U N	G o a l	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	T a r g e t	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
	Indicator	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

Ⅰ. Global indicator

〈Type 4〉

Indicator	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
Definition	Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. MF reports the amount of primary materials required to serve final demand of a country and can be interpreted as an indicator for the material standard of living/level of capitalization of an economy. Per-capita MF describes the average material use for final demand. Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) and MF need to be looked at in combination as they cover the two aspects of the economy, production and consumption. A country can, for instance have a very high DMC because it has a large primary production sector for export or a very low DMC because it has outsourced most of the material intensive industrial process to other countries. In this context, considerations should be given to both the DMC that reports the actual amount of material in an economy, MF as the virtual amount required to service final demand.

Global indicator link	▌Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-12-02-01.pdf ▌Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS