

# **Virtueller Wasserhandel und Umweltbelastungen**

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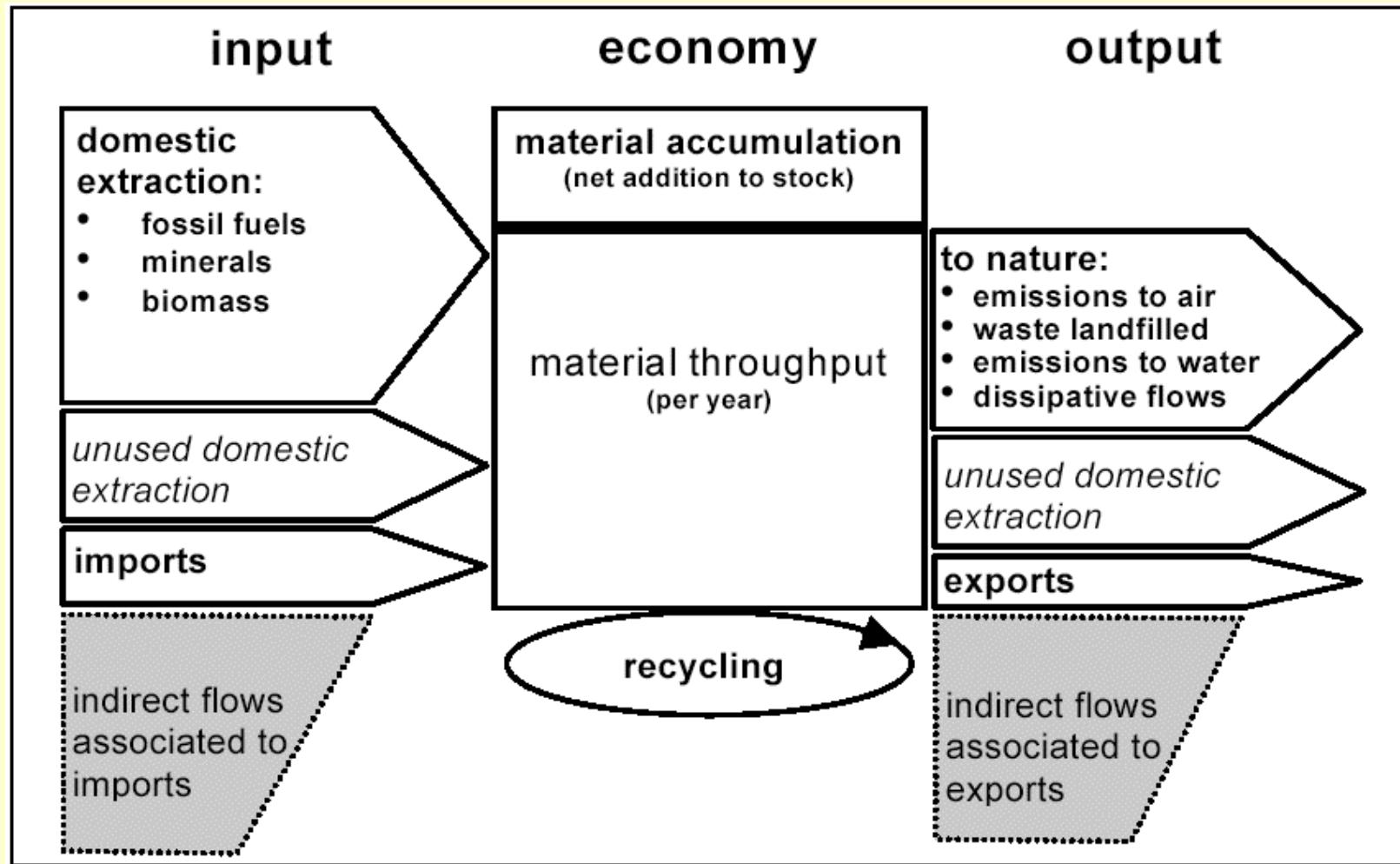
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Climate, Environment and  
Energy**

**Fachgruppe Stoffströme und Ressourcenmanagement**

# **Environmental Burden Shifting**

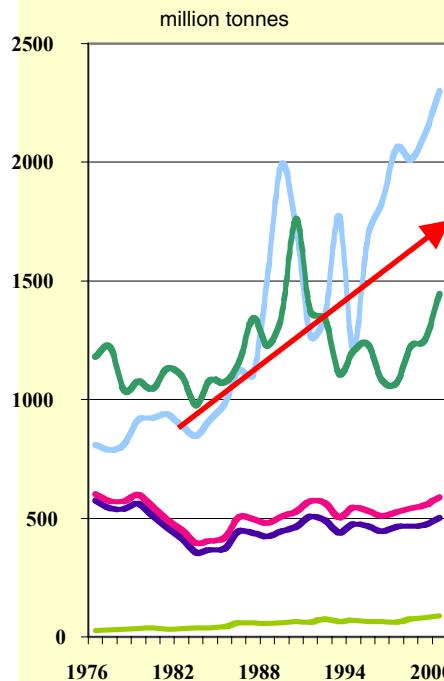
- Virtual Water Analysis
- Ecological Footprint
- Material Flow Accounting
- Global Land Use Accounting

# Material Flow Analysis (MFA)

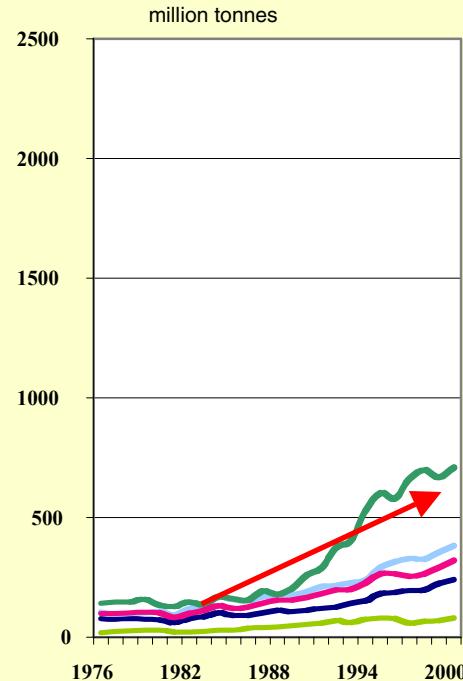


# Ecological Burden Shifting by trade

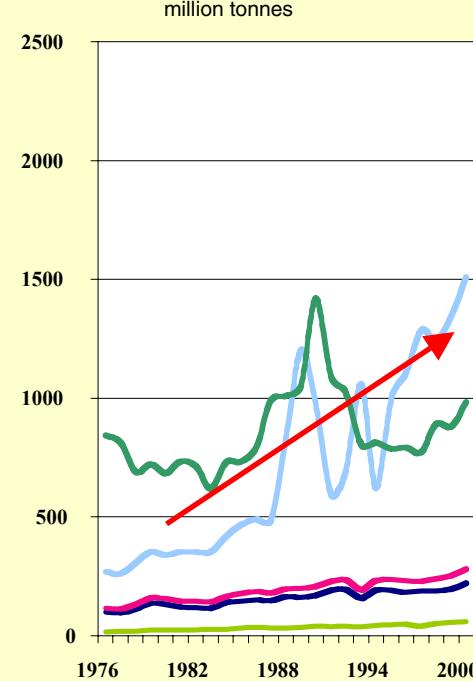
Developing countries



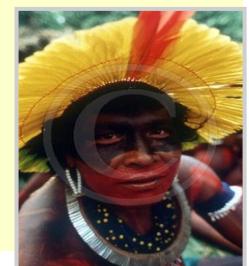
Newly industrialized countries inside EUR



Newly industrialized countries outside EUR



- Raw materials
- Semimanufactured and finished goods
- ERs of raw materials
- ERs of semimanufactured and finished goods
- DMI total imports



The EU “exports” environmental pressure in other regions of the world!

# Global Land Use Accounting (GLUA)

## Status quo:

Negative GLUA- trade balance:

EU using 3 times more surface for imports than for exports

Net effect of negative trade balance:

The consumption of agricultural commodities in the EU requires an area that exceeds domestic agricultural land use by 17-24%.

# **Global Land Use Accounting (GLUA)**

## **Status quo:**

Global land-use per capita of EU 15 exceeds world average by 72%: 4300 m<sup>2</sup> (Bringezu & Steger 2005).

Until 2030 available land likely to decline to 1900 m<sup>2</sup>

# Global Land Use Accounting (GLUA)

## Main factors of progress

Quantitatively: biomass trade needs balancing

Qualitatively: biomass cultivation needs management

# **Virtual Water Trade and Material Flow Analysis**

## Different Analysis

<b>VWA</b>	<b>MFA/GLUA</b>
Virtual	Rucksack, hidden flows
North/South relations	North/Sout relaitons
Agriculture/biomass	Metabolism
Water	All materials
Water stress	All physical pressures

# **Virtual Water Trade and Material Flow Analysis**

## Different Conclusions

<b>VWT</b>	<b>MFA/GLUA</b>
Shifting resource use	Absolute Decoupling Factor 4/Factor 10
Increased agricultural production in EU	Reduction of EU land-use to equitable levels
Reallocation of water intensive production	More (water-) efficient production

## Conclusions

- VWA complements findings of MFA
- Integration of accounting systems possible and desirable
- Analysis and therefore political recommendations too narrow (only focussing on water impacts)
- For better evaluation of VWT of assessment of social, economic and ecological consequences (Integrated Sustainability Impact Assessment)