

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(81) 327 final

Brussels, 28 August 1981

## FIFTH STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES 1982-1984

Annex 5

DIRECTORATE D (Division 3)

ENERGY STATISTICS

COM(81) 327 final

CONTENTS

Main priorities and objectives .....	1
Project list .....	2
List of publications 1981 .....	18
Committees and working groups .....	19
Legislation .....	19
Work of statistical interest in other Directorates-General .....	20

DIRECTORATE D (DIVISION 3): ENERGY

Main priorities and objectives

Energy statistics have assumed greater importance over the last few years. The successive energy crises, and the resulting rethinking of the Community's strategy with regard to energy policy, have emphasized the need for a system of statistical data which is fast, versatile and reliable for all aspects of energy particularly overall energy balance sheets and oil.

In addition, because of the inevitable repercussions of the energy crisis on the economy at large, the need arose for an improvement in the comparability between energy statistics and other economic statistics and accounts, in order to facilitate assessment of the interrelationship between developments in the field of energy and in the general economy.

In this connection, the Energy Division focused its attention on a number of priority matters:

I - Aims which have been achieved and remain high-priority

1. Directing the compilation of overall energy balance sheets towards the "energy supplied" type of accounting system, in which all the operations are recorded on the basis of the real energy content of the various energy sources. This system of accounting meets the requirement for focussing use of the overall energy balance sheet on analysis and forecasts of energy demand and on recording losses occurring in the course of processing operations. This type of balance sheet ensures harmonization between the Community's methodology and that of other international organizations.
2. This basic balance sheet is supplemented by what is known as the "useful energy" balance sheet, which shows the energy actually used by final consumers and takes account of losses at the consumption stage. This type of balance sheet makes it possible to improve energy analysis and demand forecasting. It is particularly useful for closer study of rational energy use.
3. Accelerated data collection and dissemination for the whole range of basic energy statistics, both monthly and annual. These are now available via computer and through the publication of three monthly bulletins; data for the key series is published between  $t + 1$  and  $t + 2$  (e.g. coal production and stocks, crude oil imports and consumption of major petroleum products, production and consumption of electrical energy etc.) and between  $t + 3$  and  $t + 4$  for the other series.

## II - Ongoing priorities

1. Upgrading the reliability and availability of petroleum statistics, thereby ensuring that the published data correspond to those of the IEA/OECD, which will lead to efficient operation of the petroleum market monitoring system and of the Community emergency system for oil supply crises. Marked improvements have already been achieved as a result of cooperation between the SOEC, the IEA/OECD and national correspondents. The points which still require improvement are external trade, ex-refinery stock movements and petrochemical processing.
2. Compilation of energy input-output tables (base tables for 1975 and projected tables for 1980 for six countries of the Community) in order to create an instrument which meets the requirements of economic analysis, whilst taking into account the impact of energy, and which provides, in particular, data on the direct and indirect energy content of goods and services and of final demand.
3. Specific action to improve data on the structure of energy consumption: consumption by branch and by uses (especially for heating of buildings), households' consumption.
4. Development of a system of energy price statistics making it possible to compile, together with Commission departments and Member States, regular and coherent statistics on energy prices.

## III. Priorities on which work is scheduled to be carried out between now and 1984

1. Preparation and compilation of basic energy input-output tables for 1980, with all Member States participating.
2. Determination and analysis of trends in annual energy consumption by branch and by use and in the specific energy consumption of the various branches of production, using the energy input-output tables.
3. Compilation of regular energy price statistics with a view to ensuring the "transparency" of consumer, import and producers' prices.

## PROJECT LIST

## DIVISION D3 - ENERGY

		<u>Workprogramme</u>				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
D3001	Coal	X	X	X	X	X
D3002	Hydrocarbons (oil and gas)	X	X	X	X	X
D3003	Electrical energy	X	X	X	X	X
D3004	Nuclear Energy	X	X	X	X	X
D3005	Overall energy balance sheets	I	I	I	I	I
D3006	Energy prices	I	G	X	X	X
D3007	Energy input-output tables	I	X	X	X	I

I = Mainly internal work of SOEC, not laying a heavy burden on member Countries

G = Work mainly in Working Groups

X = Collection and/or processing of data in member countries.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy

TITLE: Coal

PROJECT NUMBER: D3001

1. INTRODUCTION:

The detailed nature of coal statistics is commensurate with the important part played by the coal sector in overall energy supply and with the tasks of the Commission laid down in the ECSC Treaty. The changes in energy supply and demand necessitate constant and methodical updating of the system of statistical information. In particular, the existence of widely differing grades of coal products (both hard coal and lignite) means that the energy content of each coal flow at the various stages of supply and consumption has to be known if these products are to be included in an overall energy balance sheet expressed in a common unit.

