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Final Report

of
Material Flow Accounts (MFA) in Slovenia

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1. Introduction

Natural resources use and efficiency is one of the key policy issues in the Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2001–2010. Furthermore, natural resources use and/or material consumption parameters should be included in a sustainable development indicators system. An integrated environmental and economic accounting system seems to be the finest tool to achieve this indicators framework.

The objective of the integrated environmental and economic accounting system is to provide a detailed description of the relationship between environment and economy. It is essential to describe this relationship, the availability of environmental and economic data based in similar accounting standards and concepts.

The right interpretation and analysis of the results requires data expressed in physical units as they are more suitable than monetary units. Therefore, to measure material flows from the environment to the economy and back to the environment, data should be expressed in tonnes as material flows change their shape and composition across production and consumption processes.

This pilot project on material flow accounts for Slovenia has been processed in the frame of the environmental accounting project »Grant Agreement No 71401.2005.001-2005.300 - Environment Statistics and Accounts – Material flow accounts«, financially supported by Eurostat.

The aim of the pilot project was to develop the input side of material flow accounts for Slovenia to the widest possible extent for 2000–2005. We calculated two indicators deriving from these accounts: Direct Material Input (DMI) and Domestic Material Consumption (DMC).

For compiling the tables we adopted the recommendations of Eurostat's methodological guide (Economy-wide material flow accounts and derived indicators), Total Material Requirement of the EU, Technical Part, Technical Report Number 56 (Stefan Brigenzu, Helmut Schuetz, Wuppertal Institute) in order to establish a harmonised system of MFA for Slovenia. One of the aims of the project was to find the appropriate data sources and to map all the available data for the compilation of domestic extraction, import and export tables of Slovenia for the above-mentioned pilot project.

Slovenia has no tradition in regular data compilation on material flow accounts at all. Therefore the work had to be started from scratch, with studying of

methodology and mapping all the available sources. This report serves as a summary of the work done in January 2006–December 2006 and also gives a good starting point for our future more extensive work in this field. The long-term objective of our work is calculation of other MFA derived indicators.

2. Methodological background

Material flow accounting is a tool for measuring the use of natural resources and for analysing the flows of materials through economic activities. Material flow accounts have been developed in many countries and the indicators are used for improving material efficiency. Information provided by material flow statistics is essential for achieving the goal of eco-efficiency as reducing the use of materials in the economy and their environmental impacts.



The relevance of purely physical material flow statistics and balances alone for policy and decision-making purposes is often seen to be quite low. The use of physical statistics in environmental accounting is aimed at connecting data on material flow to other data in economic sectors or product groups reflecting economic sectors involved and thus improve and expand the information produced by material flow statistics for policy formulation and decision-making in both environmental and economic spheres. For these purposes the data on material flows are also applied in the SEEA and NAMEA frameworks. The use of material flow statistics in modelling including both physical and economic

components, input-output approaches, and linking material flows to information on environmental quality and land use are expected to further expand their usefulness.

In the preliminary stage of the pilot project we studied the methodological recommendations of Eurostat and filtered the relevant parts applicable for the Slovenian economy. We followed the economy-wide material balance scheme of Eurostat so we also excluded air and water flows.

In the scope of this project we concentrated on the direct material input categories: domestic extraction of raw materials and biomass as well as import and export. We were only working on the compilation of the direct flows for the following reasons:

- the data are more easily available therefore we do not need complicated estimations and assumptions;
- in the field data are more reliable compared to indirect flows, which are not easy to be estimated.

MFA tables and databases are methodologically consistent with the Eurostat recommendations together with the description of the tables and results in order to efficiently contribute to the harmonised system of the European material flow accounts. We calculated two indicators DMI and DMC for 2000–2005.

Direct material inputs (DMI) are all solid, liquid and gaseous materials that enter the economy for further use, either in production or consumption processes. They are classified by their origin into domestic extraction (used) and imports.

Direct Material Input = Used Domestic Extraction + Physical Imports

If exports are subtracted from direct material inputs, the result will be domestic material consumption (DMC), which measures the total amount of material directly used in an economy.

Domestic Material Consumption = Direct Material Input - Exports

3. Data sources

One of the basic aims of the pilot project was to compile all available data sources relevant for the material flow accounting. First we assessed the statistical data sources of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and FAO. Other administrative data sources were also used in the project, especially

in the field of minerals, where no detailed data structure is available from statistical data compilations and data collections.

3.1. Used domestic extraction

For the compilation of used domestic extraction tables we used production data instead of consumption data. Our assumption was as follows:

Production of (fossil fuels + minerals + biomass) = used domestic extraction

Fossil fuels

The main data sources used in our pilot project are the data of energy statistics collected with statistical surveys following different statistical questionnaires. The energy sector includes fuel and energy that is consumed by the energy industry to support the extraction and production of fuels and transformation activities. It excludes own use of plants. In the Standard Classification of Activities the energy sector covers section Electricity, gas and water supply and subsections Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials (CA) and Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (DF). Data are available in tonnes of oil equivalent TOE and are categorised per years into the following subcategories:

- solid fuels (hard coal, lignite)
- crude oil
- petroleum products
- natural gas.

Fossil fuels are counted in this group if they are used as energy sources and are divided into groups of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. Hard coal and lignite are solid fossil fuels. The domestic production is higher than import but import of natural gas is higher than domestic production.

3.1.1 Minerals

The only comprehensive and administrative data source is the report on Mineral Raw Materials 2004, done by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia. The data are compiled from different institutions annually and are reported in tonnes. Data in tables are classified to subcategories:

- raw materials for manufacturing
- raw materials for mining and quarrying
- raw materials for construction.

3.1.2 Biomass

The data on biomass are derived from agricultural statistics based on detailed agricultural data compilations and surveys for example the Farm Structure Survey and agricultural balances. Data are annually published in detailed reports on the farm structure in accordance with the requirements of Eurostat and the database with aggregated data is available on the website of the Statistical Office.

The methodology of statistical surveys has been gradually harmonised with international standards according to recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. For domestic production in forestry (input) we used data for removals by tree species. Data have been supplied by the Slovenian Forestry Service.

The data on hunting are not available in tonnes, only as the number of animals. We decided not to include them in the accounts for the time being and we shall research this domain more deeply with the expert of the Slovenian Forestry Service.

3.1.3 Import and export

Information on import and export is taken from external trade statistics. The source of data for external trade statistics are customs declarations. Until 1996 the Single Administrative Document (SAD), used in the EU and other countries, was introduced. Data from customs declarations are reported to the Statistical Office by the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia monthly on electronic media. Data refer to the last cumulative period and contain both new declarations for the last reporting month and all declarations for previous months, including changes since the last reporting. The Statistical Office receives only selected data from the Single Administrative Document in the predefined record format.

After the accession to the EU the data on external trade statistics of Slovenia are acquired from two different systems: Intrastat or statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (monthly statistical survey) and Extrastat or statistics relating to the trading of goods with non-member countries (data from the Single Administrative Document SAD). The observation unit in external trade statistics is export and import shipment of goods which is covered according to methodological recommendations.

In this process the recommendations of the Statistical Office of the United Nations are taken into consideration, from the aspect of data coverage as well as

other methodological elements which determine the manner of presentation of external trade statistics with the aim of achieving maximum international comparability.

