COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS

Topic/Statistics: **Energy Balance**

Institution/Organization: National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova

Country: Republic of Moldova

Date: 04. 2012

CONTENTS

Abstract

Write a short abstract of the statistics, and try to limit it to one page. The purpose of the abstract is to give the reader a general overview of the statistics/topic. It should therefore include a brief overview of the background and the purpose of the statistics, the population, the sample (if relevant), the main data sources, and the main users of the statistics. The abstract should also mention what is the most important contribution or issue addressed in the country practice (e.g. the practice deals with challenges of using administrative data, using of estimation, quality control, etc.). If there are other elements that are considered important, please feel free to include them in the abstract.

Keep in mind that all relevant aspects of the statistical production will be covered in more detail under the different chapters in the template. Therefore, the abstract should be short and focused on the key elements. What the most important elements are can vary from statistics to statistics, but as a help to write an abstract you can use the table below. The table can either replace a text or can be filled out in addition to writing a short text.

The Energy Balance of the Republic of Moldova represents a comprehensive activity of the National Bureau of Statistics on used energy resources from all formation sources on the territory of Moldova. The Energy Balance is developed annually and comprises the indicators on production, import, export, distribution and energy final consumption and of those from transformations to support the economic activities and households consumption during the reporting year.

Key elements	
Name of the statistics	Industry, Energy and Constructions Statistics division
Background and purpose of the statistics	*The Main scope*. Indicators elaboration on primary resources formation, as well as the resources from transformations and renewable resources, distribution and energy final consumption in the main economic activities. Time series presentation for the corresponding indicators in order to provide the necessary information to users during the years.
Population, sample and data sources	The main data source is 1-EB survey "The Energy Balance" with the annual frequency. The survey is organized according the functional principle and it comprises producing, import, distribution, and final consumption units - legal persons of the energy resources regardless of the main activity of the economic unit. The 2010 survey comprises 11840 such units. The private households and the private farms (agricultural households) are not surveyed from the perspective of final consumption.
Main users	The internal users comprise the central and local public authorities (Government, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, the Agency for the Energy Efficiency, the Academy of Science, economic units, civil society). The external users are the international bodies, to which the requested questionnaires are submitted (IEA, EEC, UN, Eurostat, other bodies), other users.

Important contribution or issue addressed	The information on Energy Balance is developed on the basis of data collected only from economic units from the territory of Moldova Republic excluding the left part of river Nistru. The economic units of this region do not present any information to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).
Other remarks	

1. General information

1.1. Name of the statistics/topic

The statistics/topic could either be a specific energy statistics (e.g. electricity production) or a topic within energy statistics (e.g. energy balances). For more information, please see Section III of the Instructions.

Energy Balance

1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

For the first time, the Energy Balance was developed in 1991 (using the 1990 data) in the Republic of Moldova. In 2005, the first issue of the Energy Balance for Moldova was developed. Currently, the Energy Balance data are placed on the NBS webpage.

Methodological modifications in AIE and Eurostat standards implementation were performed during 1999-2003.

Annual statistical survey **„Energy Balance"** has the main purpose to present the indicators on the formation of primary and integral energy resources, distribution and final energy consumption by the main economic activities of national economy.

Describe briefly the main purpose of producing the statistics and why it is relevant.

Energy Balance data represent the information on production, import, distribution (trade) and final consumption in the main economic sectors, both, by every energy product (in natural and conventional units) and aggregated Energy Balance indicators. Also, there are calculated such indicators as Energy intensity in GDP and industrial production. All this information is necessary and relevant for local and central administration bodies for planning and management purposes and for energy sector in general, also for industrial sub-branches and other economic sectors. Other active users of Energy Balance data are the representatives of business sector, academia, etc. External users use Energy Balance data of the Republic of Moldova in order to develop Energy Balances at European and international levels (UN, non-OECD countries).

1.3. Reference period

State the time period the data are collected for.

The reference period is the reporting year.

