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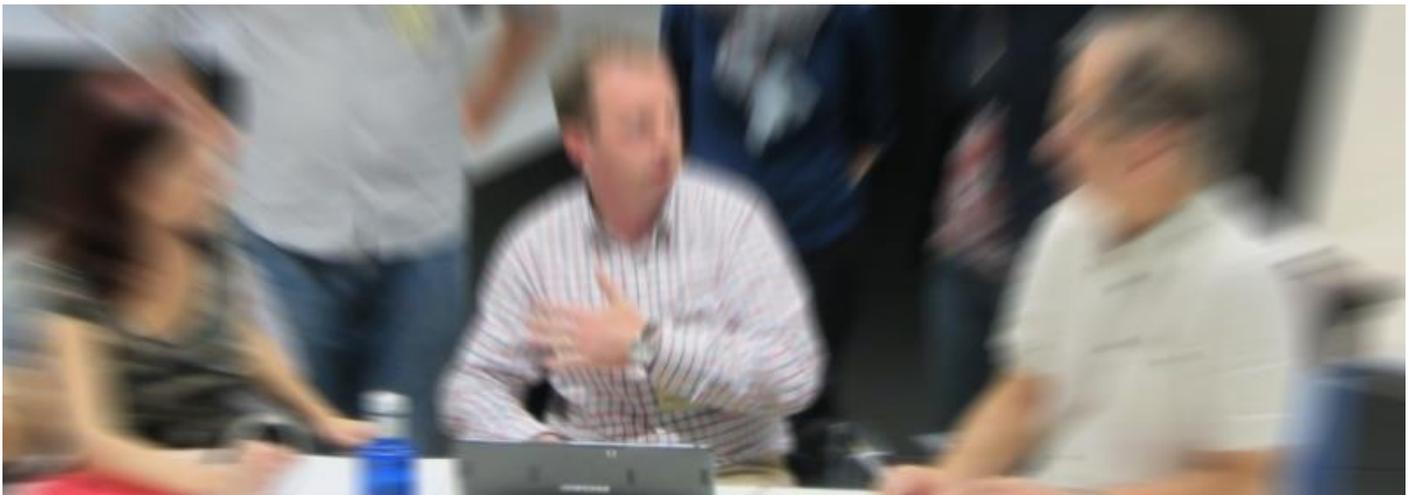
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ENERGee Watch

# newsDATAACTION

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## What is Data4Action?

Data4Action is an Intelligent Energy Europe co-funded project, which aims to foster win-win energy data exchange collaboration models between public authorities and energy data providers, in twelve EU countries. We intend to improve public authorities' access to energy data for a better design and monitoring of SEAPs, to mobilize public authorities and energy data providers in a win-win partnership, and to their collaboration through establishing or further developing Regional Energy Observatories.

Regional energy and GHG emissions Observatories are supporting structures assisting public authorities in

gathering, assessing, processing and modelling energy data for better sustainable energy planning at regional and local levels. They design and implement win-win collaboration agreements with energy data suppliers (energy utility companies, statistical offices, housing associations, ESCOs, etc.) and provide "one-stop-shop" data services to public authorities within one geographical area therefore optimising the efforts in data gathering and processing data for SEAPs.

More in [EN](#), [ES](#), [BG](#), [CS](#), [FR](#), [EL](#), [IT](#), [RO](#), [SE](#)

## Thomas Brose, Climate Alliance, shares his views



Climate Alliance

**What do you see as the biggest challenge with the data collected for the development of the BEI?**

Challenges in local data collection can be very different from country to country. While in some countries,

national statistics databases provide energy consumption data at the municipal level, in most of the countries these databases do not exist or are incomplete and thus local data needs to be collected by other means. Climate Alliance, being aware of the difficulty of its member municipalities in collecting energy and GHG emissions data, has a long experience in developing [specific methods and tools](#) to facilitate the compilation of emission inventories.

We have come across with challenges at different levels. It is somehow difficult to find data at a disaggregated level, i.e. by sector of activity and/or by energy carrier, which is essential for energy planning processes. For some sectors, scale-down from national/regional statistics has been necessary due to the absence of local data. The transport sector has revealed to be one of the most difficult sectors to identify data that really reflects energy consumption within the municipal territorial boundaries. Some municipalities use fuel sales data and assume that the fuel purchased within the local authorities' boundaries is representative of the activity within the territory. This can be indeed the case, except for municipalities where the so-called "fuel tourism" can happen. Other municipalities take the number of vehicles registered, the kilometres travelled and the specific fuel consumption and carry out estimates to determine fuel consumption. However, local authorities still lack the technical expertise to estimate or process the data. Furthermore, data is not readily available. Usually, there is a two years lag in making energy data publicly available. This means that for instance in 2015, municipalities compiling an emission inventory will most likely have to do it for 2012 or 2013.

