



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



## **QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**

### **Investments in Environmental Protection and Expenditures on Goods and Services in Environment (IDU-OK) for 2016**

Organisational unit: Environment Statistics Unit

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## 0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

The survey is aimed at collecting data on end-of-pipe investments and investments in integrated "cleaner" technologies; current expenditures for goods and services in environment: output, and employment expressed in full-time equivalent according to NKD 2007 activities.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts (OJ L 192, 22.7.2011)

Regulation (EU) No 538/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts (OJ L 158, 27.5.2014)

Decision on the National Classification of Activities – NKD 2007 (OG, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

Accounting Act (OG, Nos 109/07, 125/11 and 54/13)

Regulation on Accounting of Non-Profit Organisations (OG, Nos 10/08, 7/09, 158/13, 1/14 and 44/14)

Ordinance on Budget Accounting and the Accounting Plan (OG, Nos 27/05 and 127/07)

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities 2007; Classification of environmental protection activities and resource management (CEPA and CReMA) and European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA)

- Concepts and definitions

End-of-pipe investments are investments in methods, practices, technologies, processes and equipment designed to collect and remove pollutants (e.g. air emissions, effluents of solid waste) after their release into the environment. In addition, they facilitate waste processing and disposal, as well as monitoring and measuring of pollution levels (mostly through end-of-pipe methods, techniques or equipment, such as air emissions filters, waste water treatment plants, waste disposal facilities).

Investments in integrated "cleaner" technologies are investments in improvement of existing or development of new methods, practices, technologies, processes or equipment designed to prevent or reduce the amount of pollution created at the source, thereby reducing the environmental impacts of releasing pollutants and/or other polluting activities (as a part of the production process – thus the designation 'integrated').

Pollution prevention could involve different types of activities, such as: modifying existing equipment or technology, integrating new and improved technology, re-formulating or re-designing products, switching to raw materials that provide cleaner inputs, and/or restoring environmental changes as a part of environmental management.

Internal current expenditures are intended for the operation of end-of-pipe environmental equipment – material, energy, maintenance, personnel costs (only for the personnel in charge of environmental protection), and other internal current expenditures (training, informing, general administration for environmental protection). Purchases of environmental protection services from the public sector or from specialised producers are excluded.

External current expenditures include payments to third parties for environmental protection services, including both the public sector and specialised producers, both public and privately owned (e.g. external fees/purchases for waste disposal or waste water treatment, expenditure for soil and ground water decontamination). Excluded are fines and penalties.

Revenues from environmental-protection activities include: revenues from providing environmental protection services, revenues from selling by-products of environmental protection-related activities with a market value (e.g. electric energy as a by-product in the process of landfill degasification, recycled waste) and the value of savings from using internal own by-products as a result of environmental protection-related activities.

Environmental protection domains are divided into protection of air and climate, waste water management, protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, noise and vibration abatement, protection of biodiversity and landscape, protection against radiation and other activities.

Data on environmental expenditures are collected for different environmental domains as defined by the Single European Statistical Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA), adopted at the Conference of the European Statisticians in June 1994 and revised in 2000.

- **Statistical units**

Reporting units are business entities and parts thereof from the Statistical Business Register as well as government bodies and non-profit organisations.

Data sources used for the annual updating of the Address Book are data of the Statistical Business Register, of the Financial Agency and of other, secondary sources.

- **Statistical population**

Reporting units are business entities and parts thereof from the Statistical Business Register. On the basis of available data, the coverage included all statistical units that had more than 90% of investments or expenditures related to environment protection according to NKD 2007 activity sections.

## **1. Relevance**

### **1.1. Data users**

CBS data users (Business Statistics Directorate), scientists, students

#### 1.1.1. User needs

Business Statistics Directorate – for calculation comparison, scientists – for research purposes, students – for theses

#### 1.1.2. User satisfaction

The User Satisfaction Survey has been carried out.

<https://dzs.gov.hr/highlighted-themes/quality/user-satisfactionsurveys/686>

### **1.2. Completeness**

Data are submitted in accordance with the relevant EU legislation.

#### 1.2.1. Data completeness rate

The indicator is not computed.

## **2. Accuracy and reliability**

### **2.1. Sampling error**

Not applicable.

#### 2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not computed.

### **2.2. Non-sampling error**

The eligibility rate is the share of eligible reporting units among all selected reporting units.

#### 2.2.1. Coverage error

Not applicable.

#### 2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.3. Measurement errors

A treatment includes data verification, while errors that emerged are checked by phone with reporting units before correction.

#### 2.2.4. Non-response errors

Reporting units are contacted by phone when necessary.

#### 2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.7. Processing errors

An erroneous piece of data, either entered by the reporting unit or occurred during the data processing, is verified and corrected.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.9. Model assumption error

Not applicable.

### **2.3. Data revision**

#### 2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions (preliminary data, final data) on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

#### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Provisional figures are not published in the First Release and therefore regular revisions are not planned. If a calculation error happens to be detected later on, a correction of the First Release is issued.

### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not computed.

## 2.4. Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

## 3. Timeliness and punctuality

### 3.1. Timeliness

On 30 November 2016 (e.g., data relating to 2015 are released in November 2016) T + 335 days

#### 3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is: T + 10.3

### 3.2. Punctuality

All data have been submitted on time based on scheduled release dates. T + 0

#### 3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is: 0

## 4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are disseminated in electronic formats – release on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and in the form of the First Release. The First Release contains short Notes on Methodology, such as source and methods of data collection, coverage and comparability, definitions etc.

### 4.1. News release

First Release 6.1.4. Investments in Environmental Protection 2015

Release date: 30 November 2016

### 4.2. Online database

Not applicable.

### 4.3. Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Use of Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes.

### 4.4. Documentation on methodology

The basic methodological explanations are published in the First Release.

## **5. Coherence and comparability**

### **5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics**

Not applicable.

### **5.2. Comparability over time**

Comparable data series refer to 2014-2015

#### **5.2.1. Length of comparable time series**

Length of comparable time series is: 2 years

#### **5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series**

Not applicable.

### **5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data**

The indicator is not computed.

### **5.4. Coherence – national accounts**

The indicator is not computed.

### **5.5. Coherence – administrative sources**

The indicator is not computed.

## **6. Cost and burden**

### **6.1. Cost**

Costs are associated with data production through material costs and employees' incomes.

### **6.2. Burden**

The indicator for this survey is not computed.