Strengthening sectoral indicators: priorities and opportunities

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What implies working with data and indicators of Energy Efficiency

• Detailed consultation about national sources in a timeline.

• Research of different sources of information
  • Socio-Economic
  • Activity
  • Energy

• Analysis of the information for each sector
  • Coherence in time
  • Disruptions in timeline, level of information, boundaries, context...
  • Processes in each sector and branches
Information sources

• Sources of information are increasing but:
  • Level of disaggregation → not harmonized
  • Representativeness → National/Regional/Local
  • Different numbers in official statistics → Focus of the Report

• New statistics
  • Inter-institutional coordination is needed
  • Energy information is needed but also activity information
  • Big amount of time to elaborate and implement Surveys
  • Representativeness → National/Regional/Local
  • Time to have the results
  • Frequency
Analysis of information

• In each sector we have to understand and consider:
  • Coherence in time → boundaries, relation between variables
  • Disruptions in timeline → level of information, boundaries...
  • Productive processes and socio-economic context

Energy consumption

• Not the same level of disaggregation as production/VA
• Biomass for residential sector → Different tendency ENIGH-BNE

Better coordination → Harmonized information → Better statistics
Barriers of data collected by sector (1)

1) Services
   o Disaggregation by final use (heating space, cooling and lighting).
     o By fuel type
     o Construction area (m²)

2) Industry
   o Energy consumption hasn’t the same disaggregation as the value added for some industries.

   o Non metallic minerals
   o Sugar
   o Food
   o Chemistry

   o Electricity of others manufacturing industries
     o Separation of services from industry
   o Production differs from the data of EMIM – INEGI.
Barriers of data collected by sector (2)

3) Residencial
   o Lack of information for households by final use, activity and appliances.
   o Saturation rate:
     o INEGI: in terms of household.
     o Appliances stock.

4) Transport (part 1)
   o Disaggregation of vehicles stock
     o INEGI: 4 general categories (overestimated)
     o IEA: 4 categories divided by passengers and freight, and type of fuel.

   o Passengers, passengers/km and vehicle/km (domestic)
     o Road: overestimated
     o Buses: overestimated
Barriers of data collected by sector (3)

4) Transport (part 2)
   - Freight: Tonnes, tonnes/km and vehicle/km (domestic)
     - Road: overestimated (IMT)
     - Aviation: no data available.
   - Energy consumption (SIE)
     - Disaggregation by transport mode (freight and passengers)
     - Aviation: Disaggregation by domestic and international consumption
     - Maritime: Disaggregation by offshore and inshore (cabotage).
**Improvement opportunities**

Energy intensity buses \(= \frac{EC \text{ (100% buses)}}{pkm \text{ (30% total stock)}}\)
Overcoming some obstacles

- Analyze which information is missing
  - Identify possible sources (administrative, surveys)
  - Approaching to them to check or ask for data

- Studies and assumptions
  - Knowledge about individual equipment
  - Assumptions and modelling to get data

Understanding of processes and activities in each sector and collaborative work are key.
Muchas gracias
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