

**\*\*FINAL REPORT\*\***

**NATIONAL ENERGY STATISTICS ACTION PLAN FOR THE  
REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

**Produced with the support of the INOGATE Programme**

**“INO GATE Technical Secretariat and Integrated Programme in support of the  
Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership Energy Objectives”**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A unified approach to activities related to energy statistics is needed for various reasons – it helps policy makers with the decision making process, reduces administrative workload when collecting and supplying data, reduces efforts of organisations in explaining differences between different datasets, helps the general public to understand the energy situation in their own country, as well as in other countries. Detailed, complete, timely and reliable statistics are essential in monitoring the energy situation both at the country level and at the regional level.

At the beginning of 2012, the EU launched a technical assistance project, which addresses, among other areas, energy statistics in the countries in the INOGATE area (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan).

The technical assistance in the field of energy statistics will be implemented during the following 2,5 years through the ITS project (*INOGATE Technical Secretariat and Integrated Programme in support of the Baku Initiative and the Eastern Partnership Energy Objectives*) and its specific Component D: *Support to statistical cooperation*.

The main goal of the ITS project and Component D is to assist the Partner Countries (PCs) in developing their institutional frameworks for energy statistics, in order to harmonise them with international standards, and to improve the methodologies applied in the data collection and compilation of energy statistics, energy balances, energy prices and energy (efficiency) indicators.

One of the main activities of the ITS project is the development of Energy Statistics Action Plans (ESAPs) and their adoption by the Partner Countries (PCs). ESAPs will be used as a guideline for implementing certain activities under the project, as well as for monitoring their success. The Energy Statistics Action Plans consist of the following main segments:

- evaluation of the current status of energy statistics and energy balances and creation of the Energy Statistics Country Profile;
- assessment of the required measures and activities needed to streamline the efforts towards the alignment of energy statistics with the rules and procedures applicable in the relevant international organisations (IEA) and in the EU (EUROSTAT);
- selection of country specific measures and activities to be supported by the ITS project through the technical assistance aimed to increase transfer of know-how and skills and the creation and strengthening of the institutions involved in energy statistics system organisation. In addition to the above mentioned, the ITS project will implement several horizontal activities involving INOGATE countries (workshops, conferences, study tours, networking) which will complement the country specific activities and be synchronised with them.

The Energy Statistics Action Plans refer mostly to the ITS project period, but the ITS experts have also included suggestions for the period after the project has ended.

The Energy Statistics Action Plans envisage an active participation of the PCs' relevant institutions in implementing the activities proposed by the ITS project, as well as in monitoring the success of the project.

## 2. CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

In order to develop the Energy Statistics Action Plan in each PC, the ITS experts responsible for the implementation of *Component D: Support to the statistical cooperation*, have developed and applied a uniform methodology based on the principles of equality of all the PCs and on the optimum usage of the resources needed for the implementation of specific activities. This means that the ITS experts have tried to shape the implementation of the activities in the following 2,5 years in such a way so that maximum results can be achieved.

The methodology comprises the following steps and tasks:

- assessing of the institutional framework (legal regulation and institutional organisation) for energy statistics;
- reviewing reporting systems and the energy data collected from the sources that were made available by bureaus of statistics and other responsible institutions in the PCs, as well as from other relevant available sources, such as the publications of the IEA, the UNSD, and from official energy statistics sources; and checking and verifying findings from other sources (including other departments of bureaus of statistics, ministries, agencies and/or other entities involved in monitoring and forecasting energy data);
- evaluating uniform surveys prepared and submitted by the ITS experts to each PC, to identifying gaps in data collection and in the applied procedures and methodologies compared to IEA requirements, to develop benchmarks for specific segments of the energy statistics system and to identify specific groups and the level of development;
- proposing concepts and methodologies for the establishment of a reporting/surveying systems, compilation, aggregation and dissemination of energy data in accordance with the assessment of each PC's actual capacity, in order to enable the synchronisation and harmonisation of time schedules for specific activities in other PCs;
- creating Energy Statistics Action Plans proposals for each PC, referring to the period of the following 2,5 years of duration of the ITS project and based on a uniform list of specific tasks and applicable measures that are required to implement in order to overcome the identified gaps in all the PCs – both in countries in which the process had begun and in those which are lagging behind the process;
- estimating the technical, financial and human resources needed to overcome gaps and missing statistics and setting priorities for further actions and activities supported by the ITS project.

The main areas of cooperation between the ITS project and PCs will be the implementation of the specific activities, which fall into the scope of the following key actions as defined in following paragraphs:

- Strengthening of the legal and institutional framework,
- Development of a reporting system based on international (IEA/ EUROSTAT) standards,
- Energy balances compilation and submission of the questionnaires to the IEA,
- Development of a reporting system for monthly/quarterly energy statistics,
- Development of a reporting system on energy prices,
- Development of a reporting system on energy and energy efficiency indicators.

This Energy Statistics Action Plan is based on the common efforts between the ITS expert team and the Belarusian representatives, which aims to define the steps in the implementation of the needed actions and to determine actions with high priority. This will then provide the maximal and most efficient method towards the harmonisation of Belarusian statistics with international standards.

ITS expert team had developed the Energy Statistics Action Plan proposals for Belarus, which was later sent to the relevant institution dealing with energy statistics, (National Statistical Committee of Belarus - Belstat) in order to receive feedback and opinion on the proposed activities, as well as suggestions for further ESAP improvements. Suggested comments from PCs were additionally discussed and integrated into the final Energy Statistics Action Plan.

### 3. ENERGY STATISTICS COUNTRY PROFILE

The preparation of the Belarusian Energy Statistics Action Plan is based on a number of activities and on comprehensive sets of information and data. A unified questionnaire and information gathered during the inception mission were the starting point for assessing possibilities of energy statistics development. Additionally, indications from the IEA provided the basic outlines of Belarusian energy statistics and guidelines about critical parts in its energy statistics. The UNECE's report: *Global assessment of the statistical system - experience of the Republic of Belarus* provides better understanding of the complete statistical system in Belarus and helps in setting up a platform for energy statistics activities.

In Belarus, energy statistics is a statistical domain that inherits a long tradition. It was officially established in the 1960s, but the first records on electricity production date back from 1913.

The main goal of the on-site mission to Belarus was to get a deeper insight into the statistical procedures: the relations and responsibilities of relevant institutions, the quality of available data and possibilities for collecting new relevant data, energy balance improvement, energy indicators compilation, etc. From May 8<sup>th</sup> to May 12<sup>th</sup> 2012, several meetings were held with major authorities for energy statistics. In addition, meetings were also held with other

stakeholders – data users and providers. The list of the representatives met during the inception mission is provided in Annex I. The meetings were the following:

- a meeting with representatives from the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat); the Department for Energy Efficiency of the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus; and the Ministry of Economy;
- a separate meeting in the State Committee for Standardization – the Department for Energy Efficiency;
- a meeting with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, BelSRC “Ecology”;
- a meeting with the Ministry of Economy - Economy Research Institute.

This report has been produced by the ITS team in cooperation with the representatives of Belstat and of the Department for Energy Efficiency. In the submitted questionnaire, the Belstat has clearly explained the present situation and given valuable sources of information available on the web.

All documents officially received from Belarus for the purpose of their inclusion in the Action Plan are mentioned in the following chapter. Besides all officially received data, the ITS expert team has also used a great deal of own data gathered during previous similar projects.

### 3.1. Legal and institutional framework

The National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat) is a governmental authority responsible for state statistics, pursuing the state statistics policy, exercising regulation and administration, and coordinating the activities of other government agencies and organisations dealing with statistics.

The Belstat activities are governed by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the laws of the Republic of Belarus, the acts of the President of the Republic of Belarus, including the Statute (*Statute of the national statistical committee of the Republic of Belarus, Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus, No 445 from 26<sup>th</sup> August 2008*) and by other legal acts.

The Belstat is independent in carrying out state statistical activities.

The organisational system of the Belstat consists of a central office in Minsk and seven territorial bodies of state statistics, which are subordinated to the Belstat.

The general Belarus law addressing national statistics is *The Law of the Republic of Belarus on State Statistics* (No. 345-3 from 28<sup>th</sup> November 2004). It is relevant for the organisation and maintenance of state statistics and regulates relations stemming from the conduct of state statistical activities. The Law defines that the main tasks of state statistics are: developing scientifically grounded statistical methodologies and improving their compliance with national and international standards in the field of statistics; collecting, compiling,

aggregating, accumulating, storing and protecting statistical data; submitting summary statistical data to the President and other governmental and regional bodies, including Executive Committees of the city of Minsk; and disseminating summary statistical data.

