

Summary record

32nd EGEDA (Virtual) Meeting Hosted by People's Republic of China 12-13 October 2021

The 32nd meeting of APEC Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA) was hosted by People's Republic of China on 12-13 October 2021. This is the second time that the EGEDA meeting was held virtually due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. It was held from 09:00AM to 12:00 PM, Beijing, China time. The meeting was participated in by 61 members and guests from 18 member economies, namely, Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States; and Viet Nam, and EGNRET, EGEEC, IEA, IEF and IRENA.

Opening Session

Ms. Wang Lifan, Advisor from Department of International Cooperation, National Energy Administration, China, officially welcomed the members and participants in the meeting. In her remarks she emphasized the importance of energy data and statistics, especially that there's a global move towards achieving carbon neutrality.

She also mentioned the challenges in data collection that China is facing and how they are addressing these challenges to closely monitor their progress on carbon neutrality as it aims to reach CO₂ emissions peak by 2030 and reach carbon neutrality by 2060.

The Welcome Remarks was delivered by Mr. Gao Shixian, Deputy Director General, Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission (ERI-NDRC). He likewise mentioned the importance of energy statistics in the energy market to prevent the occurrence of new energy crisis. He likewise highlighted the importance of energy efficiency, renewable energy development, new technologies and new mode of energy utilization in the low carbon energy transition.

The EGEDA Vice Chair, Mr. Jen-yi Hou provided the opening remarks and highlighted as well, the importance of energy data and statistics, especially now that most of the APEC member economies have announced their respective net-zero goals. He mentioned that in this fast-changing energy market, timely and reliable data are important to help policy makers with the formulation of new decisions for the future.

Session 1: Report on APEC Activities

Mr. Edito Barcelona, Senior Research fellow and head of Energy Statistics and Training Office (ESTO)/APERC reported the directives from EWG60 and EWG61 and the 18th and 19th APEC Workshop on Energy Statistics. EWG lead shepherds appreciated and instructed APERC, EGNRET, and EGEDA to cooperate continually. The workshops that were conducted jointly with IRENA and IEA have positive responses from participants. The next workshop will be held in June or July 2022.

The second presentation was from Mr. Nobuhiro Sawamura, Senior Researcher of ESTO/APERC explaining the data collection and overview of 2019 energy supply and demand in APEC. The current data showed that APEC's TPES are still dominated by fossil energy and RE growth is significant. As for TFEC, oil still dominated the APEC fuel sources followed by electricity, gas, and coal.

Ms. Elvira Gelindon, Research Fellow of ESTO/APERC, presented the progress toward energy intensity reduction goal and RE doubling goal. She also presented the preliminary result of Outlook 8th edition, such

that APEC is expected to achieve the energy intensity goal ahead of 2035 as well as the renewable doubling goal in 2030.

Session 2: Guest presentation by China

Prof. Hu Runqing of the ERI/NDRC delivered a presentation on the progress of statistical accounting of renewable energy (RE) in China. She discussed about national energy statistics regulation in China as well as challenges that they are facing in the collection of RE data, specifically, RE products definitions, barriers and problems. She mentioned that not all RE products are included in the statistical regulation resulting in huge amount of RE that is not accounted in national energy statistics. Prof. Hu also included in her presentations suggestions on how to address barriers and problems such as improving the RE statistics system and further research on accounting methodology.

During the discussion, the EGEDA Vice-chair, Mr. Jenyi Hou asked about the size of the enterprises that are required to report RE data and Prof. Hu responded that it is based on the value of output of the industrial enterprises.

Mr. Glen Sweetnam, Senior Vice-president of APERC, asked if the energy savings associated with ambient air temperature differentials in passive houses might be better categorized as energy efficiency rather than renewable energy. Prof. Hu's response was that heat pumps is energy efficiency technology and also RE technology. Air source heat pump utilization are developed during last 2-3 years in China, is not yet included in RE statistics in the economy.

Session 3: Joint Organisations Data Initiative (JODI)

Mr. Yuichiro Torikata of IEF and Ms. Fifi Indarwati delivered reports on JODI, global and APEC, respectively. Mr. Torikata briefly explained JODI progresses, its database, manuals, and training programs while. Ms. Indarwati reported the timeliness, completeness, and sustainability, and the current submission status using smiley faces.

Regarding Mr. Torikata's question on China's recent inventory data/stock changes data that are not reported since October 2020, the EGEDA Secretariat responded that they would inquire about this from the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Session 4: Energy Efficiency Indicators

Mr. Alexander Bizeul of IEA presented on the importance of energy efficiency indicators to energy policy. He emphasised on the need of good and accurate data for policy planning in energy efficiency, as erroneous baseline data could lead to inaccuracy in forecasted results and incorrect policy outcomes eventually.

Ms. Gelindon delivered her presentation on the collection of energy efficiency indicators template for APEC economies. Despite seeing an improvement in the number of submissions recently, she requested both OECD and non-OECD EGEDA members to continue submitting energy efficiency indicators data.

