COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS

Topic/Statistics: EP 7-01

Institution/Organization: Czech Statistical Office (CzSO)

Country: Czech Republic

Date: March 2012

CONTENTS

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 Sources and Distribution
By this statistical form there are ascertained information on sources, stocks and distribution of fuels..
This statistical survey is performed annually according to national statistical law. Found information is utilized for the Czech Republic State Energy Balance compilation, for energy situation assessment and for international organizations requirements. Statistical survey started in 1993.

Key elements	
Name of the statistics	Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels Sources and Distribution
Background and purpose of the statistics	To ascertain information on sources, stocks and distribution of fuels for international organizations requirements and for the State Energy Balance compilation
Population, sample and data sources	There are reporting economic subjects, selected from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO), with activity related to coal and gas exploitation, production and processing of gaseous and solid fuels, with wholesale activities including foreign trade and other economic subjects with their main or secondary activity related to sale of fuels, subjects with retail activities.
Main users	After processing of the ascertained data into the energy balance the main users are state administration and commercial sphere in the CR and international organizations (IEA, Eurostat, UN, OECD …)
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 fundamental.

Other remarks	Name of the questionnaire/statistical form: Annual Statistical Form on Fuels Sources and Distribution (EP 7-01)

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 Sources and Distribution

1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

The survey results were published for the first time in 1993

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

This statistical survey plays an important role in safeguarding the tasks of international statistics and for the CR Energy Balance compilation.

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 publication: Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2011 http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8110-11-eng_r_2011 http://www.czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engp/8106-11 http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/statistical_yearbooks_of_the_czech_republic

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 state administration and commercial sphere in the CR and international organizations
State organizations – Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Environment,
Czech Hydrometeorological Institute and state administration etc.
International organizations – UN, Eurostat, IEA/OECD, etc.
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

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

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

Regulation 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

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).

500 man-labour days, about 15 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 – Coal (Solid Fossil Fuels abd Manufactured Gases) Annual Questionnaire and historical revisions and basis for the other questionnaires
https://www.energydatacenter.org
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Main_Page
http://www.iea.org/stats/index.asp

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).

There are reporting economic subjects, selected from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO), with activity related to coal and gas exploitation, production and processing of gaseous and solid fuels, with wholesale activities including foreign trade and other economic subjects with their main or secondary activity related to sale of fuels, subjects with retail activities.

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?).

Fuel stocks at suppliers (opening), indigenous exploitation/production, other sources, purchase, imports, exports of fuels, distribution of fuels sale to customers for direct user and purchasers for their business activity, export, suplly to the state material reserves, shrinkages, loses, balance differences, final stocks (closing) .

Surveyed fuels (measured physical units)

Anthracite	(metric ton, GJ)
Coking Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Other Bituminous Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Other Bituminous Coal - Separated	(metric ton, GJ)
Coke Oven Coke and Semi-Coke of Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Patent Fuels	(metric ton, GJ)
Blast Furnace Gas	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Coke Oven Gas	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Oxygen Steel Furnace Gas	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
High-temperature Crude Tar	(metric ton, GJ)
Brown Coal	(metric ton, GJ)
Lignite	(metric ton, GJ)
Brown Coal – Separated	(metric ton, GJ)
Peat Briquettes	(metric ton, GJ)
Brown Coal Briquettes (BKB)	(metric ton, GJ)
Energo-Gas	(metric ton, GJ)
Gas Works Gas	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Other Gaseous Fuels (from Brown Coal)	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Low-temperature Crude Tar	(metric ton, GJ)
Other Liquid Fuels (from Brown Coal)	(metric ton, GJ)
Other Solid Fuels (from Brown Coal)	(metric ton, GJ)
Other Liquid Fuels	(metric ton, GJ)
Natural Gas (Associated Gas)	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Natural Gas (Non-Associated Gas)	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Other Gaseous Fuels	($1000 \ m^3$, GJ)
Firewood	(metric ton, GJ)
Briquettes from biomass	(metric ton, GJ)
Pellets from biomass	(metric ton, GJ)
Black Liquors	(metric ton, GJ)

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. Calorific values are reported in international annual questionnaires.

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).

CZ NACE, practically identical with NACE Rev.2 (2008) and set of national classifications (for ex. of selected measurement units, fuels and energy classification,
state of economic activity etc.)

