



Reviewing the key findings from the 2nd gas data transparency conference: clarifying the need for Gas JODI

**Duncan Millard, Head of Statistics
Department of Energy and Climate Change
duncan.millard@decc.gsi.gov.uk**

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Now as I was saying in Qatar.....



- Engage with users (what do they want)
 - This conference
 - IEF and organisations websites, Newsletters, etc
- Promote country engagement
- Develop Beta website - Promote user feedback
- Work in progress – not complete (any of it) but create demand – users drive
- Work to develop training and guidance



- Progress since Doha
- UK gas situation - to illustrate an example of benefit of Gas JODI
- Closing thoughts – quality and timeliness
 - User engagement



Progress

- Engage with users
 - Needs to be on-going, so progress through IEF and organisations websites, Presentations, Ministerial engagement, Newsletters, etc
- Promote country engagement
 - Doha, around 50 countries, now nearly 70
 - 70% supply, 80% demand
 - Making a formal obligation – eg in IEA
- Develop Beta website
 - Launched for user feedback, formal launch at end year
 - UK data published
- Work to develop training and guidance
 - Aim for completion of manual in summer 2013 (UN led)

69 Countries Participation in JODI- Gas : April 2013



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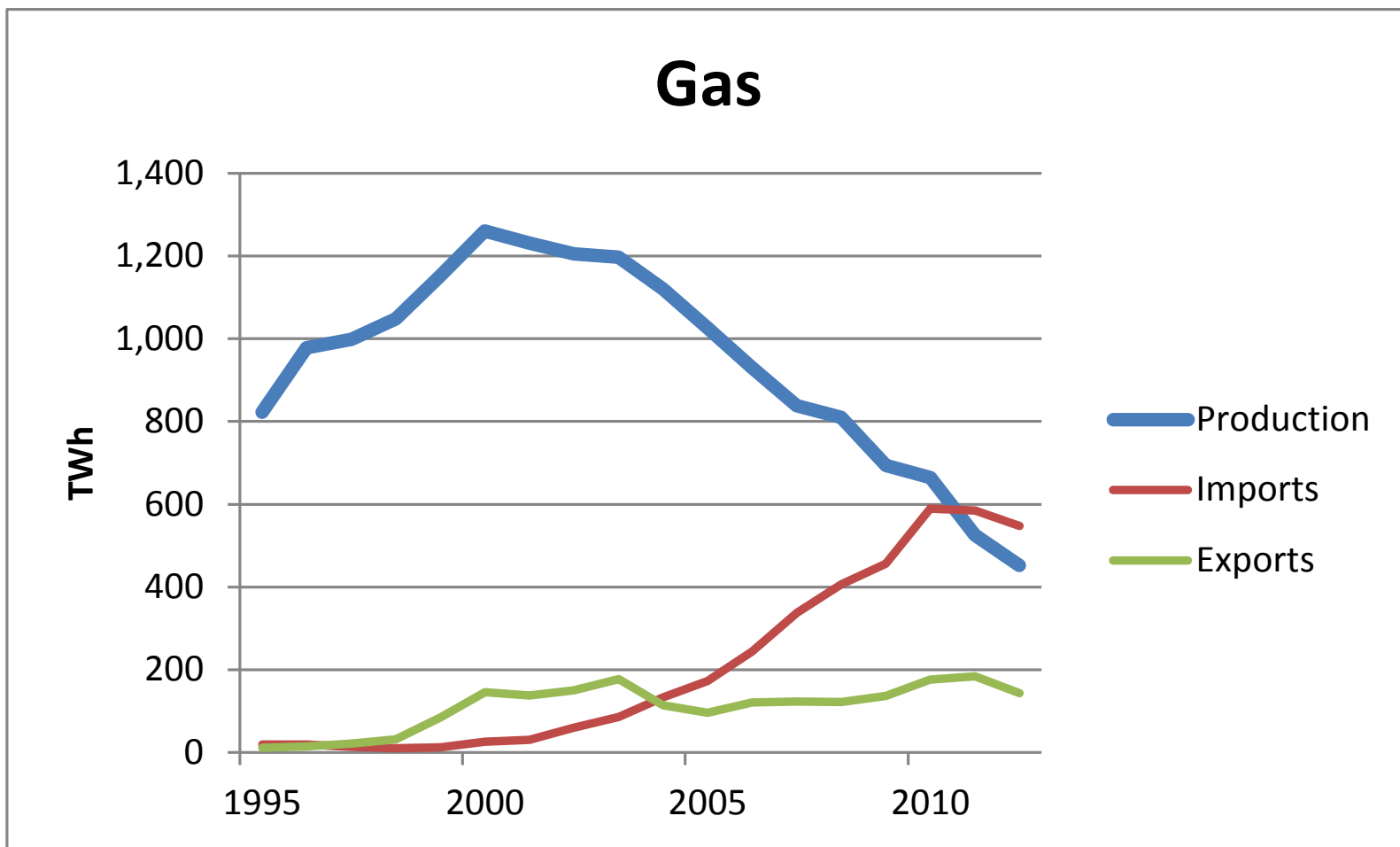
Eurostat: 5 countries		APEC: 11 countries/economies	
● Bulgaria	● Lithuania	● Brunei	● Peru
● Croatia	● Romania	● China	● Philippines
● Latvia		● Chinese Taipei	● Russia
		● Hong Kong	● Thailand
		● Indonesia	● Vietnam
		● Malaysia	
IEA: 32 countries		OLADE: 8 countries	
● Australia	● Korea	● Barbados	● Ecuador
● Austria	● Luxemburg	● Belize	● Dominican Rep.
● Belgium	● Mexico	● Bolivia	● Trinidad/Tobago
● Canada	● Netherlands	● Brazil	● Uruguay
● Chile	● New Zealand		
● Czech Rep.	● Norway	IEF on behalf of OPEC: 2 countries	
● Denmark	● Poland	● Kuwait	● Qatar
● Estonia	● Portugal	UNSD: 11 countries	
● Finland	● Slovakia	● Azerbaijan	● India
● France	● Slovenia	● Bahrain	● Myanmar
● Germany	● Spain	● Bangladesh	● Ukraine
● Greece	● Sweden	● Belarus	● South Africa
● Hungary	● Switzerland	● Egypt	● Tunisia
● Ireland	● Turkey	● Georgia	
● Italy	● UK		
● Japan	● USA		



An example of use of GAS JODI data

“Official statistics are fundamental to good government, to the delivery of public services and to decision-making in all sectors of society” –
Statistics Code of Practice

