



International Workshop on Energy Statistics

Mexico, 2-5 December 2008

InterEnerStat Work on Harmonisation of Definitions

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International Energy Agency**



Lack of harmonisation: more work and confusion

Mexico is a member country of 4 major organisations



Secretaria de Mexico

An obvious need to strengthen harmonisation

olade
Organización Latinoamericana de Energía

5% gap

Crude Oil Production for Mexico (in

| kbd) | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| APEC | 2653 | 2903 | 3087 | 3134 |
| IEA | 2741 | 2872 | 3062 | 3109 |
| OLADE | 2722 | 2969 | 3022 | 3070 |
| OPEC | 2618 | 2858 | 3022 | 3071 |
| UN | 2834 | 2977 | 3166 | 3210 |

Two Clear Requests from InterEnerStat 1

Harmonisation

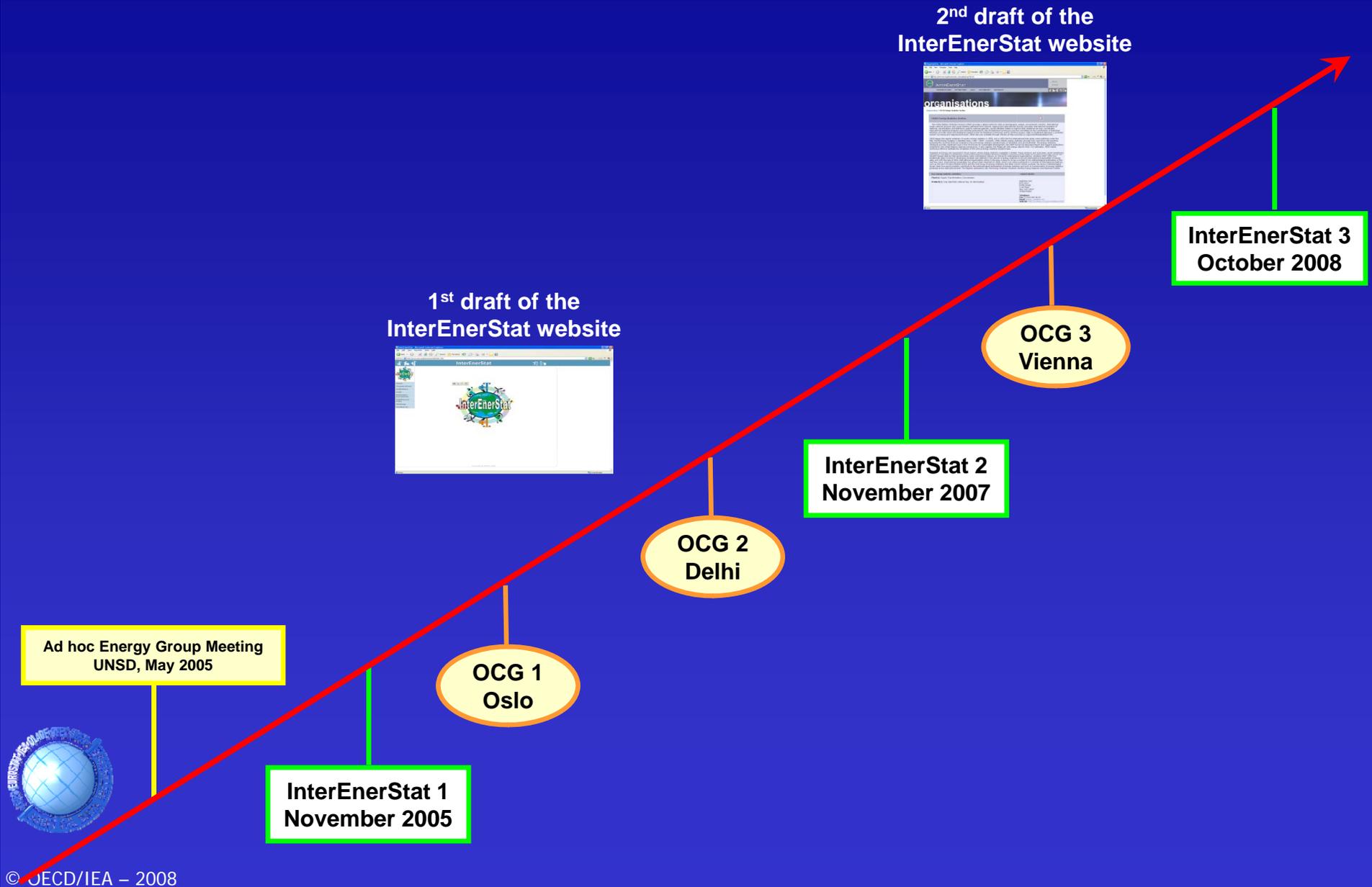
- Methodologies
- Definitions
- Units
- Conversion factors
- Harmonised demands and questionnaires
- Handbooks and manuals
- Training
- Quality framework

