



Department of Energy

Coal Data Collection
Ruth Masungwini



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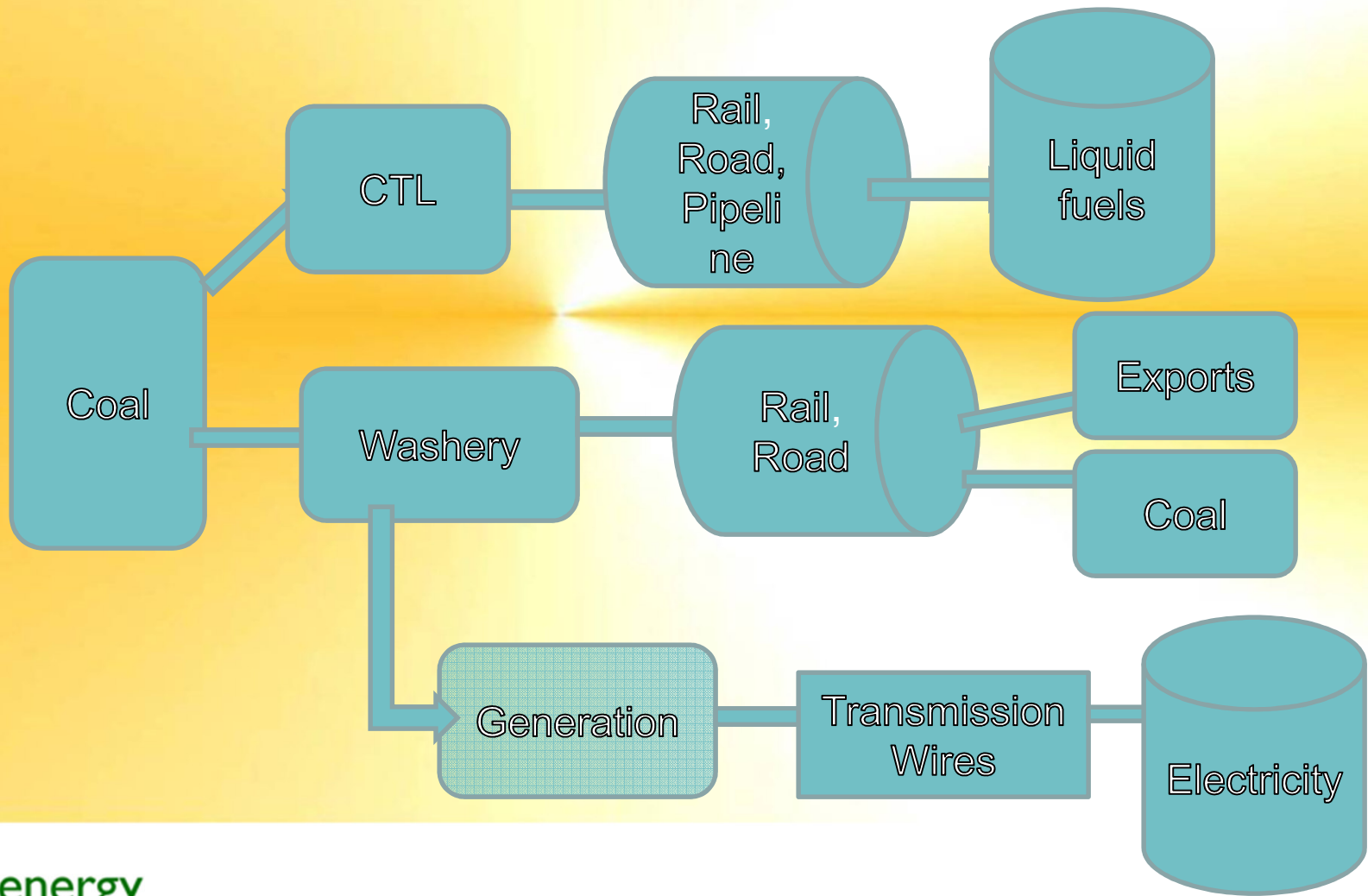
Overview on Coal

