

## 2.4.2 Energy

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### 2.4.2 Energy (CIS-STAT)

#### Electricity Statistics

##### Ongoing work:

Collection, processing and publication of data:

- Monthly: on the production of electric energy;
  - Yearly: on the production of electric energy by kind of power stations; the electric-power balance of individual Commonwealth countries; forecasts of electric energy production.
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### 2.4.2 Energy (Eurostat)

#### Theme 3.03 - Energy

##### Fields of activities covered by the theme

- Collection/Dissemination of short-term and structural information on energy systems and electricity and gas prices; preparation of energy balance sheets;
- Evaluation of various Commission energy policies (Renewable Energy Sources, Energy Dependency, Energy Efficiency, Combined Heat and Power);
- Contribution to the monitoring of security of supply (oil stockholding obligation);
- Contribution to the monitoring of Carbon Dioxide emission inventories;
- Contribution to the development of the Energy Statistics System in the EU and Candidate Countries.

##### 1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2012

###### 1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

- Energy efficiency / Energy savings indicators and targets monitoring; COM (2011)109 of 08.03.2011.

###### 1.2 ONGOING WORK

- Energy Statistics (Annual): collect annual statistics (structural information) on solid fuels, oil, natural gas, electricity and renewable energy sources in accordance with the Energy Statistics Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.
- Energy Statistics (Monthly): collect monthly statistics (short-term trends) on solid fuels, oil and natural gas, electricity and certain renewable energy sources, in accordance with the Energy Statistics Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.
- Energy Price Statistics: electricity and natural gas prices are collected twice per year for households and industry. Prices for industrial end-users are collected in accordance with the Price Transparency Directive 2008/92 while prices for households are based on gentlemen's agreements.
- Modify the Energy Statistics Regulation (a) responding to new policy requirements (b) in response to priority setting/burden reduction.
- Final Energy Consumption Surveys - Energy efficiency (domestic sector): develop a Recommended Coverage for an 'Energy Consumption in Households' Survey, in response to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency policies pursued by the Commission. Examine/Evaluate current practices in the EU, in making available this information. Carry-out surveys/modelling work at national level, to enhance data availability (grants).
- Develop the ESS RES (Renewable Energy Statistics) reporting system to respond fully to the principles defined in Directive 2009/28 (methodology development for sustainable biofuels, heat pumps). Review national systems and Implement actions at national level to improve data coverage/quality. Develop IT tools to ensure that reporting on mandatory targets under the ESR (Energy Statistics Regulation) (EC) No 1099/2008 and the Directive 2009/28 are identical.
- Evaluate use of the ESR in the preparation of the EU greenhouse gas inventory report. The energy statistics - collected under the Energy Statistics Regulation - will be examined in order to:
  - make available early estimates (T+4) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, based on short-term supply side statistics (Reference Approach);
  - enhance the role of ESR statistics in the Commission QA/QC process of national CO<sub>2</sub> emission declarations (Sectoral Approach).
- Web-Enabled Data Editing Services (WEDES): this activity addresses the development/maintenance of tools provided to Member States for data entry (local functions), to facilitate the reporting of statistics in accordance with Directive 2009/28 on RES and with Directive 2009/119 on Oil Stocks (ensuring comparability with Regulation 1099/2008) as well as of the remote access interface for interactive data submission/validation.
- Migrate the Energy Production Database (SIRENE) to a new environment.

##### 2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU Agencies

###### 2.2 ONGOING WORK

- Data collection based on Commission Decision 1999/566/EC regarding a European Union procedure for information and consultation on crude oil supply costs and the consumer prices of petroleum products;
  - Data collection based on the Council Directive 2006/67/EC, imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products.
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### 2.4.2 Energy (IEA)

## Activities of OECD-IEA

1) Improving the quality of energy statistics necessitates both a top down approach and bottom up approach. As regards the top down approach, it is essential that policy makers are fully aware of the importance of reliable and detailed energy statistics for any sound energy policy. The IEA takes every single opportunity to address the needs for better statistics and more resources allocated to statistics. For instance, in October 2011, the IEA held its bilateral Ministerial Meeting, and again, statistics was one of the key points discussed in the meeting. Ministers explicitly stated the importance of detailed and reliable statistics for any sound energy policy.

2) As regards the bottom up approach and the need to improve the expertise of statisticians working on energy statistics, Eurostat and the IEA continue to extend the coverage and the outreach of their joint Energy Statistics Manual. On top of the 9 existing languages, the Manual has been translated in Indonesian in 2011.

The IEA continued to produce an annual Reporting Card to assess the performance of OECD Member countries regarding the submission of their Annual Questionnaires. This has proven to be a very effective way of giving a feedback to the countries highlighting issues and strong points.

3) IEA together with the other 6 organisations behind the JODI initiative held the 8th World JODI Conference in October 2011. The Conference took place in Beijing (China) and was very well attended by countries, organizations as well as by oil companies and oil analysts. This conference confirmed the turning point observed 2 years ago in Quito in the development of the initiative the emphasize was again more on the users side than on issues related to data collecting. Analysts were telling the participants how they like the JODI database and their wish list for further expanding the quality and the coverage.

However there is a need to fix the database once for all and to eliminate obvious anomalies and to encourage all countries to be as transparent as possible. Progress should be assessed at the next IEF Summit in Kuwait in March 2012.

