

Kick off: Co-creation process on CE Monitoring

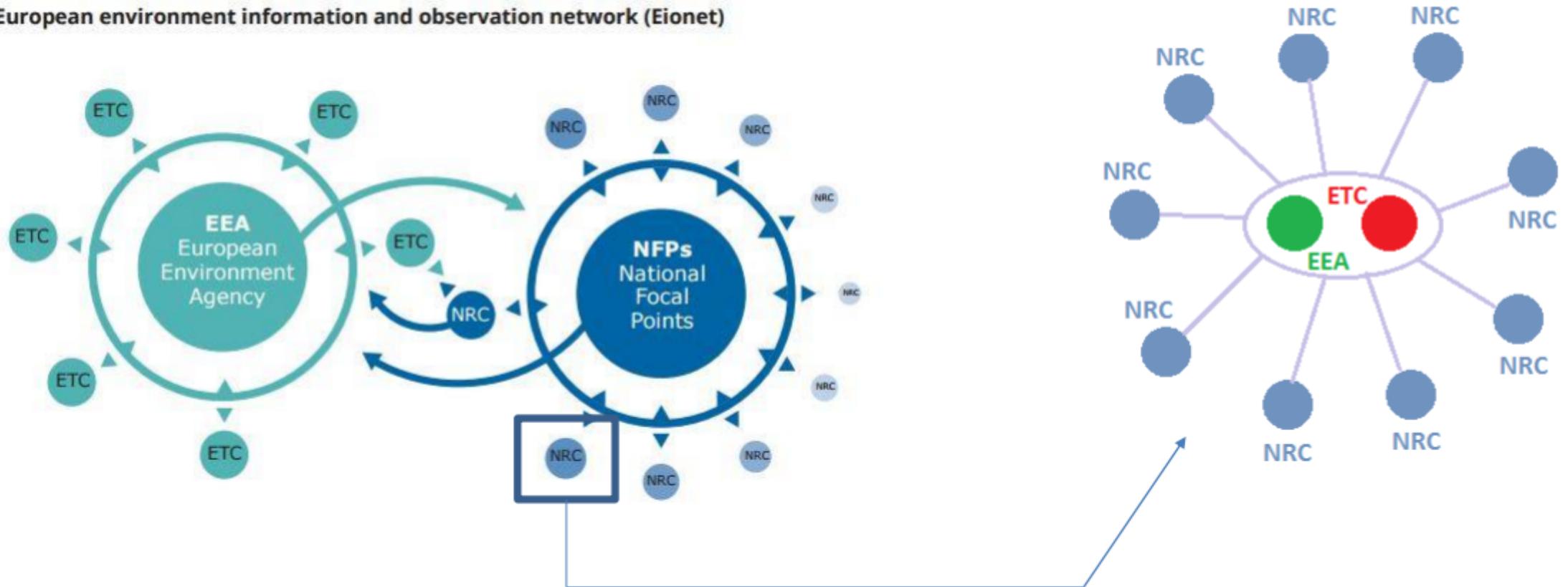


- Welcome! We will start at 10am.
- Thanks for checking audio / video settings. While not presenting we kindly ask you to **mute yourself and switch off your camera**.
- Note that this webinar **will be recorded** for documentation purposes and to inform other interested country representatives.

