



International Workshop on Energy Statistics

Mexico, 2-5 December 2008

Activities of the InterEnerStat

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 **A short background**

- **The quality of energy statistics was/is declining in countries** (the example of OECD countries)
- **The same applied/applies to the quality of energy statistics in many organisations**

 **A need to react**

 **Stronger together: the InterEnerStat**

 **A few words on the activities of the initiative**



Quality of energy statistics was declining in the early 2000's

Completeness

- More and more data are estimated
- More and more data are missing and/or confidential
- Less and less details, more aggregation (CHP, public 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



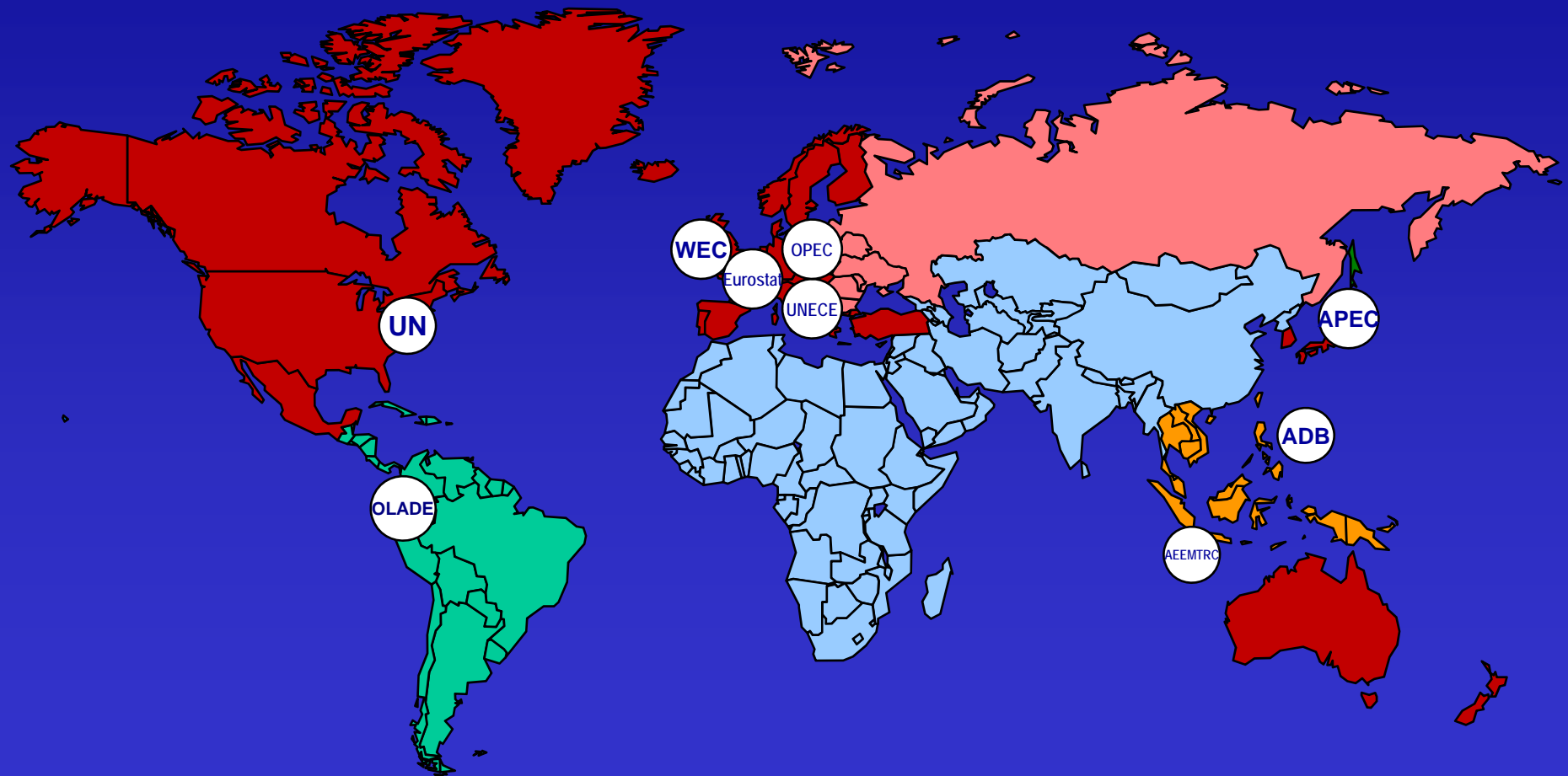
Competition for Energy: More Breakdowns in the Series

