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Environmenta [eurostat]

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Data

Variable	Title
Turnover	Corporations - Turnover
	Government - Turnover
Value Added	Corporations - Value Added
	Government - Value Added
Employment	Corporations - Employment
	Government - Employment
Exports	Corporations - Exports
TOTAL	TOTAL - Turnover
	TOTAL - Value added
	TOTAL - Employment
	TOTAL - Exports

l Goods and Services Sector

Index

Description	
Introduction about the Eurostat data collection on the environmental goods and services sector	for information
Notes on how to fill in the standard tables	for information
National authorities are kindly asked to provide information on the methodology used for gathering the data reported in the standard tables	to be filled in
This data sheet provide some examples of activities, godds and services to be included in the EGSS and their classification by environmental domain	for information

Description	Type
Data sheet for turnover of the industries	to be filled in
Data sheet for turnover of the government	to be filled in
Data sheet for value added of the industries	to be filled in
Data sheet for value added of the government	to be filled in
Data sheet for employment of the industries	to be filled in
Data sheet for employment of the government	to be filled in
Data sheet for exports of the industries	to be filled in
Total turnover by sector	Automatically calculated
Total value added by sector	Automatically calculated
Total employment by sector	Automatically calculated
Total exports by sector	Automatically calculated

Environmental Goods and Services Sector

Explanatory notes

Table of contents

1. Background

Environmental regulations as well as the increased awareness of the necessity of combating environmental pollution and reducing resources depletion have led to the creation of activities to reduce, prevent, measure, control, limit, minimise or correct environmental damage. These activities can be regrouped in the environmental sector (environmental goods and services sector, EGSS).

Policy interest concerning the environmental sector is high. It focuses on growth potential, employment creation, environmental technologies exports, competitiveness, research and development for cleaner and resource efficient technologies and goods and other environment related-issues.

In order to respond to policy interests and help to implement potential measures directed towards the development of the environmental sector, there is a need to compile statistics on this sector. These standard tables and the EGSS Handbook intend to help compilers across Europe to establish comparable statistics on the EGSS.

2. General Methodological Notes

2.1. How to fill in the tables

A. Overview of data sheets

The standard tables consist of 5 introductory data sheets and 11 data sheets for each economic part of the EGSS and by variable.

A part from the index, one sheet contains some introductory remarks, one sheet contains a guide to fill in the tables; one sheet asks for some information on the methodology used for retrieving data and finally one sheet contains some examples of the different types of products for the corporations. One data sheet is provided by variable and by group of producers (7 tables to fill out as the government sector is not concerned by the exports and therefore no data sheet is provided for this). Finally one data sheet summarizes the different groups of products for each variable (4 tables).

§ 4 data sheets for the corporations and 3 for the General Government

§ 4 data sheets for the total of each variable

Scheme for the corporations

Country:　　　　Year:

Unit:	Environmental Domains
Breakdown by NACE code	Variables: Turnover Value Added Employment Exports

Scheme for the government sector

Country:　　　　Year:

Unit:	Environmental Domains
Breakdown by level of government *Total* *Central* *Regional* *Local*	Variables: Turnover Value Added Employment

Scheme for the total tables

Country:　　　Year:

Unit:	Environmental Domains
Breakdown of the EGS sector *Corporations* *Government*	Variables: Turnover Value Added Employment Exports

Red character indicates data to enter!

B. Reporting instructions

General instructions

In general, all white cells in the data sheets can be filled with numbers. Green shaded cells indicate kind of environmental goods, services and technologies that are not likely to be found for a particular NACE or government administrative level. When inserting data in these cells, a footnote should be added to explain why it has been done.

The standard for indicating that a variable or environmental domain is not covered in the reported data is to leave the data cell blank.

All data are linked by formulae where appropriate so that changing a figure in an early worksheet may affect many of the following worksheets.