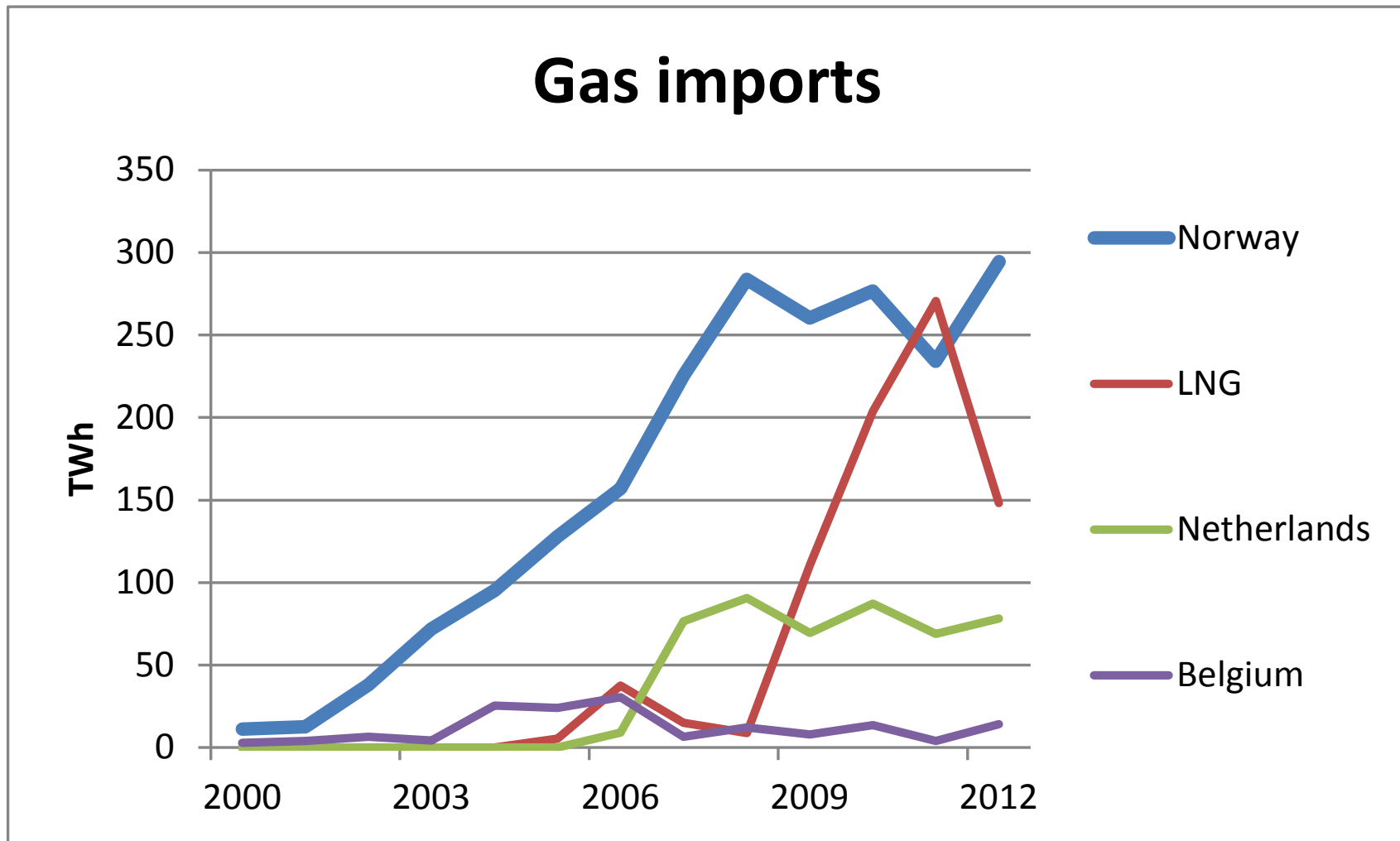
UK Gas Production



UK Gas Imports



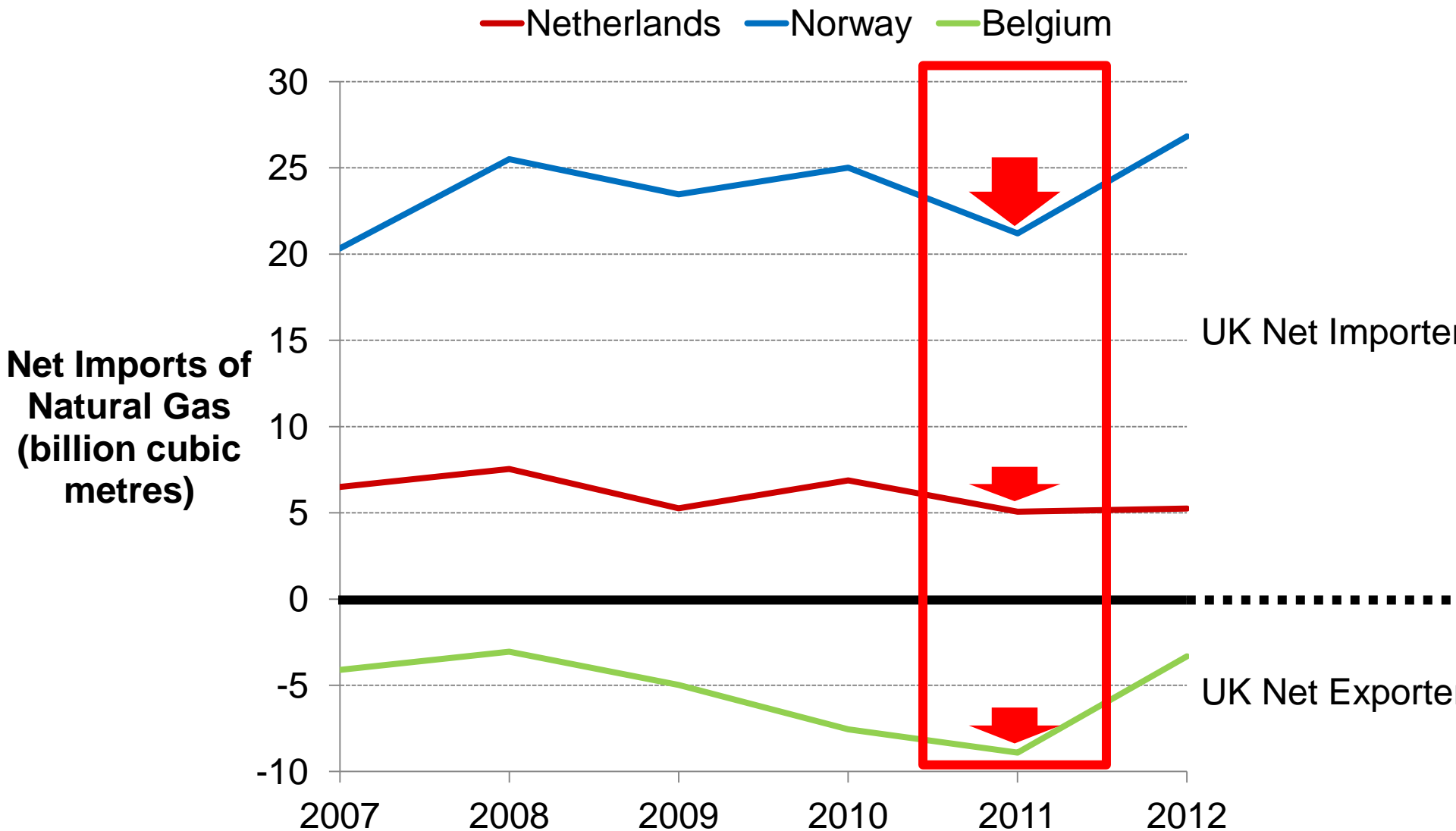
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UK Imports by Pipeline