Among others, the Law prescribes rights and responsibilities of the respondents.

Respondents have the rights and obligations to: receive on a free-of-charge basis from state statistics bodies and authorised state organisations blank forms of state statistical observations together with the instructions for completing thereof in a quantity required; to submit the forms to the addresses specified therein; receive from state statistics bodies and authorised state organisations, in the manner prescribed by them, primary statistical data accumulated on each respondent respectively; receive and make use of summary statistical data (information) in the manner prescribed by the present Law and other acts of legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Also, respondents are responsible for the following: submission of primary statistical data on a free-of-charge basis for the purposes of state statistical observations; submission of valid primary statistical data under the signature of persons responsible for the compilation and submission thereof, in the volume, by the deadlines, and to the addresses specified in the state statistical observation forms; performance of the decisions of state statistics bodies and authorised state organisations taken within their competence.

The dissemination of the statistical data is regulated with Article 18 of the *Law*. The Article says:

- State statistics bodies and authorised state organisations disseminate summary statistical data (information) among users in the manner prescribed by the present Law and other acts of legislation of the Republic of Belarus.
- The following categories may also be subject to dissemination: depersonalised primary statistical data that do not allow for the identification of an individual respondent; information on the name, location, telephone numbers, types of activity, and ownership forms of legal entities and their separate units.
- Primary statistical data are confidential and used for the compilation of summary statistical data (information). Dissemination of primary statistical data shall be permitted upon the written consent of the respondent who submitted these data.
- Summary statistical data (information) are be used for the purposes of state administration, scientific research, and for informing users.
- Statistical data (information) that contain state secrets as well as commercial, personal and other secrets protected by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus shall not be subject to disclosure and shall be protected in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

An important document defining the legal and institutional framework is the *Strategy for the Development of State statistics for the period until 2015*, published in 2012 by the Belstat. The main aim of the Strategy is establishing the preconditions for the further development

of the national statistics and meeting to the maximum the societal information needs in consistent, reliable, objective, up-to-date and timely statistical data (information) about the economic, demographic, social and ecological situation in the Republic of Belarus. The implementation of this task is planned to be carried out in the following strategic areas: improving the institutional framework and the quality management system; supporting the development of partnership relations with respondents and interrelations with users of statistics; improving statistical data, statistical tools, standards and methods; and developing improvements of statistical indicators and related methodologies.

The last area especially refers to the improvement of energy statistics. Chapter 2<sup>nd</sup>: Enterprise statistics, activity No. 57, defines activities in the period 2013 – 2014 related to: *Development and implementation of a calculation methodology for final energy consumption and energy efficiency indicators by economic sectors*. The department responsible for this task is the Main Department for Industrial Statistics in the Belstat.

The Strategy implementation shall be funded by the national budget allocated to the Belstat, ongoing financing, international assistance and other sources not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The Belstat carries out its activity in compliance with the Programme of Statistical Work (Article 14 of the General Law).

In the Belstat, the organisational unit responsible for energy statistics is the Department for Energy Statistics and Environmental Protection in the Main Department for Industrial Statistics. The Belstat uses modern software and database for work. This allows electronic transfer of statistical reports and electronic submission by respondents. It also facilitates effective processing and compilation of statistical data. The platform for this system is based on ORACLE software for database maintenance.

The Department for Energy Efficiency of the *State Committee for Standardization* is also playing an important role in the system of institutional entities in charge of energy statistics. This Department has been carrying out its activity since 1993. Initially it was called the Committee on Energy Savings and Energy Supervision under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, its name has changed several times, in 2006 it was incorporated into the State Committee of Standardisation and its name was changed into the Department for Energy Efficiency. In line with the *Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (July 31<sup>th</sup> 2006, N 981)*, one of the Department's main tasks is to develop the criteria for the assessment of efficiency of using the fuel and energy resources and participates in the development of national, sectoral and territorial energy balance. The Department for Energy Efficiency is an authorised governmental agency that maintains the state statistics on decentralised forms of state statistical reporting about the fuel and energy consumption rates in manufacturing of the most energy intensive products and the results of implementing the ECMs in order to provide and disseminate data on energy efficiency.

The Economy Research Institute of the Ministry of Economy produces forecasts of energy balances for the whole economy and works on creating sustainable development indicators (according to the IAEA methodology) based on the data provided by the Belstat.



The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the BelSRC “Ecology” Center, is responsible for assessing environmental impacts and maintaining the National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions from sources and absorption of GHG absorbers (the procedure for the maintain the Inventory is set by Cabinet of Ministers’ Order Nr 485 of April 10, 2006). The National GHG Inventory is maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on the basis of both the statistical data (information) supplied by the Belstat and the information supplied by the Ministry of agriculture and food, the Forestry Ministry, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of architecture and construction, Ministry of housing and communal services, Ministry of transport and communication, Health Ministry, State Committee on Property, the Belarus State Oil and Chemistry Concern.

### **3.2. Capacities and capabilities in the energy statistics system**

Within the Belstat, two experts in each regional office are responsible for data collection and compilation, as well as for their delivery to the Main Department for Industrial Statistics. In the Belstat central office in Minsk, the Division of Energy Statistics and Environmental Protection team consists of five persons, which deal with energy statistics while two persons work with statistics on the environmental protection. Statisticians in regional offices are experienced in collecting and processing energy statistics data. The Belstat’s experts are familiar with the IEA/EUROSTAT methodology and questionnaires; however, they have expressed the need for additional capacity building dedicated to particular issues of energy balance development, such as the estimations of final energy consumption, the conduct of surveys on energy consumption and the development of particular energy efficiency indicators. The Belstat has stated the importance of and the needs for additional capacity building and training of statisticians in regional offices, in light of the new initiative for the compilation of energy statistics on a regional level.

The statisticians from the Belstat have already attended seminars and workshops organised by international institutions like the IEA, UNSD and others. During common meetings, they emphasized the importance of such capacity building activities, but also mentioned disadvantages caused by lack of translation procedures, lack of financing of business trips and accommodation, etc.

### 3.3. Energy profile of the Republic of Belarus<sup>1</sup>

The flow of energy sources and commodities has a significant impact on the methodologies and procedures applied to energy statistics and balance compilation. The following main aspects of energy flows have been identified in the Belarus's energy system (Source: Belarus country profile, EBRD, 2009).

#### PRODUCTION

Belarus is not rich in hydrocarbons resources. *Belarusneft* produces oil and gas, and represented approximately 7% of energy supply in 2009 (IEA balance); renewable energy production (biofuels and waste) represented about 6%, while peat production covered only 2% of the total primary energy supply (TPES). However, Belarus has significant wood stocks, peat deposits and hydropower, which are the country's large potential. Total primary energy production amounted 4045 ktoe in 2009.

#### IMPORT AND EXPORT

Belarus is largely dependent on energy imports, almost all of which currently come from Russia; whose share accounts for 90-95% in all primary energy imports. The use of crude oil and gas, whose share in the total primary energy consumption is over 85%, contributes to high energy intensity of the economy.

In 2009, natural gas accounted for about 55% of the TPES. Although the gas infrastructure has brought the benefits of using a relatively ecologically clean and efficient fuel, it also brought the burden of increasing supply costs and the risks of facing cuts in supply.

Besides natural gas, Belarus imports electricity needed for domestic consumption from Russia, Ukraine and Lithuania.

Since 2005, Belarus has significantly increased the export of oil and petroleum products.

The import and export of electricity and natural gas is the responsibility of state-owned companies *Belenergo* and *Beltopgas*, both controlled by the Ministry of Energy. With a

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<sup>1</sup> Energy Balance for the Republic of Belarus for 2011 published by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus; and

[http://www.iea.org/stats/balancetable.asp?COUNTRY\\_CODE=BY](http://www.iea.org/stats/balancetable.asp?COUNTRY_CODE=BY)

complex organisational structure consisting of a large number of subdivisions, *Belenergo* controls the entire electricity chain, including the transmission and distribution network.

Natural gas is supplied by the Russian joint stock company *Beltransgas*, which owns the systems of high-pressure transportation, transit and storage. The distribution gas network inside the Republic is managed by the State company *Beltopgas* that is subordinate to the Ministry of Energy.

## ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

Belarusian electricity producers meet 85 – 95% of the country's electricity needs, and remaining needs are met by imports from Russia, Ukraine and Lithuania. The energy system of the Republic includes 3 condensing power plants, 31 big mostly gas-fired CHPs, 35 small HPPs, and 71 autonomous power plants operating in different sectors (industry, transport, agriculture and services).