Data should be recorded in thousand euros or million national currency, in current prices for the turnover, value added and exports. For the employment, data should be recorded in full-time equivalent and for total employment. In each table, one of the cells (on the left higher corner) is left to be filled in with the unit of measure used.

Corporations

The industries classification is NACE 2. The data sheets should be filled by countries using this 2 digits classification level of corporations breakdown with priority.

If it is not possible to fill in all the details of the 2-digit classification level, each sheet contains also some aggregates which are fully consistent with the NAMEA breakdown.

At least, the data sheets should be filled in according to the most disaggregated level for which data are available.

Some publicly owned enterprises and departments in large municipalities can be identified in a specific NACE category. It is the case, for example, for the waste and wastewater departments of municipalities of some countries which are recorded in the NACE 38.

In addition, extra selective breakdowns are given considering the different types of environmental goods, services and technologies and the part of ancillary activities and non-market activities.

If it is not possible to fill in all the details of this classification level, the total for each NACE should be used.

Government sector

The proposed government sector classification is the definition of the different level of government given by the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95). The data sheets should be filled by countries using this classification level with priority.

In addition, extra selective breakdowns are given considering the different types of environmental goods, services and technologies and the part of ancillary activities.

If it is not possible to fill in all the details of this classification level, the total for the governement level should be used.

At least, the data sheets should be filled in according to the most disaggregated level for which data are available.

Footnotes

Countries are asked to report data that corresponds as closely as possible to the given standards and definitions (see paragraphs below). Where this is not possible, additional information specifying the coverage or quality should be given. This kind of basic information should be reported in the form of footnotes in the tables. The footnotes should be referenced in the footnote column highlighted in yellow. Footnotes references should be alphabetical, separated by a right bracket.
The footnote text should be entered in the yellow area below each data table. Each footnote text should be preceded by the corresponding footnote reference.

You can enter more than one footnote reference next to a value. e.g.: a)b)e)h). When doing so, it is not necessary to leave a space between the references, since the right bracket is already serving as separator. Given the limited width of the footnote reference columns, it is possible that some of your footnote references will not be visible. However, this will have no impact on the processing of your data and metadata.

The yellow highlighted area at the bottom of each data sheet corresponds to the FOOTNOTE AREA. In this area you can enter the footnote text(s) corresponding to the footnote reference(s) which you have entered in the footnote columns. Footnote texts should be preceded by the corresponding footnote reference. When inputting the footnote texts it is not necessary to leave a space between the footnote reference and the footnote text, since the right bracket is already serving as separator. Please use one (1) line only per footnote text, even if it is very long. In case you delete a footnote reference entirely from the data area (i.e. it no longer figures anywhere in the data area), please do not forget to also delete the corresponding footnote text in the footnote area.

2.2. Sectors (presented in rows in the data sheets)

The main economic parts of the EGSS are the Corporations and the General Government.

Both the coprporations and the general government can produce the following environmental goods, services and technologies:

> *Environmental specific services* consist of the putput of EP and RM "characteristic" activities, i.e., those activities that respond to an environmental purpose.

> *Connected products* directly serve and has no use except for EP and RM. They can be services or goods.
> *End of pipe technologies* are mainly technical installations and equipments produced for environmental measurement, control, treatment and restoration/correction.
> *Adapted goods* are goods less pollutant or more resource efficient than equivalent normal products which furnish similar utility. Their primary use is not an EP or RM one. Adapted goods can be divided into cleaner goods and resource efficient goods.
> *Integrated technologies* are technical processes, methods or knowledge used in production processes less pollutant and resource intensive than the equivalent average technology used by national producers.

For semplicity, the Standard Tables do not ask for environmental specific and connected services separately.

A. Corporations

The suppliers of the environmental, goods, services and technologies falling in the corporations' group are scattered over *many NACE classes*. The classification covers all economic activities that do not belong to the government. The required breakdown is a NACE 2-digits and some regroupments which follows the standard breakdown used by NAMEA tables.