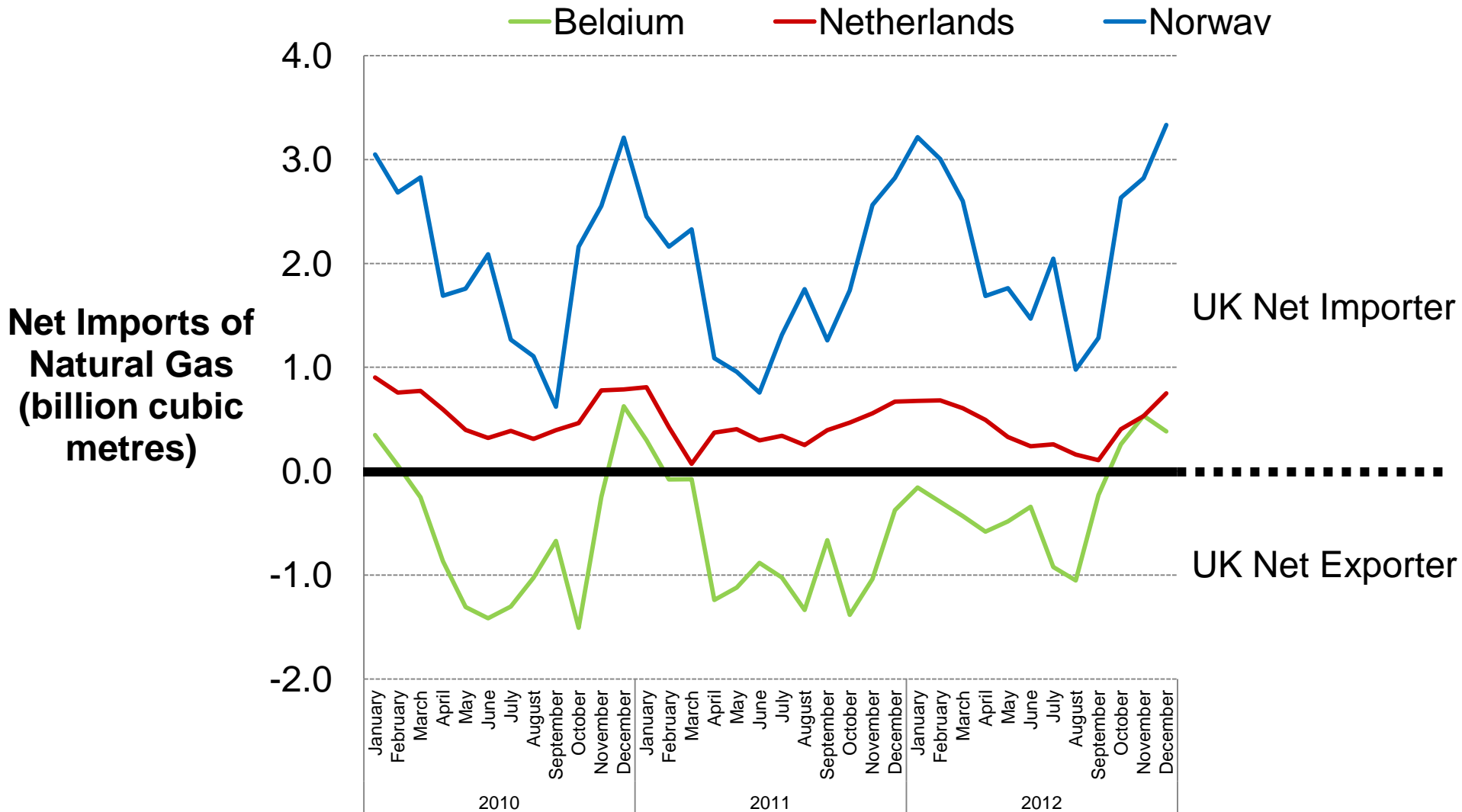


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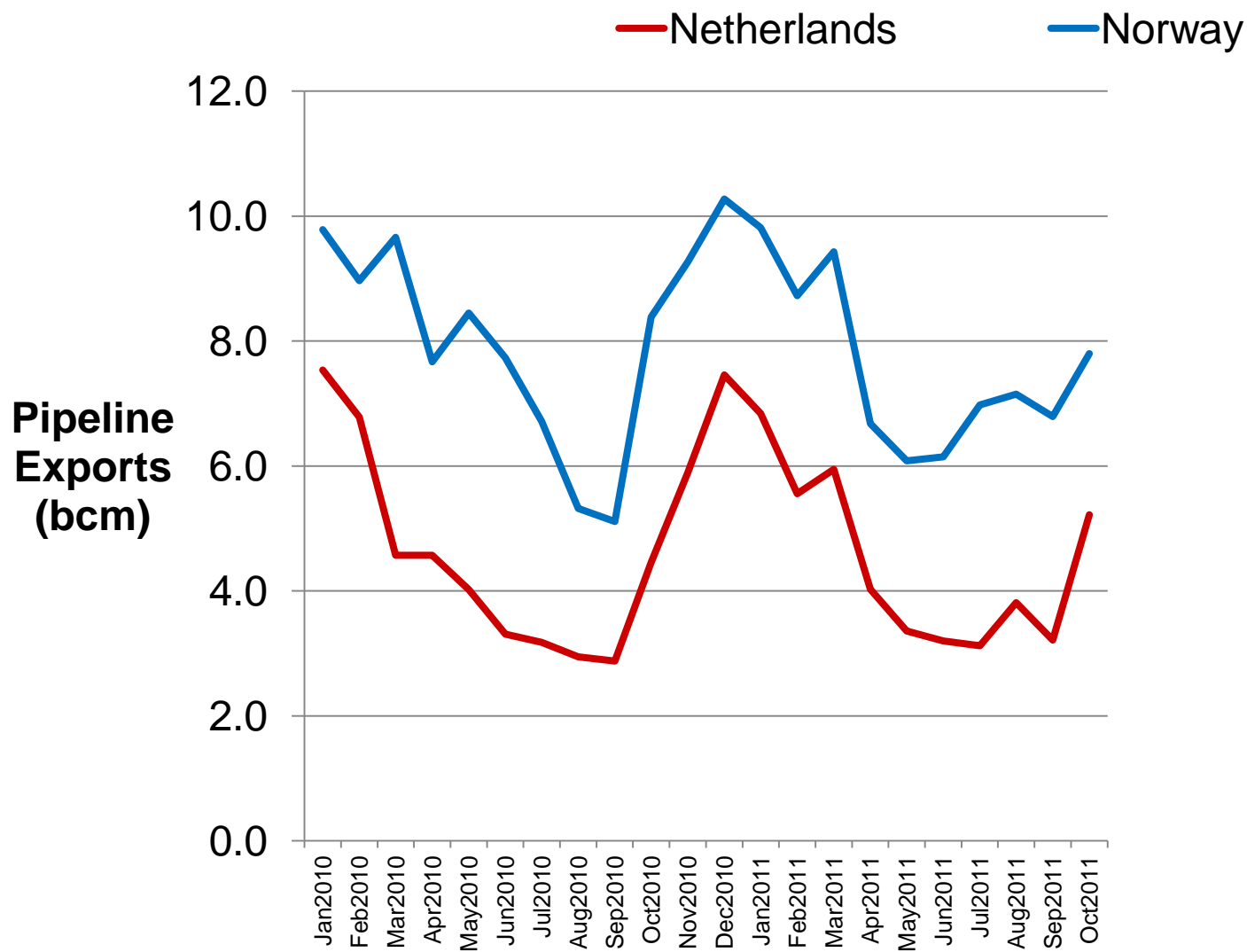
UK Imports by Pipeline (M-2)



