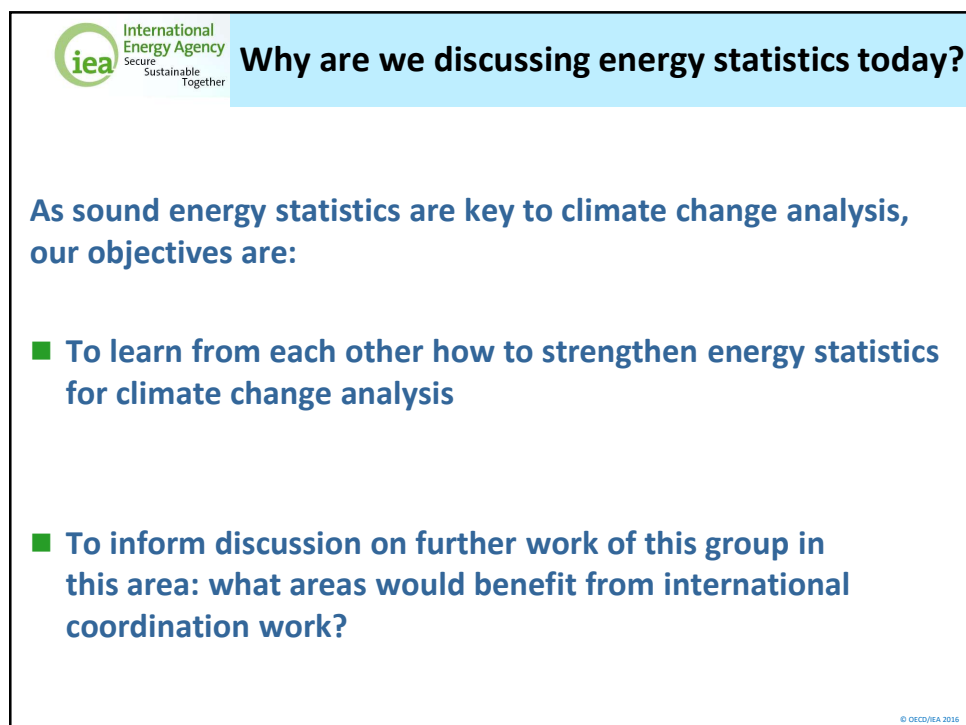
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## Strengthening energy statistics for analysing climate change: Introduction to the session

**Roberta Quadrelli**  
Head – Energy Balances, Emissions, Prices, Efficiency  
IEA Energy Data Centre

**UNECE Expert Forum on Climate Change Statistics**  
5-7 October 2016

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## Why are we discussing energy statistics today?

As sound energy statistics are key to climate change analysis, our objectives are:

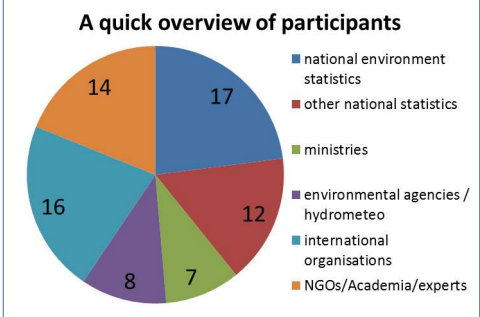
- To learn from each other how to strengthen energy statistics for climate change analysis
- To inform discussion on further work of this group in this area: what areas would benefit from international coordination work?

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## Who are we today? Some quick statistics...

**A quick overview of participants**



Organization Type	Count
national environment statistics	17
other national statistics	12
ministries	7
environmental agencies / hydrometeo	8
international organisations	16
NGOs/Academia/experts	14

- Mainly data users of energy statistics for environmental purposes (not many from energy statistics)
- From national and international institutions
- From different regions, broader than ECE

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## What are we going to hear and discuss?

