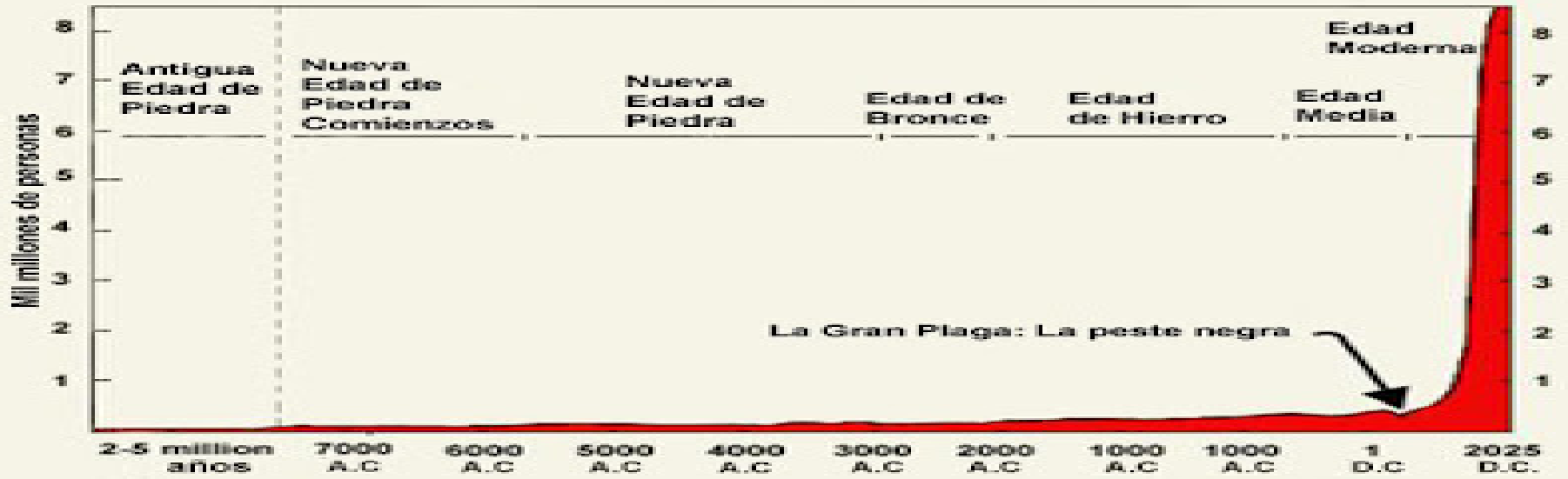




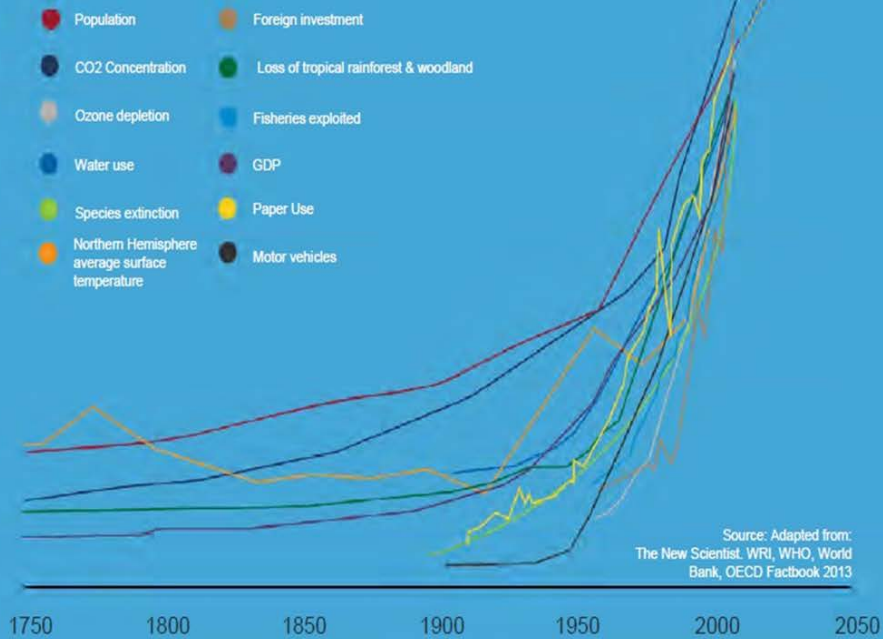
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