The power sector in Belarus is managed by the state-owned utility *Belenergo*. It is responsible for the production, supply and distribution of electricity and heat. There is no significant independent power plant and *Belenergo* is the sole purchaser of all electricity. In 2011, Belarus produced 30,2 billion kWh of electricity.

The total installed capacities amount to around 8500 MW, out of which around 8000 MW belong to the *Belenergo's* power stations, 500 MW – to autoproducers. The installed capacity is currently higher than the country's domestic demand, but, in order to meet the growing demand, it was planned to build additional 672 MW of generating capacities by 2015. There are plans to commission 2 units at the NPP of total capacity of 2500 MW by 2020. The 1<sup>st</sup> unit of over 1000 MW capacity is foreseen by 2018. Belarus plans to diversify its generation park, since the country's priority is to reduce the dependency on gas imports.

44% of the total generation capacity of Belarus consists of condensing thermal power plants, 53% of the CHP plants, and the rest of small thermal and hydro power plants.

About 50% of heat is produced at the *Belenergo* energy sources, which include 32 CHP plants and 35 regional boiler houses, mostly fuelled by natural gas. There are over 7500 boiler houses of capacity below 11 MW. The latter type is smaller, heat-only boiler houses operated by the Ministry of Communal Services and other ministries, state industrial enterprises and private companies. They provide heat for district heating and heat used in the industrial processes. The majority of them are gas-fired, while the rest burn heavy oil, fuel wood, coal, peat briquettes and industrial waste. Biomass provides around 7% of the heat in Belarus through more than 400 boiler plants. They are operating using combined fuels: wood and other fuels, such as coal and peat briquettes

The oil sub-sector is represented by two oil refineries: OJSC "Naftan" and Mozyr refinery; Industrial Association *Belarusneft* (oil and gas production, oil service, hydrocarbon processing, selling oil and gas in the country and abroad) and CJSC *Belarusian Oil Company* (oil trader).

In 2009, total losses in Belarusian electricity transmission and distribution systems were 10%. Gas losses did not exceed 1% of the primary gas supplied.

## ENERGY DEMAND

The largest share in the final energy consumption in Belarus is represented by the residential sector, about 30%, followed by the industrial sector with around 25% and the transport sector with about 15%, while non-energy use of primary energy sources is remarkably high (about 15%) due to extensive oil-refining activities in the country.

### 3.4. Review of available methodologies applied in the process of collecting, elaborating and processing energy statistics data

The *Methodology for compilation of the fuel and energy balance and calculation of the GDP's energy intensity* was approved by Belstat Regulation #2 of January 4, 2013. This methodology was developed in accordance with the Energy statistics manual, published by the International Energy Agency. The methodology determines the main methodological approaches and mechanisms used by the Belstat bodies to compile the energy balance.

Data are collected in seven regions including Minsk City, and are processed by the central National Statistical Committee of Belarus.

The *Methodology* defines the procedure for the calculation of energy intensity of GDP and energy self-sufficiency. Energy intensity is defined as the ratio between the gross consumption of energy resources to the volume of the gross domestic product (GDP). Energy sufficiency reflects the share of production (extraction) of primary energy from the natural resources of the Republic in the gross consumption of energy resources.

Primary energy in Belarus includes produced (extracted) amounts of primary energy products after processing natural resources. Imports and exports are estimated on the basis of the information in the declarations of business entities involved in the import and export supplied by the State Customs Committee to the Belstat . The change in stocks reflects the arithmetic difference of summary statistical data about stocks at the beginning and at the end of the year.

The gross consumption of primary energy reflects the total primary energy consumption and its equivalents for: the transformation sector, non-energy needs and final consumption. Data on electricity production is reported by *Belenergo* and by other independent power plants. Losses include all losses in energy production, storage, transport, conversion of the fuels and other losses. Final energy consumption includes the compilation of fuel and energy consumption by end users.

All energy data are collected using specific forms defined in the *Methodology*, and the forms are published on the Belstat's official web site (available in Russian language).

Forms used for the collection of the data used for the energy balance compilation are the following:

- **12–tek** (monthly): Report on the consumption of fuel and energy resources,
- **12–ves (products)** (monthly) : Report on the export and import of certain products,
- **12–ves(bunker)** (monthly): Report on the export (import) bunker fuel,

- **12–tek (suppliers' stocks)** (monthly): Report on oil, petroleum products and natural gas stocks,
- **12–tek (consumers' stocks)** (monthly): Report on the stock of fuel,
- **4–tek (fuel)** (quarterly): Report on the stock, supply and consumption of fuel,
- **1–N (natural)** (annual): Report on the production of industrial products in natural units
- **1-tek (production)** (annual): Report on consumption of fuel and energy resources for the production certain types of products (works) including thermal energy and electricity
- **1–MP** (annual): Report on financial activities in small business enterprises,

The data on fuel consumption in different aspects are compiled by the Belstat based on the data of Form 4-tek (fuel), data on the consumption of heavy oil, thermal energy and electricity based on Form 12-tek.

The **4 – tek (fuel)** is filled quarterly and the official number of responding units amounts to about 10,000. The responders are legal entities excluding small organisations. Small organisations report on fuel consumption once a year using Form **1-mp**. The data on sales of fuel to the population and associations of citizens (gardening and garage cooperatives, condominiums) is provided by the fuel supplying organisations using Form 4-tek (fuel) (Item 32 of the Guidelines for filling in the forms). Fuel consumption reporting by public organisations like hospitals, schools, pre-school entities, cultural facilities is done by local authorities through which these organisations are financed including the purchase of different fuels (Item 4 of the Guidelines for filling in the forms). As a rule, all the responders submit the data using Form **4-tek (fuel) and 1-mp** to the bodies of state statistics since the state statistical reporting is obligatory, the legislation of the Republic of Belarus stipulates administrative liability for failing to report and providing unreliable information. Such a scheme of data collection allows for the virtually complete coverage of data on fuel consumption in all the sectors and the compilation of the energy balance based on up-to-date data.

**Form 12-tek** is filed monthly, there are about 10 000 responders, the collection scheme is similar to that one of Form **4-tek (fuel)**. The coverage is around 90% of data on heat and electricity consumption.

The *Methodology* also contains the table of conformity of certain types of primary and secondary energy products with the Customs Duty, as well as average conversion factors for certain types of energy products.

### 3.5. Energy balances compilation and their submission to the IEA

The structure of the fuel and energy balance is comprehensive and represents the integration of different balances for primary and secondary energy products into one table. The balances consist of three main blocks describing: the total primary energy supply (primary production, import, export, stock changes), the processes of transformation of primary and secondary energy forms (for energy transformation and for the energy sector

own use), the non-energy sector, losses, and the final consumption of fuel and energy by end users (organisations, households).

The technique used in forming the energy balance involves three versions: in natural units, in tonnes of oil and coal equivalents and in terajoules. The annual energy balance is compiled so as to present the flows of 17 different energy forms, which are summarised in the last column.

The energy balance is published every year in the volume “Energy Balance of the Republic of Belarus”, available on request in the Belstat. The IEA/EUROSTAT questionnaires have been submitted since 1990.

### 3.6. Reporting on monthly energy statistics

In line with Regulation EC 1099/08 the Belstat ensures monthly collection and submission of the data on production, import, export, change in stocks and consumption of all types of fuel and energy. The above mentioned data without restriction is submitted to the international organisations upon request. In 2012 the Belstat joined the JODI Initiative on Gas and sends a monthly questionnaire filled in. The Belstat also has all the data for filling the monthly JODI oil questionnaire in.

The following six forms are used for compiling monthly energy balances:

- **12-tek**: Report on the consumption of fuel and energy
- **12-ves (products)**: Report on the export and import of certain goods
- **12-ves (bunker)**: Report on the export (import) of bunker fuel
- **12-tek (suppliers' stocks)**: Report on oil, petroleum products and natural gas stocks
- **12-tek (consumers' stocks)**: Report on the stocks of fuel
- **12-p**: Report on the production of industrial products and consumer goods (works, services).

Monthly energy data are published in monthly bulletin “Consumption of the fuel and energy resources of the Republic of Belarus”.

### 3.7. Reporting on energy prices

In the submitted common questionnaire, the Belstat has reported that consolidated statistical data on prices for energy products are formed on a monthly basis. Reports on energy prices are submitted by the key enterprises-energy producers and organisations distributing energy (the organisations subordinate to the Ministries of Energy and Housing and Communal Services).

Publication of energy prices is done in the annual volume “Producers’ Prices in the Republic of Belarus” and “Consumers’ Prices on the market of the Republic of Belarus” that are

posted on the website of the Belstat. Furthermore, the information on average energy prices for population is published on the website on a monthly basis.

