

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC)</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth
<b>Target</b>	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator presents domestic material consumption (DMC) per capita.
<b>Unit</b>	tonnes
<b>Available dimensions</b>	total, per capita
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p><b>Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)</b> includes the total amount of materials directly used in economic processes for the needs of the economy. It is the sum of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the total economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports.</p> <p><b>Domestic material consumption indicator (DMC)</b> is based on <b>Economy-wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA)</b>, 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.</p> <p>Data in EW-MFA tables, in units of mass, are created for the following components: 1. Biomass and biomass products. 2. Metal ores and concentrates, raw and processed. 3. Non-metallic minerals, raw and processed. 4. Fossil energy materials/energy carriers, raw and processed. 5. Other products. 6. Waste imported for final processing and removal.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat
<b>Data availability</b>	Annual data; since 2010.
<b>Notes</b>	

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