Energy Statistics in the Energy Community
- Progress and expectations -

INOGATE Conference
Strategic Role of Energy Statistics in National and International Policies

Copenhagen 23-24 April 2013
Energy Community

The Treaty Establishing the Energy Community

- the driving force – competition
- means - application of EU acquis communautaire

EU ENERGY POLICY BECOMES ENERGY POLICY OF EUROPE
The main objectives of the Treaty

OBJECTIVES – create a single market framework within a harmonized regulatory space and enhance security of supply

Via application of the EU Acquis Communautaire

- Acquis on Energy 2006
- Acquis on Competition 2006
- Acquis on Renewables 2006, 2011
- Acquis on Environment 2006
- Acquis on Oil 2011
Why statistics?

Objective necessity for the purpose of the Treaty

The Treaty
- security of supply
- market integration
- energy efficiency
- environment protection
- use of renewable sources

Precondition: Reliable and consistent data to
- Define objectives
- Set targets
- Design measures

Energy policies
- Input to set objectives and design policies
- Monitoring of effectiveness of policies
- Monitoring of compliance with commitments

ACTION: Build reliable statistics

DATA: PRECONDITION TO DEFINE, IMPLEMENT AND MONITOR POLICIES
What next?

**Formal commitments**
- EU regulation on quantitative energy data and
- EU requirements for transparency of electricity and gas prices.
- **Mandatory for Contracting Parties**

**Reassessment of progress**
- Submission of energy balances to IEA (All Contracting Parties and Observers)
- Energy data in the unified EUROSTAT/IEA/UNECE questionnaires
- price transparency
- monthly reporting
- annual balances: transformation and consumption

**New timeline**
- Completion of legislative and administrative framework
- Capacity building and technical assistance
- QUALITY ASSURANCE
- Realistic planning
- Provide resources

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Reassessment in 2013

- Revised action plans – March 2013
- Identified needs for assistance – March 2013
- Summary of needs and activities - April 2013
- Coordinated approach to technical assistance - March - April 2013 - continuing
- Technical assistance - 2013 (2014)
INOGATE PC in the Energy Community

Contracting Parties: Moldova (2010) and Ukraine (2011)
Observers: Georgia, Armenia and Turkey
Contributing to
77% of TPES
81% population
61% of GDP
of all CPs and Observers
to the Energy Community

Source: 2010, IEA and UN SD

Total primary energy supply in ktoe

- Energy Community (Contracting Parties and Observers)
- Share of INOGATE Partner Countries in Energy Community
Contracting Parties – INOGATE PC

(Source of data: IEA, UN SD, 2010)

Compared with EnC average values:
- GDP/capita = 0.73
- TPES/capita: = 1.15
- TPES/GDP = 1.56
Coordinated approach of INOGATE TS and Energy community Secretariat

- Summary of activities of Contracting Parties and Observers – INOGATE PC
- Summary of needs for assistance and support
- Review of provided and planned assistance and support from:
  - IPA
  - INOGATE
  - TAIEX
  - Other (USAID, UNECE, governments’ grants)
- Coordination of activities and resources
- Coordinated approach to technical assistance
INOGATE and Energy Community

Building on
Action plans of Energy Community CP for 2010-2012
Towards
Action plans of INOGATE PC for 2012-2014
through
Coordinated support /compatible projects

work together, not in parallel,

Towards
Common objectives:
- Efficiency in data collection, processing and dissemination
- Consistency in data reporting,
- Implementing internationally recognized practice in energy statistics

Sound and reliable energy statistics
To conclude:

Energy policy in the Energy Community is based on the commitments transposed from the EU legislation. Its main pillars are:

- Sustainable development with due to concerns to environment
- Due care to security of energy supply
- Market competition as key tool for efficient allocation of resources, including adequate price signals,
- Promotion of energy efficiency and energy savings, to contribute to sustainability and security of supply
- Promotion of renewable energy sources in accordance with the EU policy.

ENERGY STATISTICS IS NOT A FORMAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUE – IT IS IN THE CORE OF ENERGY POLICY.

EU ENERGY POLICY IS BASED ON EU ENERGY STATISTICS. TO COMMIT TO EU POLICY, COMPARABLE ENERGY STATISTICS HAVE TO BE IN PLACE.

⇒ BEFORE TAKING ANY COMMITMENT AND SETTING ANY TARGET, WE NEED SOUND, RELIABLE AND CONSISTENT RELEVANT ENERGY DATA.
For further details on Energy Community activities log on to www.energy-community.org

Thank you for your attention

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