A few challenges remain, including unavailability of certain energy data and activity data. Ms. Gelindon further continued that based on the recent 19th APEC Energy Statistics Workshop, data can still be acquired somewhere and that challenges can be addressed through continuous surveys to collect accurate data and having data sharing agreement between relevant agencies in each APEC economy. Representatives from APEC economies (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, and New Zealand) shared their best practices in data sharing agreement.

Session 5: APERC updates on research activities

Mr. Glen Sweetnam, APERC Senior Vice President presented status of Outlook 8th Ed and Overview, and other activities of APERC. He mentioned that the Outlook 8th edition will use EGEDA/APEC data for the first time and APERC will present the preliminary result of the Outlook in EWG62 meeting.

Mr. Hou noted the substantial demand for fossil fuels even in the Net-Zero Scenario. Mr. Sweetnam responded that in some cases economies may choose to reduce or offset the carbon emissions of fossil fuel consumption rather than replace those fossil fuels with renewable energy sources. Reduction and offset measures include carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), afforestation, and direct air capture.

Session 6: Other matters

Mr. Barcelona reported the district cooling data collection in APEC. As there is an increasing number of district cooling facilities in APEC member economies, the presenter encourages for support in the data collection for district cooling/heating.

In his second presentation on production and utilization data of hydrogen collection in APEC, Mr. Barcelona highlighted the importance for data collection of hydrogen utilization and proposed the data format. Mr. Julian Prime of IEA presented their progress in discussions about hydrogen data collection and related publications.

Mr. Adrian Whiteman of IRENA presented about the updates on IRENA's renewable energy statistics and highlighted that renewable energy use in APEC is relatively low compared to the global average but increasing rapidly. In response to the idea of hydrogen to be counted as energy, he mentioned some important points to be considered.

Dr. Lee explained the work of EGNRET and how it is related to EGEDA. Both experts' group have some common tasks, especially in terms of monitoring the achievement of RE doubling goal. Beside hydrogen, ENGRET also proposed data collection of energy storage for different services.

EGEDA has also a lot of shared tasks with EGEEC. In his presentation on the update and proposed cooperation with EGEDA, Mr. Vy of EGEEC mentioned that APEC through APERC contributed the valuable input on energy efficiency reduction goal. He informed further about cross fora and organizations cooperation and mentioned that EGEE&C and EGEDA agreed to collaborate on the energy efficiency application and data collection for DCHS and to explore the energy efficiency applications and data collection for green data centres.

The EGEDA Vice Chair encouraged the secretariat to closely coordinate with IEA and IRENA to clearly capture the information needed in the collection of hydrogen. He also encouraged the members to continue the collaboration with EGNRET and EGEEC for the improvement of data collection.

During the Q&A Mr. Sweetnam asked on what APEC will do for district cooling data in the future. He also expressed his expectation for IEA to support APEC in hydrogen data collection. Mr. Barcelona responded that district cooling data collection should be improved with the support of APEC member economies. As for hydrogen data, he said that APEC will closely coordinate with IEA and hope to start to collect the data at the same time.

After hearing that IEA will conduct piloting of hydrogen data collection in 2022/2023, Mr. Barcelona hoped that APEC can also start doing the same thing. But before that, APEC and IEA need to review the proposed data format that he just explained in his presentation. The purpose is to make sure if hydrogen only or

including ammonia data needs to be counted. EGEDA chairman agreed and mentioned that some economies like Korea and Japan have plans for hydrogen utilization.

The EGEDA secretariat wants to know the next steps of the EGEDA and EGEEC collaboration on district cooling and data collection in green data centres. EGEEC answered that they could help to distribute the template for DCHS data collection and pledge support from EGEEC members for returning the data to EGEDA. If possible, he suggested EGEDA to distribute the contact list of EGEDA personnel for each economy so that any questions from economies could be dealt with separately.

On the chat box, Australia proposed a workshop on hydrogen, such that a proposed questionnaires and guidance will help to remind them of the importance of good data that is consistent internationally.

Session 7: Election of EGEDA Chair and appointment of Vice-Chair

Mr. Glen Sweetnam of APERC was elected as the new EGEDA Chair and Mr. Jen-yi-Hou of Chinese Taipei will continue his role as the Vice Chair. Their term will be from 13 October 2021 to December 31, 2023.

Session 8: Other businesses

EGEDA, IEA and IRENA reported their respective upcoming activities:

EGEDA Secretariat will hold one-week training course about energy balance tables and statistics in November 2021 and the Workshop in July 2022, a Joint training workshop with IEA (Phase 2).

IEA is currently hosting the 21st energy statistics training in this same week. IEA is pleased to welcome member economies for next session in March. IEA will also release the World Energy Outlook 2022 at 1800 Paris time. It is an earlier than usual release as it could be used as a reference for the upcoming COP26.

IRENA will hold the Council meeting in 3 weeks' time.

The 33rd EGEDA meeting will be held next year, EGEDA is looking for economy to host the meeting. The new chair encouraged member economies to volunteer to host it.

Closing session

The new EGEDA Chair and Vice chair delivered their respective speeches and remarks. Both are looking forward to be working with the members and colleagues from energy working groups and the international agencies.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30AM, Beijing, China time.