6th InterEnerStat Meeting
IEA, Paris, 4-5 December 2012

InterEnerStat and the 6th InterEnerStat Meeting

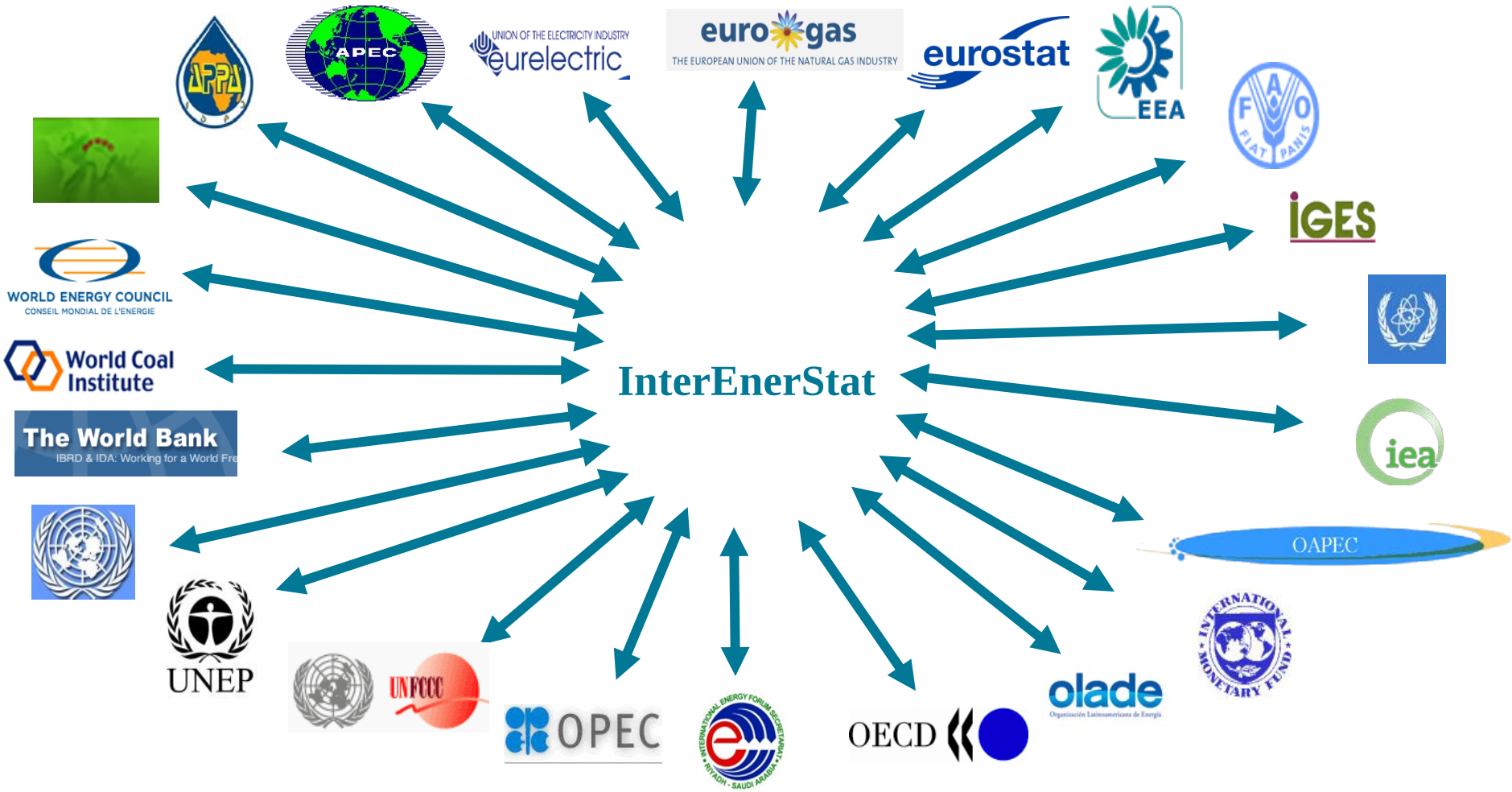
Jean-Yves Garnier
Head, IEA Energy Data Centre

I. What is InterEnerStat?

- An initiative started in 2005 gathering together 20+ organisations with the objective to improve the overall quality of global energy statistics through a strengthening of international cooperation

- In parallel with InterEnerStat, UNSD, with as Chair Norway, launched the Oslo City Group

Initial organisations involved in the process



Topics considered by InterEnerStat

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

definitions

Products

Collapse All | Expand All

- Coal
- Oil
  - Crude Oil
  - Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)
  - Refinery Feedstocks
  - Additives/Oxygenates (2007)
  - 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

Crude Oil

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable.