Netherlands and Norway Exports (JODI)



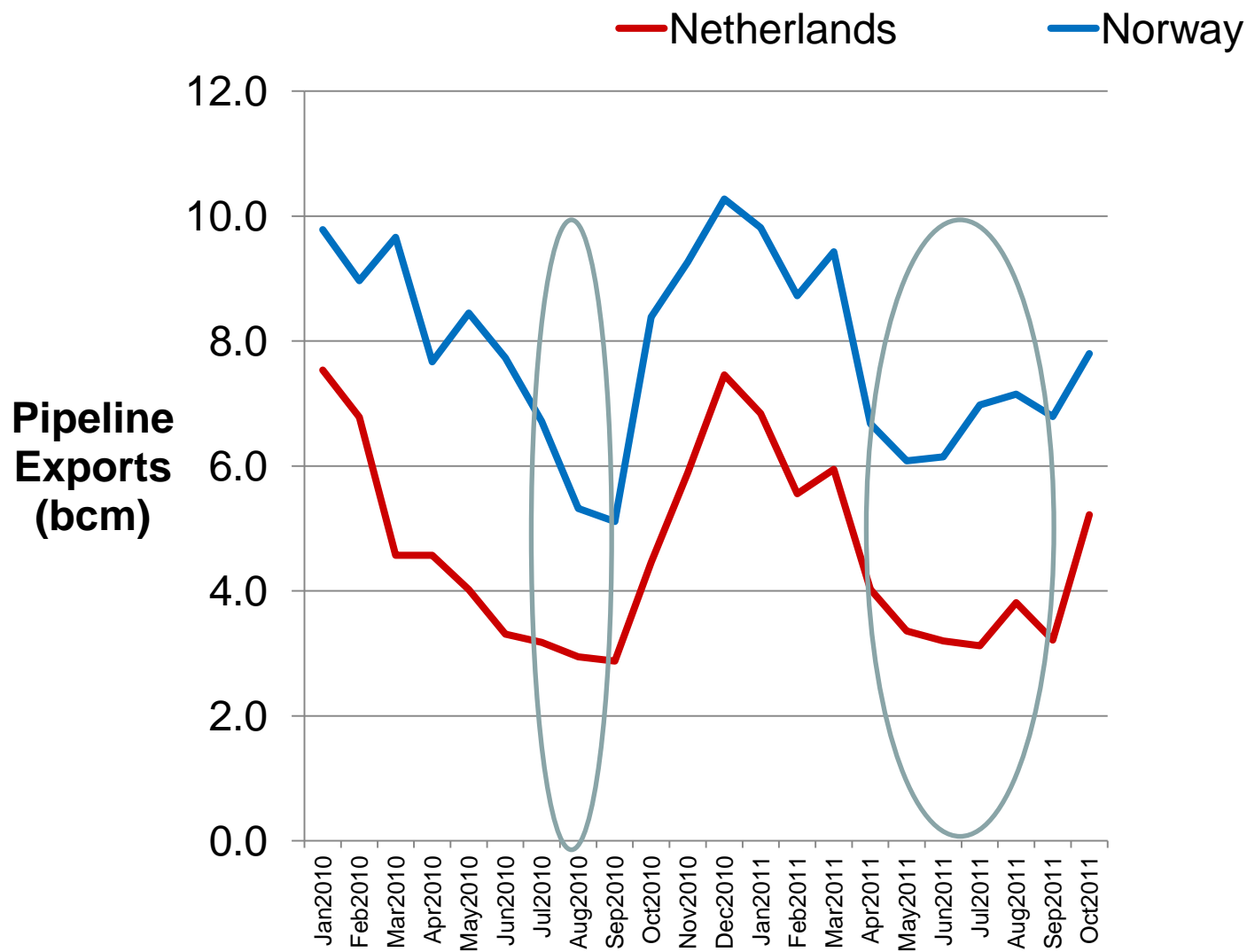
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Netherlands and Norway Exports (JODI)