### 3.8. Energy and energy indicators reporting

Belarus has developed a number of strategic programmes to modernize the energy sector, improve energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources. Implementation of a transparent monitoring system is recommended for an effective policy implementation and the evaluation of achieved results.

The *Law on Energy Saving* (entered into force in 1998 and last amended in 2006) defines energy efficiency as a priority of the national policy of the Republic of Belarus and entrusts the Government and other state authorities with issuing regulatory acts aimed at promoting a rational use of energy sources. The law assigned a particularly relevant responsibility to the Energy Efficiency Department of the State Committee for Standardization. Its task is to implement the state policy of efficient use of energy resources, to develop and manage energy savings programmes (primarily directed in the industry sector) and to issue technical norms and standards for the energy sector.

The Department for Energy Efficiency develops main indicators calculated on the macro level and in line with the officially approved methodology, including the development of energy intensity of GDP. The methodology is described in the *Methodology for the compilation of the fuel and energy balance and the calculation of energy intensity of gross domestic product and energy self-sufficiency*. The Department for Energy Efficiency cooperates closely with Belstat, taking over data collection by means of surveys, conducted on approximately 9.000 respondents – energy consumers, for the purpose of energy indicators calculations and costs analysis.

## 4. ENERGY STATISTICS ACTION PLAN 2012 - 2015

The Energy Statistics Action Plan is created with the aim of, first, supporting the implementation of the Belstats' *Statistical Strategy until 2015*, which includes activities related to developing methodologies for more detailed final energy consumption assessment and energy efficiency indicators compilation. Second, the ITS expert team considers that energy statistics in Belarus should be developed further so as to support upcoming changes in the energy sector, which will occur as a result of the implementation of the Belarusian energy strategy and related policies. The objectives of the energy policy are: to increase energy efficiency and maximize the use of renewable sources, to improve the security of energy supply, to reduce the dependency on energy imports, to strengthen the position as an energy transit country, and others.

The objectives mentioned above will require interventions in the process of collecting data on renewable energies, as well as their detailed inclusion in the energy balance. The monitoring of energy efficiency indicators requires more disaggregated data on the final and end-use energy consumption, so that the adoption of the methodology proposed by

international agencies, such as the IEA, could certainly facilitate the evaluation of the implementation process of the applied measures for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Furthermore, new independent power producers are gradually emerging in the field of combined heat and power plants and small hydro power plants, thus activities in the field of energy statistics will certainly be more intensive in the future than they are today.

The Energy Statistics Action Plan for Belarus is presented in the following sub-chapters as a sequence of the activities planned for the period 2012 – 2015. All proposed activities are specified in such a way to reflect Belarus' needs for timely and reliable energy statistics data. Those activities that could be supported by the ITS project through provision of ITS Technical Assistance (ITS-TA), or so-called vertical activities, are especially highlighted. The list and short explanation of all applicable ITS-TA activities can be found in Annex 2.

In addition to the vertical activities mentioned above, the main stakeholders in energy statistics will be invited to actively participate in the activities which will be common for all Partner Countries (PCs), like: workshops, conferences, study tours, networking and others (horizontal activities). It is important to mention that it is expected of Belarus and its responsible stakeholders to ensure the availability of appropriate staff and to support their active participation in the implementation of this Action Plan.

The main goals of all these activities are to increase capacity building in PCs and to establish a reliable and timely energy statistics system, available to a growing number of energy statistics users.

The implementation plan with timelines is presented in table 5-2, Chapter 5, and it provides the schedule of the activities to be carried out until 2015.

The ITS expert team has developed a set of indicators for monitoring the implementation of the ESAP during the period 2012 – 2014. The indicators are listed in a table in Annex 3, and will be filled in at the beginning of the implementation phase and at the end of every project year (2013, 2014). The Belstat and the ITS expert team will fill in the table jointly.

#### **4.1. Key area 1: Legal and institutional framework strengthening**

The transition to the market economy in Belarus in 1990 resulted in a reform of the existent system of state statistics. The UNECE report with the title *Global assessment of the statistical system: experience of the Republic of Belarus*, produced in the framework of the TACIS program in 2007, set forth the conclusion that the Republic of Belarus had made considerable progress in this area since 1990.

The ITS expert team points out the institutional arrangement between the Belstat, the State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus – the Department for Energy Efficiency, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Energy, including the division of labour and joint coordination of the activities of collecting, compiling and elaborating energy statistics data. This case can serve as an example of good practice to other partner countries.



In relation to the legal framework, the ITS expert team has noted additional questions for discussion.

- **Development of an appropriate legal framework for energy statistics**

Belarus belongs to the group of few countries, which does not publish energy data and energy balances. The ITS expert team strongly recommends initiation of the **process of official dissemination and publication of energy data free of charge**.

#### 4.2. Key area 2: Development of a reporting system based on international (IEA/ EU) standards

- **Capacity building on EU and International Energy Statistics Standards**

In the report to the UNECE (*Country practice in energy statistics*, March 2012), Belstat reported that there is a need to harmonise separate branches of Belarusian statistics with standards and requirements of the European statistical system. The compliance of the Belarusian energy statistics system with European standards was discussed during the common meeting between the ITS expert team and the representatives of Belstat, that was held in Minsk, in May 2012. Energy statistics is faced with a problem relating to the harmonisation of standards applied in foreign trade statistics with codes for products and activities classification that is used in industrial statistics. Merging two different types of codes when compiling the energy balance requires additional efforts, which certainly does not lead to any improvement of energy balance reliability. Therefore, one of the major tasks of the Main Department for Industry Statistics should be the **harmonisation of different codes applied in energy statistics**. The Belstat is solely responsible for this activity.

Energy strategies and plans imply that huge changes are to be expected in the energy sector; plans for the construction of a coal and nuclear power plants will certainly affect the overall energy statistics system. These changes are expected to happen very soon, so that it is suggested to Belstat to start the preliminary activities related to these types of energy statistics.

- **Improvement of methodologies for the collection, compilation, quality control and dissemination of energy statistics**

Currently, the Belstat collects reliable data on energy production, imports and exports, stock changes, transformations, supply and demand.

Moreover, a revision of the Form **12-tek, 1-tek (products), 4-tek (fuel)** is necessary so that to expand the list of tracked indicators; this uniform form is designed for all energy-consuming units. In order to further increase the reliability of the data, **it is recommended to develop additional new forms**, which would target specific groups of energy consumers, at least the producers of goods (industrial sector) and services, and their branches. This would be of particular importance for compiling energy indicators, and specifically for energy efficiency indicators.

It is necessary to assess the final energy consumption in the transport sector, the responses in the questionnaire do not imply on the methodology of data collection for this part of energy statistics.

The ITS expert team has prepared a special technical assistance (**ITS TA – 2.2**) to the Belstat in the field of the improvement of methodologies for collecting, compiling, controlling and disseminating energy statistics. The scope and content of the activity is provided in the Annex 2, Chapter: Brief description of the indicative Technical Assistances from ITS project.

- **Assistance during the organisation and implementation of the surveys on final energy consumption**

As defined in the Belstats' Strategy, the plan for the additional **collection of data on final energy consumption exists**. The ITS experts concluded that collection of the final energy consumption data should be methodologically prepared for different types of consumers: households, services, agriculture and fishing. The main purpose of these surveys will be to increase the reliability of data on final energy consumption, as well as to prepare the grounds for the development of a methodology for monitoring and verifying energy efficiency indicators.

Surveys on final energy consumption are costly and time consuming, so the concept of their development should also include a decision on periodicity in the future (e.g. every five years). In addition, the possibility to include questions on energy consumption in other regular annual surveys in the meantime should also be analysed.

The ITS expert team has prepared a proposal for the Belstat to provide assistance in the conduct of survey on energy consumption in the households. The survey will have the aim to improve final energy consumption data in household sector but also to serve as the ground for the development of methodology and energy efficiency indicators calculation.

The proposed sample size will be about 6000 households. This sample size is also used in other surveys, like the LSMS. The estimated duration of the survey is 6 months, and the preparation of the survey can start in the second half of 2013. In that way Belstat will be able to include this activity into annual Programme of Statistical Work. The survey in the household sector will be supported by ITS Technical assistance activities **ITS TA – 2.3**, which will provide assistance during the development of the implementation process methodology and during the development of the final energy consumption.

The survey in the service sector (public and private) is more complex than the survey in the household sector and should therefore be prepared carefully. It should be based on firm grounds, in particular, on a comprehensive business register. It is assumed that Belstat has certain information on business activities and active entrepreneurs at its disposal. The survey in the service sector can be implemented in the same period as the survey in the household sector, in 2014 and the ITS expert team estimates the sample size in service sector to about 2000. Before deciding about conducting survey in the service sector it will be needed to conduct detailed analysis of the possible overlapping with reporting from services sector, described in the chapter *Improvement of the methodologies for the collecting, compiling, controlling and disseminating energy statistics*.

