

ENERGY DATA IN CANADA

WHAT OPTIONS TO IMPROVE DATA ACCESS AND AVAILABILITY TO SUPPORT THE ENERGY TRANSITION?

Chair in Energy Sector
Management
HEC MONTREAL

Prepared for



WITH THE COLLABORATION OF



Statistics Canada

THE WORKSHOP, 28-30 SEPT 2021

- Part of Quebec's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources 2030 vision for knowledge acquisition in their *Plan directeur en transition, innovation et efficacité énergétique du Québec 2018-2023*
- The Plan commits to "adopting a transparent approach by ensuring that citizens have access to available data in open format ... [in order] to increase citizen participation and foster the development of initiatives."
- 50 stakeholders from different levels of decision-making from the academic, government, professional and community sectors
- Scoping conference + 4 Roundtables + synthesis report
- Organised by the Chair in Energy Sector Management (HEC Montréal), with the support of MERN, and in collaboration with Statistics Canada

MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Initiate a reflection on actions to be taken to modernize Canada's approach to energy data transparency, access and availability in order to improve decision-making on energy transition and decarbonization of the economy at the provincial level.

- 1. Issues Identify issues that explain dissatisfaction with the current state of energy data in Canada;
- 2. Needs Identify priority data needs to support the energy transition and decarbonization;
- 3. Actions Propose priority actions to be considered to limit the suppression and promote greater disclosure and availability of energy data;
- **4. Consultation** Propose options for improving stakeholder consultation.

WHY?

- The last major review of the Canada Statistics Act was over 40 years ago.
- Energy is a provincial jurisdiction (The Constitution Acts)
- Designing and implementing actions (measures, policies, research, investments...) to
 achieve the 2030 and 2050 decarbonisation targets requires that various actors
 have objective, detailed and transparent information on energy systems and
 production and consumption patterns (e.g., transport, buildings, industries,
 agriculture) at provincial levels.
- However, many of the key statistics needed for analysis to support decision-making are not readily available to many actors.
- Lack of transparency and coherence in suppression methodology, and availability of data is an obstacle to innovation and to the effective coordination of actions to accelerate the deployment of the energy transition at provincial and regional levels.

THE PARADOX

According to *Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines*, « Statistical information is essential for any organized human society to function. *A lack of quality data would seriously jeopardize decision-making processes*, the allocation of resources and the ability of governments, businesses, institutions, and the general public *to understand* the country's social and economic reality ».

Statistics Canada has two objectives:

- 1. « To provide statistical information and analysis about Canada's economic and social structure to develop and evaluate public policies and programs, and to improve public and private decision-making *for the benefit of all Canadians* ».
- 2. « To promote sound statistical standards and practices ».

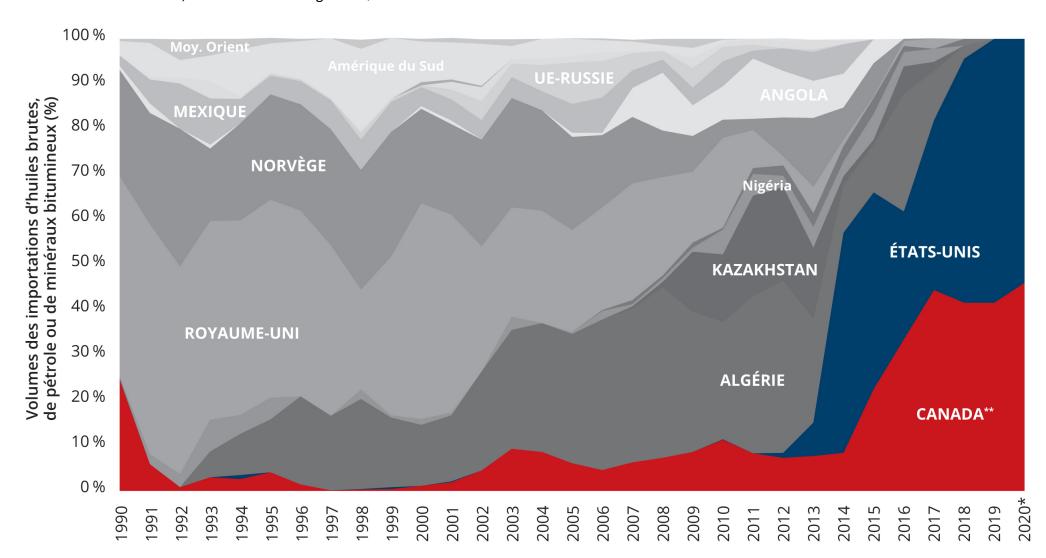
Given this recognition, at what point and under which circumstance does the climate urgency outweigh some confidential concerns? How does Statistics Canada define rules in their confidentiality decision process on energy data to give weight to the public good and country's needs in the context of the climate crisis and energy transition?

