

# Final report for the 6th Oslo Group Meeting 2-5 May 2011. Canberra, Australia

## Main conclusions from the meeting

1. The sixth Oslo Group meeting (2-5 May. Canberra, Australia) was dedicated to the preparation of the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual (ESCM). The meeting was hosted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and gathered 24 representatives from 16 countries and 3 international organizations (UNSD, IEA, IAEA). The list of participant is found in Annex 1.

### The Oslo Group:

2. Overall agreed on the proposed outline of the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual – ESCM (available at [http://og.ssb.no/escmmainpage/ESCM\\_April2011\\_OG6.pdf/file\\_view](http://og.ssb.no/escmmainpage/ESCM_April2011_OG6.pdf/file_view)). Comments specific to the chapters are presented in the relevant sessions of the meeting.
3. Agreed that the suggested objective of the ESCM is to provide practical guidelines to assists countries in the implementation of the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics – IRES and the SEEA-Energy.
4. Suggested that the focus in ESCM should be to present guidance based on common countries practices and also present specific country practices as examples on how countries have dealt with specific situations. The ESCM will heavily rely on the country practices.
5. Recognized that the UN manual *Energy Statistics: a Manual for Developing Countries* (1991) could serve as a useful reference when drafting the ESCM. (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/pubs/gesgrid.asp?id=51>)
6. Welcomed the country practice template prepared by Statistics Norway as a useful tool for the collection of country practice and preparation of the ESCM.
7. Recognized that there should be better guidance on how to use the country practice template. The template can currently be interpreted in different ways. It could be linked, for example, to specific surveys or, in a broader sense, to the whole energy statistics programme of an office or of the national statistical system. While the Oslo Group acknowledged that applying the template to products, flows and industries, as well as using it to give an overview of the whole area of energy statistics in a country can be useful, more guidance is needed in order to be used consistently by countries and the template should be reviewed and/or changed accordingly.
8. Suggested that two types of material should be collected:
  - a. Country practice (via the country practice template)
  - b. Discussion papers on specific topics
9. Suggested that the analysis of different country practice could be discussed during the next Oslo Group meeting.
10. Agreed to the inclusion of the collected country practices in a knowledge base platform.
11. Agreed on publishing the ESCM both as a hard copy and in an electronic format and the electronic version of the ESCM would be updated periodically to reflect new country practices.
12. Recognized that there is a need for good practices on how to collect and compile statistics on energy prices, and suggested a session on energy prices for the next Oslo Group meeting in 2012.

Work plan – main points:

13. The Oslo Group, in general, agreed with the suggested work plan which is envisioned in 3 stages:
  - a. Collection of country practices and textual input
  - b. Consolidation of the material into a complete draft ESCM
  - c. Consultation and review of the draftand a timeline that envisages finalization of the ESCM in 2013.
14. The Oslo Group Secretariat in cooperation with UNSD will revise the country practice template according to the comments received during the meeting and circulate a revised version to OG members for comments in order to finalize it before the summer.
15. In this regard, countries are strongly encouraged to submit their country practices according to the template once it is finalized. In the meantime, countries are also encouraged to send any relevant available information on their practices as a file, an internet link or both.
16. Countries are invited to volunteer to coordinate the preparation of individual chapters of the ESCM (e.g. review available practices, soliciting contributions and draft text) in order to have draft chapters by November 2011.
17. Some countries expressed concern regarding their involvement as coordinators for the preparation of a specific chapter (e.g. seeking inputs and preparing an initial draft chapter) because of time and resources constraints. However, the participants expressed which chapter or topic they would be willing to contribute. This is presented under session 14 in the report.
18. The Secretariat in cooperation with UNSD will solicit the collection of country practices and discussion papers and also the textual inputs into the chapters.
19. The Oslo Group suggested a close cooperation with the London Group when drafting the chapters on energy accounts and GHG emissions.
20. UNSD in cooperation with the OG Secretariat and interested OG members will consolidate the material into a first draft of the ESCM for the 7<sup>th</sup> Oslo Group meeting in 2012.
21. The Secretariat will contact other members of the Oslo Group that did not attend this meeting to seek their involvement in the preparation of the ESCM. The IEA will provide the secretariat with contact information on agencies (other than Statistical Offices) working with statistics in non-OECD countries so that they can be included in the process of drafting ESCM
22. As a temporarily solution the collected country practices will be posted on the Oslo Group website ([www.og.ssb.no](http://www.og.ssb.no)). The UNSD knowledge base platform will be the final host of such database.
23. The Oslo Group took note of the UNSD's implementation plan of IRES and it welcomed the coordination aspects identified in this plan which rely on the cooperation and support of experts from the Oslo Group members and international/regional organizations.
24. The next Oslo Group meeting is expected to take place during the period February to April 2012.
25. Whether virtual meetings or other forms of meetings are needed before the next OG meeting will be discussed as the process moves forward.

