Energy Community

Integration in the statistical and data reporting activities at EU and global levels

Why energy statistics?

- **Reliable data and statistics needed for evidence-based policy making**
- **Robust statistics vital for setting and evaluating impact of energy and climate targets**
- **Pre-requisite for National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and reporting of implementation trajectory**
- Necessary strong cooperation between:
  - The European Union and its Member States
  - The Energy Community Secretariat
  - Contracting Parties

"EU acquis" on energy statistics

- **Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 on energy statistics**

  Main items (to be reported to Eurostat):

  - Annual energy balances (all parties reported)
  - Monthly data (improving status, more regular reporting, yet partial reporting on questionnaires and Kosovo missing still)
  - Energy Imports/Exports (by country of origin) (only few and partial reporting)
  - Energy infrastructure (electricity, solar collectors, nuclear facilities, biofuel capacities) (improving most of the parties already reporting yet some only partial)
  - Final energy consumption in residential/households sector by type of use (all parties reported except derogations for Montenegro, Ukraine and Bosnia & Herzegovina)

"EU acquis" on energy statistics

- **Regulation (EU) 2016/1952 natural gas and electricity prices (to be reported to Eurostat)**
  - Natural gas and electricity prices to final customers and components (energy, network, taxes & levies)

  All Energy Community parties started to report

Indirect statistical requirements:

Renewable energy shares under the Renewable energy Directive (2009/28/EC)

Reported to Eurostat so far: Albania, Montenegro, FYROM and Serbia

Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) art 24.6 – CHP reporting (and DH starting)

No Energy Community party reported so far

European Commission

"EU acquis" on climate

- **Recommendation R/2016/02/MC-EnC on preparing for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 525/2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions**

- **Recommendation 2018/1/MC-EnG on preparing for the development of integrated national energy and climate plans**

Reporting on international commitments

Reporting under the UNFCCC:

As Annex 1 party

- Ukraine (last report 2018, with data up to 2016)

As non-Annex 1 parties:

- Albania (3rd, last submission in 2016 with data up to 2009),
- Georgia (, 3rd, 2016, up to 2011),
- Montenegro (2nd, 2015, up to 2011),
- Rep of Moldova (4th, 2018, up to 2015),
- Serbia (2nd, 2017, up to 2014),
- FYR Macedonia (3rd, 2014, up to 2009)

European Commission

EU support on energy statistics

- *INOGATE project (1996-2016): Eurostat and IEA actively involved*

- *now EU4energy initiative (2016-2020): IEA actively involved*

INOGATE project: http://www.inogate.org/?lang=en

EU4Energy: https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action/projects/eu4energy-programme

European Commission

Statistics & challenges

- First of all: CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE EFFORTS!

NOW STILL CHALLENGES:

- Timeliness and completion of reporting
- Data quality still to be improved
- Need for more time series (both for modelling and monitoring progress), in some cases only started with 2016 data – difficult to assess based on one year only
- Need for more disaggregated data for modelling and monitoring progress (e.g. on buildings – maybe through NEEAPs progress reports)

Where are these data used?..

for ex-ante policy impact assessment

through modelling / projections, well suited for energy and climate policy

1. **Full energy system modelling**, derived from energy balances

2. Now completed by more **sector-specific modelling**:

- Energy efficiency: buildings
- Renewables: power system with higher time granularity

e.g. METIS: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/data-analysis/energy-modelling/metis

→ more detailed modelling usually require specific datasets describing socio-eco activity (building stock), energy use decomposition, renewables production patterns, ..