



Bridging the gap between statisticians and users Experience from EU4Energy Data

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11 Focus Countries

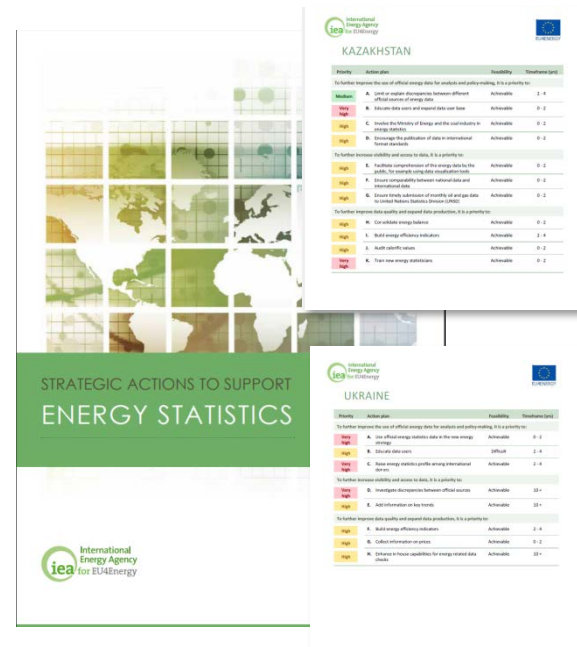
- **Eastern Europe**
 - Belarus
 - Moldova
 - Ukraine
- **Caucasus**
 - Armenia
 - Azerbaijan
 - Georgia
- **Central Asia**
 - Kazakhstan
 - Kyrgyzstan
 - Tajikistan
 - Turkmenistan
 - Uzbekistan

“статыстыка/ statistici/ სტატისტიკა/ омор”

Supporting evidence-based energy policies in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

Component 1: EU4Energy Data

- A project with regional focus based on demand from the countries
- Led by energy statisticians for energy statisticians
- A common objective improving data quality, visibility and use
- A targeted approach: 9 country specific action plans for energy statistics

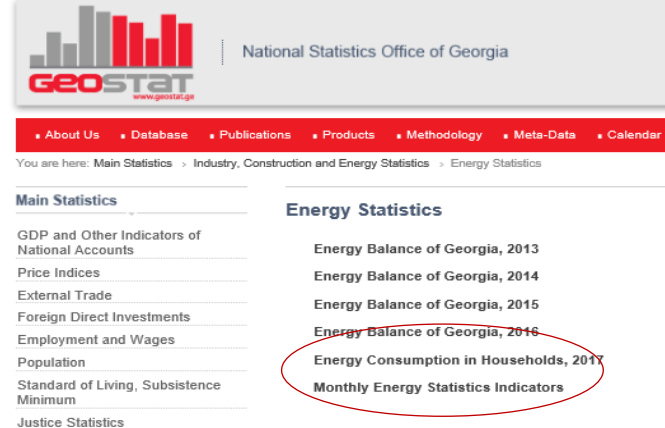


“what we need to most is help to explain energy data to non-specialists”

Shared with international organizations

- Energy prices data for 10 countries
- Energy efficiency data for 6 countries (industry)
- Better JODI assessments (3 countries)
- Early 2017 data (7 countries)
- Data for Uzbekistan
- Demand data for Tajikistan

And on national statistics websites



The screenshot shows the website of the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT). The page is titled "National Statistics Office of Georgia" and features a navigation menu with links for "About Us", "Database", "Publications", "Products", "Methodology", "Meta-Data", and "Calendar". Below the navigation menu, there is a breadcrumb trail: "You are here: Main Statistics > Industry, Construction and Energy Statistics > Energy Statistics". The main content area is divided into two columns: "Main Statistics" and "Energy Statistics". The "Energy Statistics" column lists several items, including "Energy Balance of Georgia, 2013", "Energy Balance of Georgia, 2014", "Energy Balance of Georgia, 2015", "Energy Balance of Georgia, 2016", "Energy Consumption in Households, 2017", and "Monthly Energy Statistics Indicators". The "Energy Consumption in Households, 2017" and "Monthly Energy Statistics Indicators" items are circled in red.