2. SOURCE:

- ECSC Treaty, articles 46, 47 and 54;
- Commission department's requirements for the purposes of short- and medium-term energy analyses and policy;
- Requirements of the Commission's Directorate-General for Credit and Investments to fulfil its role.

3. AIM:

- To provide harmonized statistics on both flows and installations for the purposes of coal policy and coal market analysis;
- To incorporate data on coal into the energy balance sheets expressed in a common energy unit;
- To obtain specific statistics on the activity of coal mines.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Processing of some thirty questionnaires on coal, lignite and secondary products; availability of monthly data: t + 1 for coal production, t + 2 for coke production and stocks, t + 3 for external trade and t + 4 for domestic sales of the various products;
- Compilation of annual balance sheets in specific units and in common energy units: aggregated provisional balance sheets (t + 1 month), full provisional balance sheets (t + 6 months), final balance sheets (t + 9 months);
- Compilation of quarterly aggregated balance sheets (t + 3);
- Quarterly and annual analysis of coal market trends;
- Administration of the "Investments" survey, also covering present and future coal production capacity.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Ongoing work and routine administrative tasks, involving frequent and direct contact with professional organizations and specialized ministries;
- Publication of a monthly "Coal" bulletin for rapid information; continuous adaptation and development in the light of requirements;
- Specific action with a view to improving information on the energy content of the various grades of coal.

6. FINANCING:

nil.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

- Large-scale surveys of coal undertakings;
- Extensive work of data collection, harmonization and aggregation.

8. WORKING GROUP:

no.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ZEN 1

Publications 1981: 4.2.5.  
4.2.A.

Coal - Monthly bulletin  
Statistical aspects of the Coal Economy  
1980 (yearly telegram)

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy  
TITLE: Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas)  
PROJECT NUMBER: D3002

1. INTRODUCTION:

The detailed nature of oil and gas statistics is commensurate with the important part played by the oil and gas sectors in overall energy supply and demand and with the work of oil policy coordination between the Commission and the International Energy Agency (OECD). The introduction of a system of oil and gas supply and market monitoring and the policy decision-making requires the rapid availability of reliable statistical data coordinated with those of the IEA/OECD. The short-term trends in energy supply and demand, in particular on the oil market, also necessitate constant and methodical updating of the system of statistical information.

2. SOURCE:

- Commission department's requirements for the purposes of short- and medium-term energy analyses and policy;
- Introduction of a Community emergency system in the event of an oil supply crisis.

3. AIM:

- To provide harmonized oil and gas statistics for the purposes of the relevant policies and monitoring and analysis of the oil and gas market;
- To incorporate data on oil and gas into the energy balance sheets.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Collection and checking of current statistical data from various sources (periodicity: monthly; availability of results: t + 2 for the basic series such as crude petroleum imports and consumption of the main petroleum products, t + 3 for the other series);
- Compilation of annual balance sheets by type of petroleum product and type of gas: aggregated provisional balance sheets (t + 3 months), final balance sheets (t + 9 months);
- Compilation of quarterly aggregated balance sheets (t + 3);
- Quarterly and annual analysis of trends in oil and gas supply and demand, with particular reference to demand for the various petroleum products and net imports of petroleum.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Ongoing work and routine administrative tasks, involving frequent and direct contacts with professional organizations and specialized ministries;
- Advanced work of harmonization with the International Energy Agency (OECD), permitting clear comparison of data between the two organization's statistical systems as regards the Community countries;
- Publication of a monthly "Hydrocarbons" bulletin for rapid information; continuous adaptation and development in the light of requirements;



- The combination of the above projects, which are fully operational has already brought about a significant improvement in the reliability, rapidity and scope of the key statistical series on petroleum supply and demand, in cooperation with the national correspondents and the IEA/OECD. Further improvements are planned;
- Specific measures to improve the quality of petroleum statistics as regards external trade, changes in stocks and the petrochemical industry.