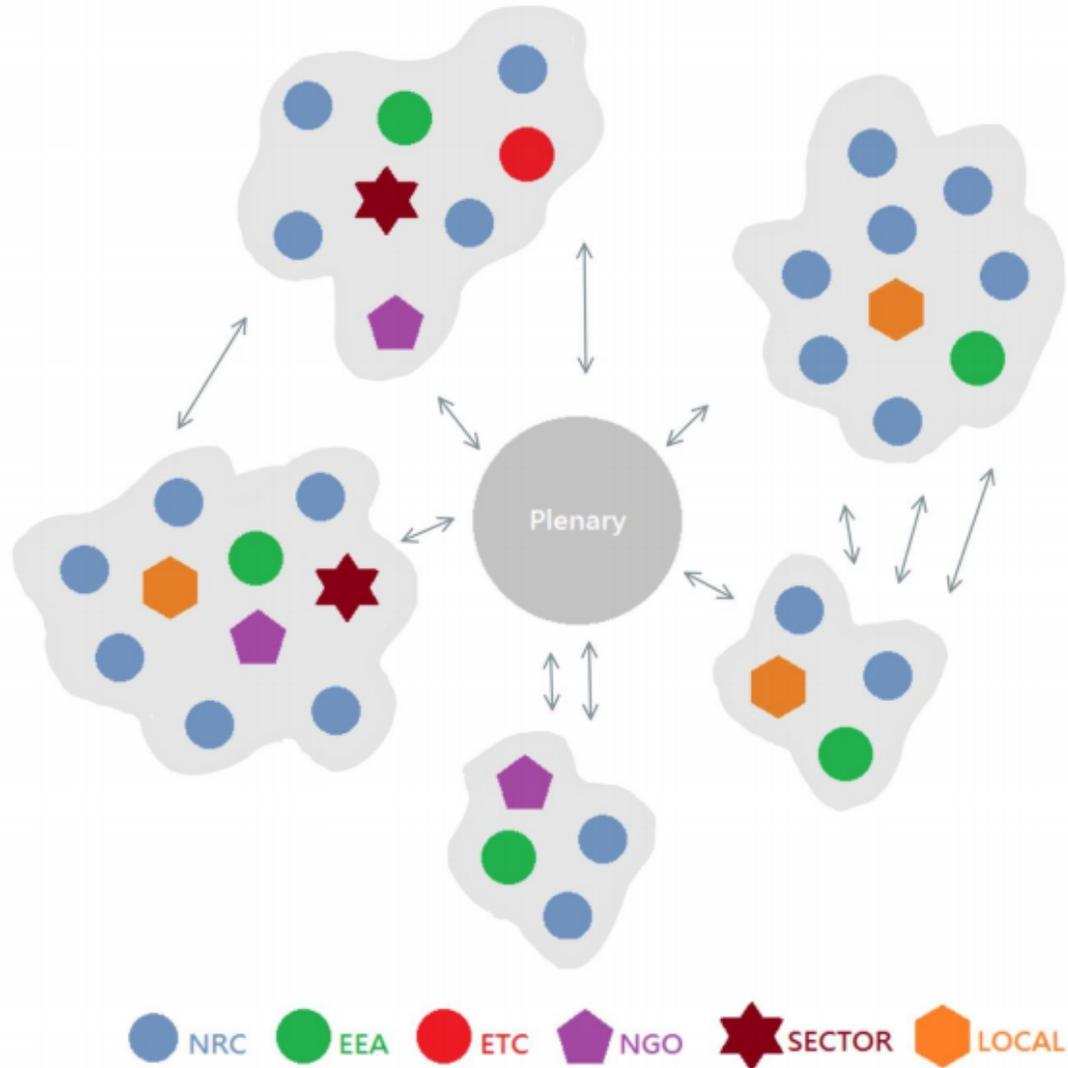


Business-as-usual networking model at EEA

European environment information and observation network (Eionet)



Co-creation projects



- **Multiple groups, multiple memberships**
- **Agile, versatile**
- **Acknowledges different focus and needs across EEA member states**
- **Delivers a concrete outcome to then present at NRC Plenary**

EEA and the Circular Economy

- The transition to a **greener and more circular economy** has been a **European priority** for several years
- The **Circular Economy Action Plan of 2020** underlines the ambition
- **EEA supports** via:
 - ‘Bellagio process’ on **CE monitoring principles** (*EPA network*)
 - Enhancement of **EEA indicators** on CE (*ETC-WMGE*)
 - Explorative work on **novel data streams** (*FWC*)
 - **Co-creation work** – knowledge sharing on monitoring experience (*ETC/Eionet*)

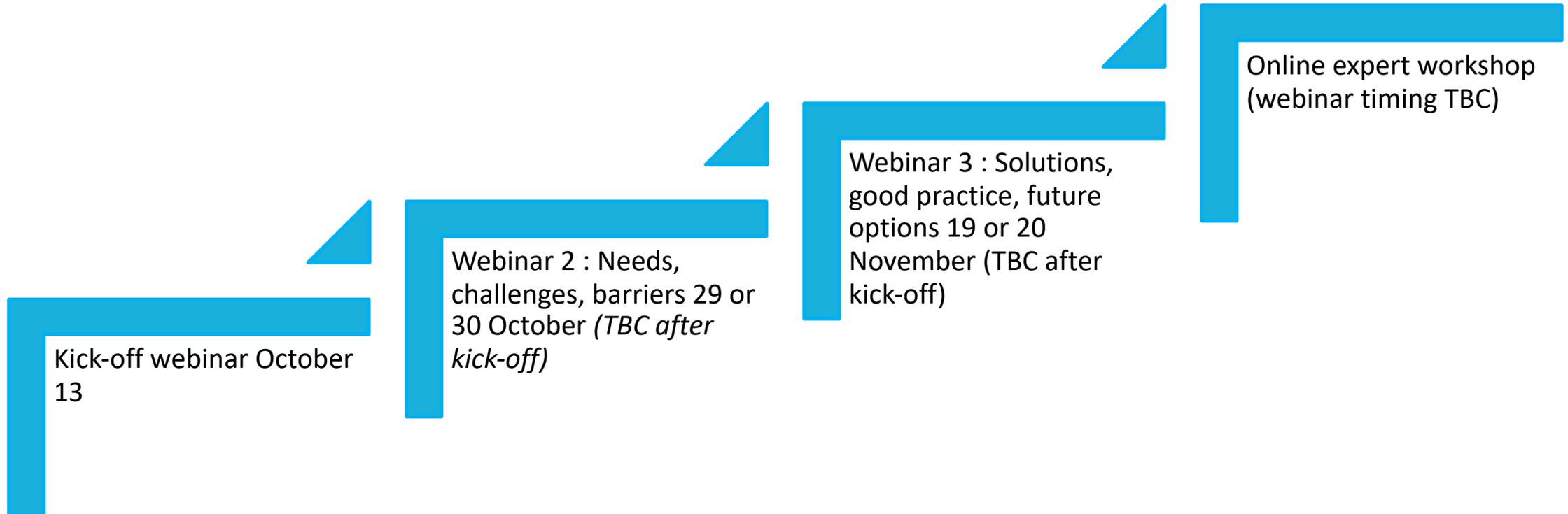
Scope of this project

- Identifying best practice on monitoring strategies, data sources and establishment of targets
- Identifying areas that remain challenging and require investments
- Building upon the work done during the Bellagio Process
- Delivering an Eionet publication to compile the evidence gathered through the process

Actions during co-creation process on CE Monitoring

1. Share good practices and developments on national CE monitoring / CE indicator sets
2. Exchange views on needs, challenges, barriers and solutions, future options
3. Gather and share relevant information through a wiki site on Eionet Forum.
4. Summarize lessons learned in a co-developed summary report. (→ Q1 , 2021)

Interactive events co-creation process on CE



Roles in co-creation process on CE Monitoring

Role of EEA staff:

- Run the co-creation process
- assure connections to other EEA activities
- host wiki
- conduct expert webinar.

Role of ETC staff:

- facilitate webinars and workshop,
- support in agenda setting for webinars and workshop,
- draft homework questions and analyze/report on homework of countries,
- Conduct additional desktop research to feed the process and the wiki,
- produce (draft) co-developed summary report (2021)

Roles in co-creation process on CE Monitoring

Role of country representatives:

- Participate in 3 interactive events
 - 1 or more colleagues per country possible
- Perform limited homework, if needed including consultations with other national experts
- Present / report on homework in events
- Share public information for a wiki
- Prepare a topical presentation for a webinar (or the online expert workshop)
- Review draft co-developed summary report (Q1 2021)

Wiki - Objectives

Objective: Gather and share with other participants relevant information on Eionet Forum, such as

- webinar recordings and presentations
- relevant documents on CE monitoring (incl. a short explanation)
- Note:
 - Documents should be shareable/Global Commons!
 - Non-public information or presentations will be earmarked

Let's have a look!



Wiki - Overview

Eionet Portal

EIONET PROJECTS

Circular Economy monitoring co-creation process 2020

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	Background material (3 subfolders, 1 item)		Peder Jensen	08/10/2020, 15:26		
	Webinar 1, Kickoff, 13.10.2020 folder contains no sub-items		Peder Jensen	08/10/2020, 15:24		
	Webinar 2, Needs and challenges folder contains no sub-items		Peder Jensen	08/10/2020, 15:25		
	Webinar 3, Solutions and good practice folder contains no sub-items		Peder Jensen	08/10/2020, 15:29		



Wiki - Overview

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Type	Title	Restrictions	Own
	recommended literature list for co-creation		Theo



[Add comment](#)

Field	Source	Summary information	Key message for CE monitoring
General/monitoring	Haas, W., Krausmann, F., Wiedenhofer, D., & Mayer, A. (2020). Spaceship earth's odyssey to a circular economy - a century long perspective. Resources, Conservation & Recycling, 163(105076). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2020.105076	The paper gives insights on the distance-to-target regarding a full circular economy. For the first time, a century long perspective is taken to reveal the development of substantially growing material flows. The authors in particular point to the problem that a major part of all material flows is used 'to manufacture or operate stocks', hence retaining considerable amounts of materials from potential recycling processes. Realising the transformative potential of the circular economy requires addressing key challenges: limit the growth of material stocks, establish clear criteria for ecological cycling, avoid unsustainable biomass production, integrate the decarbonisation of energy systems in circular economy strategies, and prioritize absolute reductions of non-circular flows over maximizing (re)cycling rates.	It is necessary to monitor trends in material flows over time in absolute terms, too, and not only as rates.
General/monitoring	Eco-Innovation Observatory (2020). The Eco-Innovation Scoreboard and the Eco-Innovation Index. https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/index_en and https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/circular-economy-indices_en ; next report 2020 is going to be released shortly	The Eco-Innovation Scoreboard (Eco-IS) and the Eco-Innovation Index illustrate the eco-innovation performance across the EU Member States. They aim at capturing the different aspects of eco-innovation by applying 16 indicators grouped into five dimensions: eco-innovation inputs, eco-innovation activities, eco-innovation outputs, resource efficiency and socio-economic outcomes. Links between eco-innovation and circular economy have been strengthened and the revised index also encompasses new circular economy indicators such as data on employment and revenue in eco-industries and circular economy. The project also compiles 28	
General/monitoring	Mayer, A., Haas, W., Wiedenhofer, D., Krausmann, F., Nuss, P., & Blengini, G. A. (2019). Measuring Progress towards a Circular Economy - A Monitoring Framework for Economy-wide Material Loop Closing in the EU28. <i>Journal of Industrial Ecology</i> , 23(1), 62-76. https://doi.org/10.1111/jiec.12809	The paper investigates the material flows in the four well-known material groups through the EU28 economy depicting that secondary materials only count for a small part of material input needed to run the economy (approx. 9 per cent in 2014). The authors state that "recycling was surprisingly low, considering the fact that the EU-28 has strict waste regulations, elaborate waste collection and recovery systems, and high material category-specific recovery rates that range from 25% for biomass to 70% for goods". The authors propose a comprehensive set of indicators that measure the scale and circularity of total material and waste flows and their socioeconomic and ecological loop closing by contrasting input and output oriented CE indicators.	

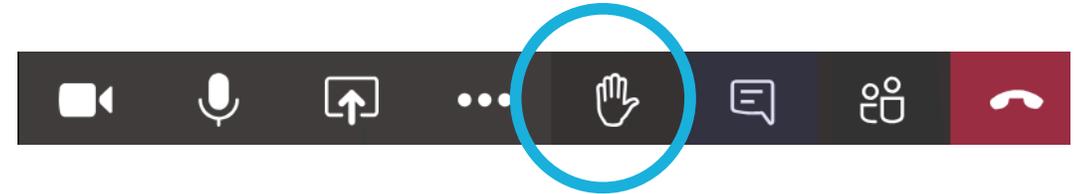
Wiki - Recommended literature

- 12 documents so far
- Categories:
 - *Fields:* General / monitoring, Metrics for CE monitoring, Special system boundaries, Rebound Effects, EU CE Action Plan, CE indicators for business, CE monitoring in cities, LCA and impact of consumption, Solutions, good practice, future options.
 - *Sources*
 - *Summary information*
 - *Key messages for CE monitoring*

Questions and suggestions

- Q&A about context and practicalities
- Further suggestions for the co-creation process

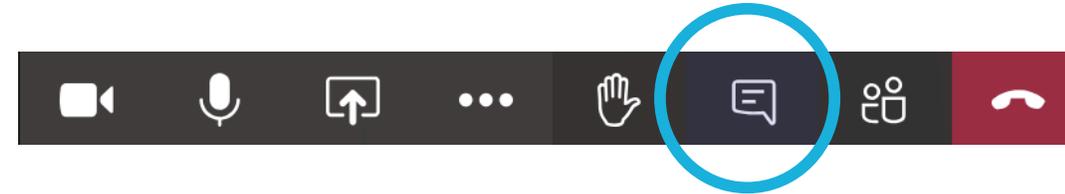
Raise your hand if you like to ask questions and share suggestions.



