



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

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THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL LEGISLATION APPLIED IN BULGARIA (THE PROCEDURE OF HARMONISATION, BARIERS, SOLUTIONS)

Study tour on energy statistics and energy balances
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Overview

- ✓ 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
- ✓ Implementation of European legislation in the practice of the Republic of Bulgaria
- ✓ Nomenclature of Energy products - PRODENERGY
- ✓ NACE – Statistical classification of economic activities



History of the gas and electricity prices reporting

- **Until 1990**  **All prices declared on a voluntary basis**
- **1990**  **Council Directive 90/377/EEC**
- **July 1991**  **Council Directive in force**
- **June 2007**  **Commission Decision for amending 90/377/EEC**
- **January 2008**  **First complete data collection acc. NM (data for 2nd semester 2007)**
- **October 2008**  **Council Directive (recast) 2008/92/EC**

NSI collects and submits data electricity and gas prices since 2004.

Legislation in force

- 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 (recast).
- Published in the Official Journal L298, on 7 November 2008, pages 9-19
- Entry into force: End of November 2008

Importance of the Directive

- Energy price transparency, to the extent that it reinforces the conditions ensuring that competition is not distorted in the common market, is essential to the achievement and smooth functioning of the internal energy market.
- Transparency can help to obviate discrimination against users by increasing their freedom to choose between different energy sources and different suppliers.
- However, the price paid by industry in the Community for the energy which it uses is one of the factors which influence its competitiveness and should therefore remain confidential.

Importance of the Directive

- This information, which concerns gas and electricity consumed by industry for energy end-users, will also enable comparisons to be drawn with other energy sources (oil, coal, fossil and renewable energy sources) and other consumers.
- Knowledge of the price systems in force forms part of price transparency.



Implementation of European legislation in the practice of the Republic of Bulgaria

The main Legal act that regulates the work of NSI is the Law of Statistics. It is in compliance with the EU legislation. After its adoption in 1999, the Law is supplemented and amended in the next years.

Law defines the basic conditions, procedures and general provisions governing official statistics in Bulgaria.

Statistical activity is carried out in compliance with the principles: professional independence, impartiality, objectivity, reliability, statistical secret and cost efficiency.

Implementation of European legislation in the practice of the Republic of Bulgaria

NSI produces and distributes energy statistics fully harmonized with the European requirements, namely:

- Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics and its amendment – Commission Regulation 844/2010 as regards the establishment of a set of annual nuclear statistics and the adaptation of the methodological references according to NACE Rev. 2
- Commission Regulation (EU) № 147/2013 as regards the implementation of updates for the monthly and annual energy statistics

Implementation of European legislation in the practice of the Republic of Bulgaria

- Commission decision of 7 June 2007 amending Council Directive 90/377/EEC with regard to the methodology to be applied for the collection of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users
- Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC
- Council Directive 2009/119/EC imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products

Nomenclature of energy products – PRODENERGY

Nomenclature of Energy products - PRODENERGY is established on the basis of Annex B of the Regulation 1099/2008 of the European Commission and Parliament, amended by Regulation 844/2010 of the Commission on monthly and annual quantitative data on energy statistics.

Using PRODENERGY 2008 classification NSI collects and processes information for all energy products. It ensures national unity and co-ordination with the European and International standards for statistical or other researches and analysis of the energy products.

Nomenclature of energy products – PRODENERGY

Structure

PRODENERGY 2008 is a classification system that consists of Lists of classes by economic activities.

Positions in each class are arranged in ascending order of the codes. Each position contains:

- Code of position – eight number code
- Name of position
- Compliance of the code the position with the Combined Nomenclature
- Unit of measurement



NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

NACE Rev.2, 2008 is a standard for collection and presentation of comparable statistics on economic activities in the field of economic statistics, as a tool in economic analysis, where appropriate grouping activities.



NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

Characteristics

Concept "economic activity" according to Classification is an economic category, defining the grouping of relatively homogeneous products and services. Homogeneity criteria are:

- Similarity in the technology industry
- Similarity of materials used
- Similarity in the economic purpose of production
- Opportunities to combine manufacturing or services in the vertical

NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

Range

Classification of economic activities covers and classifies all economic activities taking place in society in the production of goods and services.

Criteria of the form of ownership of the unit or its legal status did not characterize its economic activity. Units engaged in the same business are classified in the same category of NACE Rev.2, whether they are corporations, sole traders or government institutions. Whether the manufacturing process is done mechanically or manually, in an enterprise or household, units are classified according to their main economic activity.



NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

Content (1)

- Regulation of the European Parliament and Council establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE, Revision 2
- Methodological notes to help users for a proper understanding and correct interpretation of the classification, its goals and use basic concepts, rules and other useful information
- NACE Rev.2 is composed of four levels of the hierarchy, each level with a higher degree of aggregation contains exactly relevant to it at the next position it at a lower degree of aggregation.

NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

Content (2)

Classification structure presents in tabular form at different levels:

- sectors - contains positions, identified by an unique letter code
- divisions - contains positions, identified by two-digit numerical code
- groups - contains positions, identified by three-digit numerical code
- classes - contains positions, identified by four-digit numerical code

Classification contains also links to its previous version.

NACE Rev.2 – Statistical classification of economic activities

- Explanatory notes for the content of the items - mainly the last level of classification
- Chart set conversion between NACE Rev.1 2003 and NACE Rev.2 2008.

How Bulgaria adjusted the energy statistics reporting system to EU norms

Energy statistics reporting system is entirely consistent with the current European Legislation. All amendments made in the Annexes during the years affected in our energy statistical documentation in the following manner:

- Actualization of the definitions
- Actualization of the methodology of the surveys
- Changes in the structure of the questionnaires
- Changes in the list of indicators and energy products
- Change of the explanatory notes
- Comply with the new reporting deadlines.



Thank you for your attention!

For further questions, please contact at:

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