6. FINANCING:

Engagement of a consultant for one year.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

- Extensive work of data collection, harmonization and aggregation.

8. WORKING GROUP:

No.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ZEN 1

Publications 1981:	4.2.7.	Hydrocarbons - Monthly bulletin
	4.2.C.	Statistical aspects of the natural gas economy - 1980 (yearly telegram)
	4.2.D.	Statistical aspects of the petroleum economy - 1980 (yearly telegram)

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy  
TITLE: Electrical energy  
PROJECT NUMBER: D3003

1. INTRODUCTION:

The detailed nature of electrical energy statistics is commensurate with the important part played by the electricity sector in overall energy supply and demand and with the Commission's task of defining the role of electricity in a new energy policy strategy. Short-term trends in energy supply and demand necessitate constant and methodical updating of the system of statistical information.

2. SOURCE:

- Commission departments requirements for the purpose of short- and medium-term energy analyses and policy.

3. AIM:

- To provide harmonized statistics on both flows and electricity generating capacity for the purposes of energy policy and short-term analyses in the sector concerned;
- To obtain harmonized statistics on power station's fuel consumption in order to monitor their demand for the various sources of primary energy;
- To incorporate the data on electrical energy and transformation in power stations into the energy balance sheets.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Collection and checking of current statistical data from various sources, including data on fuel consumption (periodicity: monthly; availability of results:  $t + 3$ );
- Compilation of annual electrical energy balance sheets: aggregated provisional balance sheets ( $t + 2$  months), final balance sheets ( $t + 9$  months);
- Compilation of annual balance sheets of transformation in conventional thermal power stations: provisional balance sheets ( $t + 3$  months), final balance sheets ( $t + 9$  months);
- Annual analysis of the structure of electricity generating capacity: aggregated results ( $t + 4$  months), full results ( $t + 7$  months);
- Quarterly and annual analyses of trends in electricity supply and demand.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Ongoing work and routine administrative tasks, involving frequent and direct contacts with professional organizations and specialized ministries;
- Publication of the monthly "Electrical Energy" bulletin for rapid information; continuous adaptation and development in the light of requirements;
- Specific action to improve the statistics on conventional thermal power station's capacity to burn one or more fuels (substitution possibilities).

6. FINANCING:

Nil.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

- Extensive work of data collection, harmonization and aggregation.

8. WORKING GROUP:

No.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ZEN 1

Publications 1981: 4.2.6.

4.2.B.

Electrical Energy - Monthly bulletin  
Statistical aspects of electricity  
supply and demand - 1980 (Yearly  
telegram)

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy

TITLE: Nuclear energy

PROJECT NUMBER: D3004

1. INTRODUCTION:

The detailed nature of nuclear energy statistics reflects the important part played by the development of nuclear energy in both electricity generation and primary energy production. The increased use of this new source of energy necessitates constant and detailed analysis of the operation of nuclear power stations, in particular their availability and utilization factors, in comparison with conventional power stations and from country to country. Trends in energy supply and demand necessitate constant and methodical updating of these specific statistics.

2. SOURCE:

- Commission departments' requirements for the purposes of exchanges of information between nuclear power station operators;
- Official agreement between the Commission (EURATOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna concerning the responsibility for the collection of statistics from nuclear power station operators in the Community.

3. AIM:

- To obtain detailed statistics on the operating characteristics of nuclear power stations in the light of increased use of nuclear power, for the purposes of international comparison and comparison with the performance of conventional thermal power stations;
- To incorporate data on transformation in nuclear power stations into the energy balance sheets.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Administration of the single monthly survey on the operation of nuclear power stations, covering mainly the energy available, energy produced, operating time and yield of each nuclear unit;
- Annual analysis of the operating characteristics of each nuclear power station and the performance of each type of reactor in each country;
- Compilation of data on the structure of nuclear generating capacity;
- Compilation of balance sheets of transformation in nuclear power stations.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Ongoing work and routine administrative tasks, involving frequent and direct contacts with nuclear power station operators;
- Publication of a monthly internal document entitled: "On-stream operation of nuclear power stations" for restricted circulation (t + 1);
- Annual publication on the operation of nuclear power stations, with detailed analyses by power station of operating characteristics (availability, utilization, yield) for each month in the previous

year and in time series for each year since the first power station came on stream (availability of results: t + 5 months);  
 - Compilation of specific statistics on the causes, duration and frequency of nuclear units' down-time.

