2nd InterEnerStat Workshop

The Eurogas Statistics Committee and Forecasting Task Force

IEA, Paris, 19 – 20 November 2007

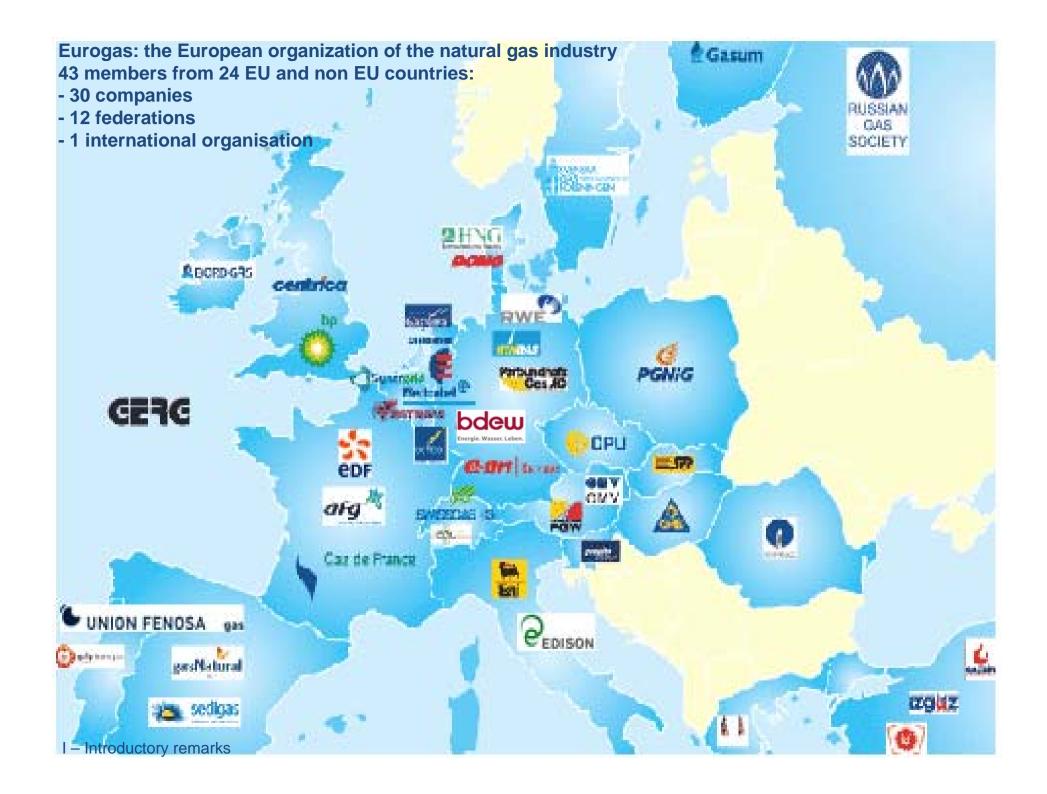
Presentation by Mr. Thomas Herkner, Chairman Statistics Committee EUROGAS



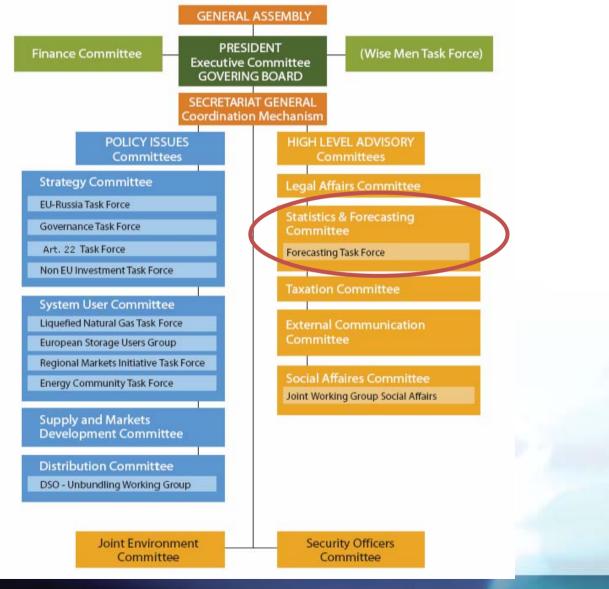


Table of contents

- I Introductory Remarks
- II The Eurogas Statistics Committee
- III The Eurogas Forecasting Committee
- IV International context
- V European context
- VI Challenges in harmonisation of natural gas statistics
- VII InterEnerStat objectives



Eurogas has several ad-hoc Committees and Task Forces among which: the High Level Advisory Statistics Committee and Forecasting Task Force



23 Members from 19 EU and non EU Countries

Mission:

Promoting collaboration, sharing and improving information in the field of energy statistics

Key energy statistics activities:

Primary and final energy consumption, natural gas sales by sector and imports by pipeline and LNG

Publications:

- Every year: comparative result of statistics questionnaire on evolution on natural gas consumption => Primary source of information on natural gas in Europe as it is directly provided by the industry.
- This year's results (EU27 + Turkey and Switzerland) will be made public in December 2007 (Eurogas Annual Report)