Country / region presentations

- Belgium / Flanders
- Estonia
- France
- Germany
- Kosovo
- The Netherlands*
- Poland
- Serbia*
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Austria**

Your questions
in the chat for
later consideration



* Not available at kick-off. **orally



Country/region : Belgium/Flanders

Status CE Monitoring (status of implementation, ongoing activities, plans)

2017-2021: Circular Economy Policy Research Centre
Co-financed by Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM) &
Flemish Department of Economy, Science and Innovation (EWI)

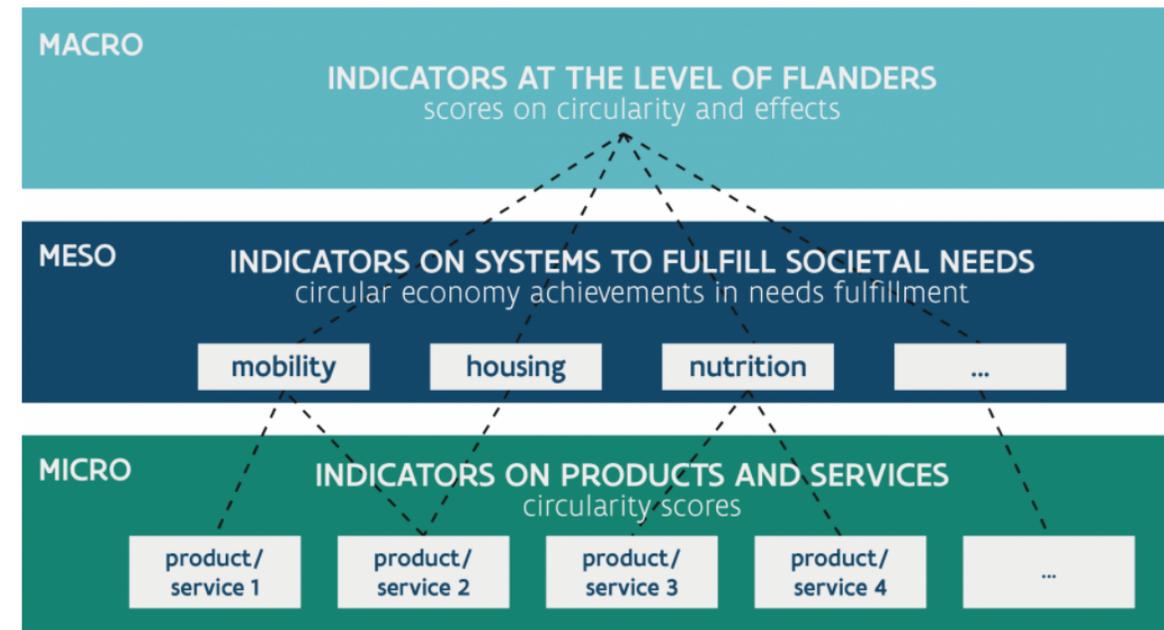
⇒ Development of CE monitor for Flanders ...

2018: - Framework for the CE monitor ([link](#))

2020: - CE indicators for mobility/transport ([link](#))
- OVAM-report on macro-indicators ([link](#))

Mid 2021: - CE indicators for housing, nutrition/water
& consumer goods

End 2021: - 1st version CE monitor for Flanders



Country/region : Belgium/Flanders

- most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :
 - Data gathering & governance
 - data on the use of secondary materials by industry
 - data on higher circularity strategies (Refuse, Rethink, Reduce, Re-use, Repair, Refurbish, Remanufacture ...)
 - how to bring together and manage data from different stakeholders in a safe and collaborative way
- our interest in presenting in webinar 3:
 - Framework for the CE monitor & the example of CE indicators for mobility



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CIRCULAR ECONOMY MONITORING

Mihkel Krusberg

Ministry of Environment of
Estonia

Adviser

13.10.2020



Country/region : ESTONIA

Ongoing work and plans

- No specific monitoring yet
- Statistics Estonia: <https://www.stat.ee/en/find-statistics/statistics-theme/environment/waste-and-circular-economy>
- CE strategic document and action plan (2021)
- CE indicators study (2019)
 - 30 possible indicators (incl. data sheets)
- CE mapping study (2020-2021) with 6 sectors
- CE activities in EEA Norway Grants (2021-2023)
- Stakeholder involvement & cooperation
- Homepage: <https://ringmajandus.envir.ee/en>

Expectations

- Indicators to indicate CE policy impact
- Comparability - find common indicators with relevant data sets
- Share experience (best practices, setbacks)
- We can share our indicators study on possible indicators in webinar 3

Country/region : FRANCE

In France, a new law was passed on February 2020: The anti-waste law for a circular economy.

It is divided into five main axis:

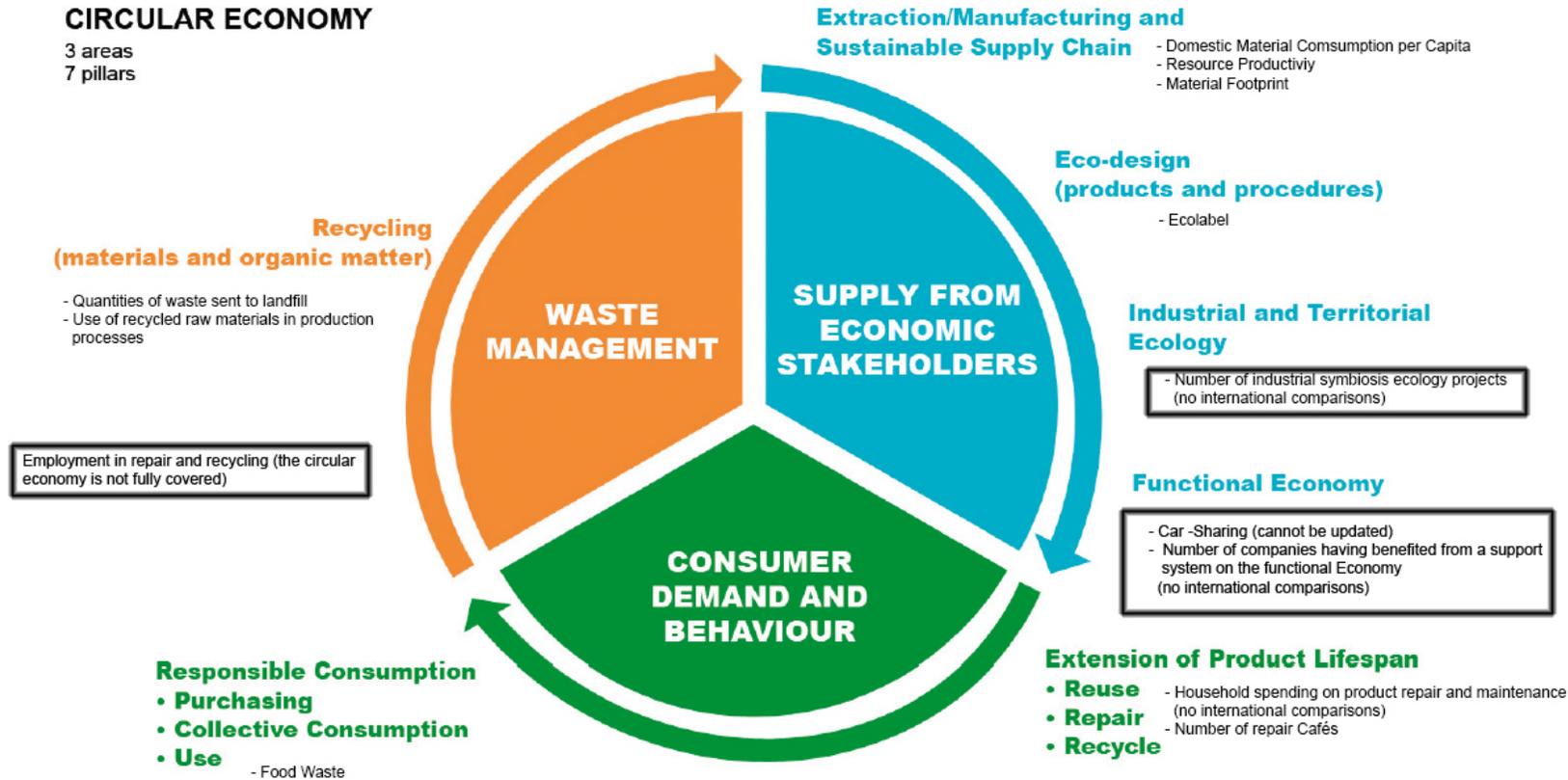
- to get out of disposable plastic;
- to better inform consumers;
- to fight against waste and for reuse;
- to act against programmed obsolescence;
- to produce better.

