International Energy Agency

IIEA Welcome address

Dr. Nick Johnstone – IEA Chief Statistician and Head of the Energy Data Centre

9 SESRIC WEBINAR SERIES ON STATISTICAL EXPERIENCE SHARING ENERGY STATISTICS FOR THE SDG7 INDICATORS - 9 November 2021

IEA

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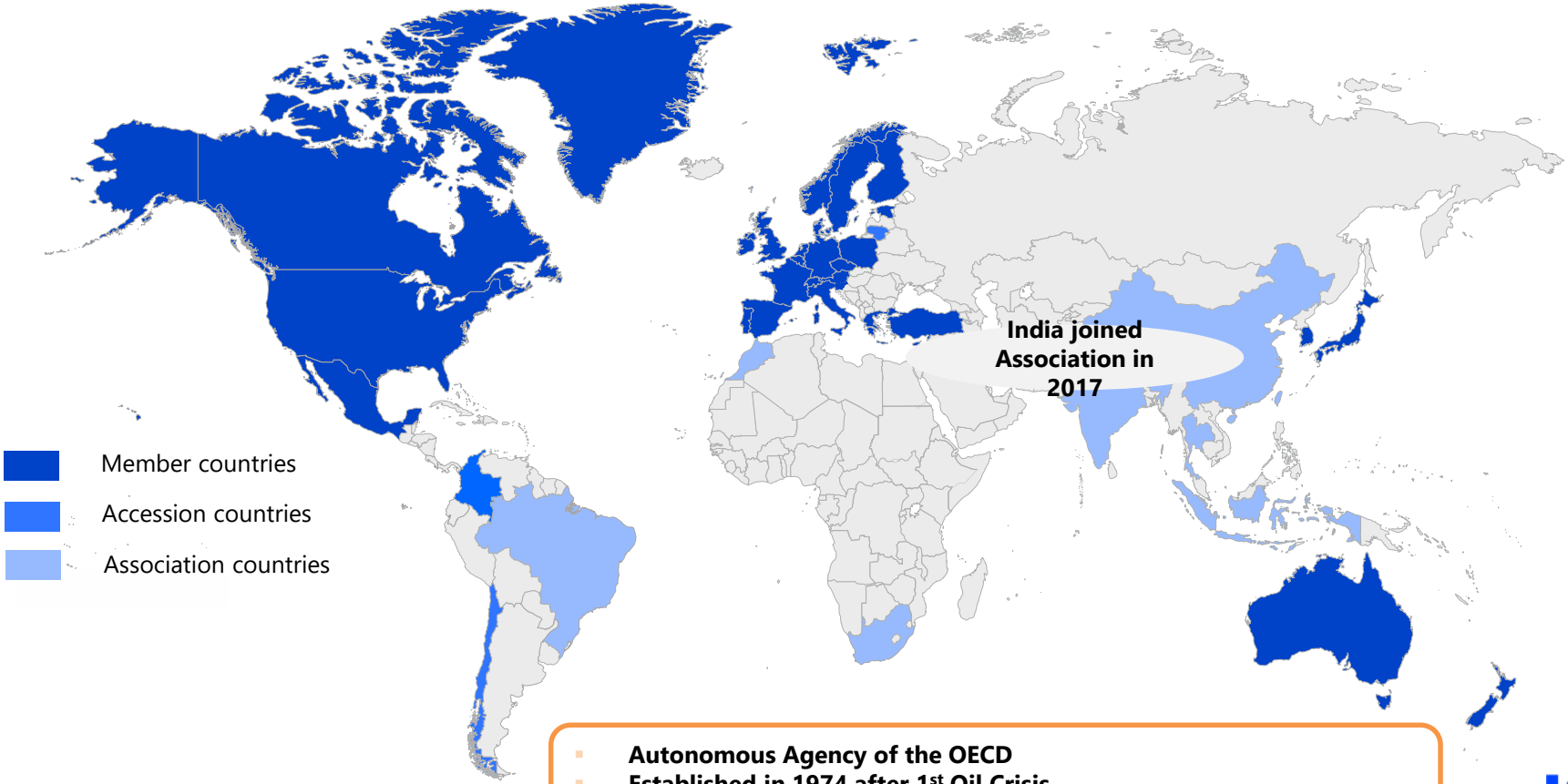
International Energy Agency: who we are



