

Energy databases: the multilateral perspective

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International Energy Agency

Founded in 1974

- Formed in wake of 1973 oil embargo with mission to promote member country energy security -- autonomous agency of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

29 member countries

- **Asia Pacific**: Australia, Japan, Korea and New Zealand
- **North America**: United States, Canada
- **Europe**: Austria, Belgium, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom
- **European Commission** also participates in the work of the IEA
- **Chile** is in the process of accession to become members of the IEA

Headquarters: Paris

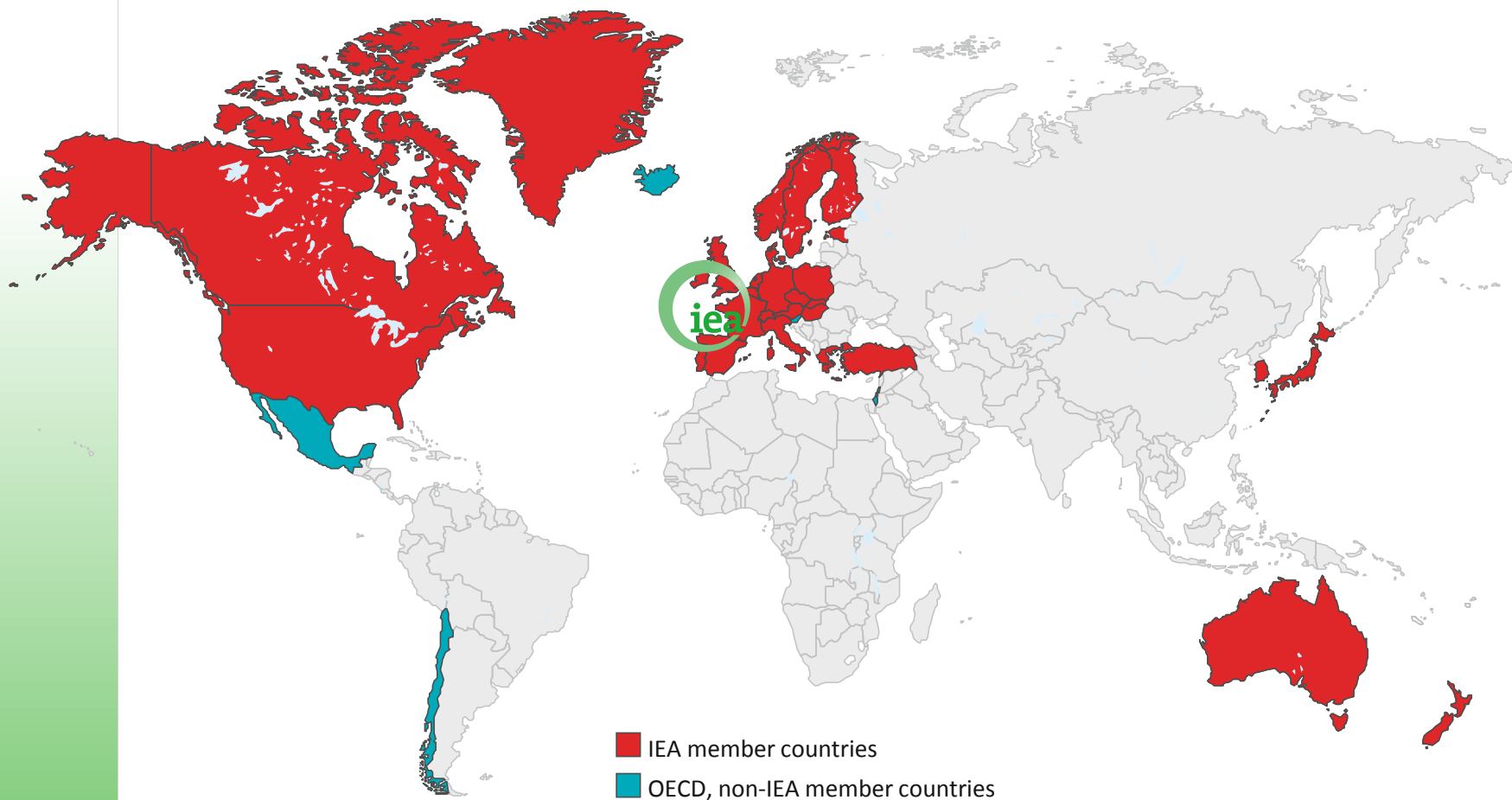
Decision-making body: Governing Board

- Consists of member country representatives
- Under the Governing Board, several committees are focusing on each area

Secretariat:

- **Staff of around 240**, mainly energy experts and statisticians from its member countries

International Energy Agency



- Autonomous Agency of the OECD
- Established in 1974 after 1st Oil Crisis
- 29 Members Countries (vs. 34 for OECD)
- 4 Es: Energy security, Economy, Environment and Engagement



Structure of the IEA

Energy Data
Centre

Office of Global
Energy Policy

Office of Legal
Counsel

Office of
Management
and
Administration

Office of
Communication
and Information

Office of the Executive Director
Maria Van Der Hoeven (Executive Director)
Vacant (DED)

