

Energy Statistics Compilers Manual, Data Quality and Dissemination

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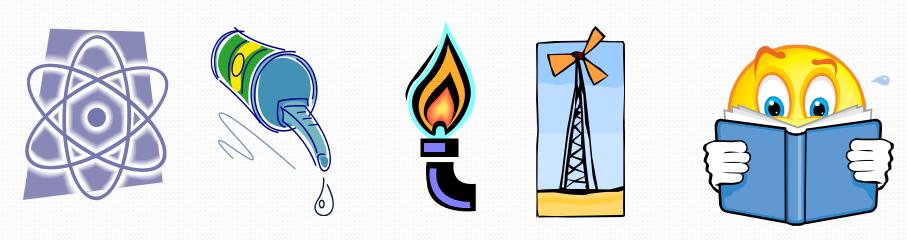
Workshop on Energy Statistics for ASEAN Countries

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http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy

IRES provides useful definitions of flows/products. But...



- •How do these recommendations relate to MY country?
- •How should I compile metadata, or handle confidentiality?
- •What data sources can I use for renewables?
- •Can I see some examples of other countries' practices?

The need for a Compilers Manual

- During the preparation of IRES, the need for more explanation of practical energy statistics was recognised
- A Compilers Manual should be a more hands-on, example-heavy document, to complement IRES.
- It is NOT a set of recommendations or "best" practices, but a set of voluntary guidance and examples for countries to use if they want to
- Finalisation expected this year

IRES is about definitions of flows/products: **THEORETICAL**

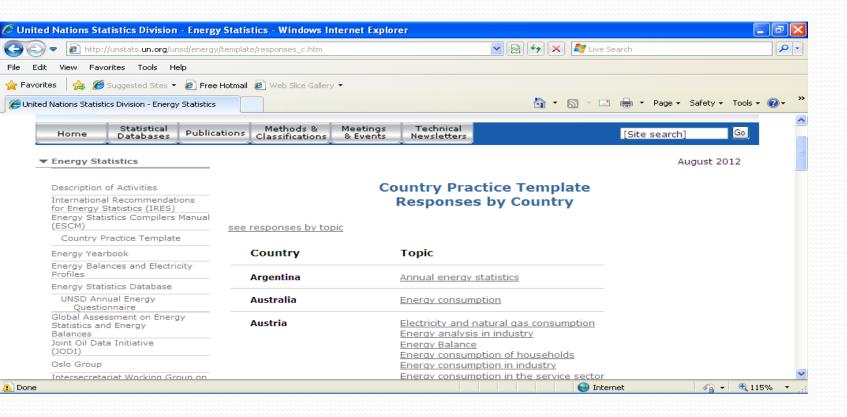




ESCM is about practical guidance and country examples:

PRACTICAL

Some country practices already published (ESCM will have many more)



http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/template.htm

ESCM Chapters

- Introduction
- Legal Framework & Institutions
- Classifications
- Generic Statistical Business Process Model
- Data sources (surveys and administrative data sources, estimation, modelling)
- Energy balances
- Data quality and metadata
- Data dissemination

Highlights: Balances Examples

Presentation of primary and secondary oil products in energy statistics versus energy balances

Secondary production zero by definition

Commodity Balance			
	Crude oil (kt)	Motor Gasoline (kt)	
Production	100	30	
Import			
Export	10	24	
Supply	90	6	
Oil Refineries	88		
Final Consumption	2	6	

Energy Balance			
	Crude oil (TJ)	Motor Gaso	ne (TJ)
Production	4230		
Import			
Export	423	1063	
Supply	3807	-106	3
Oil Refineries	-3722	1329	
Final Consumption	85	266	

Motor gasoline in kt x 44.3 TJ/kt = Motor gasoline in TJ

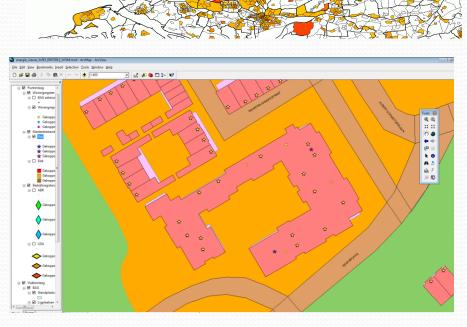
Crude oil in kt x 42.3 TJ/kt = Crude oil in TJ

Country Example: Netherlands' Use

of Administrative Data

• Successfully matched >96% of electricity and gas consumers with an address taken from the business or client register

 Allowed government to target efficiency or education campaigns on the worst areas, or even specific buildings



Other Examples

Austria: Adding an energy module to Labor Force Survey increased the response rate and reduced costs

Bulgaria: NSO's metadata policy

Norway: lessons from publishing preliminary monthly statistics and balances

UK: Energy Efficiency Data framework measures the result of energy efficiency policies

South Africa: experience with social media and dissemination in a developing country

FAO guidance on fuelwood surveys Confidentiality practices for many countries

Azerbaijan: producing full commodity balances for all products

And many more!

Legal frameworks for many countries

Data Quality in Energy Statistics

- IRES and ESCM data quality is based on the National Quality Assurance Framework
 - http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/qualityNQAF/nqaf.aspx
- Developed by UNSD and has links to pre-existing quality frameworks of IMF, Latin America, Canada, UNECE
- All templates provide a structure that countries can use for their own quality assurance systems

NQAF Structure

- Why is quality management needed?
- Consider existing frameworks
- Quality assurance guidelines
- Quality assessment and reporting
- N.B. not a linear model, it can be adapted to countryspecific needs

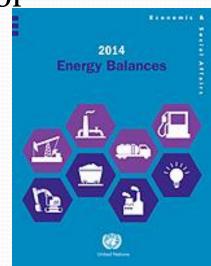
Other frameworks exist, e.g. Generic Statistical Business Process Model



Energy Data Quality in Practice

 Constructing national energy balances are one of the best data quality checks.

- Transformation efficiency checks
- Check overall energy use over time
- Check trade data across countries (possibly)
- Statistical differences can be identified and pursued
- Efforts can be concentrated on key data points





Metadata for Energy Statistics

- ESCM gives a country practice (Indonesia) on their energy metadata structure, and many other examples relating to metadata
- Metadata allow meaningful assessments of how countries' data follow international standards: they improve international comparability



Dissemination

- Keep to a dissemination schedule
- Respect confidentiality
- Have a transparent revision policy (example of USA natural gas revisions)
- Dissemination format is key: online computerreadable files? CDs? (South Africa example)
- Are we meeting user needs? Conduct a user survey (UK example)

Conclusion

- IRES provides energy statistics methodology and guidelines on improving data quality and disseminating the finished product
- Country-specific quality assessments and dissemination strategies are possible within the overall framework
- The ESCM shows how other countries do this
- We're here to help: Energy_Stat@un.org