

# STATISTICAL RELEASE

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**Satellite accounts division**

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## Material flow indicators of the Republic of Serbia, 2015

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia communicates the results of calculations of material flow indicators for the Republic of Serbia. Material flows include material flows between a national economy and the natural environment, and these consist of the extraction of raw materials and other primary materials from and the discharge into the natural environment (in the form of air emissions, waste disposal, etc.), as well as material flows between a national economy and the rest of the world (imports and exports).

Domestic extraction used (DEU) assumes the annual amount of raw materials (with the exception of water and air) extracted from the natural environment to be used in the economy, i.e. for economic purposes. In 2015, Domestic extraction used (DEU) amounted to 106 136 thousand tonnes; compared to the previous year it increased by 4.2%. The largest share in the DEU structure was noted for the categories of fossil energy materials and biomass, 37.1%, i.e. 31.1%; while metal ores and non-metallic minerals accounted for 16.7% and 15.4 %, respectively.

In 2015 the total imports amounted to 14 922 thousand tonnes, which is by 18.6% higher when related to 2014. In the period observed the imports of fossil energy materials had the largest share (42.3%) in total imports, while for other categories the following shares were recorded: metal ores 20.9%, biomass 16.7%, non-metallic minerals 14.5%, and other 5.6%.

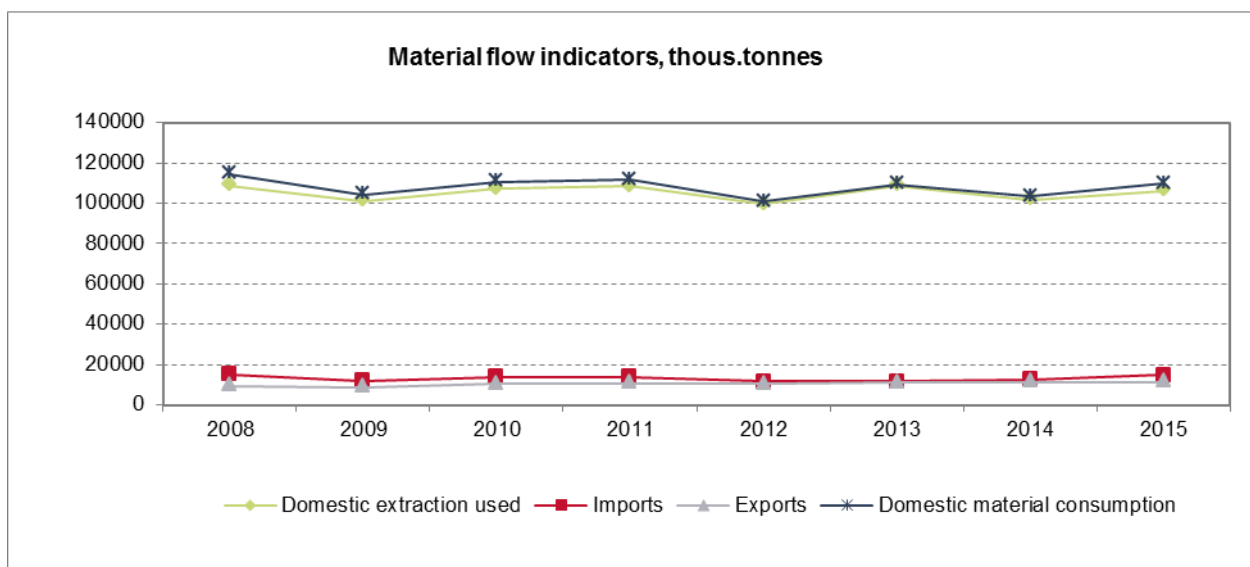
In 2015 the total exports noted the value of 11 363 thousand tonnes, which is by 0.9% higher in comparison to 2014. Biomass had the largest share in the total exports (54.5%) in the referent period, while for other categories the following shares were noted: metal ores 16.7%, non-metallic minerals 13.0%, fossil energy materials 9.6%, and other 6.2%.

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) measures the annual amount of raw materials extracted and used in national economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports (PTB). In 2015 domestic material consumption increased by 6.3% if compared to 2014.

Physical Trade Balance (PTB) equals physical imports minus physical exports. In 2015 physical trade balance amounted to 3 559 thousand tonnes, which is by 170.1% higher than in 2014.

Domestic Material Consumption per capita measures the total amount of materials directly used by economy per capita. In 2015 domestic material consumption per capita increased by 6.8% when compared to the previous year and amounted to 15.5 tonnes.

Resource productivity is the ratio between Gross domestic product (GDP) and DMC. It shows how productively a national economy consumes resources in the production of products and services for market needs. In 2015 resource productivity decreased when related to the previous year by 5.2%, which means that lower amount of GDP was generated when using one unit of material, i.e. the increase of material consumption was larger than the increase of GDP in comparison to the previous year.



## 1. Material flow indicators

Republic of Serbia		thous. tonnes				
		Domestic extraction used	Imports	Exports	Domestic material consumption	Physical trade balance
		1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5=2-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>101 888</b>	<b>12 577</b>	<b>11 260</b>	<b>103 205</b>	<b>1 318</b>
	<b>2015</b>	<b>106 136</b>	<b>14 922</b>	<b>11 363</b>	<b>109 695</b>	<b>3 559</b>
Biomass	2014	40 195	2 313	6 141	36 368	-3 827
	2015	32 974	2 498	6 192	29 280	-3 694
Metal ores	2014	17 022	2 490	2 017	17 496	474
	2015	17 441	3 116	1 896	18 662	1 220
Non metallic minerals	2014	13 071	1 858	1 367	13 563	492
	2015	16 384	2 169	1 483	17 070	687
Fossil energy materials	2014	31 600	5 088	1 009	35 679	4 079
	2015	39 337	6 309	1 086	44 560	5 223
Other	2014	-	828	727	101	101
	2015	-	830	707	123	123

## 2. Resource efficiency indicators

Republic of Serbia	2014	2015
Domestic material consumption per capita (tonnes)	14.5	15.5
Resource productivity (RSD per kg)	30.0	28.5

The basic principles and methods for creating one of the modules of environmental accounts – Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts as well as the results for the Republic of Serbia were presented in the publication “Material flow indicators of the Republic of Serbia, 2001–2011” and can be found at the SORS website <http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/Public/PageView.aspx?pKey=63>.

Time series of material flow indicators are available at the SORS website, in the database <http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/public/ReportView.aspx>.

Starting from 1999 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available data relative to AP Kosovo and Metohija and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).