Directorate of Global
Energy Economics
Fatih Birol

Directorate of Energy
Markets and Security
Keisuke Sadamori

Directorate of
Sustainable Policy
and Technology
Vacant



Coal, Electricity and Renewables

Vladimir Kubecek

Oil and Natural Gas

Erica Robin

Balances, Prices & Taxes, Efficiency and Emissions

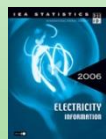
Roberta Quadrelli

Non-Member Countries

Pierre Boileau



Annual Coal



Annual Electricity



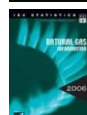
Annual Renewables



Short-Term Statistics
(coal, electricity)



Annual Oil



Annual Natural Gas



Monthly Oil Statistics



Monthly Gas Statistics



JODI



Oil Emergency
- Qu



Gas Trade
Flow Maps



Energy Prices
and Taxes



Energy Statistics
and Balances



SLT and R&D
Statistics



CO2 Emissions



Energy efficiency



Energy Statistics and
Balances of Non-OECD
Countries



Energy Statistics and
Balances of Non-OECD
Countries



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Balances of Non-OECD
Countries



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Balances of Non-OECD
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Energy Statistics and
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OECD

NMC

IEA Energy Data and Statistics

Books



Mobile App

Due to the great success of the Key World Energy Statistics iPhone and iPad applications, the IEA now offers an Android application too



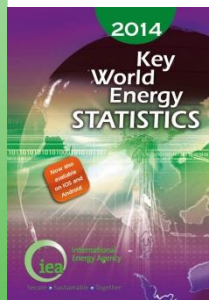
CDs



Internet



Booklet



10 000 copies and over 100 000 downloads a year for the IEA Key World Energy Statistics

The statistics web page is by far the most visited page of the IEA website

Energy database or energy data management system?

- Database implies only the IT component
- System includes other elements



Legislation for
data collection

Administrative
agreements for
data sharing

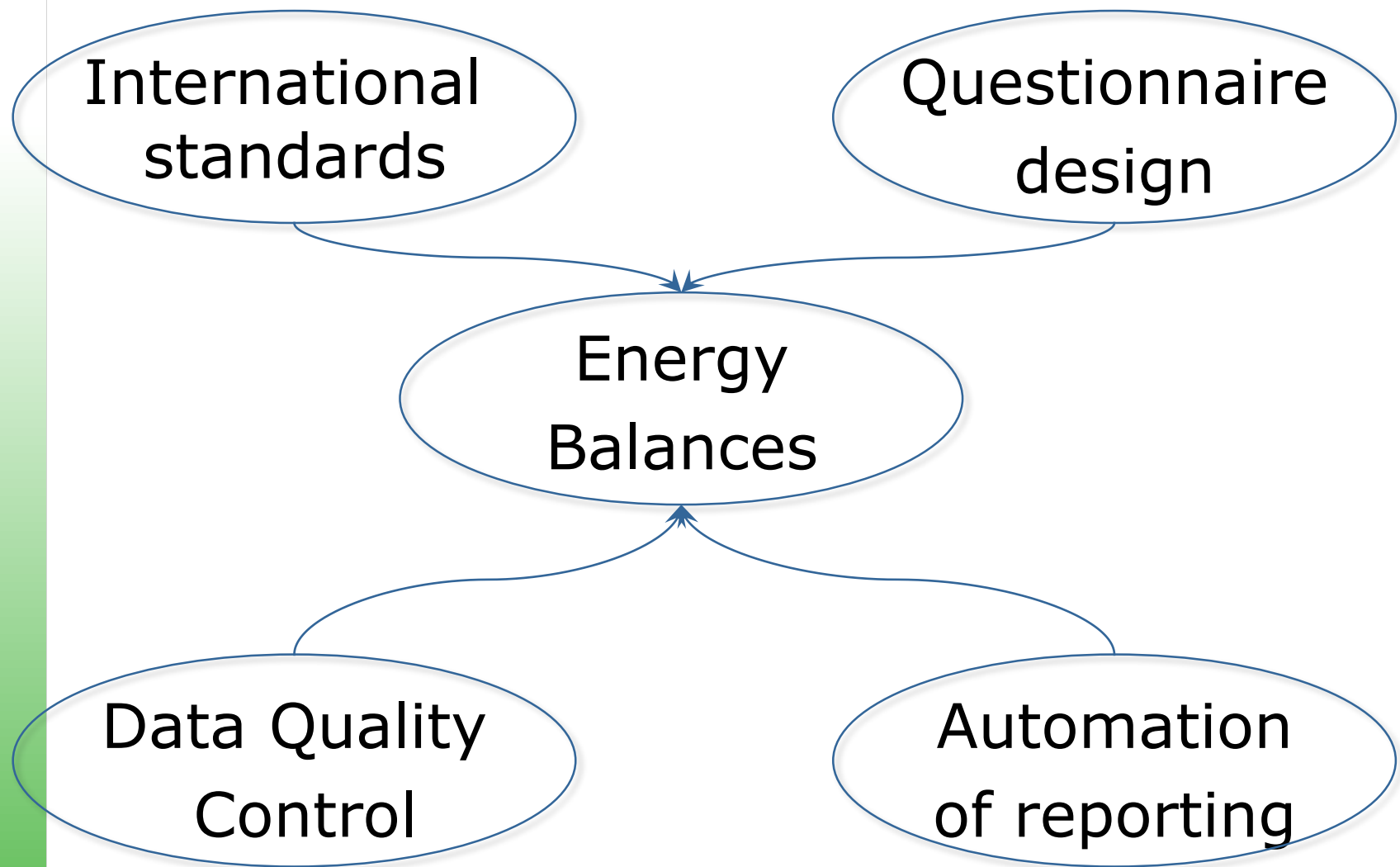
Policies and
procedures for
data compilation

