

Tangible fixed assets with ecological use

1. Purpose, nature and relevance

The purpose of this statistical survey is to obtain information about the availability and movement of the tangible fixed assets with ecological use. The tangible fixed assets with ecological use include:

- facilities, installations and equipment necessary for environmental protection and recovery by use (water resources, air, soil, waste disposal, protection from noise);
- monitoring and control equipment.

The tangible fixed assets with ecological use do not include the equipment for preserving air purity, and noise and vibration reduction in the working premises, i.e. labour protection activities.

The tangible fixed assets with ecological use are a part of the total tangible fixed assets within the country.

Methodology applied for studying tangible fixed assets with ecological use is in accordance with the requirements concerning book-keeping recording laid down in the Accountancy Law and National Accounting Standards.

The applied methodology is in conformity with the latest requirements of the European institutions – Eurostat (EU Statistical Office) and OECD (Organization for economic co-operation for development).

The tangible fixed assets acquired during the year, those out of use, and tangible fixed assets available at the end of year are shown at reported value.

2. Coverage and sources of information

Data is provided via exhaustive annual statistical survey covering economic units from all sectors of economy having:

- Available facilities, installations and equipment which constitute available tangible fixed assets with ecological use;
- Tangible fixed assets with ecological use put into exploitation (acquired) during the year.

3. Definitions of indicators

According to Council Regulation on Structural Business Statistics (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97 the environmental equipment was split up in two kinds:

- *end-of-pipe* – includes added technical installations for reduction of emissions resulting from the production process. They operate independently from the production process or are an identifiable part added on to production facilities.
- *integrated technologies* – elements of the production process resulting in achievement of less environmental pollution compared to other similar.

4. Classifications and nomenclatures used

The basic used classifications and nomenclatures are as follows:

- Classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA) - a common classification of environmental protection activities adopted by UN and European statisticians and accountants in 1994 and replaced in 2000 by an improved version (CEPA 2000);
- Nomenclature of environmental protection equipment.

5. Deadlines and ways of dissemination of the survey results

The deadline for dissemination of the results of statistical survey on the availability and movement of the tangible fixed assets with ecological use is specified in the *Calendar for presentation of the results of the statistical surveys carried out by the National Statistical Institute*. Data is published once a year as final data. The survey results are published on NSI website – www.nsi.bg and in the publication “Environment”.