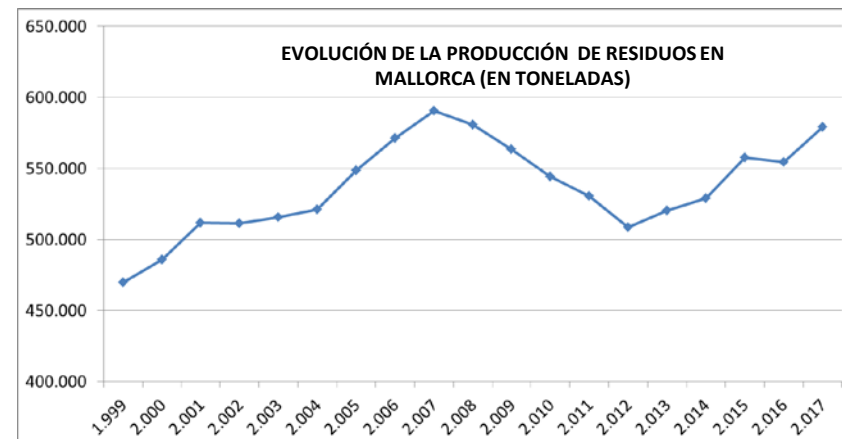
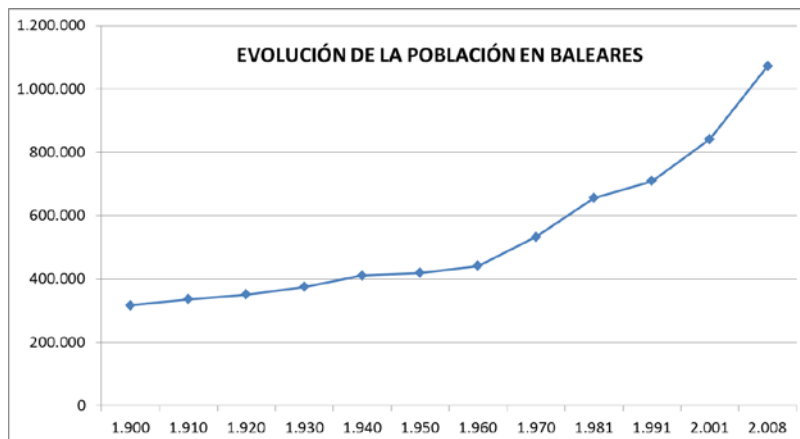
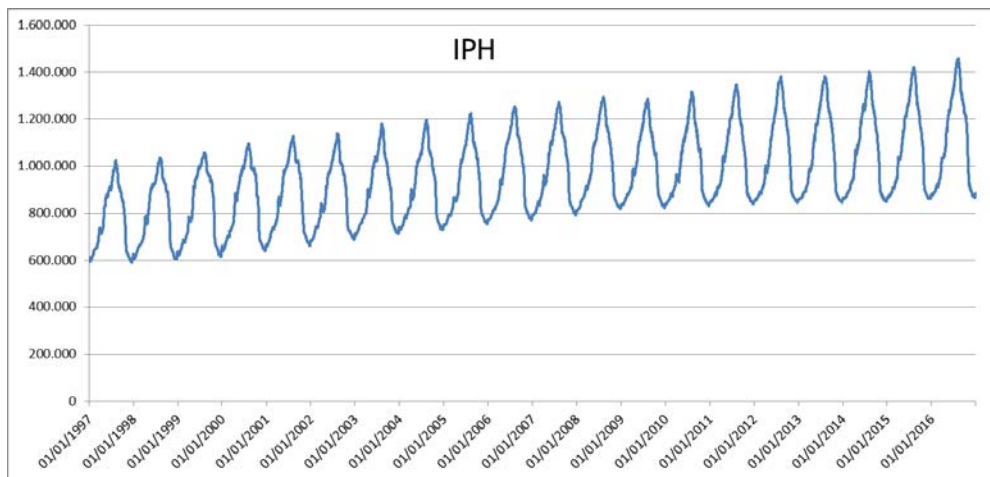