Data quality
assurance

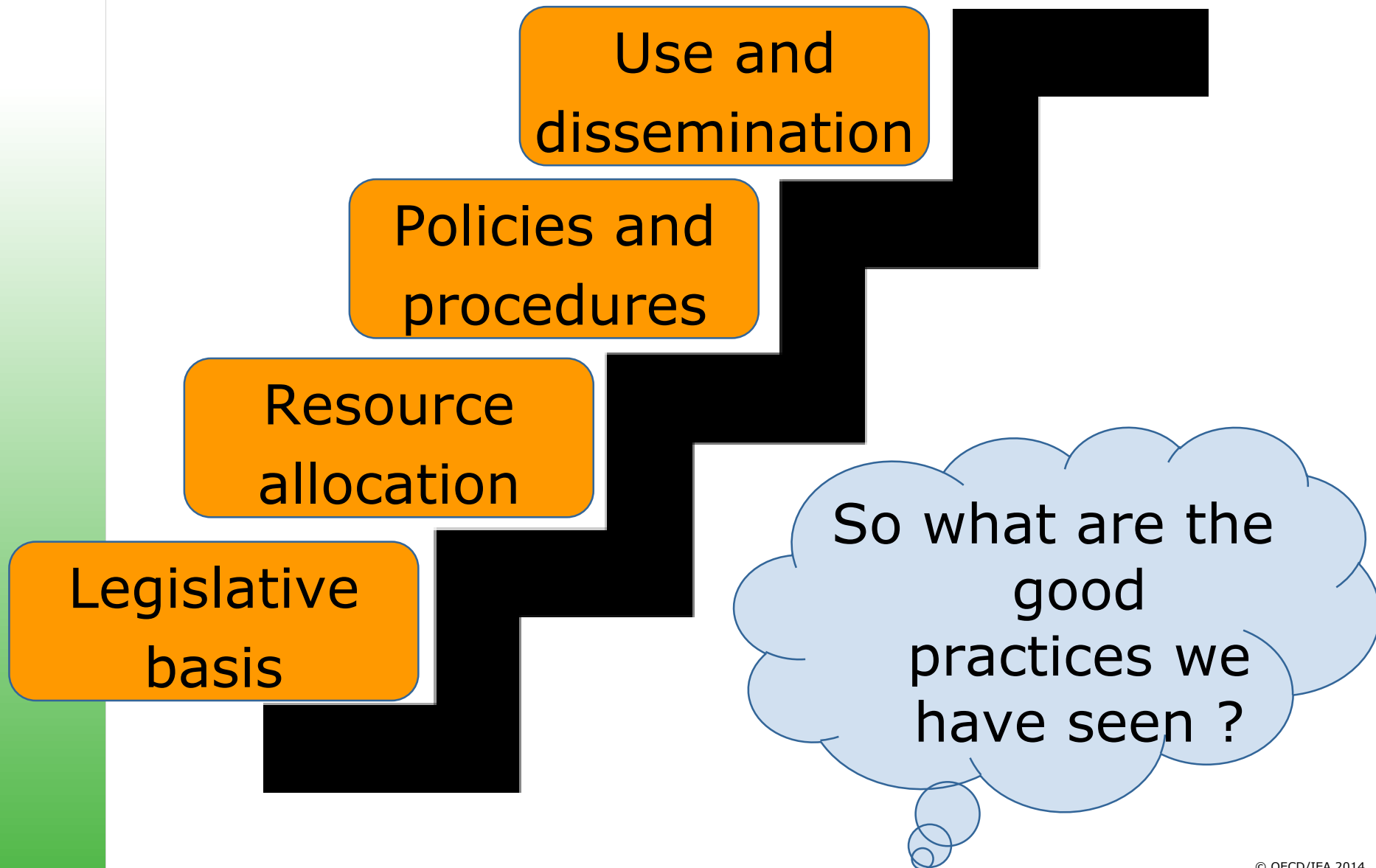
Dissemination
strategy

Use of data in
policy analysis
and decision
making

IEA has certain areas of expertise



We can only observe how countries collect their data



High quality data on energy are difficult to obtain

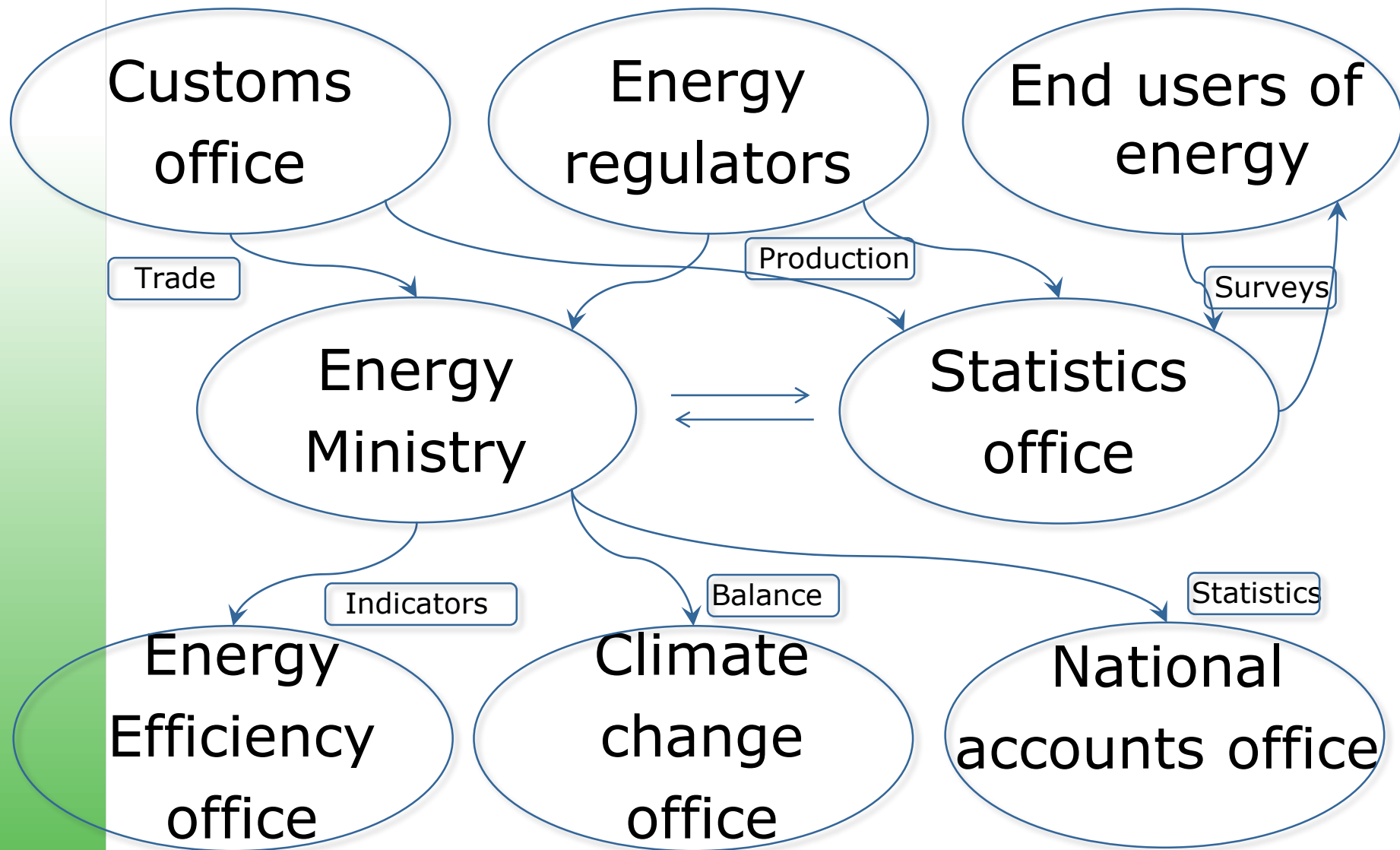
Expert staff



It requires well-defined systems and procedures at the national level

- Laws or regulations to compel reporting from all sectors;
- Well designed production and consumption surveys;
- Fixed and agreed timetables for data submissions
- Administrative agreements to get other data (e.g. energy trade);
- Enough qualified staff to process the data;
- Good relationships with reporters so you can ask questions about the data;
- User-friendly and flexible data systems for processing and reporting