- Autonomous Agency of the OECD
- Established in 1974 after 1st Oil Crisis
- 30 Members countries; 8 Association countries; 4 Accession countries

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Structure of the IEA

Executive Office

Dr. Fatih Birol (Executive Director)

Mary Warlick (Deputy Executive Director)

Directorate of Energy Markets and Security

Directorate of Sustainability, Technology and Outlooks

Strategic Initiatives Office

Energy Data Centre

Office of Global Energy Relations

Communication and Digitalisation Office

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of Management and Administration

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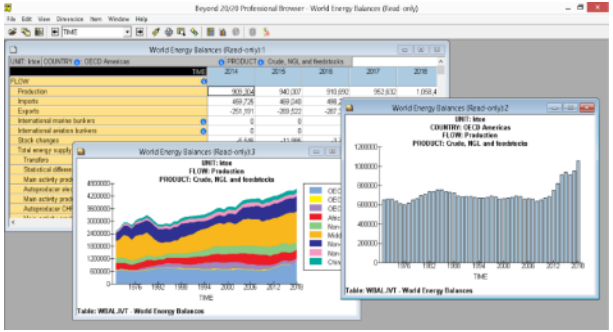
Energy statistics are at the core of the IEA

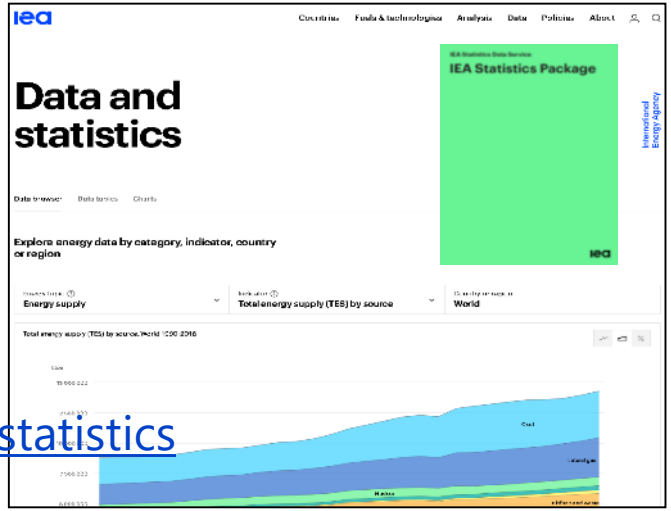
Data services for purchase



[World Energy Balances & Statistics](#)
[Monthly Oil Data Service](#)
[Oil Information](#)
[Natural Gas Information](#)
[Coal Information](#)
[Electricity Information](#)
[Renewables Information](#)
[Energy Efficiency Indicators](#)
[CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion](#)
[Energy and Carbon Tracker](#)
[Energy Prices](#)

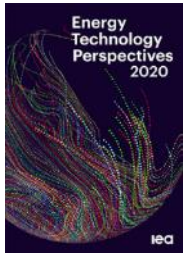
Free products

[Key World Energy Statistics](#)
[Data and Statistics data browser](#)
[Energy Balance Flows (Sankey diagrams)](#)
[Energy Atlas](#)
[Monthly OECD oil, gas and electricity statistics](#)
Annual highlights: [Energy balance](#), [CO_2 emissions](#), [Energy Technology RD&D](#), [Efficiency indicators](#)
[Gas Trade Flows](#)
[Weather for Energy tracker](#)



Data support for the Agency

[COVID-19 impact on electricity](#)



https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics

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The Energy Data Centre's missions and activities

EDC

- Coal, Renewables, Electricity & Heat Statistics
- Oil and Natural Gas Statistics
- Energy Balances, Prices, Emissions & Efficiency
- Non-Member Countries
- Training and Capacity Building

