



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

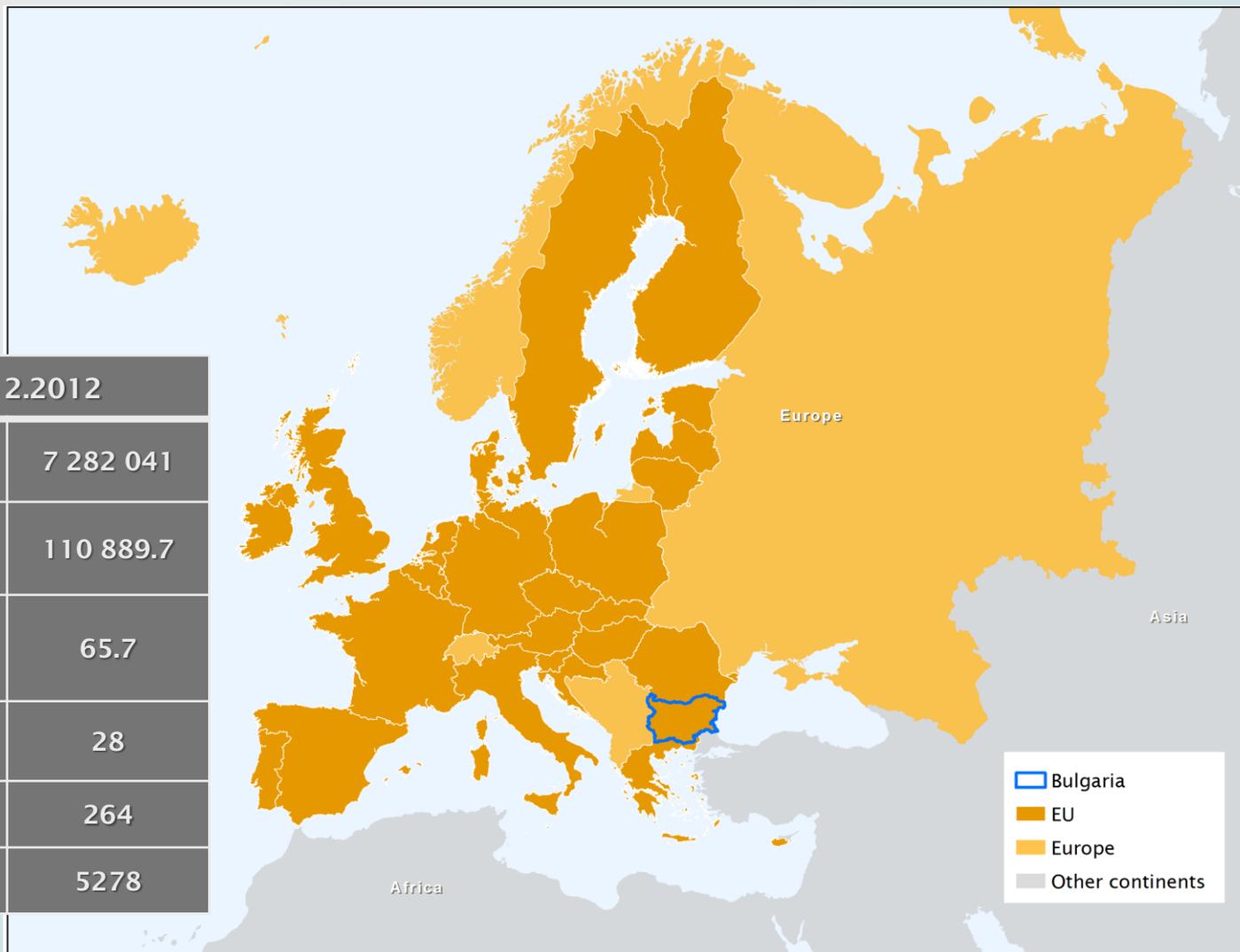
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LEGAL BASIS FOR ENERGY DATA COLLECTION IN NSI BULGARIA