External trade statistics covers only trade in goods with foreign countries. Very important for defining the coverage is the system of trade, according to which external trade transactions are monitored. We distinguish between two systems: general trade system and special trade system. According to the general trade system the statistical territory of the country coincides with its economic territory. According to the special trade system the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory. In the framework of the special trade system we distinguish between strict and relaxed definition. In Slovenia we monitor external trade statistics according to the special trade system (relaxed definition), which means that beside regular import and export transactions also inward and outward processing as well as processing carried out in customs free trade zones are included.

External trade statistics does not cover temporary imports and exports of goods which will return after a certain period in an unchanged condition, services, repairs, money as means of payment, monetary gold, fuel supply of foreign vehicles in Slovenia and Slovenian vehicles abroad, imports of goods for foreign embassies and other diplomatic missions in Slovenia, personal baggage of travellers, commercial samples and postal packages of minor value.

4. Table structure for the direct material inputs of Slovenia

The table structure used for calculating DMI and DMC indicators of Slovenia are as follows (we followed the Eurostat methodology where it was applicable for Slovenia):

4.1 Domestic extraction (used):

4.1.1 Fossil fuels

Domestic lignite

Domestic brown coal

Crude oil

Natural gas

4.1.2 Minerals

Industrial minerals:

Bentonit

Calcite
Flint stone
Kaolin/cornish stone
Chalk
Tuff-pozzuolana
Chert
Ceramic clay

Construction minerals:

Brick clay
Limestone
Tonalit
Other natural stones
Natural stones – total
Marl, limestone for cement
Limestone
Dolomite
Silicates
Technical minerals – total
Sand and gravel

4.1.3 Biomass

4.1.3.1 Biomass from agriculture

4.1.3.1.1 Biomass from agriculture reported by harvest statistics:

Cereals
Roots and tubers
Pulses
Oil crops
Vegetables + melons
Fruit excl. melons
Tree nuts
Fibre crops
Other crops

4.1.3.1.2 Other fodder and harvest inputs:

Hay from lasting grassland (meadows and pastures)
Grass and grass mixtures
Grass/clover mixture
Sugar beet leaves
Fodder beet leaves
Straw input

4.1.3.2 Biomass from forestry

4.1.3.2.1 Roundwood:

Conifers roundwood

Non-conifers roundwood

4.1.4 Biomass from fishing

Marine fishing

Aquaculture

Angling

4.1.5 Biomass from hunting

By 2000 the data on hunting had been supplied by hunting societies and organisations involved in the management of hunting. Since 2000 the data on hunting have been supplied by the Slovenian Forestry Service. The data are available only as the number of animals and not in tonnes, so we could not include them into the calculation of indicators.

5. Results

For the purpose of this pilot project we compiled data for 2000–2005 and calculated two indicators DMC and DMI for the same time period.

5.1 Fossil fuels and minerals

The data on minerals come from the report of the Surveying and Mapping Authority containing data on the actual changes in reserves. The data on fuels come from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

At the turn of the millennium, quarrying (surface mining of industrial minerals and rocks for construction materials, mainly aggregates) and two underground coal mines represent the full extent of the Slovenian mining. There is negligible production of oil and gas and no metal production. Metal mines (mercury, lead and zinc), other coal mines (brown coal) and a uranium mine are in the process of closing.

Quarrying was the prevailing form of resource extraction in Slovenia. Identified resources of aggregates are virtually infinite, although not all geological resources are extractable. Mining is allowed only in designated exploitation areas. Quarry permitting is predominantly under mining and spatial planning legislation.

Domestic extraction of minerals in Slovenia is 40% and more higher than the extraction of fossil fuels and biomass (Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

Figure 5.1: Domestic extraction DE of biomass, fossil fuels and minerals (tonnes)

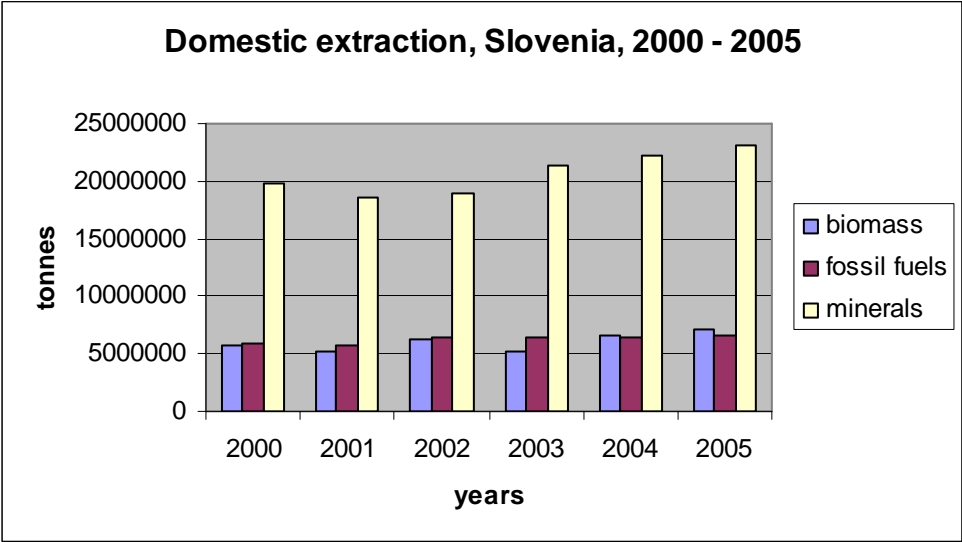
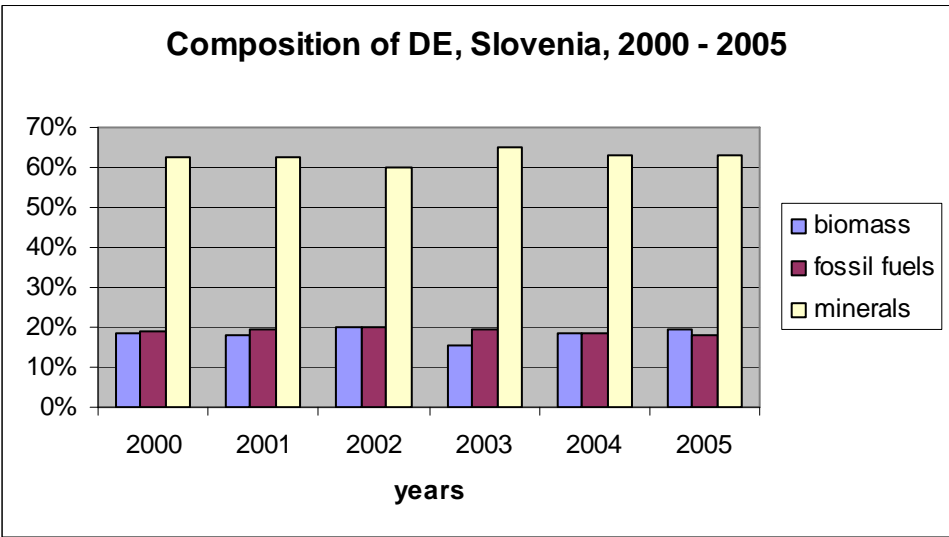
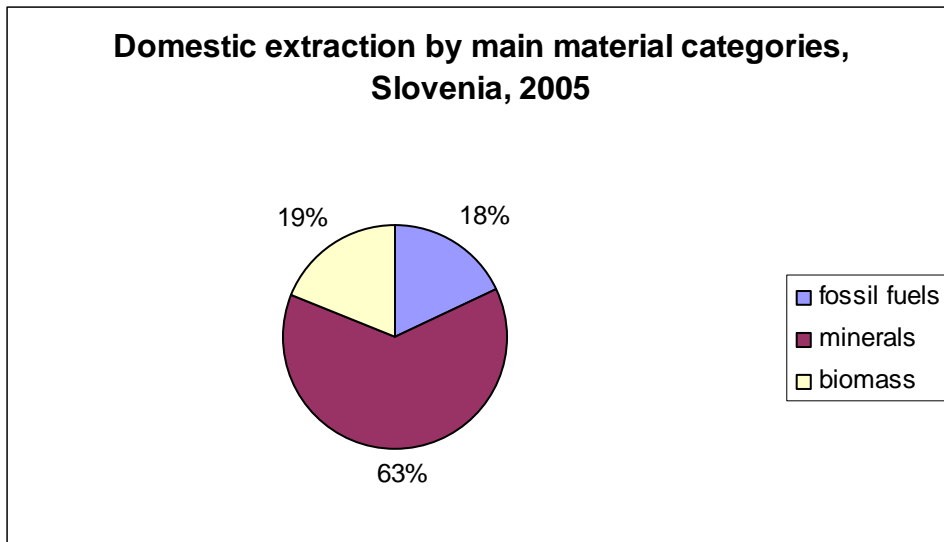