1.4. Frequency

Specify how often the statistics are disseminated (e.g. annually, monthly, quarterly, etc.). If the statistics are not produced at regular intervals, state at what times they have been produced in the past and the main reasons behind the irregularities.

Annually.

1.5. Dissemination

Describe how the statistics are published (e.g. printed publications, online publications, online databases, etc.). If applicable, include the web address to the main website of the statistics.

The information on Energy Balance data is displayed on the official web page of the NBS: http://www.statistica.md at Statistical Data section/Energy and Fuel resources.

NBS's developed publications containing Energy Balance data:

- electronic publication " Energy Balance of the Republic of Moldova"
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova.

Access to publication:

- in electronic format on the NBS's official web page: www.statistica.md, Publications section. http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=350&nod=1&
- on paper – in the library of the NBS office (for more information access: http://www.statistica.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=340&id=2400)

or could be purchased at the NBS's office (for more information access: www.statistica.md, Statistical Publications section http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=350&id=2219)
Time series on Energy Balance indicators are displayed on the official page: www.statistica.md, at Statistical Data section/Energy and Fuel resources.

1.6. Regional level

State the lowest geographical level (e.g. administrative regions, municipalities, etc.) for which the statistics are made available to the public.

The Energy Balance is developed at the country level. Information on "Stocks and Fuel Consumption by territorial administrative units of the Republic of Moldova"

1.7. Main users

Identify the key users of the data and the main applications. Include both internal and external users, and if possible try to distinguish between end users and others.

The internal users are the central and local public administration bodies (Government, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, Energy Efficiency Agency), Academy of Science, economic units, civil society.
The external users are the international bodies, to which the requested questionnaires are submitted (IEA, EEC, UN, Eurostat, the other bodies), other external users.

1.8. Responsible authority

Write the name of the institution and department/office with the main responsibility for disseminating the statistics (e.g.: Statistics Norway, Department of Economics, Energy and the Environment).

National Bureau of Statistics.

1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments

State the national legal basis for the data collection. Include a complete reference to the constitutional basis, and web address to an electronic version (e.g.: The Statistics Act of 16 June 1989 No. 54, §§2-2 and 2-3, http://www.ssb.no/english/about_ssb/statlaw/forskrift_en.html).

The NBS activity is based on following the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova provisions, the Law on Official Statistics No. 412 from 09.12.2004, and other legislative and normative documents: Government Decisions and Provisions, NBS management and Board provisions. The Law on Official Statistics regulates the organisation and functioning of the unique system of official

statistics, by setting the general principles for statistical information collection, processing, centralisation, dissemination and storage (art. 1).

Art. 5 of the Law stipulates that the production of statistical information is based on the respect of principles of impartiality, statistical deontology, relevancy, transparency, confidentiality, cost/efficiency, coordination at the national level. The National Bureau of Statistics as the central statistical body is an administrative authority created nearby Government for the management and coordination of activity in the field of statistics.

Following the Government Decision nr.1034 as of 29.12.2011 on the approval of Regulation of the National Bureau of Statistics and the nominal composition of the NBS Board:

- elaborates and approves itself or jointly with the other central authorities the methodologies of statistical surveys and the calculation of statistical indicators in compliance with international standards, especially the EU ones, as well as the advanced practices of the other countries, taking into account the specific social – economic conditions of the Republic of Moldova;

- According to the Program of statistical works annually by the Government, organizes the statistical surveys on the economic, social, and demographic situation and development of the country approved, caring out the works of statistical data collection, processing, centralizing, dissemination, and storage. All these legislative and normative documents are followed by the NBS in its activity and could be accessed on the official web page: www.statistica.md, NBS's description section (http://www.statistica.md/ pageview.php?l=ro&idc=323&).

If the data collection is not based on a legal basis, give a short description of other agreements or volunteer arrangements.

If applicable, give reference to national and international commitments that are legally binding (e.g. EU statistical legal acts).