## Day 1: Monday, 2. May

### Session 1: Inauguration

26. The sixth Oslo Group meeting (2-5 May, Canberra, Australia) was dedicated to discuss the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual. The meeting was hosted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and gathered about 24 representatives from 16 countries and 3 international organizations (UNSD, IEA, IAEA).
27. The meeting was opened by Mr. Peter Harper, Deputy Australian Statistician, Population, Labor, Industry and Environment Group.
28. Mr. Olav Ljones, Chair of the Oslo Group and Deputy Director General of Statistics Norway, warmly welcomed all participants to the sixth meeting of the Oslo Group with special greetings to the newcomers. He stressed the importance of energy in the economy with consequences in terms of climate change, and the importance of the energy statistics compilers manual. He emphasized the importance of how Oslo group member's different background will benefit the future work of with the ESCM. He mentioned that in order to succeed in the future work with ESCM, the Oslo group must continue with the annual meetings and that the attendance of international organizations is also of importance. He also mentioned the work of the London Group on Environmental-Economic Accounting and the importance of cooperation and exchange of findings between the London Group and the Oslo Group.

### Session 2: Status of IRES

29. Ms Ilaria DiMatteo gave a summary of the adoption process of IRES and an overview of the UNSD's implementation plan of IRES. The implementation of IRES is envisioned in 3 stages
  - a. The preparation of the ESCM;
  - b. The revision of the UNSD energy statistics questionnaire to reflect the recommendations contained in IRES;
  - c. The provision of technical assistance to countries.
30. The technical assistance and training workshops are envisioned to be organized by UNSD in cooperation and assistance with the Oslo Group and other international/regional organizations.

#### The Oslo Group:

31. Took note of the UNSD's implementation plan of IRES and it welcomed the coordination aspects identified in this plan which rely on cooperation and support of experts from the Oslo Group members and international/regional organizations

### Session 3: Energy Statistics Compilers Manual – Introduction

32. Ms. Ilaria Dimatteo presented the revised draft outline of the ESCM based on the comments from the Expert Group Meeting in November 2010.
33. It is envisioned that the ESCM will be finalized in 2013, and that the main content providers will be the Oslo Group members.

#### The Oslo Group (main points):

34. Overall agreed on the proposed outline of the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual – ESCM (available at [http://og.ssb.no/escmmainpage/ESCM\\_April2011\\_OG6.pdf/file\\_view](http://og.ssb.no/escmmainpage/ESCM_April2011_OG6.pdf/file_view)).

35. Suggested that the focus in ESCM should present guidance based on common countries practices and also present specific country practices as examples on how countries have dealt with specific situations. The ESCM will heavily rely on the country practices.
36. Recognized that the UN manual *Energy Statistics: a Manual for Developing Countries* (1991) could serve as a useful reference when drafting the ESCM. (available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/pubs/gesgrid.asp?id=51>)
37. Suggested that the aim of an analysis of different country practice should not be too extensive
38. Suggested that the analysis of different country practice could be discussed during the next Oslo Group meeting.
39. Recognized the need for a more precise description of the mechanisms for drafting chapters.
40. Agreed on publishing the ESCM both as a hard copy and in an electronic format and the electronic version of the ESCM would be updated periodically to reflect new country practices.
41. Agreed on the proposed plan to collect country practice and discussion papers on specific topics and gather them in a knowledge database
42. Recognized the need for including survey forms in a knowledge database to help users construct and conduct surveys.