The selective sub-aggregate breakdown of the environmental sector requires to give some information on non-market activities.

The environmental sector does include **market and non-market** activities.

In general, producers pertaining to a public institution are **non-market** producers. The criterion used generally to identify market activities is that the price paid to use the goods and services must cover more than 50 per cent of the production costs.

The selective sub-aggregate breakdown of the environmental sector requires to give some information on ancillary activities.

Ancillary activities are those that exist solely to support the main productive activities of an entity by providing goods or services for the use of that entity.

B. General Government

The General Government sector is here defined as central, regional and local governments, authorities, communities and government agencies concerning legislation, supervision, control, research, information, education, etc. Thus the General Government is mainly concerned with the production of environmental specific and connected services.

The ESA 95 defines this sector, the **general government**, as comprising entities that are engaged primarily in the production of non-market goods and services intended for individual and collective consumption and/or in the redistribution of national income.

Central government: It includes all administrative departments of the central state and other central agencies whose competence extends over the entire economic territory, except for the administration of social security funds.

Regional government: The ESA 95 defines this sector as comprising separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government (excluding the administration of social security funds) at a level below that of the central government and above that of local government.

Local government: It comprises public authorities and/or bodies, excluding social security funds' local agencies, whose competences extend only to a local area of the country's economic territory.

2.3. Breakdown of activities of the Environmental Goods and Services Sector (presented in columns in the data sheets)

Environmental protection and **resource management activities** include not only those where the primary purpose is environmental protection but also activities which are not necessarily carried out for environmental protection reasons but which nevertheless have a positive effect on the environment.

A. Environmental Protection Activities

Environmental protection activities comprises activities which produce goods and services of both a preventive or remedial nature such as reducing emissions, reducing environmental risk or clearing up environmental damage.

In broad terms, an environmental protection activity is constituted by activities of collecting, treating, reducing, preventing or eliminating pollutants and pollution or any other degradation of the environment.

The environmental protection activities comprise goods and services that are clearly supplied for an environmental purpose, whereby activities beneficial to the environment that would not have been taken regardless of environmental protection consideration should not be included.

The activities regrouped in the environmental protection category are, according to the CEPA 2000, subdivided in:

Protection of ambient air and climate: Protection of ambient air and climate comprises measures and activities aimed at the reduction of emissions into the ambient air or ambient concentrations of air pollutants as well as to measures and activities aimed at the control of emissions of greenhouse gases and gases that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer.
Excluded are measures undertaken for cost saving reasons (e.g. energy saving), which are included in the resource management category.

Wastewater management: Wastewater management comprises activities and measures aimed at the protection of surface water through the reduction of the release of wastewater into inland surface water and seawater. It includes the collection and treatment of wastewater including monitoring and regulation activities. Septic tanks are also included. Excluded are actions and activities aimed at the protection of groundwater from pollutant infiltration and the cleaning up of water bodies after pollution. These ones are included in the protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water activities.

Waste management: Waste management refers to activities and measures aimed at the prevention of the generation of waste and the reduction of its harmful effect on the environment. It includes the collection and treatment of waste, including monitoring and regulation activities. It also includes recycling and composting, the collection and treatment of low level radioactive waste, street cleaning and the collection of public litter.

Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water: Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water refers to measures and activities aimed at the prevention of pollutant infiltration, cleaning up of soils and water bodies and the protection of soil from erosion and other physical degradation as well as from salinisation. Monitoring, control of soil and groundwater pollution is included.

Noise and vibration abatement: Noise and vibration abatement refers to measures and activities aimed at the control, reduction and abatement of industrial and transport noise and vibration. Excluded is the abatement of noise and vibration for purposes of protection at the workplace.