6. FINANCING:

Nil.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Extensive work of data collection, harmonization and aggregation;  
 - Surveys among nuclear power station operators.

8. WORKING GROUP:

No.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: no

Publications 1981: 4.2.3.

Operation of nuclear power stations  
 (Yearly)

4.2.F.

Energy supply aspects of the nuclear  
 power stations (Monthly)

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy  
TITLE: Overall energy balance sheets  
PROJECT NUMBER: D3005

1. INTRODUCTION:

The energy balance sheets, which aggregate the flows of the various sources of energy, constitute a statistical basis which has acquired increased importance in the current situation. Trends in energy supply and demand necessitate methodical updating of the statistical information system, which requires constant development to meet the demands of Community energy policy. In particular, there must be constant development of the breakdown of products considered, notably by including new types of energy, as well as of information on supply and utilization.

2. SOURCE:

Commission departments' requirements, especially for the purposes of energy policy, analyses of energy supply and demand, measures taken in connection with the rational utilization of energy (DG XVIII), the development of an energy forecasting model (DG XII) and the project to develop a European macrosectorial model (DG XII and II).

3. AIM:

- To obtain comparable data for all energy sources in a standardized and coherent framework;
- To provide a working tool for macroeconomic and sectorial analyses covering both major economic aggregates, such as gross domestic consumption, and individual branches of industry;
- To make the balance sheets reflect developments in energy supply and demand;
- To integrate energy statistics with other economic statistics;
- To harmonize the balance sheet system with those of other international organizations (such as OECD-IEA, ECE Geneva, UN New York).

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Annual compilation of the basic "energy supplied" balance sheets (calculation of initial results up to and including gross domestic consumption: three months after the reference period; full balance sheets without breakdown by branch of industry: nine months; final balance sheets with breakdown: ten months);
- Compilation of aggregated quarterly balance sheets (time limit:  $t + 1$ );
- Two-yearly compilation of useful energy balance sheets and measurement of losses at the transformation and consumption stages (16 months after the reference period);
- Analysis of trends in energy supply and demand;
- Work on the structure of energy consumption (branches, uses).

5. WORKPLAN:

- Ongoing work and routine administrative tasks in connection with the work on each source of energy;

- Publication of "energy supplied" and "useful energy" balance sheets;
- Specific measures to improve information on the structure of industrial and households' consumption (with particular reference to space heating);
- Improvement of the methodology and compilation of "useful energy" balance sheets;
- Coordination of the work with that of other international organizations, in particular with a view to harmonizing the methodology and system of energy balance sheets;
  - . Harmonization of the methodologies of the SOEC and the UN in New York - already achieved.
  - . Very high degree of cooperation between the SOEC and the ECE in Geneva, with the possibility (to be discussed at a working meeting) of the SOEC taking over responsibility for processing the replies to the ECE questionnaires relating to the energy balance sheet for the Member States.
  - . Stepping-up of contacts with the IEA/OECD.
  - . Preparation of a joint methodological guide for the SOEC, the ECE in Geneva and the IEA/OECD.

6. FINANCING:

- Nil for the compilation of balance sheets;
- Credits might be needed for future studies on the structure of energy consumption and the breakdown of industrial and households' consumption by use.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Considerable as regards methodology and data processing.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ZEN 1

Publications 1981: 4.2.1.	Energy statistics yearbook (yearly)
4.2.E.	Statistical aspects of the energy economy - 1980 (yearly telegraph)
4.2.G.	Primary energy equivalents balance sheets 1973-1979 (yearly)

Computer print-outs and magnetic tapes.

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy

TITLE: Energy prices

PROJECT NUMBER: D3006

1. INTRODUCTION

Energy price statistics are closely linked to energy policy. They also serve as a link between quantitative data on energy and the accounts and other statistics expressed in terms of value. Owing to the lack of up-to-date information on actual prices of energy-generating products, compilation of energy price statistics must be resumed.

2. SOURCE:

- Commission departments' requirements;
- "Transparency" of consumer, import and producer prices.

3. AIM:

- To obtain harmonized statistical data on the price-competitiveness of energy products;
- To provide the industries concerned and consumers with information on trends in real prices on the energy market;
- To provide information on the taxation and tariff systems.