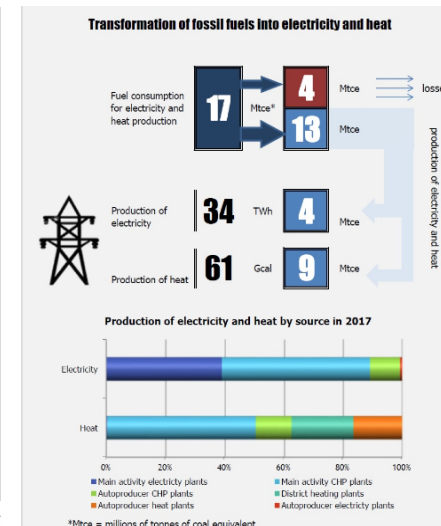
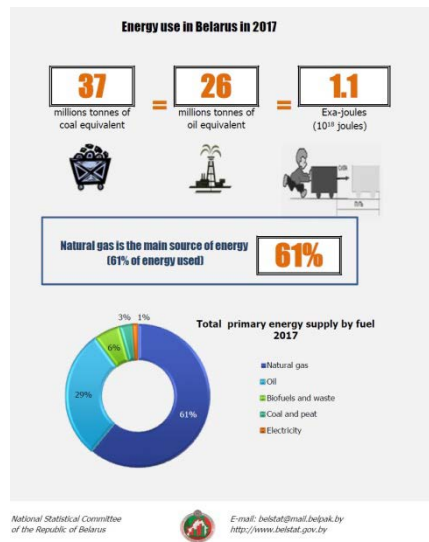
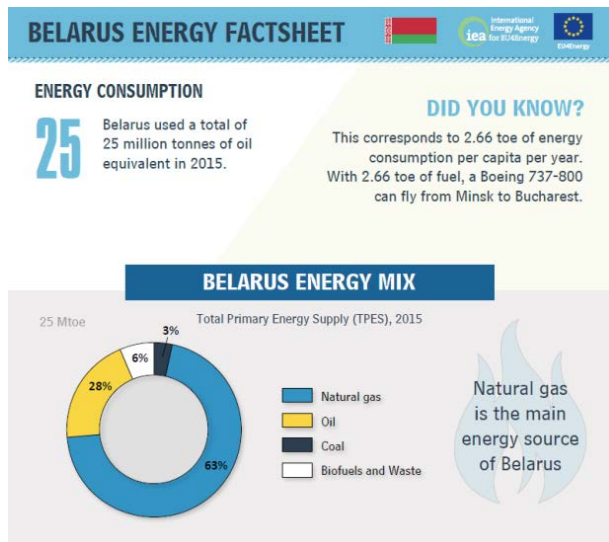
Compare with:

https://web.archive.org/web/20160810032525/http://geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=1894&lang=geo

Step by step, but sustainable

Data dissemination - making energy statistics visible

From infographics created at the IEA... ...to infographics produced by statistical offices



Translated by statisticians in all national languages

http://www.belstat.gov.by/upload-belstat/upload-belstat-excel/Oficial_statistika/year-ru-energy-2018-15.xlsx

Helping statisticians with national dissemination is key

Within the programme

- EU4Energy statistics network: forming ties between energy statisticians, analysts and policy-makers
- Training ministry officials in each statistics event. Ex: Stockholding agencies in Odessa
- Bringing data at the centre of policy fora

In the countries

- 9 national energy working groups with data producers and users
- Media articles showing the use of for policies
- Next: Policies based on data?

There is high demand for training material tailored to policy-makers

- helps raise the profile of statistics within the country
- find budget support (for training events, for data collection)
- requires adapting communication

ENERGY BALANCES AND USE IN POLICY-MAKING

An Energy Factbook from the EU4Energy Programme

Did you know? What energy sources are used in your country? Where is the energy mostly coming from? Why is this the case (energy resources)?

The energy balance: a compact view of a country's energy situation

Columns: 2 for each energy source Total for the country

Rows: 3 main blocks

- Total
- Production
- Final consumption

Why is it strategic for policy-makers to understand energy balance?


- To understand the energy situation and to be able to assess options for policies
- To discuss and monitor policy targets
- To assess the base for investing policy scenarios

Did you know? Most of the energy products used by final consumers, such as electricity or diesel, are generated and/or refined through transformation processes such as the generation of electricity from coal or natural gas or the transformation of oil into the various fuels.

1 Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)

is the total energy supplied and available for use in a given year.

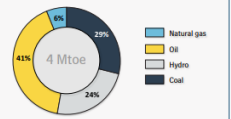
>> How much energy does this country use?



Compare across countries and over time with the IEA energy atlas: (<http://www.iea.org/statistics/ieaenergyatlas/>)

2 TPES by energy source

reflects the diversity of the energy mix of a country.

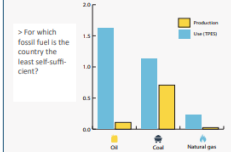


>> What is the most important energy source in the country?

3 The ratio between production and TPES

shows the energy dependency or self-sufficiency of a country.

>> Is the country's total energy production sufficient to cover its needs?

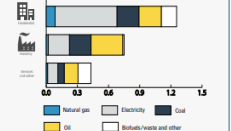


>> For which fossil fuel is the country the least self-sufficient?

4 The total final consumption (TFC)

shows who are the final consumers of energy.

3.4 Mtoe



>> Who are the largest final energy consumers?

>> Do they vary across energy sources?

1 = 4 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe), less than 1% of TPES of the world's leader of China.
 2 = Oil, with a share of 41% (15 + 120)/361.
 3 = The total energy production covers 45% of the country's energy use (176/391). The self-sufficiency is lower for oil (100/201).
 4 = Residential sector for total energy. Yes, transport is the largest final consumer of oil.



www.iea.org/statistics

