

Standard documentation Meta-information

(Definitions, explanations, methods, quality)

to the

Energy balances for Austria and the Länder

This documentation is valid from the year under review:

**1970 for Austria
1988 for the Länder**

Status: **13.07.2020**



STATISTICS AUSTRIA
Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich
A-1110 Vienna, Guglgasse 13
Tel.: +43-1-71128-0
www.statistik.at

**Directorate Spatial Statistics
Environment and Energy Department**

Contact person:
Manfred Gollner
Phone +43-1-71128-7573
E-Mail: manfred.gollner@statistik.gv.at

Contact person:
Jasmin Gülden Sterzl
Phone +43-1-71128-7235
E-Mail: jasmin.guelden-sterzl@statistik.gv.at

Executive Summary

An energy balance is a representation of the generation and use of relevant energy sources. For this purpose, time series are available for Austria from the reporting year 1970 and for the Länder from the reporting year 1988. If new or updated data sources or methodological changes are used, the entire time series may be revised when a new reporting year is published.

Since 1997, the international obligations on energy reporting are carried out by the Länder Statistical Office (STAT). The format of the Austrian energy balance and the corresponding definitions of energy sources were aligned with the internationally formats and definitions of the Statistical Office of the European Commission (Eurostat) and the International Energy Agency (IEA). This ensures the international comparability of the balance sheets.

In 2008, energy accounts were drawn up, which formally corresponds to the national accounts. The energy accounts follows the domestic principle, where only activities of residents inside or outside of an economic territory are taken into account, while the energy balance is based on the national principle, were all activities from residents and non-residents in an economic territory are taken into account.

Originally, the task of the energy balance was to map the situation of the energy supply for fundamental political decisions, as well as to show the role of the energy supply for the Austrian economy. Today, the energy balances also serve:

- to document international obligations, such as the achievement of a fixed share of renewable energy sources;
- to illustrate the effects of national support measures and political control measures;
- as a reference for the implementation of national laws (e.g. energy efficiency law) and
- as a basis for the calculation of energy-based greenhouse gas emissions in Austria and the Länder by the Federal Environment Agency and Eurostat.

In order to take into account future requirements, adjustments to the energy balance may be necessary. For example, the number of published fuels has increased significantly since the reporting year 2005, in order to meet the requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive.

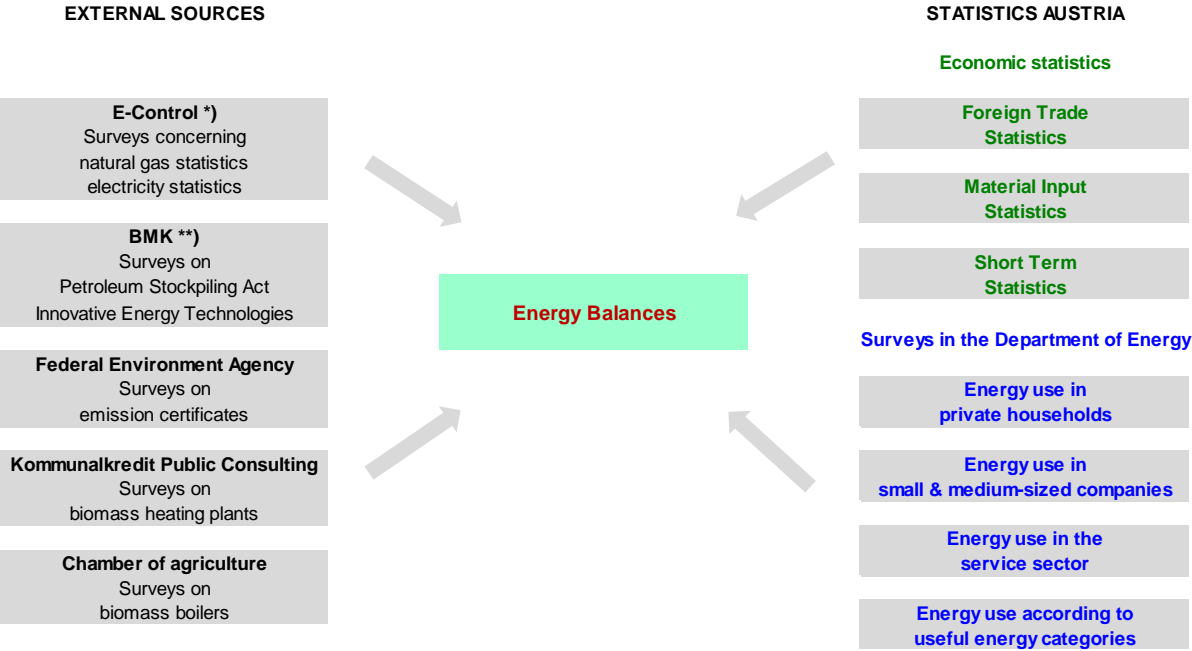
In addition to improving the data basis and the calculation methodology, quality is continuously ensured by consistency checks performed by the IEA and Eurostat.

The energy balances for Austria and the Länder are published at the end of November of the following year at the latest. A preliminary energy balance for Austria has been drawn up since the reporting year 2012 and published in accordance with international guidelines (mini-questionnaires from Eurostat and the IEA). The energy balances are published on the Internet as Excel files and in the form of a database.

A large number of data sources are used to create the energy balance (Figure 1). These are both primary statistical surveys by STAT, statistics from other institutions such as E-Control and administrative data e.g. the Federal Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK) or the Federal Environment Agency.

The data processing for filling the corresponding balance aggregates essentially consists of a comparison of the different data sources. Since the data situation for different energy sources and balance aggregates is different, there is an energy source-specific procedure that is described in detail in this document.

Figure 1: Relevant data sources for creating the energy balance



*) Austrian regulator of the electricity and gas market
 **) Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology.

Energy balances - most important key points	
Subject of the statistics	Availability and use of energy sources and energy flows
Population	Overall account
Statistic type	Foreign trade statistics; material input statistics; short-term business statistics; oil statistics; electricity statistics; natural gas statistics; emissions trading data; energy use by private households, private and public services; small and medium-sized enterprises, biomass heating plant statistics
Data sources / survey format	Annual time series for Austria from the reference year 1970 and for the Länder from the reference year 1988
Reporting period / reference date	Annually
Periodicity	Federal Statistics Act 2000 in the current version; Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics, as amended; EU 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, as amended; Regulation on the calculation of the share of energy from renewable sources (Federal Law Gazette II No. 327/2018); Agreements with the Federal Ministry for Climate Protection, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology and the Länder;
Participation in the survey	Länder (NUTS-2-regions ¹)
(primary statistics)	Provisional data: t + 5 months (Austria) Final data: t + 11 months (Austria and the Länder)
Central legal bases	Domestic principle

¹ NUTS (*Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques*) is the code of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Official Statistics of the European Union.