



The role of
Energy Statistics
for
EU policies
and
Co-operation

International conference on Energy Statistics – Copenhagen 23-24/4/2013

Inogate

Introduction

- How energy statistics have become vital in our modern society
- Why energy statistics are so important for EU policies
- Why energy statistics need international cooperation
- Conclusions



Energy statistics in our modern society

- **Human mankind always produced and consumed energy**
- **Earliest beginnings:**
 - Local consumption: heating, smithing, washing, cooking ...
 - Local production: firewood, peat, ...
- **Industrial revolution**
 - Development of society and technology
 - “Smithing” becomes iron and steel, blast furnaces, ...
 - Transport: from horses to trains, to cars, to planes

The point being ...



Energy statistics in our modern society

- **Human mankind today needs massive amounts of energy:**
 - Industry
 - Transport
 - Households
 - Agriculture
 - All sorts of services, including communication, automation, ...
 - Energy to produce, to transform and to transport energy
- **Exponential growth of world population**

The point being ...



Energy statistics in our modern society

- For modern energy needs, local small-scale production has long stopped to be an option
- Exploding energy needs created a worldwide energy market
- To function properly, this energy market needs:
 - Knowledge on quantities/capacities/transport
 - Knowledge on prices, ...

Energy statistics

are a

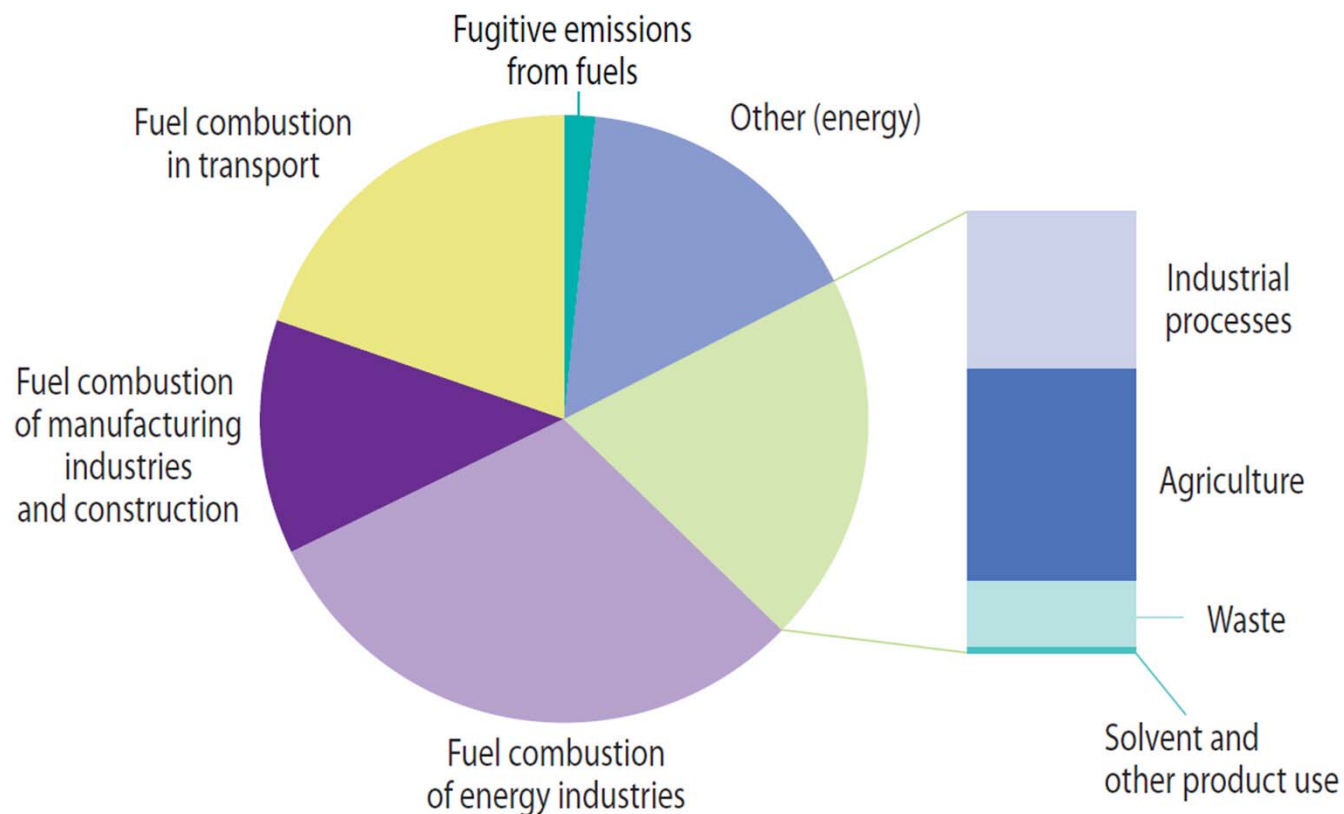
corner stone

for the functioning of the energy market



Energy statistics in EU policies

PROBLEM 1 : Environment (GHG emissions)



Energy statistics in EU policies

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GHG	1990	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	100.00%	93.40%	91.00%	91.00%	89.10%	82.60%	84.60%

Policy issues:

- Reduce energy consumption (responsible for 80% of GHG emissions in the EU!)
- Increase the use of renewable energies
- Improve energy efficiency

Following this evolution requires constantly updated EU energy statistics



Energy statistics in EU policies

PROBLEM 2 : Competitiveness energy market

Policy issues:

- Internal Market
- European electricity and gas networks
- Interconnections (Trans-European networks)
- Research and innovation

Offer and demand, energy stocks, energy prices, production and network capacities: EU energy statistics



Energy statistics in EU policies

PROBLEM 3 : Import dependency

EU-28	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All products:	46.7%	53.7%	53.0%	54.6%	53.7%	52.7%	53.8%
Oil:	75.6%	83.5%	82.4%	84.1%	83.2%	84.1%	84.9%
Natural Gas:	48.9%	60.5%	60.0%	62.0%	63.9%	62.1%	66.7%

Policy issues:

- Transparent international markets
- Cooperation and good neighbourship
- Improvement of energy efficiency

