

COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS

Topic/Statistics:

Institution/Organization:

Country:

Date:

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Abstract

Write a short abstract of the statistics, and try to limit it to one page. The purpose of the abstract is to give the reader a general overview of the statistics/topic. It should therefore include a brief overview of the background and the purpose of the statistics, the population, the sample (if relevant), the main data sources, and the main users of the statistics. The abstract should also mention what is the most important contribution or issue addressed in the country practice (e.g. the practice deals with challenges of using administrative data, using of estimation, quality control, etc.). If there are other elements that are considered important, please feel free to include them in the abstract.

Keep in mind that all relevant aspects of the statistical production will be covered in more detail under the different chapters in the template. Therefore, the abstract should be short and focused on the key elements. What the most important elements are can vary from statistics to statistics, but as a help to write an abstract you can use the table below. The table can either replace a text or can be filled out in addition to writing a short text.

Energy data presents the sources and uses of energy by the country's economy and the interactions within the energy system.

Key elements	
Name of the statistics	Energy
Background and purpose of the statistics	To publish the energy sources and uses in the Israeli Economy for the decision makers and the public.
Population, sample and data sources	Electricity producers, Refineries, Natural gas industry and energy users. Data are received from the above mentioned entities and from administrative data
Main users	Decision makers and the public, international agencies
Important contribution or issue addressed	National energy balance
Other remarks	

1. General information

1.1. Name of the statistics/topic

The statistics/topic could either be a specific energy statistics (e.g. electricity production) or a topic within energy statistics (e.g. energy balances). For more information, please see Section III of the Instructions.

Energy balance

1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

1970

Describe briefly the main purpose of producing the statistics and why it is relevant.

The main purpose of these statistics is to provide a snapshot of the energy production and consumption for a given period

1.3. Reference period

State the time period the data are collected for.

Monthly

1.4. Frequency

Specify how often the statistics are disseminated (e.g. annually, monthly, quarterly, etc.). If the statistics are not produced at regular intervals, state at what times they have been produced in the past and the main reasons behind the irregularities.

Yearly (N-2)

1.5. Dissemination

Describe how the statistics are published (e.g. printed publications, online publications, online databases, etc.). If applicable, include the web address to the main website of the statistics.

Printed publications, online publications, online databases

1.6. Regional level

State the lowest geographical level (e.g. administrative regions, municipalities, etc.) for which the statistics are made available to the public.

National level

1.7. Main users

Identify the key users of the data and the main applications. Include both internal and external users, and if possible try to distinguish between end users and others.

Internal users: National Accounts, Balance of Payments and Agriculture and Environment Sectors

External Users: IEA and UNSD, Eurostat. Other users are mostly on a random basis

1.8. Responsible authority

Write the name of the institution and department/office with the main responsibility for disseminating the statistics (e.g.: Statistics Norway, Department of Economics, Energy and the Environment).

Central Bureau of Statistics, Economic Infrastructure Department

1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments

State the national legal basis for the data collection. Include a complete reference to the constitutional basis, and web address to an electronic version (e.g.: The Statistics Act of 16 June 1989 No. 54, §§2-2 and 2-3, http://www.ssb.no/english/about_ssb/statlaw/forskrift_en.html).

The Israeli Statistical Ordinance, http://www.cbs.gov.il/www/publications09/about/ordinance_e.htm

If the data collection is not based on a legal basis, give a short description of other agreements or volunteer arrangements.

If applicable, give reference to national and international commitments that are legally binding (e.g. EU statistical legal acts).

1.10. Resource requirements

Specify how the production of the statistics is financed (e.g. over the ordinary budget, project based support, financial support from other institutions or organization). If applicable, state the contracting entity (e.g.: Ministry, EU Commission, OECD). A contracting entity is any entity which is ordering a survey or the compilation of a statistics, and paying for it

Ordinary budget

Specify the resource requirements for producing the statistics (e.g. man-labour days, number of workers involved in the statistical production process of the statistics/topic in question).

One position

1.11. International reporting

List any international organizations and names of reporting schemes that the statistics are reported to. If available, also include the website where the reported data are published (e.g. International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Statistics, UNSD, etc.).

IEA, UNSD and Eurostat

2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications

2.1. Scope

Describe the scope of the statistics (e.g. the statistics cover supply and use of all energy products in Norway, classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – ISIC).

The statistics cover supply and use of all energy products in Israel, classified according to National Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC3)

2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables

Describe the main concepts (e.g.: territory principle, resident principle, net calorific value, gross calorific value).

