

23-24 July 2025, Windhoek, Namibia

Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts to inform policies on responsible consumption and production and support reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Session 2: Introduction of the Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA) to support reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development National workshop for Namibia on the Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA) to inform the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

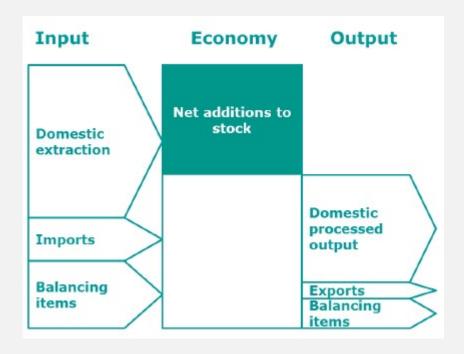
Ekaterina Poleshchuk

#### What is EW-MFA?



## The purpose of **Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA)** is:

to provide an aggregate overview, in tonnes, of the material inputs and outputs of an economy, including inputs from the environment and outputs to the environment at the national territory, as well as the physical amounts of imports and exports.



Economy-wide material flow accounts Handbook. 2018 edition. Eurostat



# To build EW-MFA, all materials, involved into the economy, is proposed to be aggregated by four material categories:

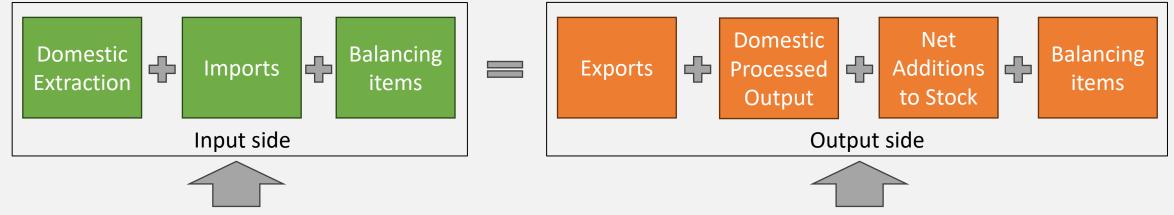
- 1. Biomass
- 2. Metal ores
- 3. Non-metallic minerals
- 4. Fossil fuels

Flows of water and air are not covered in the EW-MFA.



### How to build EW-MFA?





Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, energy, imports statistics

Exports, waste, emission to air and water statistics

## **Indicators based on EW-MFA**

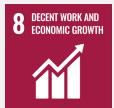


INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION
Domestic Extraction (DE)	DE Biomass + DE Metal ores + DE Non-metallic minerals + DE Fossil fuels
Direct Material Input	DE+IMP
Domestic Material Consumption (DMC)	DE+IMP-EXP
Physical Trade Balance	IMP-EXP
Domestic Processed Output	Emissions to air + Waste landfilled (uncontrolled) + Emission to water + Dissipative use of products + Dissipative losses
Material Productivity (or Resource Efficiency)	GDP/DMC
Material Intensity	DMC/GDP
Material Footprint	DE+IMP(RME)—EXP(RME)

### To inform SDGs









**In 2015,** the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted an international framework to guide development efforts, entitled 'Transforming our world: **the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'.** 

The SDG framework has a total of 17 goals, 169 targets and 251 indicators — 92 of which are environment related, including:

- SDG Indicators 8.4.1/12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- SDG Indicators 8.4.2/12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP



#### **Methodological support:**

#### **Eurostat**



Eurostat (2018).
Economy-wide material flow accounts.
Handbook. 2018 edition

#### **UNEP**

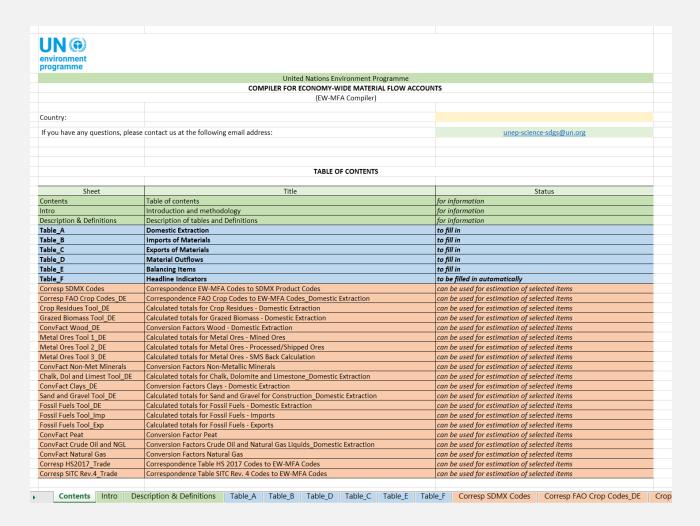


UNEP (2023). The use of natural resources in the economy: A Global Manual on Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounting



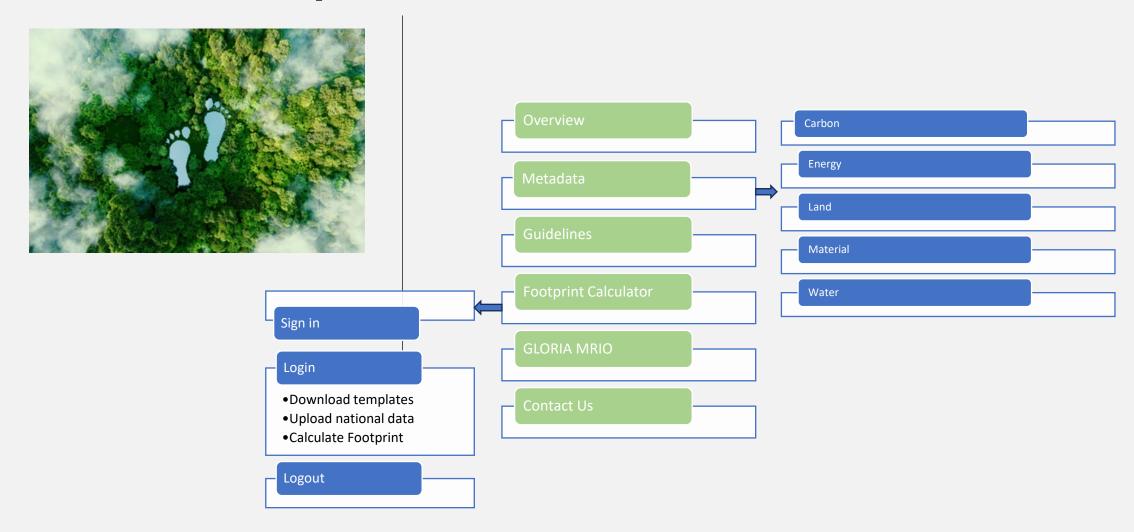
## Methodological support: EW-MFA Compiler

- Provides the basic structure required for these accounts, as well as several simple tools for calculating some categories of materials
- Aligned with the EW-MFA global manual
- Published here
- Translated into Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish









## To inform the Circular Economy



In 2023, the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) endorsed "CES Guidelines for Measuring Circular Economy, Part A:
Conceptual Framework, Indicators and Measurement Framework", including:

- Production-based domestic material consumption (DMC)
- Demand-based raw material consumption (RMC) (material footprint)
- Production-based material productivity (GDP/DMC)
- Demand-based raw material productivity (net disposable income/RMC)