In 2017, we published a first document available in English: 10 Key Indicators for monitoring the Circular Economy. We are in the process of updating it and it should be published at the end of the year.

Specifications for indicators :

- entire field of EC ;
- long period (trend) ;
- international comparisons

Country/region : FRANCE



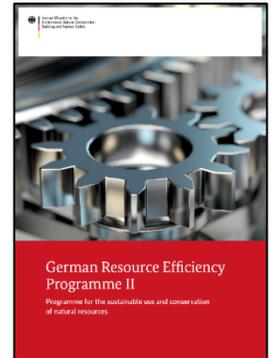
- We reserve our answer for presenting in webinar 2 or 3



Country/region: GERMANY

Status CE Monitoring (status of implementation, ongoing activities, plans)

- **2016 National Sustainable Development Strategy**
 - aligned w/ UN SDGs, Total raw material productivity (GDP+imports / raw material input): trend of 2000-2010 maintained until 2030
- **German Resource Efficiency Program (ProgRes)**
 - 3rd edition published in June 2020
 - Total raw materials productivity, RMC/capita, DERec/DMI & DIERec/RMI, anthropogenic stock, future research
- **Waste policy**
 - Development of waste and closed-cycle management, e.g., under Closed Cycle Management Act (1996, 2012), Waste Prevention Program
- **Development of monitoring framework at UBA** (*work in progress*)



Country/region: GERMANY

- most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :
 - Learn from colleagues about their ongoing activities and lessons-learned, also in light of the upcoming EC CE monitoring framework
 - Develop a common understanding of CE and what should be measured
 - Discuss status of reporting on other indicators (e.g., footprints, remanufacturing and repair, environmental impacts, etc.) and how to evaluate policy progress
- our interest in presenting
 - in webinar 2 (needs, challenges, barriers): *to be decided after kick-off meeting*
 - or webinar 3 (solutions, good practices, future options): *to be decided after kick-off meeting*

Country/region: KOSOVO

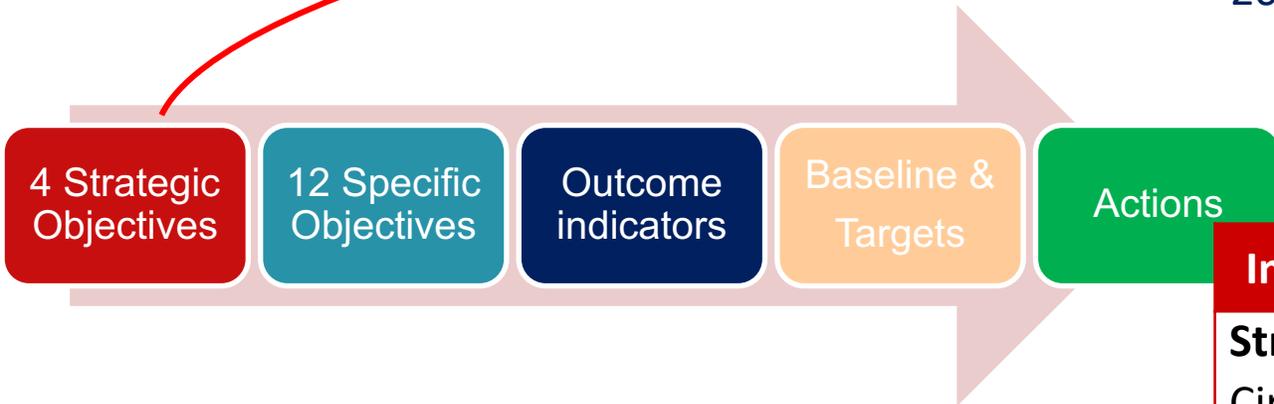
Status CE Monitoring (status of implementation, ongoing activities, plans)

-The notion of circular economy in Kosovo is still heavily and mistakenly focused on recycling and waste management, and does not go to the core of the subjects, which aims to transform the chain of production and consumption, with an ultimate goal of eliminating the concept of disposal and fundamentally transform our way of life.

- Circular economy is still not represented in the policies of Kosovo
 - Kosovo's Program for Economic Reforms (PKRE), 2019-2021, does not mention the CE terminology either and is highly concentrated in further developing the linear economy in the country.