Accurately balance the sources and uses of energy elements

Describe the main variables (e.g. how are the different energy products defined in the statistics? How are production, intermediate consumption, final consumption, transformation, feed stock, the energy sector, etc. defined?).

Products: Coal, Oil and Oil Products, Natural Gas, Electricity, Heat and Steam, Feed stocks
Flows: Production, Import, Export, Aviation Bunkers, Stock Changes, Refinery inputs and Outputs, Electricity Generation for Public and Own Consumption, Own Use and Losses

2.3. Measurement units

Describe in what unit the data is collected (e.g. physical unit (m³, metric tons), monetary unit (basic prices, market prices)). Describe in what unit the data is presented. Describe if the calorific values are collected (e.g. on a net vs. gross basis) and how they are used.

If applicable, describe the density of the energy product(s) and the estimated *thermal efficiency coefficients* of different energy products and consumer groups or by appliance. Thermal efficiency coefficient indicates the share of the energy products which is actually usable for end consumption. Descriptions of density and thermal efficiency coefficient could alternatively be put in an annex.

Density of crude oil is based on refinery reports

2.4. Classification scheme

Include references to relevant international and national standard classifications. If national, give a brief description of the standards. If available, include web addresses to the electronic version of the standards).

ISIC3

2.5. Data sources

Give an overview of the different data sources used in the collection and compilation of the statistics/topic (e.g. household survey, enterprise/establishment survey, administrative data/registers, foreign trade statistics, production statistics and other primary/secondary data sources).

Examples of administrative sources/registers are: business register for enterprises and establishments, population register, land register, housing and building registers, tax registers, international trade registers, etc.

Census of Electricity producers, refineries and natural gas users and transmitters. In addition, administrative data from the Ministry of Energy and Water (Oil and oil products inputs, stocks and outputs)

2.6. Population

Describe the entire group of units which is the focus of the statistics (the population).

Energy producers and users, including imports and exports

Specify the following statistical units:

- Reporting unit
- Observational unit
- Analytical unit

Examples of different kind of statistical units include: enterprise, enterprise group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment, homogeneous unit of production.

In most cases the reporting unit, observational unit and analytical unit are identical, but there are examples where this is not the case. In electricity statistics, you may find that energy companies (the reporting unit) provide data about different consumers like the individual household or manufacturing company (the observational unit). The analytical unit may be a group of energy consumers, defined by the ISIC.

Reporting units: Manufacturing Sector at the firm level

Observational units: Identical to reporting units. In addition, the Israel Electric Corp. reports on users by sector and the Natural Gas transmission Company reports on users by firm as well .

Analytical units: Energy consumers and energy elements

2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics

Describe the type of *sampling frame* used in the collection and compilation of the statistics (e.g. list, area or multiple frames). A sampling frame is the source material or device from which a sample is drawn. Note that the sampling frame might differ from the population.

No sampling is used- census and administrative data

For each survey(s) used for the compilation of the statistics, specify the *sampling design* (e.g. random, stratified, etc.). Describe the routines employed for updating the sample. Include information about the sample size, and discuss to what extent the sample covers the population (e.g. energy consumption in the sample compared to total energy use by the population).

Note that chapter 2.7: *Sample frame and sample characteristics* may overlap with chapter 3.4: *Grossing up procedures*.

2.8. Collection method

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, describe how the data are collected (e.g. face-to-face, telephone, self-administered, paper and internet-based questionnaires, or administrative data and registers).

Telephone, questionnaires and administrative data

2.9. Survey participation/response rate

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, specify the average response rate, or refer to response rates for specific surveys conducted.

95+%

3. The statistical production process

3.1. Data capture and storage

Describe how the data is captured and stored (e.g. if the respondent replies using Internet-based questionnaire, the received data are electronically transferred to the production database. Paper questionnaire responses are keyed manually to the production database).

The data are manually keyed into working files, which feed a computerized database

3.2. Data editing

Describe the regular routines employed for detecting and correcting errors. This may include:

- Manual routines for detecting and correcting errors
- Automatic error-detection (and correction)
- Micro- and macro editing procedures
- Data validation procedures
- Outlier identification
- Processes and sources used for quality controls

Routine review of the data and comparison to previous periods and crosschecks with other sources

3.3. Imputation

Describe the principles for imputation and the assumptions that these principles are based on. Note that this chapter may overlap with chapter 3.2: *Data editing* and chapter 5.2: *Accuracy*

Imputation is based on historical data

3.4. Grossing up procedures

Describe how the population is divided into strata and what statistical models the estimations in the strata are based on. Describe how sub-indices are combined into aggregate indices and how uncertainty is estimated.

