

Monitoring progress towards Energy Union objectives

key indicators and scoreboard -



Bogdan ATANASIU Unit A4: Economic analysis and financial instruments EC DG ENERGY

Rationale for indicators: Energy Union – a Commission priority

Policy related:

A fact-based monitoring and evaluation process for the Energy Union Governance and progress towards the objectives

Energy Union Governance framework:

"...the European Council [...] called for [...] developing a reliable and transparent governance system"

EUCO March 2015

Energy Union monitoring framework:

"...systematic monitoring of key indicators for an affordable, safe, competitive, secure and sustainable energy system"

European Commission

Energy Council June 2015

Process-wise:

to streamline the monitoring process by providing a coherent framework and ensure coherence in the assessment of energy and climate policies

Scope: Five inter-related dimensions + targets

Energy security, solidarity and trust

- -Import dependency
- -Diversification and continuity of supply (esp. gas)

A fully integrated European energy market

- -Infrastructure & interconnections
- -Flexible & competitive markets
- -Regional cooperation
- -Vulnerable consumers/en. poverty

Research, Innovation and Competitiveness

- -Research, Innovation
- -Industrial Competitiveness & prices

Energy efficiency and moderation of demand

- -Primary & final energy consumption
- -Residential and transport as priority
- -Community actions

Decarbonising the economy

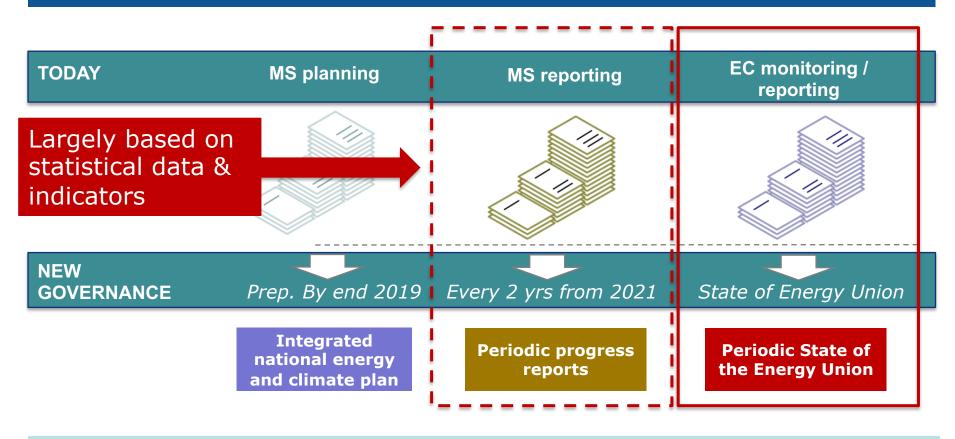
- -EU ETS and non-ETS sectors
- -Transport's emissions as priority
- -Renewable energy





Aim: Support Energy Union Governance process

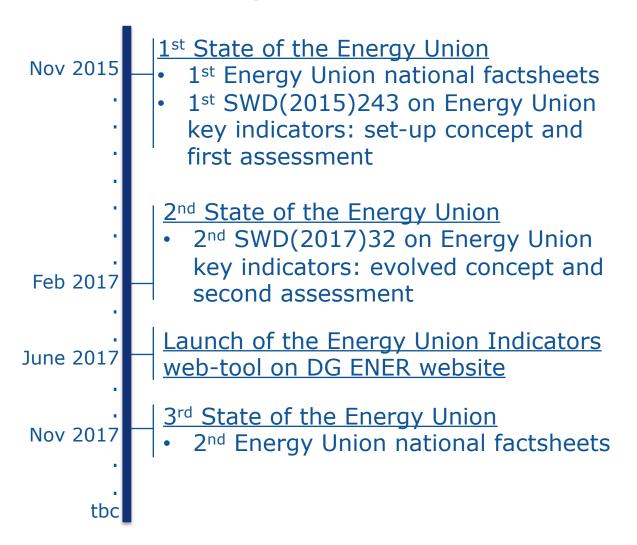
STREAMLINING AND INTEGRATION OF ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANNING AND REPORTING



Synchronised with the Paris Agreement's review cycle



Evolution & background



More on Energy Union and Climate & DG ENERGY websites:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/energy-union-and-climate_en https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/data-analysis/energy-union-indicators



Structure & conditionality for the Energy Union indicators & scoreboard

- Relevant for the energy and climate policies across the five dimensions
- To be as much as possible based on officially recognised data and updated periodically
- To be a limited (sufficient) set of data and indicators
- To allow individual and comparative meaningful assessments on trends and levels yet avoiding country rankings
- To be clear and understandable (avoiding complex methodology)



A set of 25 main indicators and several accompanying ones across the 5 dimensions based on data from Eurostat, EEA, ACER, JRC, EC DGs, IEA...

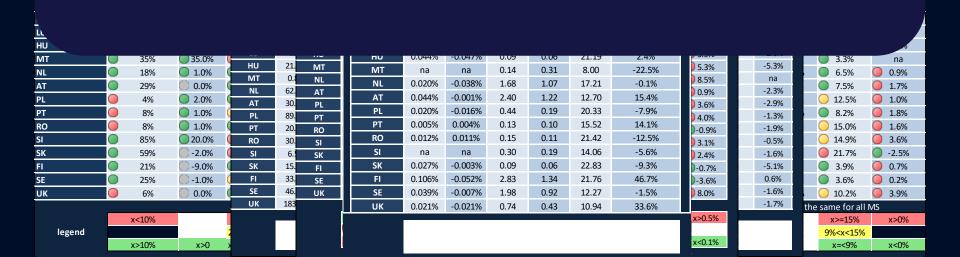


Energy Union indicators by dimension Security of Internal market Energy efficiency Decarbonisation & Research & Competitiveness supply Renewables **Electricity** Primary energy **R&I** investment on Import dependency **GHG** emissions interconnections consumption **Energy Union priorities** Import dependency on: ETS vs ESD emissions Market concentration-**Natural Gas** Total and private R&I Primary energy intensity **LULUCF** emissions Crude oil and NGL investments el. Sectorial GHG emissions Hard coal Market shares: Supplier Final energy Effort sharing emissions-Patents on Energy Union nain power capacities oncentration index consumption gap interim target priorities main power generation Import dependency on: Market concentration-**Energy intensity-**Effort sharing emissions-**Natural Gas LCOE** Renewables Crude oil and NGL gap to 2020 target **Turnover EU Renewables** industry gas Hard coal Energy cons/m2 -**Real Energy Unit Cost -**Market share main N-1 rule for gas **GHG** intensity gas suppliers residential manufacturing GHG per capita Wholesale prices-Energy/capita-residential **GHG** power&heat Electr. & gas prices-industry electricity and gas CO2 emissions new cars Switching rate-**Energy consumption** Renewable energy (RES) electricity and gas transport share **RES transport** Cohesion funds on low-**RES electricity MPI-retail** Share public transport **RES heating&cooling** carbon energy and electricity and gas ssil fuels avoidance by RES transport GHG avoidance by RES **ESTAT** Smart meters- hslds Passenger/ton-km **Covenant of Mayors** electricity and gas based on ESTAT EEA **Energy intensity**nergy affordability EC DGs (incl. JRC) services ACER/CEER **HICP-energy** others Inability keep home warm Hshld electr. & gas prices Taxes on main fuels