Protection against radiation (excluding external safety): Protection against radiation refers to activities and measures aimed at the reduction or elimination of the negative consequences of radiation emitted from any source. Included is the handling, transportation and treatment of high level radioactive waste, i.e. waste that, because of its high radionuclide content, requires shielding during normal handling and transportation.
Excluded are activities and measures related to the prevention of technological hazards (e.g. external safety of nuclear power plants), as well as protection measures taken at workplaces. Also excluded are activities related to collection and treatment of low-level radioactive waste .

Protection of biodiversity and landscapes: Protection of biodiversity and landscapes refers to measures and activities aimed at the protection and rehabilitation of fauna and flora species, ecosystems and habitats as well as the protection and rehabilitation of natural and semi-natural landscapes. The separation between 'biodiversity' and 'landscape' protection may not always be practical. For example, maintaining or establishing certain landscape types, biotopes, eco-zones and related issues (hedgerows, lines of trees to re-establish 'natural corridors') have a clear link to biodiversity preservation.

Excluded is the protection and rehabilitation of historic monuments or predominantly built-up landscapes, the control of weed for agricultural purposes as well as the protection of forests against forests fire when this predominantly responds to economic reasons. The establishment and maintenance of green spaces along roads and recreational structures (e.g. gulf courses, other sports facilities) are also excluded.

Activities related to urban parks and gardens would not normally be included unless it is related to biodiversity.

Environmental research and development: The class regroups all R&D activities oriented towards environmental protection: identification and analysis of sources of pollution, mechanisms of dispersion of pollutants in the environment as well as their effects on human beings, the species and the biosphere. This heading covers R&D for the prevention and elimination of all forms of pollution, as well as R&D oriented towards equipment and instruments of pollution measurement and analysis. When separable all R&D activities even when referring to a specific class have to be classified under this position.

Other: Other environmental protection activities refers to all environmental protection activities which take the form of general environmental administration and management activities or training or teaching activities specifically oriented towards environmental protection or which consist of public information, when they are not classified elsewhere in CEPA. It also includes activities leading to indivisible classification, as well as activities not elsewhere classified.

In order to be able to give some figures on the EGSS activities linked to fighting climate change, the standard tables further require to distinguish between activities for the protection of ambient air and activities for the protection of climate and ozone layer (CEPA 1). Also research activities for the protection of climate and ozone layer should be split up (CEPA 8). These activities could then be added up to the relevant (for climate change) activities in the RM group, as renewable energy production and heat/energy savings.

B. Resources Management Activities

The resource management group comprises activities that manage and/or conserve natural resources. Although environmental protection is excluded from the coverage of resource management, inevitably some activities are included which are associated with environmental protection although their prime purpose is not environmental protection (for example, those used for energy saving and management, renewable energy, etc.).

Qualitative protection activities of natural resources, for example activities for biodiversity and landscape protection or activities aimed at preserving certain functions or the quality of the natural environment (air, water, soil and ground water) are not included in this group. They are included under environmental protection activities.

According to the CReMA the activities regrouped in the resources management activities category are subdivided in:

Management of waters : management of waters includes activities for the reduction of the intake through in-process modifications related to the reduction of the water input for the production process, the reduction of water use through the reduction of water losses and leaks, the installation of facilities for water reuse and savings, etc., and the replenishment of water stocks (Ex.: recharge of groundwater bodies to increase/restore water stocks (not to improve water quality or fight salinity: CEPA 4.4); land improvement, development of vegetal cover in order to increase water infiltration and recharge phreatic water bodies (not for the protection of soil against erosion: CEPA 4.3)).

Management of forests *:* management of forest resources includes activities for the reduction of the intake through in-process modifications related to the reduction of the input of forest resources for the production process.

Management of wild flora and fauna: management of wild flora and fauna includes activities for the Reduction of the intake through in-process modifications (ex: vessel buy-back programmes for the introduction of more efficient fishing fleets and equipments), the Replenishment of wild flora and fauna stocks (ex: breeding for the replenishment of stocks for fishing or hunting (for restocking purposes and not for protection of biodiversity: CEPA 6.1)) and direct management of wild flora and fauna stocks.