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.
(File of reporting units cannot be precisely parametrically defined due to the fact that the statistical form is submitted only by reporting units whose activities fall into exploitation, production and wholesale of fuels 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).

Reporting respondents: economic subjects, selected from RES (Business Register – which is maintained by the CzSO), with activity related to coal and gas exploitation, production and processing of gaseous and solid fuels, with wholesale activities including foreign trade and other economic subjects with their main or secondary activity related to sale of fuels, subjects with retail activities.
Sample size: about 200-240 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)

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.*

Sample survey of economic subjects selected according to their activity.
(File of reporting units cannot be precisely parametrically defined due to the fact that the statistical form is submitted only by reporting units whose activities fall into exploitation, production and wholesale of fuels which need not be their main/prevailing activity.)
Sample size: about 200-240 units (enterprises, companies).

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.)

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 96 % (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*

No

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):
Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic, Energy Balance, etc.
http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8110-11-eng_r_2011
http://www.czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engp/8106-11
http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/statistical_yearbooks_of_the_czech_republic
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.

It is possible to see other adjusted outputs:
Public Database:
http://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo/en/maklist.jsp?kapitola_id=34&expand=1&

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.

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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 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.

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 4% (in 2010), only data of a few small units are missing. This non-response has no impact on total results. Models and data imputation are not used.

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 published 8 months after the end of reference year, definitive data 12 months after preliminary data. 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.

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.

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. 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).

The statistics is coherent/consistent with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (certain coordination of outputs – monthly statistics of the similar aim).

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. In the next future we do not suppose any changes or extension. Sample survey updating is a permanent problem.

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 20, 2012
3. Check of incoming reports, corrections, output processing – 1st set of output tables till May 24, 2012
4. Examination of the 1st output, next improvement of accuracy, new output processing – 2nd set of output tables till June 19, 2012

5. Processing of electronic data set on the basis of the set of the 2nd output tables till September 17, 2012
6. Elaboration of the annual international questionnaire on Coal till November 30, 2012
7. Continuous data corrections and their improvement of accuracy till February 2013

To the Annual Statistical Form on Fuels Sources and Distribution (EP 7-01) there is elaborated "Technical Project on Data Collection, Processing and Presentation in the CzSO Competence" which is annually updated. It consists of 72 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):

http://czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/8110-11-eng_r_2011
http://www.czso.cz/csu/2011edicniplan.nsf/engp/8106-11
http://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo/en/maklist.jsp?kapitola_id=34&expand=1&
http://czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/statistical_yearbooks_of_the_czech_republic

Questionnaires (statistical form)

Annual Statistical Survey on Fuels Sources and Distribution using
Annual Statistical Form on Fuels Sources and Distribution (EP 7-01)
(see the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used bellow)

ČESKÝ STATISTICKÝ ÚŘAD

Roční výkaz
o zdrojích a rozdělení paliv
za rok 2011

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 20. 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	Číslo paliva	Číslo výkazu	Počet výkazů	Název paliva

Název a sídlo (adresa) zpravodajské jednotky:

Výkaz vyplnil:	Jméno a příjmení	Podpis
	Telefon	
	Fax	
	E-mail	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
Výkaz se předkládá za jednotlivé palivo. V záhlaví výkazu se uvede třímístné číslo a název paliva.

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).

033 Zdroje paliv	11033	Čís. řád.	Naturální jednotka (t, tis. m³)	GJ
		a	1	2
Počáteční zásoby		01		
Výroba - těžba (odbytová)		02		
Jiné zdroje		03		
Nákup		04		
Dovoz celkem		05		
Dodávka ze státních hmotných rezerv		06		
Přírůstek mícháním s jinými palivy		07		
Kontrolní součet (ř.01 až 07)		99		

© 21.09.2011

034 Rozdělení paliv	Čís. řád.	Naturální jednotka (t, tis. m³)	GJ
08034	a	1	2
Prodej odběratelům ke konečné spotřebě (+ vlastní spotřeba)	01		
z toho: domácnosti	02		
Prodej obchodním subjektům	03		
Vývoz celkem	04		
Dodávka do státních hmotných rezerv	05		
Úbytek mícháním s jinými palivy	06		
Ztráty	07		
Bilanční rozdíly	08		
Konečné zásoby	09		
Kontrolní součet (ř.01 až 09)	99		

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

Seznam sledovaných paliv:

Č. pal.	Název paliva	Č. pal.	Název paliva
101	Antracit	220	Energoplyn
102	Černé uhlí vhodné pro koksování	225	Generátorové plyny
103	Černé uhlí energetické	230	Ostatní plynná paliva (z hnědého uhlí)
104	*Černé uhlí energetické - tříděné*	240	Hnědouhelný surový dehet
110	Koks a polokoks černouhelný	250	Ostatní kapalná paliva (z hnědého uhlí)
115	*Černouhelné brikety*	290	Ostatní tuhá paliva (z hnědého uhlí)
120	Vysokopecní plyn	395	Ostatní kapalná paliva
121	Koksárenský plyn	401	Zemní plyn naftový
122	Konvertorový plyn	402	Zemní plyn karbonský
125	Černouhelný surový dehet	450	Ostatní plynná paliva
200	Hnědé uhlí	510	Palivové dříví
201	Lignit	*516*	*Brikety z biomasy*
202	*Hnědé uhlí - tříděné*	*517*	*Pelety z biomasy*
206	*Rašelinové brikety*	525	Celulózové výluhy
210	Hnědouhelné brikety		

Tuhá a kapalná paliva se vykazují v naturální jednotce tuna, plynná paliva v tis. m³ (ZP při 15°C, 101, 325 kPa). Energetická hodnota produktů (v GJ) se vypočítá podle výhřevnosti.

033

ř.01: Stav odbytových (dodavatelských) zásob k 1.1. sledovaného roku. Tyto zásoby (resp. stav k 31.12. v oddílu 034) nesmí být duplicitně vykázány ve sl.1 oddílu 022 výkazu EP 5-01.
ř.02: Řádek vyplňují jen ty zpravodajské jednotky, které těží nebo vyrábějí paliva. Údaje o výrobě paliv se musí shodovat s údaji o využitelných produktech z energetického pochodu vykázanými v oddíle 037 (výkaz EP 8-01).
ř.03: Množství paliva získané z jiného zdroje (mimo výrobu, těžbu, nákup nebo dovoz). Jde například o naturální náhradu za elektrický pohon kompresorových stanic při dopravě plynu.
ř.04: Obchodní organizace případně i další uvedou nákup paliv v tuzemsku.
ř.05: Přímý dovoz vykazované položky ze zahraničí.
ř.06: Dodávka paliv ze státních hmotných rezerv.
ř.07: Přírůstek, který vznikl ve výrobní nebo odbytové sféře tím, že do vykazované položky bylo přimícháno jiné palivo nebo paliva ze seznamu sledovaných paliv. Jde o bezeztrátový přenos, tzn., že přírůstek musí být shodný s úbytkem vykázaným v ř.05 oddílu 034 původních paliv.

034

ř.01: Přímý prodej odběratelům (**včetně spotřeby pro vlastní činnost vykazující jednotky**), nezahrnuje se prodej obchodním organizacím, které uskutečňují distribuci vykázané položky (ř.03). *(Včetně prodeje domácnostem.)*
ř.02: Přímý prodej domácnostem.
ř.03: Prodej obchodním organizacím, případně i dalším organizacím, které uskutečňují distribuci vykazované položky.
ř.04: Přímý vývoz.
ř.05: Dodávka paliv do státních hmotných rezerv.
ř.06: Viz ř.07 oddílu 033.
ř.07: Úbytek zásob zničením, ztráty při dopravě a rozvodu a jiné nenahraditelné úbytky ve sféře odbytu. V tomto řádku se vykáží také ztráty vysokopecního plynu, případně i jiných plynu z nedostatku odbytu.
ř.08: Bilanční rozdíly, které vznikají v důsledku časového posunu ve vykázaných množstvích mezi výrobcem (dodavatelem) a odbytovými organizacemi a spotřebitelem. V údajích vyjádřených v energetickém ekvivalentu vznikají rozdíly i odchylným vykázáním výhřevnosti zejména tuhých paliv výrobcem (dodavatelem) a spotřebitelem. *Hodnota může být kladná i záporná.*
ř.09: Stav odbytových zásob k 31.12. sledovaného roku - viz ř.01 oddílu 033.

Mezi kontrolními součty oddílů 033 a 034 platí v obou sloupcích tento vztah:
Kontrolní součet oddílu 033 = Kontrolní součet oddílu 034 - ř.02 (z toho: domácnosti).