COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS

Topic/Statistics: EP 9-01

Institution/Organization: Czech Statistical Office (CzSO)

Country: Czech Republic

Date: March 2012

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Annexes ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.

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.

Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products
By this statistical survey there are ascertained information final consumption of fuels and energy for production of selected products for national and international statistics organizations requirements and for the State Energy Balance compilation and for energy situation assessment.
Statistical survey started in1993. Development of data collection in the course of time: some problems in period of the Czech industry restructuring connected with frequent changes of individual enterprises owners.

Key elements	
Name of the statistics	Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products
Background and purpose of the statistics	Fulfillment of requirements of Regulation No 1099/2008/EC and Regulation (EU) No 844/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the establishment of a set of annual nuclear statistics and the adaptation of the methodological references according to NACE Rev. 2, Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC, to ascertain information on fuels an energy consumption for production of selected products for international statistics needs, data for emissions calculation (Communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 81/2005 Coll., on Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), for State Energy Balance and data on energy intensity compilation and total fuels and energy consumption of selected products production, for ssessment of energy situation and impact of price decisions of the Energy Regulatory Office.
Population, sample and data sources	Sample survey of economic subjects with their activity according to the list of selected products. Respondents: economic subjects, selected from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO), with activity related to production of

	selected products or carrying on activities according to the list of selected products which need not be their main/prevailing activity. Sample size: about 300 units (enterprises, companies)
Main users	After processing of the ascertained data (into the energy balance) the main users are the state administration and commercial sphere in the CR and international organizations: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Environment, Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, inventory of greenhouse gases processors. International organizations – UN, Eurostat, IEA/OECD, etc. Other - research institutions, commercial sphere
Important contribution or issue addressed	For compilation of the energy balance and for needs of international statistics (Regulation No 1099/2008/EC) the surveyed data are important.
Other remarks	Name of the questionnaire/statistical form: Annual Statistical Form on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products (EP 9-01)

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.

Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products

1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

The survey results were published for the first time in 1993 (time series from 1988)

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

Fulfillment of requirements of Regulation No 1099/2008/EC and Regulation (EU) No 844/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008/EC, Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC, to ascertain information on fuels an energy consumption for production of selected products for international statistics needs, data for emissions calculation (Communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 81/2005 Coll., on Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), for State Energy Balance and data on energy intensity compilation and total fuels and energy consumption of selected products production, for ssessment of energy situation and impact of price decisions of the Energy Regulatory Office.

1.3. Reference period

State the time period the data are collected for.

Year

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.

Annually

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.

Processed and elaborated data are published in the form of data sets on the Internet websites and also in the regular annual CzSO publications: http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8104-11-eng_r_2011 http://www.czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engp/8106-11 http://vdbap.ab.czso.cz/vdbvo/tabparam.jsp?voa=tabulka&cislotab=ENE5150UC&&kapitola_id=695

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.

Czech Republic

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.

The main users are the state administration and commercial sphere in the CR and international organizations: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Environment, Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, inventory of greenhouse gases processors. International organizations – UN, Eurostat, IEA/OECD, etc. (for ex. energy efficiency task) Other - research institutions, commercial sphere

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).

Czech Statistical Office Industrial, Construction and Energy Statistics Department Energy Statistics Unit

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).

National law: Act No.89/1995 Coll. on the State Statistical Service (15.6.1995), as amended http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/full_wording_of_act_no_89_1995_coll_on_the_state_statistical_service and Decree No. 306/2010 Coll. on the Programme of Statistical Surveys for 2011, Communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 81/2005 Coll., on Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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).

Regulation No 1099/2008/EC and Regulation (EU) No 844/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the establishment of a set of annual nuclear statistics and the adaptation of the methodological references according to NACE Rev. 2, Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC

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

State 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).

450 man-labour days, about 14 workers annually

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/OECD, Eurostat, UNECE – Annual Questionnaires (basis for the Coal, Electricity and Oil questionnaires)
https://www.energydatacenter.org
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Main_Page
http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp
IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators
http://www.odyssee-indicators.org/

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).

Sample survey of economic subjects with their activity according to the list of selected products. Respondents: economic subjects, selected from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO), with activity related to production of selected products or carrying on activities according to the list of selected products which need not be their main/prevailing activity.

2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables

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

Territory principle (the CR), natural units are converted to energy units by means of net calorific value.

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?).

