



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY
Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts
for 2025

Organisational unit: Environment Statistics Unit

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June 2026

0. Basic information

- Purpose, goal, and subject of the survey

Economy-wide material flow accounts (EW-MFA) record material flows in the entire economy, encompassing domestic extraction, imports and exports within and outside EU countries, domestic processed output, and raw material consumption (material footprint) for the Republic of Croatia.

- Reference period

Calendar year

- Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts (OJ L 192, 22/7/2011)

Decision on the National Classification of Activities 2007 - NKD 2007 (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

Official Statistics Act (NN, Nos 25/20, 155/23 and 124/25 – corr.)

Customs Service Act (NN, Nos 68/13, 30/14, 115/16, 39/19, 98/19, 155/23 and 36/24)

- Classification system

Economy-wide material flow accounts record flows of natural inputs (domestic extraction of materials) and products (import, export) in a detailed breakdown by approximately 50 material categories. Material flow data employ the following main material categories:

1. Biomass and biomass products: crops and products thereof, crop residues and fodder crops
2. Metal ores and concentrates and products thereof
3. Non-metallic minerals and products thereof
4. Fossil energy material/carriers and products thereof (coal, petroleum, gas etc.)
5. Other products and waste.

The economy-wide material flow accounts record physical flows of materials broken down by type of flow and by type of material. The types of flow correspond to the Eurostat EW-MFA questionnaire reporting tables and derived indicators, namely:

- domestic extraction (Table A)
- physical imports (Table B)
- physical exports (Table D)
- domestic processed output (Table F)
- balancing items (Table G)
- direct material input (indicator)
- domestic material consumption (indicator)
- physical trade balance (indicator)
- raw material consumption (indicator)

- Concepts and definitions

Biomass refers to the biodegradable components of products, waste and residue of agriculture (including plant and animal matter), forestry and wood industries, as well as biodegradable parts of municipal and industrial waste, the energy usage of which is allowed.

Minerals are natural homogeneous bodies of permanent chemical composition and determined physical characteristics that occur in specific geometric forms (crystals) or undetermined physical characteristics.

Ore is a mineral aggregate from which it is technically viable and economically justifiable to produce metals and/or other minerals usable in industry.

Concentrates are products of ore enrichment that have a significantly increased metal content compared to ore contents and are appropriate for further metallurgic processing and production of metal.

Non-metallic mineral raw material are raw materials which do not produce new raw materials as a result of melting, and are usually integrated in sedimentary rocks (quartz raw materials, clay, salt, dolomite, phosphorite, graphite, bauxite and cement raw materials).

Fossil energy materials/carriers are produced naturally beneath Earth's surface during a long period of time from biological remains. Fossil fuels are not renewable energy sources. There are three main forms of fossil fuels: coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Waste is every substance or object that was, is going to be or has to be discarded by its owner. Every discarded object and substance the gathering, transport and processing of which are necessary for the protection of the public interest is considered waste.

Domestic extraction used (DEU) is the annual amount of raw materials (except for water and air) extracted from the natural environment to be used in the economy.

Domestic material consumption (DMC) is defined as the total amount of material directly used in the economy.

Domestic material consumption (DMC) = domestic extraction used + import - export

Direct material input (DMI) = domestic extraction used + import

Physical trade balance (PTB) is calculated by subtracting the amount of export in physical units from the amount of import in physical units, as follows:

$$\text{physical trade balance (PTB)} = \text{import} - \text{export}$$

Raw material consumption (RMC) captures the amount of domestic and foreign extraction of materials needed to produce the final products used by the national economy. The material flow indicator RMC is also known as "material footprint."

- **Statistical units**

Statistical units differ, depending on different data sources. Economy-wide material flow accounts are compiled from data of various statistics of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics, foreign trade in goods statistics, industry, energy, environment etc.) and from other administrative sources.

- **Statistical population**

Data sources for Economy-wide material flow accounts are data of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and other administrative sources.

Economy-wide material flow accounts refer to the entire national economy.

Economy-wide material flow accounts include all materials (excluding water and air) crossing the system boundary (between the environment and the economy) on the input side or on the output side.

Material inputs to the economy cover extractions of natural resources (excluding water and air) from the natural environment and imports of material products (goods) from the rest of the world (RoW).

Material outputs are disposals of materials to the natural environment and exports of material products and waste to the RoW.

1. Relevance

1.1. Data users

Users from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, other users: scientists, students

1.1.1. User needs

Users are looking for information for the following reasons:

Users from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics - for comparison of calculations

Scientists – for research purposes

Students – for writing academic papers

1.1.2. User satisfaction

The first user satisfaction survey of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was conducted in 2013, then in 2015 and 2022, and the last one at the end of 2024. The results of the survey are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – [User satisfaction surveys](#).

1.2. Completeness

Data are submitted to Eurostat pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts. The data are collected only for national and Eurostat purposes.

1.2.1. Data completeness rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2. Accuracy and reliability

2.1. Sampling error

The indicator is not applicable.

2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2. Non-sampling error

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.1. Coverage error

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.2. Over-coverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.3. Measurement errors

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.4. Non-response errors

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.7. Processing errors

Data are compiled online from various sources (secondary and administrative ones) that consist of already processed and pre-verified data.

2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

2.2.9. Model assumption error

The indicator is not applicable.

2.3. Data revision

2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revisions on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics - [General revision policy of the CBS](#).

2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Provisional figures are not published, therefore regular revisions are not planned. Data revisions are carried out only in case of changes in methodology or subsequent data that significantly impact the calculation.

2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not applicable.

2.4. Seasonal adjustment

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

3. Timeliness and punctuality

3.1. Timeliness

T + 11.17 months for the First Release

T + 12 months for database

3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is: T + 11.17 months.

3.2. Punctuality

T + 0 months.

All data have been submitted on time based on planned release dates.

3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is: 0 months.

4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are disseminated in electronic format released on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in the form of the First Releases and PC-Axis database.

The First Release contains brief methodological explanations, such as data sources and methods for the data collection, coverage and comparability, definitions etc. Metadata are also available in the PC-Axis database.

4.1. News release

First Release [OEN-2025-1-7 Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts, 2020 – 2024](#)

Release date: 10 April 2026

4.2. Online database

PC-Axis Database (area: [Environment, Environmental economic accounts](#))

Release date: 29 May 2026

4.3. Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the [Ordinance on the Conditions and Manner of Use of Statistical Data for Scientific Purposes of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics](#) (NN, No. 5/23).

4.4. Documentation on methodology

The basic methodological explanations are published in the First Release and in database (metadata).

All relevant information is also available on the Eurostat's website: [Methodology - Environment - Eurostat](#)

5. Coherence and comparability

5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

Indicator is not applicable because physical import and export as recorded in economy-wide material flow accounts are not specified by origin and/or destination.

5.2. Comparability over time

Comparable data series refer to the period from 2008 to 2024.

When compiling economy-wide material flow accounts, new calculations are used every year in line with the Eurostat's recommended methodology. This is why certain data are not comparable to data issued in the First Release of the previous years.

5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Length of comparable time series is: 17

5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

No breaks in time series.

5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not computed.

5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not computed.

5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not computed.

6. Cost and burden

6.1. Cost

Costs are associated with data production through material costs and employees' incomes (earnings etc.). Costs related to the collection of statistical data are minimal because all data have been obtained from other departments of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and from administrative sources.

6.2. Burden

The workload of administrative and secondary sources is minimal because data are entered online from already existing datasets.