Co-operation

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



A few milestones in the development of the InterEnerStat work



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

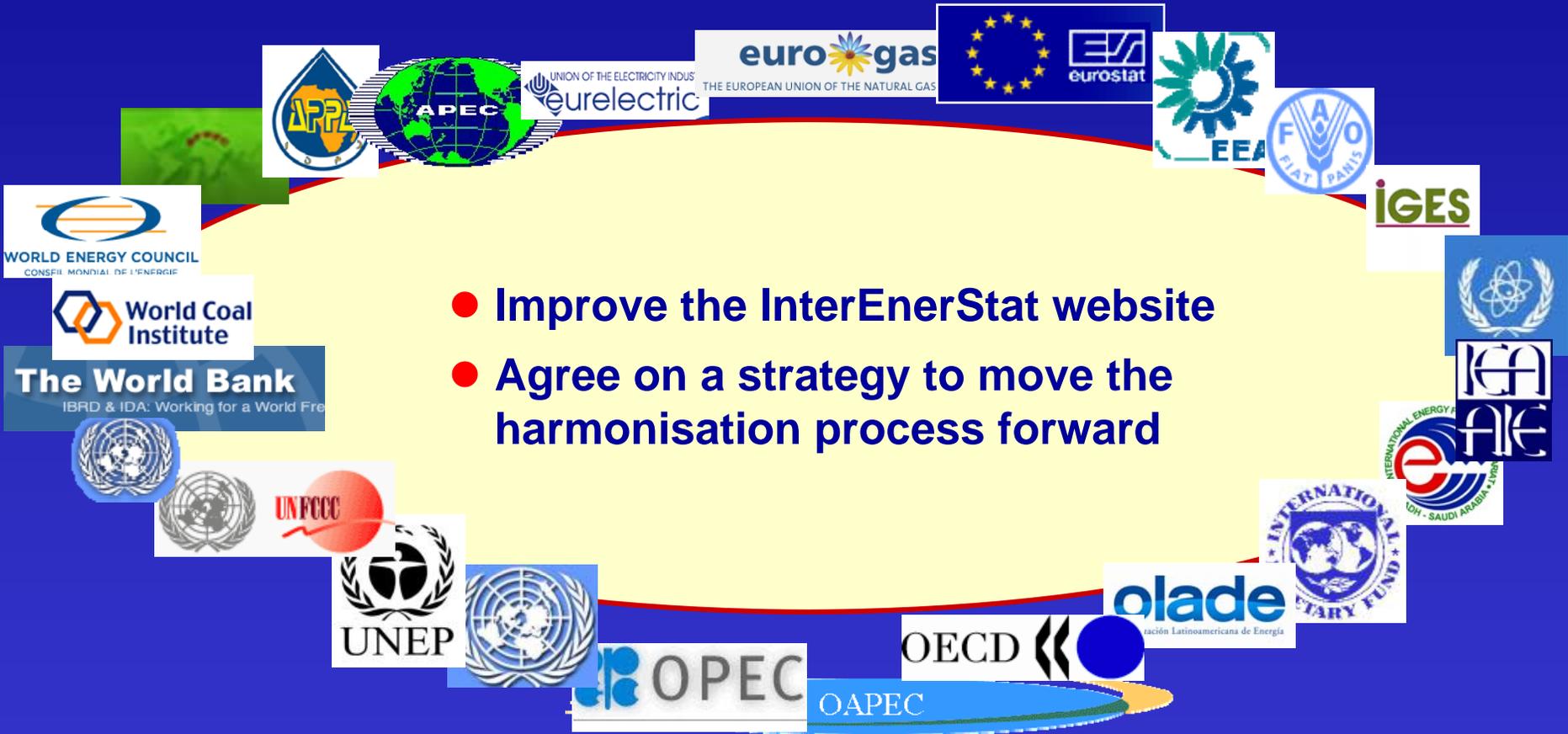


The 2nd step was to assemble them in a transparent way easy to access



The 2nd InterEnerStat Workshop

November 2007, IEA, Paris



- Improve the InterEnerStat website
- Agree on a strategy to move the harmonisation process forward