Main variables are described in the Regulation No 1099/2008/EC and Regulation (EU) No 844/2010

Amount of produced product, energy consumption (electricity, heat) for production of the product (its amount), consumption of individual fuels for the product production, fuels net calorofic values

Surveyed fuels (measured physical units)

Other Bituminous Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Coke Oven Coke and Semi-Coke of Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Brown Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
LPG	(metric ton, GJ)
Heating and Other Gasoil	(metric ton, GJ)
Fuel Oil-Low Sulphur (< 1% S)	(metric ton, GJ)
Fuel Oil-High Sulphur (>= 1% S)	(metric ton, GJ)
Natural Gas	(1000 m3, GJ)
Electric Energy	(MWh)
Heat Energy	(GJ)
Anthracite	(metric ton, NCV)
Coking Coal	(metric ton, NCV)
Blast Furnace Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Coke Oven Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
High-temperature Crude Tar	(metric ton, NCV)
Lignite	(metric ton, NCV)
Brown Coal Briquettes (BKB)	(metric ton, NCV)
Energo-Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Gas Works Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Low-temperature Crude Tar	(metric ton, NCV)
Other Liquid Fuels (from Brown Coal)	(metric ton, NCV)
Other Solid Fuels (from Brown Coal)	(metric ton, NCV)
Crude Oil	(metric ton, NCV)
Kerosene Type Jet Fuel	(metric ton, NCV)
Other Kerosene	(metric ton, NCV)
Diesel Oil/Transport Diesel	(metric ton, NCV)
Other Liquid Fuels	(metric ton, NCV)
Colliery Gas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Other Gaseous Fuels	(1000 m3, NCV)
Firewood	(metric ton, NCV)
Wood Waste	(metric ton, NCV)
Briquettes and Pellets from biomass	(metric ton, NCV)
Black Liquors	(metric ton, NCV)
Biogas	(1000 m3, NCV)
Energy recoverable/useable waste	(metric ton, NCV)

Industrial Waste	(metric ton, NCV)
Solid Municipal Waste	(metric ton, NCV)

List of Selected Products:

Transportation (compression) of natural gas
Extraction (injection) of natural gas from (into) underground storages
Natural Gas extraction
Hard coal, gross production
Hard coal preparation (referred to coal input)
Brown coal,gross deep mine production
Brown coal, opencast mine production, incl. Overburden
Brown coal preparation (referred to coal Input)
Lignite, extraction
Crude Oil, extraction
Transportation of Crude Oil in pipelines
Sinter of iron ore concentrates
Pig iron and blast furnace ferro-alloys (Input)
Iron and blast furnace ferro-alloys (working consumption)
Oxygen converter steel
Electrical steel from solid charge
Tandem steel
Electrical steel from liquid charge
Flat-rolled products – Total
Steel seamless tubes
Steel tubes welded
Cold rolled strip steel
Drawn steel wire
Iron casting - electric furnaces
Iron casting - blaze furnaces
Iron casting - working consumption
Steel casting
Forged and pressed steel pieces
Alluminium and alloys in basic profiles/shapes
Ammonia (100% NH3)
Nitric acid (100% HNO3)
Sulphuric acid (100% H2SO4)
Sodium hydroxide liquid and electrolytic (100% NaOH)
Ethylene
Octanol and butanol
Methanol
Ethanol
Polyethylene and copolymers
Polypropylene and copolymers
Suspension polyvinylchloride
Polystyrene and copolymers
Butadiene-styrene rubber and latex
Cement clinkers - dry process
Cements
Limes
Prefabricated structural components for building, concrete and ferroconcrete
Baked Bricks

Roofing tiles burnt
Stoneware total
Cellulose
Paper and cartons
Paper boards
Drawn sheet glass
Household and decorative china
Malt
Refined sugar
Starch
Raw ethylalcohol
Refined ethyl alcohol
Beer

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.

Data are reported in natural and energy unit (GJ), solid and liquid fuels in metric tons, gaseous fuels in thousands m^3. Energy unit is GJ, calorific values are reported in (GJ/t, GJ/m^3)

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).

PRODCOM and set of national classifications (for ex. of selected measurement units, fuels and energy classification, classification of selected products, state of economic activity etc.) - CzSO classifications and methodology are identical to international ones.

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.

Business Register
Sample survey of economic subjects selected according to their activity from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO) with activity related to production of selected products or

carrying on activities according to the list of selected products which need not be their main/prevailing activity.