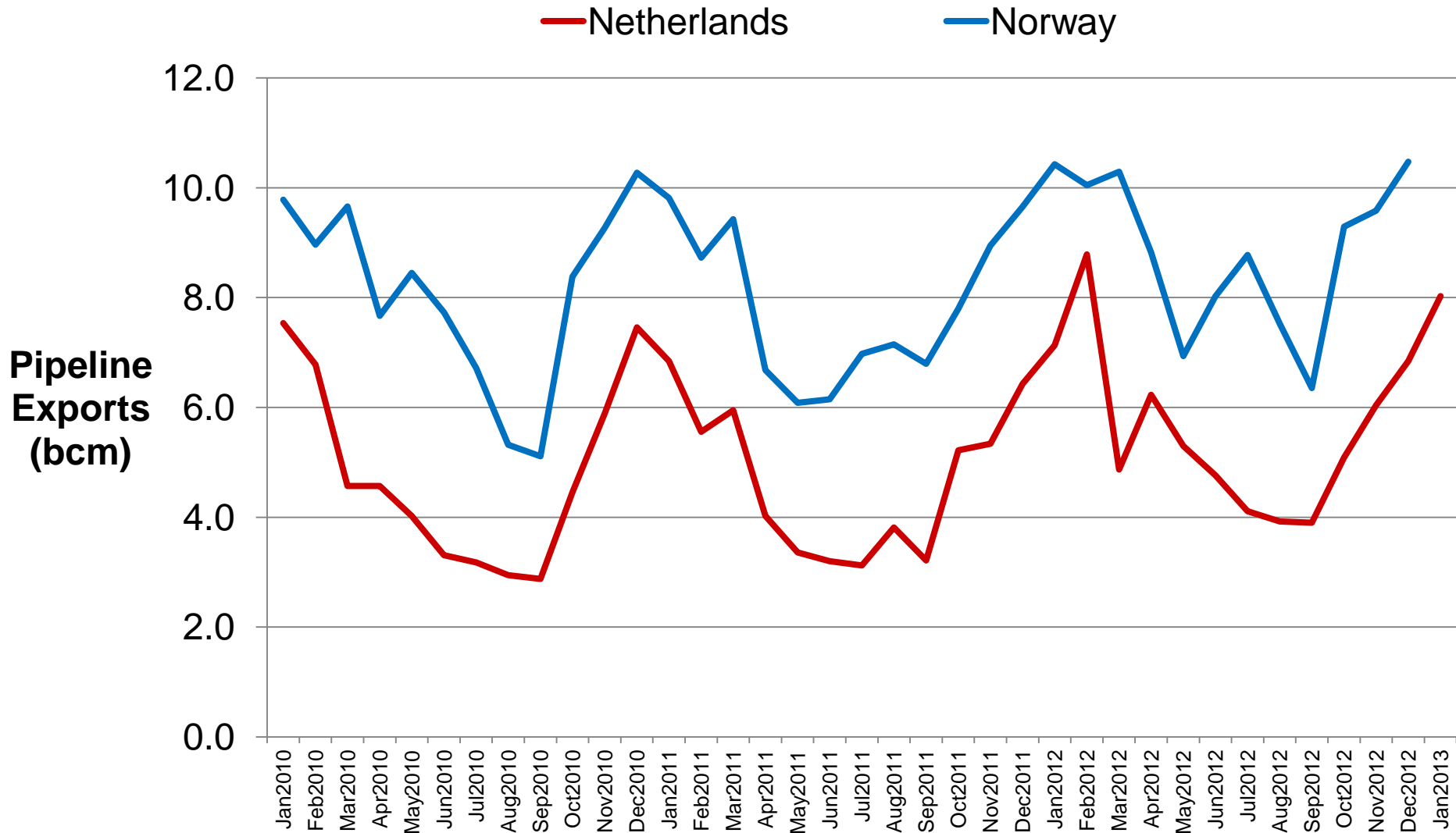
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Netherlands and Norway Exports (JODI)



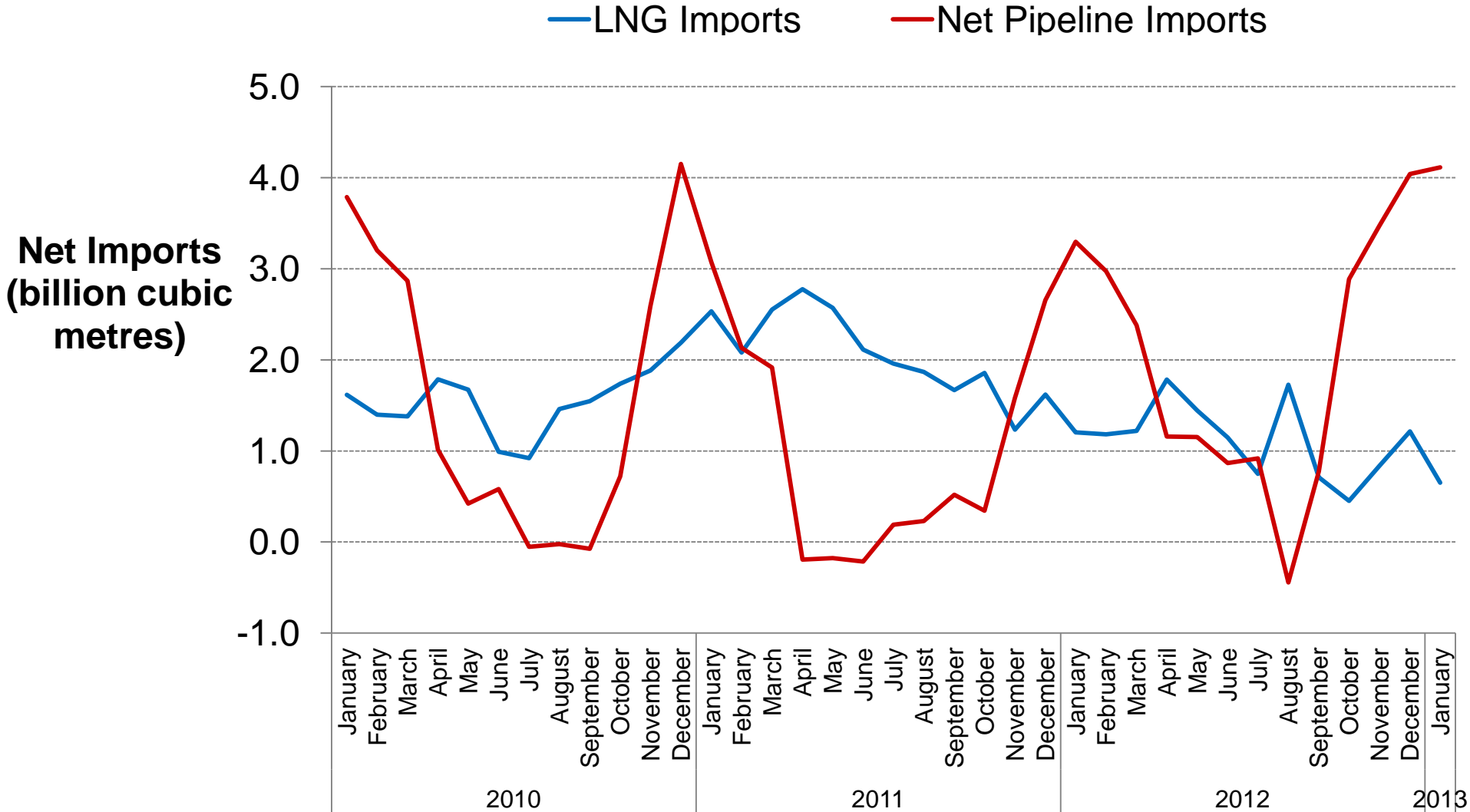
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UK Net Imports (M-1, JODI)



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OK - Simple example



- Helped illustrate the benefit of JODI in showing wider aspects than in national data
- Is complex and many other drivers
- High quality energy balance data still needed for longer term context
- Understand quality and uncertainty
- Feedback from users is key

