

OLADE's energy statistical information systems



is an intergovernmental agency created through formalization of the LIMA CONVENTION on November 2, 1973, and ratified by 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean:

12 countries of South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

7 countries of the Caribbean: Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago

6 countries of Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama

1 country of North America: Mexico, and

1 participant country: Algeria





OLADE is the political and technical-support organization by means of which its Member States undertake common efforts to achieve integration and development in the regional energy sector.

Mission Olace Organización Latinoamericana de Energía

To contribute to the region's integration, sustainable development and energy security, advising and promoting cooperation and coordination among its member countries.







At the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), we are committed to work with quality to address the regional and sub-regional energy integration needs of its Member Countries, and to fulfill the objectives of the Lima Agreement and the decisions deriving from the Meeting of Ministers with motivated staff, team work, and continual improvement of defined processes.





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- 3. Regional Energy Information System - (RPG IDB-OLADE)











1. Economic-Energy Information System





What is it?

It is a statistical database from the energy sector that includes information from the Member Countries about crude oil, natural gas, coal, petroleum derivatives, renewable energies, electricity and others. It stores historical series since 1970.

The statistical series are presented in modules such as prices, reserves, supply-demand, equipment, economy, environmental impact, economic-energy indicators and world-wide information.

Its Benefits

It provides a service of statistical information and indicators of the main energy and economical variables, in order to render studies and analysis of the countries, group of countries or sub regions.

It is used as a basis for the integral or indicative energy planning, facilitating the adoption of internal politics and providing elements for a greater regional integration.





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Dade Latin-American Energy Organization

2. National Energy Information System







2.1. General Features







What is it?

- It is a computer tool developed to manage and systematized the most important information from the energy sector according to its structure of each country.
- It provides the capacity of generating indicators, energy balances, management and technical reports of the energy sector.

Its Benefits:

It facilitates to the Ministries of Energy or equivalent organizations, the tasks of diagnosis, planning and definition of policies referred to the activities of this sector.







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Main advantages

- It could be configured according with the energy structure of each country, by means of the parameters definition (Parameterization-Parameter settings).
- Interface and multi-user database for direct access through the Internet or Intranet.
- User access control for data input and queries modules according to the management policy of the system.
- Processing of the stored information in order to provide important results such as:
 - National Energy Balance
 - Energy-Economic Indicators
 - Greenhouse Gases Emission





SIEN Structure





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How it works?

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Infrastructure Module

- It organizes the catalogue of the existing energy facilities of the country, classified according to the activity and the energy sources that they are involved in.
- It gathers the features of each energy facility. Each of them can be defined as fixed or periodic variables.







Supply-Demand Module

- It manages the statistics of the energy flows through the energy chain.
- The information can be associated to the energy facilities defined in the infrastructure module or to the geographic zones that the country is divided in.





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- It allows to manage the economical and demographic variables that are useful for the formulation of the main energy-economic indicators, such as energy intensity, consumption elasticity, per capita consumption, etc.
- This module can manage variables such as:
 - Total GDP
 - Sectoral Net Value Added Tax
 - Total of Population
 - % Rural population
 - % Urban Population
 - Index of prices
 - Inflation rate
 - Others



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- It manages the information of the energy prices, as much for the internal commerce, as for the external commerce.
- The prices for the internal commerce are divided into prices with taxes (final consumer level) and without taxes.
- The prices for the external commerce are classified into export prices (FOB) and import prices (CIF)
- This module also includes the gathering of information from the exchange rate.







Environmental Information Module

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 In this module, the emission factors and parameters are entered for the calculation of the greenhouse gases emissions; using the methodologies of reference and by technologies, formulated by the IPCC.









- This module includes information about the availability of the natural energy resources that exist in the country.
- Reserves refer to the fossil and mineral resources such as crude oil, natural gas, coal and uranium. They can be divided into proven, probable and possible reserves.
- Potentials refer to the renewable energies such as hydroelectricity, eolic energy, solar energy and biomass.
- In the case of the hydraulics, eolic and solar, the potential is measured based on the installed capacity of electricity generation from these sources.
- In the biomass case, the potential is measured as the production capacity of this type of source for energy aims.





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Processed Information

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- SIEN provides 3 elements of processed information that are important for the analysis and planning of the Energy Sector.
 - 1. National Balance
 - 2. Indicators
 - 3. Green House Gases Emissions (GHG)
- The national balance is elaborated based on the OLADE's Methodology, with the application of some extended criteria.
- Indicators are called to the mathematical formula defined by the system administrator in the parameterization program.
- The GHG emissions are calculated by the application of the referential and technological methodologies, proposed by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)





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SIEN also has tool that allows to control the coherence of the statistical series, energy balances and indicators series; allowing to detect the possible mistaken data.





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2.2 Version 3.0 Enhancements (in development)







OLAP Cubes Technology

for faster and dynamic Queries







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It allows to modify itself (even if data already exists) in order to input more detailed data.





