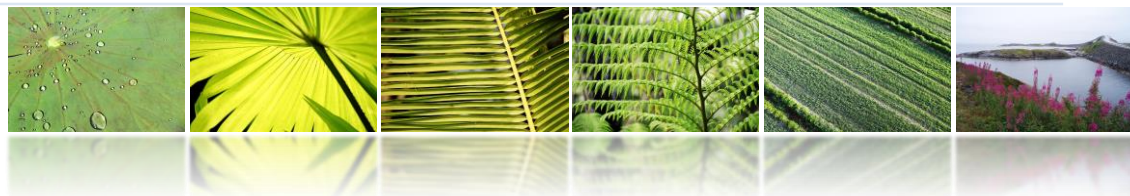




United Nations  
Statistics Division

# Introduction

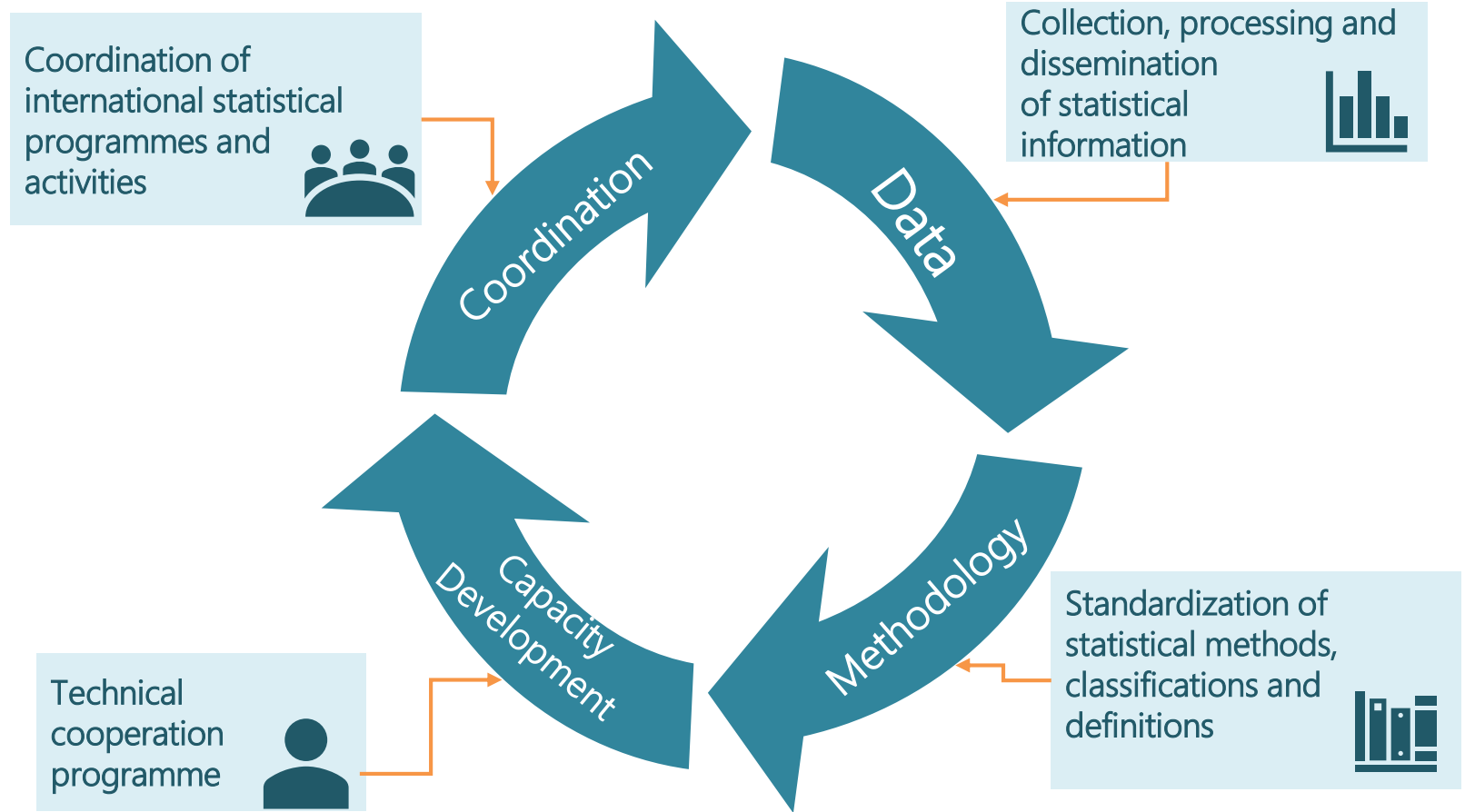