Services and infrastructure	Professionalisation
Waste collection services	Capacity building
Integrated waste management facilities	Sector recognition
Other wastes	Research & development
Regulatory standards	Circular economy
Waste management information system	Public awareness & education
Licensing and permitting	Waste prevention
Enforcement mechanisms	Reuse and recycling

Structure of Draft Strategy
2019-2021



Implementation costs	2019-2021	2022-2028	Total
Strategic Objective 4:			
Circular Economy	2,338,737	24,432,785	26,771,523

Country/region: KOSOVO

Most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :

- Kosovo sustainable development week 2020: The objective of KSDW 2020, as in previous years, (since 2018), is to further advance the public dialogue and seek effective ways to promote sustainable development on one hand, and green economic growth on the other. This year, the Ministry of Economy and Environment, EUSR/EU Office in Kosovo, GIZ Kosovo, Balkan Green Foundation (BGF) and the Institute for Development Policy (INDEP) will jointly coordinate and finance the activity

Our interest in presenting in webinar 2 (needs, challenges, barriers) :

- Currently Kosovo is facing many challenges in relation to waste management. The sector is characterized by **low levels of efficiency and limited private investment**. Some of the biggest challenges are **financial sustainability and transition to circular economy**. Separation of waste fractions towards resource recovery requires extensive and costly changes in the waste management system, which could be facilitated through inter municipal cooperation.

Country/region: KOSOVO

Our interest in presenting in webinar 3 (solutions, good practices, future options):

Kosovo transition towards resource recovery & circular economy

- Solution if;

- **Legislation**- Laws should be adapted to include the concept and the appropriate CE terminology and to offer benefits for people, entities (for profit and nonprofit) that contribute or plan to contribute to the stimulation of CE in the country,
- **Financial**- Financial interventions in the form of subsidies or direct payments may bring about changes in mentality and behavior and pave the way to the needed results that may push forward the development of circular economy.
- **Best technology** – Considering that new technologies take time to become mainstream in developing countries, more effective support for access to innovation and doing business with developed countries needs to be provided to Kosovo's businesses. Through national and local strategic planning and interventions, individuals and entities, may be able to ensure the development of products, services and processes that comply with the expectations and values of a circular economy.
- **Infrastructure** – The planning of cities, villages and economic zones, but also connections to neighboring countries and the region need to be adapted, so to ease and stimulate the development of circular economy within the country and the region.
- **Education** – Public academic institutions need to include a practical multi-year curriculum on circular economy in the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. NGO that have education as a central focus, have to work in creating virtual and non-virtual workshops, conferences and innovative educational activities that motivate and inspire the desire to create and design products and services in compliance with the circular economy.
- **Arts & Culture** – Artistic and musical projects can contribute to creating a culture that values the development of circular economy and pushes forward ideas that entwine the protection and preservation of environment within them

Country/region: THE NETHERLANDS

Working program on monitoring and steering the transition to CE:

- With other knowledge institutes
- Strengthening the knowledge base

Integrated CE reporting january 2021

Trends, effects and transition proces

Input for policy

Policy brief on CE targets (2019)

<https://www.pbl.nl/en/publications/international-workshop-on-targets-for-a-circular-economy-summary>

<https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/doelstelling-circulaire-economie-2030> (EN summary)

<https://www.pbl.nl/en/publications/monitoring-progress-of-the-circular-economy-in-the-eu>

<https://www.pbl.nl/en/publicaties/circular-economy-what-we-want-to-know-and-can-measure>

Country/region: THE NETHERLANDS

Most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :

- Converging to a shared set of indicators for resources, their effects and for the process to get there
- Comparable data across countries

Our interest in presenting

in webinar 2 (needs, challenges, barriers) : Info and indicators you need to track progress CE transition

or webinar 3 (solutions, good practices, future options) :

Country/region: POLAND

Poland is among 10 other EU countries that adopted CE strategy and the first country in CEE. The Map identifies four priorities: **sustainable production, sustainable consumption, bio-economy and new business models**. *"The Roadmap towards a transition to a Circular Economy"* integrates recommendations proposed under the concept of a green economy, a sustainable development and a low-carbon economy that are inseparably linked with the circular economy.

The roadmap defines mainly the legislative framework for the implementation of CE in the coming years, however, for **the full implementation of CE it is necessary to cooperate** between the administration, science, business, non-governmental organizations and consumers.



