



22 December 2023

Economic-environmental Indicators – Material Flow Accounts
1995-2022

DOMESTIC MATERIAL CONSUMPTION EXTRACTED FROM THE ENVIRONMENT FELL BY 10.5% IN 2022

Domestic Material Consumption fell by 10.5% in 2022, in an economic context marked by real GDP growth of 6.8%. Biomass consumption reached 37.6 million tonnes, the highest in the available time series. In the last decade, as a result of a 5.7% reduction in Domestic Material Consumption and a 17.4% increase in GDP in volume, productivity in the use of materials increased by 24.6%, indicating a more efficient use of materials extracted from the environment.

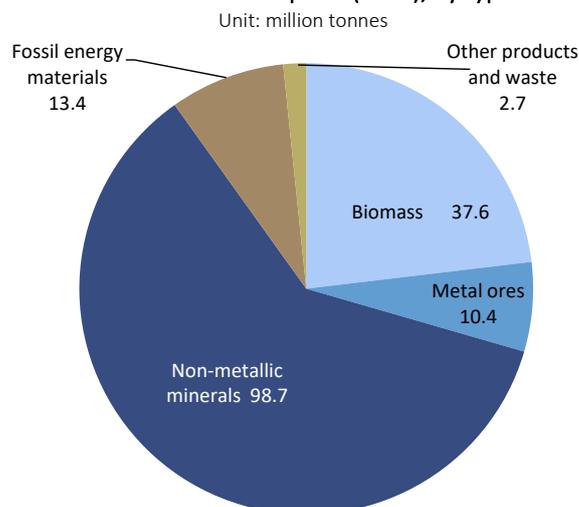
Statistics Portugal has released the provisional results of the Material Flows Account (MFA) for the year 2022 and revised data for the period 1995 to 2021. [More detailed information](#) is available on the INE website, in the National Accounts release area.

Domestic Material Consumption decreases by 10.5 per cent in 2022

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) measures the total amount of materials consumed directly in an economy by companies and households. In 2022, DMC was 162.7 million tonnes, 10.5% less than in 2021 and 5.7% less than in the last decade (2012-2022).

The distribution of DMC by material category indicates the relative importance of various materials and their potential for reuse, recovery or recycling. Non-metallic minerals were the most relevant materials, accounting for 60.7 per cent of DMC in 2022, compared to 66.4 per cent in 2021 and 61.6 per cent on average for the period under review. Biomass, with a contribution of 23.1 per cent, was the second most relevant material, while the weight of all other materials was less than 2 digits.

Figure 1: Domestic material consumption (DMC), by type of material, 2022



Source: Statistics Portugal ([Material Flow Accounts](#))

MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS – 1995-2022