Summary Report
1st stage Worldwide Consultation
on the *International Recommendations for Energy Statistics* (IRES)

1. Introduction

1. A worldwide consultation on the scope and content of the *International Recommendations for Energy Statistics* (IRES) was undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in May 2008. This consultation is part of a two-stage worldwide consultation consisting of: (i) an initial consultation on the scope and content of the future recommendations (just completed); and (ii) a final consultation on the full text of the provisional draft of IRES as soon as it is completed (expected to take place in mid 2009).

2. IRES is being developed in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) which, inter alia, called for the review of the United Nations manuals on energy statistics based on all relevant methodological work in energy statistics; recommended the development of energy statistics as part of official statistics and called for the development of international standards in energy statistics[1].

3. IRES is being prepared in close cooperation with the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics and InterEnerStat which are the main content providers for IRES according to the mandate given to them by the UNSC[2].

4. A consultation paper containing an annotated outline of IRES and six questions covering the objectives, scope and structure of IRES was prepared in close cooperation with the Oslo Group. The consultation paper was sent to the national statistical offices (NSO) of 216 countries/territories and 23 international/regional organizations that are active in energy statistics. In order to ensure that all stakeholders within a country had an opportunity to express their views, the consultation paper was also sent to the relevant national energy agency in 80 countries. The International Energy Agency (IEA) facilitated the involvement of national energy Ministries/Agencies in the consultation.

5. As of 30 of August, UNSD received 105 responses consisting of 92 (different) countries and 5 international/regional organizations. A total of 29 responses were received from the Ministries of Energy or Energy Agencies; 4 of them were coordinated responses from the NSO and the Ministry in the country; in 8 countries separate responses were received from the NSO and from the relevant Ministry/Agency. In general, the results presented in this report are based on the number of responses and not the number of countries unless otherwise specified.

6. This report presents a summary of the responses. The list of countries which responded to the consultation is presented in Annex 1 and the consultation paper in Annex 2.

2. Results

7. Overall countries and international organizations strongly supported the proposed scope, content and structure of IRES as described in the consultation paper. For questions 1 to 5 the

[1] see the Reports on the thirty-sixth session and on the thirty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission
[2] The terms of reference of the two groups are described in the Report of the Secretary General on Energy Statistics to the thirty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission and available on line at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc06/2006-10e-SG-EnergyStats.pdf

percentage of positive responses was above 92 per cent. Table 1 presents summary statistics of responses by questions.

8. Many respondents provided detailed comments to the questions. A summary of the comments is presented by question below. While it is difficult to provide an overall comprehensive summary of all comments, some of them are highlighted as they were provided to different questions by different countries. In general, respondents welcomed the proposal of such international recommendations on energy statistics as these recommendations would facilitate and strengthen the development of energy statistics in countries and enhance international comparability.

9. Respondents emphasized the importance of: (a) international harmonization of concepts and definitions in energy statistics; (b) international cooperation and coordination in the preparation of international recommendations; (c) the development of international recommendations that build upon existing methodology, reporting obligations and regulations (in particular, EU regulation on energy statistics and the IEA/Eurostat/ECE questionnaires on energy statistics and Energy Statistics Manual).

