



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Programul Operațional Capacitate Administrativă
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Instrumente Structurale
2014-2020

ROMÂNIA DURABILĂ

Proiect coordonat de către Departamentul pentru Dezvoltare Durabilă

Quality Profile

Indicator profile:

ECC102A - Natural resources productivity

Goal:

Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production

2030 Target:

12.1 - Gradually transition to a new development model based on the rational and responsible use of resources by introducing elements of the circular economy and drawing up a road map

1. Contact

1.1 Contact organization - the contact points for the data or metadata:

National Institute of Statistics

1.2 Contact organization - the contact points for the data dissemination:

National Institute of Statistics

1.3 Contact mail address:

datestat@insse.ro

1.4 Contact phone number:

021-3181824 / interior 1278





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2. Statistical presentation:

2.1 Data description:

The indicator provides ratios between the Domestic Consumption of Raw Materials (RMC) in thousands lei in constant prices of 2015/tonnes. The term "natural resources productivity" denotes an indicator that reflects the GDP generated per unit of natural resources used by the economy.

2.2 The impact of the phenomenon on the 3 dimensions (environment, social, economic):

A decoupling of material consumption from economic growth has a positive impact on the environment, through the rational use of natural resources.

2.3 It is used to monitor progress at European and Global level:

EU code: sdg_12_20

2.4 Classification:

Not the case

2.5 Coverage - sector:

The data refer to the national economy as defined in the System of National Accounts.

2.6 Statistical concepts and definitions:

Conceptually, the indicator is part of the economy-level material flow accounts (MFA-RME), an extension of the economy-average material flow account at the economy level (EW-MFA) and belong to the international environmental economic accounting system (SEEA-Central Framework). In addition, EW-MFA is one of several physical modules of Eurostat's European Environmental Economic Accounts programme. It is regulated by Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts. EW-MFA are closely related to national accounts concepts and definitions. In particular, it respects the principle of residence, that is, it records material flows related to the activities of the resident unit, regardless of where they take place geographically.

2.7 Base period:

Not the case

3. Unit of measure:

Thousand lei in constant prices of 2015/ Tonnes



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4. Reference Period:

Calendar year

5. Institutional Mandate:

5.1 National level:

Law no. 226/2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania with subsequent amendments and completions.

5.2 European level:

- a) Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European environmental economic accounts, with subsequent amendments
- b) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/125 of November 19, 2021 amending Annexes I-V to Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European environmental economic accounts
- c) European Environmental Accounting Strategy (ESEA 2019-2023)
- d) Decision 2179/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- e) Regulation (EC) no. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, with subsequent amendments

6. Confidentiality:

6.1 Confidentiality - policy:

- a) Law on the organization and operation of official statistics in Romania no. 226/2009, with subsequent amendments and additions.
- b) Regulation (EC) no. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities
- c) REGULATION (EU) 2016/679 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

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SECRETARIATUL GENERAL
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6.2 Confidentiality - data treatment:

Not the case.

7. Release calendar:

16 months after the end of the reference year

8. Frequency of dissemination:

Annual, according to the Annual National Statistical Program

9. Accessibility and clarity:

9.1 Dissemination format - Publications/ Press release:

Annual publication [Environmental Economic Accounts](#)

9.2 Dissemination format - online database:

NSI: The indicator can be found in the [TEMPO online](#) statistical database

10. Quality management:

10.1 Quality assurance:

In order to ensure the quality of the data, analyzes are carried out and the relevant methodological documents necessary in the development of the indicator are studied, implementing guidelines and methodological reference documents.

10.2 Quality management - assessment:

There is a continuous process of improving data quality thanks to analyzes and decisions made following annual discussions with data providers and European suggestions. Data quality is generally good. The data are comparable in chronological and territorial profile. Also, the data can be accessed through the online database, TEMPO and the publication "Environmental Economic Accounts". However, the data suffers in terms of timeliness, as it is disseminated 16 months after the end of the reference period.





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11. Relevance:

11.1 Relevance - User Needs:

Implementing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals is a common call for action to protect the planet: citizens, policy makers, international institutions, public administrations, private institutions, various other institutions, researchers, non-profit organizations, television, media, partnerships with other states and other users of statistical data.

Updating the national set of sustainable development indicators involves bringing public and private institutions closer together, providing decision-makers with opportunities to understand their needs, as well as directions to influence citizens' behavior. Thus, citizens become the main catalysts in the process of creating a sustainable society.

11.2 Relevance - User Satisfaction:

At the level of the National Institute of Statistics, user satisfaction is constantly measured through the statistical survey "User satisfaction". This is an exhaustive statistical survey, which is carried out with a periodicity of three years, starting from 2015, with three available studies ([2015](#), [2018](#) and [2021](#)). Respondents to this survey include central / local public institutions, non-governmental organizations, academia, and companies.

In general, the respondents appreciate the work done by the experts of the National Institute of Statistics as having a high level of complexity, and the statistical data are reliable and relevant in relation to the needs of users. However, like all national organizations producing official statistics, the National Institute of Statistics is facing the problem of respondents, which remains at a fairly high level.

12. Coherence and comparability:

12.1 Comparability - geographical:

The data are comparable between EU member states

12.2 Comparability - over time:

Comparable time series starting with 2008.

12.3 Length of comparable time series:

The length of the comparable time series is greater than 10 years

12.4 Coherence:

There are no consistency issues, the same data source is used for the entire time series to produce the indicator.





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13. Data revision:

13.1 Data revision - policy:

Statistical data revision policy: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/revision-policy>

13.2 Data revision - practice:

Statistical data revision calendar: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/revision-policy>

14. Statistical processing:

14.1 Source data:

Data source: NIS

- NIS: statistics on agriculture, forests, industry, trade, national accounts;
- other public authorities: Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, National Environmental Protection Agency.

14.2 Frequency of data collection:

Annual. The data is updated annually.

14.3 Data collection:

The data is collected from inside and outside the National Institute of Statistics. The external suppliers are the National Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development. The data are provided based on the agreements between the National Institute of Statistics and these providers. Within the National Institute of Statistics, data are provided upon request.

14.4 Data validation:

The data were validated by specific internal procedures (comparability over time, outliers, etc.) and by Eurostat.

14.5 Data compilation:

Primary data are processed and calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) no. 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, with subsequent amendments and according to the national and European methodology.

Material resources productivity is measured as a ratio between the value of GDP in constant 2010 prices and the Domestic Material Consumption (DMC).





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DMC measures the total amount of materials used directly by an economy and is calculated as follows: the annual amount of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the local economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.

14.6 Adjustment:

Not applicable

15. Comment:

Not the case.