The Oslo Group (other points):

43. Recognized the importance of identifying the main users of ESCM in the document.
44. Recognized that production of energy statistics is not isolated from other statistical areas, and that the ESCM gives an opportunity to a greater extent for use of a common language when presenting and discussing energy statistics.
45. Stresses the importance of good quality, coherence and solid methodology, especially since energy statistics may come under the loupe to a bigger extent in the future as there is a growing interest and demand for reliable energy statistics and more focus in the media.
46. Recognized that continuously updating of the manual will be time consuming and that the responsibility should be shared between the UNSD, the Oslo Group and the different national offices and organizations. It was suggested that annual meetings are to be held also after the preparation of ESCM, and that these meetings can be used to discuss possible updates to the electronic version of ESCM.
47. Recognized that hyperlinks, with reference to different country sites where the user can find more information, will be useful in the electronic version of ESCM and make updates easier. However, the fact that links often get outdated and broken, made some participants more reluctant to a wide usage of hyperlinks. The Oslo group recognizes the responsibility of different countries to make sure links are updated.
48. Agreed that all statistics should fulfil certain quality requirements, but recognized that not all statistics produced at various statistical offices or ministries are official energy statistics. Still the data should always fulfil a minimum quality level.
49. Recognized that changing international questionnaires according to new guidelines and definitions in IRES is not easy, and will be time consuming. For example, new energy law within Europe will make it harder to change questionnaires in line with IRES. However, it is envisioned that on higher aggregate level, international reporting will to a great extent align with definitions in IRES, and that in time questionnaires will converge and be more harmonized.
50. Recognized that, since IRES has just been adopted, country practices may not be fully aligned with IRES (see for example the case of the Standard International Energy Product Classification). This raised a question on whether we should wait to collect country practices and do training or continue the collection of country practice and conduct training workshops even though IRES guidelines and recommendations are not implemented. The Oslo Group agreed that we can not wait several years until the recommendations in IRES have been implemented by all countries, but rather move forward on parallel paths.
51. Noted that chapter 4 is very extensive, and will be the largest chapter in ESCM.

52. Stressed the value of discussions and feedback at the Oslo Group meetings, and that the meetings and presentations are a great way of learning and sharing experience within the energy field.
53. Recognized that there is a short amount of time to prepare the different draft chapters and compile country practices, and that there may be a need for extra time as well as additional meetings during the process. This could be done by conducting virtual meetings, as this is less time-consuming and cost saving than regular meetings, but the group recognized that virtual meetings are not always as effective and fruitful as regular meetings.

#### **Session 4: Country Practice Template**

54. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to the country practice template; (ii) Experience in using country practice template (Austria); (iii) Experience from using country practice template (India); (iii) Country practice (Indonesia). In general there was a positive attitude towards the template, and the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. There were big differences in the time needed to collect the data and to fill out the country practice template. This raised a question of cost and availability of man-power. Also the presenters found that the template was easier to apply to some statistics than others. Some concrete recommendations were presented:
  - a. Clearer wording and structure, for instance replace the word model with flow chart.
  - b. Regrouping of some sections
  - c. Fewer sections.
  - d. More specific details in some of the sections.
  - e. Include an outlook which explains the development of statistics in the future.
  - f. Include national reporting as well as international reporting.
55. The template was applied to different dimensions (by product, by industry, aggregate level).