2.6. Population

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

Respondents: economic subjects with activity related to production of selected products or carrying on activities according to the list of selected products which need not be their main/prevailing activity
Sample size: about 300 units (enterprises, companies).

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 unit = enterprise (characterized by its identification number – IČO)

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.

Sampling frame is the Business Register
Blanket survey (acc. to the Decree No. 306/2010 Coll. on the Programme of Statistical Surveys for 2011, census). It includes all producers of the product (activities) in the Czech Republic.

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).

Paper and internet-based questionnaires (Respondents can choose Paper statistical form or Electronic statistical form.), telephone (for data replenishment or corrections)

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.

Response rate is about 94 % (in 2010)

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).

Paper statistical forms are keyed manually; these data together with data from electronic forms are transferred to the production 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

Processing of final data set/file is subject to the checks at processing, final expert check and possible consultation with respondents.
Validation procedures (extreme values identification and examination) include expert check, data comparison with last year data.

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*

Models and data imputation are not used.

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.

No

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.

Analytical methods used to adjust the data are not used.

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.

On website www.czso.cz
Only website and electronic publications (electronic data sets):
Energy Balance, etc.
http://www.czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engp/8106-11
Publicly accessible current release calendar = CzSO Catalogue of Products
http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/catalogue_of_products
Publications contain methodological explanations

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

http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8104-11-eng_r_2011
http://vdbap.ab.czso.cz/vdbvo/tabparam.jsp?voa=tabulka&cislotab=ENE5150UC&&kapitola_id=695

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

Access to CzSO electronically published data is free of charge, only a special user's requirement which must be processed is charged.

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.)?

Historical data are not revised.
Reference year data are considered to be preliminary, last reference year data are revised and are considered to be definitive.

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

Only reduction of the List of selected products

4.3. Microdata

Describe how microdata are stored.

Microdata are stored in the production database (non public internal net).

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

Microdata are not available. If it is necessary to work with them for scientific or other reasons, user can obtain micro data, but he has to take the pledge of secrecy and follow procedures according to the statistical law.

4.4. Confidentiality

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

The Office for Personal Data Protection (Act No. 101/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Personal Data and on Amendment to Some Acts)
Act No.89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended
and
Internal regulation on individual data treatment

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

Individual (personal) statistical data cannot be published. According to the internal regulation the CzSO can publish only sum of individual data of few respondents.

Describe how confidential data are handled.

Confidential data cannot be published without respondent agreement. Statisticians, who work with statistical data, have to take the pledge of secrecy.

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.

Data quality is sufficient for given objective, covering and accomplishment of all obligations on national and international level.

5.2. Accuracy

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

Accuracy is sufficient for given objective, covering and accomplishment of all obligations on national and international level.

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.

Statistical differences meet the norm. Ascertained faults are corrected continuously. Processing of final data set/file is subject to the checks at processing, final expert check and possible consultation with respondents.

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.

Unit non-response is about 6% (in 2010)

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

No

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

Main sources of errors:
- respondents' errors
- changes in Business Register (cessation of a firm, merger and demerger of companies etc.)
- errors at feeding data for processing

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).

Preliminary data are not published, definitive data are published 9 months after the end of the reference year. Publication day of issue is set according to the Publication Catalogue of Products.

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.

Timetable is always being kept.

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)?

On websites www.czso.cz
publicly accessible current release calendar = CzSO Catalogue of Products
http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/catalogue_of_products
Publications contain methodological explanations.
http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8104-11-eng_r_2011

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.

Statistical data are comparable over time, no breaks. In time series there are reflected technological changes occurred during last 25 years.

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.

CzSO Energy statistics is based on international methodology.
Processed outputs are comparable according to the IEA/Eurostat/UN methodology.

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.

No

5.6. Coherence and consistency

Discuss the coherence/consistency between preliminary and final figures.

All data are consistent. No preliminary data.
Usually no substantial differences occur.

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?

This statistical survey exists only with annual periodicity.

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

Interaction with or it complements other national data collections: it has interaction with data in annual statistical form EP 5-01 on fuels and energy consumption and fuels stocks and with the annual statistical form Prum 2-01(Annual Statistical form in Industry Prům 2-01).

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.?

Future activities depend on finance sources and international organisations requirements. In the next future we do not suppose any changes or extension.