## **Global Material Flows Database**

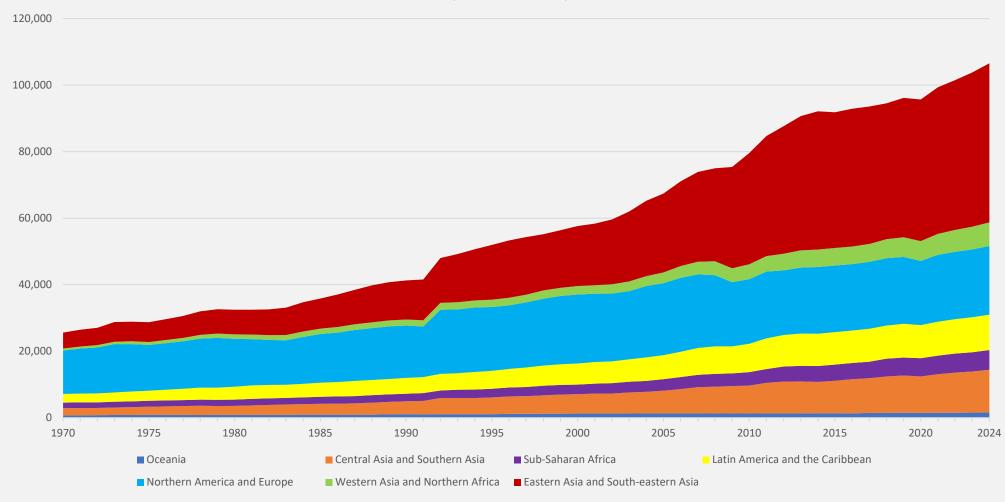
Supporting evidence-based decision-making by policy and business communities

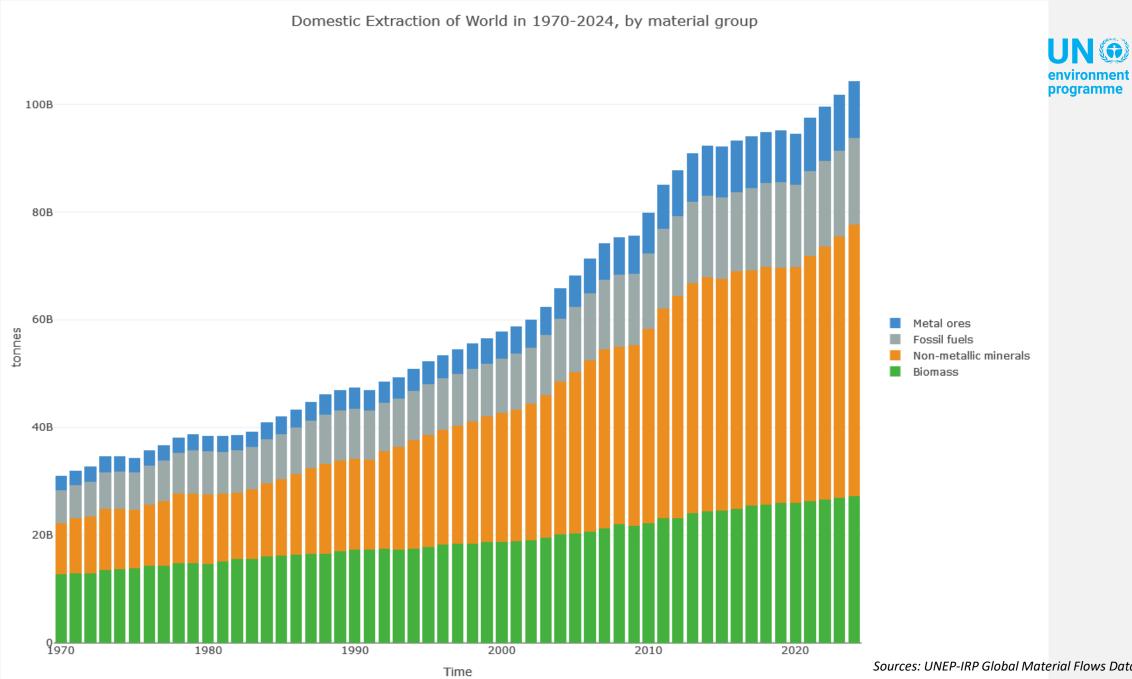
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- Coverage: 217 countries/territories
- Period: 1970 2024
- Aligned with the SEEA Central Framework
- Provides indicators on extraction and direct trade of raw materials, as well as indirect trade flows (including material footprints)
- Material categories: biomass, fossil fuels, metals, non-metallic minerals (disaggregated into 13 sub-categories)
- Main data sources: FAO, UNSD, UN COMTRADE, IEA, US EIA, World Mining Data, British Geological Survey, US Geological Survey