1. Policy drivers for energy statistics and data gaps  
Q&As and first discussion
2. The international framework for energy statistics  

3. The national experience on integrating energy statistics  
Discussion and Conclusions of the session

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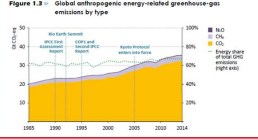
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## Part 1: policy drivers for energy data

### Did COP-21 change something on energy?

**Figure 1.3 - Global anthropogenic energy-related greenhouse-gas emissions by type**

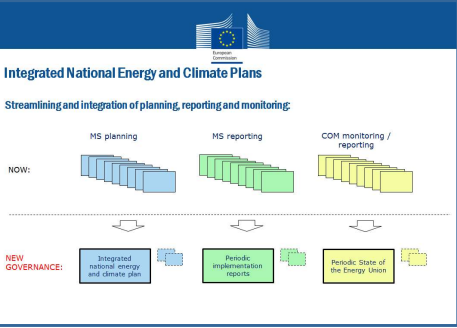


“Greenhouse-gas emissions from the energy sector represent roughly two-thirds of all anthropogenic greenhouse-gas emissions and CO2 emissions from the sector have risen over the past century to ever higher levels. Effective action in the energy sector is, consequently, essential to tackling the climate change problem.”  
IEA, World Energy Outlook-2015

No, it did not – but it enhanced the need for mitigation action  
As energy is the core driver for GHG emissions,  
its relevance/importance remain high

### Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans


Streamlining and integration of planning, reporting and monitoring:



Examples from UNFCCC and EC to trigger broader discussion...

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## First discussion: policy drivers for energy data

1. **What areas of energy statistics should be strengthened to meet policy needs based on priorities in your country?**
2. **Is your country monitoring energy targets? Planning NDCs tracking? How is data availability vs needs?**

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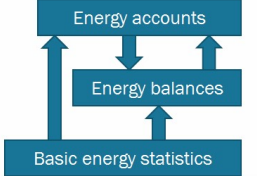
## Part 2: the international framework for energy statistics: optimising efforts

Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Statistics Division

Statistical Papers Series M No. 93

**International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES)**


United Nations, New York, 2016  
[Final edited version prior to typesetting]



```


graph TD
    A[Basic energy statistics] --> B[Energy balances]
    B --> C[Energy accounts]
    C --> B
    B --> A
        
```

**System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012**  
Central Framework



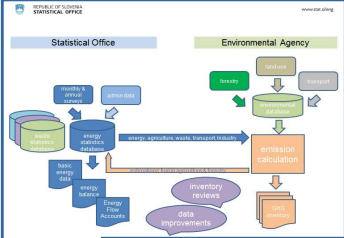
**Example of international work to link approaches, and ultimately optimise national efforts, UNSD**

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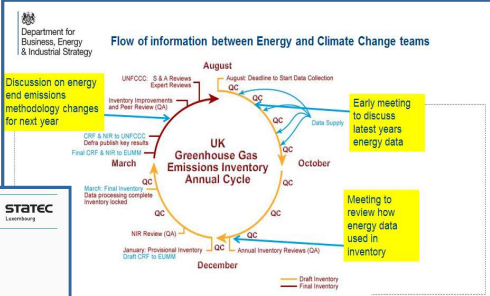
## Part 3: Integrating work on energy statistics at the national level



**The integrated statistical system on energy**  
STATEC Luxembourg

*Extension of the use of energy statistics*

- Energy balance
- Physical energy flow accounts (A64)
- Matrix for LuxGem model
- Simplified monetary flow accounts



**Flow of information between Energy and Climate Change teams**

**UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Annual Cycle**

Key events in the cycle include: August (UNFCCC S.A. Review, UNFCCC Inventory Improvements and Peer Review), October (Early meeting to discuss latest years energy data), December (Annual Inventory Review), and January (Provisional Inventory).

**Three national examples and a lot of good practices to add to...**


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## Discussion on national cooperation and conclusions on further international work

1. What are the main challenges for cooperation around energy statistics in your country? Could you share a good experience/tip?
2. What areas would benefit from further international coordination work?

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## Please share your opinion! It will help discussion

[...] We have developed a comprehensive survey of energy use by enterprises. Publication of domestic and non-domestic data on building energy ratings.

...This had made the process of planning country's energy needs and reporting of energy consumption a troublesome and highly volatile in the past. The Statistical Office on one hand, and the MoE together with the Energy Agency on the other hand, were using different forms and questionnaires to collect same/similar information from the same energy producer...

...Increased collaboration with especially the energy agency has given a greater understanding of different statistical products and the differences between them.

**...from the UNECE survey to NSOs and GHG data providers**

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**Enjoy the session!**