Annexes

Time schedule (a time schedule for the different phases of the statistical production process):

1. Creation of respondents set, statistical forms dissemination to respondent units till February 1, 2012
2. Filled out reports delivery from reporting unit to the CzSO till February 29, 2012
3. Check of incoming reports, corrections, addition of newly ascertained reporting units till April 12, 2012
4. Processing of electronic data set, next improvement of accuracy, examination and correction till May 29, 2012
5. Processing of the electronic data set and publication of the output tables till September 29, 2012
6. Continuous data corrections and their improvement of accuracy till next publication

To the Annual Statistical Form on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products (EP 9-01)
there is elaborated "The Technical Project on Data Collection, Processing and Presentation in the CzSO Competence" which is annually updated. It consists of 87 text and table pages and is the CzSO internal document.

The timetable is sheduled contiuously for the whole year when data collection for last period, their processing together with dissemination and survey preparation for next period (for current and future year/period respectively) is running at the same time.

Output data sets (the same references as already stated above, see 1.5)

Questionnaires (statistical form)

Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products using Annual Statistical Form on Fuels an Energy Consumption for Production of Selected Products (EP 9-01)
(see the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used bellow)

ČESKÝ STATISTICKÝ ÚŘAD

Roční výkaz o spotřebě paliv a energie na výrobu vybraných výrobků

za rok 2011

EP 9-01

Registrováno
ČSÚ ČV 52/11
ze dne 24. 5.2010
IKF 464011

Výkaz je součástí Programu statistických zjišťování na rok 2011. Podle zákona č. 89/1995 Sb., o státní statistické službě, ve znění pozdějších předpisů, je zpravodajská jednotka povinna poskytnout všechny požadované údaje.
Ochrana důvěrnosti údajů je zaručena zákonem. Děkujeme za spolupráci.

Vyplněný výkaz doručte **do 29. 2. 2012**
Krajská správa ČSÚ v Praze, Na padesátém 81, 100 82 Praha 10

Formuláře výkazů, elektronický sběr dat, registry, číselníky a aktuální statistické informace na: **www.vykazy.cz**

IČO

Název a sídlo (adresa) zpravodajské jednotky:

Výkaz vyplnil:	Jméno a příjmení Telefon Fax E-mail	Podpis Datum
Vyplňuje-li výkaz za zpravodajskou jednotku jiný subjekt (účetní firma ap.), uvede zde svoje kontaktní spojení.		

Vyplnění záhlaví výkazu:

IČO - identifikační číslo, pokud je méně než osmimístné, doplní se zleva nuly

K o m e n t á ř: zpravodajská jednotka uvede vysvětlení logických nesrovnalostí nebo mimořádného vývoje ve vykazovaných datech, které vyplývají z organizačních změn nebo jiných okolností (pokud vymezený prostor nepostačuje, pokračujte na samostatném listě).

040 Spotřeba paliv a energií na výrobu vybraných výrobků

10040

Název výrobku	Čís. řád.	Kód výrobku	Vyrobené množství	Kód ENEPAL 1204									
				1204/103	1204/110	1204/200	1204/310	1204/350	1204/355	1204/360	1204/400	1204/710	1204/750
				Černé uhlí energetické	Koks a polokoks černouhelný	Hnědé uhlí	Zkapalněný ropný plyn (LPG, propan-butan)	Topný a ostatní plynový olej	Topný olej nízkosirný (do 1 % hm. síry)	Topný olej vysokosirný (nad 1 % hm. síry)	Zemní plyn	Elektrická energie	Tepelná energie [1]
				t	t	t	t	t	t	t	tis. m^3	MWh	GJ
	a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	01												
	02												
	03												
	04												
	05												
	06												
	07												
	08												
	09												
	10												
	11												
	12												
	13												
	14												
	15												
	16												
Kontrolní součet (ř.01 až16)	99	X											

[1] Pozor, nesmí nastat duplicita mezi množstvím spotřebovaného paliva a z něho vyrobené tepelné energie.

041 Spotřeba dalších paliv na výrobu vybraných výrobků (dle seznamu dalších sledovaných paliv v metodických pokynech)

10041

Čís. řád.	Kód výrobku	Kód paliva [1]	Množství t, tis. m^3	Výhřevnost kJ/kg, kJ/m^3
a	1	2	3	4
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
99 [2]	X	X		

[1] Vyplnit dle seznamu dalších sledovaných paliv, viz metodické vysvětlivky.
[2] Kontrolní součet (součet všech řádků ve sl.3 a 4).