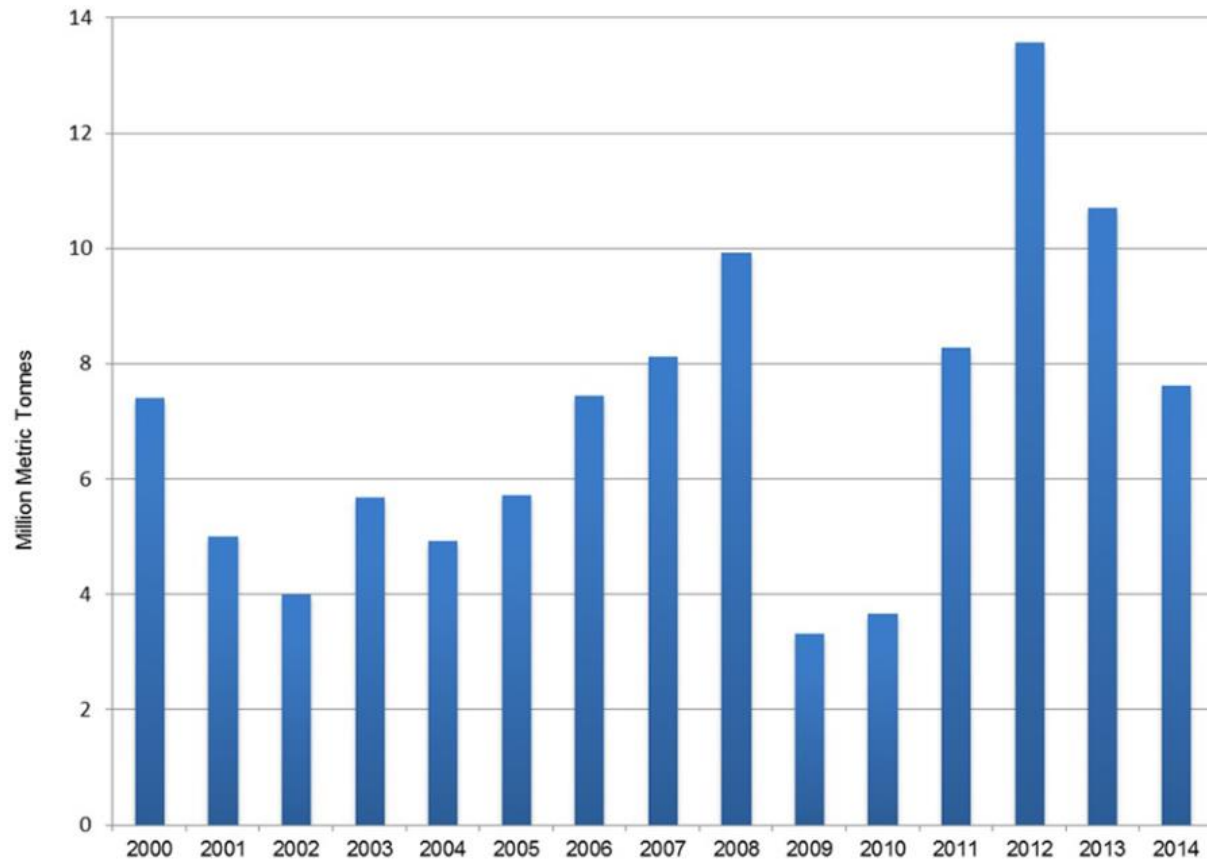
Collaboration is key



The benefits of high quality data are significant

- Help design sound energy policy
- Develop and track meaningful indicators of energy trends;
- Track historical trends accurately;
- Make plausible forward-looking projections;
- Build reliable greenhouse gas inventories
- Help ensure energy security, minimize the impacts of energy shocks
- Compare against other similar countries
- Anticipate and react to energy markets