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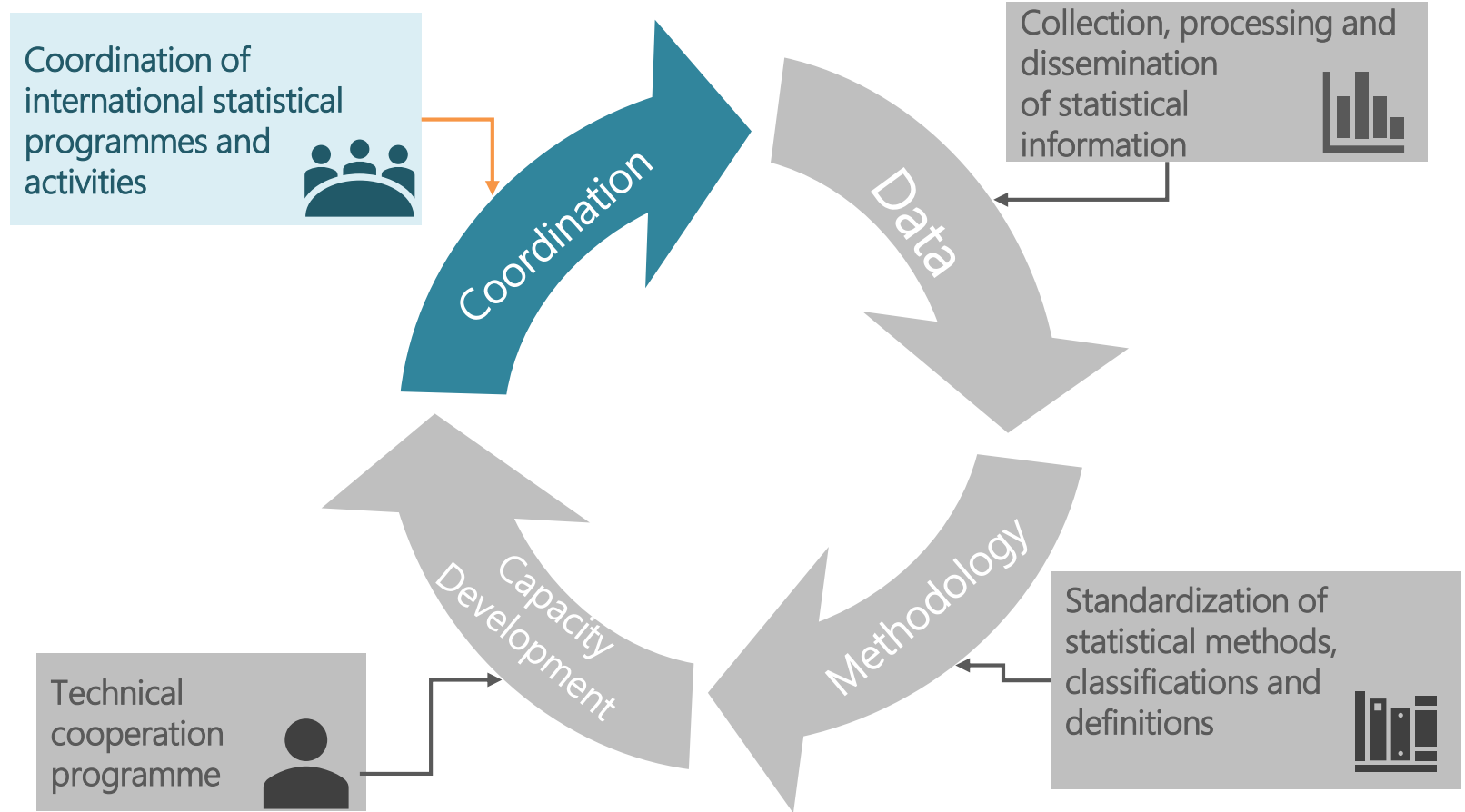
Leonardo Souza  
Chief, Energy Statistics Section