1.10. Resource requirements

Specify how the production of the statistics is financed (e.g. over the ordinary budget, project based support, financial support from other institutions or organization). If applicable, state the contracting entity (e.g.: Ministry, EU Commission, OECD). A contracting entity is any entity which is ordering a survey or the compilation of a statistics, and paying for it

The NBS doesn't benefit of technical assistance, financial or the other types of assistance projects from international bodies or from the other donators for reformation and harmonization to the international standards in the energy statistics domain.

Specify the resource requirements for producing the statistics (e.g. man-labour days, number of workers involved in the statistical production process of the statistics/topic in question).

The Energy statistics domain is not provided with the human resources trained in the integral volume of the working program, which are necessary to carry out the current tasks, as well as the projects of the reforming and harmonization according the international standards. There is no any specialized structural unit in the energy statistics domain. The Energy balance is elaborated by the Industry, Energy and Constructions Statistics division.

1.11. International reporting

List any international organizations and names of reporting schemes that the statistics are reported to. If available, also include the website where the reported data are published (e.g. International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Statistics, UNSD, etc.).

Joint international questionnaires of the IEA, EEC, UN, Eurostat and other interested bodies and organizations on energy statistics data, Statistical Committee of Commonwealth of Independent States, etc.

2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications

2.1. Scope

Describe the scope of the statistics (e.g. the statistics cover supply and use of all energy products in Norway, classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – ISIC).

The Energy Balance contains all connotations of the produced, imported, consumed and distributed in the economy of Moldova and structured according to the all articles of these products circulation. Energy production classification used in the elaboration of Energy balance and corresponds to a variant of ISIC Industrial Classification used at the beginning of 2000.

2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables

Describe the main concepts (e.g.: territory principle, resident principle, net calorific value, gross calorific value).

The data included in the Energy Balance do not comprise the economic units from the left part of river Nistru. The survey covers only economic units – residents of the Republic of Moldova. The households and individual farming households are not included in the survey on energy alternative sources and final consumption of the energy resources.

Describe the main variables (e.g. how are the different energy products defined in the statistics? How are production, intermediate consumption, final consumption, transformation, feed stock, the energy sector, etc. defined?).

Energy balance is consisting of two major Chapters: **„Resources"** and **„Distributions".**

In the *„Resources"* chapter there are reflected the sources of formation of energy resources, in the chapter *„Distributions"* – the main directions of their distribution and consumption.

The chapter of the „Resources" balance contains data on energy resources creation:

- *production of primary energy and renewable energy;*
- *import;*
- *stocks at the beginning of the period.*

Primary energy production comprises the energy obtained from existing in the nature energy sources operation (in deposits, woods, flows of waters, etc.), which might be used as such or after a preliminary processing (sorting, washing, purifying, etc.) and, which is not changing their initial structure, but it is just enhancing the quality on its using such as fuel or raw material to produce the other fuel or non-fuel products. In the production of primary energy there are also included: hydroelectric energy production, solar energy, geothermal energy, Aeolian energy, biogas energy, etc. the other **sources of the renewable energy** are

including fuel products obtained as a result of some activities, other than the production of the energy, such as: wood processing, agriculture, etc.

The ***import*** comprises primary and transformed energy quantities entered on the territory of the country and abroad. The transit quantities are not included.

The stocks at the beginning of the reference period are comprising the existing primary and transformed energy stocks at the producers, distributors and users, as well as the ones being in the custody of the economic units.

The chapter „Distributions" includes the quantity of the energy resources distributed properly, losses, export and the stocks at the end of the year. The **sector of transformation** in the other sources of energy is presented by quantities of used fuel in installations to produce the electric energy (irrespective of type of installation and type of economic units), as well as to produce the thermal energy.

The final consumption of the resources for technological needs of production is represented by the consumptions provided for industrial production (specified on types of activities), in agriculture, constructions, transportations, for lighting, heating, ventilation, water supply, other sectors of the economy.

The export includes the quantities delivered abroad. For the electric energy the export includes the quantities delivered by the energy system. The transit electricity is not included.