Study tour on Energy statistics and Energy balances
under INOGATE programme
Sofia, 5-7 November 2013
Finka Denkova



As of 31.12.2012	
Population	7 282 041
Area in km ²	110 889.7
Population density per km ²	65.7
Districts	28
Municipalities	264
Settlements	5278





Legal and institutional framework

- **133 years of history of the Bulgarian official statistics** - 1880 – The Statistical Division was created at the Ministry of Finance (June 25th, 1880);
- Since 2007, NSS work under the conditions of full EU membership of the country.
- Extending the cooperation with Eurostat and the national statistical systems of the remaining Member States is a crucial condition for full integration of the national statistics within ESS.
- The NSS sustainable development is impossible without an appropriate legal framework and functional environment.



National Statistical System

- **The statistical activities are regulated by:**
- **The Law on Statistics**
- **EU regulation in the field of statistics**
- The Statistical Law governs the public relations related to carrying out statistical activity by the National Statistical System.
- Statistical activities cover the development of methodology and planning of statistical surveys, receiving, collecting, processing, storing of individual data and statistical information, analysis, provision and dissemination of statistical information.



Statistical Law

- Statistical Law in particular states the main principle of the professional independence of the NSI.
- The Statistical Law also defines the obligations (e.g. relating to confidentiality) and rights (e.g. to influence and access administrative data registers) of the NSI.
- The NSS consist of the National Statistical Institute (NSI), the Bodies of Statistics and the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB).
- **The NSI plays the leading methodological and coordinating role.**
- The vision, the objectives and priorities of development of NSS – Strategy for development of the National Statistical System of the Republic of Bulgaria.



National Statistical System

- National Statistical System consists of the National Statistical Institute, the Bodies of Statistics and the Bulgarian National Bank. The Bodies of Statistics are state bodies or their structural units, which develop, produce and disseminate statistical information. The National Statistical System carries out the statistical activity by conducting statistical surveys and activities, included in the National Statistical Programme. The NSI coordinate the statistical activities of the state.
- The National Statistical Council is a consultative body to the President of the NSI.



NSI – obligations and responsibilities

- **The National Statistical Institute:**
- coordinate the State's statistical activity of the State by means of:
 - collaboration with the statistical authorities in drafting and implementing the National Statistical Programme;
 - ensuring methodological uniformity in the surveys;
 - participating in the construction of the national statistical information systems;
- represent the national statistical system in the European statistical system, in international organisations and maintaining relations with national statistical offices of other countries;
- ensure compliance of the methodology, content and scope of statistical surveys with the requirements of Eurostat; coordinate all activities at national level for development, production and dissemination of the European statistical information;

NSI – obligations and responsibilities

- study and aggregate the public needs for statistical information;
- develop a strategy for the development of the national statistical system for each five-year period in accordance with the five-year European Statistical Programme;
- develop an annual plan for its activity, which have to in conformity with the goals of the Strategy for Development of the National Statistical System;
- collect, process and store individual and personal data and statistical information;
- develop and maintain national statistical classifications, nomenclatures, standards and methodologies, either independently or in cooperation with other statutory bodies;



NSI – obligations and responsibilities

- develop demographic forecasts;
- publish and disseminate statistical information;
- provide statistical information to domestic and international users;
- provide individual data and aggregate statistical information to Eurostat for the production of European statistical information;

The National Statistical Institute carry out statistical surveys, which are not included in the National Statistical Programme, as well as process statistical data or provide other statistical services under contract award.

