

## **Energy Statistics Of Oecd Countries Documentation For**

The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018World Energy Statistics 2016World Energy Outlook 2019Occupational Therapy and Vocational RehabilitationEnergy Statistics Yearbook 2016Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change AdaptationEnergy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD CountriesEnergy Balances of OECD Countries 2014Revenue Statistics 2019Story-Based Inquiry: A Manual for Investigative JournalistsEnergy Statistics of OECD CountriesAnnual Energy Outlook 2012OECD Factbook 2006 Economic, Environmental and Social StatisticsWorld Energy Statistics 2017World Energy Balances 2018Energy Statistics of OECD Countries 2015OECD Factbook 2005 Economic, Environmental and Social StatisticsEnergy Demand Challenges in EuropeEnergy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2013Energy EconomicsIntroduction to Global Energy IssuesEnergy Balances of OECD CountriesEnergy Statistics Yearbook 2014World Energy Balances 2017Towards Sustainable Household Consumption? Trends and Policies in OECD CountriesEnergy Balances of Oecd CountriesTaxing Energy Use 2019 Using Taxes for Climate ActionEnergy Efficiency IndicatorsEnergy Statistics of OECD Countries, 2004-2005Energy Prices and Taxes for OECD CountriesNavigating the NumbersOECD Glossary of Statistical TermsEnergy Balances of Non-OECD CountriesIndustrial Development Report

2016Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2010World Energy Statistics  
2018Regional Studies on Economic Growth, Financial Economics and  
ManagementInternational Energy Outlook 2016World Energy Balances 2016Energy  
Statistics of Non-OECD Countries

### **The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018**

This Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report (IPCC-SREX) explores the challenge of understanding and managing the risks of climate extremes to advance climate change adaptation. Extreme weather and climate events, interacting with exposed and vulnerable human and natural systems, can lead to disasters. Changes in the frequency and severity of the physical events affect disaster risk, but so do the spatially diverse and temporally dynamic patterns of exposure and vulnerability. Some types of extreme weather and climate events have increased in frequency or magnitude, but populations and assets at risk have also increased, with consequences for disaster risk. Opportunities for managing risks of weather- and climate-related disasters exist or can be developed at any scale, local to international. Prepared following strict IPCC procedures, SREX is an invaluable assessment for anyone interested in climate extremes, environmental disasters and adaptation to climate change, including policymakers, the private sector and academic researchers.

## **World Energy Statistics 2016**

This volume contains data for 2007 and 2008 on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances, expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent, for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise production, trade and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators, and include preliminary estimates of 2009 production (and trade when available) for gas, primary coal and oil. This book includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors.

## **World Energy Outlook 2019**

This open access book examines the role of citizens in sustainable energy transitions across Europe. It explores energy problem framing, policy approaches and practical responses to the challenge of securing clean, affordable and sustainable energy for all citizens, focusing on households as the main unit of analysis. The book revolves around ten contributions that each summarise national trends, socio-material characteristics, and policy responses to contemporary energy issues affecting householders in different countries, and provides good practice examples for designing and implementing sustainable energy initiatives.

Prominent concerns include reducing carbon emissions, energy poverty, sustainable consumption, governance, practices, innovations and sustainable lifestyles. The opening and closing contributions consider European level energy policy, dominant and alternative problem framings and similarities and differences between European countries in relation to reducing household energy use. Overall, the book is a valuable resource for researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and others interested in sustainable energy perspectives

### **Occupational Therapy and Vocational Rehabilitation**

### **Energy Statistics Yearbook 2016**

This volume presents selected papers from the 19th Eurasia Business and Economics Society (EBES) Conference held in Istanbul. Its primary emphasis is on showcasing the latest empirical research on social change, sustainable development and the management of public and private organizations in emerging economies. The respective articles also address more specialized and related topics such as financial risk tolerance, international strategic partnerships, female labor force participation, human capital dynamics, and economic integration, among others.

## **Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation**

Energy Prices and Taxes for OECD Countries contains a major international compilation of energy prices of OECD countries: including crude oil and oil product spot prices, import costs by crude stream, industry prices and consumer prices. The end-user prices cover the main petroleum products, gas, coal and electricity. Every issue includes full notes on sources and methods and a description of price mechanisms in each country. Time series availability varies with each data series

## **Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries**

The data service contains key energy statistics for over 150 countries and regions. Data are provided in original units for the different types of coal, oil, natural gas, renewables and waste, as well as for electricity and heat. In general, the data are available for 1971 (1960 for OECD countries) to 2014, with preliminary estimates of 2015 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil.