Supply and Consumption for Heat (TJ) - Tables 3 and 4

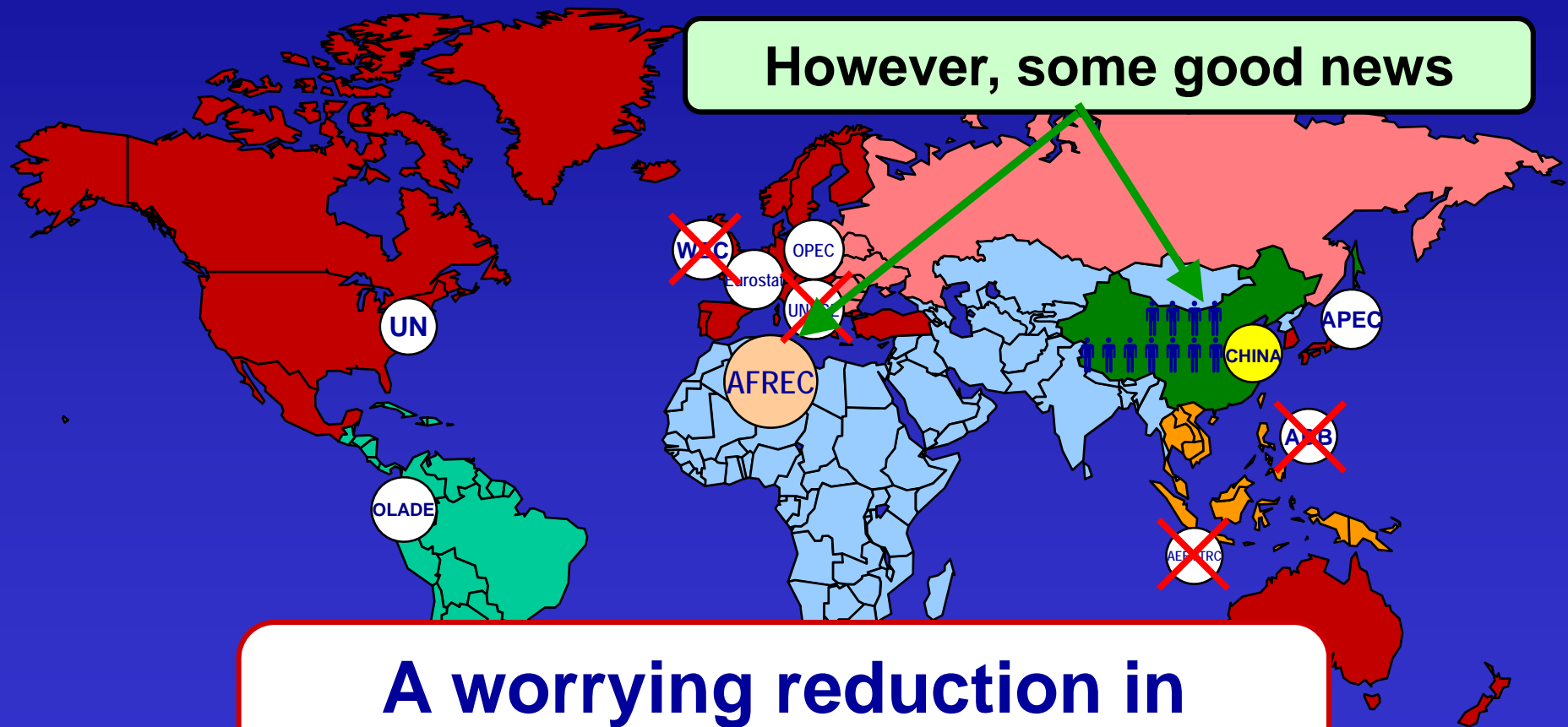
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Gross Production	443459	448383	430271	404831	407411	395300	416600	418943e	381577e	385800e	379551e	315920e	321022e	316222e
Own use (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Production	443459	448383	430271	404831	407411	395300	416600	418943e	381577e	385800e	379551e	315920e	321022e	316222e
Imports (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports (-)	122e	122e	122e	122e	122e	141e	141e	159e	145e	183e	146e	144e	152e	152e
Energy Supplied	443337	448261	430149	404709	407289	395159	416459	418784e	381432e	385617e	379405e	315776e	320870e	316070e
Trans.+Distribut. Losses (-)	29216	49439	42785	38858	41906	37259	40559	32411e	30518e	30153e	29594e	24631e	25028e	24653e
Total Consumption (calc.)	414121	398822	387364	365851	365383	357900	375900	386373e	350914e	355464e	349811e	291145e	295842e	291417e
Total Consumption (obs.)	414121	398822	387364	365851	365383	357900	375900	386373e	350914e	355464e	349811e	291145e	295842e	291417e
Total Energy Sector	18288	15709	9408	9906	10698	9100	9700	8300e	6900e	6300e	6200e	5160e	5243e	5165e
Coal Mines	5598	5393	4396	4103	3986	3600	4000	2900e	2820e	2570e	2529e	2105e	2138e	2107e
Oil + Gas Extraction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent Fuel Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke Ovens	1202	909	1305e	1700	2198	2000	2100	1900e	1550e	1415e	1392e	1159e	1178e	1160e
Gas Works	7239	6418	600e	615	909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BKB	1348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Refineries	2901	2989	3107	3488	3605	3500	3600	3500e	2530e	2315e	2279e	1896e	1927e	1898e
Nuclear Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Non Specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Industry Sector	97390	100848	85374	69108	67936	69850	70400	71570e	50330e	46030e	45298e	37701e	38309e	37736e
Iron + Steel	5246	3869	2520	2520	2081	2200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical + Petrochemical	27989	24707	17761	18816	19343	18900	19900	19450e	13680e	12510e	12311e	10246e	10411e	10255e
Non Ferrous Metals	703	967	645	762	557	550	550	585e	410e	375e	369e	307e	312e	307e
Non Metallic Minerals	8177	3722	2696	1846	1817	2100	1850	2080e	1465e	1340e	1319e	1098e	1116e	1099e
Transport Equipment	11811	10492	13511	12397	11958	11650	12350	12120e	8520e	7790e	7666e	6380e	6483e	6386e
Machinery	6829	17438	15123	10375	9847	9900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining + Quarring	88	88	264	381	352	400	350	400e	280e	260e	256e	213e	216e	213e
Food, Beverages+Tabacco	9789	13335	10639	5656	5422	5850	5600	5800e	4080e	3730e	3671e	3055e	3104e	3058e
Pulp, Paper + Printing	2315	3927	3634	3195	3751	4150	3850	3700e	2600e	2380e	2342e	1949e	1980e	1950e
Wood + Wood Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles + Leather	5539	3136	2315	1495	1612	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry Non Specified	18904	19167	16266	11665	11196	12350	25950	27435e	19295e	17645e	17364e	14453e	14687e	14468e
Residential	298443	282265	292582	286837	286749	278950	295800	306503e	293684	303134	298313e	248284e	252290e	248516e
Comm. + Pub.Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector Non Specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

One Word on Statistics in Selected Organisations



One Word on Statistics in Selected Organisations



However, some good news

A worrying reduction in coverage and resources



There are many reasons behind this deterioration

New developments make the tasks of statisticians even 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,)**
 - **Etc.**
- 👉 **Resources do not follow work load:**
Statistics still have a low profile, budget cuts
- 👉 **Fast turnover in staff: lack of experience, continuity**

This worry happens at a time when:

- **More and more important role in the global economy: oil is the most traded commodity**
- **Gas market becomes more and more global**
- **Electricity market becomes more and more regional**
- **Fossil resources are depleting**
- **Excess capacities are shrinking (production, transformation, transport, stocks,...)**
- **The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified**
- **etc.**



For all these reasons, policy makers, energy analysts need more timely, detailed, complete and reliable statistics. Can countries and organisations meet this expectation?



Each organisation started to react with a set of actions. The example of the IEA:

- **At the political level:**

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

Recognition/Commitment/Resources

**Investment is starting to pay back:
More timely, more complete, more reliable**

- **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



The worry expressed by the IEA was echoed by several organisations

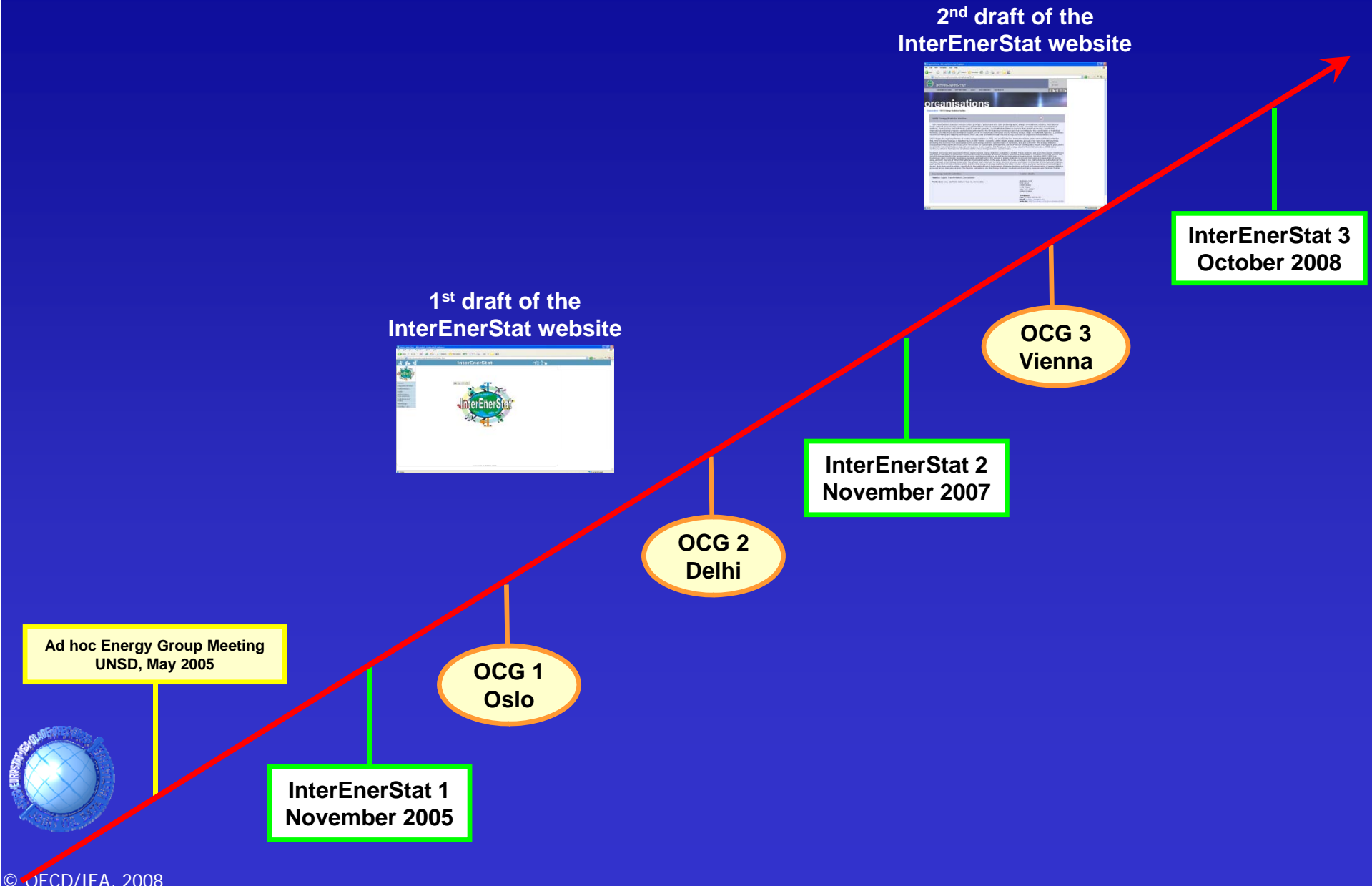
- At the 8th and 9th International Energy Forum Meetings in Osaka (2002) and Amsterdam (2004) and later on in Doha (2006) and Rome (2008)
- By UNSD at the 36th Session of the UN Statistical Commission where energy was in the spotlight of the Commission
 - This led to the Ad-hoc Energy Group Meeting (23-25 May 2005, UN, New York) and the recommendation to establish a City Group (the Oslo City Group) and an Inter-Secretariat Working Group (InterEnerStat)



Terms of Reference for the Inter-Secretariat Working Group

- 1) To make inventory of the current data collection- processing-dissemination system of the major organisations working on energy statistics**
- 2) To reduce reporting burden by harmonizing (when possible) data collection, data processing and dissemination by limiting duplication and/or by building links/bridges between the existing energy statistics questionnaires, concepts and methods and timetables**
- 3) To improve distribution of the collecting/ processing work between organisations and enhance data sharing and transmission once data validation procedures have been agreed and implemented**
- 4) To improve coordination of energy statistics with social, economic and environmental statistics and on the international level**
- 5) To promote training and capacity building and coordinate the related efforts**
- 6) To create joint forums to promote the dialogue of statisticians and the user community**
- 7) To raise the profile of energy statistics and energy statisticians at all levels**

A few milestones in the development of the InterEnerStat work





The 1st InterEnerStat Workshop

- **Date: 22-23 November 2005**
- **Place: International Energy Agency, Paris**
- **Participants: 24 major regional and international organisations. Both data providers (IEA, UNSD, OPEC, Eurostat, APEC, FAO) and users (IMF, UNFCCC,...)**
- **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 harmonisation and for strengthening bilateral and international co-operation**