4. DESCRIPTION:

- Setting up of a system of energy price statistics;
- Collection and harmonization of gas and electricity prices for domestic and industrial uses in accordance with a breakdown by standard consumer and location (annual periodicity; availability of results:  $t + 1/4$  for gas,  $t + 1/2$  for electricity);
- collection of pump prices for fuels (annual periodicity; availability  $t + 0$ );
- calculation of petroleum freight charges (monthly periodicity; availability  $t + 1$ );
- Survey among dealers and final consumers on consumer prices of coal and fuel oils (quarterly periodicity; availability  $t + 4$ ).

5. WORKPLAN:

- Specific action with a view to regular dissemination of target price series, in accordance with the following timetable:
  - . expert's report: mid-1981
  - . examination of the report with the countries: end of 1981.
  - . introduction of the system in the main countries: 1982.
  - . study of automatic data processing methods: 1982.
  - . extension to the other countries: 1983.
  - . computerized general application: 1984.
- For gas and electricity, permanent contacts with distributors and professional organizations;
- For coal and petroleum products, coordination with the Directorate-General for Energy;



- Compilation of an overall index of consumer prices for energy as part of an energy "display panel" for the period 1960-1980. Annual updating planned.

6. FINANCING:

Some financing will be required, i.e. credits for surveys.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

Extensive work of data collection, checking, harmonization and analysis.

8. WORKING GROUP:

No.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: ZEN 1

Publications 1981: 4.2.H. Electricity prices 1978-1980

UNIT RESPONSIBLE: D3 - Energy  
TITLE: Energy input-output tables  
PROJECT NUMBER: D3007

1. INTRODUCTION:

The statistical tools and data available to the Community are inadequate for the purposes of energy analysis and forecasts, in particular because they cannot be used to determine the indirect energy content of the branches of production (i.e. the energy contained in upstream products). This necessitates as a matter of utmost urgency the provision of additional data by means of input-output tables relating specifically to energy. As the energy coefficients (probably) vary at a faster rate than the others, it is very important that these tables be compiled for as recent a year as possible (by projection).

2. SOURCE:

- Commission departments' requirements as regards studies on the interdependence between energy and economic developments (preparation of models taking account of the effects of energy factors);
- Need for better statistical information on the sectoral breakdown of energy consumption, particularly for the purposes of energy forecasts.

3. AIM:

- Statistical description of the interdependence between the energy branches and the other branches;
- Calculation of the total energy content (direct and indirect energy inputs) of the production branches and final demand (energy intensity: joules/monetary unit), including the proportion contained in imported non-energy-generating goods;
- Use of input-output tables for simulations and forecasts, especially forecasts of energy requirements;
- Determination of the energy requirements of certain types of capital goods by constructing a secondary table of investment flows (involving initially the drawing-up of a minimum list of energy-intensive investments).  
Breakdown of the column "Gross fixed capital formation" according to the main investing branches and collection of data on capital goods' consumption;
- Description of trends in specific energy consumption in the various production branches to show the processes and scope for using alternative energy sources;
- Quantification of the charges paid by energy consumers, with a view in particular to estimating the effect of an increase in energy prices on the various production branches and the economy in general (this presupposes recording of the various consumer taxes by source of energy and by consumer);
- Incorporation of the data into the Commission departments' macroeconomic models, forecasting model, European macrosectorial model, etc.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The energy input-output tables will be compiled for the following countries: FR of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom and Denmark. They will be based on 1975 and it is planned to update them to 1980. The matrices will be of the format 45 x 45, comprising 10 energy branches + final uses + resources + secondary tables. The basic tables for 1980 will be extended to all the Member States.

5. WORKPLAN:

- Work carried out jointly between energy experts and national accounts specialists;
- During the first half of 1981: processing and analysis of the 1975 results and updating to 1980 by the SOEC;
- During the second half of 1981: compilation of the 1980 tables for some countries by extrapolation of the 1975 basic tables and compilation of the energy part of the 1980 tables;
- Short-term project (1981): extension to the Netherlands;
- Medium-term project (1982-1983-1984): preparation and construction of final 1980 basic tables, covering all the Member States.

6. FINANCING:

Mainly credits for studies.

7. VOLUME OF WORK:

The cost of compiling the basic tables will be borne by the contracting parties. The SOEC is responsible for automatic processing of harmonized data.