Figure 5.2: Composition of DE (biomass, fossil fuels, minerals)



In 2005 in the total domestic extraction minerals represent 63%, biomass 19% and fossil fuels 18% (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Domestic extraction DE by main material category (biomass, construction minerals, industrial minerals, fossil fuels in tonnes)



In Slovenia the highest domestic extraction of minerals was the DE of construction minerals in 2000–2005 (Figures 5.4 and 5.5).

Figure 5.4: Domestic extraction DE of industrial and construction minerals (tonnes)

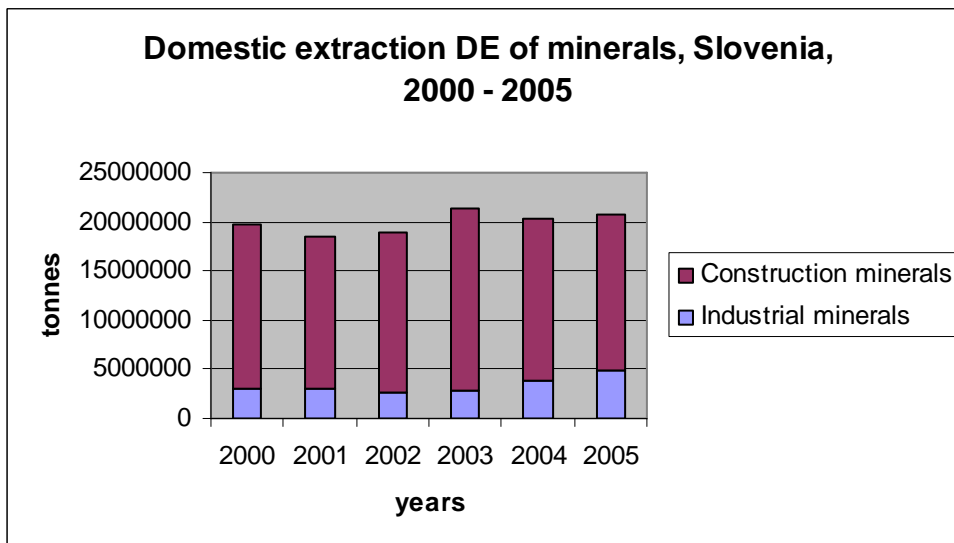
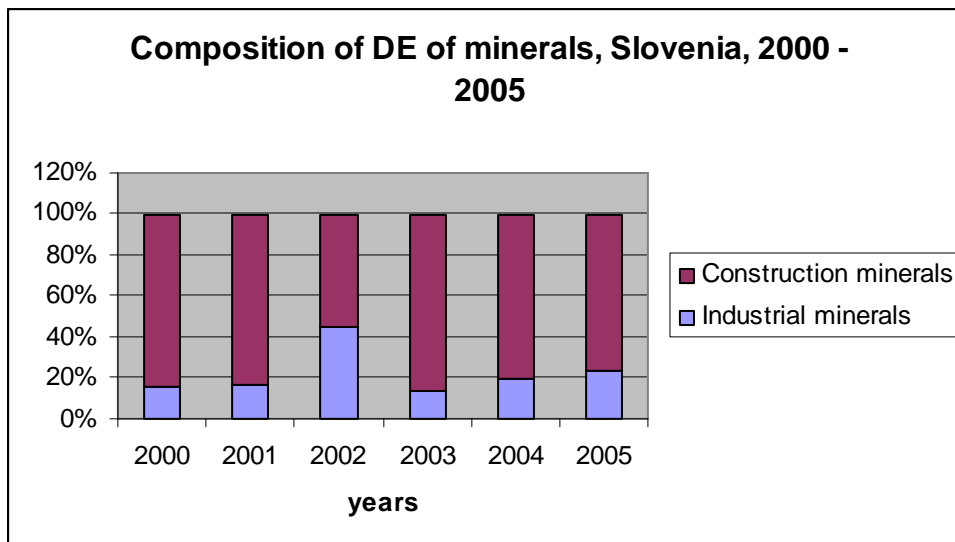


Figure 5.5: Composition of DE of minerals, Slovenia, 2000–2005



5.1.1 Fossil fuels

The source of fossil fuels data are data of energy statistics. The following subcategories were included:

- solid fuels (brown coal, lignite)
- crude oil
- natural gas
- other (crude oil gas, peat for combustion, oil shale, etc.)

Peat is only used for non-energy purposes in Slovenia; therefore this subcategory is not included in fossil fuels.

Most domestically extracted fossil fuels (solid fuels, crude oil, natural gas) are solid fuels (lignite, brown coal), while natural gas represents 70% of imported fossil fuels (Figures 5.6 and 5.7).