NA

3.5. Analytical methods

Give a description of any analytical methods used to adjust the data (e.g.: seasonal adjustment and temperature adjustment). A more detailed description of the analytical method can also be included as an annex.

Seasonal adjustment and trend analysis

4. Dissemination

4.1. Publications and additional documentation

Describe the form of dissemination of the statistics/topics in question (e.g. printed publications, website, etc.). Please provide relevant website link(s) if available.

Printed publications and website

http://www.cbs.gov.il/reader/?MIval=cw_usr_view_SHTML&ID=564

Give a complete reference to publicly available statistics databases where data from the statistics can be extracted. Include web addresses if available online.

http://www.cbs.gov.il/reader/?MIval=cw_usr_view_SHTML&ID=564

Indicate whether you charge users for access to the statistics at any level of aggregation.

Access is free of charge

4.2. Revisions

Describe the current revision policies. E.g.: Is historical data revised when new methodology, new definitions, new classifications etc. are taken into use? Is the data continuously revised, or is the data revised at certain points in times (e.g. every third year, annually, etc.)?

Revised data from reporting units, not at certain points in times

If applicable, describe any major conceptual or methodological revisions that have been carried out for this statistic/topic in the past.

4.3. Microdata

Describe how microdata are stored.

The microdata are stored in an internal database

Specify if microdata are available for scientific and/or public use. If so, describe under what conditions these are made available.

Available for internal use due to confidentiality limitations

4.4. Confidentiality

Describe the legal authority that regulates confidentiality, and what restrictions are applied to the publication of the statistics.

The Government Statistician is in charge of data collection and confidentiality application (defined by the Statistical Ordinance). Data are not published in a way that the reporting unit identification will be revealed

Describe the criteria used to suppress sensitive data in statistical tables (cell suppression).

Aggregation or avoiding publication of data

Describe how confidential data are handled.

Stored in internal protected database

Describe any confidentiality standards that go beyond what is legally required.

5. Quality

5.1. Relevance

State to which degree the statistical information meet the real needs of clients/users.

Unknown

5.2. Accuracy

State the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

Estimated around 5%

Measurement and processing errors

Discuss the measurement and processing errors that are relevant for the statistics. Try as far as possible to give an estimation of the size and scope of the errors.

Unknown

Non-response errors

State the size of the unit non-response and the item non-response, distributed by important variables in the population (e.g. region, industry). Consider if the non-response errors are systematic, and if so, describe the methods used to correct it. Indicate whether the effects of correcting non-response errors on the results have been analysed, and, if so, describe them.

NA

Sampling errors

Discuss the size of the sampling errors. Compare the population and sample with regards to important properties (e.g. coefficient of variance).

NA

Other sources of error

Discuss other sources of errors that might be relevant for the statistics. E.g.: Model assumption errors, coverage errors

Reporting errors

5.3. Timeliness and punctuality

Specify the time between the end of the reference period and publication.

If the statistics are published both as preliminary and final figures, specify the time between publication of preliminary and final figures. You should also point out whether the publication date is set according to certain rules (e.g. advance release calendar, a specific day or prior to other publications).

Due to confidentiality limitations, data for oil and oil products are allowed to be published only a year after the end of the calendar year in which the related activities occurred

Point out if there have been any major discrepancies between the planned publication date and the actual publication date in recent years. If so, state the length of this discrepancy and its cause.

NA

5.4. Accessibility

Describe how easily accessible the statistics are. In particular, is there an advance release calendar to inform the users about when and where the data will be available and how to access them?

Are metadata and other user support services easily available? Are there particular groups that don't have access to the published statistics (e.g.: visually disadvantaged)?

The data are available on the website for all users. Explanations exist in the introduction for the energy and water chapter in the yearly abstract. The metadata is not available yet

5.5. Comparability

Discuss the comparability of the statistics over time, geographical areas and other domains.

Comparability over time

Discuss comparability over time and include information about whether there have been any breaks in the time series of the statistics and why. Also describe any major changes in the statistical methodology that may have had an impact on comparability over time.

Data are comparable for the entire statistical series

Comparability over region

Discuss comparability over geographical areas, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable to relevant statistics published by other countries and/or international organisations.