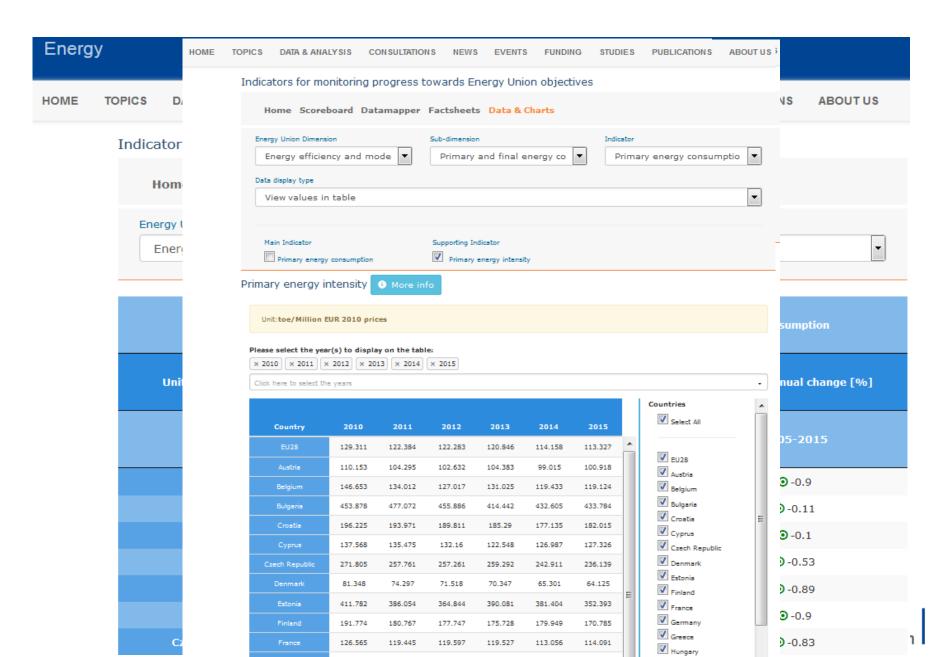
Dimension			Dimension		Dimension	Dimension	Research, innovation and competitiveness											
Relevance				pri	Relevance	Dimension	i Ne	Research, illiovation and competitiveness						' المسلمان المسلمان الم				
	IM1- Electricity ndicators interconnection capacity					Relevance	R&D	R&D investments and patents Competitiveness				petitiveness				-	affordability -	
Indicators			Indicators	EE1 -	Indicators	Indicators	RIC1-Public spending on Energy Union related R&D as share of GDP		related to Energy		S23 - Real unit energy costs in manufacturing sector (excl. Refining)		gy share	nal energy y in services ector	ing	ing energy expenditure share in final consumption expenditure for the lowest quintile**		
	ENSTO-E					Source	JRC		JRC		Commission services			'السلطال		Commissi	ion services,	
Source			Source		Source				[patents	average over the				rostat			based on Eurostat	
			Jource					absolute		period	()			lostat				
Unit	% of installed capacity [%]	absolute change 2014-2016			Unit	Unit	[% of GDP]	change	per million inhabitan ts]	patents per million inhabitan	added]	relative change [%]	gap to 2020 target	rgy ion average	<u> </u>	e	absolute change 2005- 2014 [pp]*	

...25 main indicators showing both values in the last available year and changes, mainly compared to a reference year (largely 2005).

Supporting indicators are reflected in a similar way.



Interactive webtool



Challenges

- Cooperation and agreement on a common set of indicators in a pan-EC context
- > Quality, availability, timeliness and granularity of data
 - almost 2 yrs time-lag of energy & climate statistics & data collection
 - need for higher data quality and more granular data (e.g. on energy efficiency)
 - data not coming from official reporting are often disputed
 - disruption of data collection / reporting on some already selected indicators (e.g. switching rates and smart meters deployment rate)
- Composite indicators for policy monitoring
 - currently only two are used as accompanying (MPIs gas and electricity) + 3 HHIs (import suppliers and market concentrations)
 - not always understandable, may provide a fast overview but too toplevel for an in-depth policy assessment



Conclusion

- > Support the Energy Union & Climate priority of the EC
- ➤ Wide cooperation across the EC with relevant DGs and agencies
- Streamline of indicators currently used for tracking progress of energy and climate policies and to the 2020/2030 targets
- > Evolving process:
 - Currently largely tailored on 2020 targets, to be still adapted on 2030 targets
 - new indicators may appear (e.g. risk preparedness- electricity)

Built on the needs, creating new opportunities: one-stop-shop of numerical data & visualisation for vary work streams and policy needs



Thank you!



When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it.

When you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind.

William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin