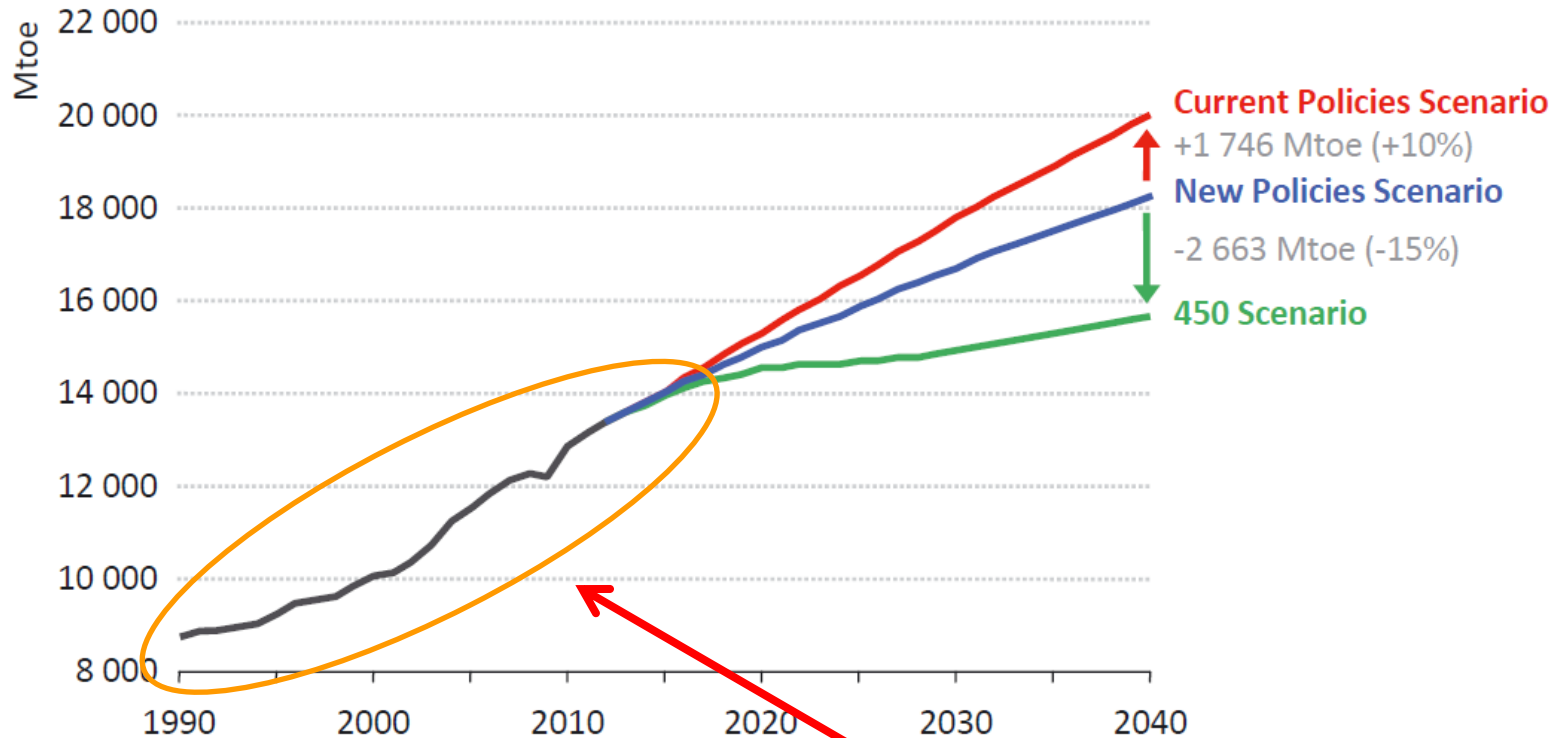
Some examples: energy shocks



→ Environmental requirements followed by energy shock

Some examples: scenarios

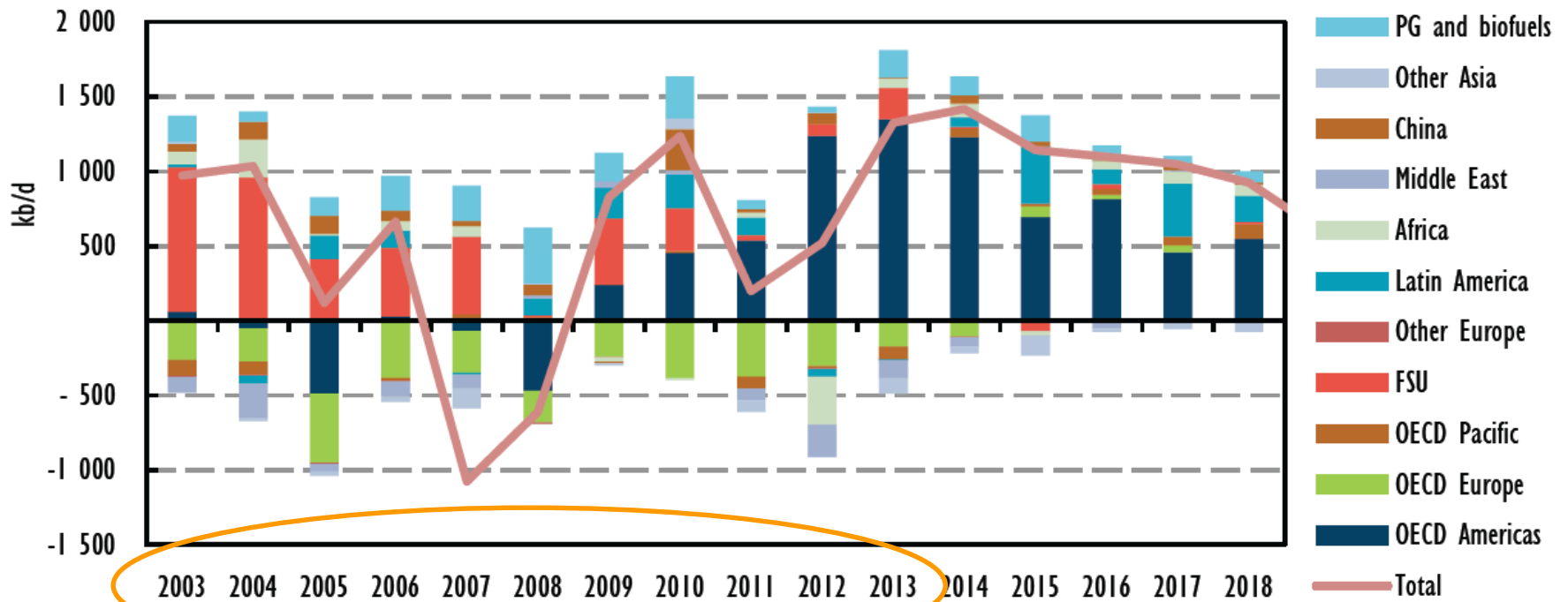
Figure 2.1 ▶ World total primary energy demand by scenario