ROAD MAP

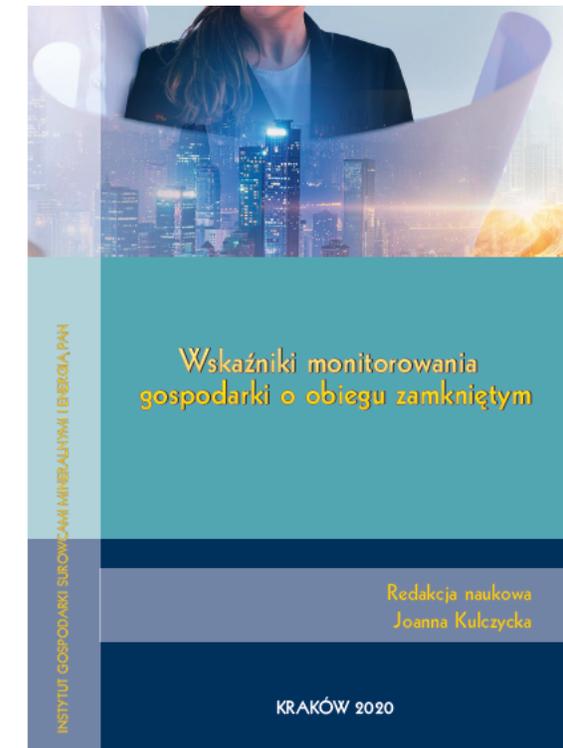
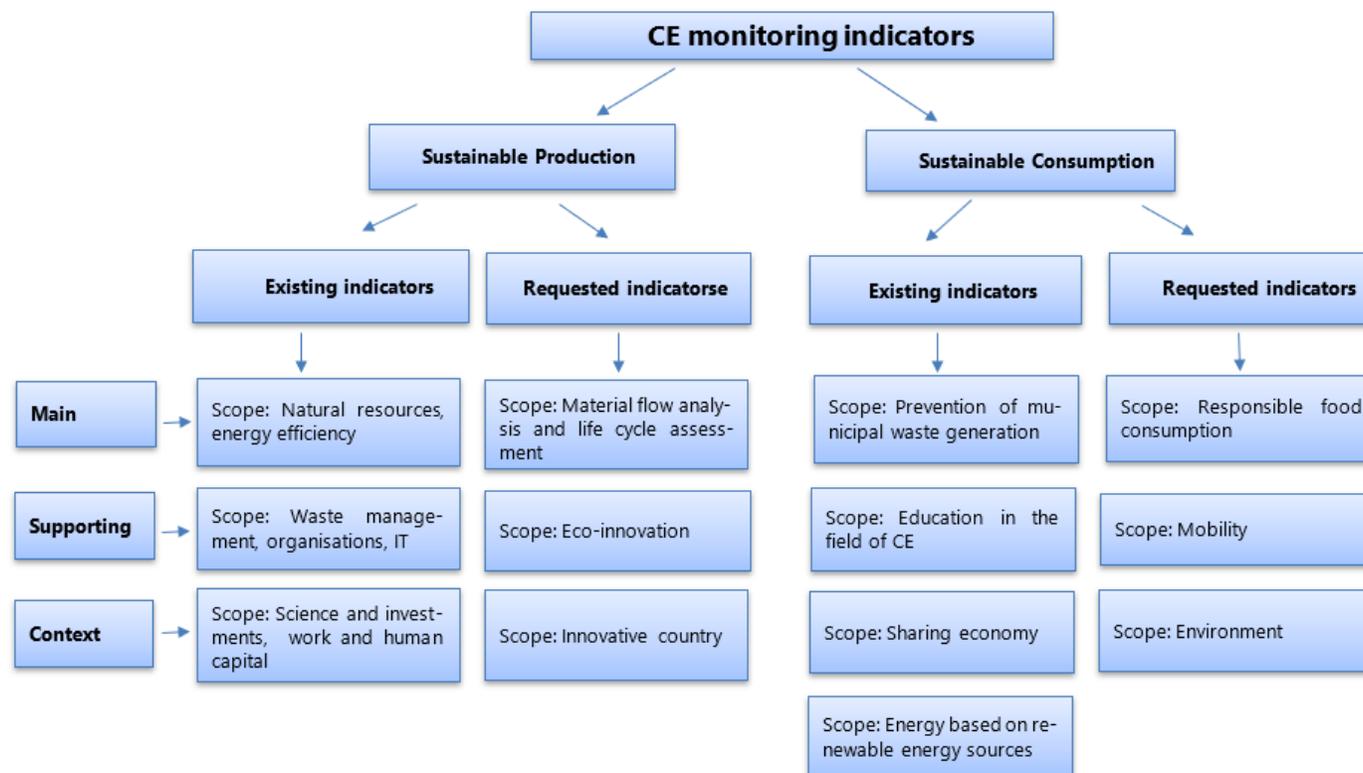
towards the Transition to
Circular Economy



Country/region: POLAND

The assessment of numerous activities resulted in transformation towards CE is done using aggregated indicators - separately for sustainable production and consumption - broken down into *Main*, *Supported* and *Context*, as well as *Existing* and *Requested* ones.

System of interdependence of indicators with scopes of CE developed under the Gospostrateg project:



Country/region: POLAND

Polish case: selected CE indicators for economic activity in the area of sustainable production along with the preferred directions of changes

Level	Indicator name/unit	Direction of indicator change
Main	Resource productivity - domestic material consumption (DMC) in relation to GDP	↓
	Renewable energy share in gross final energy consumption by enterprises (%)	↑
	R&D expenditure in relation to GDP (%)	↑
Supporting	Volume of water consumption in industry in relation to GDP (%)	↓
	Amount of industrial waste generated in relation to GDP (%)	↓
	The share of produced secondary raw materials in total production (%)	↑
	Greenhouse gas emissions from industrial activities in CO2 equivalent (CO2e / year)	↓
	Number of e-government services for entrepreneurs (pcs.)	↑
	Number of environmental certificates held (pcs.)	↑
Context	Share of funds spent on environmental investments in relation to total investments (%)	↑
	Share of FTEs in entities related to CE activities in relation to total employment (%)	↑
	Value of public procurement related to CE in total public procurement (%)	↑

We propose that resource productivity should be calculated not to total GDP but GDP from industrial production (manufacturing, mining, construction, agriculture, transport)*

*<https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/gdp-from-manufacturing?continent=america>

Country/region: SERBIA

Status CE Monitoring (status of implementation, ongoing activities, plans)

status of implementation

The Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) calculate and publish indicators related to resource efficiency.

- SOERs of **SEPA** (<http://www.sepa.gov.rs/index.php>) as a good basis for monitoring the use of materials and resource efficiency:
 - Indicators related to resource use: energy, forest, land use, water, etc;
 - Indicators related to waste;
 - Indicators for the environmental management system: ISO 14001, Serbian Ecolabel, cleaner production.
- **SORS** (<https://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/>) annually publishes nationally aggregated EW-MFAs and indicators on material resources use:
 - DMC, its breakdown by resource type – biomass, fossil fuels, non-metallic minerals and ore metals – in absolute terms and per person;
 - resource productivity (GDP/DMC);
 - domestic extraction used (DEU);
 - direct material input (DMI);
 - physical trade balance (PTB).

ongoing activities, plans

- SEPA plans to develop appropriate indicators in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, according to the Roadmap for circular economy in Serbia, based on available data.
- SORS is working to improve the waste statistics database, and relevant indicators are available on the SBS website from 2019.

Country/region: SERBIA

- most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :
 - which institutions are the sources of information for the development of indicators;
 - how to connect with the institutions that are sources of information: whether it is voluntary or if there is a law, regulation?