- Data governance:
  - OECD countries have an obligation to submit data
  - Non-member countries' submission is based on voluntary cooperation
- Data collection:
  - Annual: Oil, gas, coal, electricity and renewables, but also CO_2, energy efficiency, RD&D
  - Quarterly: coal, energy prices
  - Monthly: oil, gas, electricity
- Data processing and validation
  - Internal validation
  - Iterations with data providers
  - Peer Review
- Data Dissemination: https://www.iea.org//statistics/

- Training and capacity building:
  - Bi-annual Energy Statistics Course in Paris, as well as regional training sessions
  - Training material: online statistics school, energy statistics manuals, balance builder…

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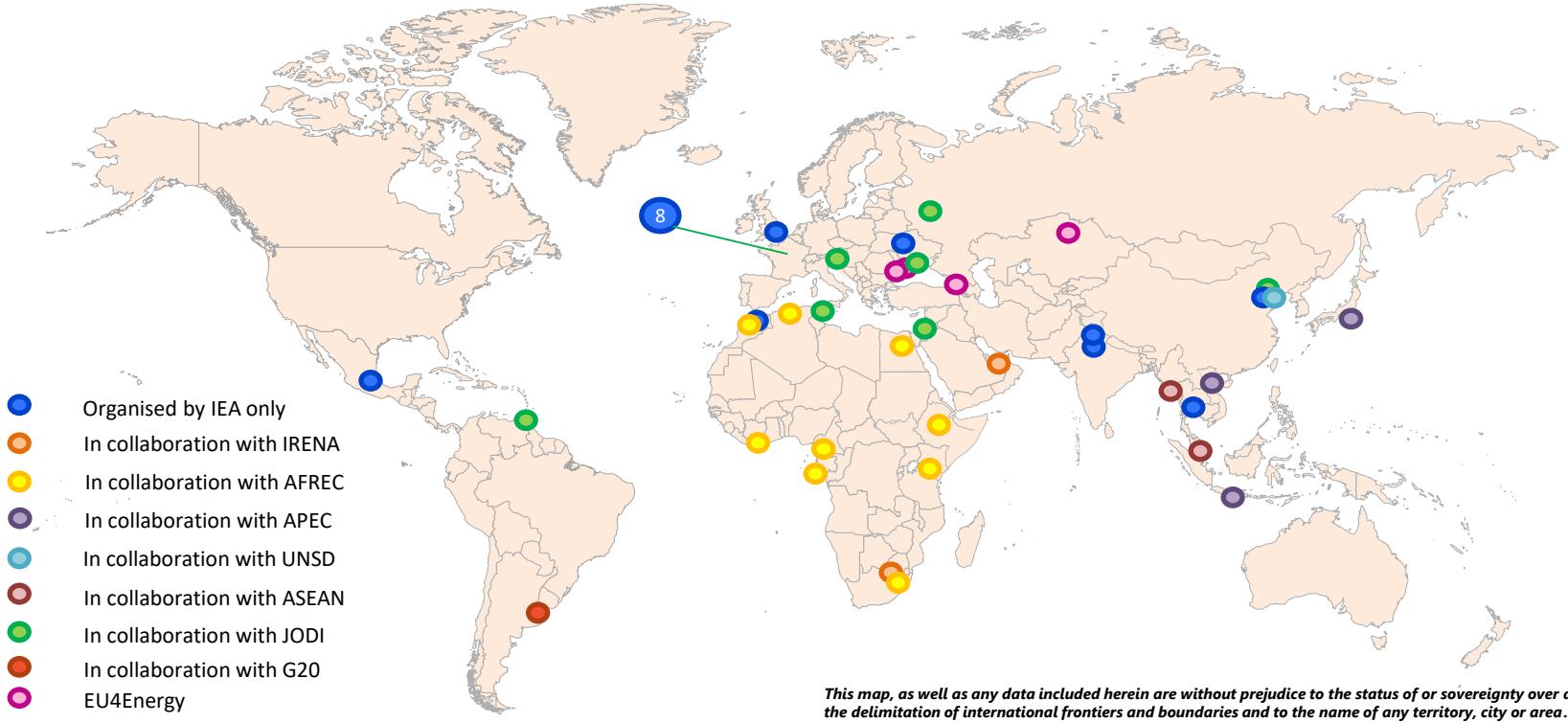
Capacity building – key to improve global energy data



