



## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



Unit euro per kilogram [euro/kg]  Available dimensions  total  Domestic material consumption (DMC) includes the total amount of materials direct used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Fossil energy materials/energy carriers, raw and processed.  Other products.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/k for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	Name of the indicator	12.2.1 Resource productivity
Pefinition Resources productivity is the ratio between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Dome Material Consumption (DMC).  Unit euro per kilogram [euro/kg]  Available dimensions  Domestic material consumption (DMC) includes the total amount of materials direct used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Methodological explanations  Methodological explanations  Methodological explanations  Gross domestic products.  Waste imported for final processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Other products.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/k for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	•	Goal 12. Responsible consumption and production
Unit euro per kilogram [euro/kg]  Available dimensions  total  Domestic material consumption (DMC) includes the total amount of materials direct used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Fossil energy materials/energy carriers, raw and processed.  Other products.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/k for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	Target	
Domestic material consumption (DMC) includes the total amount of materials direct used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/k for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	Definition	Resource productivity is the ratio between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Domestic Material Consumption (DMC).
Domestic material consumption (DMC) includes the total amount of materials direct used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/kg for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	Unit	euro per kilogram [euro/kg]
used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw mater extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Fossil energy materials/energy carriers, raw and processed.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of econom growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/ke for comparison of resource productivity in time for a single territorial unit.	Available dimensions	total
	Methodological explanations	minus all physical exports.  Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC) is based on Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA), i.e., consistent statements of the total cost of materials included in national economies, changes in materials inventory levels in the economy and material inflows to other economies or to the environment.  Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components:  Biomass and biomass products.  Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed.  Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed.  Fossil energy materials/energy carriers, raw and processed.  Other products.  Waste imported for final processing and removal  Gross domestic product (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy. GDP is the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units, increased by taxes on products less subsidies on products.  Resource productivity provides information on whether there is decoupling of economic growth and natural resource use and, by implication, reduction of the negative impact of the economy on the environment.  The resource productivity indicator is presented at constant prices as of 2010 (euro/kg) -
Data source Eurostat	Data source	Eurostat
Data availability Annual data since 2010	Data availability	Annual data since 2010
Notes	Notes	

File generated: 27-03-2020, 07:30