NA

Comparability over other domains

Discuss comparability over domains, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable between different industries, different types of households etc.

NA

5.6. Coherence and consistency

Discuss the coherence/consistency between preliminary and final figures.

Fully coherent

Discuss the coherence/consistency between monthly, quarterly or yearly statistics within the same subject area. Can the results of different frequencies for the same reference period be combined in a reliable manner?

Fully coherent

Discuss the coherence/consistency with other related statistics (also those produced by other institutions/organisations on the same subject).

Not always coherent, depends on the information sources and various classifications

6. Future plans

Are there any current or emerging issues that will need to be addressed in the future? These could include gaps in collection, timeliness issues, data quality concerns, funding risks, confidentiality concerns, simplifications to reduce respondents' burden etc.?

Improving data quality and website user interface

Annexes

Illustrations and flowcharts

Illustrations and flowcharts are useful to summarize information and to get a better overview of the statistical production process. Illustrations and flowcharts can either be placed in annexes or be included under relevant paragraphs in the template.

E.g.:

- A conceptual flowchart which illustrates the flow of data in the production of the statistics.
- A flowchart which illustrates the main tasks in the production process and the dependency between them.

Time schedule

Include a time schedule for the different phases of the statistical production process. The statistical production process *may* be divided into the following phases. Phase 1-3 may only be relevant for when a new statistics/survey is set up.

1. **Clarify needs** (e.g. map users needs, identify data sources)
2. **Plan and design** (e.g. plan and design population, sample size, how to analyze and edit data)
3. **Build** (e.g. build and maintain production system, test production system)
4. **Collect** (e.g. Establish a frame, draw the sample, collect data)
5. **Edit** (e.g. identify and code micro data, edit data, imputation)
6. **Analyse** (e.g. quality evaluation, interpret, analyse)
7. **Disseminate** (e.g. publish data, user contact)

Questionnaires

Include the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used

Example of publication tables

Include an example of a typical table published for the statistics. Include web addresses if available online.

Detailed description on analytical methods

If relevant, a detailed description of analytical methods used in the statistical production (like seasonal adjustment, temperature adjustment etc.) may be described in an annex. A short description can also be included in chapter 3.5: Analytical methods or under other suitable chapters.

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ENERGY AND WATER

ENERGY BALANCE

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Energy balance: is a set of data that presents the sources and uses of energy by the country's economy and the interactions within the energy system.

The data are presented according to the general format of energy balances, as published by the OECD, with some necessary adjustments to Israel's special conditions.

Primary energy supply: specify the energy at the disposal of the economy in the period under review - from imports, from domestic production and from use of stocks. Data on exports of energy or marine bunkers supply are recorded with a minus sign, to indicate that the amount stated is subtracted from the Primary energy supply of the economy. "Marine bunkers" include data on both Israeli and foreign ships. Change in stocks is recorded with a plus sign in case of a decrease, since a decrease in stocks is a source of the various uses.

Final consumption of energy: represents the use of energy within the economy, other than use by energy producers (such as the refineries or the Israel Electric Corporation). In the petroleum refineries and the electricity generation items, negative number indicates input and positive number indicates output.

Unit: The common unit of account employed is the tons of oil equivalent (t.o.e.) which equals 10^7 kilocalories. Conversion into this unit was based on the net caloric value of each energy product.

Data on use of electricity are presented in t.o.e. and according to electrical energy generated by power plants and used by different consumers.

SOURCES

Data on crude oil and its products - Israel Fuel Authority, Oil Refineries, the Central Bureau of Statistics, large consumers of fuel products and fuel companies.

Data on electricity - the Israel Electric Corporation and manufacturing enterprises that possess power stations with a capacity of 300 KWh or more.

WATER

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Producer and Supplier: Water bodies in Israel are responsible for both pumping the water (production) and carrying it to the main consumers (supply). The difference between the quantities of water produced to quantities of water carried to the consumers, results from the loss of water (depreciation) during the carrying process.

Shafdan: The Dan Region Reclamation Project, see Introduction to Chapter 27 - *Environment*.

SOURCES

The general water consumption data are obtained from the Water Authority which prepares statistical summaries from monthly returns submitted by all consumers.

Since January 1989, quantities of water are summed according to calendar years (January-December).