#### The Oslo Group:

56. Welcomed the best practice template, and recognized it as a useful tool in collection country practice and for writing the ESCM.
57. Agreed that there should be better guidance on how to use the template. The template is interpreted in different ways. It could e.g. be linked to surveys, specific products or industries or interpreted in a broader sense.
58. Had different views on how the template should be applied (e.g. according to product, according to industry, for each survey, on an aggregate level). The Oslo Group recognized that country practice on different dimensions and aggregate levels are useful
59. Did not fully agree on the issue of having more than one type of country practice template, but the idea of one template was preferred by the majority of the participants who was involved in the discussion.
60. Suggested that the best practice template should be renamed *country practice template*.
61. Raised the question of how to identify best practice. The Oslo Group recognized that there is a trade off between different elements such as costs and quality and quality and timeliness.
62. The Oslo group agreed on the need for both the collection of country practice as well as best practice on specific topics.
63. Suggested that the ESCM should try to identify some key methods and practices that have in some way improved the statistics, and that can be useful for others to learn about.
64. Recognized that filling out the country practice template can be very time-consuming for some countries and especially in a decentralized system where information has to be collected from different external sources.
65. Agreed that the link between the ESCM and the Country Practice Template should be clarified.
66. Agreed that the detailed comments from Austria as well as general feedback from the meeting should be taken into account.

67. Agreed that the Oslo Group Secretariat in cooperation with UNSD will revise the country practice template according to the comments received during the meeting and circulate a revised version to OG members for comments in order to finalize it before the summer.

## **Session 5: Chapter 1 and 2 - Conceptual framework and legal arrangements**

68. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 1 and 2 (UNSD) (ii) Presentation of institutional arrangements (Norway) (iii) Legal foundations and Institutional arrangements (Azerbaijan). Some concrete recommendations were presented in the introduction:
- a. Chapter 1 should provide a brief summary of the conceptual framework for energy statistics established by IRES
  - b. Chapter 1 should give a description of the relationships of energy statistics with other statistical domains (e.g. economic, environment, etc.). For example, residence and territory principle
  - c. Chapter 2 should provide a review of different systems for the energy statistics (e.g. centralized vs. decentralized systems) and describe their advantages and disadvantages. And key elements for effective institutional arrangements would be elaborated
  - d. Country examples will be an important element in chapter 2 to demonstrate how countries have established their current infrastructure

### The Oslo Group:

69. Agreed on the proposed purpose of chapter 1 and 2 as stated in the drafted process and outline of ESCM prepared by UNSD.
70. Suggested that in order to get more resources into energy statistics, efforts should be made to emphasize the importance of high quality energy statistics which can be used by policy makers for the formulation of energy strategies.
71. Suggested that examples on country practices that address ways energy statistics have played an important role in the formulation of energy policies could be included in the ESCM.

## **Day 2: Tuesday, 3. May**

### **Session 6: Chapter 3 - Classifications**

72. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 3 on classification (UNSD)

### The Oslo Group:

73. Agreed on the proposed purpose of chapter 3 as stated in the drafted process and outline of ESCM prepared by UNSD.
74. Agreed that chapter 3 should include example of country experience on selected issues related to classification.
75. Suggested that the relationship between SIEC, CPC and HS should be reflected in chapter 3.

76. Agreed that the classifications contained in IRES would be covered in this chapter of the ESCM.
77. Suggested that this chapter would also make reference to the distinction between renewable and non-renewable, primary and secondary energy products as well as issues in aggregation in countries with a very detailed level statistics. Repetition of text should be avoided when discussing topics already described in IRES (e.g. renewable vs. non-renewable, etc.) and references could be made to the relevant text in IRES.
78. Suggested to further look into other classifications relevant for energy such as those for innovation in the energy area (for example, those in the Frascati Manual).
79. Suggested to further elaborate on the adjustments to trade data based on HS for biofuels in chapter 3.