Table 1 Summary of the responses

	Number of responses (*percentage*)	
	Yes	No
OBJECTIVES		
Question 1: Do you agree that IRES should contain a comprehensive set of recommendations aiming at strengthening energy statistics as a part of official statistics serving multiple data users?	102 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Question 2: Do you agree that the recommendations should be flexible enough to ensure their implementation in all countries irrespective of the level of development of their statistical systems? In particular, that the list of data items to be described in IRES should be seen as a reference list from which countries can select the relevant items according to their situation taking into account, for example, identified user needs, resources, priorities and respondent burden?	99 (*97%*)	3 (*3%*)
SCOPE		
Question 3: Do you agree that IRES should cover all relevant aspects of the statistical process from underlying concepts and classifications to data compilation strategies and data dissemination polices?	96 (*94%*)	6 (*6%*)
Question 4: Do you agree that IRES should focus on basic energy statistic and energy balances?	95 (*92%*)	8 (*7%*)
STRUCTURE		
Question 5: Do you broadly endorse the draft content of:		
Chapter 1: Introduction	100 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Chapter 2: Scope of Energy Statistics	101 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Chapter 3: Standard International Energy Classification	101 (*98%*)	2 (*2%*)
Chapter 4: Units of Measurement and Conversion Factors	102 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Chapter 5: Flows, Stocks and Related Concepts	98 (*96%*)	4 (*4%*)
Chapter 6: Statistical Units and Data Items	101 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Chapter 7: Data Sources and Data Compilation Strategies	98 (*96%*)	4 (*4%*)
Chapter 8: Energy Balances	100 (*99%*)	1 (*1%*)
Chapter 9: Data Quality	100 (*98%*)	2 (*2%*)
Chapter 10: Dissemination	98 (*95%*)	5 (*5%*)
Chapter 11: Use of Energy Balances in Compilation of Energy Accounts and Other Statistics	96 (*95%*)	5 (*5%*)
Question 6.Are there topics that in your view should be addressed in IRES, but are not included in the draft outline? If, Yes, please specify in Respondent comments	32 (*31%*)	72 (*69%*)
COUNTRY INVOLVEMENT		
Question 7.Is your agency interested in an active participation in the revision process? If, Yes, please identify in Respondent comments the topic(s) on which you would like to provide input.	58 (*58%*)	42 (*42%*)

10. Since energy statistics is often within the energy Ministry/Agency in countries, a table with a summary of the responses from the Ministries is presented in Table 2. As shown from the table, there is also a general support for the suggested objectives, scope and coverage of IRES also from the line ministries.

Table 2: Summary of responses from energy Ministries/Agencies

	Number of responses (*percentage*)	
	Yes	No
OBJECTIVES		
Question 1	27 (*96%*)	1 (*4%*)
Question 2:	27 (*96%*)	1 (*4%*)
SCOPE		
Question 3:	25 (*89%*)	3 (*11%*)
Question 4:	25 (*89%*)	3 (11%)
STRUCTURE		
Question 5: Do you broadly endorse the draft content of:		
Chapter 1: Introduction	27 (*96%*)	1 (*4%*)
Chapter 2: Scope of Energy Statistics	27 (*96%*)	1 (*4%*)
Chapter 3: Standard International Energy Classification	27 (*93%*)	2 (*7%*)
Chapter 4: Units of Measurement and Conversion Factors	28 (*97%*)	1 (3%)
Chapter 5: Flows, Stocks and Related Concepts	27 (*93%*)	2 (*7%*)
Chapter 6: Statistical Units and Data Items	28 (*97%*)	1 (3%)
Chapter 7: Data Sources and Data Compilation Strategies	27 (*93%*)	2 (*7%*)
Chapter 8: Energy Balances	28 (*100%*)	0 (0%)
Chapter 9: Data Quality	28 (*97%*)	1 (3%)
Chapter 10: Dissemination	26 (*90%*)	3 (10%)
Chapter 11: Use of Energy Balances in Compilation of Energy Accounts and Other Statistics	26 (*90%*)	3 (10%)
Question 6.	12 (*41%*)	17 (*59%*)
COUNTRY INVOLVEMENT		
Question 7.	16 (*57%*)	12 (*43%*)

Summary of the comments by Question

Question 1

11. There was a strong support for IRES to contain a comprehensive set of recommendations aiming at strengthening energy statistics as a part of official statistics serving multiple data users (almost all the respondents were in favor of the suggested objective). Various comments were provided by the respondents. Some highlighted the importance of comprehensive set of recommendations for sound information for policy making and serving multiple users. It was also noted that the availability of such recommendations would strengthen the national statistical system and be useful for national institutional arrangements as it would enable data producers to be aware of their role and procedures in data collection. The importance for having international harmonization in energy statistics was also highlighted.