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

CURRENT BRIEFINGS IN STATISTICS

16, 2006 Energy in Israel, 2005 (Internet only)

The Statistics Ordinance [New Version], 5732 - 1972¹

Updated to include the 2010 amendment

Definitions
1978 amendment

1. In this Ordinance -

- "the Bureau" - means the Central Bureau of Statistics;
- "census" - means census of population;
- "statistics" - means statistical information relative to the matters indicated in sections 3 and 7 and particulars of the subjects included in census questionnaires under section 6 and includes any such information and particulars as aforesaid as are collected in accordance with statistical sampling methods which are not arbitrary;
- "statistical acts" - means the collection and processing of statistics;
- "State agencies" - means Government Ministries and includes local authorities, as well as authorities, bodies corporate and other agencies established by enactment or decided upon by the Government for the purposes of this Law;
- "the Statistician" - means the Government Statistician;
- "employee" - means any person employed in carrying out any function under this Ordinance;
- "empowered employee" - means an enumerator, an agent and any person empowered in respect of a particular matter by a regulation under this Ordinance or by the Statistician in writing;
- "census order" - means an order under section 3;
- "questionnaire" - includes any form or document.

Government
Statistician
1978 amendment

2. (a) The Government shall, upon the proposal of the Prime Minister, appoint a Government Statistician. Notice of the appointment shall be published in *Reshumot*.
- (b) The Statistician shall head the Bureau and shall guide the statistical apparatus of the State agencies.
- (c) The Statistician shall, in carrying out his functions, act on

¹ Published in *Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash)* No. 24, 25th of Nisan, 5732 (9th of April, 1972), p. 500.

Amendments: *Sefer Ha-Chukim* 908, 7th of Av 5738 (10th of August 1978), p. 201
Sefer Ha-Chukim 2155, 8th of Sivan 5768 (11th of June 2008), p. 532
Sefer Ha-Chukim 2233, 1st of Nissan 5770 (16th of March 2010), p. 417

The following text is a compilation of the above four sources. The English translation of the 1972 Ordinance and the 1978 amendment is the official translation of the Ministry of Justice. The English translation of the 2008 and 2010 amendments is an unofficial translation of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

the basis of scientific considerations.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| <p>Functions of the Bureau
1978 amendment</p> | <p>3.</p> | <p>The function of the Bureau shall be -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to perform, and publish the results of, statistical acts as to the population and its social health, economic, commercial, industrial and other activities and as to the physical conditions of the country; (2) to cooperate with State agencies in performing statistical acts and publishing their results; (3) to prepare, in consultation with the Public Council for Statistics, multi-annual general schemes for the statistical acts of State agencies; (4) to prescribe, in consultation with the Public Council for Statistics and the agencies concerned, uniform statistical classifications for the use of Government agencies; (5) to assemble and publish information on statistical acts which are performed or planned by or for the Bureau of State agencies. |
| <p>Public Council for Statistics
1978 amendment</p> | <p>4.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Prime Minister shall appoint a Public Council for Statistics (hereinafter referred to as "the Council"), which shall consist of representatives of State agencies, institutions of higher education and research and public bodies and of experts on statistics and on economic and social subjects. (b) The functions and powers of the Council shall be- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to advise the Prime Minister and other Ministers on matters relating to the statistical acts of State agencies; (2) to advise the Statistician on matters relating to statistical acts which are performed by the Bureau; for this purpose, the Council may inspect questionnaires addressed to the public; (3) to receive from State agencies their schemes for the performance of statistical acts and to give an opinion as to coordination between such agencies in respect of such schemes; (4) to make proposals for rendering more efficient and developing statistical acts of State agencies. (c) The Council shall prescribe its procedure by rules. The rules shall be published in <i>Reshumot</i>. (d) In appointing the Council, appropriate expression shall be given to the representation of both sexes, to the extent that circumstances permit. |
| <p>2008 amendment</p> | | |
| <p>Coordination of statistical acts
1978 amendment</p> | <p>5.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Statistical acts by or for a State agency which involve addressing the public or part thereof shall be performed after consultation with the Statistician. Where the act is a census, it shall only be performed with the advance permission of the Prime Minister. (b) Statistical acts by the Bureau relating to a matter in the area |

of activity of a Government Ministry shall be performed after consultation with the Ministry concerned. Where the act is a census, it shall only be performed with the advance permission of the Prime Minister.

- (c) For the purposes of this section, "census" means a statistical act performed in the State or in part thereof which involves addressing the whole of the public concerned on a matter relating to population or housing or to agriculture, industry or some other economic activity.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall not prevent the collection, otherwise than for statistical purposes alone, of particulars required in carrying out a function under any law.