An overview of the InterEnerStat website

Products - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.interenerstat.org/products.asp

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Products Home Feeds

definitions

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
 - Additives/Oxygenates
 - Bituminous Sands
 - Other Hydrocarbons
 - Refinery Gas (not liquified)
 - Ethane
 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 - Naphtha**
 - Motor Gasoline
 - Aviation Gasoline
 - Gasoline Type Jet Fuel
 - Kerosene Type Jet Fuel

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.

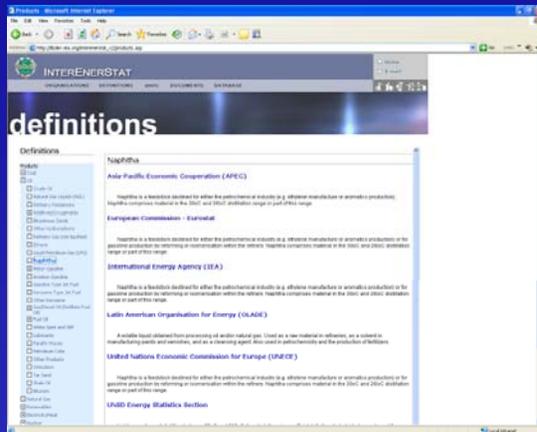
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
Naphtha is a feedstock destined for either the petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production) or for gasoline production by reforming or isomerisation within the refinery. Naphtha comprises material in the 30oC and 210oC 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.



What happened since InterEnerStat 2



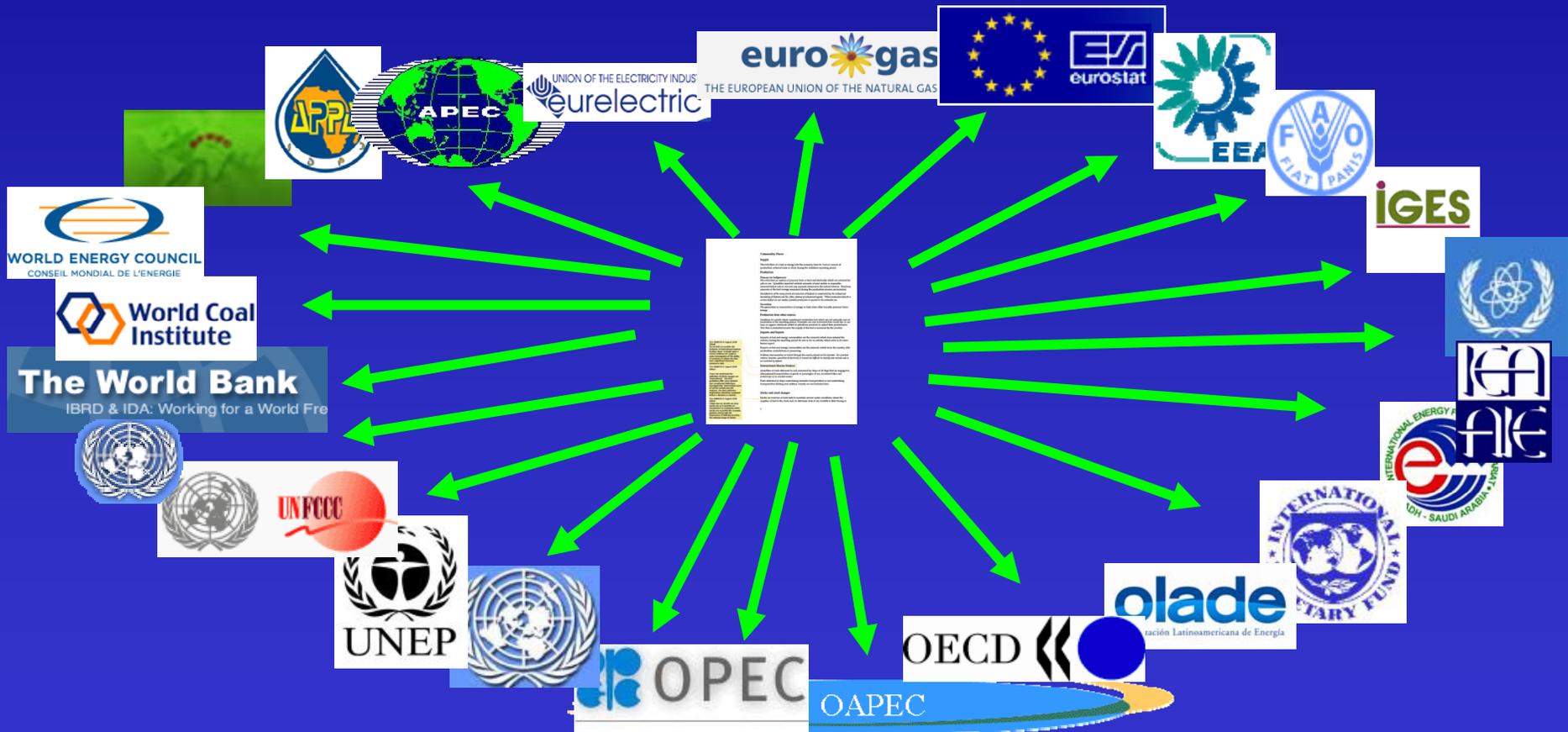
An expert has been contracted for:

- Looking at flows and products
- Highlighting similarities and differences
- Proposing a “compromise” definition for each flow/product



What happened since InterEnerStat 2

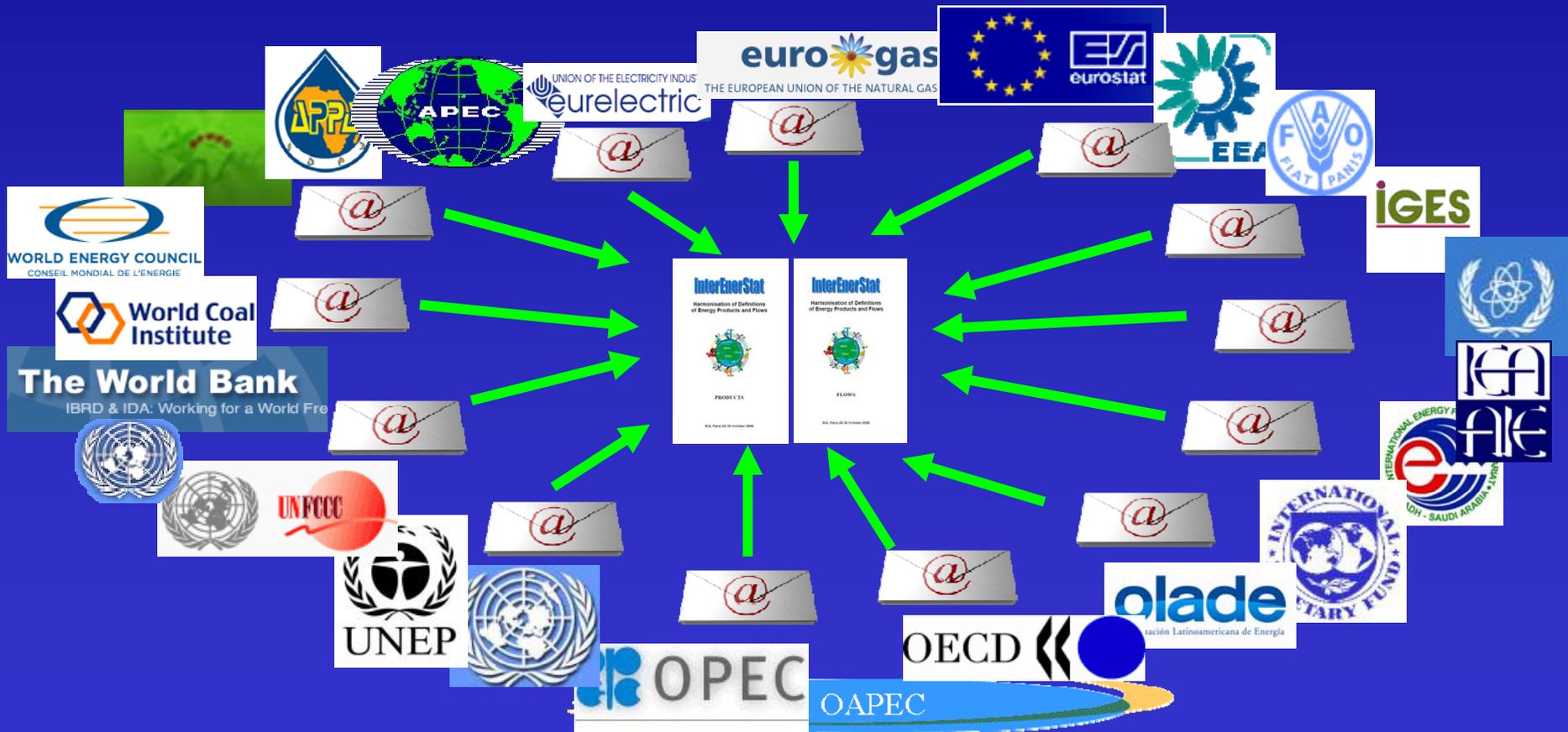
👉 The proposed 'compromise' definitions have been sent to all organisations for comments