12. A number of respondents also pointed out that it is necessary to ensure international cooperation and coordination in the preparation of IRES between international organizations and, in particular, between the United Nations Statistics Division, the International Energy Agency and Eurostat. In this regard, it was reiterated the importance that the international

recommendations build upon existing methodologies including the Energy Statistics Manual by IEA and Eurostat (2005). The importance of consistency with other statistical domains (for example external trade and economic statistics) was supported as well.

Question 2

13. There was a strong support (97 per cent) for the development of recommendations flexible enough to ensure their implementation in all countries irrespective of the level of development of their statistical systems, and the development of a reference list of data items from which countries can select the relevant items according to their situation taking into account, for example, identified user needs, resources, priorities and respondent burden.

14. The majority of the comments reiterated the importance of flexible recommendations especially for developing countries. A number of respondents suggested the development of a core/minimal set of data/indicators that countries compile and a tiered approach which would take into consideration the level of development of the national statistical system. Some comments also pointed out the need to take into account existing regulations and obligations for international reporting.

Question 3

15. Responses supported (94 per cent) IRES to cover all relevant aspects of the statistical process from underlying concepts and classifications to data compilation strategies and data dissemination policies. Various comments were provided on this question most of which reaffirmed the support for the suggested scope. A number underlined the importance of such coverage for data harmonization and comparability. Those respondents which expressed disagreement with the question mentioned that data compilation strategies and dissemination policies are aspects of the statistical processes under the responsibility of the country.

Question 4

16. There was an overall support (92 per cent) for IRES to focus on basic energy statistic and energy balances. Several of the comments received reiterated their support for the suggested focus. A number of comments suggested IRES to cover all important aspects related to energy and how energy statistics and balances inter-relate to other national statistics. Some of the additional topics mentioned are: energy accounts, emission factors, forecasts, energy efficiency indicators, new energy sources. Some comments also referred to the consistency of IRES with the IEA/EUROSTAT "Manual on Energy Statistics" (2005).

Question 5

17. Overall there was a broad endorsement of the suggested draft content of IRES chapters (as presented in the consultation document) ranging from a minimum of 95 per cent for chapters 10 and 11 to 99 per cent for chapters 1, 2, 4 and 8. In general all the comments on the structure of IRES were very positive. Only two countries suggested some reorganization of the chapters. It should be noted that the structure suggested in the consultation paper is indicative and will be re-evaluated as IRES develops.

18. Particularly welcomed were the harmonization of definitions and the standardization of units of measurement. A short summary of the comments to each chapter are presented below.

19. **Chapter 1**. Some suggestions were made to include in the overall strategic objective of IRES the standardization of international collection, reporting and analysis of energy statistics for better national and international understanding and policy making. The importance of an institutional arrangement in the countries was mentioned and a suggestion was made to explicitly cover these aspects in IRES in chapter 1. The importance of providing flexible recommendations was made

so that it is clear that the implementation of IRES will take into account the specific country situation.

20. **Chapter 2**. One comment highlighted the need for a clear definition of the different sectors of the national economy as they are inconsistently applied/defined. This would be very useful for international and national reporting purposes. It was also suggested that classifications in energy statistics would be dealt with in one place in IRES, instead of presenting the classification of products in chapter 3 and classification of sectors in chapter 5. Two comments suggested the presentation of the links and differences between energy statistics (in physical/energy terms) and economic statistics (including the discussion about territory and residence principles) to be included in the last chapter of IRES.

21. **Chapter 3**. In general comments supported the development of an international energy classification. It was suggested to include in IRES links with international classifications of products. Also it was mentioned that the classification would build upon existing classifications of energy products including that used by IEA and Eurostat.

22. **Chapter 4**. It was suggested that chapter would: include monetary units especially when used in indicators that link physical and monetary information; include default CO2 emission factors for fuels; and take into account methodological approaches to calculation of the conversion factors.

