



EUROSTAT QUALITY PROFILE

Indicator (definition)	Share of electricity from renewables to gross electricity generation: Ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources (an amount of energy that has been consumed) and the gross national electricity consumption (national electricity production, including auto production, plus imports, minus exports).
Eurostat Unit	G-4, Energy statistics
Other Commission DGs	DG ECFIN ; DG ENV; DG TREN
European Statistical System Working Group (WG)	WG on Energy Statistics
Date	22 May 2007

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)

A B C Indicator to be developed

Data is collected from reliable sources applying high standards with regard to the methodology ensuring a high degree of comparability.

2. Objective and relevance of the indicator:

The indicator measures the relation of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national energy consumption.

The Gothenburg European Council (2001) affirmed its determination to meet the indicative target for the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to gross electricity consumption by 2010 of 22 % at Community level as set out in the Directive on Electricity from Renewable Energy.

The Brussels European Council (March 2003) invited Member States to accelerate progress towards meeting the Kyoto Protocol targets, including the increase in the share of renewable energy, setting an EU-wide indicative target for renewable energy of 12% of primary energy needs and of 22% of electricity needs by 2010 and encouraging national targets.

Energy use from non-renewable sources can have a damaging effect on the environment and on the sustainability of economic growth, therefore it is important to use energy resources efficiently (COM (2003) 585 of 8 October 2003).

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

(t₁: earliest reference year available; t₂: latest reference year available in May 2007)

	EU Member States	ACC/CC	USA and Japan	EFTA ¹
t ₁	1995	1995 MK: no data	no data	1995 CH: no data
t ₂	2005	2005	-	2005

Comments (including information on time series): Data availability for the US and Japan is currently a subject of consultations with the OECD. The data is subject to continuous revisions.

4. Overall accuracy

High



The overall accuracy of the indicator can be considered as high. Data is submitted on the basis of an Annual Joint Questionnaire 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 system and may vary from country to country.

In several countries and for most energy commodities data provision by the companies is requested by law. However, emerging liberalisation processes in some countries may to some extent negatively affect accuracy in some cases.

Restricted



(sources, errors, methodology, etc.)

5. Comparability across countries

High



Fully comparable data due to the use of the joint questionnaire. Eurostat verifies to the extent possible if the reported data respect the prescribed methodology. The basic data collection methods are however the responsibility of the Member States.

Data availability for the US and Japan is currently a subject of consultations with the OECD.

Restricted



6. Comparability over time

High



Fully comparable data. The data is subject to annual revisions and specific actions to introduce minor changes in the time.

Backwards 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.)

The countries should provide the data by T+10 in many cases provide the data by T+14 on averages. Therefore the timeliness of the indicator is affected.

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

This indicator is relevant to the reduction of CO₂ emissions (Kyoto engagements/environmental policies) and may also contribute to secure energy supply for electricity generation.

¹ 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.

Relevant European legislation:

Data are provided under a gentlemen's agreement on a voluntary basis using an Annual Joint Questionnaire based on internationally used methodology.

This indicator is used to measure the targets that are set out in Council Directive 2001/77/EEC of 27 September 2001, on the promotion of electricity production from renewables.

It includes however also electricity produced from non-biodegradable municipal waste which according to the Directive should be excluded (only small fraction of total).

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