Management of different Databases at the same time

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There could be an internal private database and a public database just for doing searches.



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		National Energy Infor Version 3	mation System 3.0	<u>Sign Out</u>
 System Management Data Input Queries Coal Renewables Electricity Energy Flux Prices Indicators Enrissions Energy Balance Nuclear General National Variables Excecutive Reports 	Velcome to SIEN-3	nfrastructure-Projects-Facilities Termoeléctricas CENTRAL ELECTRICA Fecha de inicio operación Capacidad instalada de generación Tensión de salida AÑO 2005 2006 2007 ▼	Redesign interfaces u	of the sing the polocy
(Report] Dynamic Query	noiogy





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Generation of indicators

	Version 3.0
Hydrocarbons	Bienvenidos Reserves X Energy Flux X Prices X Indicators X Emissions X Ayuda
Energy Flux	Ayuda
	Indicator: Energy Intensity
	Energy Intensity (boe/ 10(3)USD)
	Energy Intensity
Renewables Clectricity Clectricity Clectrity Clectricity Clectricity Clectricity Cl	boe/10(3)USD 2000 1.49 2001 1.48 2002 1.50 2003 1.50 2004 1.55 2005 1.60 1.45 1.40 1.30 0







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Information related to Energy Infrastructure Projects

sienola	de	Na	tional Energ Ve	gy Inforn ersion 3.	nation 0	System	1
	Bienv	enidos Reserves 🗵	Energy Flux	Prices 2	Indica	tors ×	Emissions 🖄
G Hydrocarbons							
Reserves							
Eperav Elux							
Prices							
Indicators		.	• · · ·				
Emissions		Projects of in	nfrastructu	ire from	the el	ectrici	ty sector
E Infrastructure				Installed	Invesment		Unit
Projects		Enterprise	Project Name	Capacity(M W)	Cost(106 US\$)	Input Year	Cost(US\$/ MW)
= Balance		SOLIDARITY FOUND	SOPLADORA	312.00	445.70	2014	1.43
Eddanoo		SOLIDARITY FOUND	CARDENILLO	327.00	615.10	2016	1.88
Coal	200	SOLIDARITY FOUND	CHESPI	167.00	435.60	2012	2.61
Benewables	888	SOLIDARITY FOUND	VILLADORA	270.00	865.00	2012	3.20
Iteliewables		SOLIDARITY FOUND	APAQUI	44.00	85.60	2009	1.95
Electricity		SOLIDARITY FOUND	TOACHI PILATON	190.00	301.90	2011	1.59
- Nuclear			ANGAMARCA SINDE	50.00	72.00	2009	1.44
INUClear				800.00	1470.70	2017	1.84
General		SOLIDARITY FOUND	CODO SINCLAIR	432.00	670.90	2014	1.55
National Variable			Unit	t Cost (US\$/MW)			
		3.50					
		3.00					
Executive Reports		2.00					
Executive Reports		2.00					
Executive Reports		2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50					
Executive Reports Documental Agents Directory		2:00 1:50 0:50 0:50 0:00 0:50 0:00 0:50 0:5	PROBANC CHEST NUMBER IS	PROP PURCON SUPECASION	AAQUEA DO BINCAR	A REPART	
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Executive Reports

sien olade	Nation	al Ene \	ergy In √ersio	forma n 3.0	ation	Sys	tem	
«	Bienvenidos Executive Reports	<u>e</u>)						
Hydrocarbons								
Cenewables								
Concernation Conce	Installed C	Capaci	ity for	type	e of p	olan	t (M	W)
E National Variable		2000 2	001 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Executive Reports	Hydraulics Geothermal	2500 150	2550 270 150 18	0 2700	2700	2800 180	2800	2920
Documental	Steam Turbine	500	520 52	0 500	550	500	450	400
Agente Directory	Open Cycle Gas Turbine	350	300 28	0 280	300	320	350	370
Agents Directory	Combine Cycle Gas Turbine	320	350 38	0 450	500	550	600	650
	Internal Combustion Engine	200	180 17	0 160	100	80	60	40
	Eolic	20	30 3	0 35	35	40	40	40
	Photovoltaic	5	5	55	5	5	5	5
	Total	4045	4085 426	5 4310	4370	4475	4505	4625
	5000	Installed Capac	city for Electricity	Generation(MV	v)	_		
		2001 2002	2003 204	2005	206 20	27		
	II Hidráulica 11 Turbo Gas Ocio A E Edica	■ Geo bierto ■ Turb □ Foto	otérmica bo Gas Ciclo Combin ovoltaica	II Turbo ado 🛛 Motor	Vapor es Combustión	Interna		





Energy Balances

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- To reduce the time of waiting for the arrival of the response from the server using OLAP technology
- General balances and balances by area (Hydrocarbons, Electricity, Renewables, etc.)
- Support to current queries
- New options in order to export to other file formats