Figure 5.6: Domestic extraction of solid fuels and fuel oil, Slovenia, 2000–2006

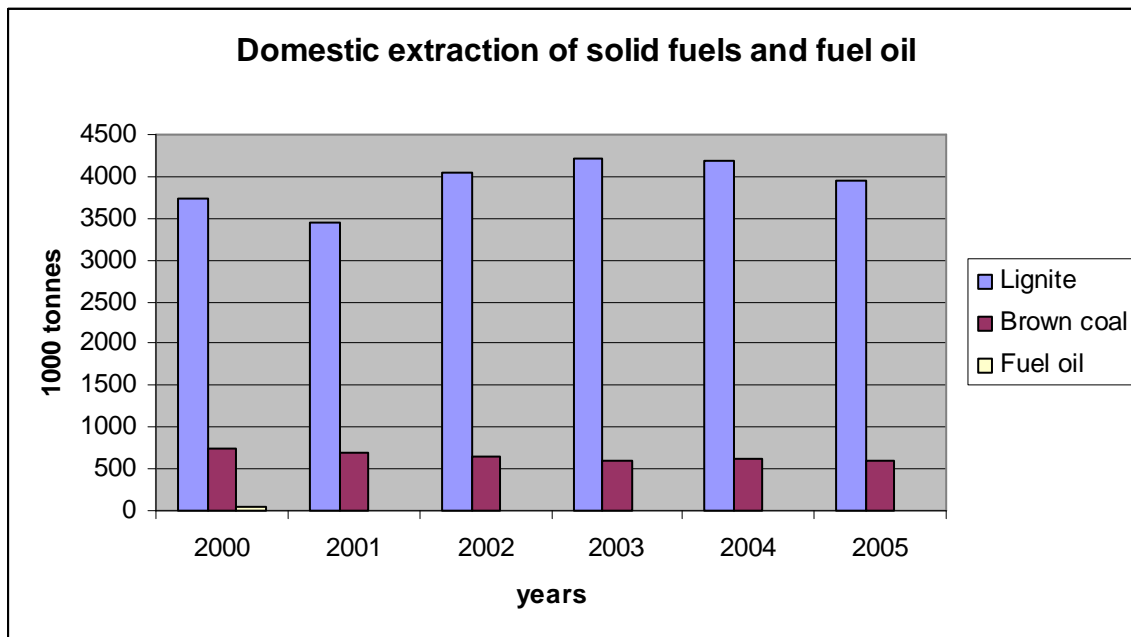
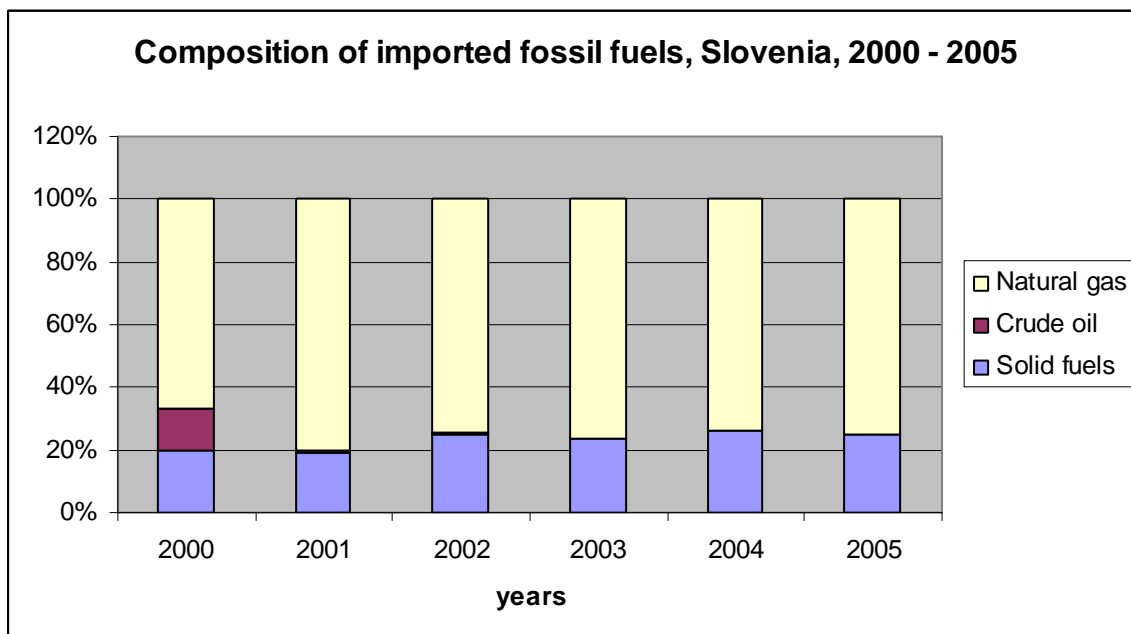


Figure 5.7: Composition of imported fossil fuels (coal, crude oil, natural gas), Slovenia, 2000–2005



For the comparison of domestic extraction of fossil fuels per capita in Slovenia and that of EU-15 we used the following table:

Table 5.1: Domestic extraction of fossil fuels per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000

	DE of fossil fuels per capita tonnes/capita

EU-15	7,0
Austria	0,5
Belgium, Luxembourg	0,0
Denmark	4,7
Finland	0,9
France	0,1
Germany	2,7
Greece	6,0
Ireland	1,7
Italy	0,3
Netherlands	3,9
Portugal	0,0
Slovenia	3,0
Spain	0,6
Sweden	0,2
United Kingdom	4,5

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat: Material use in the EU, 1980-2000

5.2 The source of minerals is the Report on minerals edited by the Surveying and Mapping Authority. We compiled data on

a) raw material for secondary industry:

bentonit
calcite
kaolin/cornish stone
chalk
flint stones
tuff-pozzuolana
chert
ceramic clay

b) raw material for industry of building material:

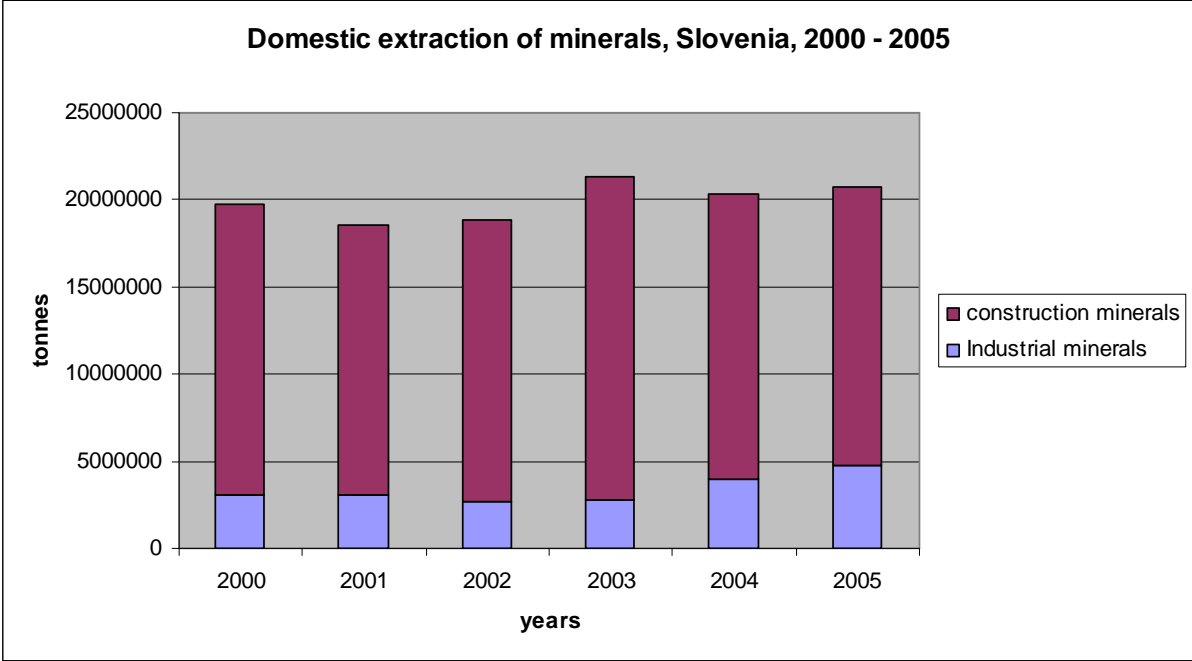
brick clay
limestone
tonalit
other natural stones
marl, limestone for cement

c) raw material for construction:

limestone
dolomite
silicates
sand and gravel.