This map, as well as any data included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Since 2015 we have co-organised more than 20 statistics training events alongside the IEA led ones

https://www.iea.org/areas-of-work/training/continued-learning-statistics-training

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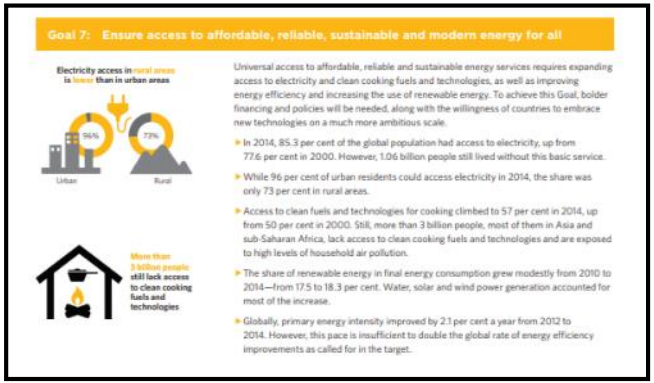
Supporting the global agenda: towards sustainable energy for all - SDG7

IEA is UN-appointed global custodian agency for SDG 7.2 (renewables), 7.3 (energy efficiency); and
9.4 (emissions/value added)

Official submission to UNSD



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Electricity access in rural areas is lower than in urban areas

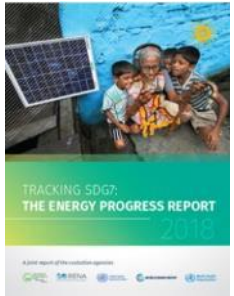
96% Urban

73% Rural

More than 3 billion people still lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies

Universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services requires expanding access to electricity and clean cooking fuels and technologies, as well as improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy. To achieve this Goal, bolder financing and policies will be needed, along with the willingness of countries to embrace new technologies on a much more ambitious scale.

- In 2014, 85.3 per cent of the global population had access to electricity, up from 77.6 per cent in 2000. However, 1.06 billion people still lived without this basic service.
- While 96 per cent of urban residents could access electricity in 2014, the share was only 73 per cent in rural areas.
- Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking climbed to 57 per cent in 2014, up from 50 per cent in 2000. Still, more than 3 billion people, most of them in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies and are exposed to high levels of household air pollution.
- The share of renewable energy in final energy consumption grew modestly from 2010 to 2014—from 17.5 to 18.3 per cent. Water, solar and wind power generation accounted for most of the increase.
- Globally, primary energy intensity improved by 2.1 per cent a year from 2012 to 2014. However, this pace is insufficient to double the global rate of energy efficiency improvements as called for in the target.



"Tracking SDG7" report : Inter-agency report of IEA, with global custodians (UNSD, World Bank, IRENA, WHO).
Data, analysis and projections

Another opportunity to raise needs for enhanced data collection capacity across countries

BOX E2 · HOW CAN DATA FOR SDG7 TRACKING BE FURTHER IMPROVED?

Many challenges remain in providing a comprehensive picture of the global energy situation, and sustained efforts are needed to improve data quality and availability.

One key area of focus is to improve the coverage and precision of household survey questionnaires to more accurately reflect the nature and quality of service for electricity and clean cooking. Current indicators do not make it possible to capture the affordability and reliability dimensions emphasized by SDG7. While the off-grid solar revolution is making it increasingly challenging to accurately reflect trends in rural electrification.

Equally important is to strengthen statistical capacity to produce accurate energy balances, particularly in the developing countries, where many challenges remain in capturing, for instance, the traditional uses of biomass. Furthermore, there is still relatively little information on the energy efficiency of major consuming sectors outside of the major economies that is critical to inform policy interventions.

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