## Domestic Material Consumption by SDG region, 1970-2024 (million tonnes)



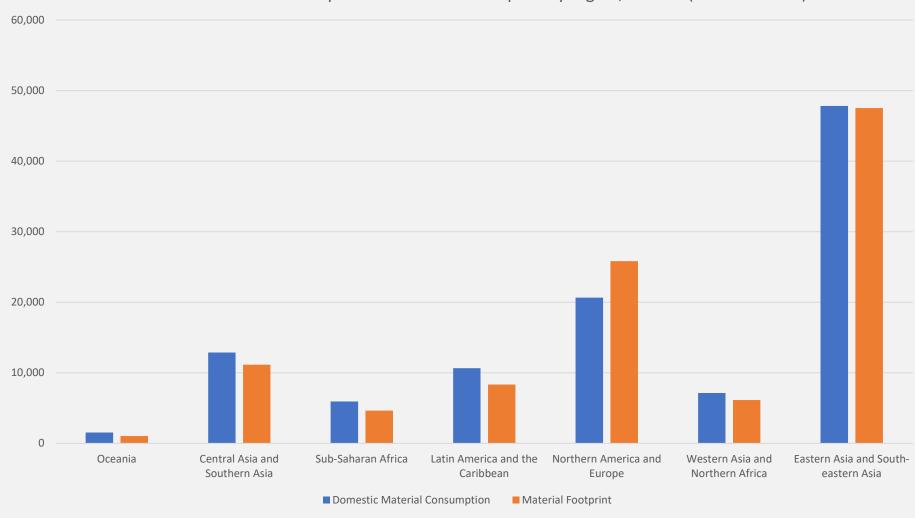




Sources: UNEP-IRP Global Material Flows Database

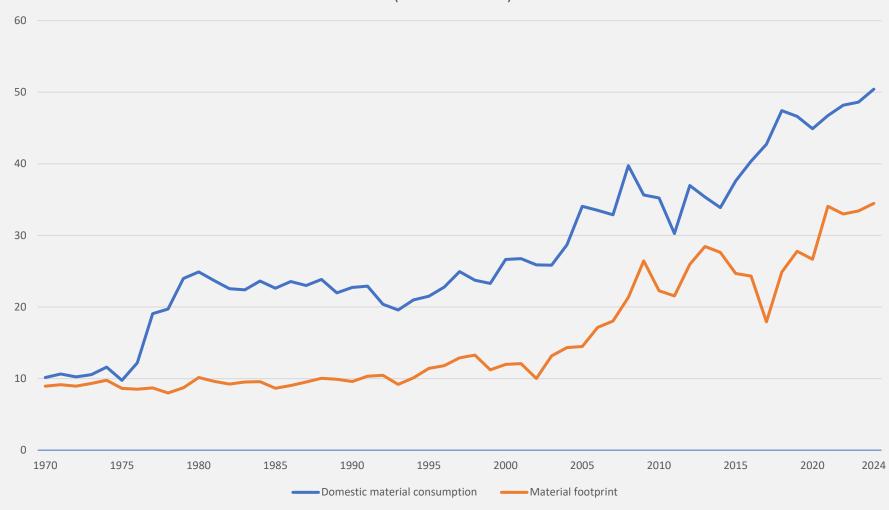


#### Domestic Material Consumption and Material Footprint by region, in 2024 (million tonnes)



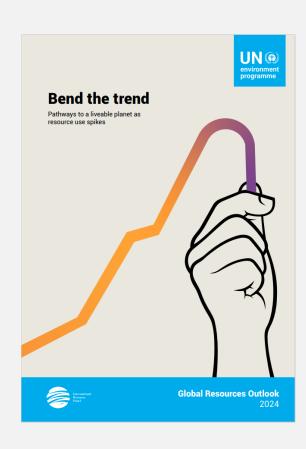


## Domestic Material Consumption and Material footprint in Namibia in 1970-2024 (million tonnes)



## **Afterword**





# Key message 1: Increasing resource use is the main driver of the triple planetary crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

- Extraction and processing of material resources account for over 55% of greenhouse gas emissions and 40% of particulate matter health related impacts.
- If land use change is considered, climate impacts grow to more than 60%, with biomass contributing the most (28%) followed by fossil fuels (18%) and then non-metallic minerals and metals (together 17%).
- All environmental impacts are on the rise.



# Thank you

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