8. WORKING GROUP:

Yes.

9. DISSEMINATION:

CRONOS: No

Publications 1981: 4.2.4. Analysis of energy input-output tables (Spec. nr).

Magnetic tapes and computer print-outs.

## DIRECTORATE D (DIVISION 3)

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 1981

Theme 4: Industry and services

## 2. ENERGY

4.2.1.	Energy statistics yearbook	Annual
4.2.3.	Operation of nuclear power stations	Annual
4.3.4.	Analysis of energy input-output tables	spec. nr.
4.2.5.	Coal - Monthly bulletin	Monthly
4.2.6.	Electrical energy - Monthly bulletin	Monthly
4.2.7.	Hydrocarbons - Monthly bulletin	Monthly
4.2.A.	Statistical aspects of the coal economy in 1980 (*)	Annual
4.2.B.	Statistical aspects of electricity supply and demand in 1980 (*)	Annual
4.2.C.	Statistical aspects of the natural gas economy in 1980 (*)	Annual
4.2.D.	Statistical aspects of the petroleum economy in 1980 (*)	Annual
4.2.E.	Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 1980 (*)	Annual
4.2.F.	Energy supply aspects of the nuclear power stations	Monthly
4.2.G.	Primary energy equivalents balance sheets	Annual
4.2.H.	Electricity prices 1978-1980	non period.

(\*) Statistical telegram

**COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS**

Committee for Energy Statistics.

The ad-hoc working groups meet as necessary (no meeting in 1981).

**LEGISLATION**

There are no directives or regulations.

WORK OF STATISTICAL INTEREST IN OTHER DIRECTORATES-GENERAL

D\*170 Energy balance sheets  
D\*171 Imports and exports of hydrocarbons  
D\*172 Petroleum stocks  
D\*173 State of Community oil supplies  
D\*174 Thermal power station stocks  
D\*175 Petroleum prices  
D\*176 Registration of crude oil and petroleum products  
D\*177 Community monitoring of coal imports  
D\*180 Coal and steel production data for levy purposes

DG XVII - Energy

D\*170 Energy balance sheets

1. INTRODUCTION:

In order to assist in adapting energy policy to the new supply situation, more detailed information on short-term trends is essential.

2. SOURCE:

Council Regulation No 1729/76 of 21 June 1976.

3. AIM:

Compilation of short-term forecasts (six-monthly or, in a crisis, quarterly) of energy supply and demand.

4. DESCRIPTION:

A confidential survey will be carried out into developments during the previous six-months and into forecasts for the current six months (three months in a crisis).

The data supplied are confidential.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*171 Imports and exports of hydrocarbons

1. INTRODUCTION:

These data are regarded as essential for a proper assessment of the exact state of the Community's supplies - this itself being essential for devising a common energy policy.

2. SOURCE:

Council Regulations:

- for imports: 1055/72 of 18 May 1972
  - . 1068/73 of 16 March 1973
  - . 3254/74 of 17 December 1974
  - . 2677/75 of 6 October 1975
- for exports: 388/75 of 13 February 1975
  - . 2678/75 of 6 October 1975

3. AIM:

To monitor Community imports and exports of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Companies are requested to send data to Member States on actual imports and exports of hydrocarbons in the previous six months and, at the end of each year, their forecasts for the following year; these data are then sent on to the Commission. This information is confidential.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.



DG XVII - Energy

D\*172 Petroleum stocks

1. INTRODUCTION:

Commission monitoring of the obligation imposed on Member States to maintain a minimum level of stocks of crude oil and petroleum products is based on a periodic check of such stocks, carried out with a view to safeguarding supplies.

2. SOURCE:

Council Directives of 20 December 1968 (414/68) and of 19 December 1972 (425/72).

3. AIM:

To check that petroleum stocks are maintained at a level equal to at least 90 days' average daily consumption.

4. DESCRIPTION:

The Member States send the Commission a statement of stocks at the end of each quarter. The information provided is of a confidential nature.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*173 State of Community oil supplies

1. INTRODUCTION:

When difficulties arise in crude oil and petroleum products supplies, the Commission can ask Member States to communicate information on their oil supply situation and to provide short-term forecasts of oil supplies. A summary of the information gathered is sent to Member States; such information is confidential.

