Postgraduate Certificate in Petroleum Economics and Management (United Kingdom)

Sustainable Development and Energy Transition

Aberdeen is a city in northeast Scotland that is often referred to as the oil capital of Europe, given its historical significance in the North Sea oil and gas industry. The city is home to a large number of oil and gas companies and has a strong reputation for providing education and training in the field of petroleum economics and management.
Accelerated depreciation refers to a method of calculating the depreciation of an asset over its useful life, where the depreciation expense is higher in the early years and lower in the later years. This method is often used for assets that are expected to lose their value more quickly in the early years, such as vehicles or equipment.
Access to energy is essential for economic development and poverty reduction. In many developing countries, a significant proportion of the population lacks access to modern energy services, relying instead on traditional biomass fuels such as wood and dung.
Accounting for emissions is an important aspect of sustainable development and energy transition. This involves measuring and reporting the greenhouse gas emissions associated with different economic activities, such as the production and consumption of fossil fuels.
Acid gas is a type of natural gas that contains high levels of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide. Acid gas is often found in association with oil and gas deposits, and its production and processing pose significant environmental and health risks.
Adaptation to climate change involves taking steps to reduce the vulnerability of human and natural systems to the impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, more frequent and intense weather events, and changes in temperature and precipitation patterns.
Advanced biofuels are fuels made from biomass that can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications. Examples of advanced biofuels include ethanol made from algae or agricultural waste, and biodiesel made from waste cooking oil.
Agricultural residues are the leftover materials from agricultural activities, such as corn stalks, wheat straw, and rice husks. These residues can be used to produce bioenergy, such as heat, power, and transportation fuels.
Air pollution is a significant environmental and health problem, particularly in urban areas. The main sources of air pollution are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial activities, and vehicle emissions.
Algae are a type of aquatic plant that can be used to produce biofuels, such as biodiesel and bioethanol. Algae have the potential to be a highly productive and sustainable source of bioenergy, as they can be grown in a variety of aquatic environments and can thrive in a wide range of conditions.
Alternative energy sources are energy sources that are not based on fossil fuels, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy. These energy sources are becoming increasingly important as the world transitions to a more sustainable energy system.
Anaerobic digestion is a process that involves the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen, resulting in the production of biogas, which is primarily composed of methane and carbon dioxide.
Anthropogenic emissions are greenhouse gas emissions that are caused by human activities, such as the

burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and land-use changes.
Aquatic ecosystems are ecosystems that are found in water, such as rivers, lakes, and oceans. These ecosystems provide a range of important services, including water filtration, habitat for fish and other aquatic species, and recreation.
Asian premium refers to the higher price of oil in Asian markets compared to other regions, due to factors such as higher demand, limited refining capacity, and transportation costs.
Asset management involves the process of managing and maintaining assets, such as oil and gas fields, pipelines, and refineries, to maximize their value and minimize their costs.
Associated gas is natural gas that is found in association with oil deposits. This gas can be used as a fuel or as a feedstock for the production of petrochemicals.
Atmospheric circulation refers to the movement of air in the atmosphere, which plays a crucial role in shaping the Earth's climate and weather patterns.
Availability factor is a measure of the percentage of time that a power plant or other energy system is available to operate at its maximum capacity.
Average cost is the total cost of producing a unit of energy, such as a barrel of oil or a megawatt-hour of electricity, divided by the total number of units produced.
Barrel of oil equivalent is a unit of energy that is equivalent to the energy content of a barrel of oil, which is approximately 6.1 gigajoules.
Base load is the minimum amount of electricity that is required to meet the constant energy demands of a power system, such as the energy needed to power homes, businesses, and industries.
Basis risk is the risk that the price of a futures contract will not move in line with the price of the underlying asset, resulting in a difference between the two prices.
Benchmark crude is a type of crude oil that is used as a reference price for other types of crude oil, such as Brent crude or West Texas Intermediate.
Benefits analysis is a method of evaluating the benefits of a project or investment, such as the benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions or improving energy efficiency.
Biodiesel is a type of biofuel that is made from vegetable oils or animal fats, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.
Bioenergy is energy that is derived from organic matter, such as plants, animals, and waste. Examples of bioenergy include wood, crops, and waste, which can be used to produce heat, power, and transportation fuels.
Bioethanol is a type of biofuel that is made from plant materials, such as corn, sugarcane, or switchgrass, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.
Biomass is organic matter that is derived from living organisms, such as plants, animals, and microorganisms. Biomass can be used to produce energy, such as heat, power, and transportation fuels.
Biogas is a type of fuel that is produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic matter, such as food waste or agricultural waste. Biogas is primarily composed of methane and carbon dioxide.
Black carbon is a type of air pollutant that is produced through the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, biomass, and other organic materials.
Break-even analysis is a method of evaluating the viability of a project or investment, such as the break-even point for a new oil or gas field.
British thermal unit is a unit of energy that is equivalent to the energy content of a pound of oil, which is

approximately 1055 joules.
Building integrated photovoltaics refers to the integration of solar panels into the design and construction of buildings, such as roofing materials or windows.
Bunker fuels are fuels that are used to power ships and other marine vessels, such as heavy fuel oil or marine diesel.
Capacity factor is the ratio of the actual output of a power plant or other energy system to its maximum potential output.
Cap-and-trade is a market-based mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where emitters are given a limit on their emissions and can buy or sell allowances to meet their emissions targets.
Capital expenditure is the cost of acquiring or upgrading assets, such as oil and gas fields, pipelines, or refineries.
Carbon capture and storage is a technology that involves capturing the carbon dioxide emissions from power plants or industrial processes and storing them underground or in other secure locations.
Carbon credit is a unit of exchange that represents a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which can be bought or sold in carbon markets.
Carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are associated with a particular activity, product, or organization.
Carbon intensity is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy produced or consumed, such as the carbon intensity of electricity or transportation fuels.
Carbon offset is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions that is achieved through a project or activity, such as reforestation or renewable energy, which can be used to compensate for emissions elsewhere.
Carbon pricing is a mechanism for putting a price on greenhouse gas emissions, such as through a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system, which can provide an economic incentive for reducing emissions.
Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide, either through natural processes such as photosynthesis or through technological means such as carbon capture and storage.
Cash flow is the inflow or outflow of money from a business or project, such as the revenue from oil and gas sales or the costs of production.
Catalytic cracker is a type of refinery equipment that is used to break down heavy hydrocarbons into lighter products, such as gasoline and diesel.
Cenco oil is a type of crude oil that is produced in the Cenco oil field in the North Sea.
Certification body is an organization that verifies the compliance of a product, system, or process with a particular standard or regulation, such as the certification of biofuels or renewable energy systems.
Clean development mechanism is a mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol that allows countries to invest in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries and generate carbon credits.
Climate change is a long-term change in the Earth's climate, which is primarily caused by the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide and methane.
Climate modeling is the use of computer models to simulate the behavior of the Earth's climate system and predict future changes in the climate.
Coal bed methane is a type of natural gas that is found in coal deposits, which can be extracted and used as a fuel.
Coal-to-liquids is a process that involves converting coal into liquid fuels, such as diesel or gasoline, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.

Cogeneration is the process of producing both heat and power from a single fuel source, such as natural gas or biomass, which can improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions.
Combined cycle is a type of power plant that uses both a gas turbine and a steam turbine to generate electricity, which can improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions.
Commercial paper is a type of short-term debt instrument that is used by companies to raise funds, such as the issuance of commercial paper by oil and gas companies.
Commodity price is the price of a raw material or primary product, such as oil, gas, or coal, which can fluctuate based on supply and demand.
Compressed natural gas is a type of fuel that is made by compressing natural gas, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.
Concentration factor is a measure of the concentration of a particular substance, such as carbon dioxide or methane, in the atmosphere.
Concession agreement is a type of agreement between a host government and an oil or gas company, which grants the company the right to explore and produce oil and gas in a particular area.
Conductivity measurement is a method of measuring the ability of a material to conduct heat or electricity, which can be used to evaluate the properties of rocks and other materials.
Conference of the parties is the supreme governing body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which meets annually to review progress and make decisions on climate change issues.
Conservation of energy is the practice of reducing energy consumption through efficient use of energy and reduction of waste, such as turning off lights and electronics when not in use.
Contingent valuation is a method of evaluating the economic value of a good or service, such as the value of a natural resource or the cost of environmental damage.
Contract administration is the process of managing and enforcing contracts, such as oil and gas contracts, which can involve tasks such as contract negotiation, contract interpretation, and dispute resolution.
Conventional oil is a type of oil that is extracted using traditional methods, such as drilling and pumping, as opposed to unconventional oil, which is extracted using more complex and expensive methods.
Conventional power is a type of power plant that uses fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, or gas, to generate electricity.
Conversion factor is a factor that is used to convert between different units of energy, such as the conversion of barrels of oil to gigajoules.
Cooling tower is a type of equipment that is used to cool water or other fluids, such as the cooling towers used in power plants or industrial processes.
Cost benefit analysis is a method of evaluating the costs and benefits of a project or investment, such as the costs and benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Cost of capital is the cost of raising funds, such as the cost of borrowing or the cost of equity, which can be used to evaluate the viability of a project or investment.
Cost plus contract is a type of contract where the seller is paid a fixed price plus an allowance for costs, such as the cost of materials or labor.
Cracking unit is a type of refinery equipment that is used to break down heavy hydrocarbons into lighter products, such as gasoline and diesel.
Crude oil is a type of oil that is extracted from the ground and has not been refined, which can be used as a feedstock for the production of petroleum products.

Currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will affect the value of investments or transactions, such as the risk that a decline in the value of the dollar will increase the cost of imported oil.
Current account is a type of account that is used to record the flow of money into and out of a business or project, such as the revenue from oil and gas sales or the costs of production.
Demand response is a type of program that allows consumers to adjust their energy consumption in response to changes in the price of energy, such as the demand response programs used in smart grids.
Density log is a type of log that is used to measure the density of rocks and other materials, which can be used to evaluate the properties of oil and gas reservoirs.
Depreciation rate is the rate at which an asset loses its value over time, such as the depreciation rate of oil and gas equipment.
Development bank is a type of financial institution that provides financing for development projects, such as the financing of oil and gas projects in developing countries.
Diesel fuel is a type of fuel that is made from crude oil, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.
Direct reduction is a type of process that involves the direct reduction of iron ore to produce steel, which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional steel production methods.
Discount rate is the rate at which the value of future cash flows is discounted to its present value, which can be used to evaluate the viability of a project or investment.
Displacement factor is a factor that is used to calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are avoided through the use of a particular technology or fuel, such as the displacement factor for biofuels.
Distributed generation is a type of power generation that involves the production of electricity at the point of consumption, such as the use of solar panels or wind turbines to generate electricity for a home or business.
Distribution losses are the losses that occur during the transmission and distribution of electricity, such as the losses that occur due to resistance in power lines.
Diversification strategy is a type of strategy that involves reducing risk by investing in a variety of assets or activities, such as the diversification of an oil and gas company's portfolio to include renewable energy investments.
Downstream activities are the activities that occur after the extraction of oil and gas, such as the refining, transportation, and marketing of petroleum products.
Drilling costs are the costs that are associated with drilling for oil and gas, such as the cost of equipment, labor, and materials.
Dry gas is a type of natural gas that contains very little liquid hydrocarbons, which can be used as a fuel or as a feedstock for the production of petrochemicals.
Economic analysis is a type of analysis that involves the evaluation of the economic viability of a project or investment, such as the economic analysis of an oil or gas field.
Economic benefit is the benefit that is derived from a particular activity or investment, such as the economic benefit of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Economic growth is the increase in the production of goods and services in an economy, which can be driven by a variety of factors, including investment in oil and gas projects.
Economic indicator is a type of indicator that is used to measure the performance of an economy, such as the gross domestic product or the inflation rate.

Economic model is a type of model that is used to simulate the behavior of an economy, which can be used to evaluate the impact of different policies or investments.
Economies of scale are the benefits that are derived from large-scale production or investment, such as the economies of scale that are achieved through the use of large wind turbines or solar panels.
Ecosystem services are the benefits that are derived from ecosystems, such as the provision of clean air and water, which can be impacted by oil and gas activities.
Eddy current is a type of current that is used to measure the flow of fluids, such as the flow of oil or gas in a pipeline.
Efficiency gains are the improvements in efficiency that are achieved through the use of new technologies or processes, such as the efficiency gains that are achieved through the use of combined cycle power plants.
Electric grid is a type of grid that is used to transmit and distribute electricity, which can be impacted by the integration of renewable energy sources.
Electric vehicle is a type of vehicle that is powered by electricity, such as a battery electric vehicle or a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.
Electrical conductivity is the ability of a material to conduct electricity, which can be used to evaluate the properties of rocks and other materials.
Electrolysis unit is a type of equipment that is used to split water into hydrogen and oxygen, which can be used to produce hydrogen fuel.
Emission factor is a factor that is used to calculate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are associated with a particular activity or fuel, such as the emission factor for fossil fuels.
Emission reduction is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which can be achieved through a variety of means, such as the use of renewable energy sources or the improvement of energy efficiency.
Emission trading is a type of market-based mechanism that involves the buying and selling of emission allowances, which can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy audit is a type of audit that involves the evaluation of energy use and energy efficiency in a building or facility, which can be used to identify opportunities for energy savings.
Energy balance is the balance between the supply and demand of energy, which can be impacted by a variety of factors, such as changes in energy policy or the integration of renewable energy sources.
Energy conversion is the process of converting one form of energy into another, such as the conversion of coal into electricity.
Energy density is the amount of energy that is stored in a particular material or fuel, such as the energy density of gasoline or diesel.
Energy efficiency is the ratio of the output of a system to its input, such as the energy efficiency of a power plant or a building.
Energy intensity is the amount of energy that is required to produce a unit of economic output, such as the energy intensity of a country's economy.
Energy mix is the combination of different energy sources that are used to meet energy demand, such as the mix of fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable energy sources.
Energy policy is the set of laws, regulations, and incentives that are used to guide the development and use of energy resources, such as the energy policy of a country or region.
Energy poverty is the lack of access to modern energy services, such as electricity or clean cooking fuels, which can have significant impacts on health, education, and economic development.

Energy security is the protection of energy systems from disruptions, such as cyber attacks or physical attacks, which can have significant impacts on the economy and national security.
Energy storage is the ability to store energy for later use, such as the storage of energy in batteries or other devices.
Enhanced oil recovery is a type of process that involves the use of various techniques to increase the amount of oil that can be extracted from a reservoir, such as the injection of water or gas.
Enhanced recovery is a type of process that involves the use of various techniques to increase the amount of oil or gas that can be extracted from a reservoir, such as the injection of water or gas.
Environmental assessment is a type of assessment that involves the evaluation of the environmental impacts of a project or activity, such as the environmental assessment of an oil or gas field.
Environmental impact is the impact that a particular activity or project has on the environment, such as the environmental impact of oil and gas activities.
Environmental policy is the set of laws, regulations, and incentives that are used to protect the environment, such as the environmental policy of a country or region.
EOR technologies are the technologies that are used to enhance oil recovery, such as the injection of water or gas.
Equity financing is a type of financing that involves the issuance of shares or other equity instruments to raise funds, such as the equity financing of an oil and gas company.
Equivalent ratio is a ratio that is used to compare the energy content of different fuels, such as the equivalent ratio of oil to gas.
Estimation technique is a method that is used to estimate the amount of oil or gas that is in place, such as the estimation technique used to estimate the reserves of an oil or gas field.
Ethanol fuel is a type of fuel that is made from plant materials, such as corn or sugarcane, which can be used as a substitute for fossil fuels in transportation and other applications.
European emission allowance is a type of allowance that is used to limit greenhouse gas emissions in Europe, which can be bought and sold on the European carbon market.
Evaporation loss is the loss of oil or other liquids due to evaporation, which can occur during the transportation or storage of oil.
Exxon oil is a type of oil that is produced by ExxonMobil, which is one of the largest oil and gas companies in the world.
Feasibility study is a type of study that involves the evaluation of the technical and economic viability of a project or investment, such as the feasibility study of an oil or gas field.
Feedstock cost is the cost of the raw materials that are used to produce a particular product, such as the cost of crude oil or natural gas.
Field development is the process of developing an oil or gas field, which can involve the drilling of wells, the construction of pipelines, and the installation of production facilities.
Financial analysis is a type of analysis that involves the evaluation of the financial viability of a project or investment, such as the financial analysis of an oil or gas field.
Financial instrument is a type of instrument that is used to raise funds or manage risk, such as the issuance of bonds or the use of derivatives.
Financial model is a type of model that is used to simulate the financial performance of a project or investment, which can be used to evaluate the viability of an oil or gas field.

Financial reporting is the process of reporting the financial performance of a company or project, which can include the reporting of revenue, expenses, and profits.
Fiscal policy is the set of laws and regulations that are used to manage the finances of a country or region, such as the fiscal policy of a government.
Fission reaction is a type of nuclear reaction that involves the splitting of atoms, which can be used to generate electricity in a nuclear power plant.
Flare gas is a type of gas that is released during the production of oil and gas, which can be used as a fuel or as a feedstock for the production of petrochemicals.
Fluid flow is the flow of fluids, such as oil or gas, through a pipe or other conduit, which can be affected by a variety of factors, such as pressure and viscosity.
Formation water is the water that is found in the formation of an oil or gas field, which can be used to evaluate the properties of the reservoir.
Fossil fuel is a type of fuel that is derived from the remains of ancient plants and animals, such as coal, oil, and gas.
Fracture toughness is a measure of the ability of a material to resist fracture, which can be used to evaluate the properties of rocks and other materials.
Fuel cell is a type of device that is used to convert chemical energy into electrical energy, which can be used to power vehicles or generate electricity.
Fuel efficiency is the ratio of the energy output of a vehicle or other device to its energy input, which can be affected by a variety of factors, such as the type of fuel used and the efficiency of the engine.
Fuel price is the price of a particular fuel, such as gasoline or diesel, which can be affected by a variety of factors, such as supply and demand.
Fuel switching is the process of switching from one type of fuel to another, such as switching from coal to natural gas, which can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Futures contract is a type of contract that involves the agreement to buy or sell a particular commodity, such as oil or gas, at a specified price on a specified date.
Gas hydrates are a type of compound that is formed when gas is dissolved in water, which can be used to store and transport natural gas.
Gas processing is the process of separating the various components of natural gas, such as methane, ethane, and propane, which can be used to produce a variety of products, such as liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas liquids.
Gas turbine is a type of device that is used to generate electricity by using the energy of a gas, such as natural gas or biogas.
Gas-to-liquids is a process that involves the conversion of natural gas into liquid fuels, such as diesel or gasoline, which can be used to power vehicles or generate electricity.
GDP deflator is a measure of the level of prices in an economy, which can be used to evaluate the performance of an economy and the impact of inflation.
Geological model is a type of model that is used to simulate the behavior of geological systems, such as the behavior of oil and gas reservoirs.
Geophysical survey is a type of survey that involves the use of geophysical techniques, such as seismic or gravity surveys, to evaluate the properties of rocks and other materials.
Geothermal energy is a type of energy that is derived from the heat of the Earth, which can be used to

generate electricity or provide heat.
Global warming is the long-term increase in the average temperature of the Earth, which is primarily caused by the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
Governance structure is the set of rules and institutions that are used to govern a particular organization or system, such as the governance structure of an oil and gas company.
Green bank is a type of financial institution that is used to support the development of renewable energy and other sustainable technologies.
Green certificate is a type of certificate that is used to verify the production of renewable energy, such as the production of wind or solar energy.
Green energy is a type of energy that is derived from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, or hydro power, which can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Greenhouse gas is a type of gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect, such as carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide, which can be emitted through human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels.
Grid management is the process of managing the flow of electricity on the grid, which can involve tasks such as load balancing and frequency control.
Gross domestic product is a measure of the total output of an economy, which can be used to evaluate the performance of an economy and the impact of economic policies.
Gross national product is a measure of the total output of a country, which can be used to evaluate the performance of a country's economy and the impact of economic policies.
Hedging strategy is a type of strategy that involves the use of financial instruments, such as futures or options, to manage risk, such as the risk of price volatility in the oil and gas industry.
Heat exchanger is a type of device that is used to transfer heat from one fluid to another, such as the heat exchanger used in a power plant or industrial process.
Heavy oil is a type of oil that is more viscous and dense than conventional oil, which can be extracted using specialized techniques, such as steam injection.
Hybrid vehicle is a type of vehicle that is powered by a combination of fuels, such as gasoline and electricity, which can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Hydro electric power is a type of power that is generated by the energy of moving water, such as the power generated by a hydroelectric dam.
Hydro fracturing is a type of process that involves the use of high-pressure water to extract oil or gas from rocks, such as shale or tight sandstones.
Hydrogen fuel is a type of fuel that is made from the reaction of hydrogen with oxygen, which can be used to power vehicles or generate electricity.
ICE engine is a type of engine that is powered by the combustion of fossil fuels, such as gasoline or diesel, which can be used to power vehicles or generate electricity.
IEA member country is a country that is a member of the International Energy Agency, which is an organization that is dedicated to promoting energy security and sustainability.
Impact assessment is a type of assessment that involves the evaluation of the potential impacts of a project or activity, such as the impact assessment of an oil or gas field.
Impoundment loss is the loss of oil or other liquids due to impoundment, which can occur during the transportation or storage of oil.
Incentive mechanism is a type of mechanism that is used to encourage the adoption of sustainable

technologies or practices, such as the incentive mechanism used to promote the use of renewable energy.
Inclined tube is a type of device that is used to measure the flow of fluids, such as the flow of oil or gas in a pipeline.
Independence day is a day that is celebrated to commemorate the independence of a country or region, which can be used to promote national pride and unity.
Indirect cost is a type of cost that is not directly related to the production or operation of a project or activity, such as the indirect cost of environmental damage or social impacts.
Industrial process is a type of process that involves the use of energy and materials to produce goods or services, such as the industrial process used to produce chemicals or manufacturing products.
Infill drilling is a type of drilling that involves the drilling of wells in between existing wells, which can be used to increase the production of oil or gas from a field.
Inflation rate is the rate at which prices are increasing in an economy, which can be used to evaluate the performance of an economy and the impact of monetary policy.
Information system is a type of system that is used to manage and analyze data, such as the information system used to manage the production of oil or gas.
Infrastructure investment is a type of investment that involves the development of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, or pipelines, which can be used to support economic growth and development.
Innovation policy is a type of policy that is used to promote innovation and the adoption of new technologies, such as the innovation policy used to promote the development of renewable energy.
Input output analysis is a type of analysis that involves the evaluation of the relationships between different inputs and outputs in an economy, such as the input-output analysis of the oil and gas industry.
Inspection report is a type of report that is used to document the results of an inspection, such as the inspection report of an oil or gas facility.
Installed capacity is the total amount of capacity that is installed in a particular system or facility, such as the installed capacity of a power plant or refinery.
Instrument error is a type of error that occurs when an instrument is not calibrated or is not functioning properly, which can affect the accuracy of measurements.
Insurance premium is the cost of insurance coverage, which can be used to manage risk and protect against potential losses.
Integrated gasification is a type of process that involves the conversion of fossil fuels into a synthesis gas, which can be used to produce a variety of products, such as chemicals or fuels.
Intermittent energy is a type of energy that is not always available, such as solar or wind energy, which can be used to generate electricity or provide heat.
Internal rate of return is a measure of the return on investment of a project or activity, which can be used to evaluate the viability of an oil or gas field.
International energy agency is an organization that is dedicated to promoting energy security and sustainability, such as the International Energy Agency.
International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries, which can be used to promote economic growth and development.
Inventories management is the process of managing the stock of goods or materials, such as the management of oil or gas inventories.
Investment decision is a type of decision that involves the allocation of resources to a particular project or

activity, such as the investment decision of an oil or gas company.
Investment portfolio is a collection of investments, such as stocks or bonds, which can be used to manage risk and generate returns.
Ion exchange is a type of process