Two Clear Requests from InterEnerStat 1

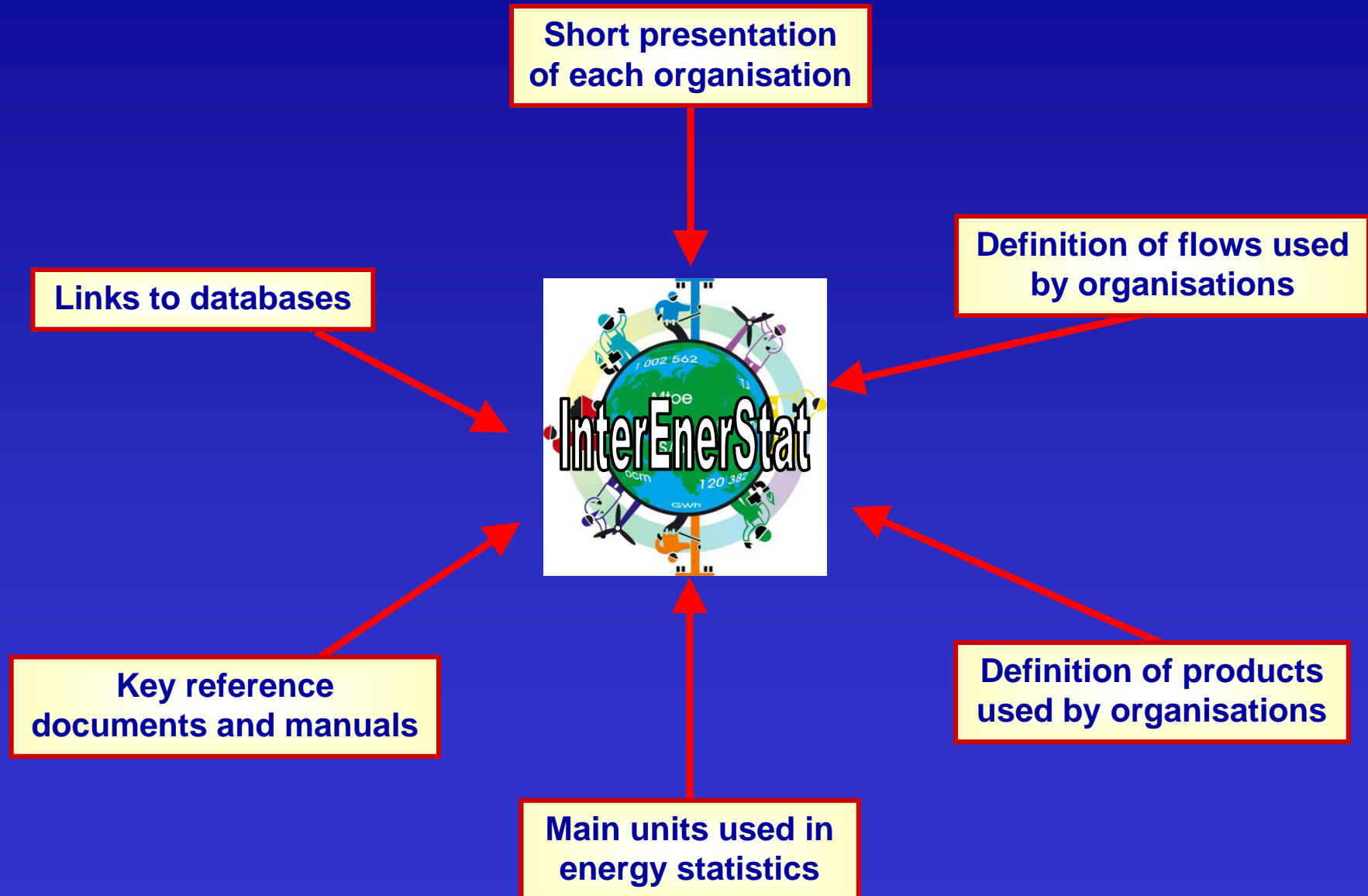
Harmonisation

- 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

Phase 1: Making an inventory of the current data collection- processing-dissemination system



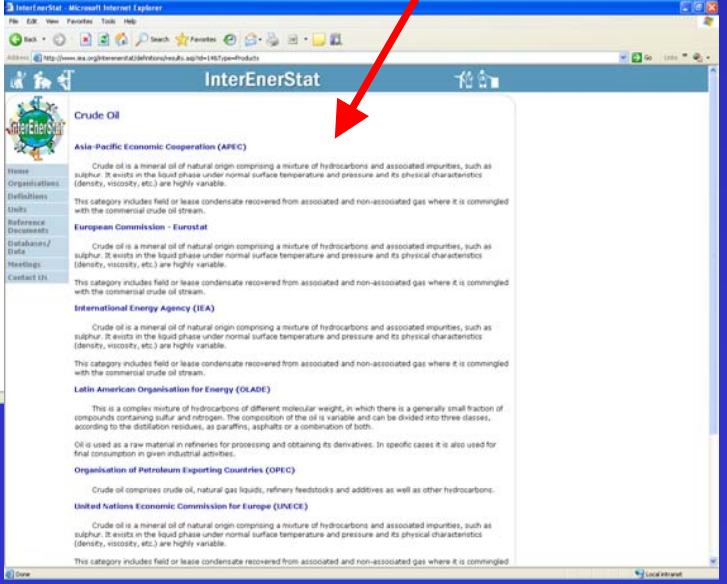
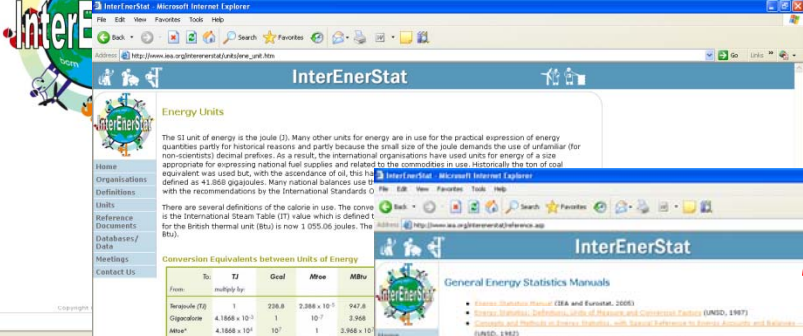
Phase 2: Building a Web site to display the information

List of reference documents by category

Definitions of products and flows from all the organisations who have definitions

Menu driven

Main units used in energy conversion



Phase 3: Get comments on the Website from participating organisations

two survey forms were sent ahead of the 2nd InterEnerStat meeting

One, on the website

One, on ideas, comments and suggestions to further enhance cooperation and harmonisation

almost all the organisations sent back detailed and useful comments

a short summary of the answers was prepared and used to feed the discussion during the meeting

The 2nd InterEnerStat Workshop

19-20 November 2007, IEA, Paris

- 22 international/regional organisations
- Both data providers and users
- Harmonisation of definitions
- Common training sessions
- A joint website



The 2nd draft of the InterEnerStat website

Menu driven

More friendly design

Tree is now visible

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the InterEnerStat website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.interenerstat.org/products.asp>. The page features a navigation menu on the left side, titled "Products", which is expanded to show a tree structure of categories including Coal, Oil, and Fuel Oil. The main content area displays the definition for "Naphtha", which is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry or for gasoline production. The definition is provided by four different organizations: APEC, Eurostat, IEA, and OLADE. The text is presented in a clear, readable font with a light blue background for the definition box.

Products

- Coal
 - Hard Coal
 - Brown Coal
 - Brown Coal Coke
 - Peat
 - Lignite Briquettes
 - Patent Fuel
 - Coke Oven Coke
 - Gas Coke
 - Coal Tar
 - BKB (Braunkohlenbriketts) & Peat Briquettes
 - Gas Works Gas
 - Coke Ovens Gas
 - Blast Furnace Gas
 - Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas
 - Shale Oil
 - Tar Sand
- Oil
 - Crude Oil
 - Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)
 - Refinery Feedstocks
 - Gases/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

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)
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.