What happened since InterEnerStat 2

Comments have been sent by many organisations and assembled into two documents on flows and products



The definition as proposed by the consultant

Stocks and stock changes

Stocks are reserves of fuels held to maintain service under conditions where the supplies of fuel to the stock and/or deliveries from it are variable in their timing or amounts. Not all stocks are eligible for inclusion in fuel statistics and those which are need to be chosen in a manner consistent with the construction of the national fuel statistics.

Stock change over the reporting period is conventionally the difference between the stock level at the beginning of the period (opening stock) and that at the close of the period (closing stock). Consequently a decrease in stock (stock draw) gives rise to a positive stock change and represents an addition to supply. Conversely, an increase in stock (stock build) results in a negative stock change and is considered a withdrawal from supply.

Comment [4]:
 Tim SIMMONS 6 August 2008 09:42
 I think that we should say what stocks are as it provides an introduction to explaining which stocks are excluded (for example, pipeline stocks) and the importance of defining precisely the national scope of stocks.

Comments received from organisations

COMMENTS

APEC

Stock and Stock Changes – We agree with the consultant to identify which stocks are included and excluded. Only the stocks of the government, stock holding companies and bulk suppliers (importers, exporters, refineries and depots) should be included in stocks as stocks of consumers may be difficult to collect.

The word “reserves” to refer to stocks might also lead to confusion with reserves that are yet to be extracted from underground. Please find another word like inventory or the like.

IEA

We agree that we need to have a definition of stocks, but find the current suggestion to be vague. We should say what is and is not included.

The second part of the definition depends on the reporting convention. For oil, for example, the opposite of what is mentioned is usually the convention i.e. the stock change = closing - opening stocks.

Stocks and reserves should not be confused. Reserves we use for what is still underground.

OLADE

It would be useful to include formula for stock changes.

OPEC

We would agree to provide the explanation as to which stocks are excluded and the importance of stocks.

UNSD

The wording of the proposed definition seems to suggest that underground resources are included in the definition of stocks: the term “reserve” is generally used to denote a subset (which are exploitable under certain circumstances) of the natural underground resources.



The 3rd InterEnerStat Workshop

28-20 October 2008, IEA, Paris

- One objective only
- To arrive at agreed definitions



The 3rd InterEnerStat Workshop

28-20 October 2008, IEA, Paris

Tuesday 28

**Background
Objectives**

Coal

Renewables

Electricity

Wednesday 29

Flows (1st session):

Supply

Transformation

Flows (2nd session):

