

# Measuring Circular Economy with SEEA

Main results of the participant's survey



STATISTICS



# Number of responses

## STATISTICS

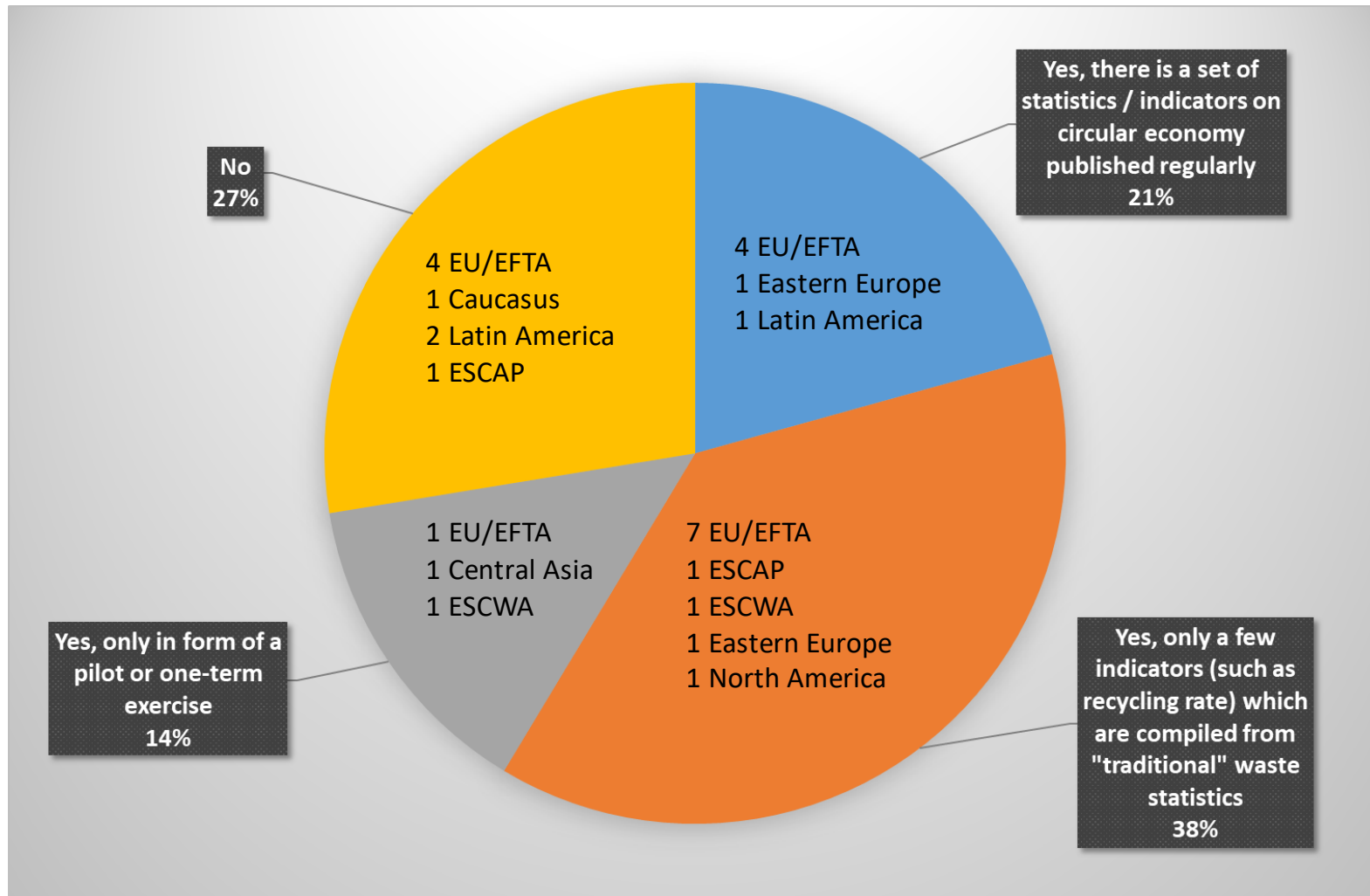


- 60 responded
- 50 indicated country or organization
- 31 different countries:
  - EU, Ex-EU, EFTA: 19
  - Caucasus and Central Asia: 2
  - Eastern Europe: 2
  - North America: 1
  - Latin America: 3
  - ESCAP (without EECCA): 2 (of which 1 OECD country)
  - ESCWA: 2

Countries: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA

# Does the NSO of your country produce statistics to inform circular economy policies?

## STATISTICS



Note: Multiple answers from the same country were analyzed together

# Can you share an estimate about the magnitude of circular economy in your country?



## STATISTICS

**Most EU/EFTA countries refer to Eurostat Circular Material Use Rate (CMUR): 11.9% in EU-27 in 2019**

- Malta (2018): ca. 7.2%
- Switzerland (2018): ca. 13%
- Austria (2019): 11.5%
- Italy (2019): 19.3% (17.8% for biomass, 50.3% for metal ores, 23.5% for non-metallic minerals, and 5.4% for fossil energy materials)
- Belgium (2019) 24%

### **Other measures used:**

- India: 20-30% of formal economy; roughly 23% of waste is processed; It is estimated that a circular economy path adopted by India could bring in annual benefits of approximately US\$ 624 billion in 2050.
- France: Ca. 2% of total employment
- Belarus: Share of industrial waste recovered ca. 30%
- Belgium (2019): in monetary terms (EGSS without waste management): 290 million euros of value added

# How can SEEA be used to turn data into a policy relevant story about the circular economy?

Which other data sources or frameworks (in addition to SEEA) need to be considered?

Can you share an example?



## STATISTICS

### Selected comments:

- *SEEA's accounting approach provides a coherent framework across circular economy different aspects and a method for combining and connecting information from different dimensions.*
- *Trade CN and PRODCOM codes may need to be updated to better capture new products relevant to the Circular Economy and the Bioeconomy.*
- *Economic data as well as larger flows of energy, emissions, materials currently excluded in the EU strategy*
- *SEEA is not able to provide information with very high granularity, e.g. about material flows for cars, PCs, etc. nor about innovation, research, etc. nor about life span of products*
- *SEEA is an important tool from the circular economy. It needs to integrate with other information systems, for example, statistics of the tourism, rivers, landscape*
- *Full-fledged Physical Supply and Use Tables would provide a complete information basis*
- *We also need more detailed data on the production of and trade in materials (with a clear distinction between waste and secondary raw materials).*
- *Combination with data from SNA, labour market could be needed*
- *Visualisizing material flows. Eurostat already publishes Sankey-Diagrams on material flows*