

## I

(Legislative acts)

## REGULATIONS

**REGULATION (EU) 2016/1952 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**  
**of 26 October 2016**  
**on European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices and repealing Directive 2008/92/EC**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 338(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(1)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) Competitiveness, sustainability and energy security are the overarching goals of a resilient energy union with a forward-looking climate change policy.
- (2) High-quality, comparable, up-to-date, reliable and harmonised data on natural gas and electricity prices charged to final customers are needed in order to draft energy union policy and monitor the Member States' energy markets.
- (3) This Regulation aims to provide for a common framework for European statistics to underpin energy policies in particular towards the creation of a fully integrated internal energy market for customers. Greater transparency on energy costs and prices, as well as on the level of public support, should be made available to improve market integration. This Regulation does not entail any harmonisation of the structure of prices or charges across Member States.
- (4) To date, Directive 2008/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup> has provided a common framework for producing, transmitting and disseminating comparable statistics on the natural gas and electricity prices charged to industrial customers in the Union.
- (5) The collection of data on natural gas and electricity prices charged to final customers in the household sector has so far been carried out on the basis of a voluntary agreement.
- (6) The growing complexity of the internal energy market makes it increasingly difficult to obtain reliable and up-to-date price data on natural gas and electricity in the absence of legally binding obligations to provide such data, in particular on the household sector.

<sup>(1)</sup> Position of the European Parliament of 13 September 2016 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 13 October 2016.

<sup>(2)</sup> Directive 2008/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users (OJ L 298, 7.11.2008, p. 9).

- (7) In order to guarantee the reporting of high-quality price data for the household sector and for the non-household sector, the collection of both types of data should be covered by a legislative act.
- (8) In most Member States, data on transmission systems are available from energy regulators. However, a much larger number of data compilers are involved in distribution costs and the reporting of data is considered to be more difficult in some Member States. Given the significance of distribution costs and the need for transparency on this matter, the collection of data on natural gas and electricity prices should follow the established practices within the European Statistical System.
- (9) The system of consumption bands used by the Commission (Eurostat) in its price publications should ensure transparency of the market and broad dissemination of non-confidential price data, and should enable the calculation of European aggregates.
- (10) Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup> is the reference framework for European statistics. That Regulation provides for statistics to be collected in accordance with the principles of impartiality, transparency, reliability, objectivity, professional independence and cost-effectiveness, while protecting statistical confidentiality.
- (11) Member States should compile the data on natural gas and electricity prices by using the most appropriate sources and methods to provide the required information.
- (12) Data on prices charged to final customers of natural gas and electricity should enable comparisons with the prices of other energy commodities.
- (13) Information on the collection of data on prices and on the quality of data should be provided as part of standard reporting procedure.
- (14) Detailed data on the breakdown of consumption bands and their respective market shares are an essential part of natural gas and electricity price statistics.
- (15) Price analysis can be carried out only if high-quality official statistics are available from Member States regarding the different components and sub-components of natural gas and electricity prices. A revised methodology for generating a detailed breakdown of the various components and sub-components of the prices of natural gas and electricity charged to final customers will make it possible to analyse the impact of different aspects on the final prices.
- (16) The data provided to the Commission (Eurostat) on prices and conditions of sale to final customers, and the breakdown of the number of final customers by consumption in each consumption band, should contain all the information necessary to enable the Commission to decide on appropriate measures or proposals in relation to energy policy.
- (17) A good understanding of the taxes, fees, levies and charges in each Member State is essential for ensuring price transparency. The importance of a breakdown of the data on network costs, taxes, fees, levies and charges has been identified.
- (18) Member States in which there is low consumption of natural gas as a proportion of the final energy consumption of households should be exempt from the obligation to provide data on natural gas prices for final household customers.

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).

- (19) To improve data reliability, the Commission (Eurostat), together with the Member States, should assess and, if required, improve the methodology for collecting and processing data in a precise manner, in accordance with the governance framework for statistics. Therefore, quality reports should be prepared regularly and assessments of the quality of price data should be carried out regularly.
- (20) Based on a reasoned request from a Member State, the Commission should be entitled to grant derogations to that Member State in relation to specific obligations for which the application of this Regulation to the national statistical system of that Member State requires major adaptations or is likely to lead to a significant additional burden on respondents.
- (21) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the format of and arrangements for the transmission of data, technical quality assurance requirements regarding the content of standard quality reports, and the granting of derogations. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.
- (22) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the establishment of a common legal framework for the systematic production of European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.
- (23) Directive 2008/92/EC should therefore be repealed.
- (24) The European Statistical System Committee has been consulted,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### *Article 1*

##### **Subject matter**

This Regulation establishes a common framework for the development, production and dissemination of comparable European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices for household and final non-household customers in the Union.