TWO KEY ISSUES

- 1) Data availability refers to the availability of data to users for applications as needed. It defines the extent to which data are readily available for use, as well as the procedures, tools and information technology required to manage, update and make these data available. In Canada, many key statistics needed for analysis to support decision making are not available (e.g., biomass, renewables, hydrogen), or only on an annual or national basis.
- 2) Data access refers to the ability to access or retrieve data from a database in order to extract and manipulate it for analysis. Some data collected by Statistics Canada are suppressed for confidentiality reasons. This suppression limits the monitoring of trends in key sectors, the understanding of markets and the ability to make informed decisions for the implementation of the energy transition.

EXEMPLE 1 | QUEBEC'S OIL SUPPLY SOURCES

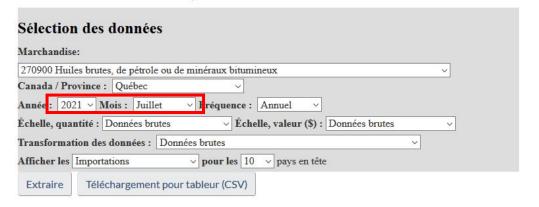
Source: Whitmore et Pineau, 2021. État de l'énergie au Québec 2021



Source: Statistique Canada, Table 990-0027 - Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database

Tableau 990-0027

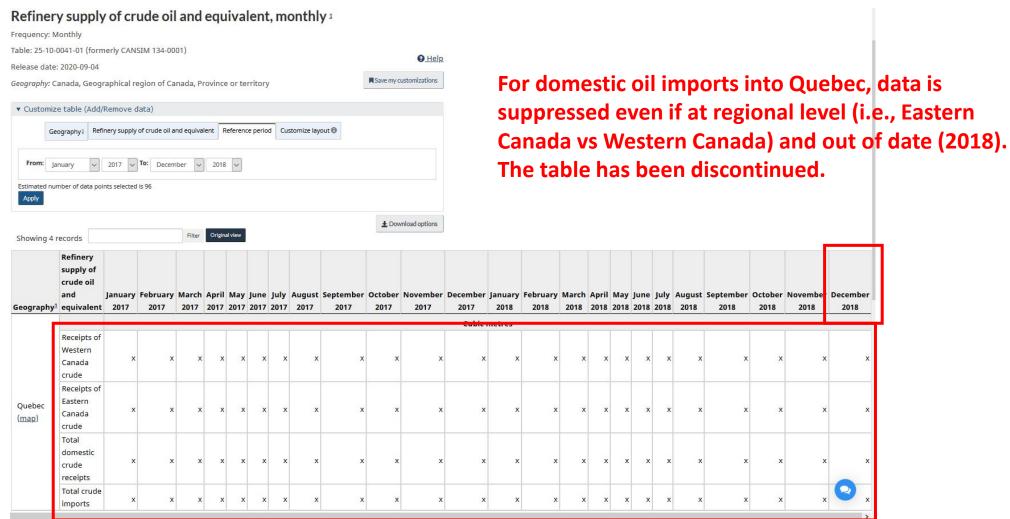
27. Importations - Combustibles minéraux, huiles minérales et produits de leur distillation; matières bitumineuses; cires minérales



For international oil imports into Quebec, data is up-to-date and even available at State level for the USA.



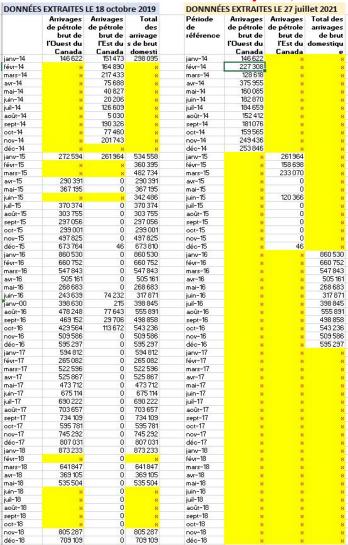
Source: Statistique Canada, Table 25-10-0041-01 - Refinery supply of crude oil and equivalent, monthly **DISCONTINUED**



