Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2010 of 9 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the updates for the annual and monthly energy statistics (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/2010

of 9 November 2017

amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the updates for the annual and 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[(1)], and in particular Articles 4(3) and 9(2) 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 are a very dynamic statistical domain because of the intensive development of Union policies, technological progress and the importance of basing Union targets on energy data. Accordingly, regular updates are required in order to align the statistical scope to growing or changing needs.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 has conferred on the Commission the power to adjust the statistical scope. In view of the fact that new improvements and adjustments have been made to both the monthly and annual statistics, those improvements and adjustments should be reflected in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.

(4) This Regulation, among others, modifies the code numbering of items listed in the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008. For the purposes of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1504[(2)], it is important to state that the substance of the items for which the derogations were granted has not changed but only their code numbering. Therefore, the references to the codes listed in Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1504 should be understood as references to the corresponding items of this Regulation.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

***Changes to legislation:** Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2010 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 28 December 2020. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of 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, 9 November 2017.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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ANNEX

ANNEX A

CLARIFICATIONS OF TERMINOLOGY

This Annex supplies explanations, geographical notes or 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 includes 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,

— 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 producers, both privately or publicly owned, that generate electricity and/or heat for sale to third parties, as their principal activity,

— **Autoproducers** are producers, both privately or publicly owned, 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 terminology by adding relevant NACE 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, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter. Production includes the quantities consumed by the producer in 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 means: production from resources within the concerned territory.

2.1.2. RECOVERED PRODUCTS

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

2.1.3. RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES

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Quantities of fuels of which 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 specified differently, '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. Excluded are:

— consumption by ships engaged in domestic navigation. The domestic/international split should be determined on the basis of 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 to the last day of the reporting period respectively. Stock includes stocks held in all types of special storage facilities, either on 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 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

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

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2.1.11. RECYCLED PRODUCTS

Finished products which pass a second time through the marketing network, after having been once 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). Reasons for any major statistical differences should be stated.

2.2. **Transformation sector**

Within Transformation sector, only quantities of fuels that were transformed to other fuels shall be reported. Quantities of fuels used for heating, operation of equipment and in general in support of the transformation should not be declared in transformation, but shall be declared in the Energy sector.

2.2.1. MAIN ACTIVITY PRODUCER ELECTRICITY ONLY

Quantities of fuels used to produce electricity in electricity only units/plants by Main Activity Producers.

2.2.2. MAIN ACTIVITY PRODUCER COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP) UNITS

Quantities of fuels used to produce electricity and/or heat in CHP units by Main Activity Producers.

2.2.3. MAIN ACTIVITY PRODUCER HEAT ONLY

Quantities of fuels used to produce heat in heat only units/plants by Main Activity Producers.

2.2.4. AUTOPRODUCER ELECTRICITY ONLY

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

2.2.5. AUTOPRODUCER COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP) UNITS

All quantities of fuels used to produce electricity and the proportional part of fuels used to produce heat sold in CHP units by Autoproducers. The proportional part of fuels used to produce heat that was not sold (auto-consumed heat) is to be reported according to the specific sector of