#### *Article 2*

##### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'autoproducers', 'final energy consumption' and 'household' have the same meaning as that attributed to those terms in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(2)</sup>;
- (2) 'transmission', 'distribution', 'customer', 'final customer', 'household customer', 'non-household customer' and 'supply' have the same meaning as that attributed to those terms in Article 2 of Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(3)</sup>, when used in relation to electricity;
- (3) 'transmission', 'distribution', 'supply', 'customer', 'household customer', 'non-household customer' and 'final customer' have the same meaning as that attributed to those terms in Article 2 of Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(4)</sup>, when used in relation to natural gas;

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and repealing Directive 2003/54/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 55).

<sup>(4)</sup> Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

- (4) 'network component' means the combination of transmission and distribution network costs as set out in point 6 of Annex I and in point 5 of Annex II.

#### *Article 3*

##### **Data sources**

Member States shall compile data on natural gas and electricity prices, and their components and sub-components concerning network costs, taxes, fees, levies and charges, and on consumption volumes, in accordance with Annexes I and II. One or more of the following sources shall be used, after taking into account the principles of reducing burden on respondents and of administrative simplification:

- (a) statistical surveys;
- (b) administrative sources;
- (c) other sources applying statistical estimation methods.

#### *Article 4*

##### **Coverage**

1. Member States shall ensure that the data collection and compilation in accordance with Annexes I and II provide comprehensible and comparable high-quality data that are representative of their respective natural gas and electricity prices and consumption.
2. Member States shall not be obliged to transmit data on natural gas prices for household customers if the consumption of natural gas in the household sector accounts for less than 1,5 % of national final energy consumption in the household sector.
3. At least every three years, the Commission (Eurostat) shall review which Member States are not obliged to transmit data pursuant to paragraph 2.

#### *Article 5*

##### **Data transmission**

1. Member States shall provide to the Commission (Eurostat) the data as set out in Annexes I and II.
2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the format and arrangements for the transmission of the data as set out in Annexes I and II. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 10(2).
3. Member States shall provide statistics to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the relevant reference period.

#### *Article 6*

##### **Reference periods and transmission frequency**

1. The reference periods for the data specified in Annexes I and II shall be annual (January to December) or biannual (January to June and July to December). The first reference periods shall start in 2017.
2. The transmission frequency shall be:
  - (a) annual (for the period from January to December) for data referred to in points 6(a) and 7 of Annex I and points 5(a) and 6 of Annex II;
  - (b) biannual (for the periods from January to June and from July to December) for data referred to in point 6(b) of Annex I and point 5(b) of Annex II.

#### *Article 7*

##### **Quality assurance**

1. Member States shall ensure the quality of the data provided in accordance with this Regulation. To that end, the standard quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 apply.

2. Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat), without delay, of any methodological or other changes that might have a significant impact on natural gas and electricity price statistics, and in any event no later than one month after that change occurs.

3. Every three years, Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a standard quality report on the data in accordance with the quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. Those reports shall include information on the scope and collection of the data, the calculation criteria, the methodology and data sources used, and any changes thereto.

4. The Commission (Eurostat) shall assess the quality of the data provided and shall use that assessment and an analysis of the quality reports referred to in paragraph 3 in order to prepare and publish a report on the quality of European statistics covered by this Regulation.

5. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing technical quality assurance requirements regarding the content of the quality reports referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 10(2).

#### *Article 8*

##### **Dissemination**

The Commission (Eurostat) shall disseminate natural gas and electricity price statistics no later than five months after the end of each reference period.

#### *Article 9*

##### **Derogations**

1. Derogations may be granted by the Commission by means of implementing acts in relation to specific obligations for which the application of this Regulation to the national statistical system of a Member State requires major adaptations or is likely to lead to a significant additional burden on respondents. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 10(2).

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Member State concerned shall submit a duly reasoned request to the Commission by 8 August 2017.

3. Derogations granted pursuant to paragraph 1 shall remain in force for the shortest period of time possible and in any event for no longer than three years.

4. A Member State that has been granted a derogation pursuant to paragraph 1 shall apply the relevant provisions of Directive 2008/92/EC for the duration of the derogation.

#### *Article 10*

##### **Committee procedure**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the European Statistical System Committee established by Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

#### *Article 11*

##### **Repeal of Directive 2008/92/EC**

1. Directive 2008/92/EC is repealed with effect from 1 March 2017.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, Directive 2008/92/EC shall continue to apply under the conditions provided for in Article 9 of this Regulation.

3. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

*Article 12***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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 Strasbourg, 26 October 2016.

*For the European Parliament*

*The President*

M. SCHULZ

*For the Council*

*The President*

I. LESAY

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## ANNEX I

## NATURAL GAS PRICES

This Annex sets out the methodology for the collection and compilation of statistical data on natural gas prices for household and final non-household customers.