Consumption

Thursday 30

Natural Gas

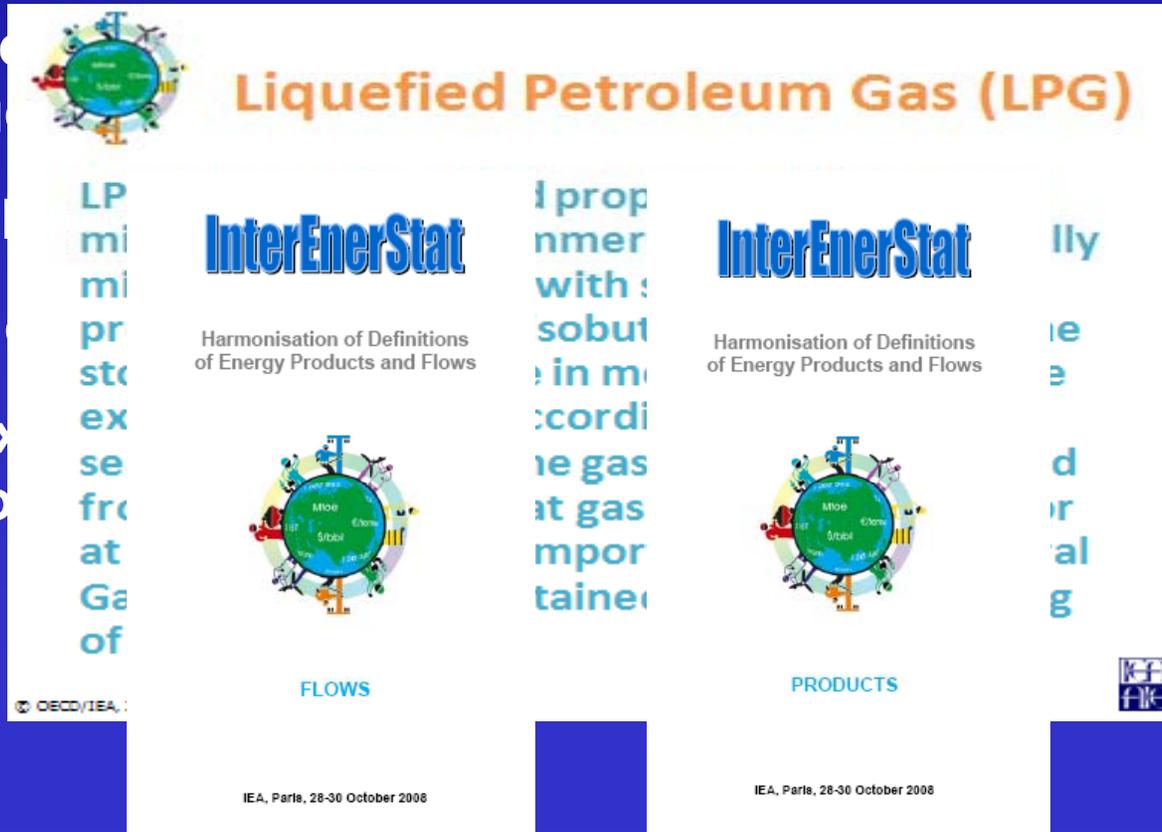
Oil

Oil (cont.)

**What's next
Closing**

The Discussion Process

- 👉 The Chair introduced the definition of a product or a flow
- 👉 The definition was shown at the same time on the screen
- 👉 A paper was distributed and the discussion started
- 👉 The Chair asked for a definition of the product
- 👉 Open discussion
- 👉 The expert explained the position



InterEnerStat

Harmonisation of Definitions
of Energy Products and Flows



FLAWS

IEA, Paris, 28-30 October 2008



Next steps for the harmonisation

- 👉 A report on the decisions agreed upon in October 2008 has been circulated for comments to participating organisations



