

STATISTICAL RELEASE

ZS94

Number 286 - Year LXXIV, 25.10.2024

Environmental statistics and accounts division

SERB286 ZS94 251024

Environmental goods and services sector accounts, 2022

The environmental goods and services sector is part of the economy consisting of a heterogeneous set of producers' goods and services aimed at protecting the environment and managing natural resources.

The environmental products or the environmental services provided are intended to: prevent or minimize pollution, degradation or depletion of natural resources; repair damage; reduce, remove, treat and manage pollution, degradation and depletion of natural resources; also included are other activities such as measurement and monitoring, control, research and development, education, training, information and communication related to environmental protection or resource management.

The eco-goods and services sector account provides data on production (output), value added, employment and exports.

Production in the sector of environmental goods and services in 2022 amounted to RSD 171 734 mil., gross value added is estimated at RSD 56 199 mil., total number of employees was 37 514, expressed as full-time equivalent, and exports amounted to RSD 30 616 mil.

The sector of environmental goods and services recorded a production growth by 13.5% in 2022, compared to 2021, an increase in GVA by 13.3%, employment increase by 3.5%, and an increase in exports by 23.5%.

The share of gross value added from the sector of environmental goods and services in total value added for the Republic of Serbia is 0.9% in 2022.

Table 1. Production, gross value added, employment and exports in the sector of environmental goods and services

	2021*	2022	2022/2021 index
Production - output , RSD mill.	151 312	171 734	113.5
Gross value added , RSD mill.	49 618	56 199	113.3
Employment , (full-time equivalent - FTE)	36 244	37 514	103.5
Exports , RSD mill.	24 786	30 616	123.5

* Corrected data.

All four variables in the Sector of ecological goods and services can be presented separately according to Environmental Activities and Resource Management Activities.

Environmental activities (hereinafter referred to as CEPA) are aimed at prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution and any other environmental degradation. They cover all measures taken to restore the degraded environment to its proper state.

Resource management activities (hereinafter referred to as CReMA) are aimed to protect natural resources from depletion.

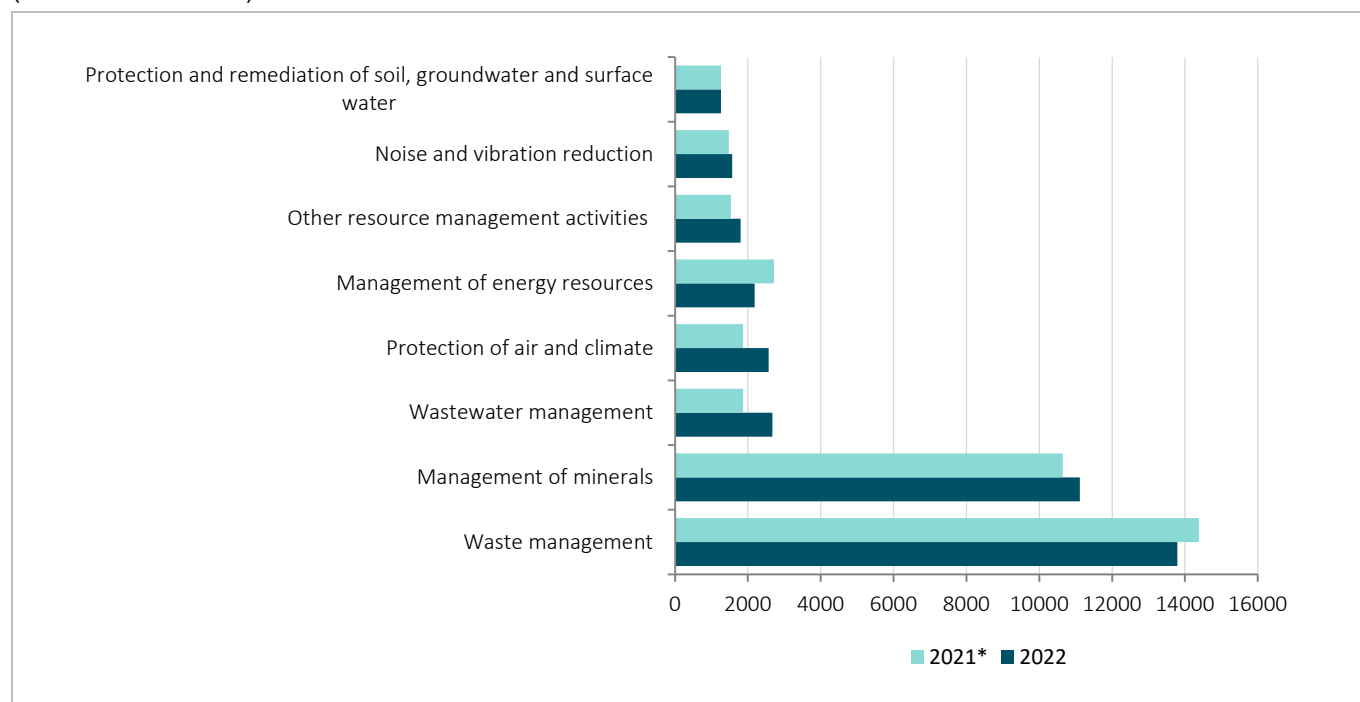
Table 2. Production, gross value added, employment and exports in the environmental goods and services sector by environmental domains (CEPA and CReMA)