## 1. Prices

Prices shall be those charged to household and final non-household customers buying natural gas for their own use that is distributed through mains.

## 2. Natural gas

Natural gas shall include natural gas and other gaseous fuels blended with natural gas in the transmission and distribution network, such as biogas. Other gaseous fuels that are distributed through dedicated networks without being blended with natural gas (e.g. gas works gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas and biogas) shall be excluded.

## 3. Reporting units

The data shall include all household and final non-household customers of natural gas, but shall exclude customers who use natural gas only for:

- electricity generation in power plants or in combined heat and power (CHP) plants; or
- non-energy purposes (e.g. for use in the chemicals industry).

## 4. Units of measurement

Prices shall be the national average prices charged to household and final non-household customers.

Prices shall be expressed in national currency per gigajoule (GJ). The unit of energy used shall be measured on the basis of the gross calorific value (GCV).

Prices shall be weighted according to the market share of natural gas supply undertakings in each consumption band. If it is not possible to calculate weighted average prices, arithmetic average prices may be provided. In either case, the data shall cover a representative share of the national market.

## 5. Consumption bands

Prices shall be based on a system of standard annual natural gas consumption bands.

(a) For household customers, the following bands shall be applied:

Consumption band	Annual natural gas consumption (GJ)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Band D1		< 20
Band D2	≥ 20	< 200
Band D3	≥ 200	

(b) For final non-household customers, the following bands shall be applied:

Consumption band	Annual natural gas consumption (GJ)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Band I1		< 1 000
Band I2	≥ 1 000	< 10 000
Band I3	≥ 10 000	< 100 000
Band I4	≥ 100 000	< 1 000 000
Band I5	≥ 1 000 000	< 4 000 000
Band I6	≥ 4 000 000	

#### 6. Level of detail

Prices shall include all charges payable: network charges plus energy consumed, minus any rebates or premiums, plus any other charges (e.g. meter rental, standing charges). Initial connection charges shall be excluded.

Detailed data shall be transmitted as specified below.

#### (a) Level of detail required for components and sub-components

Prices shall be subdivided into three main components and into separate sub-components.

The final customer price for natural gas by consumption band is the sum of the three main components: the energy and supply component, the network component (transmission and distribution) and the component comprising taxes, fees, levies and charges.

Component and sub-component	Description
Energy and supply	This component shall include the commodity price for natural gas paid by the supplier or the price of natural gas at the point of entry into the transmission system, including, if applicable, the following end-user costs: storage costs plus costs relating to the sale of natural gas to final customers.
Network	The network price shall include the following end-user costs: transmission and distribution tariffs, transmission and distribution losses, network costs, after-sale service costs, system service costs and meter rental and metering costs.
Sub-component	The network component shall be subdivided into end-user transmission and distribution network costs, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Average relative share of transmission costs for household customers and average relative share of transmission costs for final non-household customers, expressed as a percentage of total network costs.</li> <li>2. Average relative share of distribution costs for household customers and average relative share of distribution costs for final non-household customers, expressed as a percentage of total network costs.</li> </ol>



Component and sub-component	Description
Taxes, fees, levies and charges	This component is the sum of all the sub-components (taxes, fees, levies and charges) listed below.
Sub-component	The following sub-components shall be transmitted as individual items for each consumption band defined in point 5.
	1. Value added tax as defined in Council Directive 2006/112/EC <sup>(1)</sup> .
	2. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to the promotion of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and CHP generation.
	3. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to strategic stockpiles, capacity payments and energy security; taxes on natural gas distribution; stranded costs and levies on financing energy regulatory authorities or market and system operators.
	4. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to air quality and for other environmental purposes; taxes on emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> or other greenhouse gases.
	5. All other taxes, fees, levies or charges not covered by any of the previous four categories: support for district heating; local or regional fiscal charges; island compensation; concession fees relating to licences and fees for the occupation of land and public or private property by networks or other devices.

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1).

(b) Level of detail based on taxation

Prices shall be broken down into the following three levels:

Level	Description
Prices excluding all taxes, fees, levies and charges	This price level shall include only the energy and supply component and the network component.
Prices excluding value added tax (VAT) and other recoverable taxes	This price level shall include the energy and supply component, the network component and taxes, fees, levies and charges considered as non-recoverable for final non-household customers. For household customers this price level shall include the energy and network components and taxes, fees, levies and charges but excludes VAT.
Prices including all taxes	This price level shall include the energy and supply component, the network component, and all recoverable and non-recoverable taxes, fees, levies and charges, including VAT.

7. Consumption volumes

Member States shall transmit information on the relative share of natural gas in each consumption band based on the total volume to which the prices refer.