**How the setting up of regional observatories of energy could contribute to increase the quality of the data, and**

### **consequently of the SEAP?**

The setting up of regional observatories can have a very important role in coordinating the whole process of local data collection. Data is usually available from different sources, being from national/regional statistics bodies or energy providers, and at different aggregation levels that might not correspond to the ones that are necessary for local energy planning processes (e.g. sector, end-use, energy carrier). The regional observatory can also identify data gaps and ways of overcoming those gaps, for instance through the realization of surveys or mobility studies for bottom-up data collection, which could be expensive and complicated for a municipality to carry out alone. Regional observatories can support local authorities in their data collection and data processing in a coordinated way. They can offer the technical expertise that some local authorities are usually lacking. In addition, regional observatories can act as interlocutors in communicating the principles of the Covenant of Mayors initiative and its reporting guidelines to local authorities. It is important that statistical bodies in the different countries realize the importance of collecting energy-related data at the local level and how this could facilitate the job of local authorities in their energy planning processes.

## **WHAT'S NEW in DATA4ACTION**

### **Listen your colleagues from other Public Regional Council**



**Keneth backgård, Norrbotten County Council**

*"Energy and how to use energy, is one of the most important question when you come to the future. How we can change our society to have less CO2 emissions. To do that it is very important that we can mention what we actually are doing ourselves on a local level and what we do personally. The project calls DATA 4 Action that one of the instruments to move towards such society to actually be able to measure what you do locally. NENET is one of the project managers for doing this work and it a great project actually. So, energy in the future, how to measure it at the local level is one of the key issues".*

**Roberto Ronco, Assessore all'Ambiente della Provincia di Torino**

*"The province of Turin has pursued its energy policies aimed at reducing energy consumption and promoting energy production from renewable sources. The activity of the energy observatory has always had a great importance because provides data describing our energy system in order to take the appropriate policy decisions. We should start from the principle that what is not measured is not known and what is unknown cannot be governed. In this way, the mechanism of data analysis becomes part of the policy. We are participating in European projects to network observatories along with other European regions. In particular, we look forward with interest to the role that has to be played by the Piedmont Region in creating a data set available to citizens and energy operators. This because we need to achieve the 20-20-20 targets fixed by the European Commission. So let's focus on observatories and data that allow us to take the correct policy decisions!"*



## OREGES Rhône-Alpes, regional observatory for energy and GhG emissions



Created in 2002, OREGES Rhône-Alpes was set up in response to the desire to make available, on a regional basis, a relevant observation and information tool to members of the general public, local authorities and players in the world of energy. The OREGES was involved in the elaboration of the regional plan for air quality, climate change and energy (SRCAE), co-designed by the regional council and the regional representation of the national state, and officially approved in April 2014. The OREGES is in charge of monitoring the impacts of this regional plan. The observatory is monitoring:

- Final energy consumption and GHG emissions (energetic and non-energetic GHG emissions) at local level.
- Energy production (mainly from renewable sources).

[\[more\]](#)

## Torino energy observatory, energy data

More than 200 people attended the conference "Province of Turin Energy Observatory - Energy Data" organized on 17th December 2014 by the Province of Turin and the Polytechnic School of Turin in the framework of the European project DATA4ACTION. The aim of the conference was to present the Province's 9th Energy Data Report updated for 2013.



Since a decade, the Province of Turin and the Polytechnic School of Turin collaborate on energy data. Analyses are carried out with the support of the Local Energy Balances, a methodology for the establishment of territorial energy inventories developed by the Polytechnic School of Turin in collaboration with the Italian National Energy Agency and the Mario Boella Institute.

A highlight emerging from the report is that in the Province, the share of renewable energy sources exceeds 13% of the total energy consumption. In addition to contributing to the decrease in energy dependence to abroad, this number is close to the target of 15.1% by 2020 of the Piedmont Region of which the Province of Turin is part.

Another positive data is the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 28%, falling steadily for several years, which puts the Province on track to the 2020 target of a 42% reduction in those emissions. This is partly due to the growth of the overall efficiency of the energy production system and partly linked to the economic crisis, whose only positive effect is precisely the significant reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the industrial sector. The economic downturn, resulting in a profound deindustrialization of the territory, is made evident by the trend of steadily falling total energy consumption in recent years: the value of 46,600 GWh recorded in 2013 is even lower by 5.5% compared to that in 1990. This reduction is concentrated in particular in the transport and industry sectors. The total electricity production, similar to previous years, amounted to 12,500 GWh: in 2013, as in recent years, production was quite higher (by 21.5%) than consumption in the Province.

Pierrick Yalamas, from Rhône-Alpes region in France, notably presented during the conference the work carried out by the Rhône-Alpes regional energy and GHG emissions Observatory, which is also a partner in the DATA4ACTION project.

Presentations of the Province of Turin's 9th Energy Report conference are available [here](#)

## ENERGee Watch, European Network of Regional GhG Emissions and Energy Watch

# ENERGee Watch

ENERGee Watch is a place for exchanging & providing different stakeholders with methodological and observation tools aimed at assisting the development of balance sheets and data dissemination. Besides facilitating the creation of observatories, it will also strengthen the quality of the works of observation at the regional level, and support the policy makers in their decision-making process.

[\[More\]](#)

**DATA4ACTION**  
[www.data4action.eu](http://www.data4action.eu)



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