It is recommended that surveys in other sectors should also be postponed for the following years, after 2014, and prepared on the basis of experiences in the household sector, as well as on experiences of other PCs implementing such activities. The ITS project support for survey conduction in services and other sectors is not envisaged.

- **Reconstruction of data from the energy surveys in the years following the reference year**

At the end of year 2014, the ITS expert team will assist the Belstat in preparing reconstruction of data on energy consumption in household sector in 2014. The survey which will be conducted in 2014 will gather data only for energy consumption in 2013.

- **Adaptation of existing surveys to the research on energy consumption**

The ITS expert team, together with the Belstat, should try to find possibilities for including a simple table (one question) in the Living Standard Measurement Survey, which is annually conducted in the household sector (**ITS TA-2.4**). The result of this specific question will be the final energy consumption in the household sector, especially in the years between surveys on energy consumption. This will specifically contribute to the determination of fuel wood as the most frequent energy source used in households in Belarus.

#### **4.3. Key area 3: Energy balances compilation and submission of the questionnaires to the IEA**

Currently, Belstat produces annual energy balances compatible with the IEA/EUROSTAT formats on the basis of all available data, and it regularly submits questionnaires to the IEA. In addition, the Belstat compiles fuel and energy balances on a monthly basis, but only on the basis of preliminary data in a simplified shape.

As it is stated in the Energy Statistics Country Profile, Belarus does not publish energy balances, but it only delivers them in hard copy “Energy Balance of the Republic of Belarus” to users upon request. Possibilities of officially publishing energy balances on the Belstat’s web free of charge need to be additionally discussed.

During the meeting with the ITS experts, the Belstat has expressed the intention to initiate the development of regional energy statistics as a contribution to the forthcoming projects concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy. These procedures will certainly require the involvement of other institutions and a new institutional arrangement. Statisticians in regional offices **need to be additionally educated in the field of energy balance compilation**, since to date they have worked only with energy data collection and compilation.

#### **4.4. Key area 4: Development of a reporting system for monthly energy statistics**

In the common questionnaire, the Belstat has reported that it published monthly energy statistics, which included data on production, import, export and stock of fuel and energy, as well as data on fuel, heat and electricity consumption by end consumers.

The only incompliance with the EC Regulation 1099/2008 is that some data requiring monthly collection is collected quarterly or yearly depending on the demand in the Republic. Moreover, energy statistics for the base year are collected when the new year begins, not for the calendar month.

The ITS experts suggest a revision of monthly statistics and its compliance to the request for reporting as defined by the IEA standards and in the EC Regulation 1099/88 on Energy Statistics in the second half of 2014.

#### **4.5. Key area 5: Development of a reporting system on energy prices**

Consolidated statistical data on prices of energy products are produced in Belstat on a monthly basis using the statistical data obtained from the surveys of enterprises-energy producers and energy serving organisation. The methodologies applied by the Belstat comply with the International standards.

Belenergo and Beltopgas are vertically integrated companies in Belarus, which carry out all activities in the energy supply chain. They are directly controlled by the state via the Ministry of Energy.

The tariff setting process is as follows: Belenergo and Beltopgas submit cost-based tariff proposals to the Ministry of Energy. The Ministry refers these proposals with comments to the Tariff Department of the Ministry of Economy. Following further interdepartmental consultations, a final proposal is sent to the Council of Ministers for ratification.

In the gas sector, the state regulates the tariffs for gas transmission and distribution. The needs for the adaptation to the reporting system on energy prices in line with EU directive on transparency of electricity and gas prices will be analysed in the second half of 2014.

#### **4.6. Key area 6: Development of a reporting system on energy and energy efficiency indicators**

The main energy indicators are related to data other than energy statistics, like national accounts (gross domestic product, value added, population, employed persons, etc.), trade and other statistics. The reliability and accuracy of these indicators depend on the quality and consistency of all input data. However, energy efficiency indicators, besides being dependent on energy consumption, rely on a number of other factors, and require the collection of additional data not available in main statistics. Energy efficiency indicators are

mainly based on data gathered from extensive surveys on energy consumption characteristics, the technology used, building characteristics and other factors in different consumption sectors (industry, transport, households, and services). Besides statistical analysis, energy efficiency indicators require specific professional skills, like energy modelling and similar analytical skills related to the identification of end use energy consumption.

In order to support one of the main goals of the *Strategy for the Development of State Statistics for the period until 2015*, the ITS expert team plans to provide support in the **development of methodologies for energy efficiency indicators by sectors**.

The ITS experts propose the application of ITS TA activities specific for this component – **ITS TA – 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3**. These activities shall follow the implementation of energy consumption surveys. The questionnaires in surveys shall be designed so as to provide enough information for the development of a methodology for monitoring and verifying energy efficiency indicators.

The main results of the ITS technical support in Key area 6 will be:

- methodology for energy (efficiency) indicators monitoring and evaluation;
- adaption and application of a simple software model for energy indicators compilation;
- training on methodology and software use for the monitoring and verification of energy savings.

It is suggested to Belstat to initially explore, during 2013, the availability of all data needed for the calculation of main energy indicators, and to develop indicators according to international methodologies.

In 2014, following the joint INOGATE and IEA Energy Statistics and Indicators Training in Tbilisi, Georgia (5 – 9 November 2012), the ITS project plans to implement additional regional activities related with this topic such as a study tour and regional workshops (RA 5).

The study tour will include, in addition to a visit to an advanced NSI in energy statistics and energy balances, a provision of the short training/workshop on energy and energy efficiency indicators (RA 5).

Also, in 2013 and 2014, during the international conference: *Achievement of the Energy Statistics Action Plans* and workshop (RA 6) Belstat will be able to observe the progress and improvement of energy efficiency indicators in some Partner Countries, which are more advanced in such analyses.

The ITS project will disseminate project results on the official INOGATE web site during the implementation together with various other communication activities planned in the framework of the INOGATE project.

## 5. THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR THE ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS PROJECT SUPPORT

In order to achieve the goals described in the previous chapter, certain resources should be available to the Belstat and other main stakeholders dealing with energy statistics so as to implement the proposed activities.

In this Action Plan, the resources are expressed in terms of:

- Total necessary expert **Technical assistance (TA)** for all the activities envisaged under this Action Plan (man/days),
- **ITS Technical assistance - ITS TA** (man/days) and **ITS Regional assistance - ITS RA**, as support to the implementation of selected activities,
- The engagement of the **local experts (ITS - LE)** for the implementation of specific tasks within particular activities (man/days),
- The engagement of **human capacities (HC)** within the energy statistics system in a Partner Country, who will actively participate in the implementation of the Action Plan (man/days),
- The estimation of a Partner Country's needs for **new additional staff (NS)** in the field of energy statistics (man/year), in case there is no such staff or the existing capacities are not sufficient to implement the targeted activities.

The estimation of all resources necessary for the implementation of the Belarusian Action Plan is presented in the Table 1-1.

Total **Technical assistance (TA)** is based on the estimates of the necessary professional consultation services, expressed in man/day units. These services include on-site trainings, small workshops, personal education and provision of technical reports. **Technical assistance from the ITS project (ITS TA)** is the assistance in selected activities, which contributes the most to energy statistics progress. The engagement of **local experts** under the ITS project (**ITS LE**) is envisaged mostly for cases where the implementation of energy consumption surveys is planned. The implementation of this activity strongly depends on the existence of certain prerequisites, such as supporting Programs in the NSIs, available human resources, and others. In the case of Belarus, support to the establishment of a surveying procedure in the household sector is planned, so it is envisaged to employ additional local experts, who will be involved in the process of data collection and IT support development. Before the final decision on the involvement of local experts, Belstat's maximal possible involvement in the conduct of the survey will be additionally discussed. All decisions on the survey implementation will be based on a common agreement between the ITS expert team and the Belstat. The goal of the survey is not only to obtain results regarding energy consumption in the households in the base year, but also to increase capacities and capabilities of the Belstat staff, in order for them to conduct such researches in the following years.

In order to ensure the implementation of the activities defined in the Action Plan, the PCs need to provide appropriate staff or **human capacities (HC)**, which will actively participate in the implementation of these activities. In the absence of such staff, the Action Plan estimates the needs for the employment of **new staff (NS)**, expressed in man units. In the case of Belarus, the employment of new personnel is not foreseen.