→ Historical trend influences accuracy of scenario analysis

Some examples: Oil supply

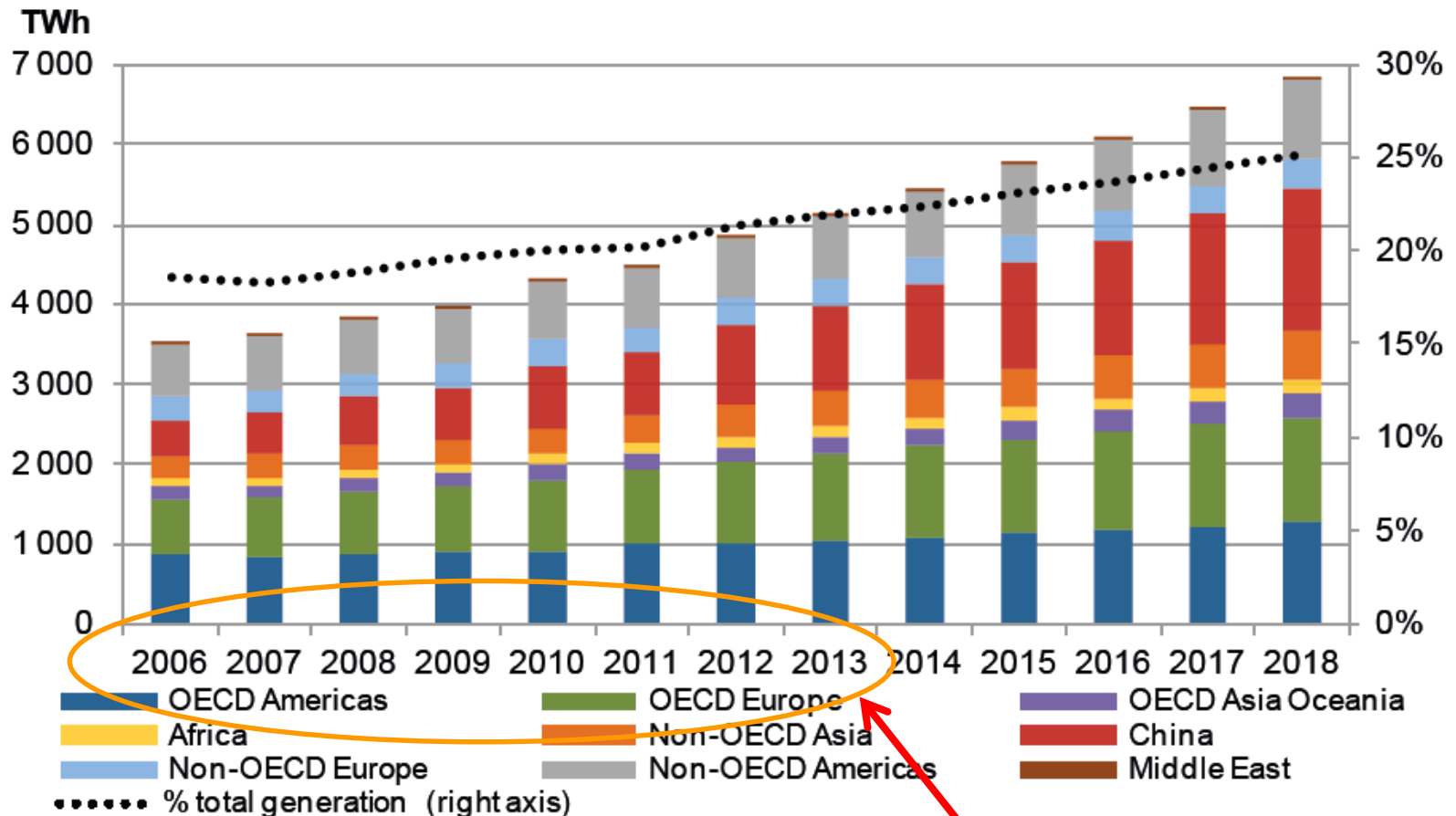
Figure ES.2 Annual non-OPEC supply growth



→ Historical trend influences accuracy of market projection

Some examples: renewables

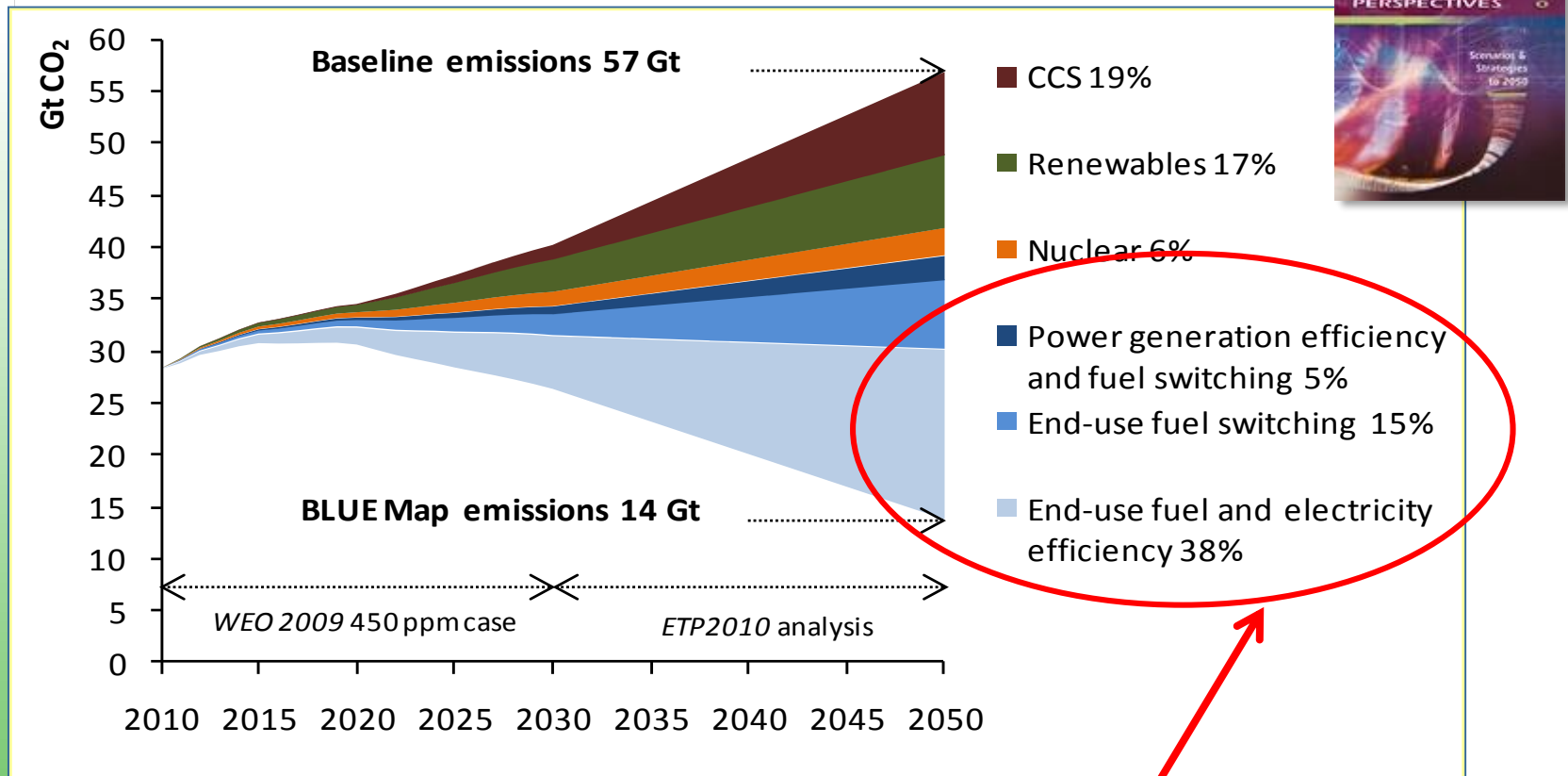
Figure 1 Global renewable electricity production by region