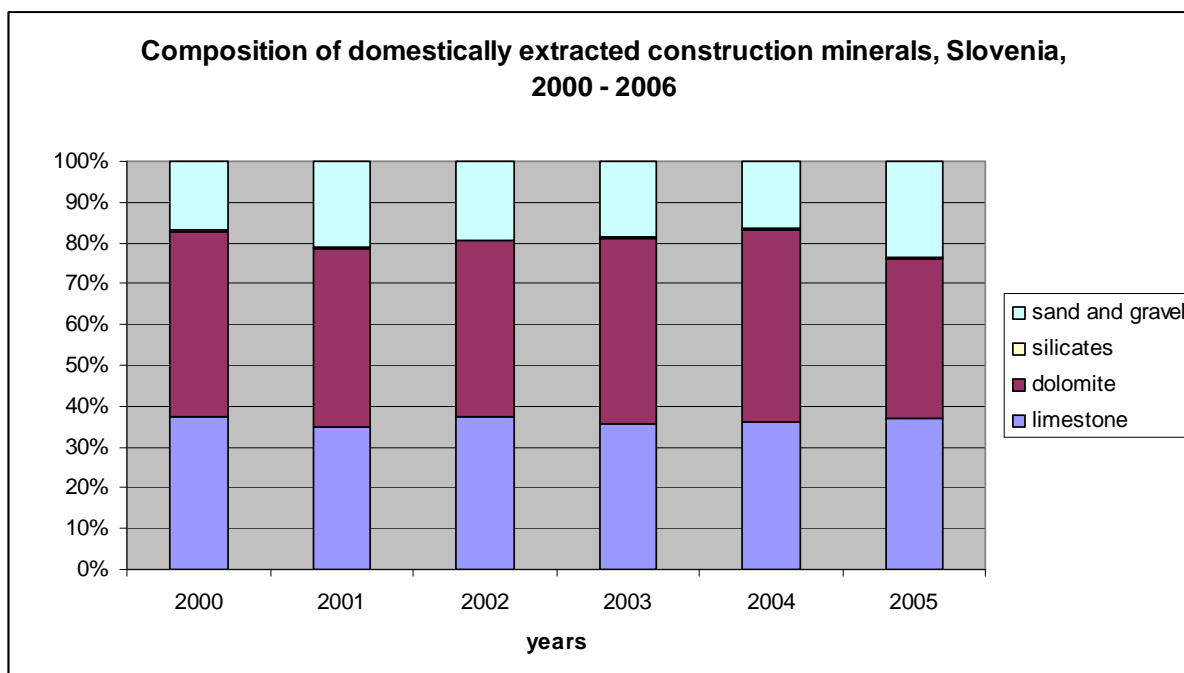
In Figure 5.8 domestic extraction of minerals in Slovenia is presented, the highest value was in 2003 (18 478 251 tonnes).

Figure 5.8: Domestic extraction of minerals (industrial minerals, construction minerals) in tonnes



The composition of domestically extracted construction minerals includes limestone, dolomite, silicates, sand and gravel. In 2003 the highest values of limestone and dolomite extraction were recorded. In Figure 5.9 the composition of domestically extracted construction minerals in Slovenia shows that the highest value was attained in the extraction of dolomite.

Figure 5.9: Composition of domestically extracted construction minerals (limestone, dolomite, silicates, sand and gravel)



The domestic extraction of minerals increased during 2000–2005 from 19 760 147 tonnes to 23 070 203 tonnes (dolomite, sand and gravel).

For the comparison of domestic extraction of construction minerals per capita in Slovenia and the data of EU-15 we used the following table:

Table 5.2: Domestic extraction of construction minerals per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000

	DE of construction minerals per capita tonnes/capita
EU-15	7,0
Austria	9,4
Belgium, Luxembourg	7,5
Denmark	12,2
Finland	17,8
France	6,8
Germany	8,8
Greece	7,1
Ireland	6,6
Italy	5,1
Netherlands	3,4
Portugal	7,9
Slovenia	1,5
Spain	7,9

Sweden	10,3
United Kingdom	4,5

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat: Material use in the EU, 1980-2000

For the comparison of domestic extraction of industrial minerals and ores per capita in Slovenia and the data of EU-15 we used the following table:

Table 5.3: Domestic extraction of industrial minerals and ores per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000

	DE of industrial minerals and ores per capita tonnes/capita
EU-15	0,4
Austria	0,6
Belgium, Luxembourg	0,0
Denmark	0,1
Finland	2,3
France	0,2
Germany	0,3
Greece	0,7
Ireland	0,9
Italy	0,2
Netherlands	0,3
Portugal	0,2
Slovenia	1,5
Spain	0,5
Sweden	2,7
United Kingdom	0,4

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat: Material use in the EU, 1980-2000

5.3 Biomass

Data on biomass production in Slovenia are shown in the following table:

Table 5.4: Domestic extraction of biomass, Slovenia, 2000 – 2005 (in tonnes)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Biomass from agriculture	4.284.991	3.763.798	4.720.953	3.413.964	4.850.683	5.247.066
Biomass from forestry	1.521.875	1.519.243	1.534.482	1.732.527	1.690.987	1.842.913
Biomass	3.059	3.089	2.974	2.660	2.599	3.018

from fishery						
Total	5.809.925	5.286.130	6.258.409	5.149.151	6.544.269	7.092.997

The changes of the main components of biomass are illustrated in Figures 5.10 and 5.11.