- our interest in presenting
 - in webinar 2 (needs, challenges, barriers) :
 - or webinar 3 (solutions, good practices, future options) :

Country/region: SLOVENIA

- Indicators for CE monitoring are prepared mainly in 2 institutions:
 - Slovenian Environment Agency(energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, consumption, innovation, CO2 and particulate emissions...) : http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/en/indicators-trend?term_node_tid_depth_i18n%5B%5D=24
 - Statistical Office of the RS (waste, DMI; DMC, consumption, trade in recyclable raw materials, competitiveness and innovation);, <https://www.stat.si/statweb>
- In the Roadmap for Circular Economy the following indicators were selected to monitor the progress: direct material input (DMI) and DMC; resource productivity; waste indicators
- Other documents addressing CE in Slovenia: Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, Smart Specialisation Strategy of the RS...
- Some findings from the Final Report on Slovenian Circular Economy (EC, N-ABLE, 2020) :
 - Sustainable Resources management is an important indicator of strengths for Slovenia in moving towards an efficient and effective transition to CE
 - Indicators on societal behavior shows some weaknesses, so further communication, educational activities and support to initiatives are needed
 - Proposal to update the indicators on business operations on a regular basis to have a better vision on the performances level
 - Identification of existing indicators or definition of new indicators that reflecting more accurately the impact of existing measures on CE related thematic objectives (Low carbon economy, Env. Protection and Resource efficiency, CC adaptation and risk prevention, Research and innovation...)
 - The identification of priority sectors and values chains is of key importance
 - No specific CE related founding/support programmes
 - Lack of instrument specific to CE
 - Slovenia has a real potential for playing a leading role in transition to CE.
 - Structural funds could accelerate this transition by filling the gap from lab projects to demo and markets.
 - Monitoring of key representative indicators is necessary
- Plans: new indicators development.

Country/region: SLOVENIA

Most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process:

- Defining the best approach for indicator development and establish a sets of CE indicators (identifying relevant political questions, defining sets of indicators with the methodology, data gaps and specific indicators for each set...) as well as:
 - How to develop indicators showing positive effects of CE (not only the progress towards the goals)?
 - How to develop indicators that would (try to) show the connection between economic activities (+ funds allocated to certain priorities) and their effects on the environment/nature.
- How to monitor different activities which also contribute to the progress in transition to CE (e.g. networks, initiatives)?
 - **We have for example the Strategic Research and Innovation Partnership – Networks for the transition into circular economy**, it is a connection of Slovenian business subjects, educational and research institutions (RDI), non-governmental organizations and other interested parties, in collaboration with the state, aiming to establish new value chains according to the economic principles of closed material flows <https://srip-circular-economy.eu/>

Country/region: SLOVENIA

Our interest in presenting in

➤ webinar 2 (needs, challenges, barriers):

Some of the needs, we see are as following:

- to establish for example a platform for an overview of CE indicators in international organisations (EC, OECD, Eurostat...), on country and local level as well as corresponding legislation and strategic documents, good practices, possibility to knowledge exchange...
 - how to stimulate local and micro (companies) level: Knowledge sharing – active capacity building; best practices sharing and promotion; financial support (capacity building on how to get financial support).
- webinar 3 (solutions, good practices, future options): we could present some good practices.

Country/region: SPAIN

Status CE Monitoring (status of implementation, ongoing activities, plans)

1.- CE Spanish Strategy was approved in June 2020

Spain adopted same indicators as EU, plus one on greenhouse gas emissions (GHG contribution of the waste sector).

2.- CE Action Plan (2021/2023)

We have studied a specific CE indicator set for this Plan along this summer. We collected information from different public sources, but final decision is under study.

Country/region: SPAIN

- most important issue about CE monitoring to be addressed in the co-creation process
- Participation of consumption: renewable materials / non renewable materials
- Other activities involve in CE: 3600/ 3700 (water services) / 3821/ 3822 (waste treatment) / 3900 (remediation and other waste services) / 77 activities (rental companies)
- our interest in presenting in webinar 2:

Needs:

1, Determinate products and sectors to consider (included in EU Action Plan):

- Products: Concrete/ Steel/ Chemical products ?? (Ammonia/ Methanol/Ethylene/ Propylene/BTX aromatics)???
- Sectors: packaging/ textile/ building/ food, nutrients and water,/ IT sector/ electric and equipment/ batteries
- Materias primas críticas

2, Participation of secondary raw material in domestic material consumption; Measure (recycled, EoW and by-product material) and virgin material separately and regarding to resource productivity.

Barriers:

- No information is available for all industries or products. In addition, of the available, a large part is subject to statistical secrecy.
- Private sources do not share common methodologies, therefore they are not comparable.
- New information places a cost and, on the other hand, a greater administrative burden on the companies.

Country/region: SWEDEN

National strategy for a circular economy (July 2020):

- Sets out the direction and ambition for a long-term and sustainable transition of Swedish society.
- The transition to a circular economy is a tool for achieving the national and international environmental and climate goals, as well as the global goals in Agenda 2030.
- As this is also the overall goal for the transition to a circular economy, the development will be followed up through a selection of the indicators that exist within existing follow-up systems for these objectives.

Next step – Action plan connecting to the strategy.

Country/region: SWEDEN

most important issue about CE monitoring we would like to be addressed in the co-creation process :

- Connection to other relevant targets and indicators, for example SDGs Agenda 2030
- Develop the EU-monitoring framework for CE

Next steps

- Webinar 2 “needs, challenges, barriers”
 - **Countries:** email us on “What aspects from CE need better coverage in the current EU CE monitoring framework” (having own national context in mind) by October 24th for EEA/ETC to analyse and report on in Webinar 2. (All Countries)
 - **EEA/ETC** to confirm date (29 or 30th October) by tomorrow
 - **EEA/ETC** to select countries/regions to present in the Webinar 2 and provide necessary guidance in view of stated interests
 - **EEA/ETC** to share homework guidance **to countries** in time
- Wiki
 - **EEA** to provide login details
 - **Countries** to share by mail favorite (shareable/Global Commons) documents on CE monitoring
 - include a short explanation about the content and conclusions of the document.
 - provide at least a weblink or doi, or the full document if open source
 - **ETC** to upload Webinar recordings and presentations

Thank you for your participation and looking forward to co-creating with you!