

<b>Indicator (definition)</b>	<b>Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption:</b> This indicator is defined as the percentage share of renewables in gross final energy consumption.
<b>Eurostat Unit</b>	Energy
<b>Other Commission DGs</b>	DG Energy, DG Environment
<b>European Statistical System Working Group (WG)</b>	Working group on Energy statistics
<b>Date</b>	February 2011

**1. Overall assessment of accuracy and comparability** (Description of quality grades under the following link: [http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/structind/library?l=/general\\_information/quality\\_profiles/annex\\_enpdf/EN\\_1.0\\_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/structind/library?l=/general_information/quality_profiles/annex_enpdf/EN_1.0_&a=d))

A     
  B     
  C     
  Indicator to be Developed

Data is collected through a joint Eurostat/IEA/UNECE questionnaire applying high standards with regard to the methodology and ensuring a high degree of comparability.

### 2. Objective and relevance of the indicator:

Energy is a key aspect in consumption and production. Dependence on non-renewable energy sources can be regarded as unsustainable in the long term. Renewable energy sources are important for decreasing both the EU's dependence on imported fossil fuels and its greenhouse gas and other pollutant emissions. The ratio of renewable to non-renewable energy sources therefore represents a measure of a country's energy sustainability.

The indicator is one of the eight headline indicators in the Europe 2020 strategy which includes the target of producing 20 % of total EU energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2020, as well as measures for promoting renewable energy sources in the electricity, biofuels and heating and cooling sectors.

### Restriction of the indicator's relevance and other characteristics which may lead to restrictions in using it in monitoring and reporting

### 3. Data availability: details

( $t_1$ : earliest reference year available;  $t_2$ : latest reference year available in February 2011)

	Member States	Candidate and Acceding Countries	USA and Japan	EEA-EFTA <sup>1</sup>
$t_1$	2006: 27 Member States	-	-	-
$t_2$	2008: 27 Member States	-	-	-

### 4. Overall accuracy

High



Data on energy is submitted on the basis of an Annual Joint Questionnaire (Eurostat/IEA/UNECE) employing an internationally agreed methodology. Eurostat receives disaggregated data which are used to countercheck the results and to ensure consistency with the total amount of energy consumption.

The accuracy of the basic data depends on the quality of the national statistical systems and may vary from country to country. In several countries and for most energy commodities data provision by the energy-producing companies is required by law. However, the emerging liberalisation process in some countries tends to negatively affect accuracy in some cases. From time to time detailed surveys targeted to single sub-items (e.g. wood consumption in households) are carried out to improve the methodology.

<sup>1</sup> While being a member of the EFTA, Liechtenstein has complete or partial exemptions from several statistical requirements due to its size. Thus, Liechtenstein is excluded from this overview as most of the data for structural indicators are missing.

Restricted   
(sources, errors,  
methodology, etc.)

#### 5. Comparability across countries

High  Fully comparable data due to the use of the joint questionnaire. Eurostat (and IEA) verifies to the highest possible extent if the reported data respect the prescribed methodology. The underlying data collection methods are however the responsibility of the Member States. The methodology is harmonised for all reporting countries.

Restricted

#### 6. Comparability over time

High  Fully comparable data on energy consumption. The data is subject to annual revisions. From time to time specific actions targeted to selected items to improve the methodology – including the time series – are carried out. Backward calculations are made in case of any changes in the methodology.

Restricted

#### 7. Development perspective for improving the quality of this indicator (including as far as possible an indication of the burden on Member States and respondents.)

For the calculation of the renewable energy share Eurostat has developed the SHARE application software. The software is suitable for calculating the share of renewables broken down by the three sectors (electricity, heating and cooling, and transport).

#### 8. Contribution to the coherence of the set/potential to qualify for an integrated policy analysis

Renewable energy sources are important for reducing the EU's dependence on imported fossil fuels and cutting greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants. In addition, a more mature market for renewable energy technologies is expected to bring about a number of social and economic benefits, including regional and local development opportunities, export opportunities and employment.

#### Relevant European legislation

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (Text with EEA relevance)

Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (Text with EEA relevance)

European Parliament resolution of 25 September 2007 on the Road Map for Renewable Energy in Europe (2007/2090(INI))

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