Beirut, Lebanon, 2 July 2019  
UNSD/ESCWA Technical Assistance to Lebanon

# United Nations Statistics Division - Functions



# Energy Statistics – Cooperation/Coordination



# Coordination

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- Oslo Group on Energy Statistics
  - UNSD acts as the secretariat of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics,
  - To ensure a fair and inclusive process to develop methodology, discuss relevant issues in the field of energy statistics, among other things.
- Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics (InterEnerStat)
  - UNSD is a key player of InterEnerStat
  - Again ensuring that all voices are heard and that the process is fair

# Coordination

## THE UN REGIONAL COMMISSIONS



ECA



ECLAC



ESCAP



ESCWA



UNECE

- UNSD coordinates with the Regional Commissions to avoid duplication of work and to ensure a concerted effort is made to support harmonization of concepts/methods and ultimately sustainable development

# International cooperation - SDG7

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Co-author of SDG7 Tracking Report

Custodian of SDG indicators

- 7.2.1 (renewable energy, with IEA and IRENA), and
- 7.3.1 (energy efficiency, with IEA)



# International cooperation - JODI



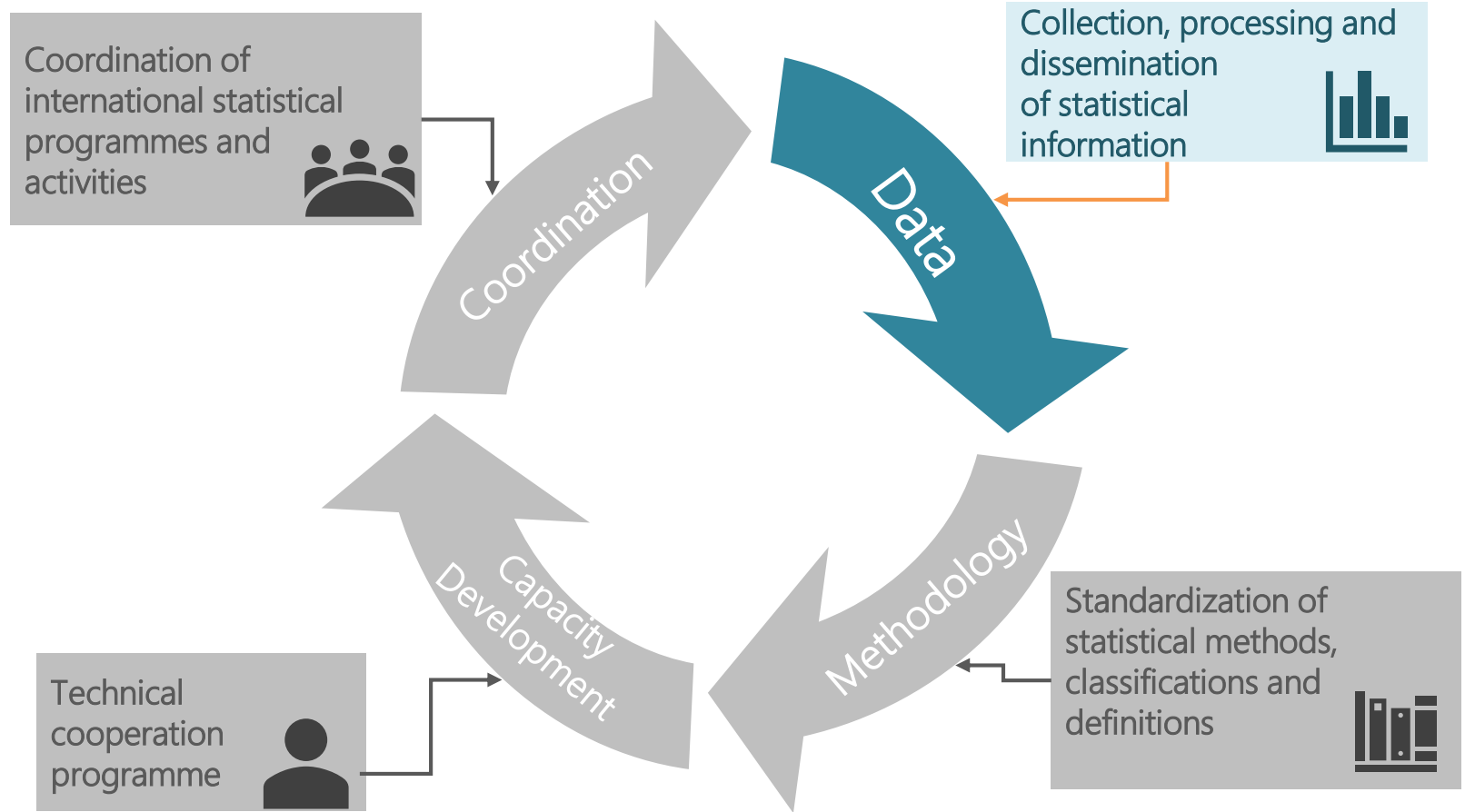
## Supporting Energy Data Transparency

Better Data  
Better Decisions

[www.jodidata.org](http://www.jodidata.org)



# Energy Statistics - Data





# Energy Statistics - Short history

**1946:** UN Statistical Commission established (UNSC)

**1950s:** Fundamental work: among others: International Trade, National Accounts, Industrial Statistics, Migration Statistics,

**1952:** *World Energy Supplies in Selected Years, 1929-1950* published

**2005** UNSC: need for developing energy statistics as part of official statistics

**2006:** Oslo Group established

**2006:** Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics convened

*1950*

*2018*

**1950:** UN Statistical Office (UNSO, now UNSD) instituted as the central statistical unit within the UN Secretariat

**1970s:** Energy statistics separated from Economic statistics

**1976:** UNSC agreed on the use of energy balances as the key instrument of energy statistics. UNSC recommended preparation of SIEC.

**2011:** "International Recommendations for Energy Statistics" (IRES)

# Energy Statistics Database

Annual energy data collected from 230 countries and areas:

- 267 countries/areas if historical data are included
- Available since 1950

Coverage:

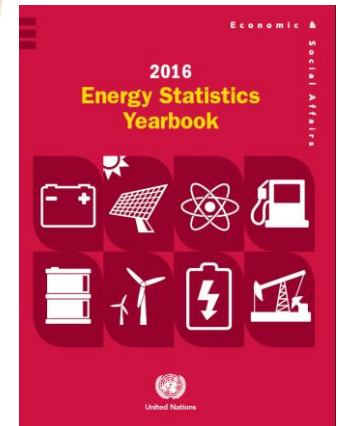
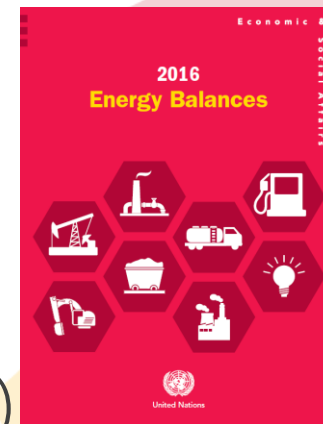
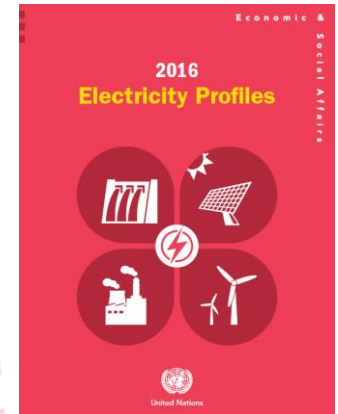
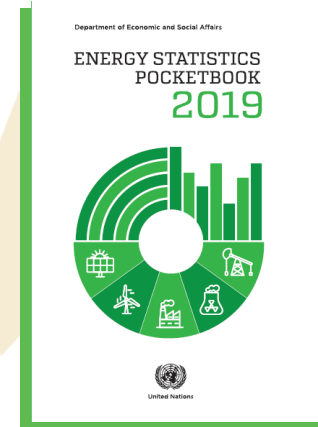
- 72 energy products
- 197 flows



# Energy Statistics - Publications and data

Main publications:

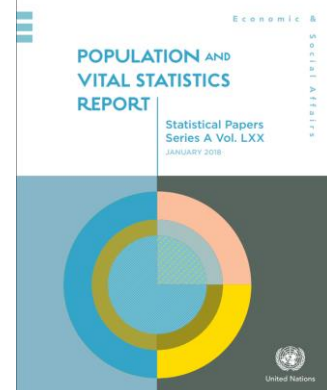
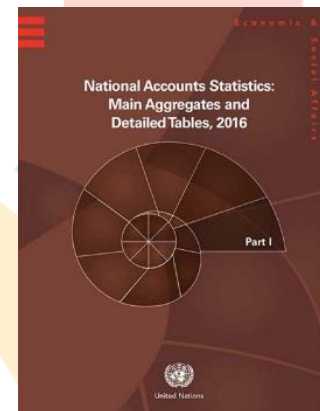
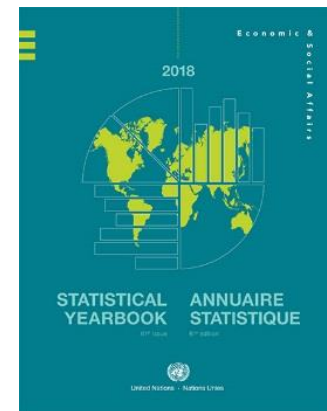
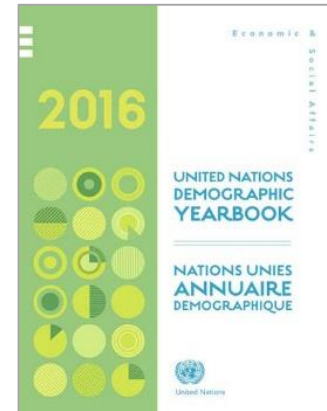
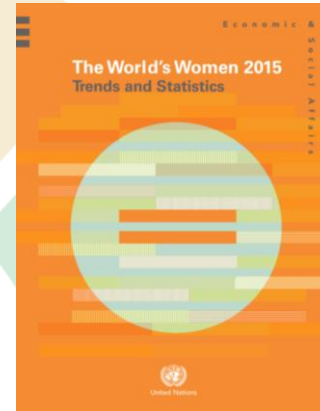
- Energy Statistics Pocketbook
- Energy Statistics Yearbook
- Energy Balances
- Electricity Profiles
- Statistics Yearbook
- Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS)