The losses include:

- electricity: technological consumption in transportation installations, transformation and distribution;
- heating: the quantity of the heating energy from used and from the non- returned condensation to the steam boilers; heating energy in the form of hot non- returned water to the source of production of the hot water;
- fuel: the lost quantities during transportation, manipulation and stocking at the producers, distributors and consumers.

The stocks at the end of the reference period comprise the fuel quantities existing at the producers, distributors and consumers, at the end of the reference period, irrespective of their source.

2.3. Measurement units

Describe in what unit the data is collected (e.g. physical unit (m3, metric tons), monetary unit (basic prices, market prices)). Describe in what unit the data is presented. Describe if the calorific values are collected (e.g. on a net vs. gross basis) and how they are used.

If applicable, describe the density of the energy product(s) and the estimated *thermal efficiency coefficients* of different energy products and consumer groups or by appliance. Thermal efficiency coefficient indicates the share of the energy products which is actually usable for end consumption. Descriptions of density and thermal efficiency coefficient could alternatively be put in an annex.

The primary data are collected in the respective physical units of the energy products. Energy balance for each product is elaborated in the natural and conventional units (coal equivalent, oil equivalent and in Terajoule). The general Energy Balance is developed in Terajoule and also in the conventional coal and oil units.

2.4. Classification scheme

Include references to relevant international and national standard classifications. If national, give a brief description of the standards. If available, include web addresses to the electronic version of the standards).

For the indicators on final consumption of the energy resources there is used the classification of the economical activities of CAEM Moldova, harmonized at the corresponding European classification NACE rev. 1.1.

2.5. Data sources

Give an overview of the different data sources used in the collection and compilation of the statistics/topic (e.g. household survey, enterprise/establishment survey, administrative data/registers, foreign trade statistics, production statistics and other primary/secondary data sources).

Examples of administrative sources/registers are: business register for enterprises and establishments, population register, land register, housing and building registers, tax registers, international trade registers, etc.

Data sources for determining the area of coverage are as follows: Statistical Register RENUS, financial report of the enterprises, external trade data (to verify and complete the data on import-export and the population of reporting units, working in the domain of external trade).

2.6. Population

Describe the entire group of units which is the focus of the statistics (the population).

The survey is organized by the functional principle and presumes the research of all producing, importing, distributing and final consumption of the energy sources units irrespective of the main economic activity of economic unit, legal – resident person of the RM. The survey is exhaustive.

Specify the following statistical units:

- Reporting unit
- Observational unit
- Analytical unit

Examples of different kind of statistical units include: enterprise, enterprise group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment, homogeneous unit of production.

In most cases the reporting unit, observational unit and analytical unit are identical, but there are examples where this is not the case. In electricity statistics, you may find that energy companies (the reporting unit) provide data about different consumers like the individual household or manufacturing company (the observational unit). The analytical unit may be a group of energy consumers, defined by the ISIC.

The reporting unit is the company, organization with legal status, public institution. The observational unit (might be within the reporting unit) is that, which performs the production activity, import, export, distribution, final consumption of energy products (resources).

2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics

Describe the type of *sampling frame* used in the collection and compilation of the statistics (e.g. list, area or multiple frames). A sampling frame is the source material or device from which a sample is drawn. Note that the sampling frame might differ from the population.

The sample procedure is not used.

For each survey(s) used for the compilation of the statistics, specify the *sampling design* (e.g. random, stratified, etc.). Describe the routines employed for updating the sample. Include information about the sample size, and discuss to what extent the sample covers the population (e.g. energy consumption in the sample compared to total energy use by the population).

Note that chapter *2.7: Sample frame and sample characteristics* may overlap with chapter *3.4: Grossing up procedures.*

2.8. Collection method

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, describe how the data are collected (e.g. face-to-face, telephone, self-administered, paper and internet-based questionnaires, or administrative data and registers).