Source: Statistique Canada, Tableau 25-10-0041-01 - DISCONTINUED

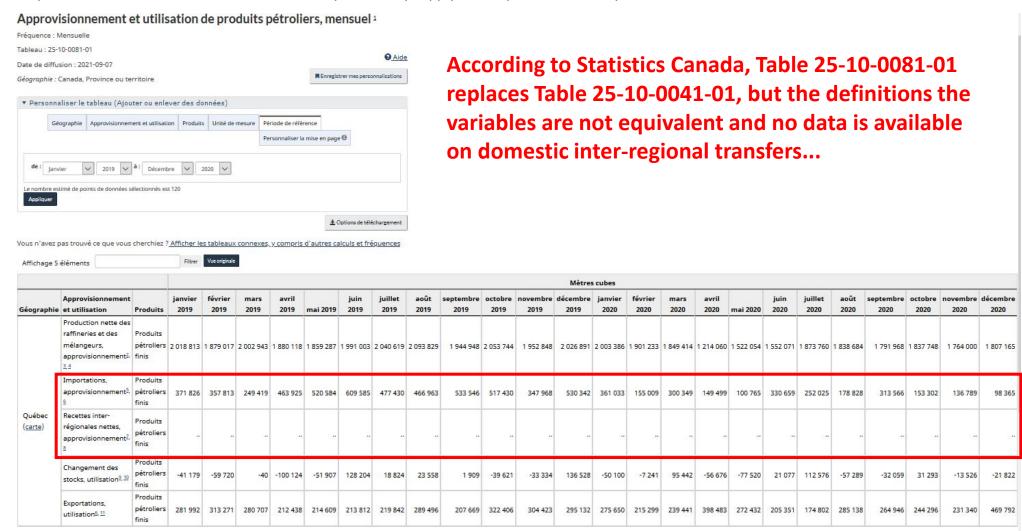
Data extracted on Octobre 18, 2019

Data extracted on July 27, 2021 DONNNÉES EXTRAITES LE 27 juillet 2021



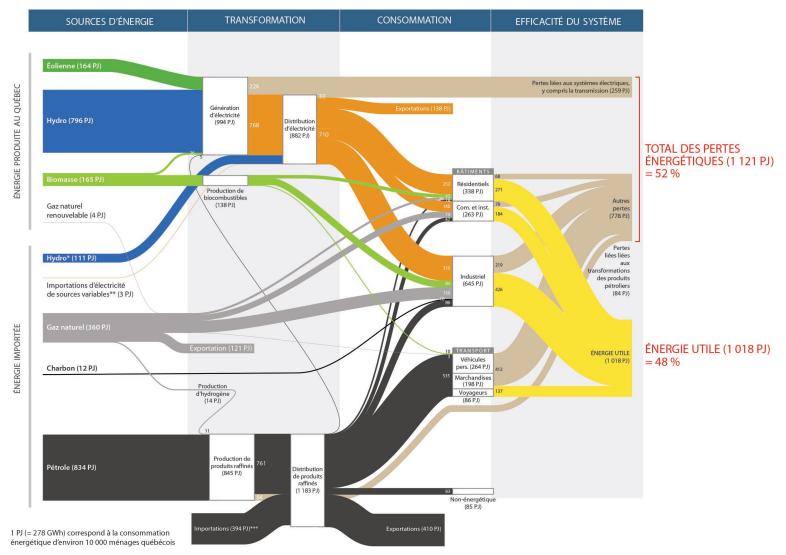
Significant change in suppression of data (identified by «X»)! And yet, methodology is confidential.

Source: Statistique Canada, Table 25-10-0081-01 - Petroleum products by supply and disposition, monthly



EXEMPLE 2 | QUEBEC'S ENERGY BALANCE

Source: Whitmore et Pineau, 2021. État de l'énergie au Québec 2021



Source: Statistique Canada, 2021. Tableau 25-10-0029-01 - Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy in terajoules, annual