23. **Chapter 5**. One comment suggested the inclusion in this chapter of energy prices. Another suggested the discussion of the differences between the residence and the territory principle to be presented in the last chapter of IRES. Finally, another comment suggest to focus the chapter on the flows of energy products rather than stocks and flows.

24. **Chapter 6**. It was suggested that (a) this chapter focuses on defining sectors where energy carriers/commodities are produced, conversion of energy occurs and indicating how losses should be treated, and where energy is used(consumed); and (b) more clarity in what statistical units are and how different they are from the measurement units and from the data items.;

25. **Chapter 7**. It was suggested that this chapter: includes the issue of confidentiality; presents possibilities to use current households and industries survey by the NSOs for energy statistics; and excludes a detailed presentation of seasonal adjustments. One comment mentioned that the compilation strategies and institutional arrangement are very specific to the situation of a country.

26. **Chapter 8**. In general, comments supported the importance of this chapter and the inclusion of a discussion on indicators within this chapter. It was suggested to include reference to confidentiality in connection to the compilation of balances.

27. **Chapter 9**. Two comments specific to this chapter were received: one suggested to include in this chapter the IEA Annual Energy Questionnaire Report Card; the other indicated that data quality issues should not be a major part of IRES, but only general guiding principles should be provided.

28. **Chapter 10**. One comment suggested to include an indicative list of indicators for dissemination in this chapter. With regard to confidentiality, one comment suggested removing the discussion of confidentiality in this chapter (as it is seen more as a data collection issue) and replacing it with ‘’data sharing arrangements’. Another comment suggested the discussion of confidentiality in chapter 7, 8 and 10 especially for the presentation of energy balances. Finally, one comments suggested the exclusion from IRES of a general discussion on dissemination policies as they remain specific to the country’s situation.

29. **Chapter 11**. A number of comments suggested for inclusion of indicators in this chapter. Regarding the presentation of the use of energy statistics for environmental-economic accounts

for energy and for air emission, in general the comments were in support of both topics (either in one or 2 separate chapters). One comment suggested the explicit mentioning in this chapter of emission statistics, other environmental accounts and national accounts.

Question 6

30. Overall 72 per cent of the respondents indicated that there are no topics that should be addressed in IRES which were not already included in the draft outline. However, those who indicated the existence of additional topics mentioned in their comments: energy indicators (among the examples provided are: energy sector indicators, energy prices, energy efficiencies, per capita indicators, taxes); data collection strategies according to the different sectors; discussion on the different data sources (surveys, administrative data etc.), sample design. Few comments also reiterated the importance of covering renewable energy sources and all aspects related to their data collection and compilation.

31. Example of other specific topics mentioned by some respondent include: (a) forecasts, (b) storage of data in time-series and guidance given on methods and paradigms of data storage; (c) discussion of gross versus net energy consumption and to have recommendations on how to calculate the net energy consumption and on what to include in the net energy consumption; (d) the treatment of cogeneration and electricity generation from waste heat of exothermic processes; (e) practical guidance on measurement units and conversion factors; (f) estimation methods; (g) guidance on the appropriate/relevant emission factors in the assessment/compilation of carbon emissions; and (h) development of secure data enclaves or secure ftp servers where registered and approved user countries could access and share data - data access and sharing activities should be included. Finally, some respondents emphasized the importance of cooperation, coordination with other international organizations and in particular with IEA.