- Energy utilisation in South Africa is characterised by high dependence on cheap and abundantly available coal.
- Coal contributes to about 70% on total primary energy supply.
- South Africa has the world's sixth largest recoverable coal reserves of approximately 49 billion tonnes.
- The coal mining industry is highly concentrated with six companies Anglo Coal, BHP Billiton, Sasol mining, Eyesizwe coal, Kumba Coal and Xtrata coal all accounting for about 90% of coal production in the country.
- South Africa is the world's fourth largest net exporter of coal.
- Coal consumption has risen steadily in recent years to meet the energy demands of South Africa's growing economy
- About 60% of coal consumption is used by Eskom , the state electricity entity
- About 25% by sasol for its refinery activities
- Demand for coal is forecast to grow by an annual average of 6% from 2010-2013.



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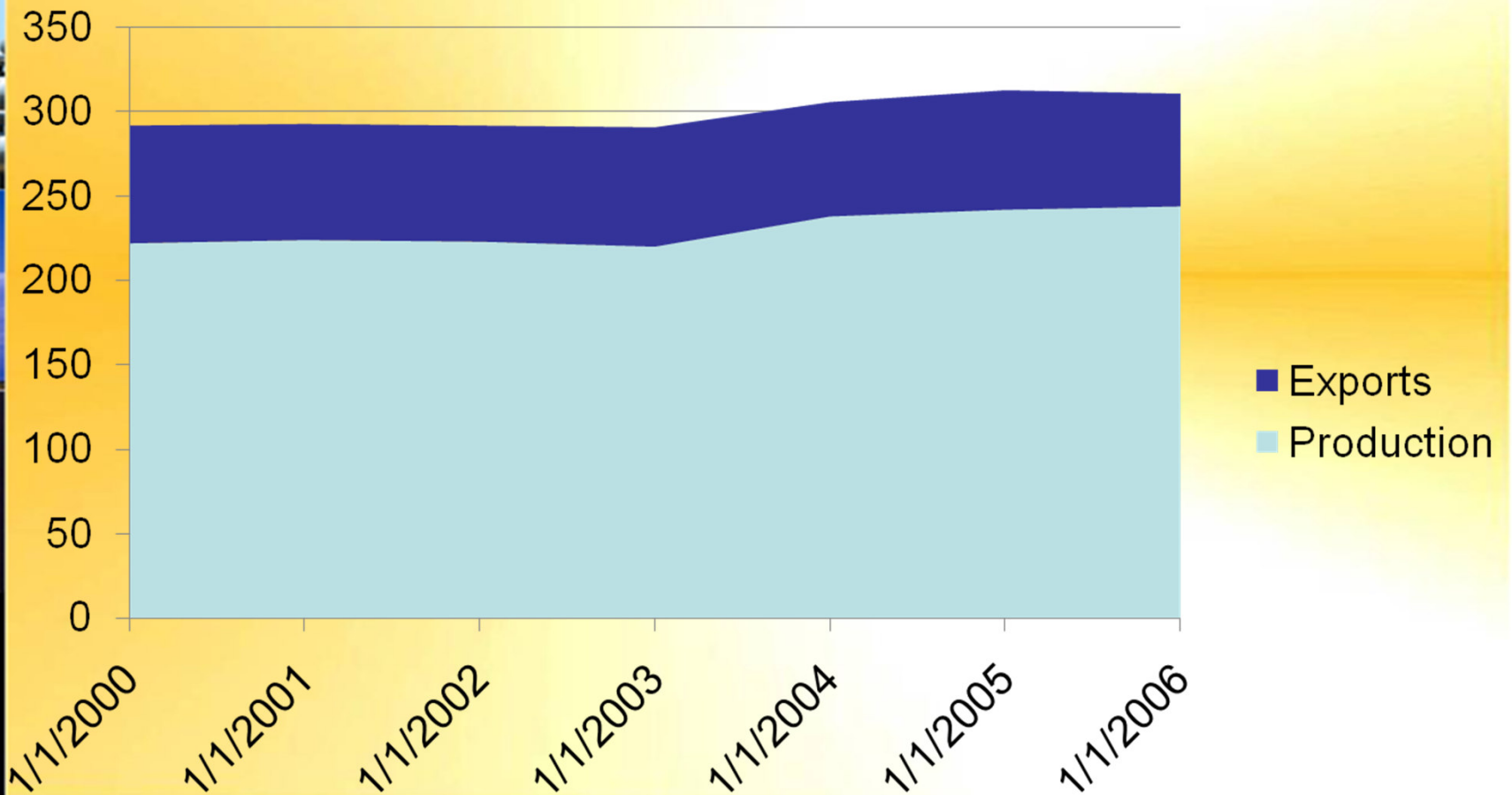