Collection method is the self registration on paper by the economic units and submission of 1-EB "Energy Balance" report to the statistical territorial office by February, 20 of the next year to the reporting one.

2.9. Survey participation/response rate

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, specify the average response rate, or refer to response rates for specific surveys conducted.

It is not applicable, because the statistical survey is carried out on the exhaustive basis.

3. The statistical production process

3.1. Data capture and storage

Describe how the data is captured and stored (e.g. if the respondent replies using Internet-based questionnaire, the received data are electronically transferred to the production database. Paper questionnaire responses are keyed manually to the production database).

The territorial statistical body collects the statistical reports completed by the respondents, carries out the data control and validation, creates the primary database and submit them via e-mail to the central NBS office, where the supplementary controls of primary data and compilation of the Energy Balance is carried out at the national level.

3.2. Data editing

Describe the regular routines employed for detecting and correcting errors. This may include:

- Manual routines for detecting and correcting errors
- Automatic error-detection (and correction)
- Micro- and macro editing procedures
- Data validation procedures
- Outlier identification
- Processes and sources used for quality controls

The data are verified and analyzed regarding their quality, especially the internal one, temporal coherence and with the other data at the initial level within the statistical territorial body and then at the central level by the Main IT Division of the NBS. The methods of control allow the checking of:

- data integrity in completed report;
- correspondence of identified data;
- logical connections of data correlation within the report.

The checking is based both on the visual methods and automated ones, using the soft-applications.

3.3. Imputation

Describe the principles for imputation and the assumptions that these principles are based on.
Note that this chapter may overlap with chapter *3.2: Data editing* and chapter *5.2: Accuracy*

There is applied the procedure of imputation of the Energy Balance data (production, consumption, distribution, etc.) in case of non – responses of some economic units, known from the previously reported data (in the previous year) or other surveys, when there are detected some inconsistencies and logical errors of correlation of primary data and also at the stage of results compilation.

3.4. Grossing up procedures

Describe how the population is divided into strata and what statistical models the estimations in the strata are based on. Describe how sub-indices are combined into aggregate indices and how uncertainty is estimated.

Households sector (population) is not surveyed. Population energy consumption is estimated using the data submitted by the energy suppliers (indicators on sale to the public), required in their reporting.

3.5. Analytical methods

Give a description of any analytical methods used to adjust the data (e.g.: seasonal adjustment and temperature adjustment). A more detailed description of the analytical method can also be included as an annex.

Analytical methods are not applied.

4. Dissemination

4.1. Publications and additional documentation

Describe the form of dissemination of the statistics/topics in question (e.g. printed publications, website, etc.). Please provide relevant website link(s) if available.

The information on Energy balance data are published on the NBS's official web page: http://www.statistica.md, at Statistical data /Energy and fuel resources Rubric

NBS publications, containing statistical data on Energy Balance are as follows:

- Electronic publication „Energy Balance of the Republic of Moldova"
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova.

Other publications:
- in electronic format, on the NBS's official web page: www.statistica.md, at the Publications Rubric: http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=350&nod=1&)
- on paper – in the NBS library (more details at: http://www.statistica.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=340&id=2400),
or could be purchased at the NBS office (more details at: www.statistica.md, at the Publications Rubric: http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=350&id=2219.

Give a complete reference to publicly available statistics databases where data from the statistics can be extracted. Include web addresses if available online.

Time series on Energy Balance indicators are displayed on the official web page: www.statistica.md, Statistical data / Energy and fuel resources Rubric.

Indicate whether you charge users for access to the statistics at any level of aggregation.

The NBS offers data services on individual requests for charge. This happens, when the requested data are not foreseen by the Program of Statistical Activities or the solicitors are willing to get the selected data according their own requests, etc.

4.2. Revisions

Describe the current revision policies. E.g.: Is historical data revised when new methodology, new definitions, new classifications etc. are taken into use? Is the data continuously revised, or is the data revised at certain points in times (e.g. every third year, annually, etc.)?

Usually the data on the Energy Balance are not revised.