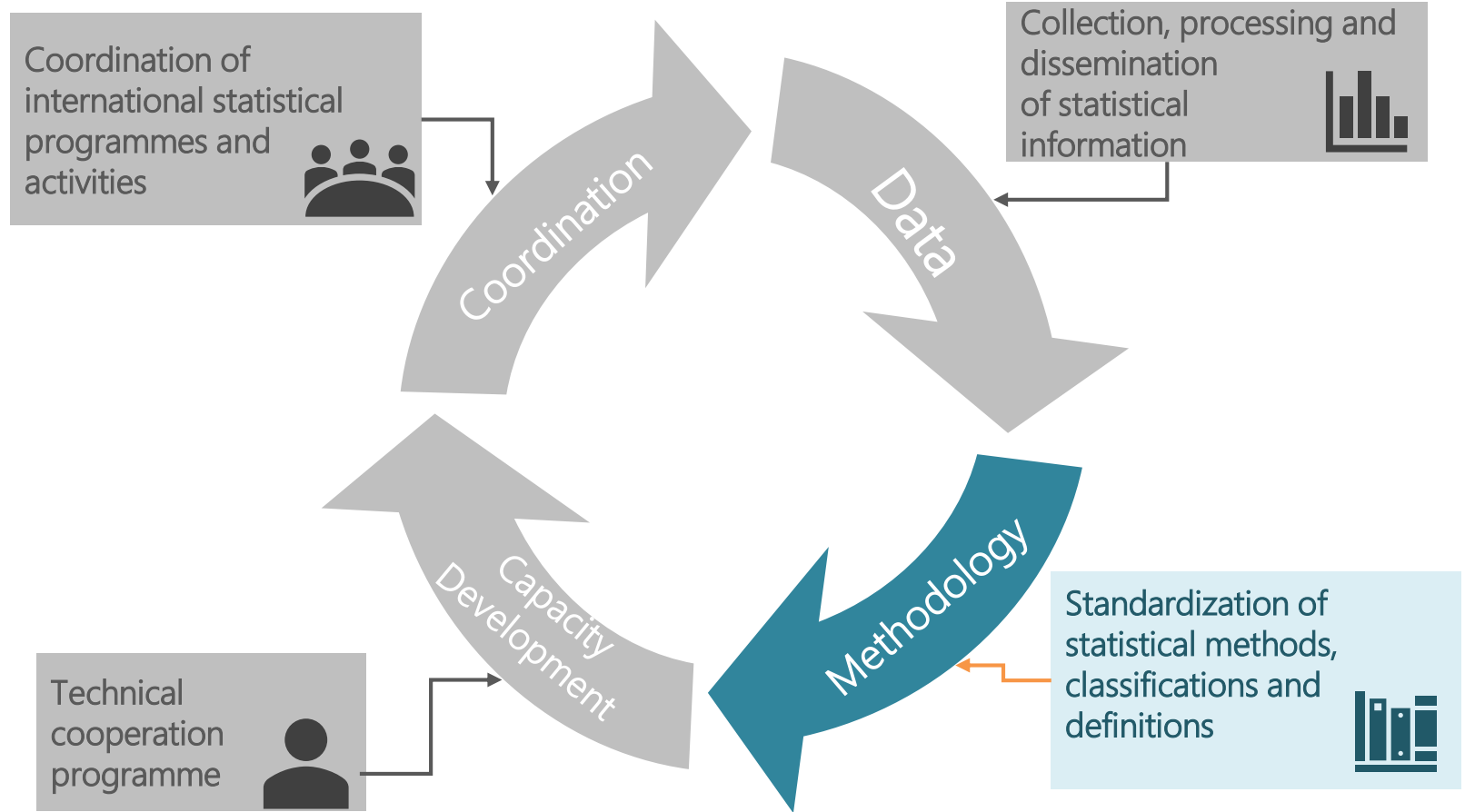
# UNSD other key publications and database

Main topics:

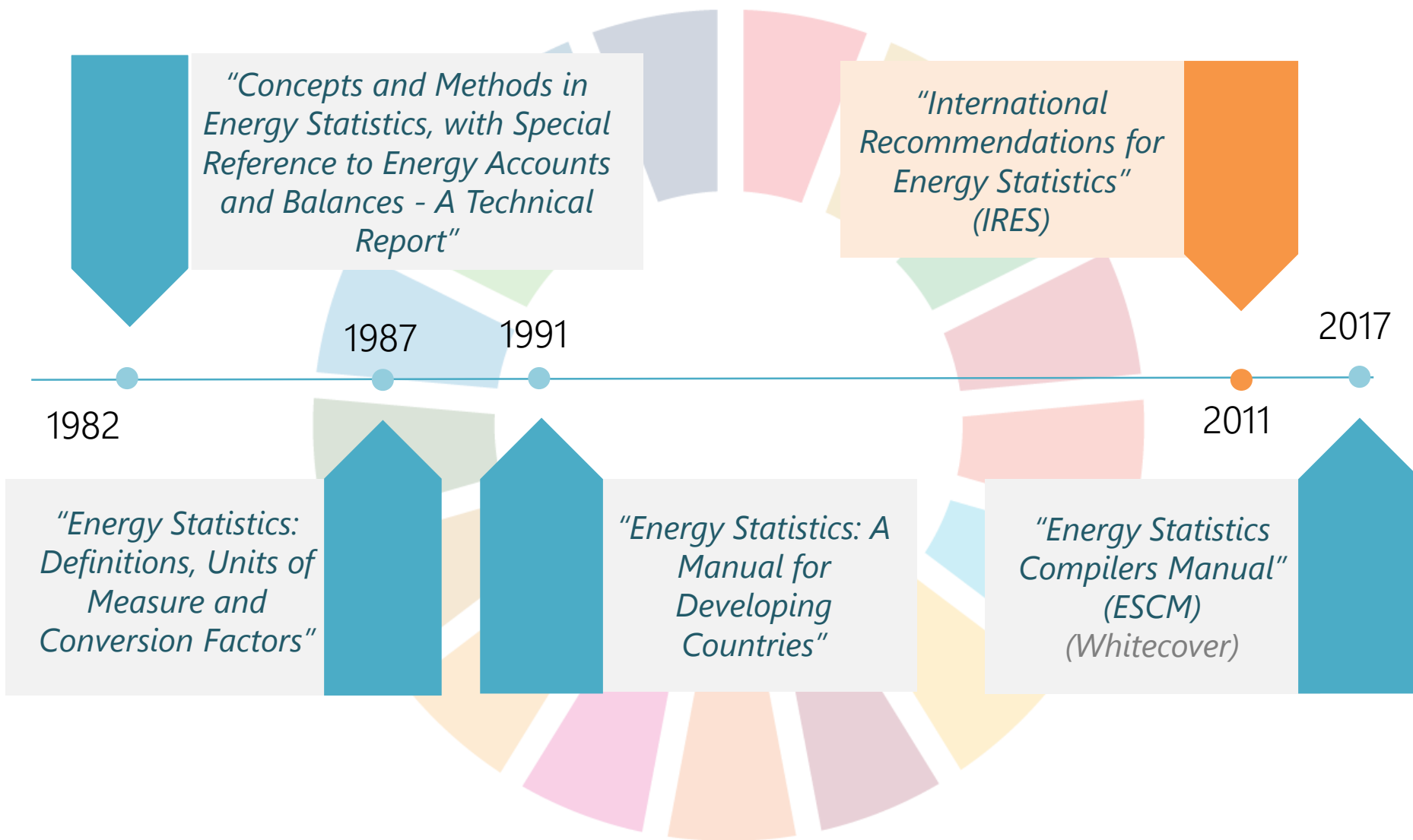
- Economic Statistics
- Demographic and Social Statistics
- Environmental Statistics
- Geospatial Information