Figure 5.10: Biomass from agriculture in tonnes

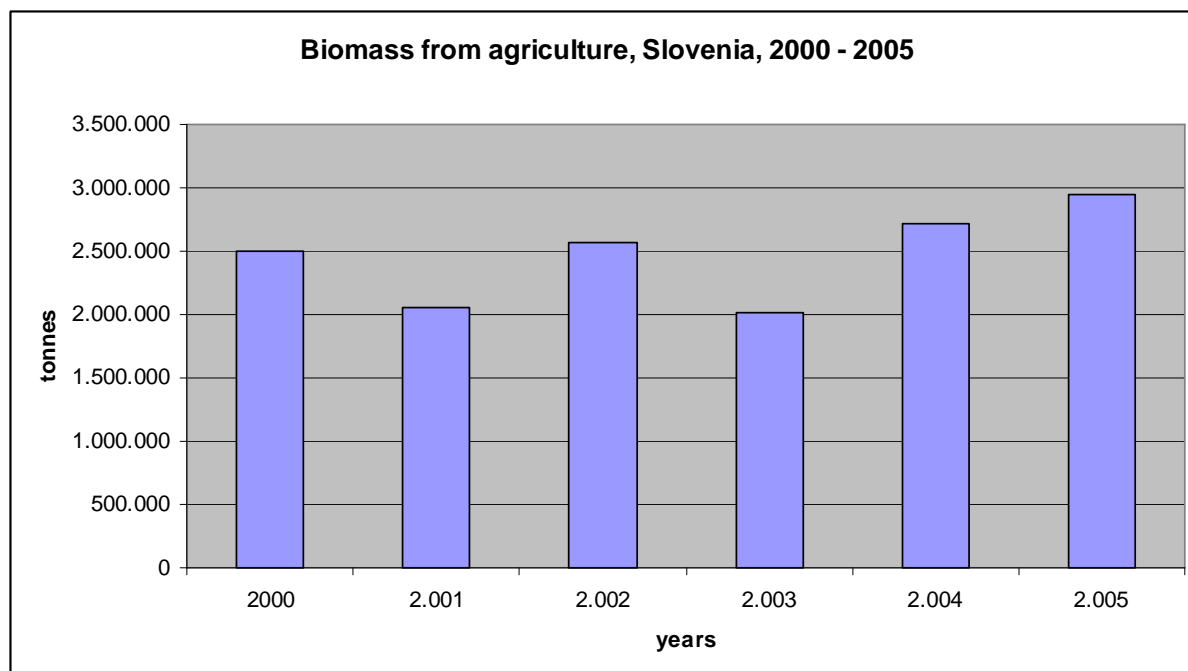
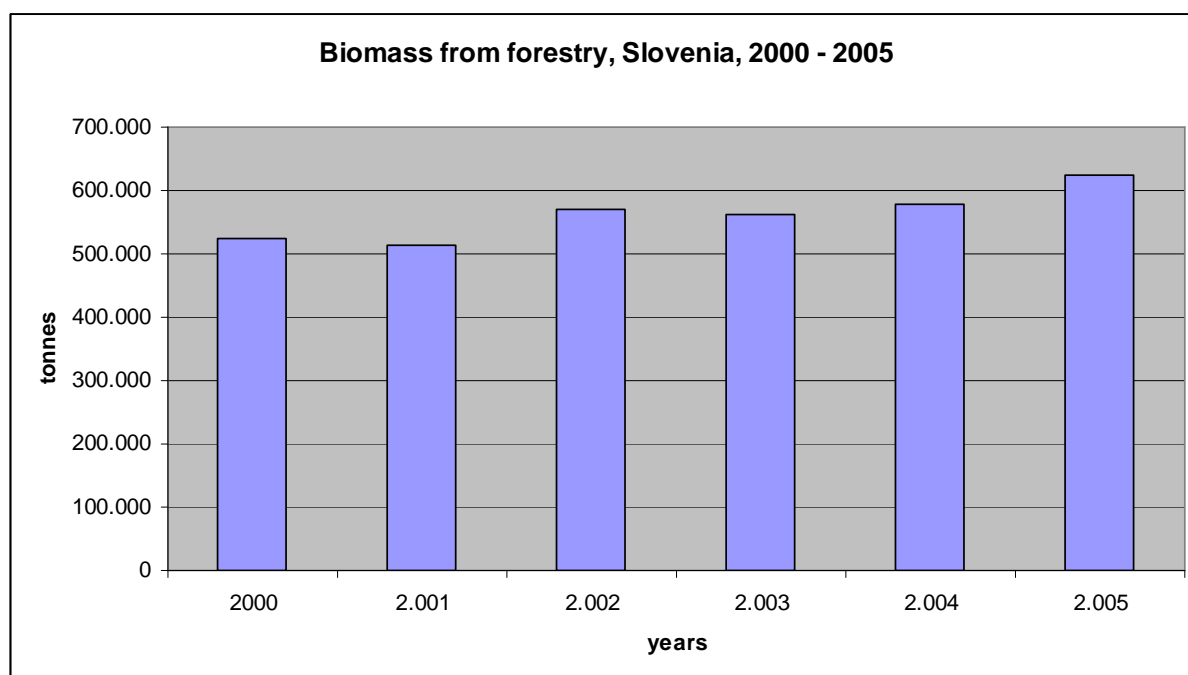


Figure 5.11: Biomass from forestry in tonnes



Extracted biomass from agriculture is on average 80% of total and biomass from the forestry is mainly 20%. Slovenia has a very short coastline and small sea area. This is the reason why % of biomass from the fishery is so low. We have to emphasise that we did not take into account the biomass from the hunting as we have already mentioned.

5.3 Import and export

The classification of the import and export according to MFA categories enables us to analyse not only the structure of external trade of materials but also the rate of imported materials and domestically extracted materials in the same category. In Table 5.5 the data of import and export in Slovenia show the upward trend of imported and exported materials in 2000–2005.

Table 5.5: Import and export, Slovenia, 2000–2005

	tonnes					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Import	11.787.892	13.305.913	13.549.755	14.916.858	15.999.981	15.263.970
Export	7.608.755	7.628.927	7.943.125	8.509.792	8.783.326	9.387.325

For the comparison of Slovenian import and export data and the data of EU-15 we used the following table:

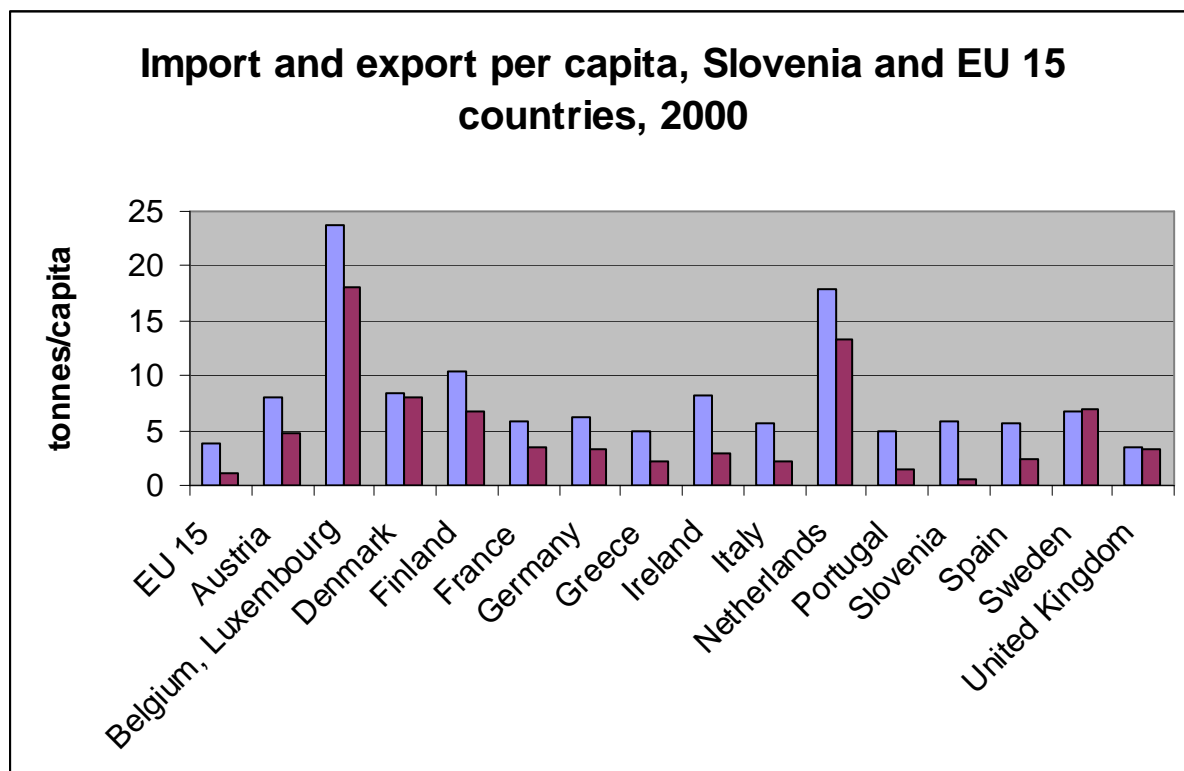
Table 5.6: Import and export per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000

