

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2146 of 26 November 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the implementation of updates for the annual, monthly and short-term monthly energy statistics (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/2146

of 26 November 2019

amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the implementation of updates for the annual, monthly and short-term monthly energy statistics

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 4(3) and Article 9(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 establishes a common framework for the production, transmission, evaluation and dissemination of comparable energy statistics in the Union.
- (2) Energy statistics need to evolve continuously due to the fast pace of technological progress, the evolution of Union energy policies and the importance of basing Union targets and the monitoring of progress in reaching them on official energy data. Regular updates of the European energy statistics reporting framework are therefore required to reflect growing or changing needs.
- (3) The Commission has identified several aspects of the annual, monthly and short-term monthly energy statistics that need to be updated. They concern notably greater disaggregation of the statistics on final energy consumption in industry, conceptual adjustments for natural gas trade definitions to improve consistency, rendering certain reporting items mandatory, and improving the timeliness of the monthly data collection for coal and electricity. The Commission has discussed and agreed with the Member States on several technical aspects, including the scope, feasibility, production costs, confidentiality and reporting burden with the Member States.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2146. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

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### *Article 1*

The Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 are replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

### *Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 November 2019.

*For the Commission*

*The President*

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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## ANNEX

### ANNEX A

#### CLARIFICATIONS OF TERMINOLOGY

This Annex supplies explanations, geographical notes and definitions of terms that are used in the other annexes, unless specified differently in these annexes.

##### 1. GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES

For statistical reporting purposes only, the following geographical definitions apply:

- Australia excludes its external territories,
- Denmark excludes the Faeroe Islands and Greenland,
- France includes Monaco and the French overseas departments of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Reunion and Mayotte,
- Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican (Holy See),
- Japan includes Okinawa
- Portugal includes the Açores and Madeira,
- Spain includes the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, and Ceuta and Melilla,
- Switzerland does not include Liechtenstein,
- United States includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam.

##### 2. AGGREGATES

Producers of electricity and heat are classified according to the purpose of production:

- **main activity producers** are privately- or publicly owned producers that generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties as their principal activity,
- **autoproducers** are privately- or publicly owned producers that generate electricity and/or heat wholly or partly for their own use as an activity which supports their primary activity.

Note: the Commission may further clarify the terminology by adding relevant NACE<sup>(2)</sup> references in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 11(2), after a revision of the NACE classification has entered into force.

##### 2.1. Supply

###### 2.1.1. Production/Indigenous Production

Quantities of fuels extracted or produced are calculated after any operation that removes inert matter. Production includes the quantities consumed by the producer during the production process (e.g. for heating or operation of equipment and auxiliaries), as well as supplies to other producers of energy for transformation or other uses.

‘Indigenous production’ means production from resources within a specific territory — national territory of the reporting country.

###### 2.1.2. Recovered products

Applies to hard coal only. Slurries and waste-heap shale recovered by mines.

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### 2.1.3. Receipts from other sources

Quantities of fuels whose production is covered in other fuel reporting, but which are mixed in other fuel and consumed as a mix. Further details of this component are to be provided as:

- Receipts from other sources: Coal
- Receipts from other sources: Oil and petroleum products
- Receipts from other sources: Natural Gas
- Receipts from other sources: Renewables

### 2.1.4. Imports/Exports

Unless otherwise specified, ‘imports’ refer to ultimate origin (the country in which the energy product was produced) for use in the country and ‘exports’ refer to the ultimate country of consumption of the produced energy product. Amounts are considered as imported or exported when they have crossed the political boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not.

Where no origin or destination can be reported ‘Non-specified/Other’ may be used.

### 2.1.5. International Marine Bunkers

Quantities of fuels delivered to ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters. The following are excluded:

- consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation; the domestic/international split should be determined based on port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship;
- consumption by fishing vessels;
- consumption by military forces.

### 2.1.6. Stock Changes

The difference between the opening stock level and closing stock level for stocks held on national territory. Unless specified differently, a stock build is shown as a negative number and a stock draw is shown as a positive number.

### 2.1.7. Opening and Closing Total Stocks On National Territory

All stocks on national territory, including stocks held by governments, by major consumers or by stockholding organisations, stocks held on board incoming ocean vessels, stocks held in bonded areas and stocks held for others, whether under bilateral government agreement or not. Opening and closing refers to the first and last day of the reporting period, respectively. Stock includes stocks held in all types of special storage facilities, either on the surface or underground.

### 2.1.8. Direct use

Oil (Crude oil and petroleum products) used directly without being processed in petroleum refineries. Includes crude oil burned for electricity generation.

### 2.1.9. Primary Product Receipts

Includes quantities of indigenous or imported crude oil (including condensate) and indigenous NGL<sup>(3)</sup> used directly without being processed in a petroleum refinery, and quantities of backflows from the petrochemical industry which, although not primary fuel, are used directly.

### 2.1.10. Gross Refinery Output

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Production of finished products at a refinery or blending plant. Excludes refinery losses, but includes refinery fuel.

#### 2.1.11. *Recycled Products*

Finished products that pass through the marketing network a second time, after having been delivered to final consumers (e.g. used lubricants which are reprocessed). These quantities should be distinguished from petrochemical backflows.

#### 2.1.12. *Backflows*

Finished or semi-finished products which are returned from final consumers to refineries for processing, blending or sale. They are usually by-products of petrochemical manufacturing.

#### 2.1.13. *Interproduct Transfers*

Quantities reclassified either because their specification has changed or because they are blended into another product. A negative entry for one product is compensated by a positive entry (or several entries) for one or several products and vice versa; the total net effect should be zero.

#### 2.1.14. *Products Transferred*

Imported petroleum products which are reclassified as feedstocks for further processing in the refinery, without delivery to final consumers.

#### 2.1.15. *Statistical Differences*

Calculated value, defined as difference between calculation from the supply perspective (top-down approach) and the calculation from the consumption perspective (bottom-up approach). Any major statistical differences should be explained.

### 2.2. **Transformation sector**

In the transformation sector, only quantities of fuels that were transformed into other fuels shall be reported. Quantities of fuels used for heating, operation of equipment and as general support for transformation should be declared in the energy sector.

#### 2.2.1. *Main Activity Producer Electricity ONLY*

Quantities of fuels used by main activity producers to produce electricity in electricity-only units/plants.

#### 2.2.2. *Main Activity Producer Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Units*

Quantities of fuels used by main activity producers to produce electricity and/or heat in CHP units.

#### 2.2.3. *Main Activity Producer Heat ONLY*

Quantities of fuels used by main activity producers to produce heat in heat-only units/plants.

#### 2.2.4. *Autoproducer Electricity ONLY*

Quantities of fuels used by autoproducers to produce electricity in electricity-only units/plants.

#### 2.2.5. *Autoproducer Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Units*

All quantities of fuels used by autoproducers to produce electricity and the proportional part of fuels used to produce heat sold in CHP units. The proportional part of fuels used to produce heat