Census
1978 amendment

- 6. (a) The Prime Minister may, in consultation with the Statistician and the Council, direct by order that a census of the population or part thereof be taken in the State or in part thereof.
- (b) The census order shall prescribe the date of the census, the subjects to be included in the questionnaires, the persons of whom a census shall be taken, the persons who shall answer the questionnaires and any other matter the Prime Minister may see fit to prescribe for the efficient carrying out of the census.

Statistics
1978 amendment

- 7. With the approval of the Government, the Bureau shall, in connection with a census or otherwise, collect statistics relating to all or any of the following matters:
 - (1) population and housing thereof;
 - (2) entry into and exit from Israel;
 - (3) demography and health;
 - (4) social and educational matters;
 - (5) trade and marketing;
 - (6) imports and exports;
 - (7) prices of commodities, immovable property and securities;
 - (8) wholesale and retail prices;
 - (9) handicraft and industry;
 - (10) production and manufacture, including building;
 - (11) stocks of finished and unfinished goods;
 - (12) rights in the different categories of immovable property; condition of immovable property and produce of land;
 - (13) occupation and condition of buildings;
 - (14) the annual value of immovable property;
 - (15) transfers, mortgages registered or discharged, and leases of immovable property;
 - (16) conditions for the transfer of rights of possession or ownership;
 - (17) rent payable or receivable in respect of immovable property, including dwellings, shops and other business

- premises;
- (18) cost of living;
- (19) incomes and earnings;
- (20) wages, hours and conditions of labour;
- (21) employment, unemployment, and effective strength of labour force;
- (22) industrial disturbances and disputes;
- (23) injuries, accidents and compensation;
- (24) banking and finance;
- (25) transport and communication by land, water and air;
- (26) marine, life, accident, fire or other insurance;
- (27) personal and other services;
- (28) local government;
- (29) any such other matters as the Statistician may direct with the approval of the Prime Minister.

Collection and
processing of
statistics by sex

2008 amendment

- 7A. (a) The collection and processing of statistics relating to individuals and the publication of the results by the Bureau in accordance with section 7, shall include statistics by sex, unless the Statistician has determined, regarding a specific matter, that there are circumstances that justify not doing so.
- (b) The Statistician may determine that the collection and processing of statistics and the publication of the results as stated in sub-section (a), shall include statistics by sex, even if they do not pertain to matters that have gender related implications.
- (c) The Bureau shall publish, at least once a year, results deriving from the collection and processing of statistics that include statistics by sex.
- (d) The Statistician shall appoint, after consultation with the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, as defined in the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women Law, 5758-1998, an employee who shall be responsible for the implementation of this section, including preparation of programs for the collection and processing of statistics, the development of statistical classifications and cooperation with State agencies in all that relates to the collection and processing of statistics by sex.

Statistics how to
be collected

8. The statistics shall be collected by means of questionnaires prepared by the Statistician and delivered to the person from whom the particulars are required or by such other means as the Statistician shall determine.

Enumerators and
agents

9. For the purpose of taking a census and of collecting other statistics, the Statistician shall appoint enumerators and agents and describe their functions.

Declaration

2010 amendment

10. The Statistician shall be competent to receive an affidavit under this Ordinance. He may require any employee to make and sign

prior to entering upon his functions, before him or some other person competent to receive an affidavit and in such manner as the Statistician may prescribe, a declaration in the form set out in the First Schedule.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Duty to furnish particulars

1978 amendment | 11. | <p>Every person from whom particulars may lawfully be required pursuant to this Ordinance for the purposes of a census or other statistics shall, to the best of his knowledge, when required to do so by the Statistician or an empowered employee, fill up and supply the particulars specified in any questionnaire, in accordance with the instructions accompanying or having reference to the same.</p> |
| Service of requirement to furnish particulars | 12. | <p>(a) The leaving by an employee at any house of a questionnaire purporting to be issued under this Ordinance, accompanied by a notice requiring occupant of the house or, in his absence, another member of the family to fill it up and sign it within a stated time, shall, as against the occupant, be a sufficient requirement so to do even if he is not named in the notice or not personally served therewith.</p> <p>(b) The leaving by an employee of a questionnaire as referred to in subsection (a) at the office or another place of business of any person, or the delivery thereof to any person or his agent by registered letter, accompanied by a notice requiring the questionnaire to be filled up and signed within a stated time, shall, as against such person or, in case of a partnership or unincorporated body of persons, as against the members thereof and each of them, be a sufficient requirement for such to be done and, if so required in the notice, for the questionnaire to be posted to the Bureau within a stated time.</p> |
| Duty to answer questions

