

**Documentation of statistics for
Environmental Protection Expenditures 2012**

1 Introduction

In general the statistics illustrate the total environmental protection expenditures in the earlier mentioned types of industry

Results can be further displayed on spending according to environmental purposes

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics describe spending on environmental protection by types of industry within mining, manufacturing and supply. A distinction is made between operating expenses and investments.

Expenditure on environmental protection are reported either as internal operating expenses or purchase of services related to environmental protection. On the investment side investments are split in either prevention or treatment.

To be reported are environmental expenditures on environmental domains: Waste, Water, Air, Energy and Other.

The Danish questionnaire includes all companies in the industrial sector with more than 50 employees supplied by smaller ones where necessary for reaching good quality

2.1 Data description

The statistics describe Danish industrial enterprise spending on environmental protection. A distinction is made between operating expenses and investments.

Expenditure on environmental protection are reported either as internal operating expenses or purchase of services related to environmental protection. On the investment side investments are split in either prevention or treatment.

To be reported are environmental expenditures on environmental domains: Waste, Water, Air, Energy and Other.

2.2 Classification system

The economic activities in the statistics follows the Danish industrial classification DB07, and includes 2-digit industries 05-36, which corresponds to NACE rev. 2.

Environmental purposes follows the European standards for CEPA (Classification of Environmental Protection Activities)

2.3 Sector coverage

The industrial sector including mining and quarrying. Some part of the energy supply sector is included as well.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Purchase of Environmental Protection Services: Purchases of environmental protection services include all costs of external actors, compensation for the services that aim to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants or restore previous activities on the environment. This could be payments for collection and treatment of waste and wastewater, payments in connection with soil decontamination, inspection charges for public authorities, payments to environmental consultants for purposes such as environmental education, and payment for external consultants environmental certification or operation of environmental equipment.

Internal Expenditures on Environmental Protection: Internal expenditure on environmental protection can be salary costs (e.g. environmental coordinators), general environmental planning, internal costs associated with ISO 14001 certification costs in connection with its own staff and payments for operating leases. They relate, for example, operation and maintenance of environmental equipment, measurement and monitoring of pollution levels, environmental education and education as well as research and development.

Investment in Prevention of Environmental Impact: Investment in prevention of environmental impact include investments in "cleaner technology", e.g. equipment intended either to make existing production more environmentally friendly or to prioritize environmental considerations when purchasing new production. Pollution prevention investment is defined as capital expenditure on new, or modification of existing, methods, technologies, processes, equipment (or parts thereof) 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 with polluting activities.

Investment in Pollution Control: Investments in pollution control include the so-called end-of-pipe solutions. Pollution treatment investment is defined as capital expenditure on methods, technologies, processes or equipment designed for collecting and removing pollution and pollutants (e.g. air emissions, effluents or solid waste) after their creation, preventing the spread and measuring the level of the pollution, and treating and disposing of pollutants generated by the operating activity of the business.

2.5 Statistical unit

The units in the statistics are enterprises, each enterprise being a legal unit.

2.6 Statistical population

The population covers business units within the manufacturing sector with at least 50 employees.

2.7 Reference area

The statistics include Danish industrial enterprises with more than 50 employees.

2.8 Time coverage

The present statistics covers 2014. The statistics have been in force since 2009.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement is the Environmental Protection Expenditures in Danish kroner (DKK).

2.11 Reference period

The reference time for the statistics is the financial year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics is published by Eurostat on a yearly basis.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The statistics was initiated on the basis of Council Regulation EU regulation No 58/97 and is therefore mandatory under § 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark.

Further the results has to be reported according to Regulation 691/2011 as amended by regulation 538/2014 (environmental accounts)

2.14 Cost and burden

Total costs associated with reporting was at 172000 Kroner (DKK) in 2013, based on an estimate.

2.15 Comment

[Environmental accounts](#), [Survey information](#).

3 Statistical processing

Environmental protection expenditures are estimated for smaller units.

3.1 Source data

The survey is conducted as a questionnaire. The frame is enterprises in the industrial sector with 50 or more employees.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected on a yearly basis.

3.3 Data collection

Data is collected by use of an online questionnaire.

3.4 Data validation

The submitted data undergo an error control. Fields that are either not completed or inadequately filled in are detected. In addition, the ratio between environmental expenditures and total turnover is examined, in order to capture irregularities in the reporting.

3.5 Data compilation

Totals are estimated from grossing up the collected data to the full population.

3.6 Adjustment

No regular annual adjustment is carried out.

4 Relevance

In progress.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics satisfy the needs for knowledge about environmental protection expenditures for business sectors.

4.2 User Satisfaction

In progress.

4.3 Data completeness rate

In progress.

5 Accuracy and reliability

In progress.

5.1 Overall accuracy

In progress.

5.2 Sampling error

In progress.

5.3 Non-sampling error

In progress.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

In progress.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

In progress.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

In progress.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

In progress.

6.2 Punctuality

In progress.

7 Comparability

In progress.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

In progress.

7.2 Comparability over time

In progress.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

In progress.

7.4 Coherence - internal

In progress.

8 Accessibility and clarity

In progress.

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

In progress.

8.5 Publications

In progress.

8.6 On-line database

In progress.

8.7 Micro-data access

In progress.

8.8 Other

In progress.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

Statistics Denmark's policy on confidentiality is followed

[Read the policy.](#)

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

In progress.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

In progress.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Business Development. The person responsible is Sebastian Villekjær, tel. +45 3717 3033, e-mail: skv@dst.dk

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