Metodické vysvětlivky
(proti minulému roku obsahují změny - vyznačeny kurzívou)

040

Sleduje se konečná spotřeba vyjmenovaných paliv, tepelné a elektrické energie (*definovaných v číselníku ENEPAL 1204*) na výrobu vybraného výrobku. Konečná spotřeba je definována jako spotřeba, která se použije pro konečný užitný efekt, přitom již nevzniká žádné palivo a energie s výjimkou druhotných energetických zdrojů.

sl.1: Šestimistný kód výrobku podle seznamu vybraných výrobků (Energ 1242) ČSÚ.
sl.2: Výroba příslušného výrobku v předepsané jednotce.
sl.3 až sl.12: Konečná spotřeba vyjmenovaných paliv, tepelné a elektrické energie v předepsané jednotce na výrobu vykázaného množství výrobků.

Spotřeba elektrické energie se vykazuje u všech vykázaných výrobků, spotřeba paliv a tepelné energie se vykazuje podle charakteru výroby. Spotřeba paliv se vykazuje pouze pokud se při výrobě daného výrobku používá technologie přímého spalování (např. pece a jiná přímotopná zařízení). V ostatních případech se vykazuje pouze tepelná energie. Pozor, nesmí přitom nastat duplicita mezi množstvím spotřebovaného paliva a tepelné energie.

041

Vykazuje se množství a výhřevnost spotřebovaných paliv podle seznamu dalších sledovaných paliv v naturální jednotce na výrobu výrobků vykázaných v oddílu 041. Výhřevnost je nutné uvést u všech vykázaných paliv.

Pokud byla při výrobě vykázaných výrobků spotřebována paliva, která v oddílech 040 ani 041 nejsou jmenovitě uvedena, specifikujte je jednotlivě – jméno paliva, množství (tuny, tis. m³) a výhřevnost v komentáři na první straně výkazu.

Seznam dalších sledovaných paliv:

Kód pal.	Název paliva	Měřicí jednotka	Kód pal.	Název paliva	Měřicí jednotka
101	Antracit	tuna	330	Letecký petrolej	tuna
102	Černé uhlí vhodné pro koksování	tuna	335	Ostatní petrolej	tuna
120	Vysokopecní plyn	tis. m³	345	Motorová nafta	tuna
121	Koksárenský plyn	tis. m³	395	Ostatní kapalná paliva	tuna
122	Konvertorový plyn	tis. m³	403	Degazační plyn	tis. m³
125	Černouhelný surový dehet	tuna	450	Ostatní plynná paliva	tis. m³
201	Lignit	tuna	510	Palivové dříví	tuna
210	Hnědouhelné brikety	tuna	512	Dřevní odpad	tuna
220	Energoplyn	tis. m³	515	Brikety a pelety z biomasy	tuna
225	Generátorový plyn	tis. m³	525	Celulózové výluhy	tuna
240	Hnědouhelný surový dehet	tuna	570	Bioplyn	tis. m³
250	Ostatní kapalná paliva (z hn.uhlí)	tuna	600	Energeticky využitelný odpad	tuna
290	Ostatní tuhá paliva (z hn.uhlí)	tuna	610	Průmyslový odpad	tuna
300	Ropa surová	tuna	620	Pevný komunální odpad	tuna

Příklady zařazení dalších paliv, která nejsou jmenovitě uvedena na seznamu dalších sledovaných paliv:

395 Ostatní kapalná paliva: těžké destilační zbytky
600 Energeticky využitelný odpad: kormul, kalová sedlina
610 Průmyslový odpad: plasty, drcený automobilový odpad, pneumatiky, masokostní moučka

Přepočty jednotek pro některá paliva:

Zkapalněný ropný plyn (LPG, propan-butan): množství v tunách = množství v litrech x 0,53/1000.
Topný a ostatní plynový olej: množství v tunách = množství v litrech x 0,84/1000.
Topný olej nízkosirný (do 1 % hm. S): množství v tunách = množství v litrech x 0,91/1000.
Topný olej vysokosirný (nad 1 % hm. S): množství v tunách = množství v litrech x 0,96/1000.
Motorová nafta: množství v tunách = množství v litrech x 0,84/1000.
Zemní plyn z kWh na m³ : 100 kWh = 9,5 m³.
Palivové dříví: 1 m³ = 600 kg.