This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream. **European Commission - Eurostat** Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and associated impurities, such as sulphur. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable.

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This category includes field or lease condensate recovered from associated and non-associated gas where it is commingled with the commercial crude oil stream. **International Energy Forum Secretariat (IEFS)** Crude oil is the most important oil from which petroleum products are manufactured, but several other feedstock oils are also used to make oil products. There is a wide range of petroleum products manufactured from crude oil. Many are for specific purposes, for example, motor gasoline or lubricants; others are for general heat-raising needs, such as gas oil or fuel oil.

The quality of crude oil depends to a great extent on its density and sulphur content. The crude oils are classified as light, medium and heavy according to their density. Crude oils with high sulphur content (at least 2.5% sulphur) are sour, while sweet crudes have often less than 0.5% sulphur content. **Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)** This is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons of different molecular weight, in which there is a generally small fraction of compounds containing sulfur and nitrogen. The composition of the oil is variable and can be divided into three classes, according to the distillation residues, as paraffins, asphalts or a combination of both.

Oil is used as a raw material in refineries for processing and obtaining its derivatives. In specific cases it is also used for final consumption in given industrial activities. **Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** Crude oil comprises crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks and additives as well as other hydrocarbons. **United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)** Crude oil is a mineral oil of natural origin comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and

Agreement on harmonised definitions reached at the end of 2010 after 5 years of negotiation

UN Statistics Commission decided to use InterEnerStat definitions as the basis for IRES

InterEnerStat

Harmonisation of Definitions
of Energy Products and Flows

SECOND REVISION OF THE DEFINITIONS
Part 1: Flows

IEA, Paris, 20 September 2009

InterEnerStat

Harmonisation of Definitions
of Energy Products and Flows

SECOND REVISION OF THE DEFINITIONS
Part 2: Products

IEA, Paris, 20 September 2009

A reminder of the InterEnerStat framework for harmonisation

- These definitions will be guidelines to help organisations to arrive to a common understanding of what is a covered by a particular flow or a particular product.
- Definitions could be used to feed the preparation of the IRES manual of the UNSD.
- It is well understood that no organisation is obligated to change its current definitions to adopt the common definitions which could result from this work.
- It will be up to each organisation to modify (some of) its definitions to better comply with the overall framework. Under no circumstances such changes should be mandatory.

Proposed product classification (SIEC)

- Coal
- Peat
- Oil shale/oil sands
- Natural gas
- Oil
- Biofuels
- Waste
- Solar, wind, hydro, wave, tidal, other marine, geothermal
- Nuclear energy
- Electricity
- Heat