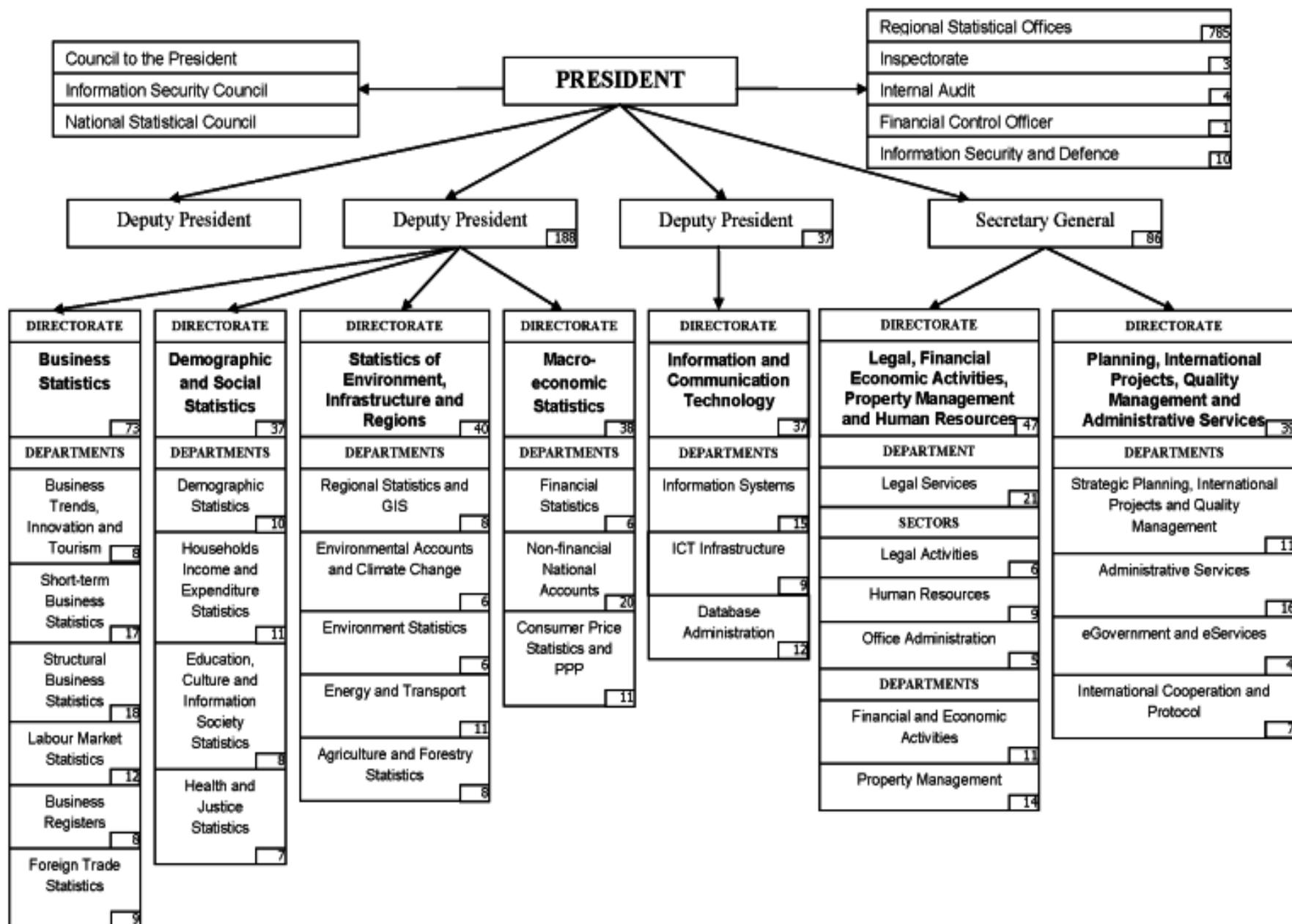
NSI – sources of funding

- **The budget of the National Statistical Institute is formed from:**
- a government subsidy of the central budget
- target grants from Eurostat and other authorities of the European Commission, which shall be provided for production of national and European statistical information
- from own sources; publishing, distribution and printing activity) training and research activities;) letting of real estate; provision of statistical products and services against consideration of value determined by an internal normative act approved by the President of the NSI; other sources and activities permitted by law.
- The revenue from own sources can be spent only for capital investments, qualification enhancement under the terms and
- procedure approved by the President of the NSI.