Notes: TWh = terawatt hours. Unless otherwise indicated, all materials in figures and tables in this chapter derive from International Energy Agency (IEA) data and analysis.

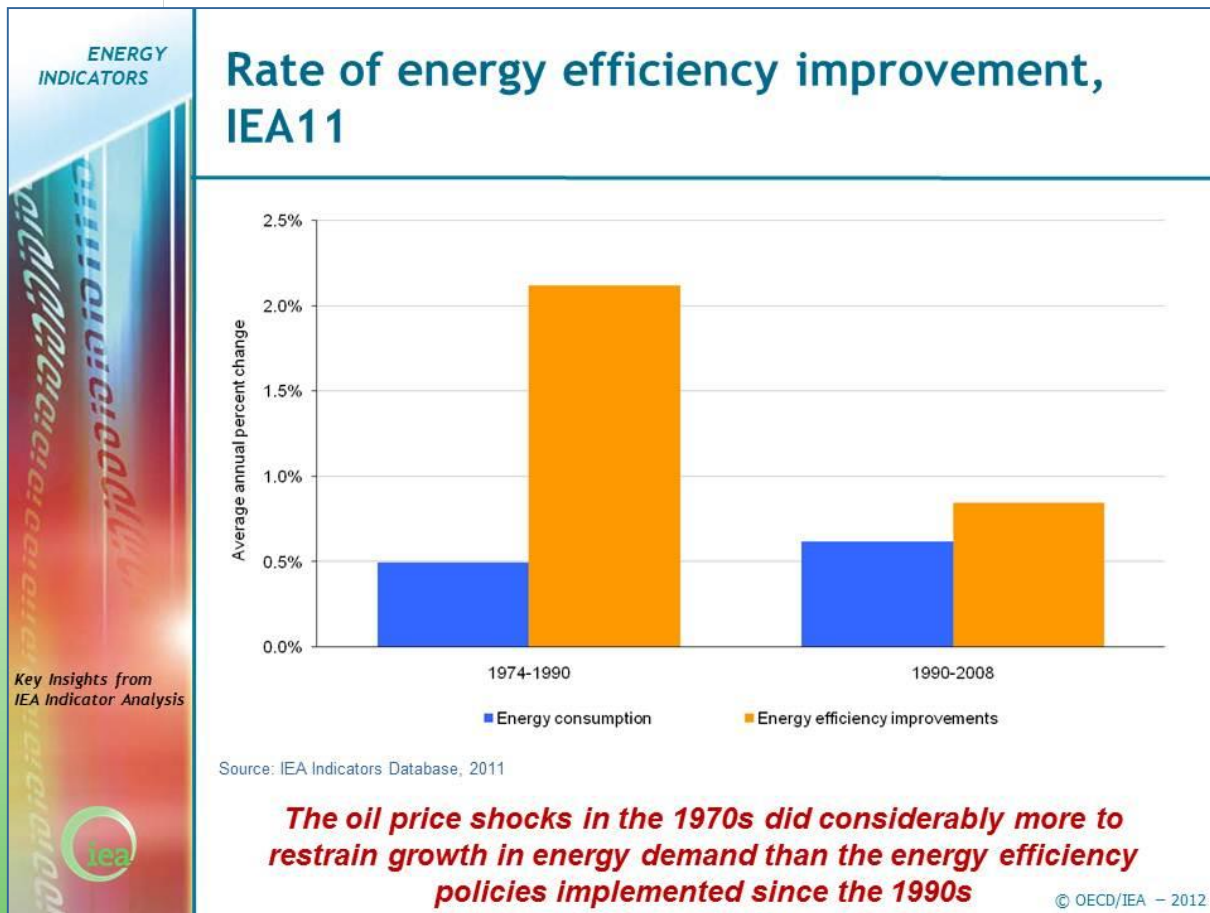
→ Historical trend influences accuracy of market assessment

Some examples: emissions



→ Energy efficiency will account for almost half of the reduction

Some examples: energy efficiency



From 1974 to 1990, energy efficiency contributed to 2% per year to maintain growth



From 1990 to 2008 it contributed to less than 1% per year



→ So, why little when much more should be done?

Thank you

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