



Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) as an important policy indicator

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*Global Webinar on Geospatial and
Other Data Sources for Environment
Statistics: Assessing the Impact of the
Economy on the Environment*

Introduction

- Increase the knowledge about statistics on the impact of economy on environment
- classical economics theory:
natural resources = production factors
- SEEA-CF = statistical accounting framework

Policies

- Responsible production and consumption patterns
- Resource productivity / resource efficiency
- Circular economy
- Statistics for the Green Deal

Responsible production and consumption

- ... means using resources efficiently, respecting resource constraints and reducing pressures on natural capital to increase overall well-being.
- Increase the knowledge about statistics on the impact of economy on environment

Responsible production and consumption

- Monitoring of Sustainable Development:

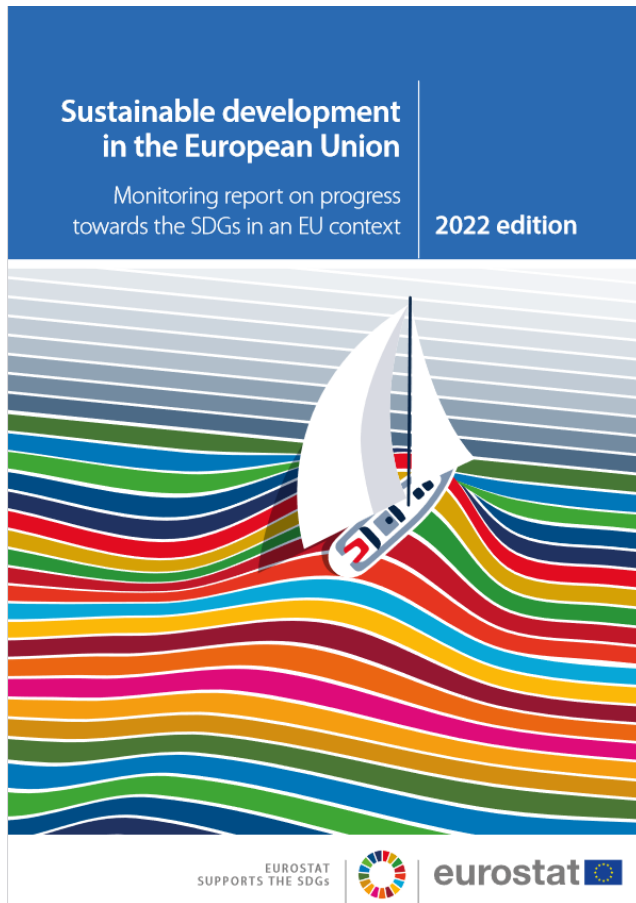


Table 12.1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 12, EU

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth		
Consumption of hazardous chemicals		
Material footprint		
Average CO ₂ emissions from new passenger cars	⁽¹⁾	
Energy productivity (*)		
Green economy		
Gross value added in the environmental goods and services sector		
Waste generation and management		
Circular material use rate		
Generation of waste excluding major mineral wastes	⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾

(*) Multi-purpose indicator.

⁽¹⁾ Past 13-year period.

⁽²⁾ Past 14-year period.

⁽³⁾ Past 4-year period.

Resource productivity

- EU to decouple economic growth and the improvement of living standards from resource use and its possible negative environmental impacts.
- DMC is used to monitor resource productivity

Resource productivity

Development of resource productivity in comparison with GDP and DMC, EU, 2000-2021
(2000 = 100)



Note: GDP in chain-linked volumes, reference year 2015.