## **Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2014**

This volume contains data on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, gas,

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electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent.

### **Revenue Statistics 2019**

World Energy Balances provides comprehensive energy balances for all the world's largest energy producing and consuming countries. It contains detailed data on the supply and consumption of energy for 150 countries and regions, including all OECD countries, over 100 other key energy producing and consuming countries, as well as world totals and various regional aggregates. The book includes graphs and detailed data by country for all energy sources - coal, gas, oil, electricity, renewables and waste - expressed in balance format. Alongside this, there are summary time series on production, trade, final consumption by sector, as well as key energy and economic indicators and an overview of trends in global energy production and use. More detailed data in original units are published in the companion publication World Energy Statistics.

### **Story-Based Inquiry: A Manual for Investigative Journalists**

World Energy Statistics provides comprehensive world energy statistics on all energy sources - coal, gas, oil, electricity, renewables and waste. It covers energy

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supply and consumption for 150 countries and regions, including all OECD countries, over 100 other key energy producing and consuming countries, as well as world totals and various regional aggregates. The book includes detailed tables by country in original units, and summary time series on production, trade, and final consumption by sector. In the companion publication World Energy Balances, data are presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in energy units.

### **Energy Statistics of OECD Countries**

Annotation A new release from the IEA presenting comprehensive energy balances for all the world's largest energy producing and consuming countries, World Energy Balances is formed by merging Energy Balances of OECD Countries and Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries, previously published separately. The volume contains detailed data on the supply and consumption of energy for all OECD countries, over 100 other key energy producing and consuming countries, as well as world and regional totals.

### **Annual Energy Outlook 2012**

This volume contains data on the supply and consumption of coal, oil gas, electricity, heat, renewables, and waste, all presented as comprehensive energy

balances expressed in million tons of oil equivalent in order to facilitate analysis across types of energy. Historical tables summarise production, trade, and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators.

### **OECD Factbook 2006 Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics**

### **World Energy Statistics 2017**

The Yearbook is the 60th issue in a series of annual compilations of internationally comparable statistics summarizing world energy trends. Annual data for 230 countries and areas for the period 2013 to 2016 are presented on production, trade and consumption of energy: solids, liquids, gaseous fuels, electricity and heat, covering both renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. In addition, per capita consumption series are provided for all energy products. Graphs are included to illustrate historic trends and/or changes in composition of production and/or consumption of major energy products, along with special tables.

### **World Energy Balances 2018**

This document provides data on greenhouse gas and international climate policy. It examines them at the global, national, sectoral, and fuel levels and identifies implications of the data for international cooperation on global climate change.

### **Energy Statistics of OECD Countries 2015**

This report looks at how technology and innovation achieves inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). Its main finding is that ISID is feasible and technology can simultaneously serve all three dimensions of sustainability, including economic, social and environmental. Rapid inclusive and sustainable industrialization can happen more frequently provided that policymakers firmly steer the industrialization process with opportune policies and avoid past mistakes. In some cases, the spread of technology has not materialized in concrete growth opportunities because of the lack of technological capabilities. Innovation needs to be supported by interventions strengthening the process from invention to adoption, as capabilities are developed and high tech manufacturing sectors are created, seeing higher rates of sustainable growth.

### **OECD Factbook 2005 Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics**

OECD Factbook 2005 is the first edition of a comprehensive and dynamic new statistical annual from the OECD. More than 100 indicators cover the full range of topics covered by the OECD.

### **Energy Demand Challenges in Europe**

This volume contains data on energy supply and consumption in original units (i.e. units related to each type of energy) for coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste. Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data.

### **Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2013**

This volume contains data for 2010 and 2011 on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances. Data are expressed in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise production, trade and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators. These tables also include preliminary estimates of 2012 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. This book includes

definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units. More detailed data in original units are published in the 2013 edition of Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries (ISBN 9789264203044), the sister volume of this publication.

### **Energy Economics**

This volume contains data on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste. Complete data are available for 2009 and 2010 and supply estimates are available for the most recent year (i.e. 2011). Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data.