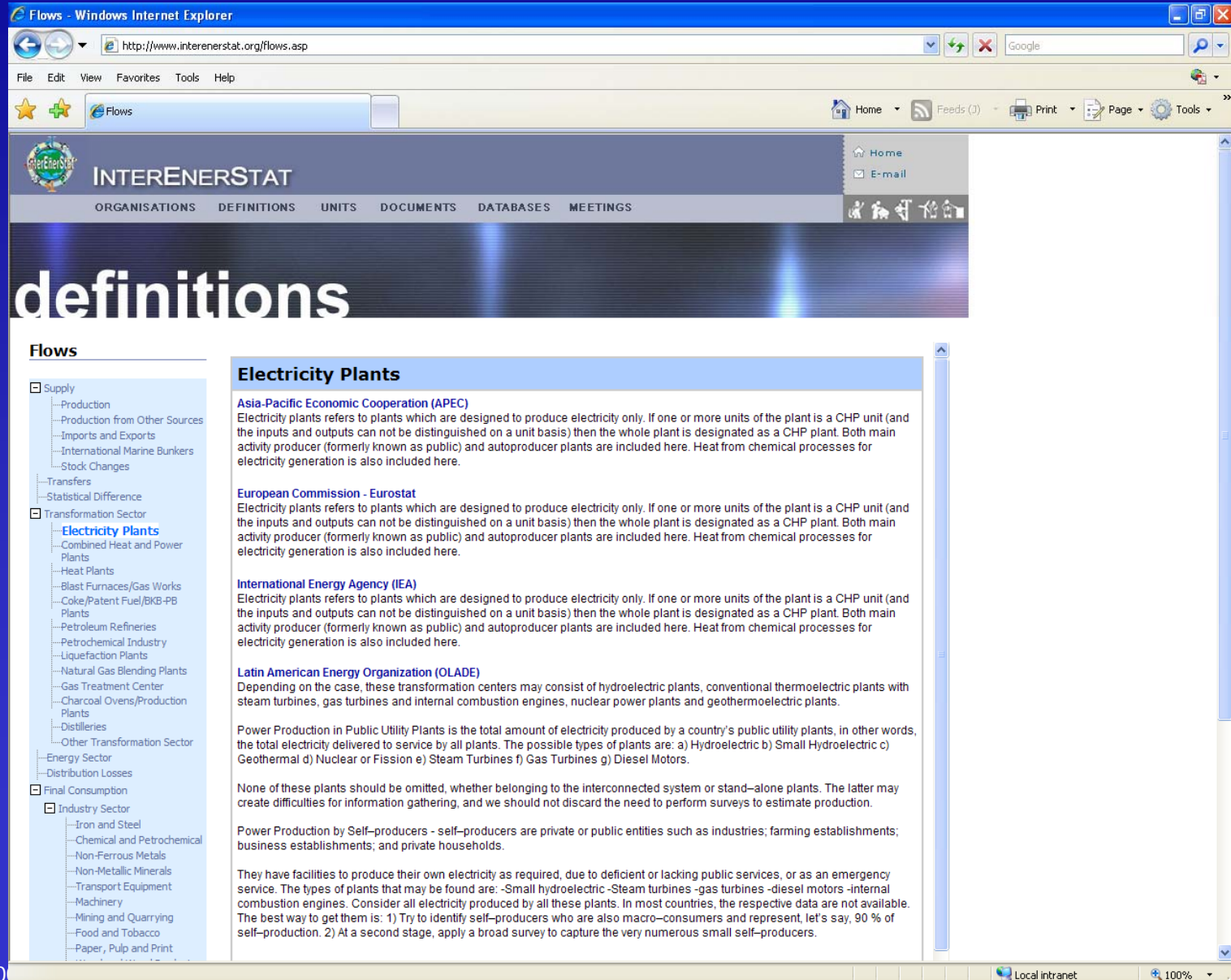
Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)
A volatile liquid obtained from processing oil and/or natural gas. Used as a raw material in refineries, as a solvent in manufacturing paints and varnishes, and as a cleansing agent. Also used in petrochemistry and the production of fertilizers.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
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.

UNSD Energy Statistics Section
Light or medium oil distilling between 30oC and 210oC, for which there is no official definition, but which does not meet the standards laid down for motor spirit. The properties depend upon consumer specification. The C:H ratio is usually 84:14 or 84:16, with a very low sulphur content.

Naphtha may be further blended or mixed with other materials to make high-grade motor gasoline or jet fuel, or may be used as a raw material for manufactured gas. Naphtha is sometimes used as input to feedstocks to make various kinds of chemical products, or may be used as a solvent.

The 2nd draft of the InterEnerStat website



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the InterEnerStat website. The page title is 'Flows - Windows Internet Explorer' and the URL is 'http://www.interenerstat.org/flows.asp'. The website header includes the InterEnerStat logo and navigation links for 'ORGANISATIONS', 'DEFINITIONS', 'UNITS', 'DOCUMENTS', 'DATABASES', and 'MEETINGS'. The main content area is titled 'definitions' and features a sidebar with a tree view of 'Flows' categories. The 'Electricity Plants' section is highlighted, showing definitions from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), European Commission - Eurostat, International Energy Agency (IEA), and Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Flows

- Supply
 - Production
 - Production from Other Sources
 - Imports and Exports
 - International Marine Bunkers
 - Stock Changes
 - Transfers
 - Statistical Difference
- Transformation Sector
 - Electricity Plants**
 - Combined Heat and Power Plants
 - Heat Plants
 - Blast Furnaces/Gas Works
 - Coke/Patent Fuel/BKG-PB Plants
 - Petroleum Refineries
 - Petrochemical Industry
 - Liquefaction Plants
 - Natural Gas Blending Plants
 - Gas Treatment Center
 - Charcoal Ovens/Production Plants
 - Distilleries
 - Other Transformation Sector
 - Energy Sector
 - Distribution Losses
- Final Consumption
 - Industry Sector
 - Iron and Steel
 - Chemical and Petrochemical
 - Non-Ferrous Metals
 - Non-Metallic Minerals
 - Transport Equipment
 - Machinery
 - Mining and Quarrying
 - Food and Tobacco
 - Paper, Pulp and Print

Electricity Plants

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Electricity plants refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs can not be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Both main activity producer (formerly known as public) and autoproducer plants are included here. Heat from chemical processes for electricity generation is also included here.

European Commission - Eurostat
Electricity plants refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs can not be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Both main activity producer (formerly known as public) and autoproducer plants are included here. Heat from chemical processes for electricity generation is also included here.

International Energy Agency (IEA)
Electricity plants refers to plants which are designed to produce electricity only. If one or more units of the plant is a CHP unit (and the inputs and outputs can not be distinguished on a unit basis) then the whole plant is designated as a CHP plant. Both main activity producer (formerly known as public) and autoproducer plants are included here. Heat from chemical processes for electricity generation is also included here.

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)
Depending on the case, these transformation centers may consist of hydroelectric plants, conventional thermoelectric plants with steam turbines, gas turbines and internal combustion engines, nuclear power plants and geothermoelectric plants.