Need of EU and of international energy statistics



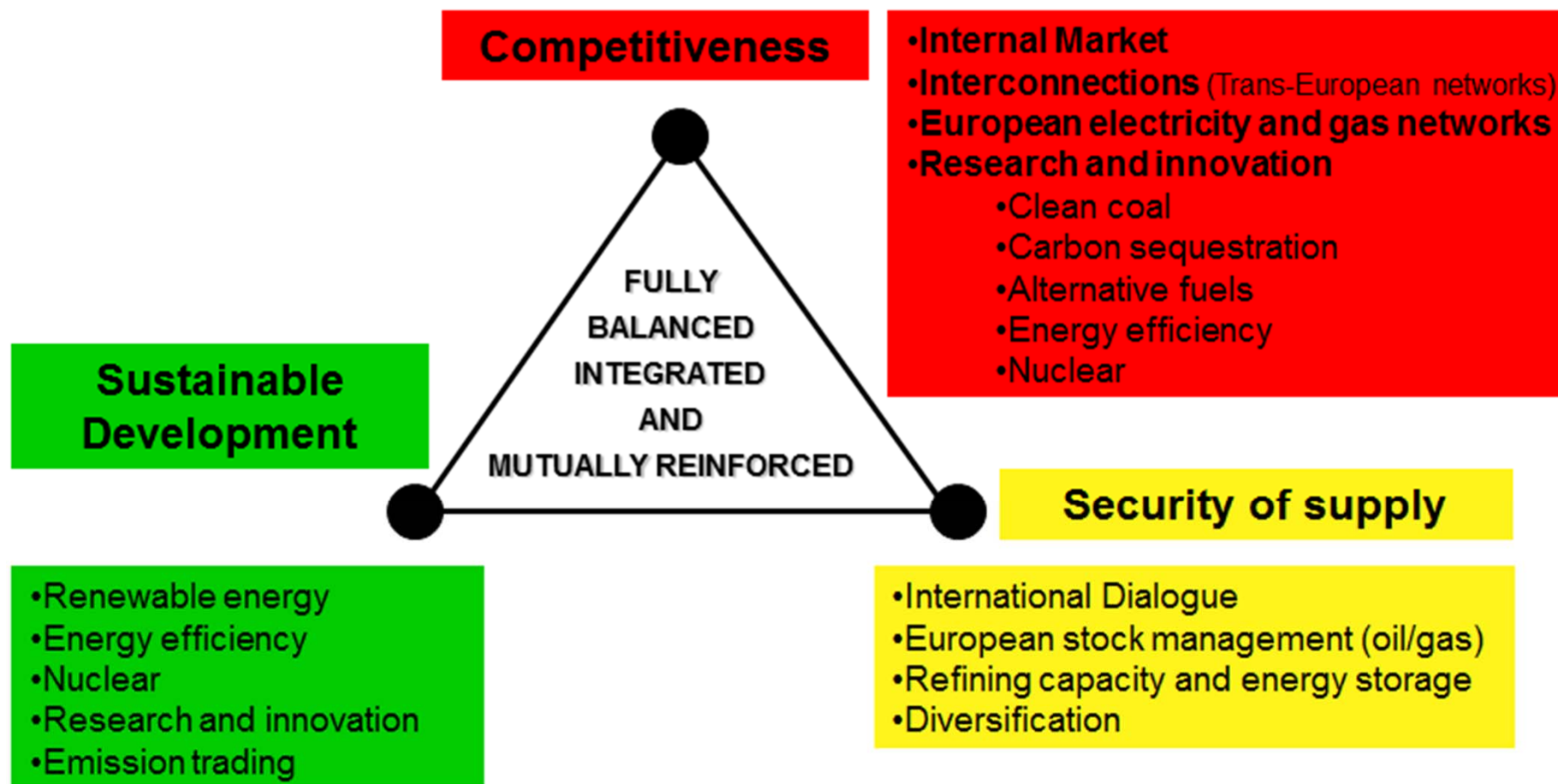


European
Commission



An integrated energy policy

Now founded on the energy chapter in the Lisbon Treaty



EU energy policies: binding targets

- **20-20-20 policy (part of Lisbon Strategy)**
 - 20% reduction in EU GHG emissions
 - 20% share of renewable energy
 - 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency
- **Oil stockholding obligations**
 - 90 days of average daily net imports, or
 - 61 days of average daily inland consumption
- **Renewable Energy Directive**
 - 10% share in transport
- ...

Energy statistics verify EU policies implementation



Energy statistics need cooperation

- The energy market has become global
- Any market needs transparent data

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The energy market needs global energy statistics!

- Supply and demand data
- Capacity data
- Price data
- Network/transport data, imports/exports ...

Stakeholders need these data to be accessible!



International cooperation

Fundamental aspects of energy statistics:

- **Identical methodology**
- **Identical units, definitions**
- **Quality assurance**

Code of Practice: 15 Principles covering the institutional environment, the statistical production processes and the output of statistics

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF

- **Dissemination and public accessibility of data**

This is a key role of Eurostat/IEA



Eurostat/IEA and International cooperation