NSI – sources of funding

- The employees of the National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities directly engaged in the implementation of EC and other projects may receive remuneration within the costs planned for the staff of each project in accordance with the financing agreement with the financing party under a procedure determined by the President of the NSI.





OBLIGATIONS FOR PROVISION OF DATA FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS

- Energy statistics data are based on the surveys carried out by the National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria.
- Administrative data from sources and registers of MEE, Customs State Agency, "State reserve and War-Time Stocks" Agency are used by NSI for development and improvement the quality of energy statistics data.
- **How to assure the survey's coverage and thus the quality of statistical information**
- **Law of Statistics**
- 1. mandatory participation
- National Programme for statistical surveys – defines the obligations on an annual basis
- Communication with the respondent – letters addressed to the respondents
- statistical questionnaires written Instructions



OBLIGATIONS FOR PROVISION OF DATA FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS

- The procedure and time limits for submitting the data are defined in template statistical forms approved in an order by the President of the National Statistical Institute, and for the data referred to the accounting information– through a joint order by the President of the NSI and the Executive Director of the National Revenue Agency, such orders to be promulgated in the State Gazette.
- Central and local government authorities, other central government institutions, the Bulgarian National Bank and the bodies keeping registers and information systems as stipulated by a law, have the obligation, upon written request and free of charge, to provide the NSI and statistical authorities with the individual data collected by them and/or statistical information that is necessary for conducting the statistical surveys included in the National Statistical Programme.



OBLIGATIONS FOR PROVISION OF DATA FOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS

- Statistical surveys other those included in the National Statistical Programme may only be conducted with voluntary participation of the persons.
- The individuals shall be obliged to submit to the bodies of the statistics personal data only for the population census.
- Natural persons shall not be obliged to provide the statistical authorities with data concerning their race, nationality, ethnic origin, religion, health status, private life, party affiliation, committed legal offences, philosophical and political views.



Data confidentiality and data protection

- **Obligations of NSI and statistical bodies – defined in the Law of Statistics in accordance with the EC Regulation 223**
- The National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities announce, and notify in writing the persons, who are subject of the statistical surveys, about their rights and obligations, the purpose, scope and manner of conducting the surveys, as well as the guarantees for data confidentiality and protection of secrecy.
- Individual data received and collected through statistical surveys shall constitute a statistical secret and may be used only for statistical purposes. Individual data received for the purposes of statistical surveys may not be used as evidence before the bodies of the executive and the judiciary.

Data confidentiality and data protection

- **For energy statistics the data protection rules are very important due to the small number of relevant respondents and to the strategic importance of information collected with the statistical surveys.**
- **Defined by Law of statistics - fully compliant with the 223 EC Regulation on European statistics**
- The National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities and their staff may not disclose or provide:
 - 1. individual statistical data;
 - 2. statistical data which can be matched in a way that enables the identification of a specific statistical unit;
 - 3. statistical information which aggregates data about less than three statistical units or about a population in which the relative share of the value of a surveyed parameter of a single unit exceeds 85 per cent of the total value of such parameter for all units in the surveyed universe.

Data confidentiality and data protection

- **Individual data may be provided only if:**
 - transferred to Eurostat where this is necessary for development and production of European statistical information;
 - provided to the National Statistical Institute by statistical authorities where this is necessary for development and production of official statistical information
 - Individual data may be published only if the subject to which such data relate has granted consent therefor. Such consent shall be granted in writing and should clearly specify which data it includes. The person to whom such data relate may at any time withdraw his/her consent in writing, and such withdrawal shall not apply to actions performed prior to it.



Data confidentiality and data protection

- Individual anonymous data may be provided for the purposes of scientific research to higher schools or legal entities, whose main activity is scientific research, with a permission of the President of the National Statistical Institute.
- The National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities have the obligation to ensure protection of individual data and prevention of any misuse thereof by undertaking appropriate organisational and technical measures and allowing such data to be handled only by persons who have signed an affidavit for protection of statistical secrecy.