### **Session 7: Chapter 4 - Data sources and data collection**

80. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 4 on data sources and data collection (UNSD); (ii) Data sources and data compilation in Finland (Finland); (iii) Energy use in service industries (Norway); (iv) Statistical uses of administrative data in Canada (Canada); (v) UK gas statistics (UK). The main points from the introduction on chapter 4 were:
  - a. Chapter 4 is one of the most important chapters of ESCM
  - b. Need to discuss more on how to present the information
    - By fuel (product)
    - By transaction/flow

#### The Oslo Group:

81. Emphasized the importance of this chapter for the ESCM and the need to collect country practices on the various stages of the statistical process.
82. Supported the inclusion in this chapter of selected examples of data sources and data collection methods used by countries.
83. Suggested that this chapter could give examples on efficient ways to collect data if they are easily identifiable.
84. Emphasized the importance of business register and administrative registers.

## **Day 3: Wednesday, 4. May**

### **Session 8: Chapter 5 - Compilation of energy balance**

85. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 5 on compilation of energy balances (UNSD); (ii) Comparing the UNSD, IEA and Eurostat balances (IEA); (iii) Thailand's experience in making energy balance (Thailand); (iv) Energy statistics and energy balance (South Africa). The main points from the introduction on chapter 5 were:
  - a. Chapter 5 should focus on practical guidance for the compilation of energy balances
  - b. How to go from commodity balance to energy balance.
  - c. How to use the data items presented in Chapter 6 of IRES in the balances.
  - d. How data editing and validation rules inherent to the energy balances.
  - e. Possibly present secondary data sources that can be used for the compilation of balances.

#### The Oslo Group:

86. Agreed with the suggested content of the chapter and supported the presentation of commodity balances in chapter 5 of the ESCM.
87. Emphasised the importance of transparency, and stressed that, as recommended in IRES, whether countries choose to use either net calorific values or gross calorific values, the corresponding factors should be reported and countries should clearly identify and document the methods used.
88. Considered useful for the ESCM the comparison between the energy balances of some international agencies such as the UN, Eurostat and IEA and considered the possibility to including such a comparison in chapter 5 on energy balances.
89. Suggested to rename this chapter to reflect the fact that it would also cover commodity balances.

### **Session 9: Chapter 6 - Compilation of energy account**

90. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 6 on compilation of energy account (UNSD); (ii) Energy account, data sources, classification and statistics (South Africa); (iii) Energy prices to enhance the energy account (ABS). The main points from the introduction on chapter 6 were:
  - a. The chapter should include practical guidance for the compilation of the SEEA-Energy.
  - b. How to use the data items presented in Chapter 6 of IRES in the SEEA-Energy.
  - c. How to use the energy balances for the compilation of the energy accounts.
  - d. Adjustments/reconciliation
  - e. Compilation of bridge tables
  - f. Data editing and validation rules
  - g. Estimation of missing data.

#### The Oslo Group:

91. Agreed that the chapter should include: (a) guidance on how to use the data items presented in chapter 6 in IRES to compile the energy accounts; and (b) guidance on how to adjust the energy balance to get to the energy accounts, and present necessary additional information needed to construct the accounts. Especially the topic of disaggregating consumption and adjusting for fuel used for transport should be explained in detail.
92. Emphasized the importance of energy prices and recognized the difficulties in getting reliable data on energy prices.
93. Suggested that the topic of energy prices should be covered in more detail in the ESCM.

### **Session 10: Panel session on SEEA-E and the ESCM**

94. The panel session was devoted to discussing the SEEA and SEEA-Energy and its application to Energy statistics and links to ESCM.

#### ***Panel members:***

Olav Ijones  
Micael Vardon  
Carl Obst



Ilaria DiMatteo

Carl Obst:

- Informed about the SEEA-process
- Pointed out some challenges regarding defining boundaries and defining environmental assets

Michael Vardon:

- Emphasized the importance of basic statistics
- Emphasized the importance of institutional arrangements and also identifying the population
- Pointed out that output table are not usually suitable for data collection.

Olav Ljones:

- Emphasized the importance of a data warehouse and the concept of collect once, use many times
- Pointed out that there exists different kinds of formats for energy accounts, and that there is a need to explain the differences
- Pointed out that Energy Accounts is a way of combining basic statistics

Ilaria:

- Stressed the importance for the ESCM to be in support of IRES and SEEA-Energy since it ensures consistency of the different UN publications and also for countries to establish a multi-purpose information system.
- Noted that the idea of a data warehouse is very important and it is reflected in IRES.
- Noted that the question is not whether or not the ESCM should provide support to the compilation of the SEEA-Energy, rather how we can best present information to compilers on the accounts. The perspective should be the user's ability to easily find information in the text.
- Recognized that the energy account is often based on the energy balance, and suggested that ESCM should provide guidelines on how to adjust the balance in a correct manner to get to the energy accounts.

The Oslo Group:

95. Agreed that consistency between IRES, SEEA and SEEA-E and ESCM is of great importance.
96. Suggested that The London Group should be informed on IRES and the ESCM, and that the Oslo group should also be informed on the SEEA-Energy. In this regard, the Oslo Group requested that the SEEA-Energy be circulated to the group for comments as soon as it becomes available.
97. Acknowledged that the differences between the energy balance and the energy account is not always so clear.
98. Emphasized the importance of taking into account the material in SEEA-Energy when writing the chapter on energy accounts
99. Suggested to reach out to other groups for expertise, e.g. the London Group when writing the chapter on energy accounts.
100. Recognized that there is a need for good practice on how to calculate energy prices in the ESCM.

## **Session 11: Chapter 7 - Compilation of energy indicators and greenhouse emissions.**

101. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 7 on Compilation of energy indicators and greenhouse emissions (UNSD); (ii) Energy indicators (Norway) (iii) Temperature adjustments of energy consumption data (UK). The main points from the introduction on chapter 7 were:
- a. IRES present the list of indicators for sustainable development as examples of indicators.
  - b. IRES encourage countries to develop the list of indicators relevant to their policy concerns and data availability.
  - c. IRES give a very general introduction to Greenhouse gas emissions and review the methods for their calculation under the IPCC guidelines.
  - d. IRES encourage countries to make additional efforts in verifying the compiled statistics to ensure the quality of their calculated emissions.
  - e. The chapter will be a collection of different indicators that countries have collected.

### The Oslo Group:

102. Recognized that there is a lot of work done already on calculation of energy indicators.
103. Agreed that the ESCM should focus on giving an overview of existing work on energy indicators
104. Suggested that experts should be engaged in providing information on obtaining energy data necessary for the calculation of GHG emissions.

## **Day 4: Thursday, 4. May**

### **Session 12: Chapter 8 - Data quality and metadata**

105. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 8 on data quality and metadata (UNSD); (ii) Compilation of metadata (Canada); (iii) Ensure the quality of the basic energy data from enterprises (China).

### The Oslo group:

106. Suggested that information that is not static, but needs to be updated frequently (e.g. response rates) should not be included in the metadata. Instead the dynamic information could be presented in notes linked to the published statistics for each period.
107. Recognized that there are similarities between the country practice template and the metadata documentation.
108. Suggested that the collection of country practice should follow a standard format – the country practice template – in order to make it easier to compare different practices and make sure all relevant information is covered.
109. Agreed that the chapter on data quality and metadata should focus on presenting specific and detailed country practice
110. Recognized again the need to document the method used for measuring the energy content of energy products, i.e. net calorific value or gross calorific value.

## Session 13: Chapter 9 - Data dissemination

111. During this session the following presentations were given: (i) Introduction to chapter 9 on data dissemination (UNSD); (ii) Energy Statistics in Malaysia (Malaysia); (iii) Confidentiality in data dissemination (Norway).

### The Oslo group:

112. Suggested that ESCM should provide examples on data dissemination such as, the schedule for data release, the time lag between the reference period and the dissemination, etc.
113. Suggested that chapter 9 should include examples on different ways of presenting data.
114. Stressed the importance of confidentiality and agreed that confidentiality issues specific for energy data should be presented in this chapter together with some examples of country practices in dealing with confidentiality in energy statistics.

