



Joint Organisations Data Initiative

Energy data for policy making Benefits and focus for short and long-term

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- Important to understand
 - Why policy makers demand information
 - The political and complex policy making context in which they operate

- Produce evidence-based strategies
 - How the world works and not how we would like it to work
 - Assessment
 - Monitoring
 - Evaluation

The Policy Delivery Cycle – where statistics can impact



Assessment of the situation
in order to identify the best areas for action/intervention

Monitoring provides headline data on policy performance
What happens as a result of the policy?

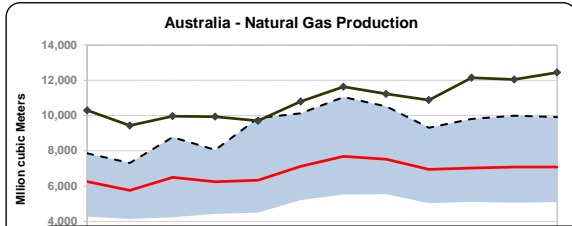
Evaluation provides an *understanding* of what is happening / happened
in practice and why and what can be done about it

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation need data

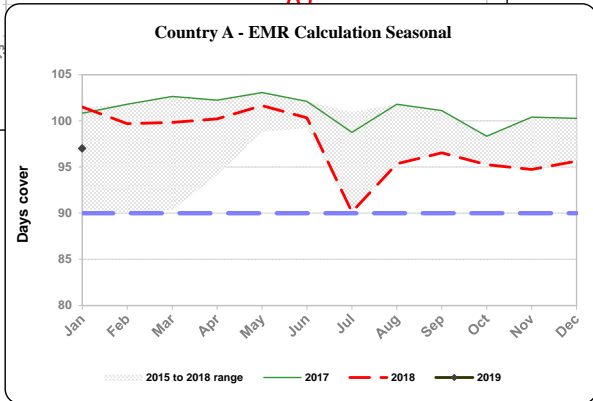
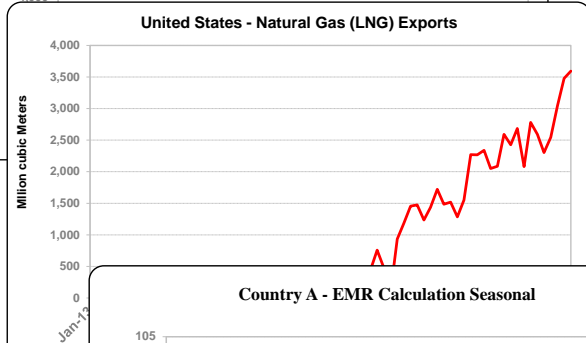
- Take stock of the situation to start from realistic base
- Understand what happens as a result of the policy
 - how do energy consumers react
- Government accountable for use of money
- Ability to change policy during its implementation
- Learn for other policies
- Broader benefit in widespread understanding of energy

**Energy statistics are the basis for any sound energy policy.
Reliable statistics are not built overnight**

Focus of Short term energy data collection (IEA example)



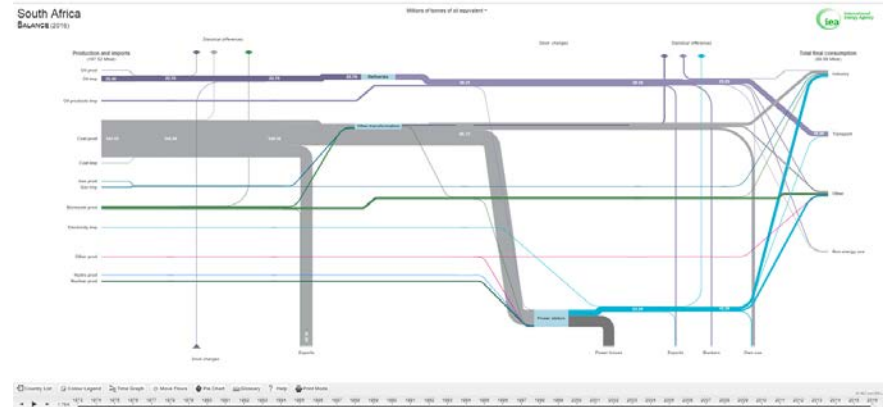
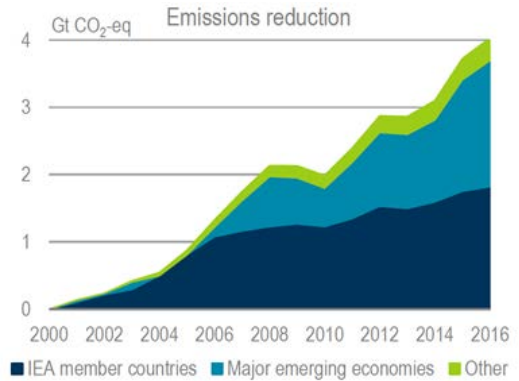
- Preliminary source of information
- Early visibility of changing trends
- Quick assessment of the markets
- Transparency in the markets
- Monitoring of a country's ability to face a disruption
- Foster regular communication between industry and administrations



Focus of Long term energy data collection (IEA example)



- Detailed analysis of energy matrix in a country
- Identification of focus areas for policy development and implementation
- Ability to set and track energy targets made through policy
- Monitor implementation of policies
- Build a robust information system
- Remain adaptable to longer term expected changes



□ **IEA Member countries** have an obligation to hold 90 days of stocks (net imports/consumption)

➤ Need reliable and timely data on imports, consumption and stocks



□ **EU Member countries:** obligation to have a minimum share of electricity consumption coming from renewables

➤ Need reliable data on renewables



□ **Annex 1 countries to the Conference of Parties:** respect of the engagement they have ratified when signing the Kyoto Protocol (70% to 80% of GHG come from fuel combustion)

➤ Need reliable data on both supply and demand





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