	Import/capita	Export/capita
EU-15	3,8	1,1
Austria	8,1	4,7
Belgium, Luxembourg	23,7	18,1
Denmark	8,4	8,1
Finland	10,4	6,8
France	5,8	3,4
Germany	6,2	3,3
Greece	5,0	2,2
Ireland	8,2	3,0
Italy	5,7	2,1
Netherlands	17,8	13,4
Portugal	5,0	1,5
Slovenia	5,9	0,6
Spain	5,6	2,4
Sweden	6,8	6,9
United Kingdom	3,5	3,3

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat: Material use in the EU, 1980-2000

According to these data, Slovenia has 5.9 tonnes of imported materials per capita and is ranked between France and Germany. Countries dependent on import (e.g. Benelux) have 4 times higher rates than Slovenia. With the total export per capita rate of 0.6 tonnes Slovenia is the last among the observed countries (Figure 5.12).

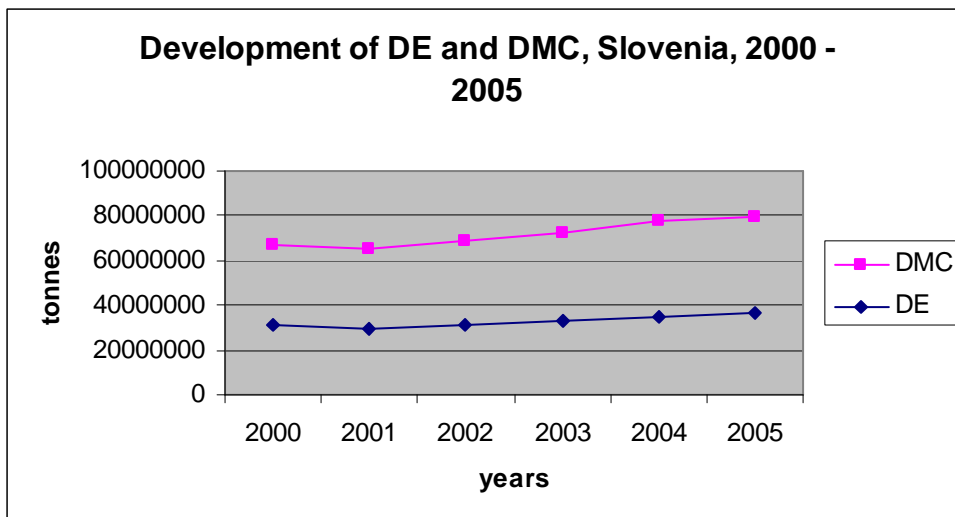
Figure 5.12: Import and export per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000



5.3 Indicators derived from the data sets (DMI, DMC)

We calculated the following indicators for Slovenia: DE, DMI and DMC. In the figure 5.13 trend DE and DMC for 2000–2005 is seen.

Figure 5.13: Development of DE and DMC, Slovenia, 2000–2005



In Figures 5.14 and 5.15 the composition of DMI and DMC consists of three kinds of data: data on biomass, data on minerals and data on fossil fuels. The highest value is that of the extraction of minerals.

Figure 5.14: Composition of DMI, Slovenia, 2000 – 2005

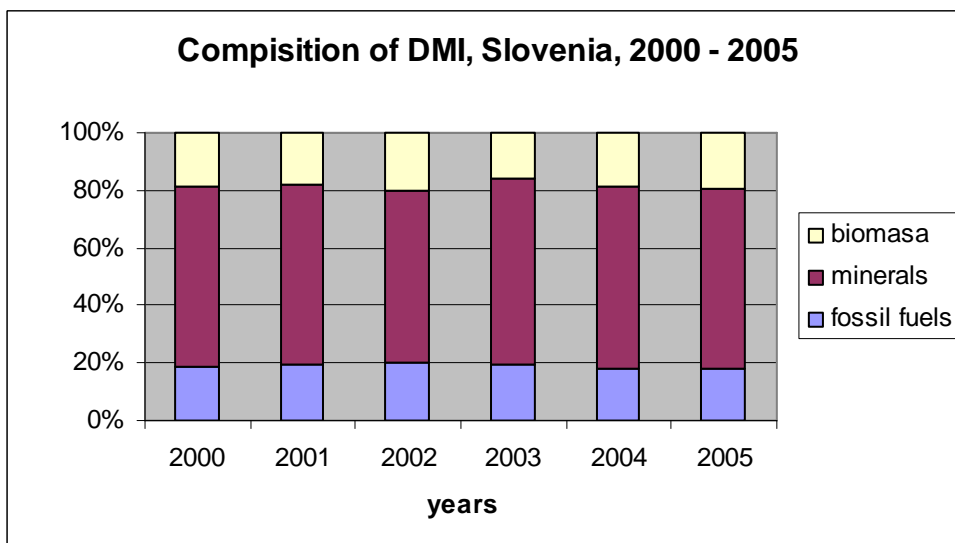
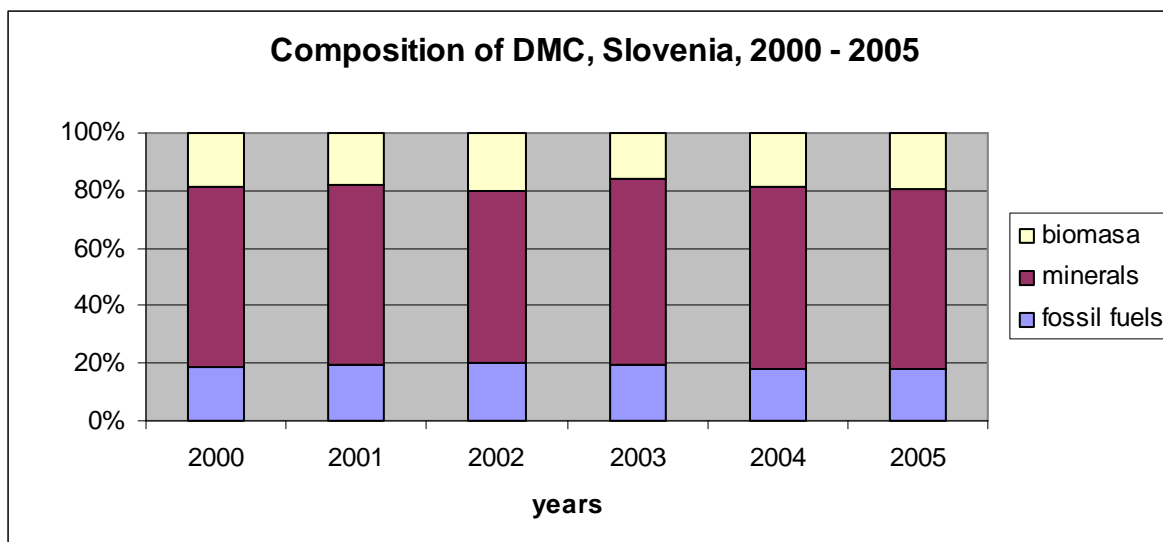
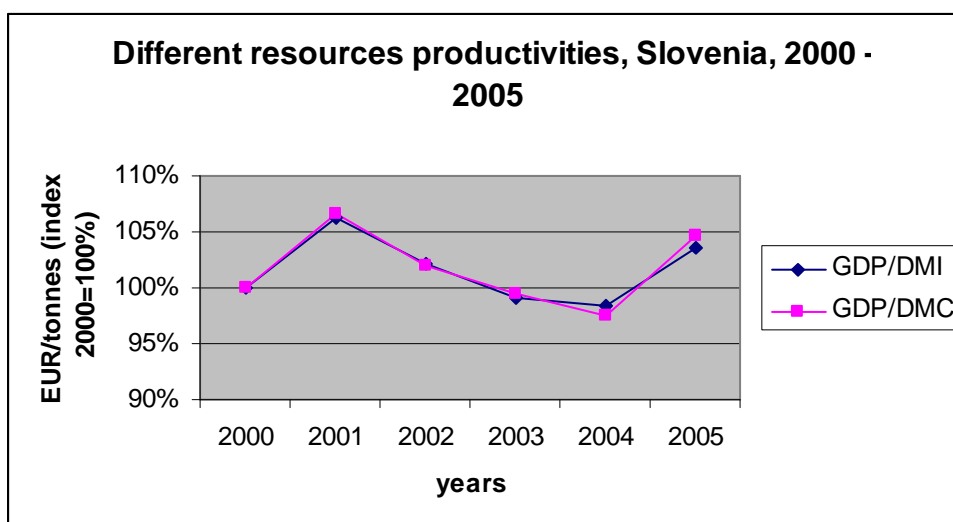


