



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 2020**

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)

Official Statistics Act (OG, No. 25/20)

Accounting Act (OG, No. 78/15, 134/15, 120/16 and 116/18)

Act on Financial Operations and Accountancy of Non-Profit Organisations (OG, No. 121/14)

Ordinance on Non-Profit Accountancy and Accounting Plan (OG, Nos 01/15, 25/17, 96/18 and 103/18 – Correction)

Ordinance on Budget Accounting and the Accounting Plan (OG, Nos 124/14, 115/15, 87/16 and 3/18)

- 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.

Persons in employment in the activities related to environmental protection and resource management are presented in the full-time equivalent (FTE). The full-time equivalent (FTE) is the number of full-time equivalent jobs. It is defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs (according to ESA 2010). According to the Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European environmental economic accounts of 6 July 2011, the number of persons employed in environmental accounts is to be reported in full-time equivalent (FTE).

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 data are released during the survey, whereas final data are released in the database upon data validation by Eurostat.

### 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 18 December 2020 (e.g., data relating to 2019 are released in December 2020) T + 343 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 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 No. 6.1.4. Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) and Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS) Accounts, 2019 – Provisional Data

Release date: 18 December 2020

Final data are available in the database.

### 4.2. Online database

Data are released in PC-Axis database <https://podaci.dzs.hr/en>

### 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 and in the PC-Axis database.

### **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 2019.

##### **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.