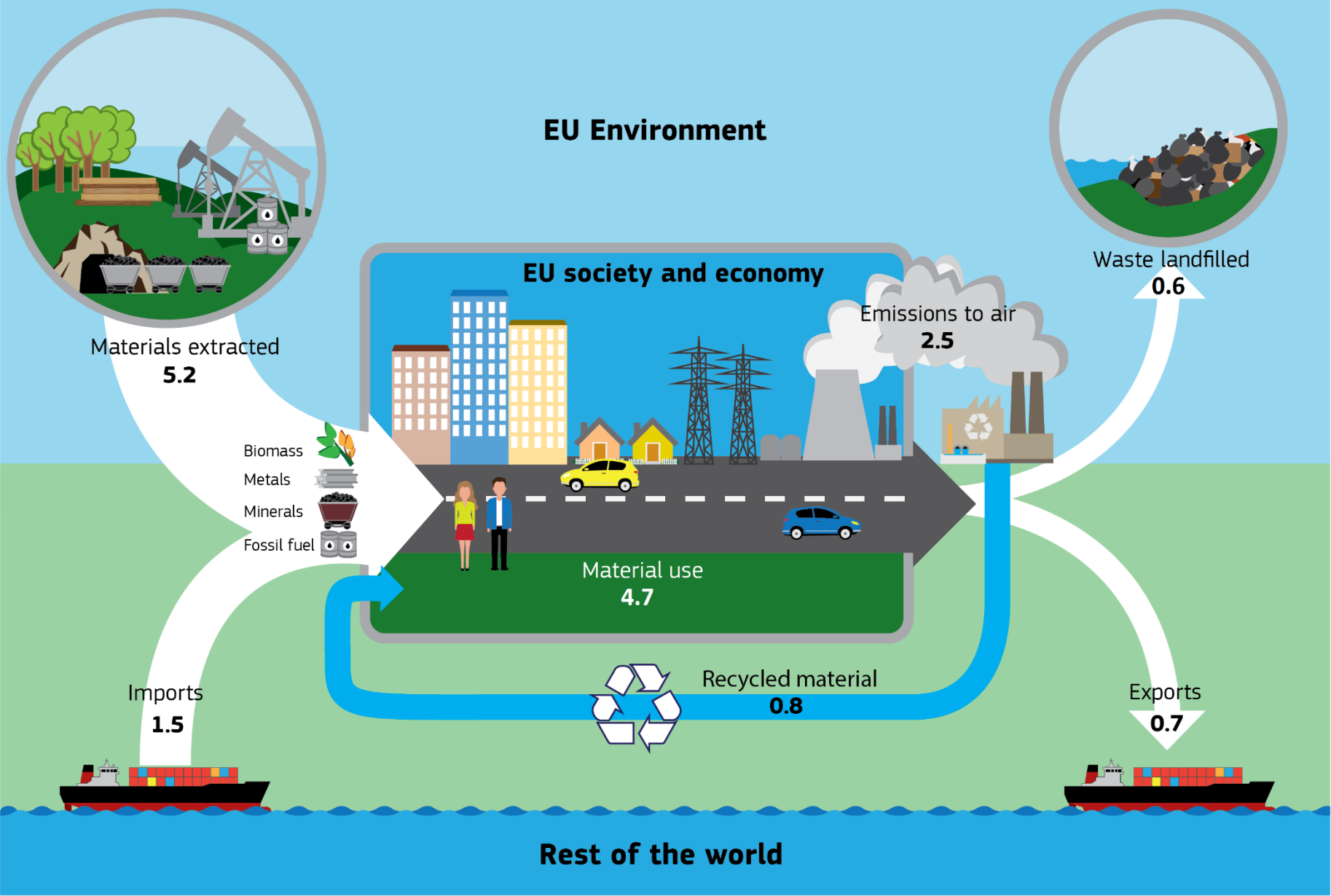
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_gdp; env_ac_mfa; env_ac_rp)

eurostat 

Circular Economy

- ...increasing the circularity of materials in the economy,
- thereby reducing both the need for resource extraction and
- the amount of waste ending up in landfills or incineration.

Material flows in the EU, 2021, billion tonnes per year (GT/year)



Circular Economy

- Indicator: circular material use rate (CMU)

$$CMU = U/M$$

with

$$U = RCV_R - IMP_w + EXP_w$$

with

RCV_R : Recycling, on the basis of the treatment operations defined in the [Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC](#)

IMP_w : amount of imported waste bound for recycling, and

EXP_w : amount of exported waste bound for recycling

and

$$M = DMC + U$$

A European Green Deal

- European Green Deal => political strategy 2019-2024 for the EU
- => Europe aims to be the first climate-neutral continent by becoming a modern, resource-efficient economy.
- => Monitoring dashboard by Eurostat

▼ European Union

OVERVIEW

REDUCING
our climate impact

PROTECTING
our planet and health

ENABLING
a green and just
transition

Greenhouse gas emissions

Net | index, 1990=100

★66.7
2020



GHG emissions by sector

Energy | % of total gross GHG

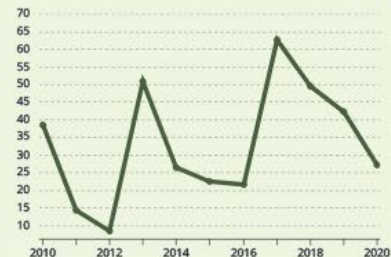
★74.2%
2020



Climate related economic losses

Euro per capita

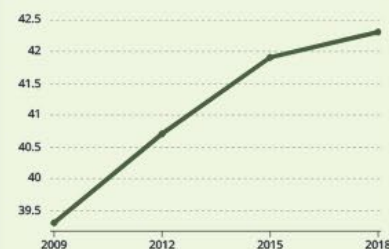
★27€/capita
2020



Forest and other wooded land

Total | % of land area

★42.3%
2018



Protected areas

Land | % of total country area

★26.4%
2021



Common bird index

All species | index, 2000=100

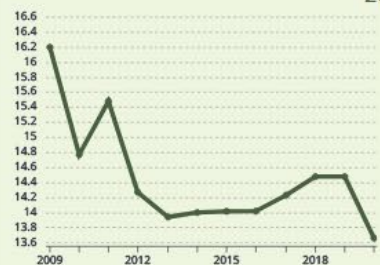
★89.5
2021



Raw material consumption

Total | tonnes per capita

★13.7 t / capita
2020



Circular material use rate

% of material input for domestic use

★11.7%
2021



R&D expenditure

Total | % of GDP

★2.26%
2021



Renewable energy

Total | % of gross final energy consumption

★21.8%
2021



Thank you



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