2. SOURCE:

Council Decision No 77/706/EEC.

Commission Decision No 79/639/EEC of 15 June 1979 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the above Council Decision.

3. AIM:

To monitor developments in the oil market when difficulties arise with supplies and, if necessary, to provide a basis for fixing targets for reducing oil consumption and for the sharing out of available supplies, as laid down in Council Decision No 77/706/EEC.

4. DESCRIPTION:

A confidential questionnaire is completed every month by Member States. This questionnaire, which covers the two months preceding and following the current month, contains information on crude oil and petroleum products supplies; it refers in particular to quantities imported from and exported to the main countries of origin and destination.

5. WORKPLAN:

Temporary implementation (when the supply situation warrants it); is in operation at present.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*174 Thermal power station stocks

1. INTRODUCTION:

Commission monitoring of the obligation imposed on electricity producers in the Member States to constantly maintain a minimum level of stocks of fossil fuels is based on a periodic check of such stocks, carried out with a view to safeguarding supplies.

2. SOURCE:

Council Directive of 20 May 1975 (339/75)

3. AIM:

To check that fossil fuel stocks at thermal power stations are maintained at a level which enables them to continue to supply electricity for a minimum period of 30 days.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Member States send to the Commission a statement of stocks as at 1 April and 1 October of each year in their thermal power stations. The information supplied is confidential.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*175      Petroleum

1. INTRODUCTION:

In its resolution concerning Community policy on hydrocarbons, the Council stated that its policy ought to be based on cost and price transparency throughout the Community and that there should be a coherent price level structure based on real changes in the supply situation.

2. SOURCE:

Council Directive of 4 May 1976 (491/76).

3. AIM:

To monitor and compare price levels in the various Member States and to study trends in prices of refined products in relation to changes in the cost of crude oil.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Confidential information on imports and ex-refinery prices of crude oil and petroleum products is collected from oil companies on a quarterly basis by Member States and forwarded to the Commission, which studies these data in order to establish useful comparisons between the levels of prices charged in the various countries by trying to eliminate the effects of the structure of consumption and distribution costs on the various markets.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*176 Registration of crude oil and petroleum products

1. INTRODUCTION:

These data are considered essential for better monitoring of trends in the cost of supplies to the Community and to Member States during a period of market tension.

2. SOURCE:

Council Regulations Nos 1893/79  
2592L79  
649/80  
1143/80  
481/81  
Commission Regulations nos  
2729/79  
713/80

3. AIM:

Monthly monitoring of import prices to detect any purchases at abnormal price levels.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Information is provided by oil companies to the Member States on a cargo-by-cargo basis. Aggregated monthly data are supplied by Member States to the Commission normally within 30 days of the end of the month under consideration. Confidential summary reports drawn up by the Commission will be discussed periodically with the competent experts from Member States.

5. WORKPLAN:

The system has been in operation since November 1979 for crude oil and April 1980 for petroleum products. The date of expiry was originally set at December 1980. Extended by the Council until February 1981, then until December 1981.

DG XVII - Energy

D\*177 Community monitoring of coal imports

1. INTRODUCTION:

This system of Community monitoring is aimed at enabling the Commission to make more regular assessments of trends on all the Community coal markets, taking particular account of coal imports from third countries.

2. SOURCE:

Decision taken by the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the ECSC, meeting within the Council: 77/707/ECSC of 7 November 1977.

3. AIM:

To monitor coal imports from third countries, intended for use in conventional thermal power stations or in combined-cycle (steam-electricity) plants.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Member States forward to the Commission at quarterly intervals data on the volume of imports in tonnes, indicating the net calorific value and average quarterly prices per tonne.

Data on tonnages are broken down by country of origin and according to the period of the supply contract. The information provided is confidential.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.

## DG XVIII - Credit and Investments

D\*180 Coal and steel production data for levy purposes1. INTRODUCTION:

Under the ECSC Treaty, the Commission is empowered to finance its expenditure by imposing levies on undertakings based on the average value of their output.

2. SOURCE:

Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty.

3. AIM:

To obtain the necessary data for collecting such levies.

4. DESCRIPTION:

Collieries and iron and steel undertakings are requested to supply figures on their monthly production expressed in physical units, in accordance with a simplified system whose structure is similar to that of the statistical questionnaire.

5. WORKPLAN:

Ongoing work.