

# 2016 InterEnerStat Workshop: Energy efficiency and end-use data and Meeting of Organisations



13-14 December 2016

Union internationale des Chemins de fer, Room 203; 16 rue Jean Rey, 75015  
Paris

## Part 1 Energy end use and efficiency data

### Areas for future common work:

Avoid duplicate work, so ensuring cooperation and harmonisation, is essential. Areas identified for future common work are presented below.

- How to better communicate energy efficiency data and the importance of policy monitoring to policy makers as well as to the public and business.
- Joint work would be useful on training and capacity building; including people responsible for activity data (e.g. Ministry of transport or Industry associations) as well as energy statisticians.
- A good development may be to extend use of the IEA country practices database as a starting point for a broader practices exchanging exercise. Participants were asked to give a feedback on how to improve the database, what else could be added and to explore if they could add a link to it on their website.
- Countries/organisations could share more information on their methodology, current work in order to save some resources (“not to reinvent the wheel”), and unify approach to the common difficulties. This could be shared as a new section on the Countries Practises database.
- Important to build links at national level between agencies producing end use data and those producing energy balance information to improve consistency of data.

### Areas discussed:

#### General:

- Avoid duplicating work of other countries/organisations.
- Cooperate on improving what already exists.

- Find best means of communicating data to the policy makers and general public.

#### **Data reporting:**

- Importance of having common methodologies that could be tailored to the needs of particular countries.
- Use of similar templates established by IEA, Odyssee, APEC, BIEE to ensure reporting harmonisation. For example, the IEA were happy to cooperate with AFREC in developing a comparable headline (so shorter) template for African countries –which may help other developing nations.

#### **Sharing knowledge:**

- All countries face some challenges (some similar, some different), therefore countries/organisations could learn from each other; for example, experiences from some small European countries could be useful for some non-OECD countries
- Necessity of data transparency, e.g. sources, metadata, both at the country and organisational level.
- Training and manuals are not the only needs: countries need appropriate funding and technical support.
- The IEA offered to expand the country practices database to share existing documentation, materials. Participants were encouraged to give a feedback on how to improve it, and organisations'/national websites could also link to it.
- Beyond methods of data collection, other areas of interest for exchange could be: Institutional arrangement practices; approaches to design the overall end-use data collection across sectors.

#### **Funding:**

- Appropriate funding is necessary to establish end-use data collection.
- Example of existing opportunities: Eurostat gives grants to some European countries that starts data collections being a point of interest to Eurostat; World Bank offers countries a possibility of requesting funding for investment projects (with technical assistance part) and technical assistance regional projects (big projects – not only one survey).
- It is better to invest in projects/data collection led by official statistics offices to ensure sustainability of data collection thanks to developing necessary tools and competencies of national statistics (Energy Community experience of engaging national administrations more constructive than outsourcing).

#### **Capacity building:**

- Training of trainers: training could be targeted in the way so that competences are passed farther later on;
- Work with academia to raise awareness of data collection difficulties, e.g. Master in Official Statistics (mentioned by Eurostat)

- Activity data often are coming from different institutions, therefore their providers could be considered as potential participants to capacity building events.

#### **Relation with policy makers:**

- Raise awareness on end-use importance to facilitate obtaining financial support for data collections.
- Policy monitoring is essential to understand impact of the implemented policy and it requires to be supported by clear communication.
- Need of more timely data for policy makers contrasted with the long process of end-uses data collection.

#### **Methodological issues:**

- Big data – their existence and how to deal with them while available.
- Estimations of the missing data points. Using data from the similar countries to get some approximations.

## **Part 2 – wider issues**

Members were generally content with progress made since the last meeting and especially noted the good cooperation that was existing around training. It was noted that the next meeting of the Oslo group will be in May 2017 in Sweden.

#### **IRES and ESCM**

UNSD provided an update explaining why the planned hard copy publication of IRES had not happened, despite having now gone through UN proof-editing. UNSD asked for any organisation being able to offer free translation into one of the official UN languages either directly or through countries to get in contact with him. The ESCM was now finalised in terms of content and would soon go through proof editing.