Annex 1: List of countries and international organizations which responded to the consultation

1. Armenia	28. Germany NSO	55. Moldova	82. Slovenia
2. Australia	29. Ghana	56. Montenegro	83. South Africa DME
3. Austria	30. Greece	57. Morocco	84. South Africa NSO
4. Belarus	31. Greenland	58. Myanmar	85. Spain
5. Bermuda	32. Honduras	59. Nauru	86. St. Helena
6. Botswana	33. Hungary	60. Netherlands	87. Suriname
7. Bulgaria	34. India	61. New Zealand Ministry	88. Swaziland
8. Burkina Faso	35. Indonesia	62. New Zealand NSO	89. Sweden
9. Cameroon	36. Iran	63. Nicaragua	90. Switzerland
10. Canada	37. Iraq	64. Niger	91. Turkey Ministry
11. Chile	38. Ireland	65. Nigeria	92. Turkey NSO
12. China, Macao SAR	39. Israel	66. Northern Mariana Islands	93. U.A.E.
13. Colombia Ministry	40. Italy Ministry	67. Norway	94. Uganda
14. Colombia NSO	41. Italy NSO	68. Pakistan	95. Ukraine
15. Congo DR	42. Jamaica	69. Palestine	96. United Kingdom
16. Costa Rica	43. Japan	70. Papua New Guinea	97. United States of America
17. Cote d'Ivore	44. Jordan	71. Paraguay	98. Uruguay
18. Croatia	45. Kazakhstan	72. Philippines Ministry	99. Zambia
19. Cuba	46. Kuwait	73. Philippines NSO	100. Zimbabwe
20. Cyprus	47. Kyrgyzstan	74. Poland	
21. Czech Republic	48. Latvia	75. Portugal	101. APEC
22. Denmark	49. Lithuania	76. Romania	102. IAEA
23. Ecuador	50. Macedonia	77. Russia	103. IEA
24. Estonia	51. Madagascar	78. Serbia	104. OPEC
25. Fiji	52. Malaysia	79. Singapore EMA	105. UNFCCC
26. Finland	53. Mauritius	80. Singapore NSO	
27. Germany Ministry	54. Mexico	81. Slovakia	

Annex 2: Consultation paper

Worldwide consultation on the
International Recommendations for Energy Statistics

The first stage

The main objective of the first stage of a worldwide consultation is to provide countries with an opportunity to express their views on the intended scope, structure and contents of the future recommendations as identified in the draft outline of *International Recommendation for Energy Statistics* (IRES) contained in Part I of this consultation paper. Countries are invited to review the draft outline of IRES, answer questions contained in Part II of the paper and provide additional comments as necessary.

Part I. International Recommendations for Energy Statistics: Draft outline

Foreword

Acronyms

Acknowledgements

Chapter 1. Introduction

This chapter is intended to formulate the objectives of *International Recommendations for Energy Statistics* (IRES). It will be emphasized that the main objective of IRES is to provide a firm foundation for a long-term development of energy statistics as a part of official statistics based on the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*. The chapter will stress the importance of energy statistics for sound decision- and policy-making, identify needs of the major user groups and describe how they are dealt with in the subsequent chapters. The historical background of IRES will be presented with a special reference to the recent decisions of the United Nations Statistical Commission on updating the UN handbooks on energy statistics, energy balances and accounts. This chapter will also describe the relationship between IRES and the *Energy Statistics Manual* by IEA/Eurostat and the forthcoming United Nations publications, namely *Energy Statistics Compilers Manual* (ESCM) and *System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)* which is expected to provide international standards on energy accounting.

Chapter 2. Scope of Energy Statistics

The purpose of this chapter is to define the scope and coverage of energy statistics. The chapter will begin with a broad definition of energy as a physical phenomenon and proceed to its definition in a statistical context, so that the concept of energy content of energy source/carriers is made operational for statistical purposes. The role of laws of thermodynamics in energy statistics will be acknowledged. The chapter will recommend to treat energy statistics as a complete system (a) covering production, import/export, transformation and final use/consumption of energy sources/carriers and (b) describing the main characteristics and activities of the

energy sector. The existing differences in terminology currently used in energy statistics and other economic statistics (such as *use* versus *consumption*, *stocks* versus *inventories*) will be recognized with the intention to resolve them and/or clearly define their areas of application. The use of *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4* (ISIC Rev 4) as well as of the territory and residence principles and the related definitions of the statistical population will be discussed (e.g., use of the territory principle in energy balances and the residence principle in energy accounts). The chapter will clarify the scope of energy statistics including by defining the economic territory and the production boundary. The detailed definitions of the data items will be provided in chapter 7 after all necessary conceptual/classification issues are dealt with.