		в		rgetico					
			Energilai	ndia					
			Tiempo: 2	005					
			Unidad 1	F 1					
			officiation of the second seco						
	Petróleo Crudo	Gas Natural	Total No Renovables	Hidroenergía	Eólica	Solar	Biomasa	Total Renovables	Total Primarias
Transferencia		20,848.37	20,848.37						20,848.37
Produccion	42,415.32	49,930.67	92,346.00	13,499.54	539.98	267.18	7,584.14	21,890.84	114,236.84
Importación	5,809.77		5,809.77						5,809.77
Exportación	29,049.54		29,049.54						29,049.54
Almacenamiento (Var. de inventario)	-2,904.54		-2,904.54						-2,904.54
OFERTA TOTAL	16,271.02	70,779.05	87,050.07	13,499.54	539.98	267.18	7,584.14	21,890.84	108,940.91
Refinería	-31,954.77		-31,954.77						-31,954.77
Centrales eléctricas		-6,963.36	-6,963.36	-13,499.54	-539.98			-14,039.52	-21,002.87
Autoproductores						-78.84		-78.84	-78.84
Centro de gas		-27,811.73	-27,811.73						-27,811.73
Carbonera							-5,778.39	-5,778.39	-5,778.39
TOTAL TRANSFORMACION	-31,954.77	-34,775.08	-66,729.85	-13,499.54	-539.98	-78.84	-5,778.39	-19,896.75	-86,626.60
Consumo sector transporte									
Consumo industrial		3,481.68	3,481.68						3,481.68
Consumo residencial		13,843.32	13,843.32			188.35	1,805.75	1,994.09	15,837.41
Consumo comercial,Ser,Pub		3,469.17	3,469.17						3,469.17
Consumo Agro, pesca y minería									
Consumo no energético									
CONSUMO ENERGETICO		20,794.17	20,794.17			188.35	1,805.75	1,994.09	22,788.26
CONSUMO FINAL		20,794.17	20,794.17			188.35	1,805.75	1,994.09	22,788.26
Consumo sector energético									
Pérdidas									
Ajuste	-15,683.75	15,209.80	-473.95			0	0	0	-473.95





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- Energy Ministries, or entities in charged of management the national energy statistics.
- Control and regulation organisms from different areas of the energy sector.
- In charged entities of the national energy planning.
- Operating enterprises from the energy sector.





Countries that have been participating in this project since the first phase of implantation.

No.	COUNTRY
1	Bolivia
2	Brazil
3	Colombia
4	Cuba
5	Ecuador
6	El Salvador
7	Guatemala
8	Guyana
9	Haití
10	Honduras
11	Jamaica
12	Nicaragua
13	Paraguay
14	Trinidad & Tobago
15	Uruguay
16	Venezuela

SIEN in the Countries

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Countries that have not participate in the first phase of implantation, but that show interest in the project.

No.	COUNTRY
17	Chile
18	Costa Rica
19	Panamá
20	Perú
20 21	Perú Dominican Republic
20 21	Perú Dominican Republic

Countries with other energy systems

•México •Costa Rica •Dominican Republic •Colombia •Argentina



3. PROJECT:

Regional Energy Information System





Regional Energy Information System



Background

On October 2007, OLADE with 16 of its 26 Member Countries, presented to the Inter-American Development Bank – IDB, a project for developing a new regional energy information system for Latin America and Caribbean, according with the current needs of information of the countries.

The IDB accepted the project inside its program of Regional Public Good (RPG), offering its financial support for the execution of the project.

OLADE has been assigned to be the executor organism of the project, and the participant countries have agreed to share their support in the technical area, from the design stage to the development of the system, and a continuous feedback once the project is started up.



Regional Energy Information System



Objective

To develop a Regional Energy Information System for:

Establishing a communication channel and technical cooperation between the countries through consolidated handling of the regional energy information, contributing to the initiatives of integration, to the efficient energy planning and stimulating the transparency in the information of the sector.



Regional Energy Information System



Components of the project

- Component 1: Diagnosis from the regional situation with respect to the energy information systems.
- **Component 2:** Design of the energy information system
- Component 3: Development of the system.
- Component 4: Training to the agents that generates the information and system administrators.
- **Component 5:** Strategy plan of awareness and pilot project.





Regional Energy Information System



Current State of the project

- On November 12, 2008, during the Third Forum of Energy Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by OLADE in Buenos Aires, a regional technical cooperation agreement had been signed between IDB and OLADE within the Regional Public Good (RPG) program of the Bank.
- OLADE, in its quality of executor organism of the program, is elaborating the documentation demanded by the IDB as a previous requirement to the emission of the first economic payment in order to officially start up the project.





The cheapest energy is that which is not consumed, and the most expensive is that which is not available.

Rational use ensures sufficient supply.

Efficiency brings sustainable development benefits for the people, to meet the basic needs of housing, food, health, and education, mitigate poverty and preserve the environment.



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THANK YOU!!



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