

EU Regulation on Energy Statistics

An update

Eurostat

Roeland Mertens – Paris, 19/11/2007



Regulating energy statistics




- A quick reminder:
 - EU structure
 - Eurostat
- The political interest in energy
- Consequences on energy statistics
- EU Regulation on energy statistics: status
- How we expect this Regulation to help us



- Member States
- Candidate Countries


Not on main map:

FRANCE

		Guadeloupe
		Martinique
		Réunion


French Guiana

PORTUGAL

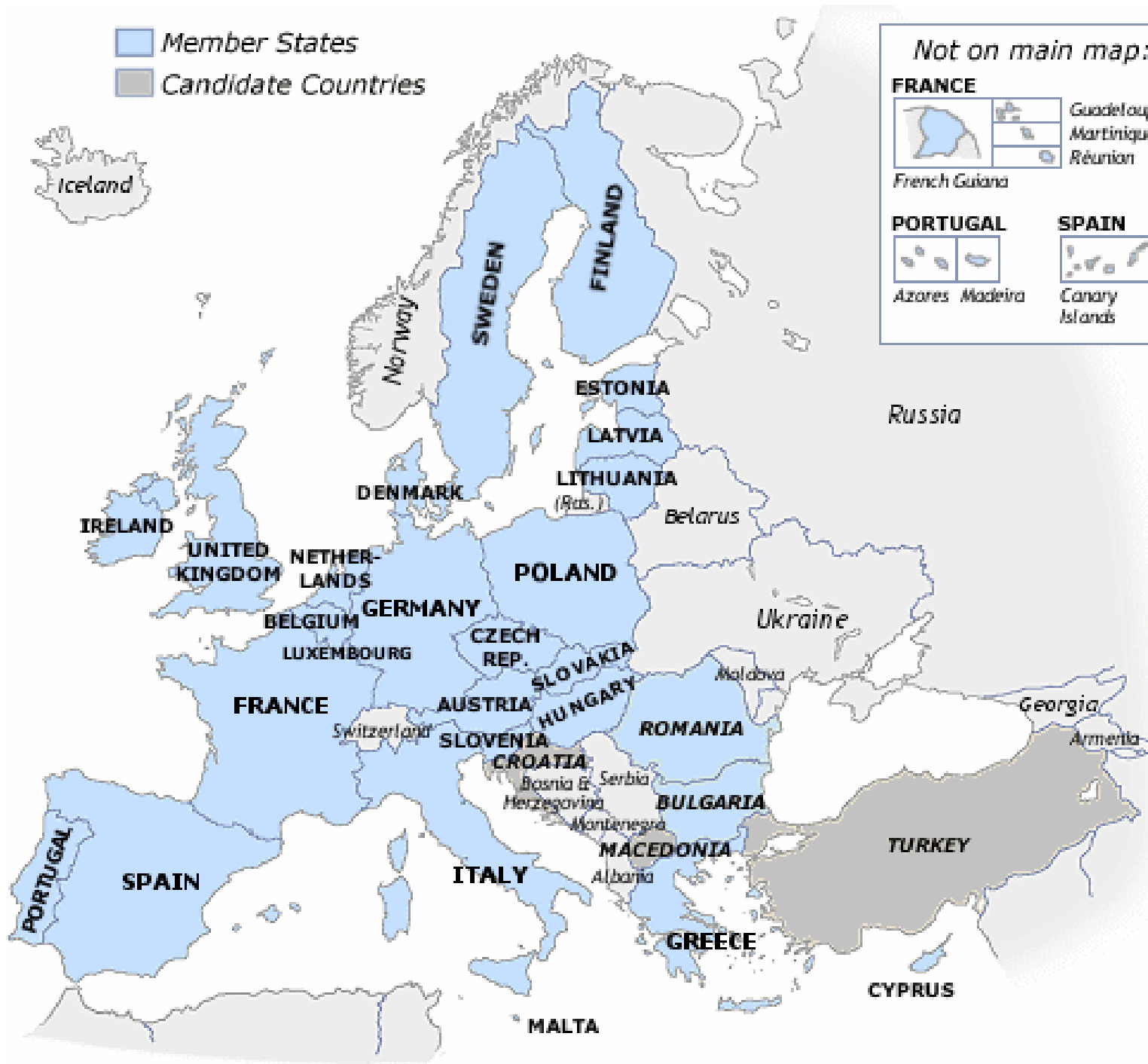
	
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Azores Madeira

SPAIN



Canary Islands



European Union

- Intergovernmental and supranational union
- 27 European states
- EU established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992
- 3 pillars:
 - Communities (institutional, decision-making and legislative systems)
 - Common foreign and security policy
 - Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters



European Union

EU institutions are (a.o.)

- the Council of the European Union
- the European Commission
(...of which Eurostat is an integral part)
- the European Parliament
- the European Court of Justice
- ... other bodies



Eurostat

Statistical Office of the European Communities

- The statistical arm of the European Commission
- Producing data from and for the European Union
- Promoting harmonisation of statistical methods across the member states



Which data collection is being done

- General and regional statistics
- Economy and finance
- Population and social conditions
- Industry, trade and services
- Agriculture and fisheries
- External trade
- Transport
- Environment and energy
- Science and technology



Energy : top of political agenda

- Dependency on energy imports
- Rising oil and gas prices
- Awareness of global warming

*Large general awareness of EU politicians
on problematic energy situation*



Energy : top of political agenda

- Very ambitious about showing the good example
- EU wide energy policy (the “Energy Package”)
 - Adopted by the Commission on 10/1/2007
- Objectives:
 - Slash greenhouse gas emissions
 - Boost renewable energies
- Quantitative targets:
 - GHG: -20% by 2020
 - Biofuels in transport: 10% by 2020



Energy : top of political agenda

Consequences on energy statistics:

- Monitoring of objectives
- Consistency between energy and environmental data
- Much increased attention on energy efficiency

Unprecedented political attention



Status of this EU Regulation

Adoption of an act: Art. 251 of the Treaty establishing the European Community:

- **Co-legislators:**
 - European Parliament
 - Council
- **Initiative and mediation:**
 - Commission



Status of this EU Regulation

Status of the legal procedure:

- Adoption by the Commission as a formal proposal
 - 10/1/2007 – made integral part of the Energy Package
- Council endorses the proposal
- Discussions continue in the EP:
 - More data on energy efficiency ...?
 - More data on renewable energy ... ?
 - Tighter deadlines ... ?

***More, not less !
...negotiations between Council and
Parliament***



How our EU Regulation will help

- Force of law for requiring energy data
- No further co-existence of regulated and unregulated statistics
- Liberalisation of the EU energy market:
 - Increased resource requirements (old national monopolies <-> numerous stakeholders)
 - Commercial confidentiality <-> legal requirements
- Officialised common practices and procedures



So ... when is it in force ?

- Council and Parliament must agree to co-decide
- The Commission cannot further influence this (political) process
- Reasons for optimism:
 - The opinions are fundamentally very positive
 - Discussions go on technicalities of secondary importance
- We think entry-in-force is in sight by 1st half 2008