- Joint questionnaires
- Manuals
- Training
- Internationally harmonized methodology
- Data processing, quality and dissemination systems

You may want to cover also specific needs, but:

Do not reinvent the wheel!





International EU cooperation on energy

- Russia:** Energy Dialogue since 2000, four thematic groups
- Ukraine:** MoU on energy cooperation signed in 2005
- Norway:** Ministerial level dialogue since 2002
- Central Asia/Caspian:** MoUs with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan; negotiations on Trans Caspian Pipeline
- Southern Mediterranean:** Focus on enhanced cooperation on renewables and on creation of regional EU-Southern Mediterranean Energy Partnership
- S.E. Europe:** Energy Community between the EU and countries of the region
- US:** EU-US Energy Council established in 2009 with three working groups
- Canada, Japan:** Energy dialogues underway
- China, India, Brazil:** Energy dialogues underway, including increasingly on energy security issues



Conclusions

- Reliable, affordable and clean energy is fundamental for the welfare of all
- To make liberalized international energy markets work, we need high-quality energy statistics based on the same coherent methodology for all
- Without energy statistics you can rely on, you risk poor energy planning and investing in initiatives without the intended effect
- Resources for national energy statistics is not like *spending* money ... it is *investing* money !!!

...and so I wish a happy return on investment to all !

