



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AND CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Gross fixed capital formation and current expenditure for environmental protection, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of collecting and publishing data on investment and current expenditure for environmental protection is to show the amount of financial resources that were intended to protect the environment from pollution by environmental purpose (protection of air and climate, wastewater management, waste management, protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, protection against noise and vibrations, protection of biodiversity and landscape, research and development, and other activities related to the protection of the environment).

Key statistics published are:

- Value of the expenditure for environmental protection by statistical regions
- Value of investments for environmental protection by NACE 2008 activity and environmental purpose
- Value of current expenditure for environmental protection by NACE 2008 activity and environmental purpose

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys (LPSR) (only in Slovene)
- National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- Regulation (EC) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European environmental economic accounts (CELEX: 32011R0691) and Regulation (EC) No 538/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts (CELEX: 32014R0538).

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data are investment and current expenditure for environmental protection. The data on the units are shown for individual activities and groups of activities according to the Standard Classification of Activities (NACE 2008) and by statistical regions.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The survey on environmental protection expenditures (OKI) includes units that fall within the sample frame of companies, enterprises and organizations registered for activities in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and employing 20 or more persons. In statistical survey are included entities performing environmental protection by NACE Rev. 2 activities 36 - Water collection, treatment and supply, 37 - Sewerage, 38 - Waste collection, treatment and

disposal activities; materials recovery, 39 - Remediation activities and other waste management services and 81.290 - Other cleaning activities registered for performing their activities in the Republic of Slovenia and having at least 10 persons in paid employment.

The main source for the sampling frame is the investment in fixed assets (INV) survey. This is a sample survey, and the sampling plan is a combination of a threshold and a random sample. All enterprises with statistical activity from A to S are included in the survey. Units with 20 or more employees or with more than EUR 1 million of investments after VAT are included in the sample with certainty. The rest are included by random sampling. The sampling frame for the OKI survey is formed by the units that are selected in the INV survey with certainty, i.e. size class 1.

For 2021, there were 6,348 units designated in the fields of activity (NACE Rev.2) from A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) to U (Activities of Extraterritorial organizations and bodies). The sample took into account the threshold of observation of individual branches of activity covered by 2,399 units were taken into account.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

Data on investment and current expenditure for environmental protection are collected with the statistical survey »Environmental protection expenditures" (OKI). Data are reported electronically via web portal.

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

6 DEFINITIONS

Gross fixed capital formation for environmental protection is divided by purpose and function of the activity into:

End-of-pipe investments, which cover investments for the new methods, practices, technologies, processes or equipment designed to collect and remove the pollution and pollutants after their creation. Their purpose is also to treat and dispose the pollutants and to monitor and measure the level of pollution (mainly end-of-pipe methods, techniques or equipment, such as e.g. air emissions filters, wastewater treatment plants, waste collection and treatment activities).

Investments in integrated technologies, which cover investments for new or adaptation of existing methods, practices, technologies, processes or equipment designed to prevent or reduce the amount of pollution created at the source, thereby reducing the environmental impacts associated with the release of pollutants and/or polluting activities (reducing the impact to the environment).

Pollution prevention can comprise different measures such as adaptation of equipment and technology, changes in production with the new improved technology, change of raw materials for cleaner products and/or changes in environmental management.

Current expenditure for environmental protection is divided into internal current expenditure (originating with the reporting unit) and external current expenditure (environmental protection services paid to others).

Internal current expenditure is intended for:

- Operation and maintenance of environmental protection facilities (use of material, energy)
- Personnel costs
- Other internal current expenditure such as managing, informing, educating and other environment-related expenditure

External current expenditure is intended for:

- Payments to the third parties for environmental protection services (collection of waste, cleaning of waste water)
- Monitoring by authorised institutions
- Other current expenditure such as expenditure for the decontamination of earth and groundwater

Revenues from the environmental protection related activities are:

- Incomes from providing environmental protection services
- Revenues from sold by-products that are the result of the environmental protection activities
- The amount of savings because of the internal use of by-products that are the result of the environmental protection activities

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

CEPA – Classification of Environment Protection Activities and Expenditure is published on Eurostats website

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=CEPA_2000&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC

COFOG – Classification of the Functions of Government is published on Eurostats website

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_by_function

NACE - Statistical classification of economic activities in the EU is published on Eurostats website

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html

NUTS and SKET – [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics and SKTE – Standard Classification of Territorial Units](#) is published on SURSs website

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited by using appropriate systematic and individual corrections.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representativeness of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible. The process of weighting depends on the sampling design, the unit non-response rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration. The final weight is the product of the sampling weight, the non-response weight and the calibration factor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

In statistical surveys different kinds of errors can occur (e.g. sampling error, non-response error, measurement error) influencing the reliability and accuracy of the statistical results. Errors deriving from the random mechanisms determine the precision and consequently the reliability of the statistical estimates. The precision of the statistical estimate is estimated by calculating the the standard error (SE). The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia draws attention to less reliable estimates by flagging them with a special sign.

If the table contains estimated population totals of (continuous) variables, estimated averages of continuous variables or estimated ratios of population totals of (continuous) variables, publishing limitations are determined by the

relative standard errors or the coefficients of variation (CV). In such cases it holds:

If the coefficient of variation (CV) is

- 10% or below ($CV \leq 10\%$), the estimate is reliable enough and is published without limitations;
- between 10% and up to 30% ($10\% < CV \leq 30\%$) the estimate is less reliable and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 30% ($CV > 30\%$), the estimate is too unreliable to be published and therefore suppressed for use by letter N.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Precision of statistical estimates](#).

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Data that are statistically protected to respect the confidentiality of reporting units are replaced with the letter »z«.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Environment](#) – Investments in environmental protection – Environment Protection – Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Current Expenditure for Environmental Protection and Revenues from the Environmental Protection Related Activities. The data are published as absolute values and broken down by: SKD 2008 NUTS and CEPA.
- First Release (Environment, Investments in Environmental Protection): »Gross fixed capital formation and current expenditure for environmental protection, Slovenia, annually«
- [Statobook, Statistical Overview of Slovenia 2020](#)
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

There were no breaks in the time series, all time points are comparable.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:
 - Izdatki za varstvo okolja (OKI)

Theme: Okolje, sub-theme: Vlaganja v varstvo okolja.

- Quality report for the survey:
 - Environmental protection expenditure (OKI)

Theme: Environment, sub-theme: Investments in Environmental Protection