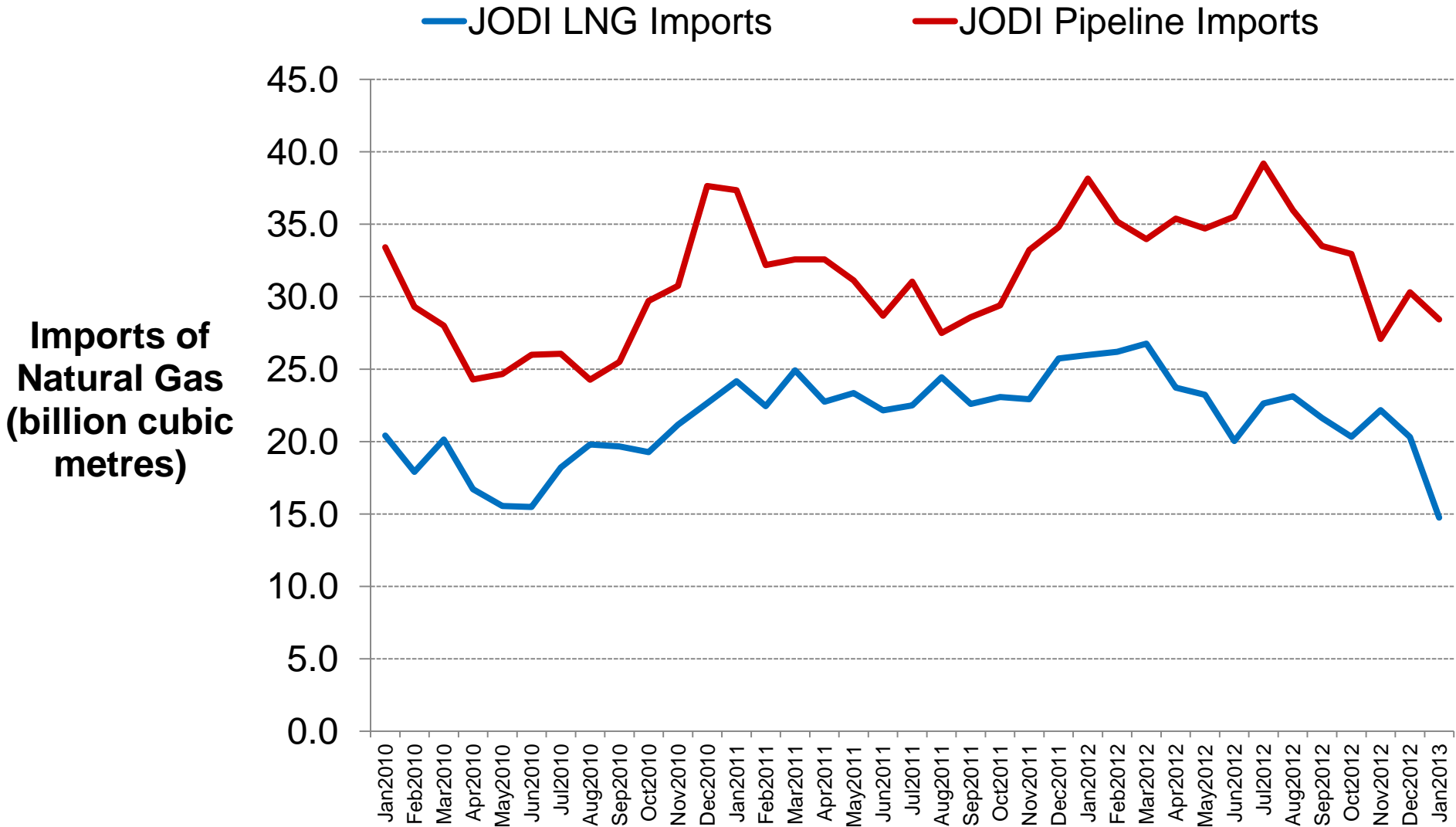


- Good progress since Doha
- Benefit of Gas JODI is global coverage and timelines
- Work together to improve completeness, quality and timeliness
- User engagement – promoting use and showing real life examples of impact of JODI

