

# Policy applications in the EU: the case of resource efficiency

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# **Main policy users of SEDA in the European Commission**

- Directorate General Environment
- European Environmental Agency
- DG Climate Change
- DG Growth

Also interest by

DG Economy and Finance, DG Employment, DG Trade

# Europe 2020

EU's growth strategy for the decade 2010-2020

*Smart, sustainable and inclusive economy*

Eurostat indicators to monitor progress



# 7 flagship initiatives

## New engines to boost growth and jobs

### ***Smart growth***

*Digital agenda for Europe*

*Innovation Union*

*Youth on the move*

### ***Sustainable growth***



*Resource efficient Europe*

*An industrial policy for the globalisation era*

### ***Inclusive growth***

*An agenda for new skills and jobs*

*European platform against poverty*

# A resource-efficient Europe

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## Resource Efficiency



**Resource efficiency** means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more with less and to deliver greater value with less input.

**The resource-efficient Europe flagship initiative** is part of the [Europe 2020 Strategy](#), the EU's growth strategy for a smart, inclusive and sustainable economy. It supports the shift towards sustainable growth via a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy.

**The Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe** is one of the main building blocks of the resource efficiency flagship initiative. The Roadmap sets out a framework for the design and implementation of future actions. It also outlines the structural and technological changes needed by 2050, including milestones to be reached by 2020.

The Communication "[Towards a Circular Economy](#)" further promotes a fundamental transition in the EU, away from a linear economy where resources are not simply extracted, used and thrown away, but are put back in the loop so they can stay in use for longer. It sets out measures driving a more efficient use of resources and waste minimisation.



# Monitoring 'A resource efficient Europe': Resource efficiency scoreboard

- Published and maintained by Eurostat

- Structure:

- 1. Lead indicator : resource productivity**

- 2. Dashboard indicators – complement the lead indicator**

Focus on 4 areas: materials, water, carbon and land











- 3. Thematic indicators to show progress in a range of key areas**

Transforming the economy

Nature and ecosystems

Key areas (energy, food, buildings, transport)

