

The work of InterEnerStat and IRES from the perspective of an international organisation

Energy Statistics Workshop: Achievements and future challenges

Bàku, Azerbaijan, 27 September 2011



■ Completeness

- ◆ More and more data are estimated
- ◆ More and more data are missing and/or confidential
- ◆ Less and less details, more aggregation (CHP, main activity producers vs. autoproducers, ...)

■ Quality

- ◆ Efficiency of power plants > 100%
- ◆ Subtotals do not add up to totals
- ◆ Large statistical difference (>20%)
- ◆ Breaks in time series - no revisions in time series
- ◆ “Other sectors” often used as a balancing item

■ Timeliness

- ◆ More and more time to collect, process, check and release data

New developments make the tasks of statisticians much harder

■ Liberalisation of the market

- ◆ From one company to hundreds

■ Confidentiality (linked to liberalisation)

- ◆ More work passed to statistics offices:
- ◆ More companies to survey (liberalisation)
- ◆ Renewables (remote information)
- ◆ Energy efficiency indicators (including socio-economic data)
- ◆ Environment (estimation of GHG emissions,)

■ Resources do not follow work load

- ◆ Statistics still have a low profile, budget cuts

■ Fast turnover in staff: lack of experience, continuity

also a lack of harmonization and co-operation

An obvious need to react at all levels

Secretaría de Energía
Mexico

UN

Olade

APEC

Crude Oil Production for Mexico (in kbd)

	1995	1996	1997	1998
APEC	2655	2903	3087	3134
IEA	2741	2872	3062	3109
OLADE	2722	2969	3022	3070
OPEC	2618	2858	3022	3071
UN	2834	2977	3166	3250

5% gap

■ At the political level:

- ◆ Several presentations on the situation at the IEA Governing Board
- ◆ Transparency and statistics were also high on the agenda of the Ministerial Meeting in May 2005

Recognition/Commitment/Resources

■ At the technical level:

- ◆ Release of an Energy Statistics Manual (together with Eurostat)
- ◆ Training of statisticians from Member / Non-Member countries
- ◆ A series of meetings with Member countries

Expertise/Recognition/Commitment

Creation of the OCG and the InterEnerStat

IEA in consultation with UNSD decided to hold the 1st InterEnerStat meeting (Nov. 2005)

■ Objectives:

- ◆ To hear from each organisation what they do, what are their problems and their expectation for more co-operation
- ◆ To pave the way for more harmonization and for strengthening bilateral and international co-operation


■ Participants:

- ◆ 24 major regional and international organisations. Both data providers (IEA, UNSD, OPEC, Eurostat, FAO) and users (WB, IMF, UNFCCC,...)

Harmonisation

- Methodologies
- Definitions
- Units
- Conversion factors
- Harmonised demands and questionnaires
- Handbooks and manuals
- Training
- Quality framework

Co-operation

- Raising political awareness
 - Harmonisation
 - Joint Questionnaires
 - Joint Training
 - Common manuals
 - Joint quality assessment
 - Exchange of data
- 

Harmonisation: first step was to collect from each organisation its own set of definitions




The 2nd step was to assemble them in a transparent way easy to access

Products - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Address http://libdev.iea.org/interenerstat_v2/products.asp Go Links



INTERENERSTAT

ORGANISATIONS DEFINITIONS UNITS DOCUMENTS DATABASE

Home E-mail

definitions

Definitions

Products

- Coal
- Oil
 - Crude Oil
 - Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)
 - Refinery Feedstocks
 - Additives/Oxygenates
 - Bituminous Sands
 - Other Hydrocarbons
 - Refinery Gas (not liquified)
 - Ethane
 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 - Naphtha**
 - Motor Gasoline
 - Aviation Gasoline
 - Gasoline Type Jet Fuel
 - Kerosene Type Jet Fuel
 - Other Kerosene
 - Gas/Diesel Oil (Distillate Fuel Oil)
 - Fuel Oil
 - White Spirit and SBP
 - Lubricants
 - Paraffin Waxes
 - Petroleum Coke
 - Other Products
 - Orimulsion
 - Tar Sand
 - Shale Oil
 - Bitumen
- Natural Gas
- Renewables
- Electricity/Heat
- Nuclear

Naphtha

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production). Naphtha comprises material in the 30oC and 210oC distillation range or part of this range.

European Commission - Eurostat

Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30oC and 210oC distillation range or part of this range.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

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Latin American Organisation for Energy (OLADE)

A volatile liquid obtained from processing oil and/or natural gas. Used as a raw material in refineries, as a solvent in manufacturing paints and varnishes, and as a cleansing agent. Also used in petrochemistry and the production of fertilizers.

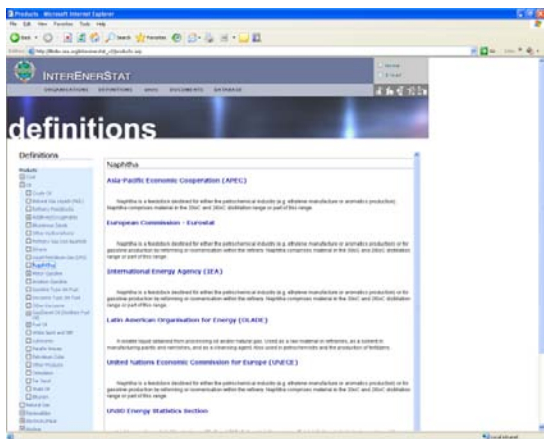
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

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UNSD Energy Statistics Section