4) InterEnerStat which gathers 25 organisations either collecting or using energy statistics has contributed to a global agreement on the definitions of all energy products and flows. In February 2011, the UN Statistics Commission approved the list of definitions of energy flows and products prepared by InterEnerStat.

After the harmonization of definitions, the next step should be the harmonization of questionnaires between organizations in order to limit the burden passed to countries through multi reporting. Currently four organizations, namely Eurostat, IEA, UNECE and APEC, use the same questionnaires to collect their annual statistics. The objective is to have, at least, UN to join the group organizations using the same questionnaires (or a compatible one).

5) Energy efficiency continues to be high on the political agenda. At the IEA Ministerial Meeting in October 2011, the IEA launched the 2011 edition of the IEA Scoreboard. This year's edition is dedicated to energy efficiency and uses for a large part the statistics collected for the first year in 2010-2011 through a new questionnaire on statistics for energy efficiency indicators.

The IEA is currently working on a new Manual on statistics for energy efficiency indicators which should be available in 2012. The Manual will include a compilation of good and best practices from many countries around the world on what data to collect for what indicators. The practices will cover surveys, modeling, metering and administrative sources for four sectors: industry, services, transport and households.

6) To ease the reporting burden passed to its Member countries, the IEA has developed a very friendly web interface for the submission of the annual questionnaires to the IEA. After the success of the use of this interface for annual questionnaires, the IEA has now extended the interface to monthly reporting. Almost all OECD countries now use this interface for reporting both monthly and annual questionnaires.

7) In 2011, the IEA has launched a Training and Capacity Building programme which covers a wide spectrum of fields from statistics to modeling and policy. Energy statistics is the main field of activities with 2 weeks of training each year: one in March and one in October. For the first year of implementation of the programme, the IEA received 80 applications in March and 120 in October for only 30 seats available. This shows the need for training on energy statistics worldwide.

8) After the successful Energy Statistics Working Group meeting held at the end of 2010, the IEA together with Eurostat have started to implement the changes to the questionnaires proposed at the meeting and agreed by the participants and later on by the European countries in their June 2011 meeting in Luxembourg.

### Priority objectives for the methodological work to be taken in the next two years

1) JODI: Extension of JODI to natural gas and selected annual data. This was due for 2011 but although some organisations have started collecting monthly gas statistics, the JODI gas initiative should officially be launched in 2012.

2) InterEnerStat: After the harmonization of the definitions, the next step for the InterEnerStat initiative should be the harmonization of the questionnaires between organizations.

3) Energy Efficiency Indicators: The IEA will finalise its manual on statistics for energy efficiency indicators: what indicators, to build, what data are needed, how to collect the data, etc.

4) The IEA will be working on an SDMX format to allow countries to report their questionnaires or for data users to access IEA statistics .

5) The IEA will improve the access to its energy statistics through a redesign of its web page. The new page should allow to find more quickly the data they look for with fewer clicks.

6) The IEA and Eurostat will finalise the implementation of the changes to the joint IEA/Eurostat/UNECE questionnaires for being operational for the 2012 data.

## Meetings

### The 7th meeting of the Oslo Group (UNSD)

Location: Finland

Description: Oslo City Group 7 co-organised by Finland, UNSD and the Oslo City Group Secretariat. The IEA, being the Chair of the InterEnerStat

initiative, take an active role in the workshop.

Date: Fall 2012

### **The 5th InterEnerStat Meeting**

Location: Paris

Description: After the harmonization of the definitions of energy products and flows, the IEA intends to organize the next meeting of the InterEnerStat partner organizations to focus on harmonization of training material and training session.

Dates to be decided (end of 2012)

### **A JODI conference on natural gas**

Location: Qatar

Description: To launch the extension of the JODI initiative to natural gas, the IEF Secretariat together with the other 6 JODI organizations will organize a world conference on JODI gas.

Date: February 2012

### **A workshop on energy efficiency indicators**

Location: Paris

Description: As a follow up to the first year of collecting statistics through the energy efficiency template and before the launch of the manual on how to collect statistics for energy efficiency indicators, the IEA will organize a workshop on the three dimensions of energy efficiency indicators: statistics, analysis and policy making.

Date: Mid March 2012

### **Training sessions**

Location: Paris

The IEA will conduct two training sessions on energy: one in March 2012 and one in October 2012. The sessions are opened to all countries world wide. Information can be found on the IEA website on the training page.

Dates: March 2012 and October 2012.

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## **2.4.2 Energy (UN Statistics Division)**

### **Energy Statistics**

#### **Ongoing work:**

- UNSD continues to maintain the most comprehensive database of worldwide energy statistics (production, trade, stock changes, bunkers and consumption) covering more than 200 countries and areas and time series from 1950;
- UNSD continues to publish the Energy Statistics Yearbook and the Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles on an annual basis;
- Data sharing arrangements between UNSD and IEA/OECD continue to reduce the data collection burden.

#### **Activities for 2012:**

- Preparation of the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual (ESCM) which provides practical guidance in the implementation of IRES, including collection of country practices;
- Organization of training workshops for developing countries;
- Update and improvement of the UN Energy Statistics Database, including collection, processing and dissemination arrangements for both data and metadata according to the recommendations provided in IRES;
- Work on improving transparency of oil statistics in collaboration with other international organizations active in this area (APEREC, Eurostat, IAE/OECD, OLADE, OPEC and IEFS) through the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI);
- Further development of the energy statistics web-site.