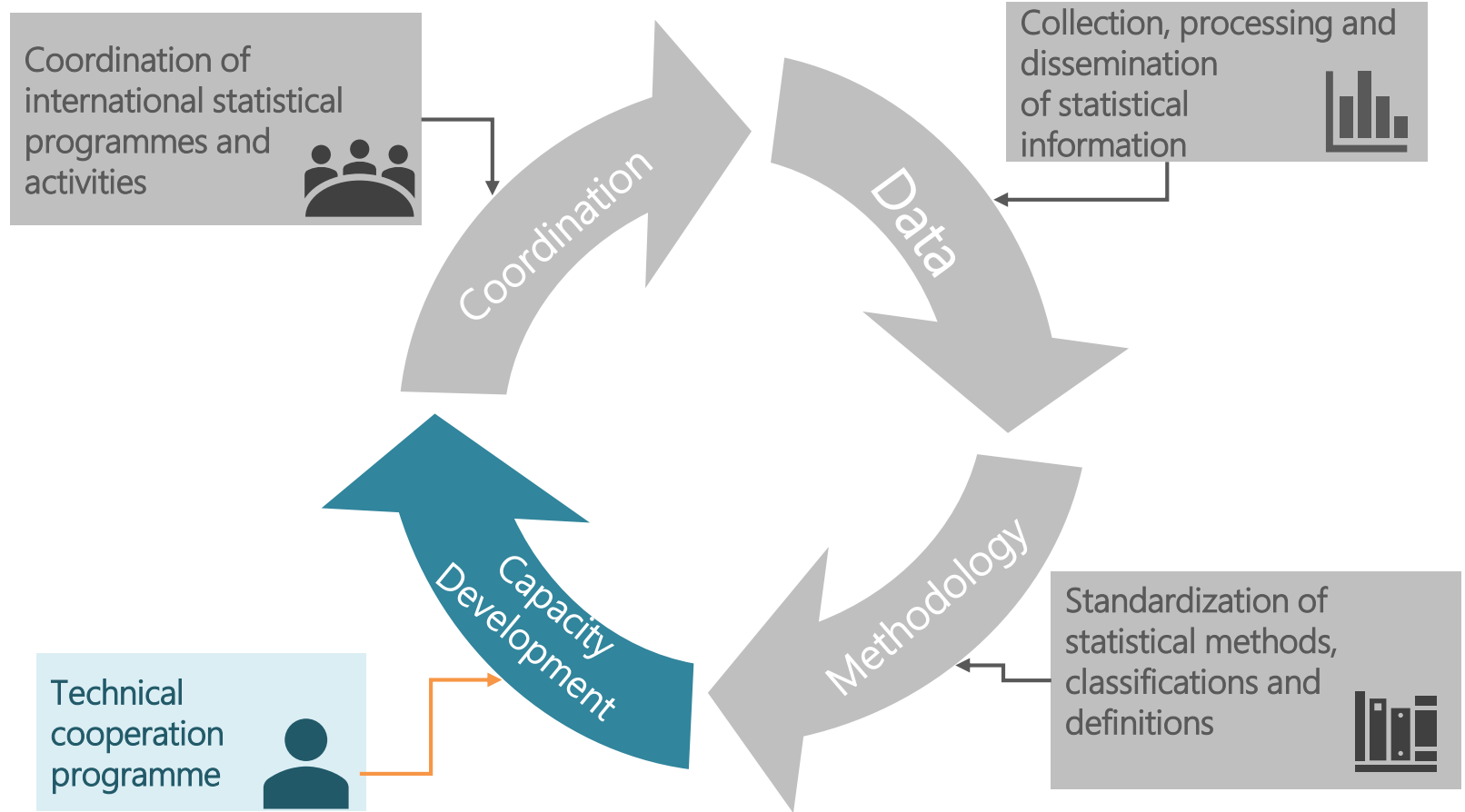
# Energy Statistics methodological work



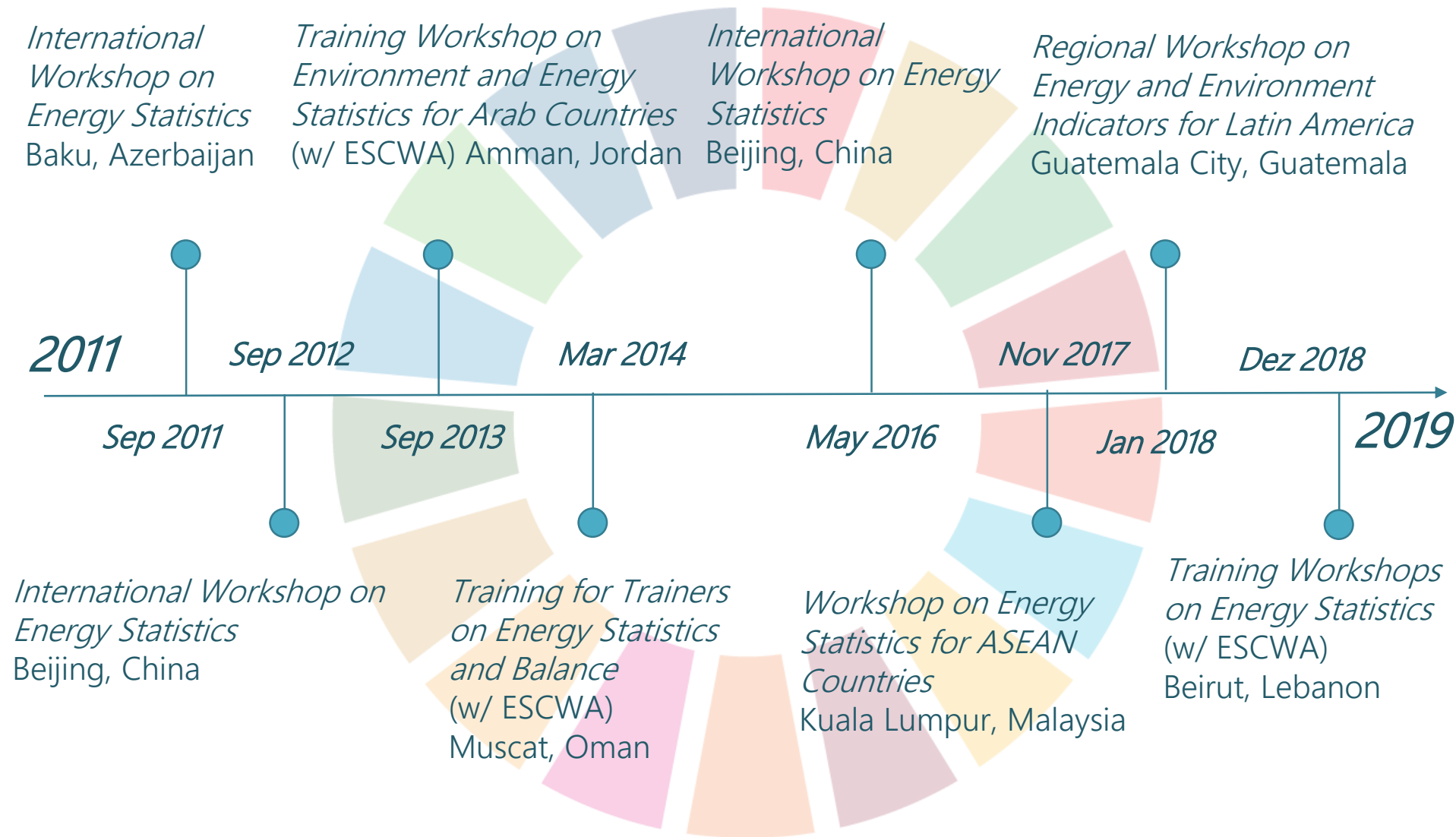
# Energy Statistics methodological work



# Energy Statistics – Capacity Development



# Energy Statistics Workshops





# Energy Statistics Workshops



Workshop on Environment and Energy Statistics - September 2013  
Amman, Jordan



Training Workshops on Energy Statistics  
11-12 December 2018  
Beirut, Lebanon



Capacity Development: Beijing 2016

# Targeted technical assistance



UNSD provides occasionally technical assistance to countries' administrations :

- Main goal – to strengthen national energy statistics;
- Tailor-made for each country;
- Assisting countries to come up with their action plan for energy statistics



- Strengthen energy statistical system to build national energy balances for evidence-based policy making and tracking SDG7



United Nations  
الاقتصاد  
UNSD  
ESCWA

# Major users of energy statistics

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- Policy makers use energy statistics for:
  - Formulating energy policies and monitoring their impact on the economy;
  - Monitoring national energy security;
  - Planning energy industries' development and promoting energy-conserving technologies;
  - Formulating environmental policy.
- The Business Community uses energy statistics for: evaluating business options, assessment of new investments, and analysis of energy markets.
- Macroeconomic statistics: energy statistics are used as an essential component of a country's System of National Accounts (e.g. GDP).