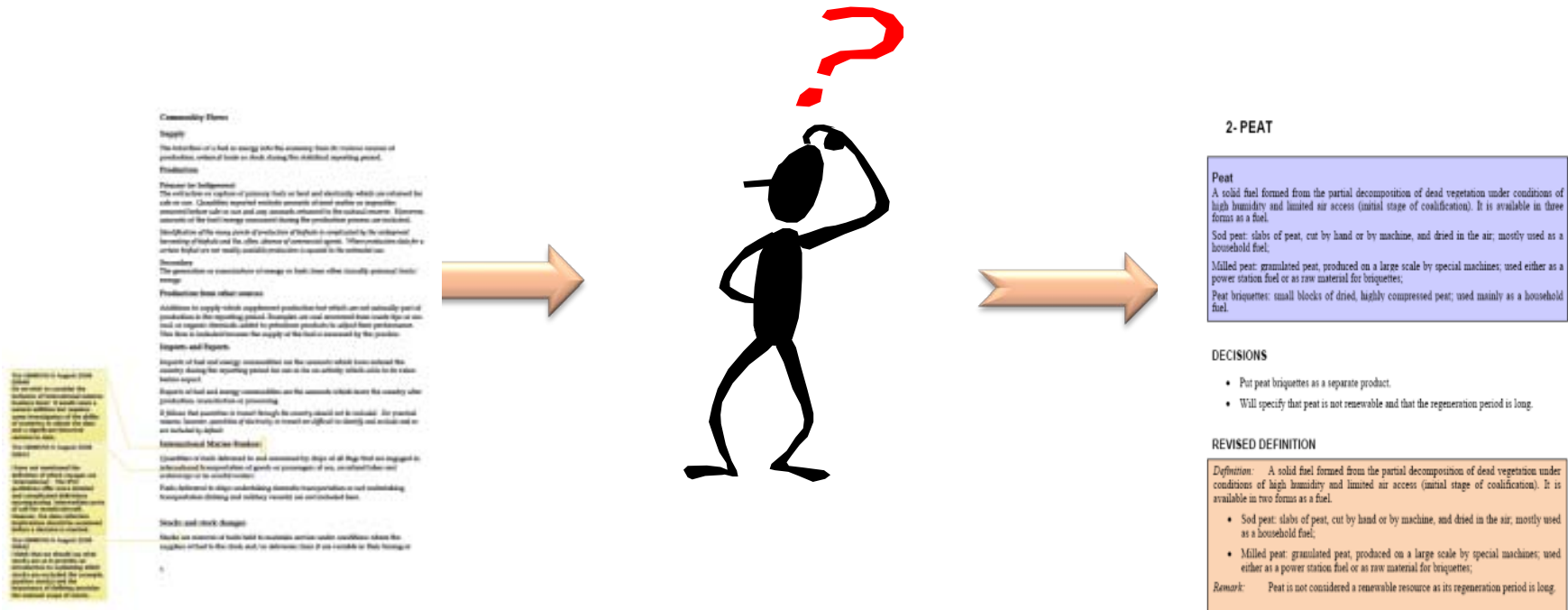
Local intranet

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■ An expert was contracted to:

- ◆ Look at flows and products
- ◆ Highlight similarities and differences
- ◆ Propose a “compromise” definition for each flow/product



- Expert provided first draft report for harmonised definitions
- Discussions with international organisations
- A series of decisions adopted
- Decisions translated into revised definitions

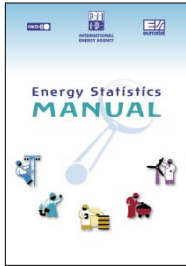
- **By the end of 2010 all the minor outstanding points were agreed between groups working on InterEnerStat, OCG and IRES.**
- **These definitions will be guidelines to help organisations to arrive to a common understanding of what is covered by a particular flow or a particular product.**
- **Definitions have been used in the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics manual of the UNSD, which was approved by the Statistical Commission in February 2011...**

So, what next ?

1. One questionnaire: dream or reality ?



2. Provide better manuals



The Joint IEA/Eurostat Energy Statistics Manual

(now available in 10 languages)

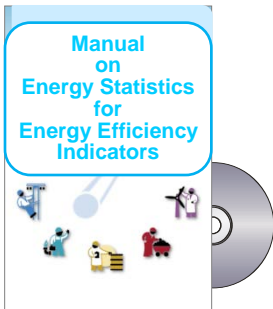


Arabic
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Farsi

The IRES Manual (UNSD and Oslo City Group)

(in cooperation with many organisations and countries)

International Recommendations for Energy Statistics	
1. Introduction	1
2. Purpose	1
3. Scope and coverage	1
4. Definitions	1
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The Manual on Energy Statistics for Energy Efficiency Indicators (IEA, ODYSSEE, others)



Examples of recently conducted training sessions:

- Indonesia (in Paris, Nov. 2011)
- Azerbaijan (in Baku, Sept. 2011)
- IEA training centre (in Paris, Mar. and Oct. 2011)
- Chile (in Santiago)
- South Africa (in Johannesburg)
- Energy Community (in Paris)
- Chinese secondees (9 over 3 years)



The MEDSTAT programme

Regular training for APEC economies (i.e. Bangkok)

Several training sessions including on line training



A few words to conclude

- **Harmonisation will not happen overnight. It needs time, effort, resources and commitment.**
- **The first results have been published that establish the basis for moving further harmonisation forward.**
- **Underlying principle: evolution not revolution. The main objective is to support energy policy and energy analysis.**



Thank you