1978 amendment | 13. | <p>A person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer every question asked him by the Statistician or any empowered employee, provided that the information sought is required for the purpose of any statistics authorised by this Ordinance to be collected.</p> |
| Permission to enter and to affix marks

1978 amendment | 14. | <p>Where the Government has made a census order or has approved the collection of other statistics under section 7, the Statistician, or an empowered employee may, for the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for obtaining statistics, do at all reasonable times the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in the case of a census – enter and inspect any factory, mine, workshop, office or place where persons are employed and any dwelling-house and affix numbers, letters or marks in connection with the census; (2) in the case of the collection of other statistics – enter and inspect the said places, except a dwelling-house. |

- Access to records
1978 amendment
15. Where the Government has, under section 7, approved the collection of statistics relating to any matter, any person who has the custody or charge of any records or documents of the State, a local authority, a religious community within the meaning of article 2 of the Palestine Orders in Council, 1922-1947, or any person from which, in the opinion of the Statistician, information can be obtained relating to such matter or likely to assist in the completion or correction of statistics relating to such matter shall grant access thereto to the Statistician or any empowered employee for the purpose of obtaining such information.
- Request for information notwithstanding other law
1978 amendment
- 15A. (a) Notwithstanding anything provided in any law prohibiting the delivery or requiring the keeping secret of information, the Statistician may require a State agency to deliver to him information, records and documents in accordance with sections 11, 13 and 15 for the purpose of the performance of a statistical act by the Bureau, and upon his doing so, the prohibitions and obligations imposed by that law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to everyone engaged in the performance of such statistical act.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any information, records and documents -
- (1) which in the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Minister of Defence are matters of State security;
 - (2) which in the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Minister of Foreign Affairs are matters of foreign relations of the State or matters the delivery of which may injure international trade relations of the State;
 - (3) the delivery of which, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, may injure the economic system of the State or, in the opinion of the Governor of the Bank of Israel, may injure the financial institutions of the State.
- Processing and publication of statistics
16. The Statistician shall cause the statistics and other particulars collected under this Ordinance to be compiled and tabulated and shall cause them or abstracts thereof or extracts therefrom, with or without observations thereon, to be published as may be generally or specially directed by him.
- Secrecy
17. (a) No individual return, and no part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question given, for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be published except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.
- (b) No information collected for the purposes of this Ordinance and derived from an individual return or the answer to a question, or from records or documents as referred to in section 15, shall be so published as to enable the identification of the person to whom it relates.
- (c) No person other than an employee shall see any individual

return made for the purposes of this Ordinance, or any part of such a return, except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

Restrictions on application of certain provisions
1978 and 2010 amendments

18. (a) The provisions of section 17 shall not apply to statistics and other particulars relating to State agencies only and shall also not apply where the statistics or other particulars have already been published, or made available for inspection by the public, by lawful authority.
- (b) The provisions of section 17(a) and (b) shall not apply where the return, answer or information relates -
- (1) to an individual or a partnership, such individual, or all the partners, having in advance consented, in writing, to its publication.
 - (2) to a body corporate, or an unincorporated body of persons, whose directors or other governing body (whatever its name) or, in the absence of a governing body, whose members have in advance passed a resolution approving its publication.
 - (3) (a) To a body corporate carrying out business in an economic branch included in the Second Schedule, and the Prime Minister has permitted by notice in the Official Gazette, with the approval of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Knesset, their publication after finding that their publication is essential for the public interest, however publication shall not be permitted according to this subsection of data that constitutes "information" as defined in Section 7 of the Protection of Privacy Law, 5741-1981, or of details about private matters of an individual even if they do not constitute said "information."
 - (b) Permission according to subsection (a) will be given after consultation with the Statistician, with the Council, with the General Director of the Antitrust Authority as defined in the Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5748-1988, and with the Minister within whose authority is found the economic branch included in the Second Schedule in which the body corporate is carrying out business and for which the return, answer or information is relevant, and after the body corporate has been given an opportunity to express its position.
 - (c) In the grant of permission according to subsection (a) shall be set out the name of the body corporate, the subject of the return, answer or information and the type of details whose publication shall be allowed, and the conditions

for publication to the extent that they exist.