# Major users of energy statistics (cont.)

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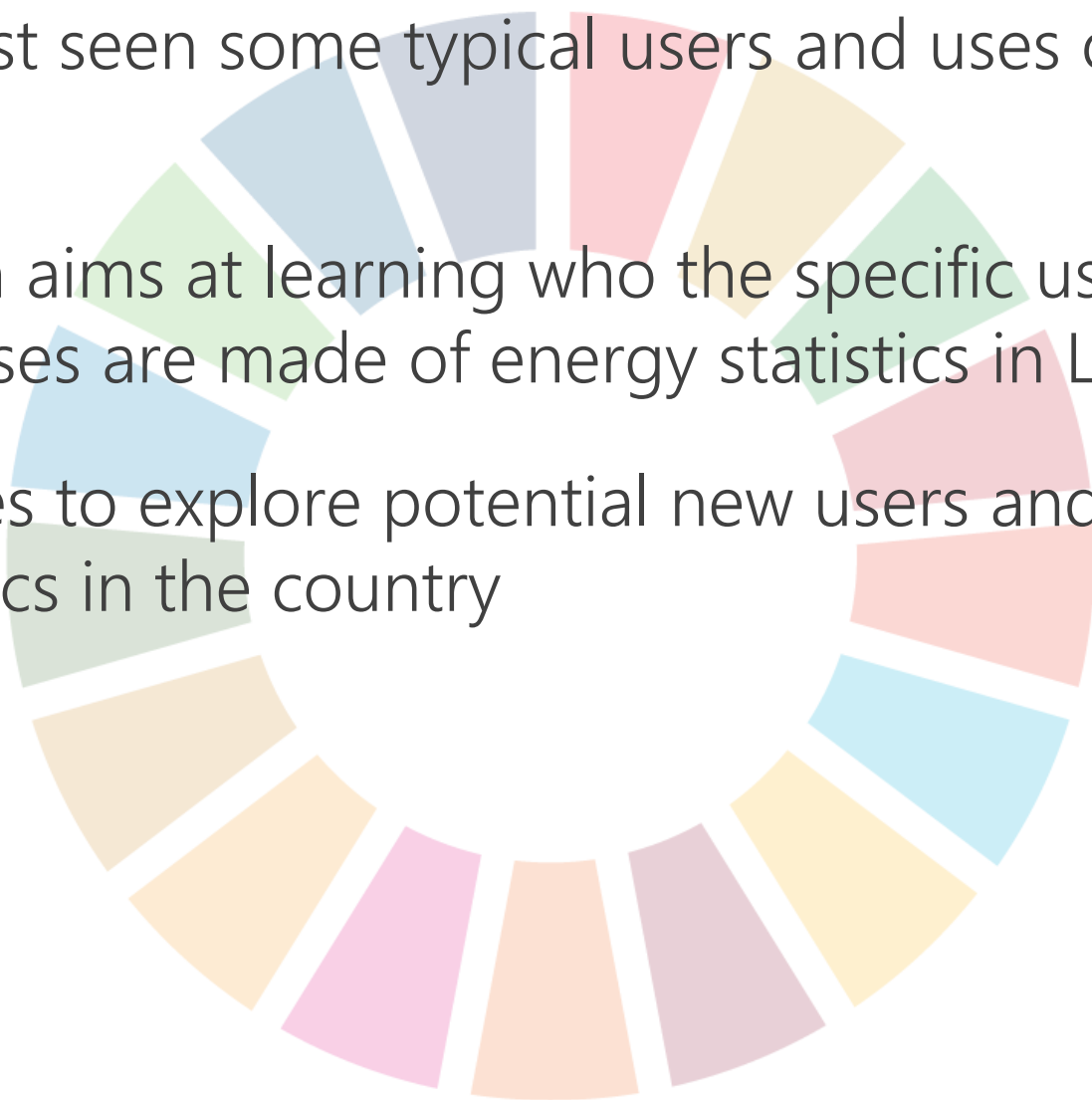
- Compilers of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting.
- International and regional organizations tasked with monitoring global/regional developments, including those related to energy and the environment
  - Examples: United Nations, ESCWA, IEA, IRENA.
- The general public benefits from energy statistics, which help them evaluate the energy and environmental situation in order to make informed judgements on energy-related issues.



# This session

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- We have just seen some typical users and uses of energy statistics
- This session aims at learning who the specific users are and what uses are made of energy statistics in Lebanon
- It also serves to explore potential new users and uses of such statistics in the country





**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

<http://un.org>  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd>  
[energy\\_stat@un.org](mailto:energy_stat@un.org)