



This project is co-funded by the European Union  
and the Republic of Türkiye

## Technical Assistance for Assessment of Türkiye's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy

EuropeAid/140562/IH/SER/TR

CIRCULAR ECONOMY INDICATORS

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Activity 3.2.4. Training on Integrated Waste Management in Circular Economy  
October 10-11, 2024 Ankara



# CIRCULAR ECONOMY INDICATORS

## TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

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## Objectives and Benefits of Circular Economy

- To use **resources** more effectively,
- **To keep** waste to a minimum
- **Reuse waste** as a resource, **recycling**
- **To make production processes** more efficient

Thus,

- Increases **environmental sustainability**, **protects natural resources**
- **Supports the welfare of society** by creating economic opportunities.
- Provides benefits in various areas such as contributing to the **labour force** and **combating climate change**.

## Circular Economy Indicators in the EU

1. Production and Consumption
2. Waste Management
3. Secondary Raw Materials
4. Competitiveness and Innovation
5. Global Sustainability and Resilience

# 1. Production and Consumption

## Production and Consumption

No	Thematic area	Main Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Responsible Organization
1	Production and Consumption	Material Consumption	<b>RESOURCE EFFICIENCY</b>	index 2000 = 100	TÜİK
2					
3		Waste Generation	<b>TOTAL WASTE GENERATION PER CAPITA</b>	kg/person	TÜİK
			<b>WASTE GENERATION PER UNIT GDP EXCLUDING LARGE MINERAL WASTES</b>	kg per thousand euro, chain-linked volumes (2010)	TÜİK
			<b>MUNICIPAL WASTE GENERATION PER CAPITA</b>	kg/person	TÜİK
			<b>FOOD WASTE GENERATION</b>	kg/person	TÜİK, TOB, MoEUCC
			<b>PER CAPITA PACKAGING WASTE GENERATION</b>	kg/person	MoEUCC
7	<b>PER CAPITA PLASTIC PACKAGING WASTE GENERATION</b>	kg/person	MoEUCC		

## Resource Efficiency

- The indicator is **gross domestic product** divided by **domestic consumption of materials**, which is the total amount of materials directly used in the economy.
- This ratio shows the ability of an economy to create wealth **by extracting less natural resources** or to create more wealth with the same amount of extraction.
- In other words, **it is the value in monetary units of how much value is produced in return for a unit of natural resource utilisation.**

(Data already published by TÜİK)