Global Demand: JODI Natural Gas Imports



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Thank you



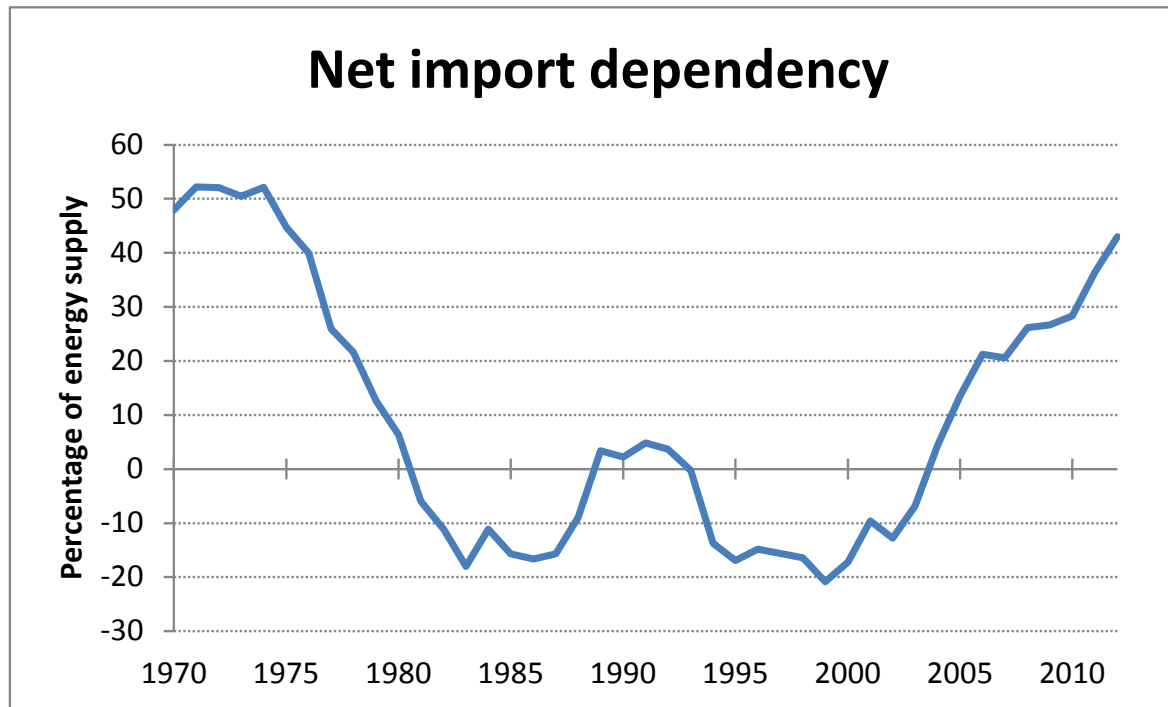
Background slides for further info

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UK Import dependency



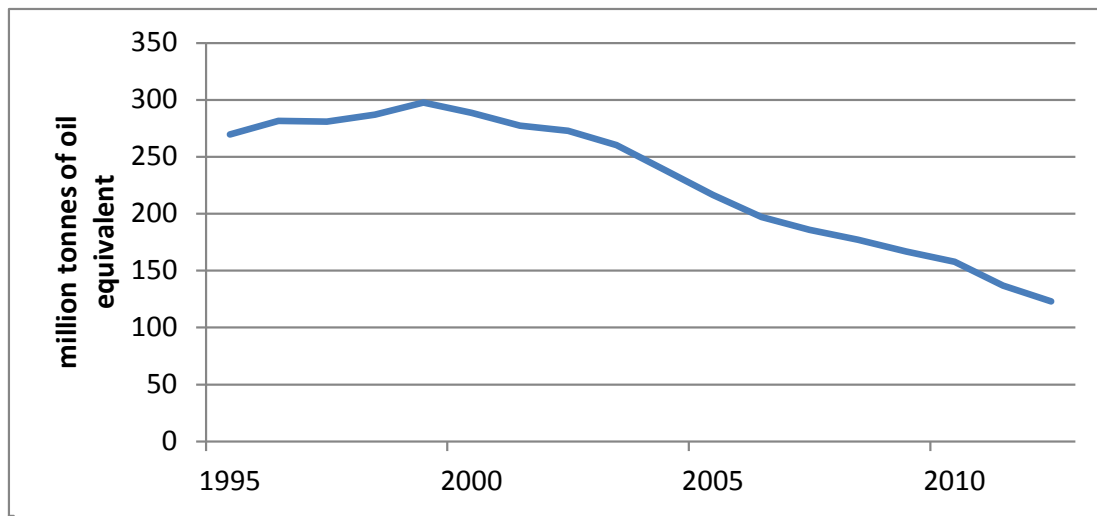
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- In 2004, UK returned to being a net importer of energy
- In 2012, ratio increased to 43%.
- Latest comparable data for Europe for 2011
UK ranked 7th in EU, behind Denmark, the only net exporter, Estonia, Romania, Czech Rep, Netherlands & Poland.
- Key import sources in 2011
Coal – Russia 38%, Columbia 25% & US 19%
Gas – Norway 42%, Qatar 40%
Crude oil – Norway 67%, Russia 8%
Petroleum products – Netherlands 17%, Russia 11%

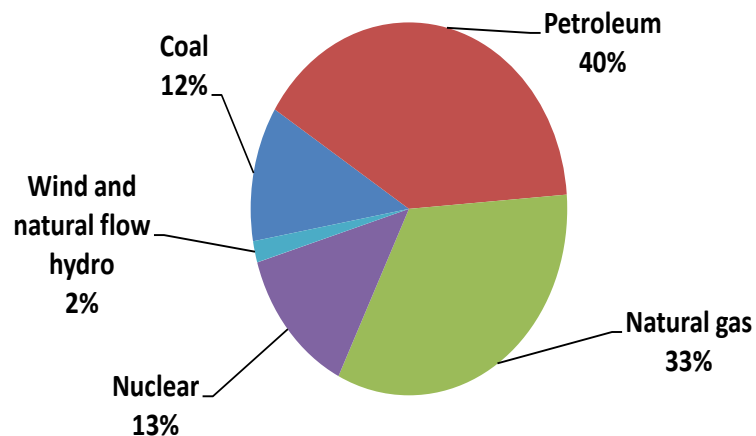


Energy Production and use - UK

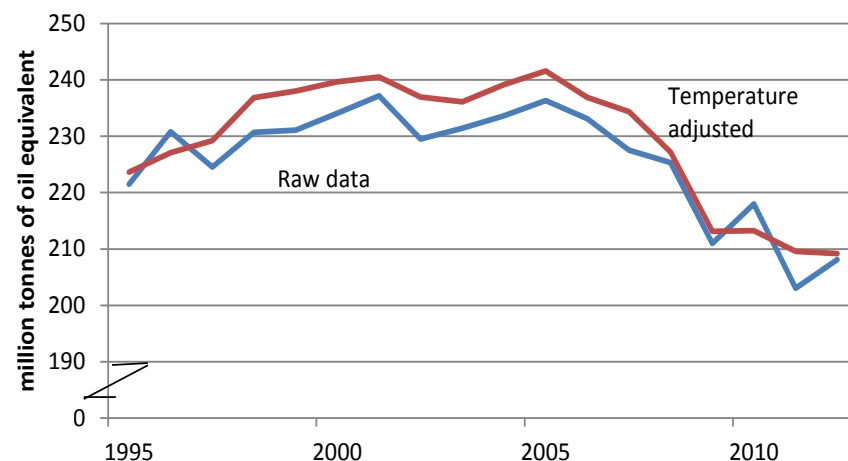


- Production down each year since 1999
- In 2012 production down 10.7%, following the record decline of 13.2% in 2011.
- Oil and gas still account for bulk of UK production
- In 2012, significant growth in wind and other renewables production
- Consumption down from 2005 peak
- In 2012 consumption up 2.5% mainly reflecting cooler weather in 2012.
- On a temperature adjusted basis, consumption down 0.2%, continuing trend for energy efficiency.