Figure 5.15: Composition of DMC, Slovenia, 2000–2005



Index GDP/DMI and GDP/DMC as index of different resources productivities is shown in Figure 5.16.

Figure 5.16: Different resources productivities, Slovenia, 2000–2005



For the comparison of Slovenian two main indicators and those of EU-15 we used the following table:

Table 5.7: Two main indicators per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000 (tonnes/capita)

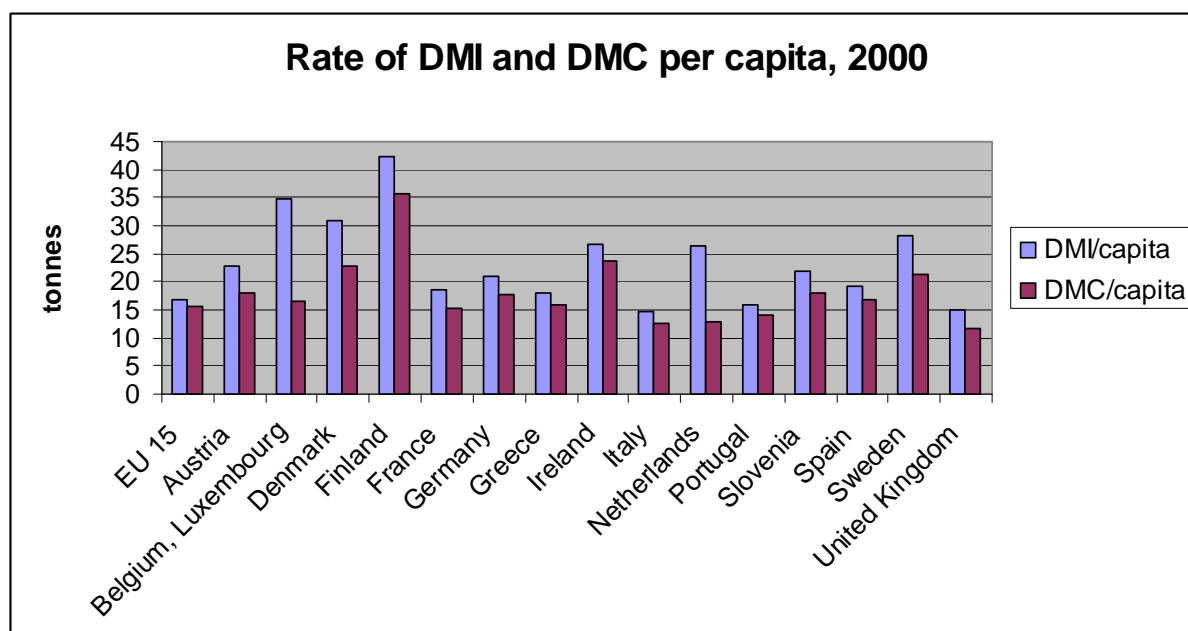
	DMI/capita	DMC/capita
EU-15	16,8	15,6
Austria	22,8	18,1
Belgium, Luxembourg	34,8	16,6

Denmark	30,8	22,7
Finland	42,3	35,6
France	18,7	15,3
Germany	21,1	17,8
Greece	18,1	15,9
Ireland	26,7	23,6
Italy	14,6	12,6
Netherlands	26,4	13,0
Portugal	15,8	14,2
Slovenia	22	18
Spain	19,1	16,7
Sweden	28,3	21,3
United Kingdom	14,9	11,6

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat: Material use in the EU, 1980-2000

Slovenia has two indicators DMI and DMC per capita very close to the Austrian value but 1.3 tonnes below the EU-15 average (figure 5.17). DMC shows the similarities, Slovenian DMC/per capita is practically equal to the average of EU-15.

Figure 5.17: Rate of DMI and DMC per capita, Slovenia and EU-15, 2000 (tonnes/capita)



6. Conclusions

This pilot project contains the calculation of two main MFA indicators on the input side of MFA – DMI and DMC for 2000–2005. We used different data

sources (Statistical Office, Hunting Association, Surveying and Mapping Authority, FAO, Eurostat). Data availability was not 100% sufficient. In case of lack of data mathematical approximation was made. It was really a pity that no meeting or study visit was possible during 2006.

Our future short-term plan is to compile the extended time series for the most important material input indicators for 1992–2005 and to calculate the indicator TMR (total material requirements with hidden and indirect flows). The development of indicators which measure material efficiency or productivity (GDP unit per material indicator unit) or material intensity (material indicator unit per GDP unit) has huge significance to compare the use of natural resources with the economic growth. The extension of indicators would make the international comparison easier and would contribute to the analysis of the background process behind the use of materials.

For further development of international comparability of MFA indicators and for assisting the new Member States to develop their own system of MFA, regional conferences, workshops, meetings, study visits and bilateral cooperation seem to be the most effective way of working. The experts of the Slovenian Statistical Office would be grateful if it would be possible to participate in working groups in the field of MFA and to be included in the future projects concerning material flow accounts financially supported by Eurostat.

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