**The total technical assistance in Belarus is estimated to 75 man/days, and the ITS project support can provide 46,5 man/days or 62% of the total necessary assistance.** During the ESAP implementation, Belarus is required to make its experts in energy statistics available in the total amount of about 106,5 man/days. There is no need for employing additional staff in Belstat regarding the energy statistics activities.

The breakdown of resources by key areas is shown in table 5-2, while more detailed schedule of the implementation of certain activities (both horizontal and vertical), including the breakdown of resources, is shown in the table 5-3 in Chapter 5.

**Table 5-1. Resources for the Belarus Energy Statistics Action Plan 2012 – 2015 implementation**

| Years<br>Quarters                               | total | 2012 |     |     |     | 2013 |      |      |      | 2014 |     |  |  |
|---|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|--|--|
|   |       | 3    | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3    | 4    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4   |  |  |
| <b>Technical assistance (TA):</b>               |       |      |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |  |  |
| Total technical assistance, man/days            | 75,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 11,0 | 13,0 | 10,0 | 10,0 | 31,0 | 0,0 |  |  |
| ITS TA, man/day                                 | 46,5  | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 11,0 | 9,5  | 7,0  | 6,0  | 13,0 | 0,0 |  |  |
| ITS LE, man/day                                 | 14,5  | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 2,5  | 3,0  | 4,0  | 5,0  | 0,0 |  |  |
| <b>Human capacities (HC) in Partner country</b> |       |      |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |  |  |
| Total, man/day                                  | 106,5 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 16,5 | 22,5 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 37,5 | 0,0 |  |  |
| <b>Additional employment</b>                    |       |      |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |  |  |
| Total, man/year                                 | 0     |      |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |  |  |

**Table 5-2:** Specification of the resources for the Belarus's Energy Statistics Action Plan 2012 – 2015 implementation

| Years<br>Quarters  | 2012  |     |     | 2013 |     |      |      | 2014 |      |      |     |
|--|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
|  | total | 3   | 4   | 1    | 2   | 3    | 4    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4   |
| <b>TA 1. Development/improvement of Legal and Institutional Framework including:</b>   |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS LE, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| HC, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <b>TA 2. Improvement of the data collection, compilation, management and analysing in line with EU and international standards</b> |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 51,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 11,0 | 7,0  | 10,0 | 10,0 | 13,0 | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 32,5  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 11,0 | 4,5  | 7,0  | 6,0  | 4,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS LE, man/day  | 14,5  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 2,5  | 3,0  | 4,0  | 5,0  | 0,0 |
| HC, man/day  | 76,5  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 16,5 | 10,5 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 19,5 | 0,0 |
| Surveys on energy consumption, units   |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| <i>Industry - units</i>  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <i>Transport - units</i>   | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <i>Households - 4000 units</i>   | 4000  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 645  | 1806 | 1548 | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <i>Service - 0 units</i>   | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <i>Others (agriculture, construction...) - 0 units</i>   | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <b>TA 3. Energy and commodity balance compilation in line with EUROSTAT/IEA/UNECE methodologies</b>                                |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 6,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 6,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 5,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 5,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS LE, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| HC, man/day  | 12,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 12,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| <b>TA 4. Development of the reporting system on energy prices</b>  |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 9,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 9,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS LE, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| HC, man/day  | 9,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 9,0  | 0,0 |
| <b>TA 5. Development of the energy and energy efficiency indicators</b>  |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 9,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 9,0  | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 9,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 9,0  | 0,0 |
| LE, man/day  | 0,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0 |
| HC, man/day  | 9,0   | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 9,0  | 0,0 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |       |     |     |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
| TA, man/day  | 75,0  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 11,0 | 13,0 | 10,0 | 10,0 | 31,0 | 0,0 |
| ITS TA, man/day  | 46,5  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 11,0 | 9,5  | 7,0  | 6,0  | 13,0 | 0,0 |
| LE, man/day  | 14,5  | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0  | 0,0 | 0,0  | 2,5  | 3,0  | 4,0  | 5,0  | 0,0 |






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|             |       |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |     |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| HC, man/day | 106,5 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 16,5 | 22,5 | 15,0 | 15,0 | 37,5 | 0,0 |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|

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**Table 5-3: Energy Statistics Action Plan 2012 – 2015 for Belarus: Technical assistance (TA) and Regional activities (RA)**

|  | Responsible | Needed TA, man/days | ITS support, (ITS TA) | 2012 |   | 2013 |   | 2014 |   |   |   |   |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|---|------|---|------|---|---|---|---|
|  |             |                     |                       | 3    | 4 | 1    | 2 | 3    | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <b>TA 1. Development/improvement of Legal and Institutional Framework including:</b>   |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 1.1 Proposals for the appropriate legal framework  | Belstat     |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 1.2 Energy statistics strategies and programs (short/long-term)  |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 1.3 Institutional relationship between main stakeholders   |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 1.4 Capacity building on institutional organisation  |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 1.5 Capacity building on the integration of the energy statistics and energy planning  |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| <b>TA 2. Improvement of the data collection, compilation, management and analysing in line with EU and international standards</b> |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 2.1.Capacity building on EU and International Energy Statistics Standards  |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Introduction of the EU standards into energy statistics system   | Belstat     |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 2.2. Development/improvement of the reporting system   |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Energy supply data (production, imports, exports, international marine bunker, stock )   | Belstat     | 3                   | yes                   |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Energy transformations (electricity and heat, petroleum products, coal derived fuels, LNG, CNG, ...)                               | Belstat     | 3                   | yes                   |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Final consumption (industry, transport, non-energy, other sectors: residential, services, agriculture, .....)                      | Belstat     | 3                   | yes                   |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Dissemination of the improved forms, data collection and elaboration from energy reporting units                                   | Belstat     | 2                   | yes                   |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| Monthly statistics (M-3), (M-1)  | Belstat     | 4                   |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |
| 2.3. Development/improvement of the surveys for the final energy consumption data collection:                                      |             |                     |                       |      |   |      |   |      |   |   |   |   |

|  |         |    |     |   |
|--|---------|----|-----|---|
| Industry   |         |    |     |   |
| Transport  |         |    |     |   |
| Households   | Belstat | 30 | yes |  |
| Service  |         |    |     |   |
| Others (agriculture, construction...)  |         |    |     |   |
| 2.4. Adaptation of the existing surveys to the research on energy consumption            | Belstat | 2  | yes |  |
| 2.5 Reconstruction of the data from energy surveys in the years after the reference year | Belstat | 4  | yes |  |

**TA 3. Energy and commodity balance compilation in line with EUROSTAT/IEA/UNECE methodologies**

3.1. Compilation of the commodity balances (2011, 2012, 2013):

|   |         |   |     |   |
|---|---------|---|-----|---|
| Electricity and heat                    | Belstat | 1 | yes |    |
| Natural gas                             | Belstat | 1 | yes |    |
| Oil                                     | Belstat | 1 | yes |  |
| Solid fossil fuels and manufactured gas | Belstat | 1 | yes |  |
| Renewable and waste                     | Belstat | 1 | yes |  |

3.2. Application of the simple tool for the energy balance compilation:

Application and adoption of the user friendly tool for the energy balance compilation

Energy supply compilation

Energy transformation compilation

Final energy consumption

3.3. Dissemination to annual energy questionnaires to IEA:

Electricity and heat, Natural Gas, Oil, Solid fossil fuels and manufactured gas, Renewable and waste

3.4. Monthly energy statistics reporting

Dissemination of monthly energy balances (M-3), (M-1)

**TA 4. Development of the reporting system on energy prices**

4.1. Development of the methodology for:

|   |         |   |  |   |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| a) gas prices reporting (industrial customers and households) | Belstat | 3 |  |  |
|---|---------|---|--|---|





## ANNEX 1 – LIST OF THE MEETINGS DURING THE INCEPTION MISSION

### Meeting with the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat)

12 Partizansky avenue, Minsk, Republic of Belarus, 220070,

Tel: +375 17 249-13-54, Fax: +375 17 249-22-04, E-mail: [Belstat@mail.belpak.by](mailto:Belstat@mail.belpak.by),

Website: <http://Belstat.gov.by/homep/en/main.html>

#### Participants:

- Ms. Irina Kangro, Deputy Head, Belstat
- Ms. Olga Dovnar, Head of the Main Department for Enterprises Statistics, Belstat, Tel: +375 17 249 71 92, E-mail: [Belstat@mail.belpak.by](mailto:Belstat@mail.belpak.by)
- Ms. Irina. Savitskaya, Head of Department for Energy Statistics and Environmental protection, Belstat, , Tel: +375 17 249 62 77, E-mail: [Belstat@mail.belpak.by](mailto:Belstat@mail.belpak.by)
- Ms. Sofia Pavliut, Head of Division for International Cooperation, Belstat, Tel: +375 17 249 52 73
- Mr. Aleksey Fiodorov, Consultant of the Energy Policy Department, Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus, Tel: +375 17 200 36 88, E-mail: [minec\\_213@economy.gov.by](mailto:minec_213@economy.gov.by)
- ITS team: Gloria Aguinaldo, Alenka Kinderman-Lončarević, Anna Petrus