RESOURCES CONSUMPTION

UNSUSTAINABLE Future Growth





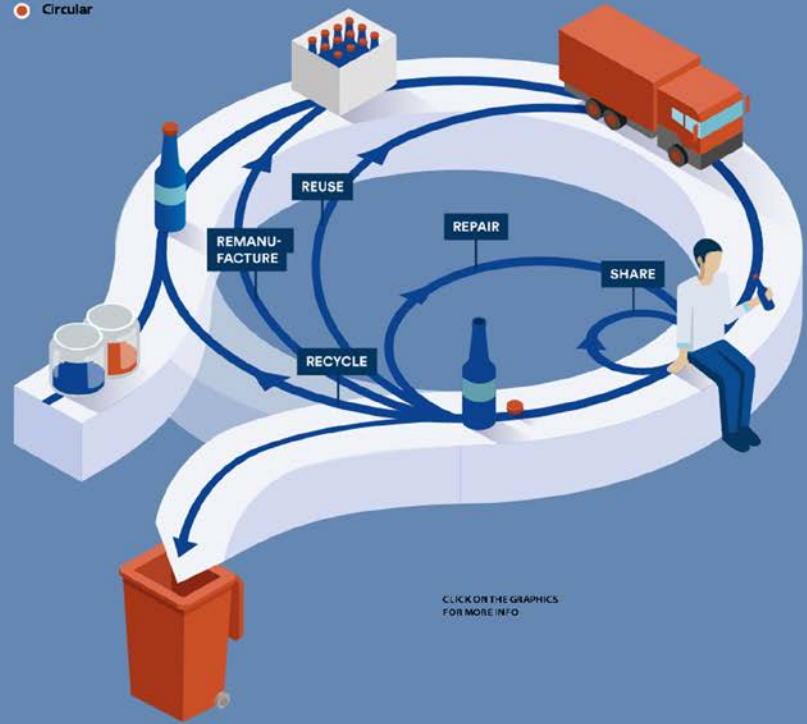


Circular economy

INTRODUCTION
In a circular economy, products and the materials they contain are highly valued. This contrasts with the traditional, linear economic model, which is based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern. In practice, a circular economy minimises waste through reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products.

Moving towards a more circular economy could deliver benefits, including reduced pressure on the environment; enhanced raw materials supply security; and increased competitiveness, innovation, growth and jobs. However, there are also challenges, such as finance, key economic enablers, skills, consumer behaviour, business models and multi-level governance.

● Linear
● Circular



CLICK ON THE GRAPHICS
FOR MORE INFO

- Intro
- 01 Materials
- 02 Waste
- 03 Smarter use of resources
- 04 Towards a circular economy
- 05 EU actions
- Outlook



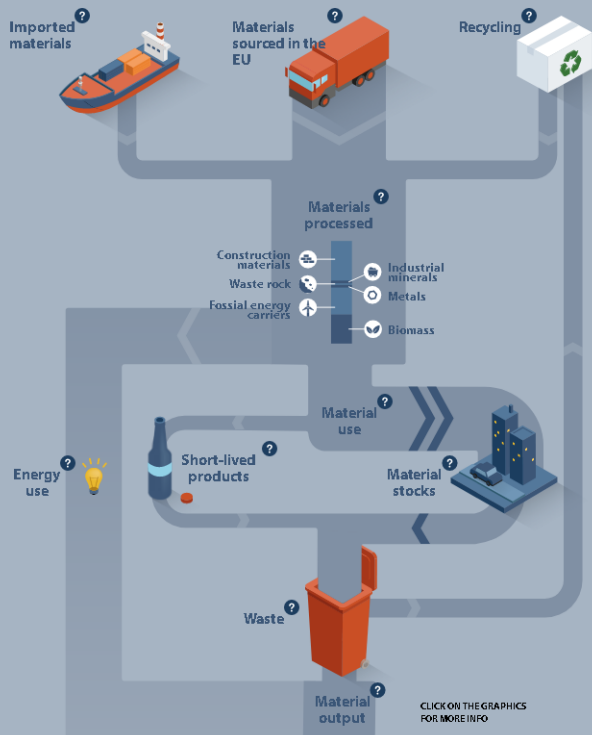
SECTION 1

Materials

Material flows

The economy uses materials which are either extracted domestically or imported. These materials are processed to provide energy (for instance fossil fuels and food) and materials. Materials can either be consumed rapidly (e.g. packaging, newspapers or batteries) or kept longer in material stocks (e.g. electronics, furniture, buildings and infrastructure). Once short-lived products are discarded and material stocks are demolished, they become waste and may be recycled. After energy use (in the case of food and fuel) or final treatment (in the case of products), materials leave the economy as emissions and waste.