Seznam vybraných výrobků:

Kód výrobku pro zpracov. Energ	Název	Kód CZ-CPA	Měřicí jednotka
100010	Doprava (komprese) zemního plynu	495012	tis. m^3
100020	Těžba (vtláčení) zemního plynu z (do) podzemních zásobníků	062010	tis. m^3
100030	Těžba zemního plynu	062010	tis. m^3
101000	Černé uhlí, hrubá těžba	051010	tuna
101205	Úprava černého uhlí (vztaženo na vsazené uhlí)	051010	tuna
102001	Hnědé uhlí, hrubá hlubinná těžba	052010	tuna
102002	Hnědé uhlí, těžba v lomech vč. skrývky	052010	tis. m^3
102003	Úprava hnědého uhlí (vztaženo na vsazené uhlí)	052010	tuna
102201	Lignit, těžba	052010	tuna
105100	Ropa, těžba	061010	tuna
105200	Doprava ropy v ropovodech	061010	tuna
121310	Aglomerát železné rudy	071010	tuna
123000	Železo surové a vysokopecní feroslitiny (vsázka)	241011	tuna
123001	Železo surové a vysokopecní feroslitiny (prov. spotřeba)	241011	tuna
125130	Konvertorová ocel	241012	tuna
125140	Elektroocel z tuhé vsázky	241012	tuna
125220	Tandemová ocel	241012	tuna
125240	Elektroocel z tekuté vsázky	241012	tuna
130000	Válcovaný materiál celkem	241031 až 66	tuna
141001	Ocelové trubky bezešvé	242011,12	tuna
143001	Ocelové trubky svařované	242021 až 34	tuna
150002	Ocel pásová za studena válcovaná	243210 243220	tuna
156001	Ocelový drát	243411 až 13	tuna
161001	Odlitky z litin - elektrické pece	245111 až 13	tuna
161002	Odlitky z litin - kuplovny a plam. pece	245111 až 13	tuna
161003	Odlitky z litin - provozní spotřeba	245111 až 13	tuna
162000	Odlitky z oceli	245210	tuna
163000	Výkovky a výlisky z oceli	241013	tuna
184300	Hliník a slitiny v základ. tvarech	244211	tuna
212005	Amoniak (100% NH3)	201510	tuna
212311	Kyselina dusičná (100% HNO3)	201510	tuna
212315	Kyselina sírová (100% H2SO4)	201324	tuna
212419	Hydroxid sodný tekutý a elektrolytický (100% NaOH)	201325	tuna
221211	Etylén	201411	tuna
222001	Oktanol a butanol	201422	tuna
222111	Methanol	201422	tuna
222112	Ethanol	201422	tuna
232001	Polyetylén a kopolyméry	201610	tuna
232140	Polypropylén a kopolyméry	201651	tuna
232212	Suspenzní polyvinylchlorid	201630	tuna
232250	Polystyrén a kopolyméry	201620	tuna
271211	Butadien - styrenový kaučuk a latex	201710	tuna
585101	Slínky cementové - suchý způsob	235111	tuna
585200	Cementy	235112	tuna
585300	Vápna	235210	tuna
593000	Dílce stavební konstrukční, betonové a železobetonové	236112	m^3
596001	Cihly pálené	233211,12	tis. c. j.
596600	Krytina pálená	233212	tis. m^2
597001	Kamenina celkem	233213	tuna
605001	Řezivo jehličnaté a listnaté neopracované	161010	m^3
607110	Desky dřevovláknité	162114	m^3
607200	Desky dřevo a pilinotřískové	162113	m^3
621410	Buničina	171111 až 14	tuna
622000	Papír a kartóny	171211,12,20,41 až 44,72,76	tuna
623000	Lepenky	171213,14,31 až 34,51,59,73,77,78,79	tuna
634111	Sklo ploché tažené	2311xx, 2312xx	tuna
635100	Sklo ostatní (mimo ploché) - primární surovina	2313xx, 2314xx, 2319xx	tuna
644000	Porcelán užitkový a ozdobný	2341xx	tuna
752200	Slad	110610	tuna
753300	Cukr rafinovaný	108112,13	tuna
754200	Škrob	106211	tuna
757100	Líh surový	201474	tis. l
757200	Líh rafinovaný	201475	tis. l
764201	Výrobky jateční	1011xx	tuna
767000	Výrobky mlékárenské	1051xx 1052xx	tuna
782200	Pivo	110510	tis. l

Pozn: x - dosadit příslušné číslice na 5. a 6. místo.