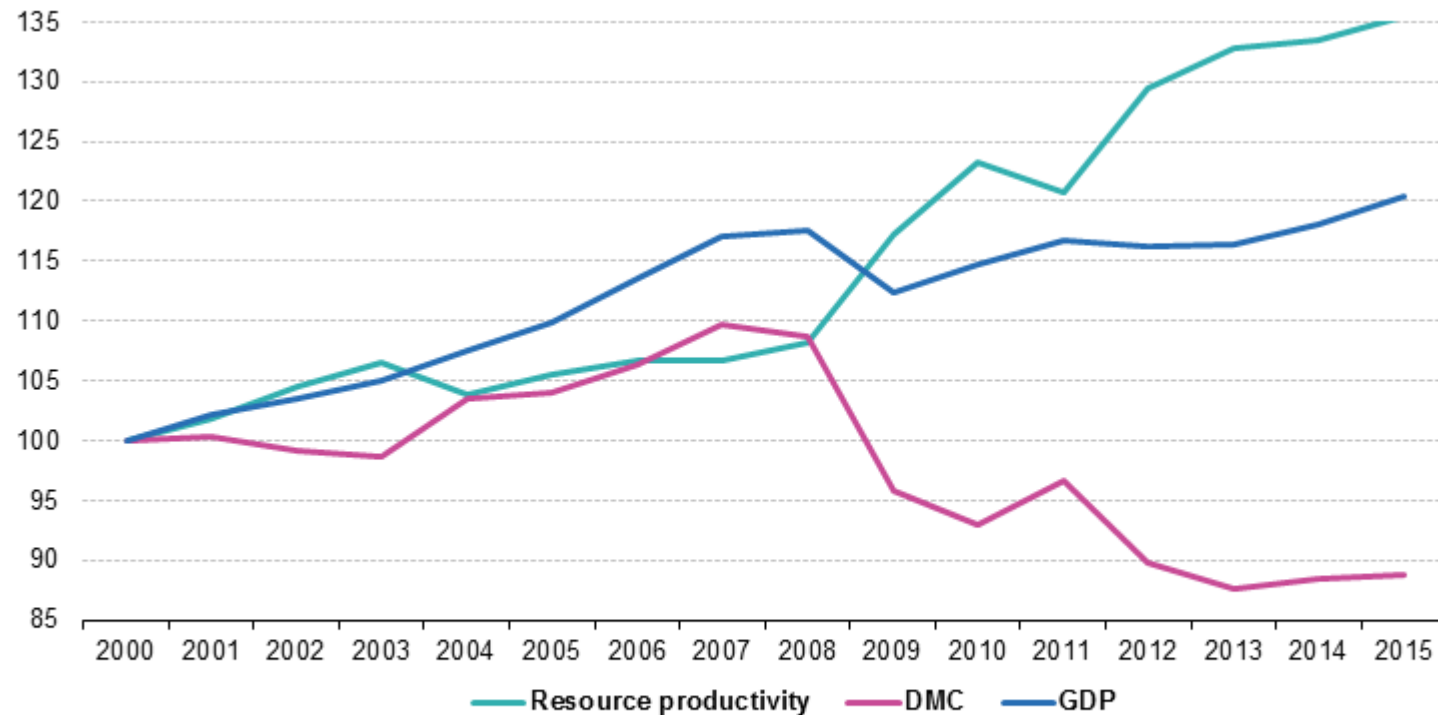
European Union (28 countries) ▼

UNIT		REFERENCE PERIOD									
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
LEAD INDICATOR											
Resource productivity	EUR per kg, CLV (2010)	1.4773(s)	1.5586(s)	1.8218(s)	1.7832(s)	1.9123(s)	1.9622(s)	1.9664(ps)	2.0008(ps)	 	Eurostat
<a href="#">Additional data (Show)</a>											
DASHBOARD INDICATORS											
Materials											
Domestic material consumption per capita	Tonnes	15.476(s)	15.857(s)	13.939(s)	14.5(s)	13.427(s)	13.078(s)	13.187(ps)	13.173(ps)	 	Eurostat
Land											
Productivity of artificial land (1)	Millions PPS per km²	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	 	Eurostat
Built-up areas (1)	km²	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	 	Eurostat
<a href="#">Additional data (Show)</a>											
Water											
Water exploitation	%	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	 	Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/resource-efficient-europe>

# Lead indicator: resource productivity indicator

$$\text{Resource productivity} = \frac{\text{GDP}}{\text{Domestic material consumption}}$$





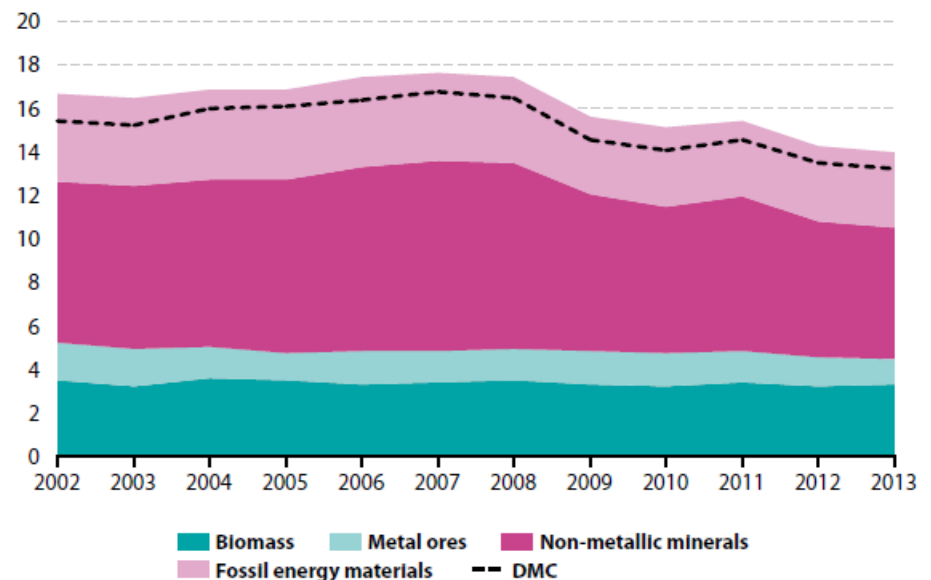
# Improvements & extensions (Push and pull with policymakers)