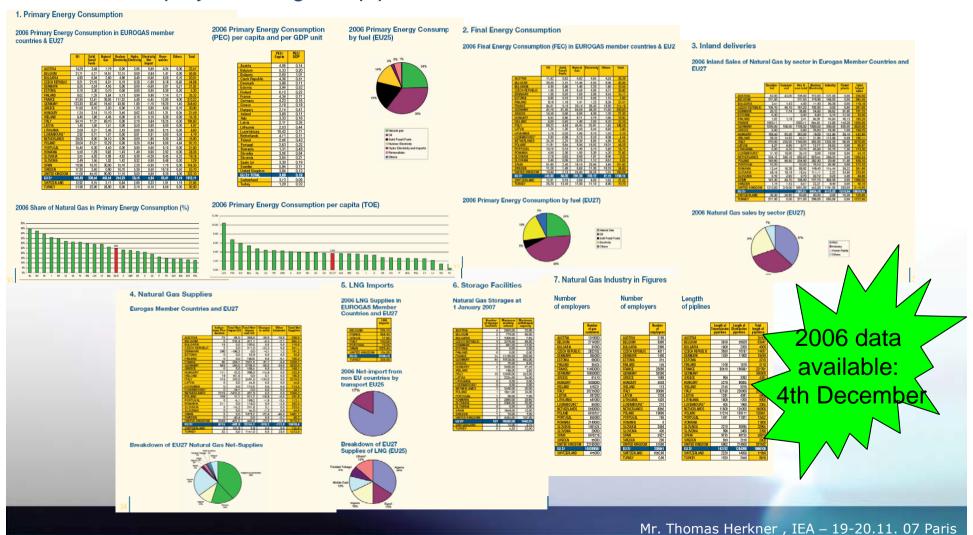
The Committee also...

- contributes actively to the development and implementation of all European initiatives related to energy statistics, including the Energy Observatory, the followup of the Energy Statistics Regulation, the Gas Coordination Group and others
- regularly meets with representatives of Eurostat and DG TREN, participate in the EU-Russia Working Group on Energy Strategies, scenarios and forecasts

Statistical Part of Eurogas Annual Report:



PEC, FEC, Natural gas consumption per sector, indigenous production, EU imports, stock changes, LNG imports, description of storage facilities, number of customers, number of employees, length of pipeline







III) Eurogas Forecasting Task Force

20 Members from 19 EU and non EU Countries Mission: "evaluating and analyzing the future role of natural gas in Europe"

Key energy forecasting activities:

Natural gas demand and supply outlook

Timeframe: 2005-2007

Coverage: EU27 Explanatory note

Publication:

November 2007: Natural gas supply and demand long term outlook to 2030 => results presented at the EC Gas Coordination Group

Content:

Energy efficiency, Energy intensity, Share of natural gas in PEC, Demand outlook by sector, Supply situation, Supply/demand, Import Dependency

IV) International Context



The gas industry is becoming more global (LNG)

⇒ Need for comparability of data internationally (coordination of data collection)

Therefore

Eurogas supports the InterEnerStat initiative

Cooperation between all actors responsible for data collection is paramount

How?

- Need to further develop harmonisation and cooperation between Eurostat, IEA and UN (on energy efficiency and renewables)
- Promote extension of their collaboration to other organisations (regions)
- Continue communication and promotion of politicians understanding on statistic challenges
- Education and exchange of energy statistic know-how and experience (seminars)
- More statisticians (valorisation of profession)

Main objective => valorisation of energy statistics

V) European Context



Challenges in Europe:

Liberalisation of European gas market and various regulatory initiatives mobilise important resources from the industry both in term of human resources and capitals

EU new green policies related to the increasing climate change awareness result in a request for energy efficiency indicators

Natural gas statistics in Europe are becoming more politicised (European Energy Observatory, Security of Supply concerns,...)

But

Independent EU initiatives move away from main objective of international harmonisation

The new EU proposals (Amendments to Statistic Energy regulation) differ from the Common Eurostat-IEA-UN questionnaire

VI) Challenges in Harmonising Natural gas statistics

Natural gas data

- Different calorific values are based on average factors which causes comparability problems
 - Natural gas data should be expressed in PJ or kWh (termal units), not in m³ (to avoid problem of different conversion factors)
- Influence of seasonal temperature differences (temperature corrected figures are only estimations and are not accurate enough for comparisons)
- Different collection methodologies
- Measure of energy efficiency indicators by requesting additional breakdowns for gas consumption is not realistic (part of gas consumed for heating, cooling,...)



VII) Since last year

Eurogas contribution to achieving the InterEnerStat objectives:

Main Objective: contribute to high quality level energy statistics

- Raising awareness of energy statistics no more simple data, but communication effort to underline its importance (ex: Forecast was developed for first time as a press release and presented officially at Board and general assembly)
- The new Energy Statistics Regulation has raised the debate of to the political level – Eurogas has used this opportunity to communicate amongst its members on the importance and difficulty of energy statistics collection
- Eurogas is supporting the Eurostat version of the Energy Statistic Regulation and has been communicating and explaining at EU and national level that some of the proposed amendments are not necessary and realistic



Thank you for your attention!

eurogas@eurogas.org

www.eurogas.org