### **Introduction to Global Energy Issues**

The data service contains energy balances for over 150 countries and regions. The figures are expressed in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and in terajoules. Conversion factors used to calculate energy balances and indicators such as GDP and population are also provided. In general, the data are available for 1971 (1960 for OECD countries) to 2014, with preliminary estimates of 2015 production (and

trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. Definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data, indicators (including GDP, population, industrial production index and ratios calculated with the energy data) and net calorific values are also included.

### **Energy Balances of OECD Countries**

"The projections in the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) Annual Energy Outlook 2012 (AEO2012) focus on the factors that shape the U.S. energy system over the long term. Under the assumption that current laws and regulations remain unchanged throughout the projections, the AEO2012 Reference case provides the basis for examination and discussion of energy production, consumption, technology, and market trends and the direction they may take in the future. It also serves as a starting point for analysis of potential changes in energy policies. But AEO2012 is not limited to the Reference case. It also includes 29 alternative cases (see Appendix E, Table E1), which explore important areas of uncertainty for markets, technologies, and policies in the U.S. energy economy. Many of the implications of the alternative cases are discussed in the 'Issues in focus' section of this report. / Key results highlighted in AEO2012 include continued modest growth in demand for energy over the next 25 years and increased domestic crude oil and natural gas production, largely driven by rising production from tight oil and shale resources. As a result, U.S. reliance on imported oil is

reduced; domestic production of natural gas exceeds consumption, allowing for net exports; a growing share of U.S. electric power generation is met with natural gas and renewables; and energy-related carbon dioxide emissions remain below their 2005 level from 2010 to 2035, even in the absence of new Federal policies designed to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions."--Executive Summary (p. 2).

### **Energy Statistics Yearbook 2014**

From the discovery of fire to that of the atom, the development of human societies has largely been based on the conquest of energy. In all countries, energy has gradually become one of the key factors of social and economic development, as well as capital, labor and natural resources, and now no one can do without it. After decades of cheap energy flowing without any problem, over the last forty years crises have become the rule. This disruption of the energy landscape is of particular concern as the impact of energy crises on human societies became considerable. This book seeks to provide a basis for reflection on all global energy problems, offering an analysis of the main aspects to consider: energy supply, resource-dependent industries and technology available, macroeconomic implications of energy demand, geopolitical issues, and specifics of the situation in developing countries. It does not thoroughly address environmental issues, which would require further study beyond the limits we set. This book is the second

edition of a book published in 1992, at a time when obtaining energy and economic data was much more difficult than today, when many databases are freely accessible on the Internet. In this new context, we hope it will assist the reader in finding his/her way in the considerable amount of information available. Energy is a vast field that can be approached from multiple angles. The approach proposed here is to start by providing the reader with technical bases on energy, and thus energy supply, before considering the demand, that is to say, the socio- and macro-economic dimensions, then addressing global issues relating to energy, and finally complete the study of the main issues that arise in this area today. This book summarizes the main issues related to energy and requires no special knowledge beforehand, whether in economics, engineering or international relations. It consists of nine chapters, the first being the introduction. Chapter 2 introduces the main energy sectors (oil, natural gas, coal, synthetic hydrocarbons, nuclear power, renewable energy, thermal or pneumatic storage), i.e. how the main sources of energy can be exploited. Chapter 3 presents the main macroeconomic and energy indicators that are commonly used to assess the energy situation in a country. Concepts that are introduced being then used consistently in other chapters, it is essential to understand well their definitions and limitations. The fourth chapter analyzes the impacts of energy at the macro level, including the links between economic activity and energy consumption. The fifth chapter introduces the main principles generally accepted in the development of energy policy and planning, and then discusses the institutional aspects. The

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sixth chapter is devoted to geopolitics: current consumption of energy, energy reserves and resources worldwide, international energy trade, and specific problems faced by developing countries. The seventh chapter is devoted to the study of the energy situation in eleven different countries, showing the contrast between them, depending on their level of economic development, demography, natural resource endowments, etc. The list of countries includes high-income developed countries (France, United States, United Kingdom), the emerging group called the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), a North African oil exporting country (Algeria), a west African country (Côte d'Ivoire), and an Asian exporter of coal and natural gas (Indonesia). The eighth chapter discusses emerging issues related to energy, in particular its relationship to the environment and the success of policies aiming at controlling demand. The ninth and final chapter begins with a prospective study of various scenarios for the medium and long term. The analyses presented in the book are then summarized by outlining the main pending issues. The book includes 22 tables, 150 figures and 3 mind maps, as well as links to databases available online (World Bank, United Nations, BP). Also available: an online course covering the main topics dealt with in this book. Please visit: <http://www.thermoptim.org/sections/enseignement/cours-en-ligne/modules-d-auto-formation/energy-issues-course>

## **World Energy Balances 2017**

Data on government sector receipts, and on taxes in particular, are basic inputs to most structural economic descriptions and economic analyses and are increasingly used in economic comparisons. This annual publication gives a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes.

### **Towards Sustainable Household Consumption? Trends and Policies in OECD Countries**

#### **Energy Balances of Oecd Countries**

This volume contains data for 2009 and 2010 on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances. Data are expressed in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise production, trade and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators. These tables also include preliminary estimates of 2011 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. This book includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units. More detailed data in original units are published in the 2012 edition of Energy Statistics of Non-OECD

Countries, the sister volume of this publication

### **Taxing Energy Use 2019 Using Taxes for Climate Action**

This book provides an updated and expanded overview of basic concepts of energy economics and explains how simple economic tools can be used to analyse contemporary energy issues in the light of recent developments, such as the Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and new technological developments in the production and use of energy. The new edition is divided into four parts covering concepts, issues, markets, and governance. Although the content has been thoroughly revised and rationalised to reflect the current state of knowledge, it retains the main features of the first edition, namely accessibility, research-informed presentation, and extensive use of charts, tables and worked examples. This easily accessible reference book allows readers to gain the skills required to understand and analyse complex energy issues from an economic perspective. It is a valuable resource for students and researchers in the field of energy economics, as well as interested readers with an interdisciplinary background.

### **Energy Efficiency Indicators**

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The outlook for energy use worldwide presented in the International Energy Outlook 2016 (IEO2016) continues to show rising levels of demand over the next three decades, led by strong increases in countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),<sup>3</sup> particularly in Asia. Non-OECD Asia, including China and India, account for more than half of the world's total increase in energy consumption over the 2012 to 2040 projection period. By 2040, energy use in non-OECD Asia exceeds that of the entire OECD by 40 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) in the IEO2016 Reference case (Figure ES-1). In the IEO2016 Reference case, total world energy consumption rises from 549 quadrillion Btu in 2012 to 815 quadrillion Btu in 2040, an increase of 48%. Most of the world's energy growth will occur in the non-OECD nations, where relatively strong, longterm economic growth drives increasing demand for energy. Non-OECD energy consumption increases by 71% between 2012 and 2040 compared with an increase of 18% in OECD nations. Energy use in the combined non-OECD region first exceeded that of the OECD in 2007 and by 2012, non-OECD countries accounted for 57% of total world energy consumption. By 2040, almost two-thirds of the world's primary energy will be consumed in the non-OECD economies. Economic growth-as measured in gross domestic product (GDP)-is a key determinant in the growth of energy demand. The world's GDP (expressed in purchasing power parity terms) rises by 3.3%/year from 2012 to 2040. The fastest rates of growth are projected for the emerging, non-OECD countries, where combined GDP increases by 4.2%/year. In OECD countries, GDP grows at a much

slower rate of 2.0%/year over the projection as a result of their more mature economies and slow or declining population growth trends. The strong projected economic growth rates in the non-OECD drive the fast-paced growth in future energy consumption among those nations.

### **Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, 2004-2005**

Energy efficiency is high on the political agenda as governments seek to reduce wasteful energy consumption, strengthen energy security and cut greenhouse gas emissions. However, the lack of data for developing proper indicators to measure energy efficiency often prevents countries from transforming declarations into actions. This manual identifies the main sectoral indicators and the data needed to develop these indicators; and to make surveying, metering and modeling practices existing all around the world available to all. It has been developed with a companion document, Energy Efficiency Indicators: Essentials for Policy Making, as a starting point towards enabling policymakers to understand where greater efficiency is needed, to implement appropriate policies and to measure their impact.

### **Energy Prices and Taxes for OECD Countries**

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Countries regularly track gross domestic product (GDP) as an indicator of their economic progress, but not wealth—the assets such as infrastructure, forests, minerals, and human capital that produce GDP. In contrast, corporations routinely report on both their income and assets to assess their economic health and prospects for the future. Wealth accounts allow countries to take stock of their assets to monitor the sustainability of development, an urgent concern today for all countries. The *Changing Wealth of Nations 2018: Building a Sustainable Future* covers national wealth for 141 countries over 20 years (1995†–2014) as the sum of produced capital, 19 types of natural capital, net foreign assets, and human capital overall as well as by gender and type of employment. Great progress has been made in estimating wealth since the fi rst volume, *Where Is the Wealth of Nations? Measuring Capital for the 21st Century*, was published in 2006. New data substantially improve estimates of natural capital, and, for the fi rst time, human capital is measured by using household surveys to estimate lifetime earnings. The *Changing Wealth of Nations 2018* begins with a review of global and regional trends in wealth over the past two decades and provides examples of how wealth accounts can be used for the analysis of development patterns. Several chapters discuss the new work on human capital and its application in development policy. The book then tackles elements of natural capital that are not yet fully incorporated in the wealth accounts: air pollution, marine fi sheries, and ecosystems. This book targets policy makers but will engage anyone committed to building a sustainable future for the planet.

## **Navigating the Numbers**

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of household consumption patterns in five key areas: food, tourism-related travel, energy, water and waste generation.

## **OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms**

Annotation A new publication from the IEA presenting comprehensive world energy statistics, previously presented in Energy Statistics of OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries, World Energy Statistics contains detailed data on all energy sources - coal, gas, oil, electricity, renewables and waste. It covers energy supply and consumption for 150 countries and regions, including all OECD countries, over 100 other key energy producing and consuming countries, as well as world and regional totals.

## **Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries**

The 2014 Energy Statistics Yearbook is the fifty-seventh issue in a series of annual compilations of internationally comparable statistics summarizing world energy trends. Annual data for 228 countries and areas for the period 2011 to 2014 are presented on production, trade and consumption of energy: solids, liquids, gaseous

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fuels, electricity and heat, covering both renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. In addition, per capita consumption series are also provided for all energy products. Graphs are included to illustrate historic trends and/or changes in composition of production and/or consumption of major energy products. Special tables of interest include: international trade tables for coal, crude petroleum and natural gas by partner countries □ providing information on direction of trade; selected series of statistics on renewables and wastes; refinery distillation capacity; and a table on selected energy resources.

### **Industrial Development Report 2016**

The second edition of a comprehensive statistical annual covering all OECD countries and most topics addressed by the OECD. Includes more than 100 indicators with definitions, time-series tables, and graphics showing key messages.

### **Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2010**

This volume contains data on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent. Complete data are available for 2011 and 2012 and supply estimates are available for the most recent year (i.e.

2013). Historical tables summarise production, trade and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators. The book also includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units. More detailed data in original units are published in the 2014 edition of Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, the sister volume of this publication.

### **World Energy Statistics 2018**

This book introduces the occupational therapist to the practice of vocational rehabilitation. As rehabilitation specialists, Occupational Therapists work in a range of diverse settings with clients who have a variety of physical, emotional and psychological conditions. Research has proven that there are many positive benefits from working to health and well-being. This book highlights the contribution, which can be made by occupational therapists in assisting disabled, ill or injured workers to access, remain in and return to work.

### **Regional Studies on Economic Growth, Financial Economics and Management**

The OECD Glossary contains a comprehensive set of over 6 700 definitions of key

terminology, concepts and commonly used acronyms derived from existing international statistical guidelines and recommendations.

### **International Energy Outlook 2016**

Taxing Energy Use (TEU) 2019 presents a snapshot of where countries stand in deploying energy and carbon taxes, tracks progress made, and makes actionable recommendations on how governments could do better. The report contains new and original data on energy and carbon taxes in OECD and G20 countries, and in international aviation and maritime transport.

### **World Energy Balances 2016**

### **Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries**

The World Energy Outlook series is a leading source of strategic insight on the future of energy and energy-related emissions, providing detailed scenarios that map out the consequences of different energy policy and investment choices. This year's edition updates the outlooks for all fuels, technologies and regions, based on the latest market data, policy initiatives and cost trends. In addition, the 2019

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report tackles some key questions in depth: (i) What do the shale revolution, the rise of liquefied natural gas, the falling costs of renewables and the spread of digital technologies mean for tomorrow's energy supply?; (ii) How can the world get on a pathway to meet global climate targets and other sustainable energy goals?; (iii) What are the energy choices that will shape Africa's future, and how might the rise of the African consumer affect global trends?; (iv) How large a role could offshore wind play in the transformation of the energy sector?; (v) Could the world's gas grids one day deliver low-carbon energy?

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