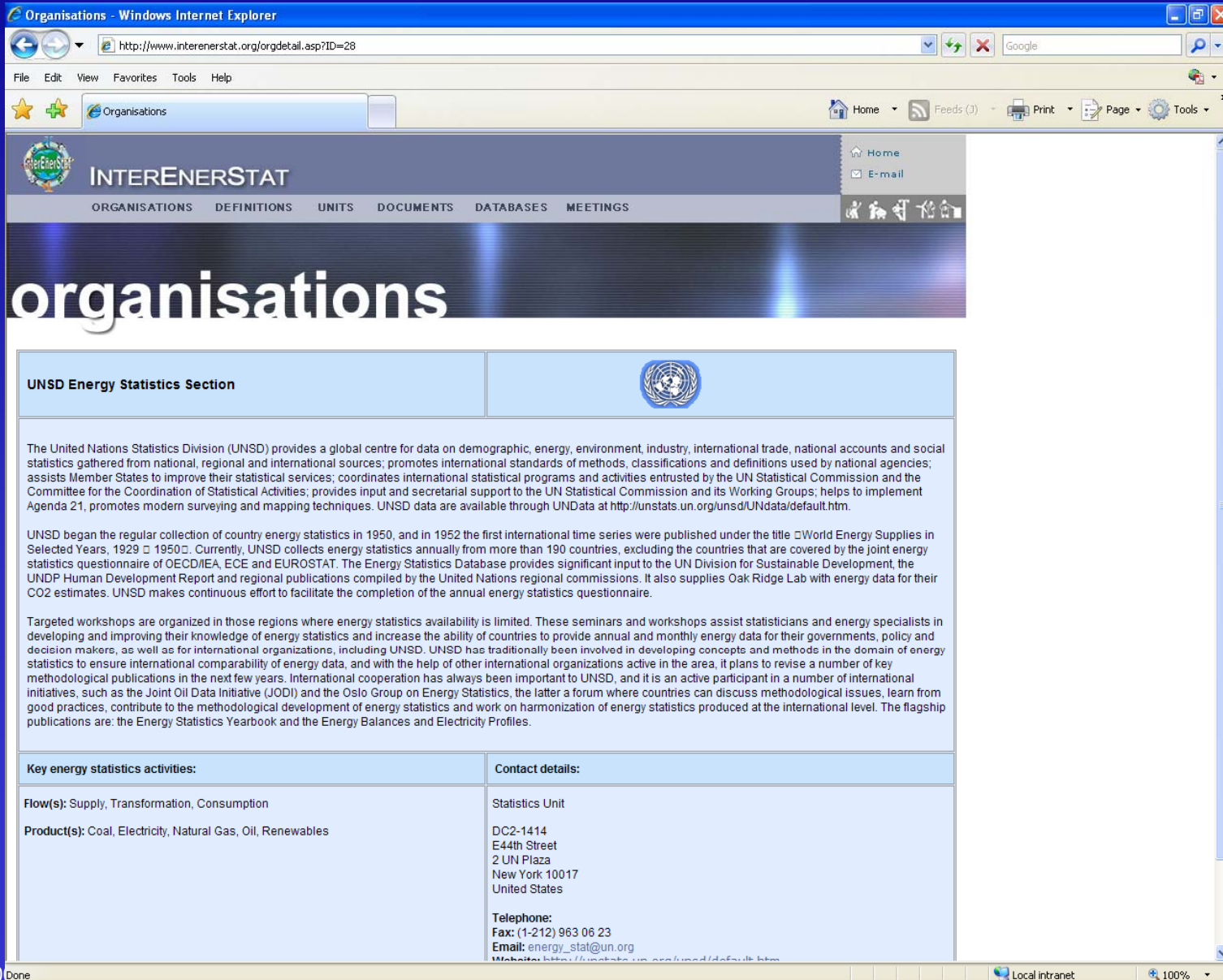
Power Production in Public Utility Plants is the total amount of electricity produced by a country's public utility plants, in other words, the total electricity delivered to service by all plants. The possible types of plants are: a) Hydroelectric b) Small Hydroelectric c) Geothermal d) Nuclear or Fission e) Steam Turbines f) Gas Turbines g) Diesel Motors.

None of these plants should be omitted, whether belonging to the interconnected system or stand-alone plants. The latter may create difficulties for information gathering, and we should not discard the need to perform surveys to estimate production.

Power Production by Self-producers - self-producers are private or public entities such as industries; farming establishments; business establishments; and private households.

They have facilities to produce their own electricity as required, due to deficient or lacking public services, or as an emergency service. The types of plants that may be found are: -Small hydroelectric -Steam turbines -gas turbines -diesel motors -internal combustion engines. Consider all electricity produced by all these plants. In most countries, the respective data are not available. The best way to get them is: 1) Try to identify self-producers who are also macro-consumers and represent, let's say, 90 % of self-production. 2) At a second stage, apply a broad survey to capture the very numerous small self-producers.

The 2nd draft of the InterEnerStat website



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the InterEnerStat website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://www.interenerstat.org/orgdetail.asp?ID=28>. The website header includes the InterEnerStat logo and navigation links: Home, E-mail, Organisations, Definitions, Units, Documents, Databases, and Meetings. The main content area is titled 'organisations' and features a section for the 'UNSD Energy Statistics Section' with the United Nations logo. Below this, there is a detailed description of the section's role and a table with key activities and contact information.

UNSD Energy Statistics Section

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) provides a global centre for data on demographic, energy, environment, industry, international trade, national accounts and social statistics gathered from national, regional and international sources; promotes international standards of methods, classifications and definitions used by national agencies; assists Member States to improve their statistical services; coordinates international statistical programs and activities entrusted by the UN Statistical Commission and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities; provides input and secretarial support to the UN Statistical Commission and its Working Groups; helps to implement Agenda 21, promotes modern surveying and mapping techniques. UNSD data are available through UNData at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/UNdata/default.htm>.

UNSD began the regular collection of country energy statistics in 1950, and in 1952 the first international time series were published under the title *World Energy Supplies in Selected Years, 1929-1950*. Currently, UNSD collects energy statistics annually from more than 190 countries, excluding the countries that are covered by the joint energy statistics questionnaire of OECD/IEA, ECE and EUROSTAT. The Energy Statistics Database provides significant input to the UN Division for Sustainable Development, the UNDP Human Development Report and regional publications compiled by the United Nations regional commissions. It also supplies Oak Ridge Lab with energy data for their CO2 estimates. UNSD makes continuous effort to facilitate the completion of the annual energy statistics questionnaire.

Targeted workshops are organized in those regions where energy statistics availability is limited. These seminars and workshops assist statisticians and energy specialists in developing and improving their knowledge of energy statistics and increase the ability of countries to provide annual and monthly energy data for their governments, policy and decision makers, as well as for international organizations, including UNSD. UNSD has traditionally been involved in developing concepts and methods in the domain of energy statistics to ensure international comparability of energy data, and with the help of other international organizations active in the area, it plans to revise a number of key methodological publications in the next few years. International cooperation has always been important to UNSD, and it is an active participant in a number of international initiatives, such as the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, the latter a forum where countries can discuss methodological issues, learn from good practices, contribute to the methodological development of energy statistics and work on harmonization of energy statistics produced at the international level. The flagship publications are: the Energy Statistics Yearbook and the Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles.

