads in a list of variables to be forecast as levels (ENERGY\_Q1.RUN, ENERGY\_Q2.RUN, ENERGY\_Q3.RUN, or ENERGY\_Q4.RUN, depending on the current quarter) and comments out any variables that are not to be forecast as levels. The dates in this file are modified based on the current quarter. The results are written to a file called FIXES3.RUN.
6. The program reads in a list of variables that should not change for the Oxford Economics Macro database (MACRO01.SRC) and comments out the data for any variables that are not to be included in the forecast. The results are written to a file called MACRO01.RUN.
7. The program reads in a list of variables that should not change (FIXES\_OUTPUT.RUN) and adjusts the dates when historical values are allowed to change because IEO data are often available with a much larger lag than Oxford data, and this can cause solution problems. Allowing users to change the date when variables become fixed can solve this problem. The results are written to a file called FIXES4.RUN.
8. The program generates various status messages that are written both to the console and to a file called FIXEDIT.OUT. The latter file is scanned—along with a number of other .OUT files—by the batch process to determine if any errors occurred when it was run.

This version of the FixEdit program ignores any command line parameters that may be given to it.

### ***DBTransfer program***

The DBTransfer program transfers data to and from Oxford Economics and WEPS+. When invoked, the DBTransfer program performs one of three transfer functions, depending on its command parameters:

1. Copying variable data from one Oxford Economics database to another Oxford Economics database
2. Copying variable data from WEPS+ (via a CSV file) to an Oxford Economics database
3. Copying variable data from an Oxford Economics database to WEPS+ (via a CSV file)

By default, the DBTransfer program takes its commands from a command file in the current directory (DBTransfer.in). When invoked with a parameter (for example, *DBTransfer c:\foo\myfile.txt*), it will read its commands from the named command file (in this case, *c:\foo\myfile.txt*) instead. By default, the DBTransfer program writes informational and error messages to an output file in the current directory called *DBTransfer.out*. However, when invoked with a command file ending in *.in*, the program will redirect those messages to a corresponding *.out* file. For example, *DBTransfer c:\foo\myfile.in* will cause the program to redirect its messages to *c:\foo\myfile.out*. When something goes wrong, an explanation of the reason why is in this output file.

DBTransfer always reads its commands from its input command file using a Fortran-style *list* format—where values are separated by one or more spaces. When a command line has more than one argument—which is the usual case—each argument should be separated by one or more spaces.

The first line of the command file tells the DBTransfer program what kind of run this is going to be. This line contains four parameters: *runtype*, *internal periodicity*, *first year to process*, and *last year to process*.

**Runtype** is a value of *1*, *2*, or *3*, and tells the DBTransfer program which of its three functions (referenced above) it is going to perform for this run.

**Internal periodicity** tells the DBTransfer program what periodicity to use internally. A value of *1* will treat everything as annual data, and a value of *4* will treat everything as quarterly data. Because WEPS+ runs on annual data, when the WEPS+ restart CSV file is involved, the DBTransfer program will use an internal periodicity of *1*, regardless of the specified internal periodicity. The Oxford Economics databases involved can be either annual or quarterly; the DBTransfer program will modify the variable data to suit the Oxford Economics database as needed.

**Firstyear** and **lastyear** are the first and last years in *yyyy* format (for example, *1980*) that the DBTransfer program will use when it transfers variable data for this run.

For example, if the first line of the command file is *1 4 1980 2050* then the DBTransfer program will perform an Oxford Economics-to-Oxford Economics database transfer, treating the data internally as quarterly starting in 1980 and ending in 2050. Note that the actual Oxford Economics databases can be annual or quarterly; the DBTransfer program will modify the variable data as needed. However, note also that if the Oxford Economics databases are quarterly databases and the DBTransfer program is told to treat its data internally as annual data, then all of the variable data it processes will be annualized, which may not be the result the user desires.

The second through fifth lines of the command file tell the DBTransfer program where the input and output databases reside. The first two lines describe the *from* database, and the second two lines describe the *to* database.

When an Oxford Economics database is involved, the first of the two lines tells the DBTransfer program where the database—usually a .DB file—is located, and the second tells the DBTransfer program where its associated SECTORS file is located. All Oxford Economics databases have associated SECTORS files, which are usually—but not always—named *SECTORS*.

When a WEPS+ database is involved, the first of the two lines tells the DBTransfer program where the database is located and the second line is blank. For example, if the DBTransfer program is to transfer EIA database data to an Oxford Economics database, those four lines will look something like

```
\EIADBtransferdirectory\restart.csv
      (blank line)
\OEDBtransferdirectory\jan01.db
\OEDBtransferdirectory\sectors.
```

The remaining lines in the command file specify the variables to be transferred. Each line specifies one variable to transfer (with two exceptions, noted below).

When both databases use the same sector/variable names, any line contains two entries: a sector/region name and a variable name. For example, an entry of

```
IRELAND GDP
```

tells the DBTransfer program to transfer the data from variable GDP of the IRELAND region in the input database into the identically named variable/region of the output database.

When the two databases use different sector/variable naming conventions, any line contains four entries: the input database region name, the input database variable name, the output database region name, and the output database variable name. For example, an entry of

```
IRELAND GDP RESTOECD GDPIRE
```

tells the DBTransfer program to transfer the data from variable GDP in the IRELAND region of the input database into variable GDPIRE in the RESTOECD region of the output database.

If both databases use identical naming conventions, four values may be specified (for example, *IRELAND GDP IRELAND GDP*), but the second two values are unnecessary.

The exceptions are:

1) An entry that begins with an exclamation point (!) or percent sign (%) followed by a space is considered to be a comment—or commented-out entry—and is completely ignored. For example, an entry of

! US GDP

or

% US GDP

is ignored under the assumption that this entry should not be used during this run.

2) Because we always want to transfer every sector or region of any specific variable to or from a WEPS+ database from or to its Oxford Economics equivalent, the DBTransfer program recognizes the special input database sector or region name *EIA\_ALL* to mean *expand this line internally into 16 entries, 1 per WEPS+ sector/region*. For example, an entry of

EIA\_ALL EIA\_GDP\_PPP

causes the program to treat this line as if it were 16 lines, 1 per WEPS+ sector/region—EIA\_USA, EIA\_CAN, EIA\_MXC, EIA\_EUR, EIA\_JPN, EIA\_ANZ, EIA\_SKO, EIA\_RUS, EIA\_URA, EIA\_CHI, EIA\_IND, EIA\_OAS, EIA\_MID, EIA\_AFR, EIA\_BRZ, and EIA\_CSA.