



NACIONES UNIDAS
UNITED NATIONS



Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energies –ROSE

Streamlining energy data collection in Guyana to support
policy and regulations



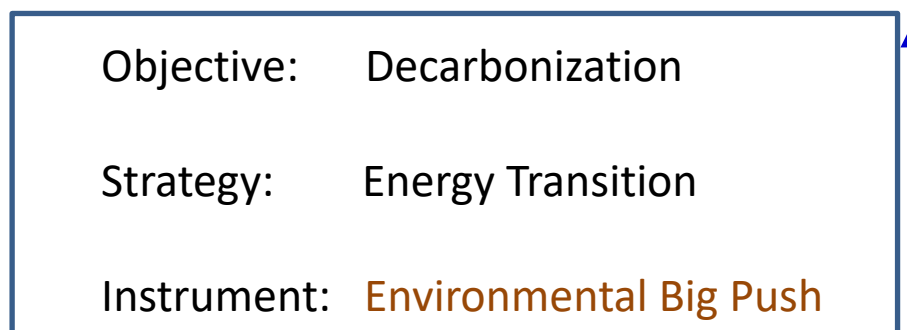
Ruben Contreras Lisperguer

August 12, 2021

How does ECLAC define Energy Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean?

Energy transition will be understood as the **process of change** in **policies, institutions, regulations** and **investments** that promote the generation and more sustainable uses of energy aiming at the decarbonization of the economy, prioritizing:

- **More generation** of electricity from **renewable sources**, with an emphasis on variable renewables.
- **More energy efficiency** of energy systems, including transport.
- **More sustainable management** of **fossil** fuels and biofuels
- **More energy complementarity** leading to less regional energy vulnerability



The role of indicators and data in achieving inclusive policy and regulation in support of sustainable development: Policies based on evidence

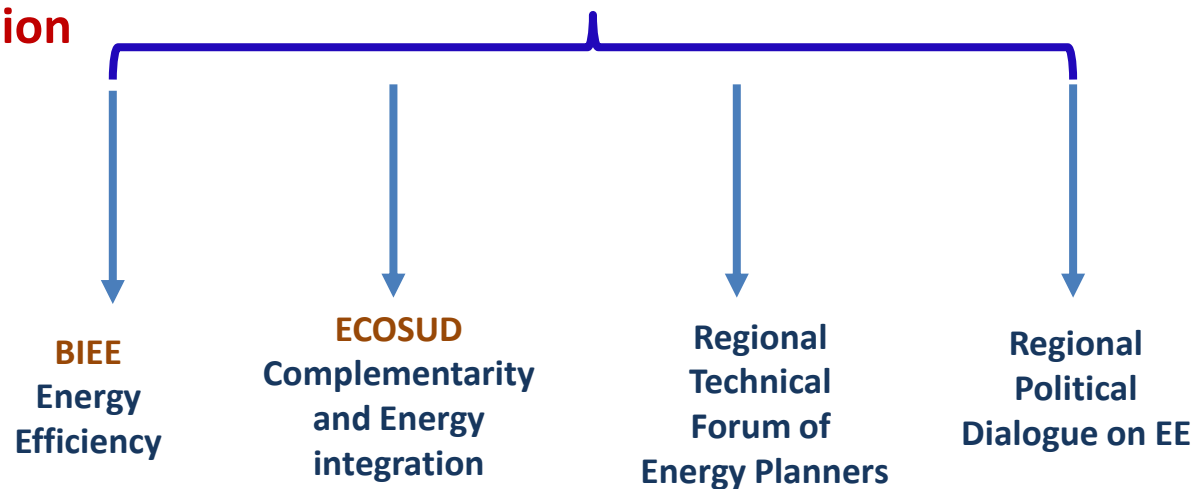
- Are the existing indicators comprehensive, robust and comparable in Guyana?
- How the existing indicators can be improved?
- Role of regional cooperation and knowledge sharing.....????
International Recommendations for Energy Statistics?

ECLAC Project: The Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energies (ROSE)



Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energies (ROSE)

Energy Data in the form of Energy Indicators, modeling and Technical Cooperation



Objectives of the "Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energy"

General objective:

To strengthen the national capacities of all Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean to design, implement and monitor sustainable energy strategies, plans and policies based on objective evidence.

Specific objectives:

1 Strengthen the technical capacities of beneficiary countries to produce relevant and consistent data (e.g. social changes in access) to develop energy indicators.

2 Improve the capacity of beneficiary countries to design and implement evidence-based policies and action plans on sustainable energy.

One of ROSE's actions is to create spaces for political-technical dialogue in the region to promote efforts to achieve Agenda 2030 and SDG7.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL FORUM OF ENERGY PLANNERS

Reunión preparatoria del Foro - Río de Janeiro, EPE – marzo 6, 2018



1er Foro Técnico de Planificadores Energéticos – Bogotá, Ministerio de Energía y Minas de Colombia, 5-junio-2018



2do Foro Técnico de Planificadores Energéticos – Santiago en CEPAL, 30 octubre 2018

Just held - 3er Foro Técnico de Planificadores Energéticos – Lima, Perú – 23 Octubre 2019

Energy Efficiency Indicators Database for LAC



BIEE - Base de Indicadores de Eficiencia Energética



English | Spanish

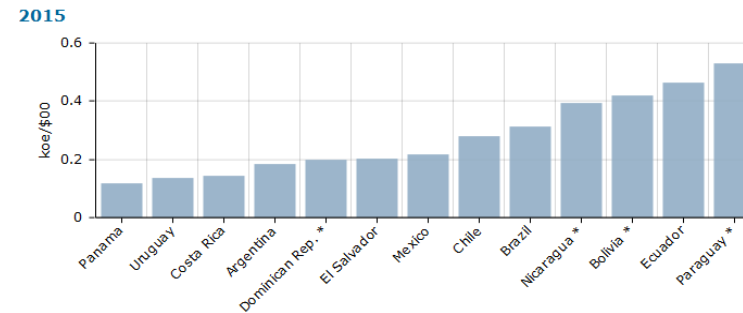


- Global indicators
- Power sector
- Industry
- Transport
- Households
- Services
- Agriculture

Primary energy intensity at exchange rate



Primary energy intensities in \$ at exchange rates vary significantly among countries



The primary energy intensity in US\$ is the ratio between the total energy consumption of a country and its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measured at 2 000 prices and exchange rates. It measures the total amount of energy necessary to generate one unit of GDP. Energy intensities should only be compared at purchasing power parities as they consider the real level of economic activity, which narrows significantly the differences across countries.

Advanced indicators

* The update until 2015 is not available for these countries.

Source BIEE

Data-Mapper: sitio Web de la Base de datos para elaboración de Indicadores en EE

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Sitio Web: <https://www.cepal.org/es/proyectos/programa-biee-base-de-indicadores-de-eficiencia-energetica>

Base de datos 'Data-Mapper': <http://www.biee-cepal.enerdata.eu/>



THANKS