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Coal Production and Exports MT



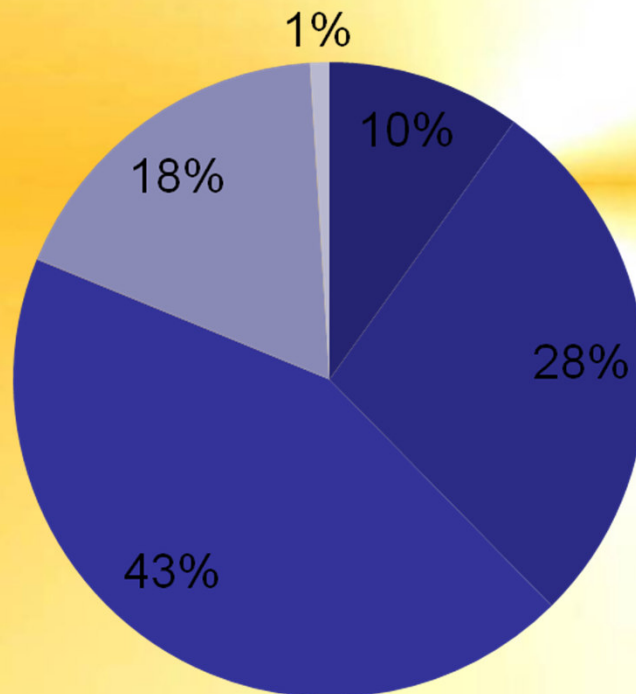
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Coal Utilisation

Coal Utilisation



- Final Consumption
- Export
- Eskom
- Liquifaction
- Other transformation



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Coal data collection for Energy Balances

- Reference Period- data for the previous calendar year is collected during the current calendar year
 - For example, data for the year 2010 will be collected in 2011.
- Collection Period- is the first half of the current calendar year
 - For example 2010 data will be collected between January 2011 and 30 June 2011.
- Frequency of collection- is on an annual basis
 - Data providers are notified in writing at the beginning of a calendar year to make data available to the Department of Energy not later than 30 June of that calendar year



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Data collection methods

- Data is collected using any of the following methods:
 - In writing to data providers;
 - By email, post or personal visits to a data provider; and
 - By agreements between the Department of Energy and data providers



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Quality and Verification of data

- Once data is received, it is arranged in an Energy balance format using the correct data variables' names, unit of measurement, etc.
- Check if the data is complete and look out for outliers
- Compare with previous years to see if it follows a constant pattern
- Query were necessary with a data provider
- Compile a preliminary Energy Balances
- Conduct a statistical committee workshop for further quality checks on the data and review the Energy Balances



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Finalization and publication of the Energy balances

- The Energy balances is then finalised with comments from the Statistical committee
- It is then circulated to the members of the Statistical committee and internal staff for further review
- Internal process for approval of the Energy Balances to be published is then followed
- The Energy balances are then sent to the Publication sub-directorate for publishing.



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How long it takes to have a complete Energy Balances

- Data collection: January-September
- Capturing; Quality and Verification of Data: June-September
- September-October: Finalisation and Publication



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Challenges

- Late submission or no submission of data by data providers
- Certain data providers, which used to provide us with data are no longer collecting such data.



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Way forward

- The above challenges are being addressed through the following:
 - Ongoing meetings and discussions with our data providers to enhance their understanding of our data needs and the importance in the timely provision of such data;
 - The National Energy Act, Act 34 of 2008 makes the provision of energy data compulsory. Draft regulations on the provision of energy data have been developed and once promulgated the regulations will enforce the provision of the energy data and information by data providers;
 - An energy statistics methodology manual that will clearly define the process we will follow in the collection, collation, validation and publication of energy statistics is in the process of being developed



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THANK YOU!



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