Management of fossil energy:

Production of energy from renewable sources: reduction of non-renewable energy sources exploitation through the production of energy from renewable resources including solar, wind, tidal, geothermal or biomass sources.

Heat and energy saving/management: activities for reduction of the use of non-renewable energy sources through the minimisation of heat and energy losses and through energy savings.

Minimisation of the intake of fossil resources as raw material for use other than energy production: activities for the reduction of the intake of oil for use other than energy production.

Management of minerals : management of raw materials includes activities for the reduction of the intake through in-process modifications related to the reduction of the raw material input for the production process or the consumption or use of resources.

Research and development activities for natural resource management

Other natural resource use and management activities : general administration of natural resources, General administration, regulation and the like, Environmental management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure.

2.4. Variables (data to be entered)

It is very important to investigate, among other factors, the EGSS contribution to economic growth, the innovation potential, the technological development, the barriers to international competition, the costs of environmental regulations, etc.

Turnover

Turnover is "the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to the market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties".

For a non-market producer, the output is not calculated by the turnover as there is no sales. Turnover is therefore estimated by the total costs of production.

Value Added

The value added of environmental protection activities represents the contribution made by these activities towards the income measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is the difference between the value of the output (turnover) and the sum of all intermediate consumptions.

Employment

The employment is measured by the full-time equivalent employment which is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs.

Exports

Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents.

2.5. Confidentiality

Confidential data should be transmitted to Eurostat properly flagged as confidential by the use of a "c" flag. What is regarded as confidential depends on the national confidentiality policy for statistical data in accordance with existing Community provisions on statistical confidentiality.

In general, data from public authorities are not regarded as confidential; also the secondary use of public information for statistical purposes will not be regarded as confidential. Confidentiality issues usually occur when the National Statistical Institute does a (sample) survey and the identity of respondents can be disclosed by the presentation of the data. This will happen if the data cell is based on information from one or two respondents. Another example is when one or two respondents dominate the data value. Please refer to the Handbook (chapter 5) for more information on dealing with confidentaility

2.6. Recalculation

Figures of previous years should be recalculated whenever a change in methodology is applied in order to assure consistency of time series data.

3. How to print the ST?

In the spreadsheet file of the Standard tables on the top line and in the first column of the data sheets there are some button which reduce/increase the level of details of columns/lines.
• When reducing at the minimum the level of details in the columns, it is possible to print the table by reducing it at 70% (this can be selected from the menu page once all the margins have been set to 1 cm) of its original shape and it will result in 4/10 pages depending on the level of details chosen for the lines.
• When applying the maximum level of details in the columns it is possible to print the table by reducing it at 51% (this can be selected from the menu page once all the margins have been set to 1 cm) of its original shape and it will result in 3/7 pages depending on the level of details chosen for the lines.
To hide/show the details is meant only for printing/showing the tables and has nothing to do with the requirements for filling them in.

Environmental Goods and Services Sector

Methodological questions

Description of the methodology you have used to produce the statistics (e.g. survey, estimation from environmental expenditure, business register, model, etc):

How did you obtain data for the following figures?

Turnover of the corporations:

Turnover of the government:

Value added of the corporations

Value added of the government:

Employment of the corporations:

Employment of the government:

Exports of the corporations:

Meta information:

Primary contact point for EGSS statistics in your country?
(Institution, unit, name, phone, e-mail)

Do you compile EGSS statistics on a regular basis or only irregularly?
(Explain briefly)

Do you publish EGSS data on the internet?
(if yes, please provide URL link)

Pleas indicate which are the cells you marked with a confidential flag

Which are the adapted goods you included in the collection of your data?

Are you able to detail figures on employment by gender and/or educational level?

Have you done any recalculations of previous years data?

Finally, how long did it take to fill in this questionnaire?