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
"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)
EU support on energy statistics

- **INO Gates project (1996-2016):** Eurostat and IEA actively involved
  - [INO Gates project](http://www.inogate.org/?lang=en)

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

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)
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


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