Chapter 3. Standard International Energy Classification

This chapter will introduce *Standard International Energy Classification* (SIEC) which is intended to organize the internationally agreed definitions of energy sources/carriers into a hierarchical classification system, which would clearly represent the relationships between them and provide a coding system for use in data collection and data processing. It is proposed that SIEC will use physical/chemical properties, including energy content, of the energy sources/carriers as an underlying classification criterion. It is also expected that SIEC will provide a clear identification of the energy sources/carriers as primary/secondary and renewable/non-renewable. The chapter will describe the classification scheme of SIEC and its relationships with other international product classifications such as the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2007 (HS07) and Central Product Classification, Version 2 (CPC, Ver.2). The full text of SIEC will be provided in an Annex. Every effort will be made to ensure that SIEC is ready on time. However, if it will not be possible to finalize it prior to IRES submission to the UN Statistical Commission for adoption, the chapter will limited to description of a list of agreed definitions. SIEC, in such a case, might be issued as a separate publication.

Chapter 4. Units of Measurement and Conversion Factors

This chapter will describe physical units of measurement (SI) for the different products, recommend standard unit of measurement (currently, joule), describe other measurement units (ton of oil equivalent, etc.) and recommend default conversion factors between units in absence of country-, region-, and/or activity-specific conversion factors. The importance of specific conversion factors will be emphasized in this chapter. The factors will be presented in a separate Annex to IRES.

Chapter 5. Flows, Stocks and Related Concepts

The main purpose of this chapter is to provide (a) a clarification of the boundary between flows and stocks, (b) a description of the relationship between stocks and other related concepts (reserves, resources, inventories etc.), (c) a definition of the boundary between energy and non-energy flows, (d) general definitions of particular energy flows such as energy production, transformation, non-energy use, final energy use/consumption, etc. and (e) a description of the differences between flows/stock defined on the basis of territory and residence principles. This chapter will also contain details on classification of the energy sector and energy users (in terms of

ISIC, Rev.4 for industries) and households. The recommendations on measurement of flows and stocks in standard units of volume, weight and energy will be given and the issues relevant to a monetary measurement will be introduced and discussed. In general, chapter 5 is intended to provide an overview of the flows from extraction, production to use/consumption in order to facilitate the understanding of data items presented in Chapter 6.

Chapter 6. Statistical Units and Data Items

This chapter will contain recommendations on the statistical units (and their characteristics) for use in data collection from both energy and non-energy sectors. The reference list of data items for collection (together with their definitions) will be provided. The list will cover energy flows and stocks of all energy sources/carriers while the definitions of particular data items will reflect specificity of each source/carrier. Chapter 6 will be more technical than chapters 2 and 5. It will recommend, for instance, from what units (e.g., establishments, enterprises, households) data items are to be collected and what kinds of data items can be collected from each of them. This chapter will provide a basis for the subsequent chapters on data sources and data compilation (chapter 7) as well on construction of energy balances (chapter 8). It is envisaged that the list of data items and their definitions will focus more on processes/transactions rather then on products since the definitions of energy products will be presented in chapter 3. As chapter 5 will provide general definitions of flows, chapter 6 will explain any possible exceptions and details for specific products to be taken into account in the definition of particular data items.

Chapter 7. Data Sources and Data Compilation Strategies

This chapter will provide an overview of data sources (for example, administrative data, surveys etc.) and data collection/compilation strategies/methods relevant for both supply and use/consumption of energy. The guidance on the compilation of metadata will be provided as well. The importance and principles of effective institutional arrangements would also be emphasized and promoted. The purpose of this chapter is to focus on the main types of data sources and key elements of data compilation strategies such as organization of data collection from the various sources and merging those data. Details on methodology of estimation, imputation and seasonal adjustments are to be deferred to ESCM. The exact boundary between IRES and ESCM in this respect is to be clarified during the IRES drafting process.