### Meeting with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, BelSRC “Ecology”

#### Participants:

- Dr. Maria Germenchuk, Vice-Director, Yakubova 76, 220095 Minsk, Belarus, Tel: +375 172 47 97 70, Fax: +375 172 47 57 67, E-mail: [margermen@gmail.com](mailto:margermen@gmail.com)
- Olga Vavilonskaya, Senior Researcher, Tel: +375 172 47 65 43, Fax: +375 172 47 58 81
- Gloria Aguinaldo, ITS
- Vladimir Tyerninski, ITS

**Meeting with State Committee on Standardization of the Republic of Belarus, Department for Energy Efficiency, 10 AM, May 8, 2012**

**Participants:**

- Inna Yeliseyeva, Head of Section, Svobody sq. 17-801, 220030 Minsk, Tel.: +375 17 227 67 91, Fax: +375 17 227 67 91, E-mail: energoeffekt@telegraf.by
- Andrey Vladimirovich Minenkov, Scientific and Technical Policy and Foreign Economic Relations Department Head, E-mail: energoeffekt@mail.ru
- Viktor Frantsevich Manushko, First Deputy Director, Department for Energy Efficiency Department
- Gloria Aguinaldo, ITS
- Alenka Kinderman Lončarević, ITS
- Anna Petrus, ITS

**Meeting with Economy Research Institute, Ministry of Economy**

**Participants:**

- Alan Tabolov, Division Manager, Fuel and Energy Complex, Building 1, Slavinskogo Street, Minsk, 220086, E-mail: tablan1@yahoo.com, Website: [http://w3.main.gov.by/Work\\_web/niei.nsf](http://w3.main.gov.by/Work_web/niei.nsf)
- Gloria Aguinaldo, ITS

## ANNEX 2 – AREAS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCES UNDER THE ITS PROJECT

### List of the activities

| Key area  | Indicative Technical Assistance under the ITS  |
|---|--|
| <b>TA-1</b><br><b>Development/improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework</b>  | <p><b>TA-1.1.</b> Development of the appropriate legal framework for energy statistics (laws, sub laws, strategies, plans)</p> <p><b>TA -1.2.</b> Development of long-term energy statistics strategies and programs for data collection and compilation</p> <p><b>TA-1.3.</b> Improvement of institutional relationship on energy statistics</p> <p><b>TA-1.4.</b> Capacity building on the institutional organisation for energy statistics</p> <p><b>TA-1.5.</b> Capacity building on the integration of energy statistics and energy planning procedures</p>   |
| <b>TA-2</b><br><b>Improvement of the data collection, compilation, management and analysing in line with EU and international standards</b> | <p><b>TA-2.1.</b> Capacity building on the EU and International Energy Statistics Standards</p> <p><b>TA- 2.2.</b> Improvement of the methodologies for the collection, compilation, control and dissemination of energy statistics</p> <p><b>TA - 2.3.</b> Assistance/capacity building during the organisation and implementation of the surveys on final energy consumption, provision of a user-friendly tool for the management and compilation of energy data gathered from the surveys</p> <p><b>TA – 2.4</b> Adaptation of the existing (household) sector surveys to the research on energy consumption</p> <p><b>TA – 2.5.</b> Reconstruction of data from the energy surveys in the years following the reference year</p> <p><b>TA – 2.6.</b> Support to the Covenant of Mayor initiatives</p> |
| <b>TA-3</b><br><b>Assistance in the compilation of energy and commodity balances</b>  | <p><b>TA – 3.1.</b> Assistance in the completion of the national energy balance for (2011, 2012 or 2013) and harmonisation with EUROSTAT/IEA/UNECE methodologies and standards;</p> <p><b>TA – 3.2.</b> Adaptation and training in the application of a user friendly software tool for energy balance compilation;</p> <p><b>TA – 3.3.</b> Compilation of annual energy data in defined questionnaires and submission to the EUROSTAT/IEA.</p> <p><b>TA – 3.4.</b> Development of monthly energy data reports compliant with EUROSTAT/IEA standards (M-1, M-3)</p>  |



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|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| TA-4  | Development of a reporting system on energy prices                  | <p>TA – 4.1. Development of a methodology for gas prices reporting</p> <p>TA – 4.1. Development of a methodology for electricity prices reporting</p> <p>TA – 4.2. Reporting on gas and electricity prices</p>   |
| TA--5 | Development of a reporting system on energy (efficiency) indicators | <p>TA – 5.1. Review of data available for energy indicators compilation, assessment of the needed data</p> <p>TA – 5.2. Development of a methodology for energy (efficiency) indicators monitoring and verification</p> <p>TA – 5.3. Adaptation, training and application of a user friendly tool for calculating energy (efficiency) indicators</p> |

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## Brief description of the indicative Technical assistances (TA) under the ITS project

### TA- 1. Development/improvement of the Institutional and Legal Framework

#### TA -1.1. Proposals for the appropriate legal framework for energy statistics

This activity aims to identify the gaps in the existing legal framework, which refers to collecting, compiling, maintaining, disseminating and securing the confidentiality of energy data, and to propose the contents of new laws.

#### TA -1.2. Assistance in the development of long-term energy statistics strategies and programs for a timely and reliable data collection and compilation

This activity includes proposals for the development of the following programs:

- collection and compilation of data from energy suppliers, energy industries, energy consumers (final energy consumption surveys);
- elaboration of the procedures for the collection of data from intermediate sources, analysis of the overlapping with other requests;
- developing of a list of required activities and identification of the stakeholders involved in their implementation.

#### TA -1.3. Development of the institutional organisation

The establishment of an appropriate institutional organisation among relevant stakeholders which will be involved in the collecting, compiling, standardizing and disseminating of energy statistics is crucial for the “energy statistics system effectiveness” and will result in the following:

- a data collection system based on “minimum cost” and on the avoidance of the duplication of the stakeholders’ work,
- coordination mechanisms for monitoring the performance of the national energy statistics system,
- additional motivation of relevant stakeholders to actively participate in the system.

#### TA -1.4. Capacity building on the institutional organisation for energy statistics

This activity will be implemented by organising one-day meeting(s)/workshop(s) with relevant stakeholders in order to provide capacity building in the NSI and of other staff involved in the NSS:

- educating statisticians/experts in the NSIs, the responsible ministries, energy suppliers and industries, energy agencies/committees, energy planning and policy commissions about their roles and obligations in the institutional organisation,

- initiating common discussions and a dialogue about national statistics legislation or relevant administrative regulation and institutional organisation, in order to build a solid foundation for quality and timely energy statistics,
- increasing awareness on the importance of timely and reliable energy data.

#### TA -1.5. Capacity building on the integration of energy statistics and energy planning procedures

The aim of this activity is to additionally educate experts and statisticians from the NSIs, responsible ministries, energy suppliers and industries, energy agencies/committees, energy planning commissions and policy commissions on the importance of integrating the applied methodology to short-term and long-term energy planning and on accurate, reliable and timely reporting of official energy statistics and balances. The activity will include one day training for the stakeholders listed above.

### **TA -2. Improvement of energy data collection, compilation, maintenance and dissemination in line with EU and international standards**

#### TA -2.1. Capacity building on the EU and International Energy Statistics Standards

This activity will provide trainings in the standards applied to energy measurement units and conversion equivalents, energy commodity flows relevant in energy statistics: production, external trade, international marine bunkers, stocks, fuel transformation and final consumption.

#### TA -2.2. Improvement of the methodologies for the collection, compilation, quality control and dissemination of energy statistics

This activity will include one (or two) on-site training and expert assistance through emails and conference calls during the project duration for the following:

- detailed identification of energy flows in the production, supply, transformation and consumption sectors,
- development/improvement of forms for administrative energy data reporting (annual, quarterly, monthly),
- development/improvement of the information collecting process from statistical data sources (census, surveys),
- development of data compilation methods: data validation and editing, calculation of missing data, estimation of population characteristics,
- development of a database for the organisation and management of energy data,
- development of a dissemination policy (reference period and data dissemination timetable, dissemination formats, metadata and quality reports).

