

International challenges

Increasing global material use & globalised value chains

Changing demographics & incomes

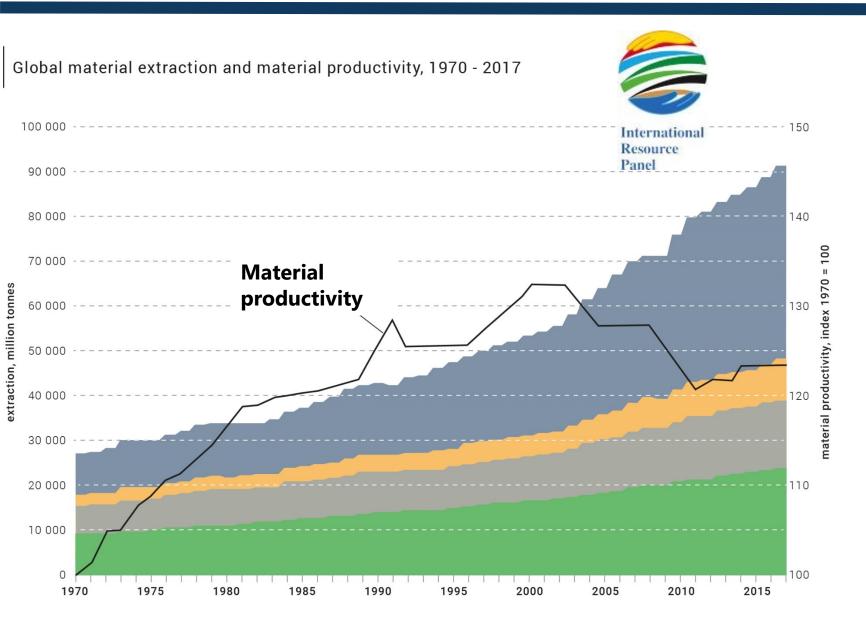
Distribution of social impacts of material use

Distribution of supply chain know-how

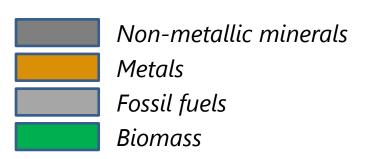
Virgin vs recycled materials



Resource use and its upward trend



- Global resource use: more than tripled since 1970
- Global material demand per capita: 7.4 tonnes in 1970;
 12.2 tonnes in 2017
- Material productivity: started to decline around 2000 and stagnated in recent years