Chapter 8. Energy Balances

The objective of this chapter is to describe energy balances and their role in organizing energy statistics in a coherent system. It will contain recommendations on the balances compilation based on concepts, definitions and classifications and data items described in the previous chapters. The chapter is to cover both energy supply and use/consumption. It will highlight importance of energy balances for making informed policy decisions including by the identification of a set of indicators that can be derived from the balances and used for this and other analytical purposes. The forthcoming ESCM will start off where IRES will stop and is intended to provide an

overview of good practices in the compilation of energy balances, elaborate selected country cases etc.

Chapter 9. Data Quality

This chapter will describe the main dimensions of energy data quality and to provide recommendations on how to set up a national energy data quality framework, including development and use of indicators of quality and data quality reporting. The importance of metadata availability for ensuring a high quality of energy statistics will be stressed as well.

Chapter 10. Dissemination

This chapter would provide recommendations on energy statistics dissemination mechanisms, addressing data confidentiality, release schedules, core tables, dissemination of metadata and reporting to international/regional organizations.

Chapter 11. Use of Energy Balances in Compilation of Energy Accounts and Other Statistics

The chapter will contain (a) an explanation of the conceptual relationships between basic energy statistics and balances, on one hand, and energy accounts on the other, including a description of how energy might be integrated into the national accounting framework on the basis of the forthcoming international standards on energy accounts which is being developed as a part of the SEEA revision and (b) a description of bridge tables that allow the compilation of energy accounts from the energy balances. Details on good practices in the compilation of bridge tables are to be elaborated in ESCM. Also, this chapter is to provide examples on the use of basic energy statistics and balances for other purposes (e.g., climate change, including emission calculations, etc.)

Annex

Standard International Energy Classification (SIEC)

The Annex provides a full text of SIEC as well as the correspondence tables between SIEC, HS07 and CPC, Ver.2.

Glossary

Default Conversion Factors

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Bibliography

Part II. Questions

A. Objectives

Question 1. Do you agree that IRES should contain a comprehensive set of recommendations aiming at strengthening energy statistics as a part of official statistics serving multiple data users?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Respondent comments:

Question 2. Do you agree that the recommendations should be flexible enough to ensure their implementation in all countries irrespective of the level of development of their statistical systems? In particular, that the list of data items to be described in IRES should be seen as a reference list from which countries can select the relevant items according to their situation taking into account, for example, identified user needs, resources, priorities and respondent burden?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Respondent comments:

B. Scope

Question 3. Do you agree that IRES should cover all relevant aspects of the statistical process from underlying concepts and classifications to data compilation strategies and data dissemination polices?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Respondent comments:

Question 4. Do you agree that IRES should focus on basis energy statistic and energy balances?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Respondent comments:

C. Structure

The draft structure of IRES and the draft content of its particular chapters are subject to possible changes during the drafting process. However, it is very important to know from the start whether there is a broad endorsement of the IRES draft outline in general and of its particular chapters. In this context we would highly appreciate your answers the question 5.

Question 5 Do you broadly endorse the draft content of:

Chapter 1:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 2:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 3:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 4:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 5:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 6:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 7:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 8:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 9:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 10:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐
Chapter 11:	**YES**	☐	**NO**	☐

Respondent comments:

Question 6. Are there topics that in your view should be addressed in IRES, but are not included in the draft outline? If, Yes, please specify in **Respondent comments**

YES ☐

NO ☐

Respondent comments:

D. Your country involvement

Question 7. Is your agency interested in an active participation in the revision process? If, Yes, please identify in **Respondent comments** the topic(s) on which you would like to provide input.

YES ☐

NO ☐