#### TA -2.3. Assistance during the organisation and implementation of surveys on final energy consumption

The following list of activities comprises actions that can be provided through on-site training and direct expert assistance for the following:

- definition of the sample size and sample selection, the design of questionnaire, training and education of interviewers, development of a database for the organisation of data, analysis procedure, final energy balance compilation,
- adoption of a model for the validation, editing, calculation of missing data and estimation of final energy consumption,
- target sectors: industry, households, services, transport, construction, agriculture,
- identification of actual consumers, e.g. in the household sector.

#### TA -2.4. Adaptation of the existing surveys in the household sector to the research on energy consumption

A proposal on adding specific questions into the questionnaires in certain surveys, as well as a methodology on elaborating the collected data, will be developed in cases where the NSI conducts a regular, periodical (annual) survey in households about the living standards, consumption etc., and in cases when energy consumption surveys are not envisaged in the Action Plan. The activity will be implemented through on site training and/or through communication media (emails, conference calls, others)

#### TA -2.5. Reconstruction of data from energy surveys in the years after the reference year

In cases where energy consumption surveys will be implemented in the years after the reference year, a calibration of data on energy consumption from the surveys and of updated data collected from administrative and other sources will be performed through on-site training and assistance. The activity will be implemented through on-site training and/or through communication medias (emails, conference calls, others) whenever it will be necessary.

### **TA- 3. Energy balance compilation**

#### TA -3.1. Assistance in the completion of the national energy balance, harmonisation with EUROSTAT/IEA methodologies and standards

This includes on-site training(s) and assistance in the development of the framework for the compilation and harmonisation of data on fuel and energy products during the reference period.

#### TA -3.2. Adaptation and training in the application of a user-friendly model (software tool) for the energy balance compilation

This includes the development of a user-friendly tool for energy balance compilation, as well as staff training in the NSC and providing instructions for its use. The tool will work as an open source model, which enables the presentation of energy data in a table format (columns – energy products, rows – energy flows).

#### TA -3.3. Compilation of annual energy data in defined questionnaires and submission to the EUROSTAT/IEA

This activity envisages capacity building and assistance in the completion of the five joint Eurostat/IEA/UNECE annual energy questionnaires for the years 2012/2013.

#### TA -3.4. Development of monthly energy data reports compliant with EUROSTAT/IEA standards (M-1, M-3)

This activity will result in the development of appropriate methodologies for the reporting on monthly energy data, in line with the Regulation 1099/2008 on energy statistics, and of their reporting to the IEA.

### TA – 4. Development of a reporting system on energy prices

#### TA -4.1. Development of a methodology for gas prices reporting

This includes the development of appropriate methodologies for the collection and compilation of gas energy prices, according to the Directive 2008/92/EC on the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to households and industrial end-users.

#### TA -4.2. Development of a methodology for electricity prices reporting

This includes the assistance in developing of appropriate methodologies for the collection and compilation of energy prices. The concept and methodology for energy pricing will be discussed during 2013 after detailed revision of the pricing condition in Partner Countries. Then, the ITS expert team will give recommendations for prices reporting, whether to prepare reporting according to the Directive 2008/92/EC on the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to households and industrial end-users or only according to the IEA methodology.

## TA – 5. Energy (efficiency) indicators compilation and monitoring

### TA -5.1. Review of data available for energy indicators compilation

The intention of this activity is to review all available data in the NSI, energy agencies and other institutions, in order to evaluate the possibility for the development of energy indicators. This will include possibilities for the compilation of energy efficiency indicators, basic indicators on the security of supply, environmental issues etc.

### TA -5.2. Provision of methodology for energy (efficiency) indicators monitoring

On the basis of available data and of a plan for gathering new data, a clear and transparent methodology for monitoring and verifying energy savings and improving energy efficiency will be developed.

### TA -5.3. Development of a user-friendly tool for calculating energy (efficiency) indicators

The PCs will be provided with an easy-to-use and cost-effective tool for calculating energy (efficiency) indicators.

### TA -5.4. Training in using the methodology and software for the energy (efficiency) indicators compilation

The aim of this activity is to provide the representatives of the institutions competent for the monitoring and verification of energy savings with training on how to use this methodology.

## ANNEX 3 – INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND SUCCESS

| ACTIVITY  | Status<br>9/2012 | Status<br>09/2013 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Development / improvement of Legal and Institutional framework</b>   |                  |                   |
| Number of needed new or improved legal documents (primary and secondary) related to energy statistics   | 0                |                   |
| Available methodology for the energy statistics and energy balances compilation harmonised with IEA/EUROSTAT standards (yes/no)   | no               |                   |
| Number of needed short/long-term development plans for energy statistics  | 0                |                   |
| Number of experts and statisticians employed in energy statistics in the NSS and the NSI (central and regional offices)   | 19               |                   |
| Number of experts and statisticians educated during the workshops/seminars organised by the IEA/EUROSTAT/UNECE or other relevant institutions during the last five years                                      | 0                |                   |
| Number of common meetings among the key energy statistics stakeholders (data collectors and providers) held during the last five years in order to discuss energy statistics issues/energy efficiency issues. | 15               |                   |
| <b>Improvement of the data collection, compilation, management and analyses in line with EU and international standards</b>   |                  |                   |
| Applied International standards on economic activities and International standards on products and services in energy statistics (yes/no)   | yes              |                   |
| Number of forms officially applied in the collection of energy data/number of forms to be improved/number of new forms needed   | 5/3/1            |                   |
| Developed and implemented methodology of the surveys on energy consumption during last 5 years in (yes/no):   |                  |                   |
| - household sector  | no               |                   |
| - industry sectors  | no               |                   |
| - services  | no               |                   |
| - agriculture/construction  | no               |                   |
| <b>Assistance in energy and commodity balance compilation</b>   |                  |                   |
| Compilation of energy and commodity balances harmonised with EUROSTAT/IEA/UNECE standards   | no               |                   |
| Needed application of a simple software tool for energy balance compilation (yes/no)  | yes              |                   |
| Submission of the energy questionnaires in defined formats to the IEA (0-5)   | 5                |                   |
| Number of improved energy questionnaires submitted to the IEA   | 1                |                   |
| Short-term (monthly) energy statistics compiled in line with the EC Regulation 1099/08  | 1                |                   |
| <b>Development of a reporting system for energy prices</b>  |                  |                   |
| Reporting on electricity and gas prices (yes/no)  | yes              |                   |
| <b>Development of energy (efficiency) indicators</b>  |                  |                   |
| Available special methodology and a simple software tool for the compilation of the disaggregated energy efficiency indicators  | no               |                   |
| Number of energy efficiency indicators defined in the current methodologies/number of energy efficiency indicators needed   | 1/10             |                   |

## ANNEX 4 – CONTACT DETAILS

Contact details of the person(s) who reviewed Draft /Proposal

**Institution:** National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus  
**Address:** 12 Partizansky Avenue, Minsk, Republic of Belarus, 220070

**Name and Surname:** Olga Aleksandrovna Dovnar  
**Department:** Main Department for Enterprises Statistics  
**Position:** Head of Main Department for Enterprises Statistics  
**Date:** 17/01/2013

**Name and Surname:** Irina Mikhaylovna Savitskaya  
**Department:** Main Department for Enterprises Statistics  
**Position:** Head of the Division for Energy Statistics and Environment of the Main Department for Enterprises Statistics  
**Date:** 16/01/2013

**Name and Surname:** Irina Ivanovna Konoshonok  
**Department:** Main Department for Living Standards of the Population Statistics and Households Surveys  
**Position:** Head of the Division for Living Standards of the Population Statistics and Households Surveys  
**Date:** 18/01/2013

**Name and Surname:** Aleksey Ivanovich Yarovets  
**Department:** Main Department for Price Statistics  
**Position:** Head of Main Department for Price Statistics  
**Date:** 18/01/2013

**Institution:** Department for Energy Efficiency of State Committee on Standardization of the Republic of Belarus  
**Address:** Svobody Sq. 17, 220030 Minsk, Republic of Belarus, 220030

**Name and Surname:** Inna Viktorovna Yeliseeva  
**Department:** Information and Analytical Department  
**Position:** Head of Information and Analytical Department  
**Date:** 17/01/2013



## ANNEX 5 – PROPOSED MANNER OF ADOPTION OF ESAP

Please choose any of the following:

- Memorandum of understanding (MoU)** - a formal alternative to a gentlemen’s agreement between the National Statistical Institute (NSI), Ministry responsible for policy making in the energy sector and the INOGATE Technical Secretariat on the implementation of the Energy Statistics Action Plan.
- Document of approval to be signed by responsible authorities in the NSI and Ministry will be enclosed with the final ESAP.
- Other manner of adoption, please suggest:  
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