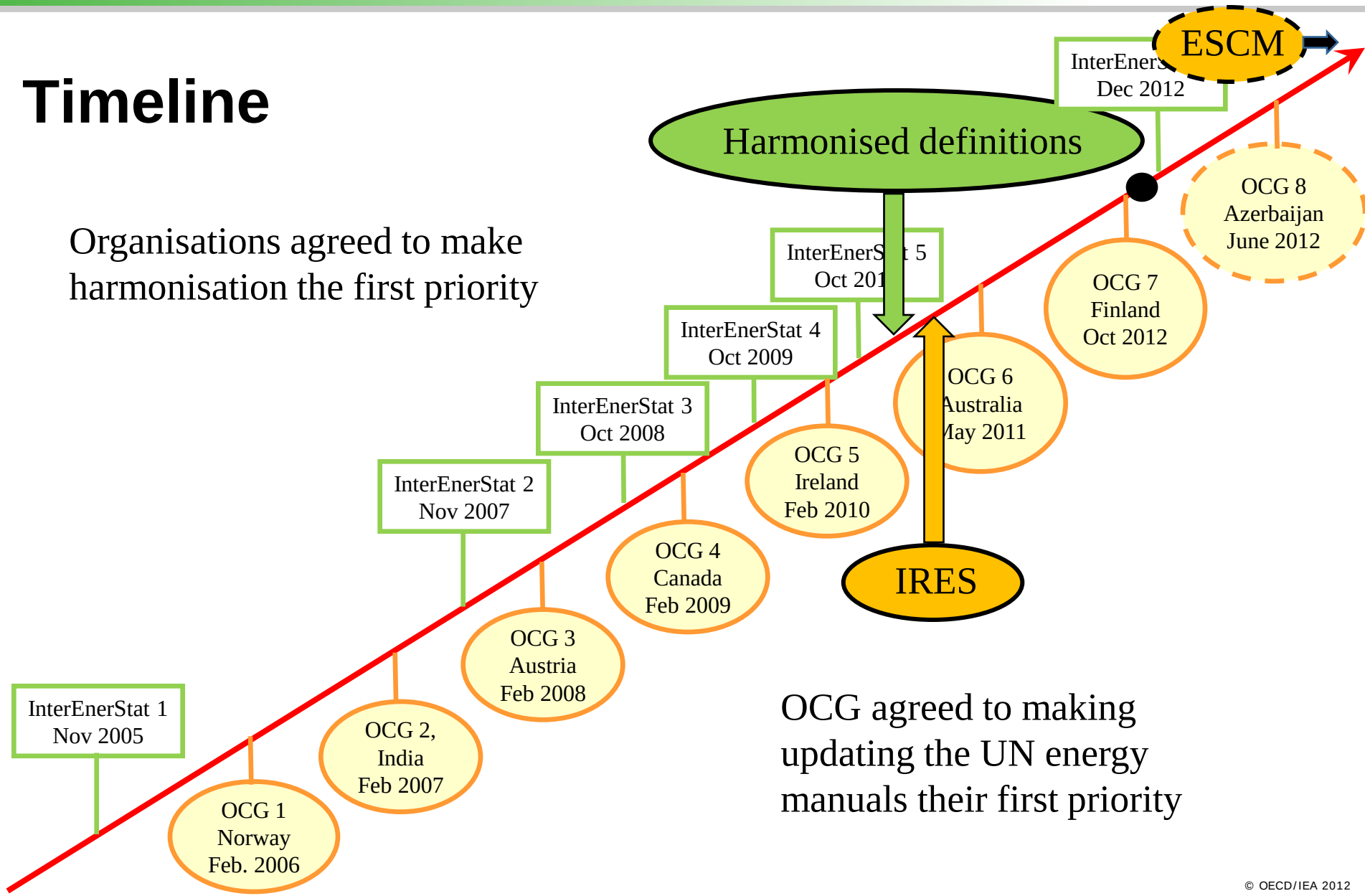
Flow hierarchy also agreed

In parallel OCG was very active

- User needs for energy statistics
- Scope of official energy statistics
- National best practices
- Selected methodological and quality problems
- Needs for harmonization of energy statistics systems
- Key content provider for International Recommendation on Energy Statistics (IRES - Feb 2011) and Energy Statistics Compilers Manual (ESCM - 2013?)
- Methods for improving consistency in different statistic systems and reducing response burden

Timeline

Organisations agreed to make harmonisation the first priority



OCG agreed to making updating the UN energy manuals their first priority

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- Training
- Quality f[illegible]new[illegible]

Co-operation

- Raising political [illegible]areness
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Update and progress on harmonisation

Training

What is next?

Oslo Group

Other participating agencies who wanted to be there: IPCC and EEA (COP in Doha), IMF, MEDSTAT, WEC

Problems encountered in energy statistics

- **Liberalisation of the market:**
  From one company to hundreds
- **Confidentiality *(linked to liberalisation)***
- **More work passed to statistics offices:**
  - **More companies to survey (li**
  - **Renewables (remote informa**
  - **Energy efficiency indicators** **ta)**
  - **Environment (estimation of C**
  - **Etc.**
- **Resources do not follow work load:**
  Statistics still have a low profile, budget cuts
- **Fast turnover in staff: lack of experience, continuity**

So, the need for new comers to quickly get experience: manuals, training

Typical IEA training session

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	T…	F…y
Opening	Annual oil	Renewables	IEA structur… Energy … Center	…
Introduction to energy statistics	Monthly oil	Electricity and heat	From basic statistics to energy balances	Energy prices
Examples of national energy data collection systems	Annual gas	Electricity and heat	Energy indicators	Estimating CO_2 Emissions
Challenges in national energy data collection	Monthly gas	Checks and consistency		Closing
Coal statistics				

How can we learn from other organisations to reshape and improve our sessions

International cooperation on training already exists

The example of the IEA on international cooperation on training

- JODI training sessions: IEF in cooperation with other JODI partner organisations: OPEC, IEA, UNSD, etc.
- Joint AFREC-IEA training programme for Africa: 4 training weeks in 2012
- IEA inviting other organisations to its training sessions:
  - OLADE in Central America
  - APEC for training on Vietnam
- IEA invited by other organisations in training sessions:
  - APEC inviting the IEA for APEC training courses
  - UNSD inviting the IEA for various training sessions
  - Inogate
  - ESCWA
  - Etc

Can we all do more and better?

A quick look at our Agenda

What happened in the world since the last InterEnerStat meeting in terms of harmonisation:
a) Definitions
b) Questionnaires

Lunch

Training
What does each organisation do for training and capacity building

Dinner

Training
What does each organisation do for training and capacity building (continue)

Training
How can we improve training and training material for the interest of countries and organisations

New avenues for cooperation?

Thank you