If applicable, describe any major conceptual or methodological revisions that have been carried out for this statistic/topic in the past.

During 1999-2001 there were carried out some methodological adjustments and changes in soft - applications: there had been revised the indicators of energy products according to the IEA, methodology adjustment of calculation of Energy Balance indicators.

4.3. Micro data

Describe how micro data are stored.

The micro data are stocked for each year separately in the confidential data regime.

Specify if micro data are available for scientific and/or public use. If so, describe under what conditions these are made available.

According the law, the Micro data are not available for users, irrespective of their use purpose. It could be only with the exception of enterprises with public capital, the individual data of which could be arranged to the high administrative body (line ministry, Government) being the fact stipulated in the Law on Official Statistics.

4.4. Confidentiality

Describe the legal authority that regulates confidentiality, and what restrictions are applied to the publication of the statistics.

According to the article 9(2) of the Law on Official Statistics No. 412 as of 09.12.2004, the Bodies of the official statistics are obliged to protect the collected individual data.

In the chapter V of the abovementioned law there is stipulated that the collected, processed and stored information for statistical data production is confidential in case, when it is allowed to directly or indirectly identify the individual or juridical persons and disclosure of individual data. There are not considered confidential the following:

a) data, which might be obtained from public sources according the legislation;

b) individual data on address, telephone, name, type of activity, number of personnel of the natural and legal persons, which perform business activity;

c) data on state enterprises, offered at central and local public administration authorities requests;

d) data on central and local public administration authorities, on public health care units, on public institutions, centralized at the unit level.

According to the Law on Official Statistics, article. 24, there is an access to the confidential data for the persons, which according to their work status, participate to the statistical data production, in the measure, in which the confidential data is necessary for the production of this information.

The same article is stipulating that the access to the confidential data, which does not allow the direct identification, could be offered via the decision of the general director of the statistical body for the projects of the scientific research, strategies and programs of the national importance in case, when there is no any risk of individual data protection regime violation and interference in the person's private life.

The Article. 25 of the Law stipulate that „The statistical information will be not disseminated to the users in case, when it contains confidential data. In this case, the centralized information must contain data on at least 3 units and the share of one unit to be at most 85% from the total of the centralized information".

Describe the criteria used to suppress sensitive data in statistical tables (cell suppression).

Describe how confidential data are handled.

Describe any confidentiality standards that go beyond what is legally required.

5. Quality

5.1. Relevance

State to which degree the statistical information meet the real needs of clients/users.

Generally, yes, it meets. However, there are some doubts in what concerning data complexity and reliability on the fuel final consumption, in particular, in what concerning the consumption of oil products (gasoline and diesel) by households and renewable energy sources (biomass) in rural households.

5.2. Accuracy

State the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

Such type of analysis is not carried out.

Measurement and processing errors

Discuss the measurement and processing errors that are relevant for the statistics. Try as far as possible to give an estimation of the size and scope of the errors.

Such type of analysis is not carried out.

Non-response errors

State the size of the unit non-response and the item non-response, distributed by important variables in the population (e.g. region, industry). Consider if the non-response errors are systematic, and if so, describe the methods used to correct it. Indicate whether the effects of correcting non-response errors on the results have been analysed, and, if so, describe them.

Such type of analysis is not carried out.

Sampling errors

Discuss the size of the sampling errors. Compare the population and sample with regards to important properties (e.g. coefficient of variance).

There is no sample survey.

Other sources of error

Discuss other sources of errors that might be relevant for the statistics. E.g.: Model assumption errors, coverage errors

It is discussed the possibility of some coverage error (the lack of coverage) of some categories of consumers. For example, households and farms.

5.3. Timeliness and punctuality

Specify the time between the end of the reference period and publication.

If the statistics are published both as preliminary and final figures, specify the time between publication of preliminary and final figures. You should also point out whether the publication date is set according to certain rules (e.g. advance release calendar, a specific day or prior to other publications).