Data confidentiality and data protection

- Receipt, processing, usage and storage of statistical data representing statistical secret is carried out in a procedure set out in a regulation endorsed by the President of the National Statistical Institute.
- The statistical authorities have the obligation to draw up their own internal rules of operation with data constituting statistical secret.
- Any official who has access to individual data and provides them or uses them for non-statistical purposes, if this does not constitute a crime, shall be liable to pay a fine of BGN 2,000 to BGN 6,000.

- Natural persons assigned with collecting, receipt, processing or storage of data representing statistical secret shall sign an affidavit to protect such secrecy in the performance of their duties and for a period of 5 years thereafter.
- The National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities shall use individual data only for statistical purposes unless the subjects to which such data relate have granted their consent for using such data for other expressly specified purposes.
- The rules for protecting statistical secrets shall be binding for all surveys conducted in the procedure under this Act by the National Statistical Institute and statistical authorities.

Data dissemination

- The NSI and statistical authorities disseminate the results from the statistical surveys through the mass media, their websites, in own publications or by other means, in compliance with the provisions of the Law.
- **The NSI provides statistical information from the surveys** included in the National Statistical Programme free of charge to the National Assembly, the President of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers, the Audit Office, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Financial Supervision Commission, the National Social Insurance Institute, the ministries and other central bodies of the executive, bodies of the judiciary, local government bodies and local administration and to the bodies keeping national registers as stipulated by a law. Such information have the scope and timeliness as stipulated in the **List of Standard Statistical Indicators** approved by the President of the NSI.



Data dissemination

- Any other information on indicators not included in the **List of Standard Statistical** Indicators is provided in Accordance to the Ordinance for dissemination of statistical products and services, approved by the President of NSI, and based on prices calculated in the way defined in the ordinance.



National Statistical programme

- National Statistical Programme (NSP) is the most important annual document for statistical activities in the country.
- The NSP is adopted annually by the Council of Ministers on a proposal from the President of the National Statistical Institute within one month after submission of the draft. The Programme is promulgated in the State Gazette.
- **The programme contains for each statistical survey :**
 - 1. the topic of the survey;
 - 2. the subject and the object of the survey;
 - 3. the way of conducting the survey;
 - 4. the sources of data collection;
 - 5. the body/bodies conducting the survey;
 - 6. the obligations for data provision;
 - 7. the budget of the survey;
 - 8. the representative nature of the survey;
 - 9. the form and deadline for data submission;

- **Statistics of energy**
- In the field of energy statistics the following concrete tasks and activities are envisaged as strategic once :
 - • implementation of EC Regulation on data quality of energy statistics;
 - • implementation of a methodology and tools for collection of statistical information about electricity and gas prices, paid by households;
 - • implementation of a methodology and tools for statistics of liquid bio fuels;
 - • establishment of a system of indicators concerning energy efficiency, in compliance with EU 2020 Strategy.

Priorities

- The use of renewable energy sources is seen as a key element in energy policy, reducing the dependence on fuel imported from non-EU countries, reducing emissions from fossil fuel sources, and decoupling energy costs from oil prices. [Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of the use of energy from renewable energy sources](#) established accounting criteria for the 2020 targets on renewable energy sources.
- In order to meet the increasing requirements of policy makers for energy monitoring, Eurostat has developed a coherent and harmonised system of energy statistics. Annual data collection covers the 27 Member States of the EU, the candidate countries of Croatia and Turkey, and the European Economic Area countries of Iceland and Norway; time-series run back to 1985 for some countries, but are more generally available from 1990. As of October 2008, monthly and annual energy data collections are governed by [Regulation \(EC\) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics](#).



- The information needs undergo constant changes. The statistical science regularly develops the methodology of statistical surveys. Everyday information and communication technologies provide new opportunities for speeding up and making easier the processing and analysis of statistical data. All this necessitates constant extension of the contents of the existing statistical surveys and implementation of new surveys and indicators in conformity with users' needs.



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Thank you for your attention