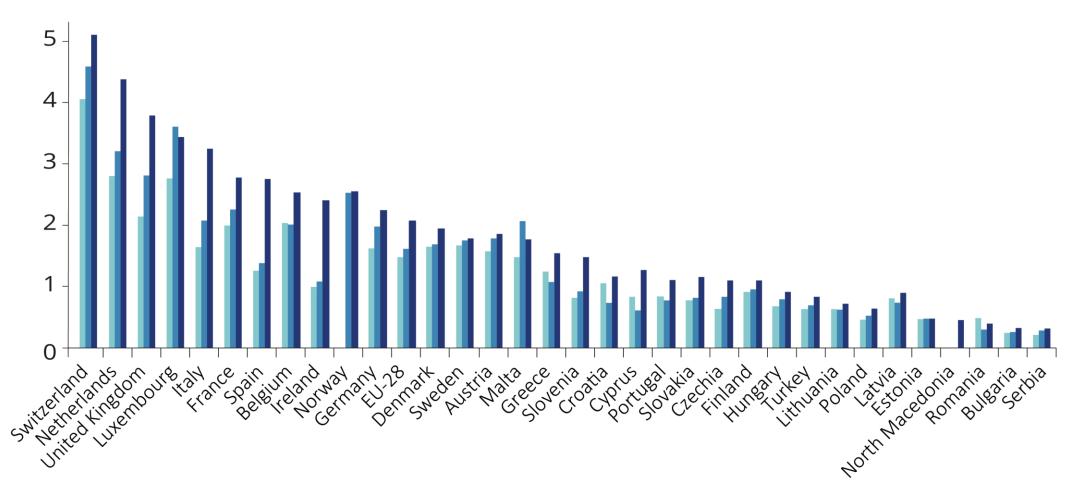
2000

2008

2017

Resource efficiency is improving in Europe

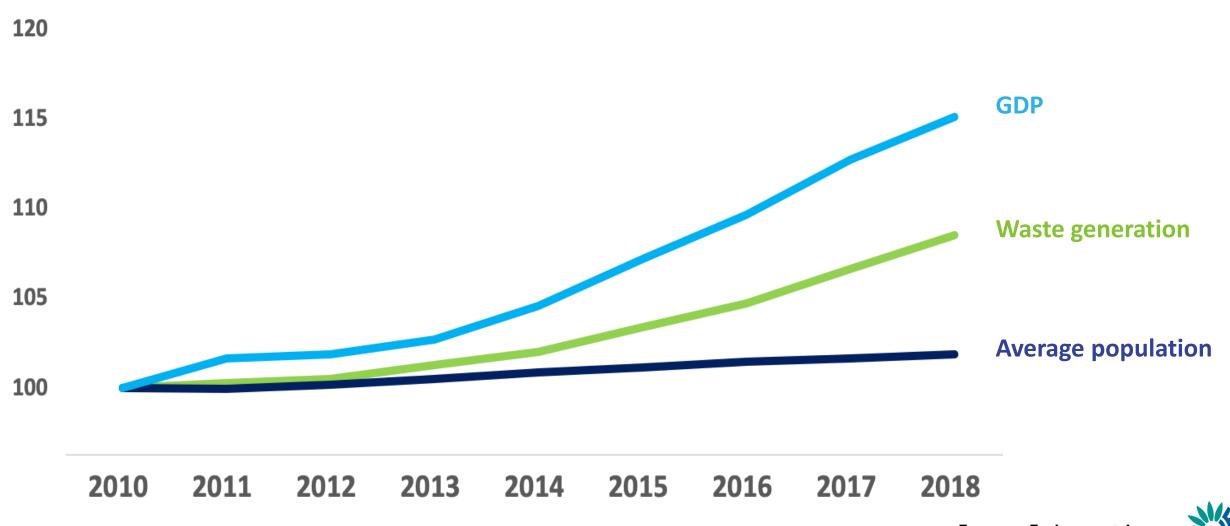
Euro (chain-linked volumes 2010)/kg DMC



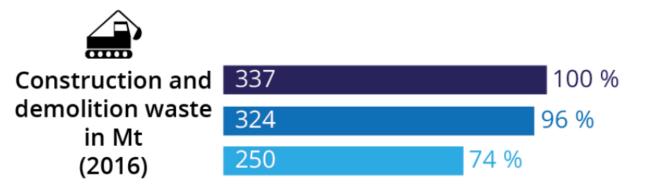
European Environment Agency

Waste generation is still increasing

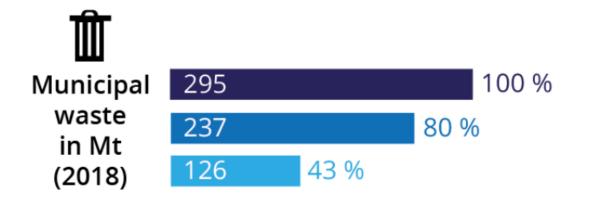
Trends in waste generation, economic development and population, EEA-33



Potential for increased recycling



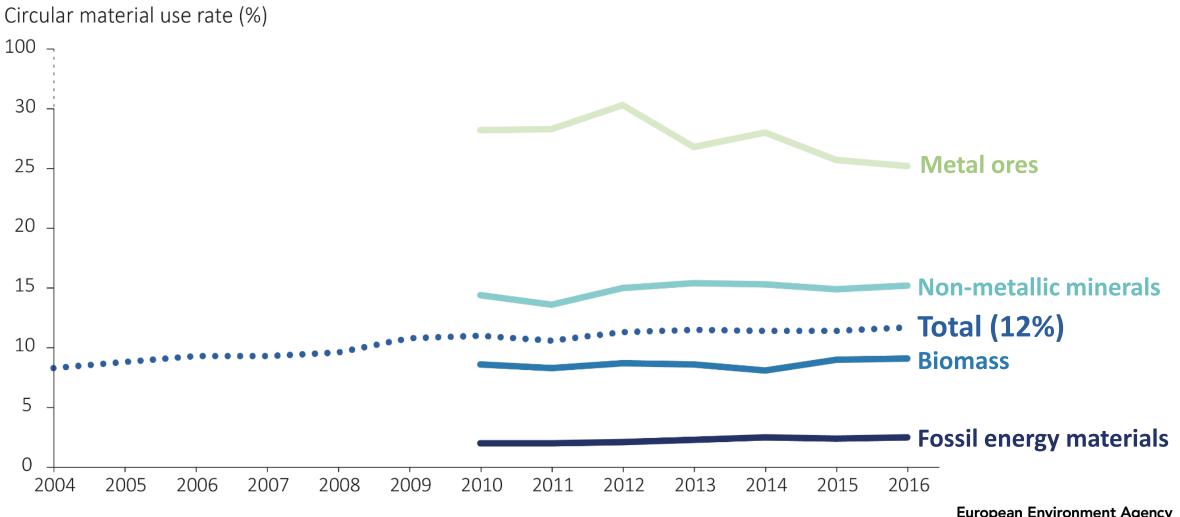




- Waste generated
- Maximum potential
- Currently recycled

Circular use of materials is still low

Trends in the circular material use rate, EU-28



Bellagio process









MONITORING PROGRESS IN EUROPE'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Bellagio Process



- Expert dialogue involving private and public stakeholders across Europe
- Seven principles for the monitoring of Circular Economy
- Fostering innovation and collaboration
- Across the economy and jurisdictions
- Material flows, footprints, socioeconomic aspects and policy

A new policy context: The European Green Deal



- Key supply chains
- Waste prevention
- Empowering consumers
- Secondary materials internal market
- Hazardous substances as a barrier to CE
- Science-based approach
- Interlinkages with energy transition, industrial transformation, etc.