Key energy statistics activities:	Contact details:
<p>Flow(s): Supply, Transformation, Consumption</p> <p>Product(s): Coal, Electricity, Natural Gas, Oil, Renewables</p>	<p>Statistics Unit</p> <p>DC2-1414 E44th Street 2 UN Plaza New York 10017 United States</p> <p>Telephone: Fax: (1-212) 963 06 23 Email: energy_stat@un.org Website: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm</p>



The 2nd draft of the InterEnerStat website

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the InterEnerStat website. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.interenerstat.org/gesm.asp>. The browser's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains a star icon, a plus icon, and a search box with the text "General Energy Statistics Manuals". The website header features the InterEnerStat logo and a navigation menu with links for Home, E-mail, Home, and E-mail. Below the navigation menu, there are icons for Home, Feeds (3), Print, Page, and Tools. The main content area has a large banner with the word "documents" in white text on a dark background. Below the banner, the text "General Energy Statistics Manuals" is displayed. A list of documents is shown, including "Energy Statistics Manual (IEA and Eurostat, 2005)", "Energy Statistics: Definitions, Units of Measure and Conversion Factors (UNSD, 1987)", "Concepts and Methods in Energy Statistics, with Special Reference to Energy Accounts and Balances – A Technical Report (UNSD, 1982)", and "Energy Statistics: A Manual for Developing Countries (UNSD, 1991)". The footer of the page contains the copyright notice "© 2008 OECD/IEA". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Local intranet" and "100%".

The 2nd draft of the InterEnerStat website

Unit Converter - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.interenerstat.org/converter.asp

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Unit Converter

Home Feeds (3) Print Page Tools

INTERENERSTAT

ORGANISATIONS DEFINITIONS UNITS DOCUMENTS DATABASES MEETINGS

Home E-mail

units

Unit Converter

- Choose units
- Type number into one of the input boxes
- Click on the convert button

kilo (k) 10³ mega (M) 10⁶ giga (G)10⁹ tera (T) 10¹² peta (P) 10¹⁵

General Converter for Energy

MJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh	Mtce	Reset
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Convert

General Converter for Mass

kg	t - tonnes	lt - long tonnes	st - short tonnes	lb - pounds	Reset
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Convert

General Converter for Volume

gal. US	gal. UK	barrels	cubic feet	litres	cubic metres	Reset
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Convert

Note: If the number is too big to fit into one of the boxes, a message will appear. Click on the button, **Reset** change the units by using the scroll down menu, and try again.

Local intranet 100%

Terms of Reference for the Inter-Secretariat Working Group

- ✓ 1) To make inventory of the current data collection- processing-dissemination system of the major organisations working on energy statistics
- ✓ 2) To reduce reporting burden by harmonizing (when possible) data collection, data processing and dissemination by limiting duplication and/or by building links/bridges between the existing energy statistics questionnaires, concepts and methods and timetables

3) To improve data validation procedures between organisations



work between organisations on once data is collected



- It is already happening
 - Between IEA, Eurostat and UNECE (all member countries are supposed to send to each organisation they are member of)
- IEA/Eurostat/UNECE countries also send a copy to UNSD.
- APEC and IEA exchange their questionnaires and their respective member countries/economies



4) To improve coordination of energy statistics with social, economic and environmental statistics and on the international level

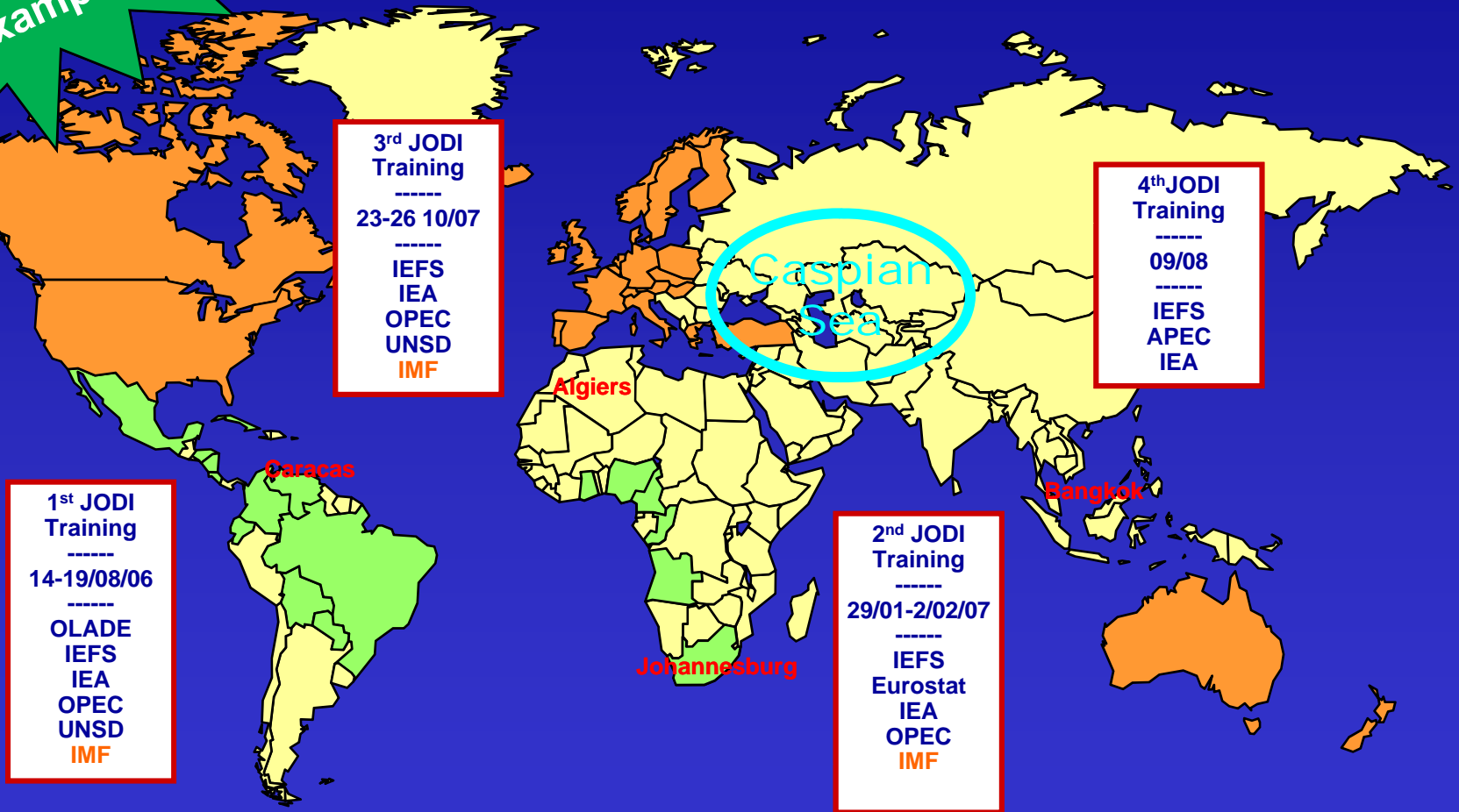
A few examples of what is currently happening

- **OECD, IMF, WB, UNFCCC, IPCC, EEA participate in the InterEnerStat Initiative**
- **Already close cooperation between IEA-IPCC-UNFCCC, Eurostat-EEA**
- **Cooperation between the Oslo City Group and the London Group**



5) To promote training and capacity building and coordinate the related efforts

The JODI example



There are many other examples: UNSD-IEA, APEC-ACE-IEA, etc.