- *Early estimates after 6 months*
- *Raw material equivalents*
  - **RMC instead of DMC**
- *Material footprints*

# Raw Material Consumption (RMC)

- *Expresses imports&exports not at the weight of goods crossing the border but the weight of natural resources extracted*
- *Requires models*
- *Requires conventional decisions concerning exporter and importer country*

**Figure 4.2.5:** Raw material consumption (RMC) by main material categories, EU <sup>(1)</sup>, 2002–13 (tonnes per capita)

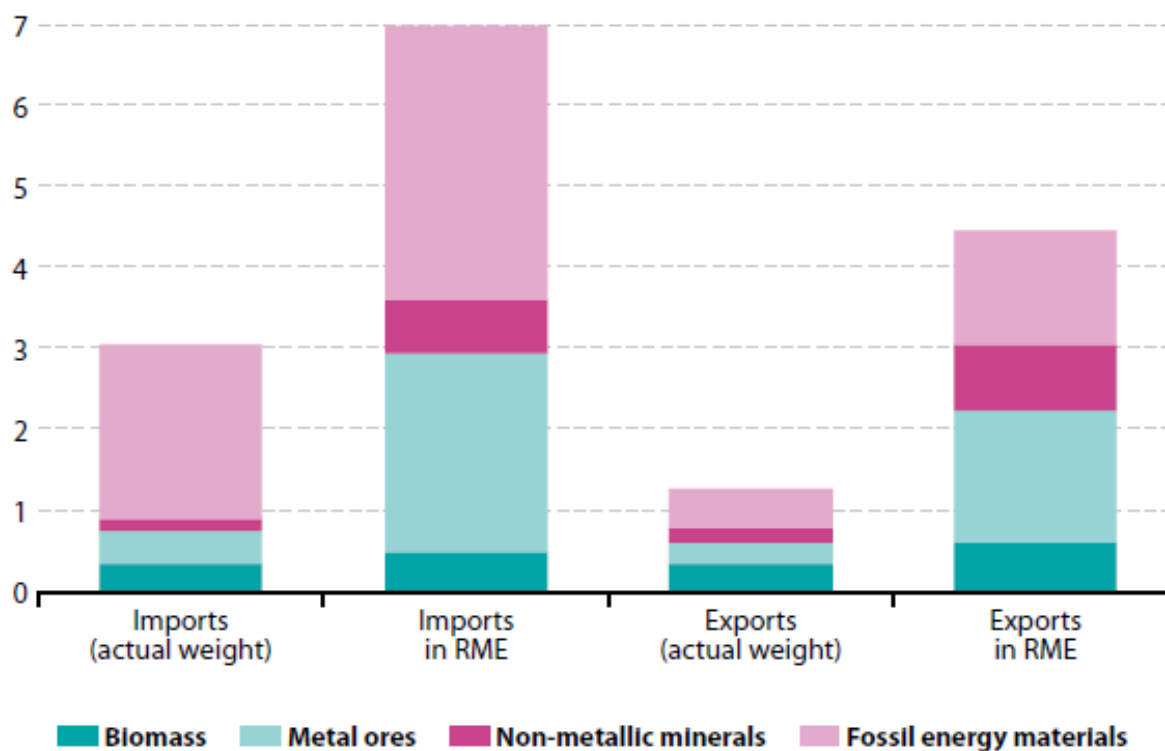


<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27 for trade in RMC, EU-28 for physical trade.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env\_ac\_mfa, env\_ac\_rmc and demo\_gind)

# Differences more relevant for imports & exports than for DMC vs. RMC

**Figure 4.2.4:** Comparison of the actual weight of traded goods with trade in raw material equivalents (RME), EU (¹), 2013  
(tonnes per capita)



(¹) EU-27 for trade in RME, EU-28 for trade flows in actual weight.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: env\_ac\_rme, env\_ac\_mfa and demo\_gind)

# Conclusions

- Resource productivity important policy topic in EU
- SEEA data being used for lead indicator 'resource productivity'
- Push & pull with policymakers drove improvements in timeliness and methodology
- Some work still ahead of us
- All in all, a very successful experience

# Thank you!