

Subject: FW: Use of National Energy Board (NEB) Data for International Reporting

From: Wright, Yvonne [mailto:Yvonne.Wright@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca] On Behalf Of Senack, Joy
Sent: November 06, 2012 2:58 PM
To: [National Energy Board – Part VI consultation]
Subject: Use of National Energy Board (NEB) Data for International Reporting

Dear [Sir / Madam]:

I understand that, following the recent streamlining of the NEB act, consultations are underway on oil and gas trade applications that may result in changes in reporting requirements and, ultimately, the availability of statistics from the NEB.

The purpose of this email is to provide you with information on the use of NEB statistics by the Energy Policy Branch of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) for the purpose of reporting energy supply-demand data to international organizations. While a majority of the data used for this purpose originate from Statistics Canada's surveys, we make use of the following Canada-level data disseminated by the NEB on its web site:

- monthly volumes of crude oil exports by type (i.e. light and heavy), from the NEB report Total Crude Oil Exports;
- quarterly volumes of crude oil exports by type (i.e. light, medium, heavy, synthetic, bitumen), from the NEB report Estimated Canadian Crude Oil Exports by Type and Destination;
- monthly volumes of LNG imports, from the NEB report Imports of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG);
- monthly propane and butane supply, inventory and disposition data, from the NEB reports Product Disposition Report.

We also make use of NEB data that are disseminated by Statistics Canada's International Trade Division and Manufacturing and Energy Division with regards to:

- monthly volumes of natural gas imports and exports;
- monthly quantities of electricity imports and exports.

Our statistical reporting activities come as a result of Canada's participation in several international treaties and agreements under which it has obligations to report energy supply-demand statistics. These include:

* International Energy Agency (IEA) – As a member country, Canada provides multiple data submissions to the IEA. With respect to oil and gas, IEA surveys comprise the Monthly Oil and Gas Questionnaire, the Annual Oil Survey and the Annual Natural Gas Survey. Under these surveys, data are collected pertaining to the production, imports, exports, stocks and disposition of crude oil, NGLs, refined petroleum products (RPPs) and natural gas (including LNGs).

The IEA publishes the collected data in statistical publications and data bases (see hyperlink <http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp>). The IEA also uses the data to support its on-going work, including the publication of its high-profile monthly Oil Market Report (see hyperlink <http://omrpublic.iea.org/>).

* International Energy Forum (IEF) – The IEF is a forum for dialogue between energy producing and consuming countries. Ten years ago, along with six partnering organizations (including the IEA), it

I launched the Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI) to help reduce oil prices volatility by increasing market transparency (see hyperlink <http://www.jodi data.org>).

Under the JODI, data are collected from more than 90 countries – including Canada – on production, imports, exports, stocks and disposition of crude oil, NGLs and refined petroleum products (RPPs).

While collected data are a sub-set of those collected by the IEA, JODI reporting timelines are shorter.

The IEF disseminates JODI data free of charge through its JODI web site. The JODI is currently being expanded to cover natural gas.

* Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) – To support the activities of its Energy Working Group, the APEC collects energy supply-demand data from member countries. Data collected are similar to those collected by the IEA and, in most instances, Canadian data are obtained by APEC directly from the IEA. The APEC is also a partner under the JODI.

* G-20 – The G-20 is a supporter of the JODI. For instance, under paragraph 62 of the G20 Leaders Declaration of the June 2012 meeting in Los Cabos, Mexico, Leaders of the G20 indicated the following:

“We recognize that excessive price volatility in energy commodities is also an important source of economic instability. We remain committed to well-functioning and transparent energy markets. We will continue to work to improve the timeliness, completeness and reliability of JODI-Oil and look forward to a progress report next year. We will work on the JODI-Gas database on the same principles.” (see http://g20.org/images/stories/docs/g20/conclu/G20_Leaders_Declaration_2012_1.pdf, page 11).

I would appreciate being kept in the loop on whether there are substantive changes that may effect the availability of statistics from the NEB, particularly as it relates to international reporting. Let me know if you require any further information from NRCan's Energy Sector.

Joy Senack
Director General, Energy Policy Branch, NRCan