The annual consumption volumes for each consumption band shall be transmitted once per year, together with the price data for the second semester.

The data shall not be older than two years.

## ANNEX II

**ELECTRICITY PRICES**

This Annex sets out the methodology for the collection and compilation of statistical data on electricity prices for household and final non-household customers.

## 1. Prices

Prices shall be those charged to household and final non-household customers buying electricity for their own use.

## 2. Reporting units

The data shall include all household and final non-household customers of electricity, but electricity generated and subsequently consumed by autoproducers shall be excluded from the reporting obligation.

## 3. Units of measurement

Prices shall be the national average prices charged to household and final non-household customers.

Prices shall be expressed in national currency per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

Prices shall be weighted according to the market share of electricity supply undertakings in each consumption band. If it is not possible to calculate weighted average prices, arithmetic average prices may be provided. In either case, the data shall cover a representative share of the national market.

## 4. Consumption bands

Prices shall be based on a system of standard annual electricity consumption bands.

(a) For household customers, the following bands shall be applied:

Consumption band	Annual electricity consumption (kWh)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Band DA		< 1 000
Band DB	≥ 1 000	< 2 500
Band DC	≥ 2 500	< 5 000
Band DD	≥ 5 000	< 15 000
Band DE	≥ 15 000	

(b) For final non-household customers, the following bands shall be applied:

Consumption band	Annual electricity consumption (MWh)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Band IA		< 20
Band IB	≥ 20	< 500

Consumption band	Annual electricity consumption (MWh)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Band IC	≥ 500	< 2 000
Band ID	≥ 2 000	< 20 000
Band IE	≥ 20 000	< 70 000
Band IF	≥ 70 000	< 150 000
Band IG	≥ 150 000	

#### 5. Level of detail

Prices shall include all charges payable: network charges plus energy consumed, minus any rebates or premiums, plus any other charges (e.g. meter rental, standing charges). Initial connection charges shall be excluded.

Detailed data shall be transmitted as specified below.

##### (a) Level of detail required for components and sub-components

Prices shall be subdivided into three main components and into separate sub-components.

The final customer price for electricity by consumption band is the sum of the three main components: the energy and supply component, the network component (transmission and distribution) and the component comprising taxes, fees, levies and charges.

Component and sub-component	Description
Energy and supply	This component shall include the following end-user costs: generation, aggregation, balancing energy, supplied energy costs, customer services, after-sales management and other supply costs.
Network	The network price shall include the following end-user costs: transmission and distribution tariffs, transmission and distribution losses, network costs, after-sale service costs, system service costs, and meter rental and metering costs.
Sub-component	The network component shall be subdivided into end-user transmission and distribution network costs, as follows:
	1. Average relative share of transmission costs for household customers and average relative share of transmission costs for final non-household customers, expressed as a percentage of total network costs.
	2. Average relative share of distribution costs for household customers and average relative share of distribution costs for final non-household customers, expressed as a percentage of total network costs.
Taxes, fees, levies and charges	This component is the sum of all the sub-components (taxes, fees, levies and charges) listed below.
Sub-component	The following sub-components shall be transmitted as individual items for each consumption band defined in point 4.

Component and sub-component	Description
	1. Value added tax as defined in Directive 2006/112/EC.
	2. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to the promotion of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and CHP generation.
	3. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to capacity payments, energy security and generation adequacy; taxes on coal industry restructuring; taxes on electricity distribution; stranded costs and levies on financing energy regulatory authorities or market and system operators.
	4. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to air quality and for other environmental purposes; taxes on emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> or other greenhouse gases.
	5. Taxes, fees, levies or charges relating to the nuclear sector, including nuclear decommissioning, inspections and fees for nuclear installations.
	6. All other taxes, fees, levies or charges not covered by any of the previous five categories: support for district heating; local or regional fiscal charges; island compensation; concession fees relating to licences and fees for the occupation of land and public or private property by networks or other devices.

## (b) Level of detail based on taxation

Prices shall be broken down into the following three levels:

Level	Description
Prices excluding all taxes, fees, levies and charges	This price level shall include only the energy and supply component and the network component.
Prices excluding value added tax (VAT) and other recoverable taxes	This price level shall include the energy and supply component, the network component and taxes, fees, levies and charges considered as non-recoverable for final non-household customers. For household customers this price level shall include the energy and the network components and taxes, fees, levies and charges but excludes VAT.
Prices including all taxes	This price level shall include the energy and supply component, the network component, and all recoverable and non-recoverable taxes, fees, levies and charges, including VAT.

## 6. Consumption volumes

Member States shall transmit information on the relative share of electricity in each consumption band based on the total volume to which the prices refer.

The annual consumption volumes for each consumption band shall be transmitted once per year, together with the price data for the second semester.

The data shall not be older than two years.