QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY

Investments in Environmental Protection and Expenditures on Goods and Services in Environment (IDU-OK) for 2017

Organisational unit: Environment Statistics Unit

Prepared by: Željka Kovaček Čuklić

November 2023

0. Basic information

- Purpose and subject matter

  The Survey is aimed at data collection on expenditures (investments and costs), revenues (output) and persons in employment in environmental protection and resource management according to the 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, Classifications of environmental protection activities and resource management (CEPA and CReMA) and European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA)

- Concepts and definitions

  Investments refer to the total realised investments in assets, methods, technologies, processes and equipment for environmental protection. Realised investments are also construction works and asset acquisitions done during the reporting year, regardless of whether they were completed and paid for or not. The data are divided according to investors' main activity.

  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.

  Environmental protection expenditure is the money spent on all purposeful activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment. It includes current expenditure on goods and services.

  Revenues from environmental-protection activities include: revenues from principal, secondary and ancillary activities and investments for own use, which are the result of environmental protection-related activities with a market value (e.g. electric energy as a by-product in the process of landfill degasification or recycled waste) and the value of savings from using internal own by-products as a result of environmental protection-related activities.

  Environmental protection domains and resource management

  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 this survey and therefore regular revision is not planned. If a calculation error happens to be detected later on, a correction of the First Release is issued.

In relation to the previous years, the collection method used in the First Release No. 6.1.4. of 1 November 2017, entitled Investments in Environmental Protection 2016, has been revised and partially adjusted for harmonisation with the international statistical standards and methodologies − the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and European environmental economic accounts.

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 1 December 2017 (e.g., data relating to 2016 are released in December 2017) T + 336 days

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results
The indicator is not applicable.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results
Time lag 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
Delivery and publication is: 0

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are disseminated in printed and 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 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 the period from 2004 to 2016

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series
The indicator is not applicable.

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.