6) To create joint forums to promote the dialogue of statisticians and the user community

7) To raise the profile of energy statistics and energy statisticians at all levels

The JODI
example



19 November 2005, Launch of JODI Database by King Abdullah



Cooperation and harmonisation are progressing much more than one could think

A lot of work took place in each organisation and between organisations

The Website



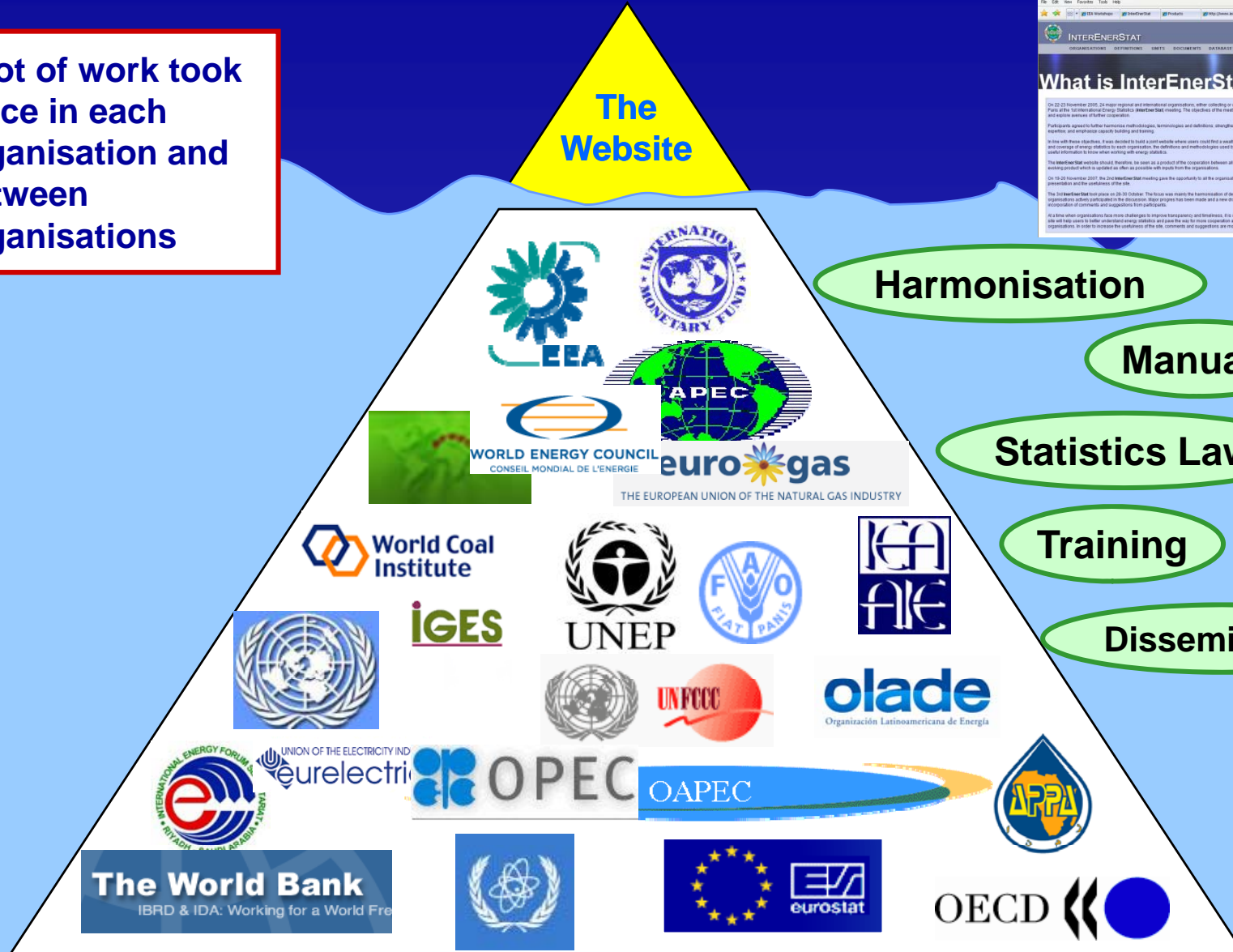
Harmonisation

Manuals

Statistics Law

Training

Dissemination





Manuals

Joint Oil Data Initiative Manual



www.jodidata.org



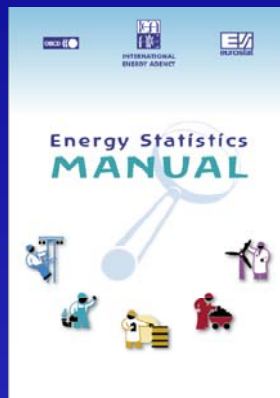
Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



A joint
IEFS,
APEC,
Eurostat,
IEA,
OLADE,
OPEC,
UNSD
manual on JODI

Also available
in French and
Spanish and
soon in Russian

IEA and Eurostat published together a common energy statistics manual



English



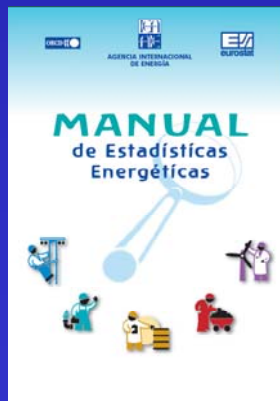
French



German



Turkish



Spanish



Russian



Chinese

A Turkish, an Arabic and an Indonesian versions are under preparation

A few words to conclude

- 👉 Although the initiative is not yet very well known, InterEnerStat might have a major impact on the quality of international energy statistics.
- 👉 Arriving to harmonised definitions would certainly be a major step forward to reduce the burden passed to countries (see the example of Mexico) and the reasons for differences in statistics provided by several organisations.
- 👉 In parallel, InterEnerStat will try to put in place a set of training materials for joint training sessions on any aspect related to energy statistics (oil, renewables, balances, efficiency indicators, etc.). We could implement a concept of *open university*.
- 👉 Stronger together. Much more could derive from the work of the initiative: common questionnaires, joint manuals, common international conferences, etc. The harmonisation process should be considered as a starting point not as an end.

Thank you