In the EU, roughly 1 gigatonne per year (Gt/y) of waste materials is recycled. This flow is modest compared to the 7.7 Gt/y of materials processed and 5 Gt/y of outputs.





EPRS

SECTION 2

Waste

Waste generation

In 2014, 2.5 billion tonnes of waste (or about 5 tonnes per capita) were generated in the European Union. While the greater part came from the construction (34%), mining (30%), and manufacturing (10%) sectors, households represented 8% of the total.

Of the 5 tonnes of waste generated per capita, 4.6 tonnes were treated.

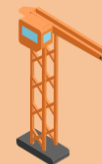


34%

Construction

Materials discarded when old buildings are demolished or renovated, as well as material discarded during the construction of new buildings.

Total does not add up to 100% due to rounding.



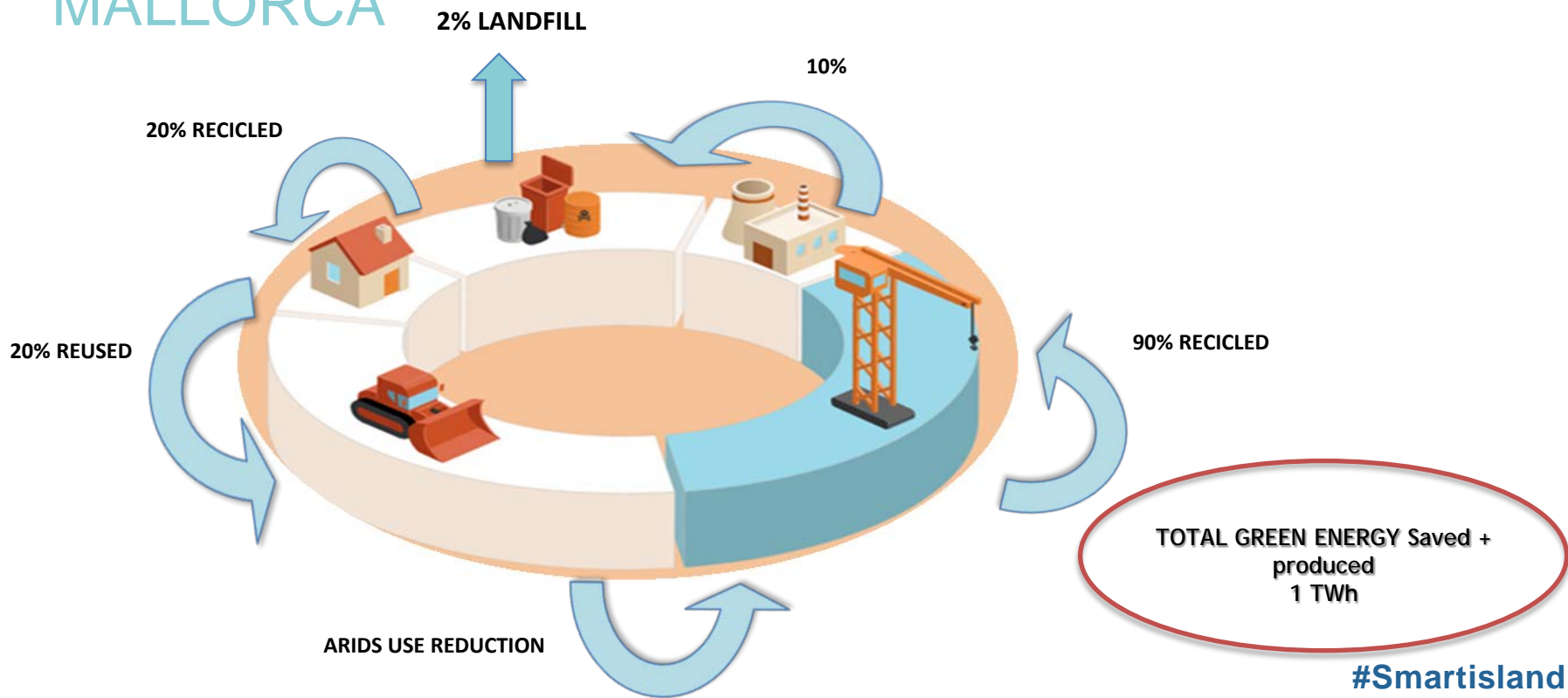
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and



MALLORCA





Data, data, data



Share model with
rest archipelag



Redesign Tourism

Increase resource
productivity