10	Énergie primaire et secondaire totale	Énergie primaire	Total charbon 4	Pétrole brut		Liquides de gaz naturel des usines de gaz (LGN)	Électricité primaire, hydro et nucléaire 5 6 7	Vapeur	Énergie secondaire	Coke	produits	Électricité secondaire, thermique
11 Caractéristiques de disponibilité et éco	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
12	Térajoules											
13 Exportations	360 213	234 754			129 602	11 844	93 307				125 460	
14 Importations	x	434 181	х	х		х	415			х	333 199	
15 Transferts inter-régions 8	658 968	863 880	х	х	380 761	19 802	80 805				-204 911	
16 Variation des stocks	-28 075	-32 486		-32 229	10	-267					4 412	
17 Transferts inter-produits 9	6 429	14 297				14 297					-7 868	
18 Autres ajustements 10	-37 797	-3 944	0	-3 944							-33 853	
19 Disponibilité 11	x	1 868 131	х	830 659	254 787	х	746 259			х	774 097	8 339
20 Variations des stocks, services publics d	'i											
21 Transformé en énergie électrique par se					25						3 125	
22 Transformé en énergie électrique par in	7				2 138						1 773	
23 Transformé en coke et gaz manufacturé												
24 Transformé en produits pétroliers raffin	é 832 533	832 533		x	226	х						
25 Transformé en production de vapeur	-3 444	-3 444			532			-3 976			0	
26 Approvisionnement net 13	×	1 036 878	13 158		251 866	20 844	746 259	3 976		x	769 199	8 339
27 Autoconsommation 14	28 268		20 230		232 000	1 878					19 712	0.000
28 Consommation non-énergétique 15	×		1 991		307	х				x	79 612	
29 Consommation énergétique finale 16	1 694 695		10 551		252 869	18 295	733 602	3 976		5 936	669 468	
30 Total industriel	559 294		10 551		146 600	2 174	326 436	3 976		5 936	63 622	
31 Extraction minière et de pétrole et de			191		395	0		0 3/0		5 153	24 235	
32 Fabrication total	485 428		10 360		139 481	1 845		3 976		783	16 443	
33 Fabrication de pâte et papier 18	85 889		х		26 024	X	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 339		700	1 893	
34 Fabrication de fer et acier 19	x		Ŷ		Z0 02 1	166	8 205	1000		x	92	
35 Fabrication d'aluminium et métaux no	- 550		6 967		22 008	63	188 534				1 805	
36 Fabrication de ciment 21	15 277		2 406		2 509	X				x	7 251	
37 Fabrication des produits pétroliers raf			2 400		Z 303		Ŷ				0	
38 Fabrication de produits chimiques et e					14 382	36	14 328	1 299			1 061	
39 Toutes autres fabrications 24	V		х		44 493	1 490	38 393	1 337		0	4 341	
40 Foresterie et exploitation forestière et	7 784				11 133	1 430	50 555	1007			7 784	
41 Construction 26	22 213				6 724	329					15 159	
42 Total transport 27	531 879		-		3 343	822	1 726		**		525 987	
43 Agriculture 30	36 092	3711		See 1	1 347	5 264	7 714				21 767	
44 Résidentiel 31	300 377				28 538	1 809	254 689	0			15 341	
45 Administrations publiques 32	39 850			**	4 551	1 003	28 279	U			7 020	
46 Commerces et autres institutions 33 34	227 204		-		68 491	8 225	114 758	0			35 731	
47 Écart statistique	11 603		616		-1 310	8 223 X		0			407	
48	11 003		010	**	1 510	^	^	U			707	

Suppression issue:

"X" for multiple hydrocarbon data

Availability issue:

- Wind
- Solar
- Biomass
- Biofuels
- Hydrogen

SCOPING CONFERENCE

Septembre 28, 2021

PROGRAMME

9:00-10:25 Introduction by Johanne Whitmore (HEC) and Mathieu Payeur (MERN)

Part 1 | State of Energy Data in Canada

10:25-10:40 Break

10:40-12:05 Part 2 | Benchmarking of energy data access and availability practices

For biographies of the Guest speakers, please consult the PDF version of the programme https://energie.hec.ca/events/28sept2021

PART 1 | State of Energy Data in Canada



Canadian approach to data suppression and sharing

Carolyn Cahill, Assistant Director, Energy Statistics Program, Statistics Canada

Angelos Elias, Chief, Portal, Data and Analyses, CCEI, Statistics Canada



Perspectives and issues for provincial governments — Quebec case Ismaël Cissé, Economist, Strategic Affairs Branch, Quebec's MERN



Industry perspectives and confidentiality issues

Christophe Bélanger, Strategic Advisor, Direction Intelligence client, Hydro-Québec



Ann Hagedorn, Industry Coordonator, Petrinex

PART 2 | Benchmarking of energy data access and availability practices



Energy Data Availability: Needs and Markup

Pierre-Olivier Pineau, Professor, Chair in Energy Sector Management, HEC Montréal



Balancing Statistical Principles—the U.S. System

Thomas Leckey, Assistant Administrator for Energy Statistics, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)



Energy Data Access and confidentiality—legal perspectives

Alexia Argiolas, PhD Student, Faculty of Law, Université de Montréal



Research perspectives and Industrial Energy Data

Bradford Griffin, Director General, The Canadian Energy and Emissions Data Centre, Simon Fraser University

ROUNDTABLES

Wednesday, 29 Septembre

Table 1 (Fr), 9:00-11:00am Table 2 (En), 1:00-3:00pm

Thursday, 30 Septembre

Table 3 (Fr), 9:00-11:00am
Table 4 (Bilingual), 1:00-3:00pm

The six questions to be discussed are in the PDF programme: https://energie.hec.ca/events/28sept2021