## Session 14: Summary and the way forward – List of issues for 2011

115. Olav Ljones gave a summary of the meeting. Main points:
- There had not been any proposals for major changes to the content and outline of ESCM
  - The next meeting will take place in Europe sometime between February 2012 and April 2012.
  - The plan is to have a first preliminary draft ESCM ready by November 2011.
116. The focus from now to November will be the collecting of country practice and the drafting of different chapters
117. Statistics Norway and UNSD will work on a revised country practice template to be circulated to the members after the summer.
118. Members of the Oslo group that attended the meeting were asked to state which chapter they will contribute to.

### Overview on topics and chapters in the ESCM which different countries offered their contributions:

Country/ Organization	Representative	Topic/Chapter
Ireland	Mr. Martin Howley	Offered to contribute to chapter 7 on energy indicators.
UK	Mr. Ian Macleay	Offered to contribute on the topic of temperature adjustments as well as general bits on good practice. Flow charts and disseminations were also mentioned. In general the UK expressed a positive attitude towards contributing to the ESCM.
New Zealand	Ms Meighan Ragg	Indicated that they will be able to contribute to the compilers manual, but needed to discuss further before they could decide on a specific chapter.
Malaysia	Ms Noor Aizah Abdul Karim	Expressed that she is not certain on how much they can contribute due to constraints in man-power. They are however willing to contribute on shorter parts of the manual.
Indonesia	Mr. Mudjiandoko	Offered to contribute to chapter 4 on data sources and data collection.

India	Mr. Geeta Singh Rathroe	Expressed that they do not have the resources to contribute in writing an entire chapter, but are will to contribute with filling out the country practice template for different statistics.
IEA	Ms. Karen Treanton	Expressed that they do not have time to write any chapters of the compilers manual, but that they are willing to contribute with bits and pieces for chapter 5 on energy balance and chapter 3 on classification.
IAEA	Mr. Adrii Gritsevskiy	Expressed that they will help provide material for chapter 7 on energy indicators, mainly by extracting text from the joint publication on energy indicators released in 2006. He expressed that the IAEA are not able to draft entire chapter, but are willing to circulate information that might be useful.
UNSD	Ms. Ilaria DiMateo	Explained that the UNSD will work on all the chapters and help finalize the document. They will be involved in all the stages of the preparation process.
Azerbaijan	Mr. Yusif Yusivof	Offered to contribute to chapter 2 on legal foundation and institutional agreements, on the topic of conversion factors and calorific values as well as chapter 7 on energy indicators.
China	Mr. Xie Xin	Expressed that due to constraints in man-power they are not able to take on a very big role in writing specific chapters, but expressed willingness to contribute to chapter 5 on energy balance and chapter 6 on energy account.
Thailand	Mrs. Jarasphan Phumpuan	Offered to contribute on chapter 9 on data dissemination.
Canada	Andy Cohut	Offered to contribute to chapter 8 on data quality and metadata as well as chapter 9 on data dissemination and confidentiality. They will also be in a good position to contribute with input on the topic of administrative data
South Africa	Mr. Robert Parry	Offered to contribute to chapter 6 on energy accounts and chapter 2 on legal foundation and institutional arrangements.
South Africa	Mr. Maluta Robert Kwinda	Offered to contribute to chapter 9 on data dissemination as well as guidelines on data quality
Austria	Mr. Wolfgang Bitterman	Offered to contribute to chapter 4 on data source and data compilation, conversion factors as well as the revision of the country practice template.
Finland	Mr. Ville Vertanen	Offered to contribute to the revised country practice template, chapter 9 on data dissemination as well as chapter 8 on data quality and metadata.
Australia	Mr. Eric Morris	Expressed that they are willing to take on the role as a coordinator of a specific chapter, preferably chapter 2 on legal foundations and institutional arrangements or chapter 8 on data quality and metadata. Australia may also be able to provide an issue paper on classification of innovation and research relevant to energy - if this is found relevant for the ESCM.

**6<sup>th</sup> Oslo Group Meeting on Energy Statistics  
Canberra, Australia 2 – 5 May 2011**

**List of Participants**

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