In the discussion on plans to review IRES it was noted that for some countries its absence as a printed document may mean it held less authority, despite the fact that it had been agreed in 2011, as so some countries may not be able to implement necessary changes yet. That said it was agreed to explore the impact it was having with countries via a short survey that would build on the one circulated to organisations ahead of the 2015 InterEnerStat meeting. UNSD would review that version and produce a draft for comment so that it could be agreed by end of Feb 2017. Organisations would then use that survey with their members with an aim of being able to provide an overall assessment by summer 2017.

It was also agreed that it was sensible to start the process of assessing the need to review IRES. It was noted that there had been developments on the energy word that might mean a scope for change or a need to update ESCM or provide supporting documents. Any review

of IRES would need to go through the full process again to be signed off by the UNSC. Organisations agreed to discuss with the members and then by the end of June produce a note on what changes they thought were needed to IRES, including what the benefit was. These would be sent to UNSD and the IEA (as InterEnerStat secretariat) – though copying to all was encouraged. This information would then be grouped in a paper (s) to be discussed at an InterEnerStat in late 2017, when a decision on a formal update or other action would be taken. Members were encouraged not to raise points that had previously been discussed and agreed on, unless the situation had changed and do what they could to remind themselves of the process and prior discussions that had been taken.

### SDMX

Background information on SDMX and its role and benefits were presented alongside the Eurostat policies that are central to their focus on it. To many the background was extremely useful, given mixed understanding of it and generally limited or no knowledge shown by countries to date. Members saw the benefit in trying to achieve a global DSD standard, but that decisions on how it should be used would be left to organisations, recognising the different challenges they face with their members. IEA/Eurostat would circulate the draft DSD that they were working on together once initial testing was complete. Once received members would have around 3 months for initial comments. Moving on from the initial draft would be an issue for the next InterEnerStat. The wider benefit of assisting flows of data between organisations was also noted as a future benefit for the energy community.

### InterEnerStat website

The IEA reminded all that comments and updates to the updated website were needed from all organisations (whilst thanking those that had provided) to ensure the website was up to date. IEA would then do more work on the formatting and presentation of the site.

## Attendance list

### Part 1

Didier Bosseboeuf	ADEME
Isabelle Vincent	ADEME
Abdoulaye Oueddo	AFREC
Atef Marzouk	AFREC
Yusuke Kimura	APERC
Masazumi Hirono	APERC
Julian Prime	BEIS (UK)
Juan Navarrete	Conuee (Mexico)
Anca-Diana Barbu	EEA
Eileen O'Brien	EIA (US)
Shigeru Kimura	ERIA
Antigone Gikas	Eurostat
Cristian Fetic	Eurostat
Amira Remadna	GECF
Roberto Arenas Lara	GECF
Andrii Gritsevskiyi	IAEA
Duncan Millard	IEA
Roberta Quadrelli	IEA
Gianluca Tonolo	IEA
Urszula Ziebinska	IEA
Elie Bellevrat	IEA
Fuad Al-Zayer	IEF
Yuichiro Torikata	IEF
Bo-Hye Lee	Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI)
Suhyeon Nam	Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI)
Jia Yang	NBS (China)
Wen Jianwu (文斌)	NBS (China)
John Appleby	NRCan (Canada)
Simon Scott	OECD
Paola Carrera	OLADE
Hossein Hassani	OPEC
Pantelis Christodoulides	OPEC
Dini Anggreani	Pusdatin ESDM (Indonesia)
Golfritz Sahattua Sohuturon	Pusdatin ESDM (Indonesia)
Andres Schuschny	UN ECLAC
Mozhgan Raeisian Parvari	UNIDO
Ralf Becker	UNSD
Ivan Jaques	World Bank
Zuzana Dobrotkova	World Bank

## Part 2

Abdoulaye Oueddo	AFREC
Atef Marzouk	AFREC
Yusuke Kimura	APERC
Masazumi Hirono	APERC
Anca-Diana Barbu	EEA
Shigeru Kimura	ERIA
Bart De Norre	Eurostat
Marek Sturc	Eurostat
Amira Remadna	GECF
Roberto Arenas Lara	GECF
Andrii Gritsevskiy	IAEA
Duncan Millard	IEA
Roberta Quadrelli	IEA
Stève Gervais	IEA
Vladimir Kubecek	IEA
Rémi Gigoux	IEA
Yuichiro Torikata	IEF
Paola Carrera	OLADE
Gyorgy Gyomai	OECD
Hossein Hassani	OPEC
Pantelis Christodoulides	OPEC
Ralf Becker	UNSD