The Energy Balance data are published (displayed on web page of the NBS) in the 12-th month after the end of reference year. Dissemination deadline is established in the Program of Statistical Activities.

Point out if there have been any major discrepancies between the planned publication date and the actual publication date in recent years. If so, state the length of this discrepancy and its cause.

In the recent years there hadn't been registered any discrepancies between planned data of publication and the effective ones.

5.4. Accessibility

Describe how easily accessible the statistics are. In particular, is there an advance release calendar to inform the users about when and where the data will be available and how to access them?

Are metadata and other user support services easily available? Are there particular groups that don't have access to the published statistics (e.g.: visually disadvantaged)?

On the NBS official page there is published the Release Calendar of the main data. Metadata on Energy Balance are available on this page.

5.5. Comparability

Discuss the comparability of the statistics over time, geographical areas and other domains.

Comparability over time

Discuss comparability over time and include information about whether there have been any breaks in the time series of the statistics and why. Also describe any major changes in the statistical methodology that may have had an impact on comparability over time.

There are discussed the aspects of comparability over time.

Comparability over region

Discuss comparability over geographical areas, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable to relevant statistics published by other countries and/or international organisations.

The methodology of indicators presented in the Energy Balance of the Republic of Moldova follows the requirements of IEA, UNECE and Eurostat in order to ensure international comparability.

Comparability over other domains

Discuss comparability over domains, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable between different industries, different types of households etc.

There is ensured the comparability of the data presented in the Energy Balance with the similar data presented in the other statistical areas. For example, the production of the electricity, heating energy and other products are comparable with the data of the industrial production statistics or data on import of the energy products presented in the Energy Balance are comparable with the similar data on external trade.

5.6. Coherence and consistency

Discuss the coherence/consistency between preliminary and final figures.

The data (annual) are final at the first publication.

Discuss the coherence/consistency between monthly, quarterly or yearly statistics within the same subject area. Can the results of different frequencies for the same reference period be combined in a reliable manner?

There is only annual statistics on energy data.

Discuss the coherence/consistency with other related statistics (also those produced by other institutions/organisations on the same subject).

There is discussed and ensured the correspondence of various statistical indicators of various areas.

6. Future plans

Are there any current or emerging issues that will need to be addressed in the future? These could include gaps in collection, timeliness issues, data quality concerns, funding risks, confidentiality concerns, simplifications to reduce respondents' burden etc.?

It is necessary to survey the households and private farms on the consumption of energy resources, including the use of alternative energy sources; Sample research implementation in data collection; Energy Balance development following IEA and Eurostat format; Implementation of IRES standards.

Annexes

Illustrations and flowcharts

Illustrations and flowcharts are useful to summarize information and to get a better overview of the statistical production process. Illustrations and flowcharts can either be places in annexes or be included under relevant paragraphs in the template.

E.g.:

- A conceptual flowchart which illustrates the flow of data in the production of the statistics.
- A flowchart which illustrates the main tasks in the production process and the dependency between them.

Time schedule

Include a time schedule for the different phases of the statistical production process. The statistical production process *may* be divided into the following phases. Phase 1-3 may only be relevant for when a new statistics/survey is set up.

1. **Clarify needs** (e.g. map users needs, identify data sources)
2. **Plan and design** (e.g. plan and design population, sample size, how to analyze and edit data)
3. **Build** (e.g. build and maintain production system, test production system)
4. **Collect** (e.g. Establish a frame, draw the sample, collect data)
5. **Edit** (e.g. identify and code micro data, edit data, imputation)
6. **Analyse** (e.g. quality evaluation, interpret, analyse)
7. **Disseminate** (e.g. publish data, user contact)

Questionnaires

Include the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used

Example of publication tables

Include an example of a typical table published for the statistics. Include web addresses if available online.

Detailed description on analytical methods

If relevant, a detailed description of analytical methods used in the statistical production (like seasonal adjustment, temperature adjustment etc.) may be described in an annex. A short description can also be included in chapter 3.5: Analytical methods or under other suitable chapters.