	2021*	2022	2022/2021 index
Environmental activities (CEPA)			
Production- output , RSD mill.	96 370	110 766	114.9
Gross value added , RSD mill.	30 978	35 029	113.1
Employment , (full-time equivalent - FTE)	22 166	22 869	103.2
Exports , RSD mill.	20 871	25 841	123.8
Resource management activities (CReMA)			
Production- output , RSD mill.	54 943	60 968	111.0
Gross value added , RSD mill.	18 640	21 170	113.6
Employment , (full-time equivalent - FTE)	14 079	14 646	104.0
Exports , RSD mill.	3 915	4 775	122.0

* Corrected data.

The total number of full-time equivalent employees in the eco-goods and services sector was estimated at 37 514, of which 22 869 were engaged in environmental activities and 14 646 in resource management activities.

Graph 1. Employment, in the sector of environmental goods and services by environmental domains (CEPA and CReMA)



* Corrected data.

The largest employment contribution in the environment is in the area of Waste management and amounted to 13 793 jobs- work posts, and in Management of minerals, it amounted to 11 113, expressed in full-time equivalent.

Methodological explanations

The environmental goods and services sector (abbreviated as EGSS) is one of the six modules of the European environmental economic accounts under the Regulation (EU) No 691/2011. The coverage of the eco-goods and services sector is defined by Commission Regulation (EU) no. 2015/2174 on the indicative list for the eco-goods and services sector.

Sources of data used to make the estimates include: national accounts, statistics of costs for environmental protection, structural business statistics, industrial products statistics, labour force statistics, international trade statistics, agricultural statistics and energy statistics. The calculation methods are documented in the EGSS Handbook and the EGSS Eurostat Practical Guide.

EGSS variables

Production (output) is the total value of goods or services produced for use outside the production unit, for its own end use or for supplies at the end of the reporting period.

Gross value added represents the contribution of the production of ecological products and services to GDP.

Employment is measured in full-time equivalents. Full-time equivalent (FTE) is a unit of measure of employees that enables comparability of employees, even though they work different hours in a work week / year. Employees who work full-time is measured as the one (1) equivalent or part of full employment FTE = 1. Employees who work full-time receive a proportional value according to the hours worked.

EGSS domains

The environmental goods and services sector account contains two broad groups of activities and products:

- Environmental protection (CEPA) - activities designed to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution and any other environmental degradation;
- Resource management (CREMA) - activities aimed at preserving and maintaining natural resources, thereby protecting against depletion.

There are specialized classifications for environmental protection activities (CEPA) and resource management activities (CREMA). EGSS data are collected and reported using the following division.

CEPA 1 - Protection of ambient air and climate, of which

CEPA1.1.2 and 1.2.2 -Protection of climate and ozone layer

CEPA 2 - Wastewater management

CEPA 3 - Waste management

CEPA 4 - Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water

CEPA 5 - Noise and vibration abatement

CEPA 6 - Protection of biodiversity and landscapes

CEPA 7 - Protection against radiation

CEPA 8 - Environmental research and development

CEPA 9 - Other environmental protection activities

CREMA 10 - Management of waters

CREMA 11 - Management of forest resources, of which

CREMA 11A - Management of forest areas

CREMA 11B - Minimisation of the intake of forest resources

CREMA 12 - Management of wild flora and fauna

CREMA 13 - Management of energy resources

CREMA 13A - Production of energy from renewable sources

CREMA 13B - Heat/energy saving and management

CREMA 13C - Minimisation of the use of fossil energy as raw materials

CREMA 14 - Management of minerals

CREMA 15 - Research and development activities for resource management

CREMA 16 - Other resource management activities

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