by end November

to experts

Decisions taken at

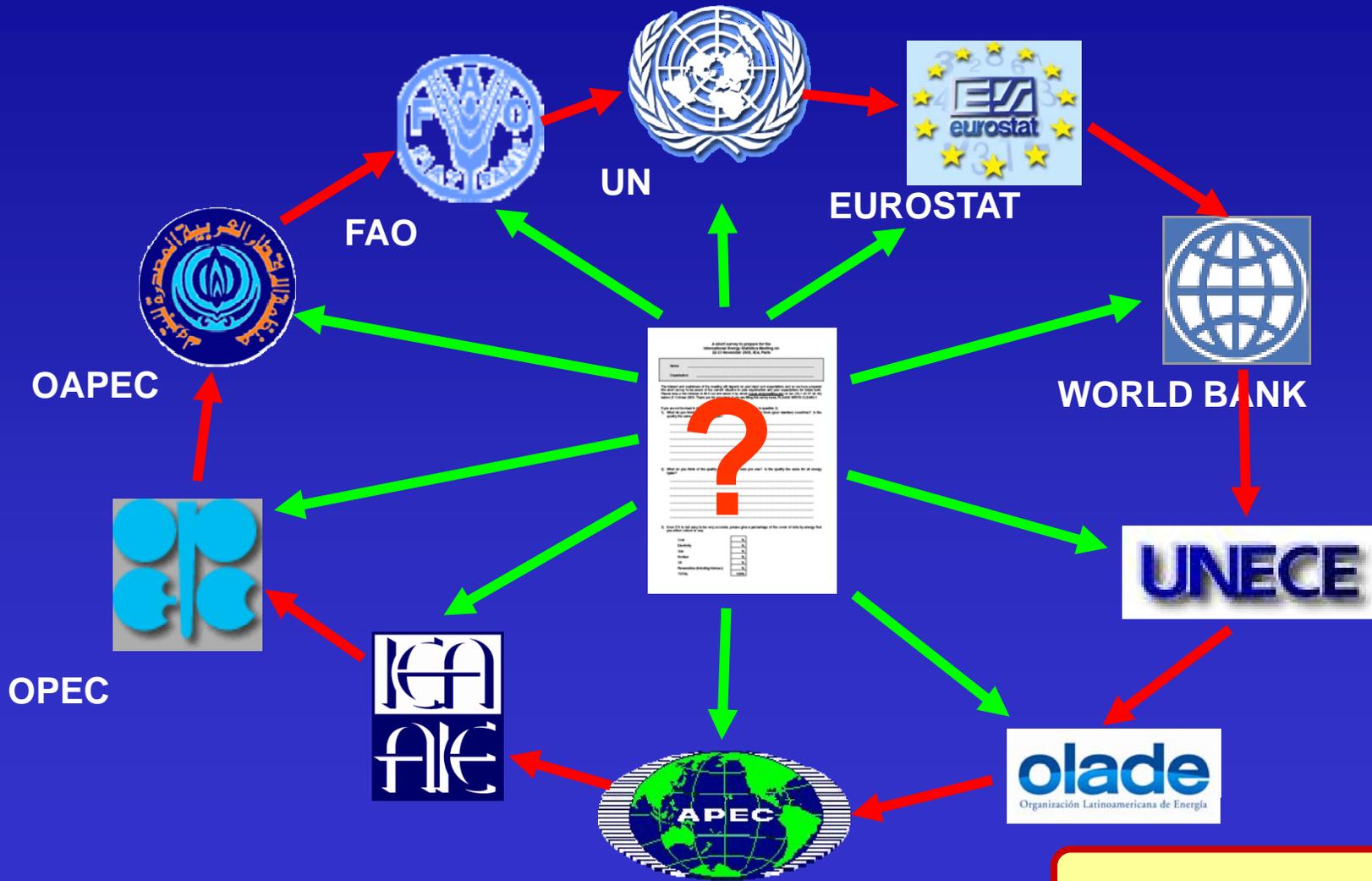
will be circulated

one week before

final decisions



The ultimate goal in terms of harmonisation would be to have one questionnaire common to all countries and organisations



Dream or reality?



Harmonisation and Cooperation therefore pass by an agreement on key points

| Term to be agreed | Comments |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Definitions | Not so easy – see crude oil production |
| Units | Easy in principle – conversion factors |
| Questionnaires | Related to definitions but also to level of detail |
| Methodology | Depending on convention adopted e.g. TPES vs. TPER |
| Processing | Who processes what (e.g. Mexico: APEC, OECD, OLADE, UNSD) |
| Quality checks/standards | Essential for sake of comparability/level of confidence |
| Timetable | All organisations need to adopt the same timetable: deadline, processing, etc. |



A few words to conclude

- 👉 **Harmonisation will not happen overnight. It needs time, effort, resources and commitment**
- 👉 **The first steps have been taken to establish the basis for moving harmonisation forward**
- 👉 **Current step is for organisations to review the 2nd set of recommendations from the expert on compromised definitions**
- 👉 **Underlying principle: evolution not revolution. The main target remains and will remain energy policy and energy analysis**
- 👉 **It is well understood that these definitions will only be guidelines to help organisations to arrive to a common understanding of what is covered by a particular flow or a particular product.**
- 👉 **It is also well understood that no organisation needs to change its current definitions to adopt the common definitions which could result from this work**



What could be next

- 👉 When agreed by all the organisations participating in the InterEnerStat initiative the definitions could feed the work of UNSD and the Oslo City Group on IRES.
- 👉 The definitions will also be posted in the InerEnerStat web site together with the definitions of each organisation in the hope that organisations will slowly but surely move towards, if not the same definitions (word for word), at least the same concept and content.
- 👉 The agreement on the hierarchy tree for flows and for products is certainly a major step in the harmonisation process.
- 👉 But harmonising the definitions is not enough, next step (as mentioned earlier) is to harmonise questionnaires and then sharing the burden of processing the data with as final objective a major improvement in data transparency, quality, coverage and timeliness.

Thank you