(d) The Prime Minister may, upon the recommendation of the Statistician and subject to approval by the Economic Affairs Committee of the Knesset, amend, by Order, the Second Schedule.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17(a) and (b), the Statistician may deliver to a chief registration officer appointed under the Population Registry Law, 5725-1965, information obtained in the census as to the name, identity number and address of any person. Chapter Five of the said Law shall apply to such information.

Collection of
statistics in
cooperation with
other agencies

1978 amendment

18A. (a) Where the Bureau collects statistics or other particulars in cooperation with, or as an agent of, any State agency authorised under law to require the same, it may, notwithstanding anything provided in this Ordinance, disclose them to that agency so long as it is indicated in a conspicuous position on the document by which they are requested that they are collected by the Bureau as aforesaid and the person from whom they are collected has been advised of such fact. Where the Bureau collects statistics or other particulars in cooperation with, or as an agent of, a State agency not authorised under law to collect the same, the Bureau may disclose them to that agency if it is also indicated as aforesaid that the provisions of the Ordinance concerning the duty to deliver particulars do not apply and the person from whom the particulars are collected has been advised of such fact.

(b) Where the Bureau collects particulars from any person, including a State agency, permitted under law to disclose them, and such person authorises their disclosure, then, notwithstanding anything provided in this Ordinance, the Bureau may disclose them to any State agency for the purpose of carrying out the latter's functions.

(c) Where the Bureau collects particulars from, or from the forms of, any person, including a State agency, it may, notwithstanding anything provided in the Ordinance, deliver them back to that person or agency, as the case may be, either in the form in which it received it or in any other form.

Inadmissibility

19. No returns, records, documents or other information made or obtained for the purposes of statistics under this Ordinance shall be admissible or used in evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings, except criminal proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance.

Major offences

1978 amendment

20. (a) An employee who does any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three years:

- (1) directly or indirectly uses for his personal benefit any information which reaches him by virtue of his employment and which has not yet been published under this Ordinance, such information being likely to affect the market price of any product or article;
 - (2) without lawful authority publishes or communicates to any person, otherwise than in the ordinary course of his employment, any information acquired by him in the course of such employment;
 - (3) knowingly prepares for the Bureau any false statistics.
- (b) A person who publishes or communicates to any person any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three years.

Miscellaneous
offences

21. The following shall be guilty of an offence under this Ordinance:
- (1) a person who hinders or obstructs the Statistician or an empowered employee in the exercise of any power conferred under this Ordinance;
 - (2) a person who refuses or neglects to fill up or supply the particulars required in any questionnaire lawfully sent to him or left with him, or to answer any question or inquiry addressed to him under the authority of this Ordinance;
 - (3) a person who knowingly makes in any questionnaire filled up or delivered by him pursuant to this Ordinance, or in an answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Ordinance, any statement which is untrue in a material particular.
 - (4) a person who without lawful authority destroys, defaces or mutilates any questionnaire containing particulars collected under this Ordinance, or who writes or makes on any questionnaire issued for the purposes of this Ordinance and delivered to the Statistician or an empowered employee, any indecent, obscene, insulting or blasphemous remarks, drawing or other matter;
 - (5) an empowered employee who, without sufficient excuse from sickness or other unavoidable cause, refuses or neglects to carry out any functions imposed on him by this Ordinance or assigned to him by the Statistician or by an employee whose subordinate he is.

General penalty
1978 amendment

22. A person guilty of an offence under this Ordinance for which no other penalty is prescribed shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months.

Regulations

23. The Government may make regulations -
- (1) requiring particulars and information to be furnished at prescribed times by persons in prescribed areas for

- prescribed periods;
- (2) requiring particulars and information to be furnished as to the addresses and occupations of persons;
- (3) prescribing questionnaires and information which are to be verified by affidavit, and the text of the affidavit;
- (4) prescribing fees to be paid to the Bureau for the supply of statistics collected by it under this Ordinance and for any special information and report supplied, or special investigation carried out, by it;
- (5) prescribing, where provision is not otherwise made therefore, all things required to be prescribed by this Ordinance or necessary for giving effect to its provision.

First Schedule

(Section 10)

2010 amendment

Text of Declaration

I,, declare that I will faithfully and honestly perform my task as, in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Ordinance [New Version], 5732-1972, and of any direction issued in pursuance thereof, and that I will not without authority in that behalf disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment in that task.

Second Schedule

(Section 18(b)(3))

2010 amendment

Economic Branch

(According to the Standard Classification of Economic Branches published by the Bureau)

1. Main Branch : 23 – Distillation of crude oil and its products and nuclear fuel.