UK production shares in 2012



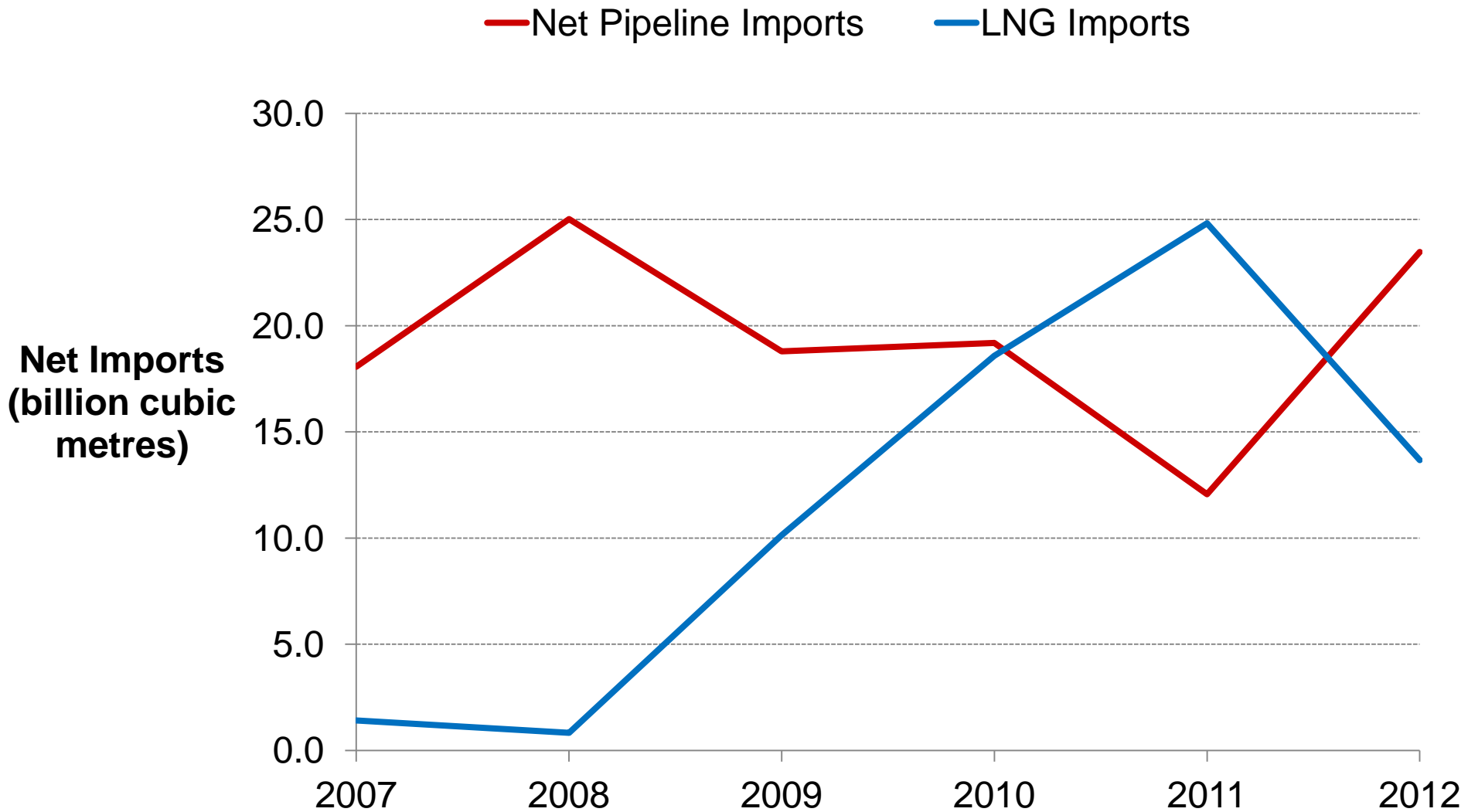
Primary energy consumption



UK Net Imports



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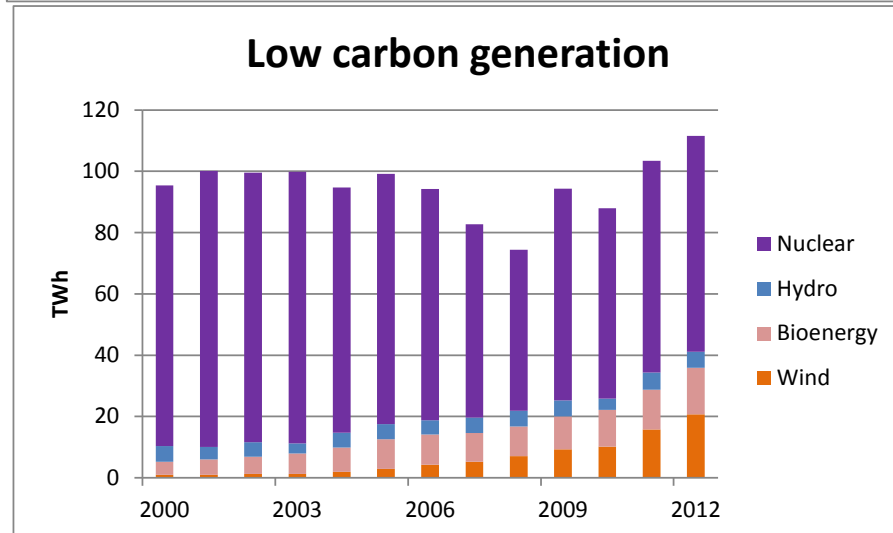
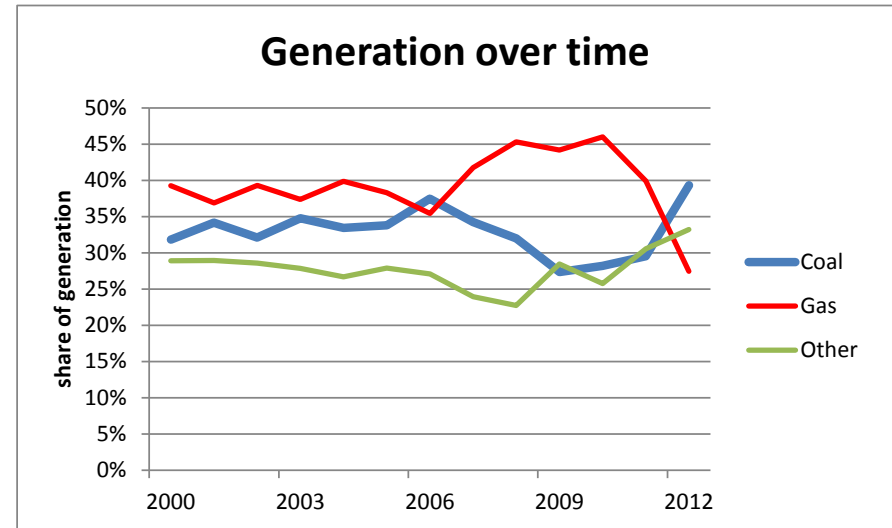
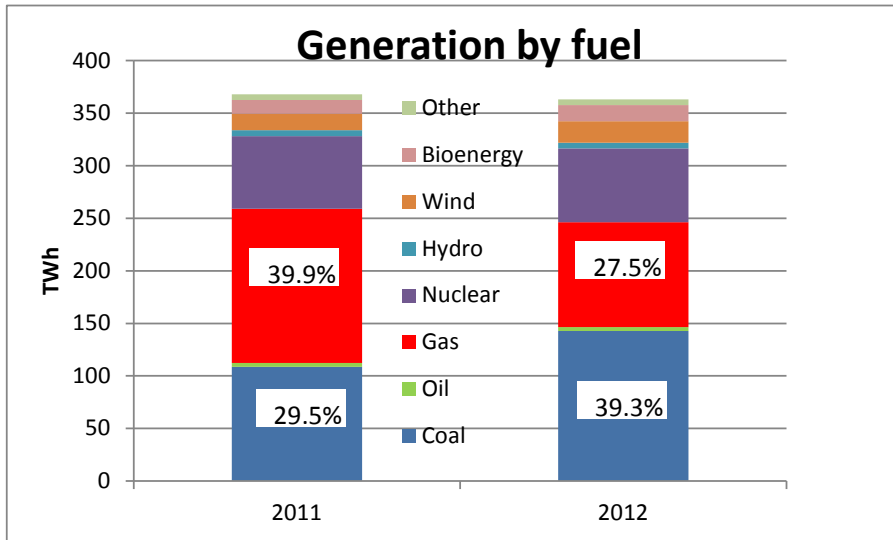


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UK Electricity generation



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- Large switch in generation between 2011 and 2012
- Gas down 32% with coal up 32%
- Switch driven by price
- Gas up by 11% with coal down 17% in 2012
- Low carbon share up to 31%, with renewables accounting for a record 11.3% share.

Generation costs