## Total Waste Generation per Capita

### Amount of Waste Generated, 2020, 2022

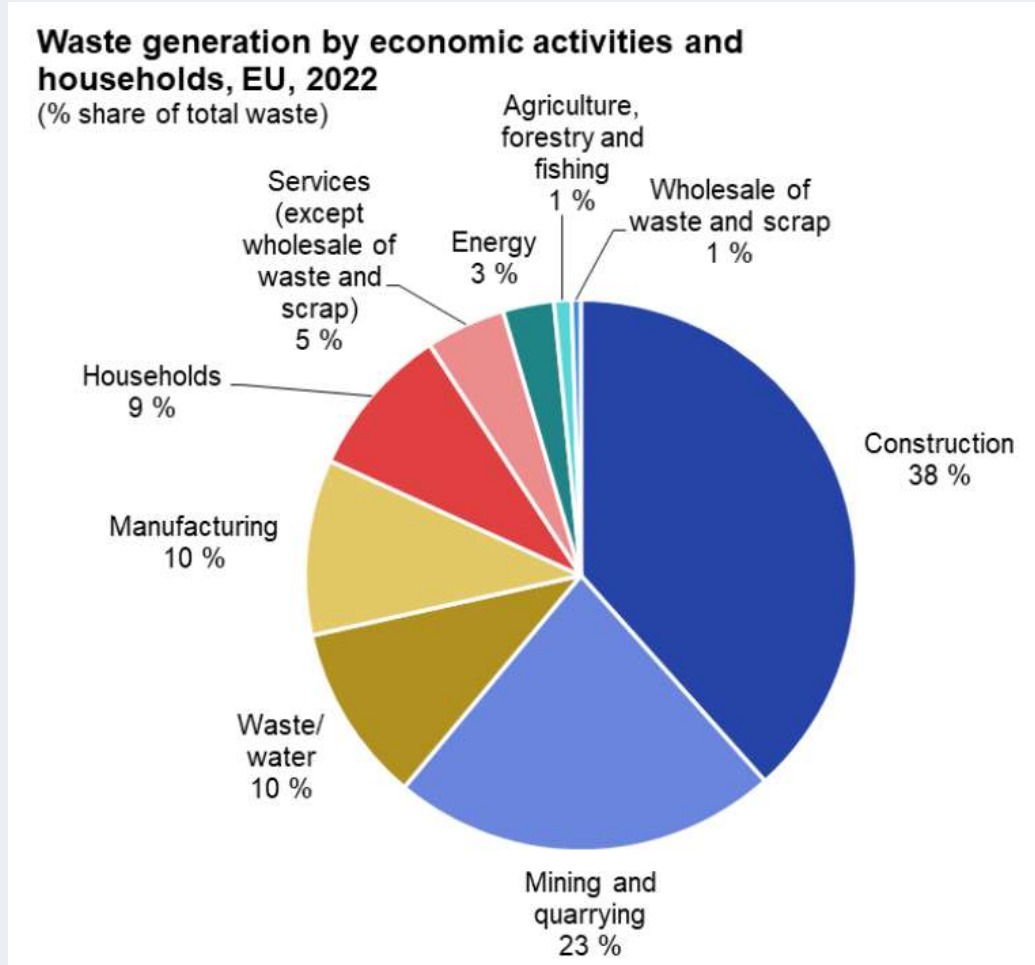
Tonnes

	Total amount of waste		Amount of hazardous waste		Amount of non-hazardous waste	
	2020	2022	2020	2022	2020	2022
<b>Total</b>	<b>104 739 181</b>	<b>109 237 232</b>	<b>30 770 088</b>	<b>29 380 898</b>	<b>73 969 093</b>	<b>79 856 334</b>
<b>Manufacturing industry workplaces</b>	<b>23 867 866</b>	<b>27 969 021</b>	<b>4 597 274</b>	<b>5 439 883</b>	<b>19 270 593</b>	<b>22 529 139</b>
<b>Thermal power plants</b>	<b>24 375 356</b>	<b>27 815 548</b>	<b>10 012</b>	<b>10 512</b>	<b>24 365 343</b>	<b>27 805 036</b>
<b>Mining operations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>27 581 875</b>	<b>26 309 170</b>	<b>26 044 730</b>	<b>23 794 881</b>	<b>1 537 144</b>	<b>2 514 289</b>
<b>Organised industrial zones</b>	<b>279 067</b>	<b>323 140</b>	<b>116 720</b>	<b>127 268</b>	<b>162 347</b>	<b>195 872</b>
<b>Households<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28 635 018</b>	<b>26 820 352</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>8 354</b>	<b>28 633 665</b>	<b>26 811 998</b>

\*\*\*Construction sector, Agricultural sector ?



## Example: Total Waste Generation by Sector in the EU



# Waste Generation Excluding Large Mineral Wastes per Unit of GDP

Waste generation, excluding major mineral waste, EU, 2004-2022  
(million tonnes)

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	Change 2022/2004 (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>789.9</b>	<b>760.5</b>	<b>758.7</b>	<b>758.3</b>	<b>769.0</b>	<b>784.6</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>776.3</b>	<b>794.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishi	62.3	56.7	45.5	20.2	20.4	17.7	19.7	19.4	20.7	22.3	-64.3
Mining and quarrying	10.4	7.1	10.0	7.9	7.5	7.7	6.9	8.1	7.5	8.0	-23.0
Manufacturing	239.9	225.8	216.8	190.5	176.4	176.0	179.0	179.8	166.6	166.3	-30.7
Energy	85.4	93.3	84.1	78.6	88.8	87.4	74.7	75.7	45.7	59.0	-31.0
Waste/water	75.2	83.3	98.9	129.9	155.0	180.7	196.8	208.5	212.4	216.1	187.2
Construction	34.4	33.4	34.8	42.1	39.8	38.6	37.8	41.3	38.7	39.8	15.6
Other sectors	97.7	111.2	88.7	103.5	89.6	85.1	88.5	94.0	89.0	90.9	-7.0
Households	174.1	179.2	181.6	186.0	180.7	175.9	181.2	186.1	195.7	192.6	10.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasgen)

## Municipal Waste Generation Per Capita

Food waste \* *Just published*

Amount of food waste generated in households (million tonnes)

Year	Amount of food waste generated in households (million tonnes)
2020	12.7
2022	12.2

## Packaging Waste Generation Per Capita

## Plastic Packaging Waste Generation Per Capita

## 2. Waste Management

## Waste Management

No	Thematic area	Main Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Responsible Organization
8	Waste Management	Total Recycling Rates	MUNICIPAL WASTE RECYCLING RATE	%	TÜİK
9			TOTAL WASTE RECYCLING RATE EXCLUDING LARGE MINERAL WASTES	%	TÜİK
10		Recycling Rates for Certain Waste Streams	TOTAL PACKAGING WASTE RECYCLING RATE	%	MoEUCC
11			PLASTIC PACKAGING WASTE RECYCLING RATE	%	MoEUCC
12			RECYCLING RATE OF SEPARATELY COLLECTED WEEE	%	MoEUCC

\*\*\*Waste Imports data required

# 3. Secondary Raw Materials

## Secondary Raw Materials

No	Thematic area	Main Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Responsible Organization
13	Secondary Raw Materials	Contribution of Recycled Materials to Raw Material Demand	<b>RATE OF CIRCULAR MATERIAL USE</b>	%	TÜİK
14		Trade in Recyclable Raw Materials	<b>IMPORT</b>	Thousand tonnes	MoEUCC-TÜİK
15			<b>EXPORT</b>	Thousand tonnes	MoEUCC-TÜİK

## Circular Material Use Rate

The indicator **measures the share of material recycled and fed back into the economy** (thus saving the extraction of primary raw materials) **in overall material use**.

**Reducing the use of virgin raw materials is a key element of the circular economy.** The indicator was calculated within the scope of DEEP Project.





# Circularity Ratio -EU Countries

	2022
<b>European Union</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Netherlands	27.5
Belgium	22.2
France	19.3
Italy	18.7
Estonia	16.0
Malta	15.1
Austria	13.8
Germany	13.0
Czechia	11.9
Slovenia	9.4
Slovakia	9.1
Poland	8.4
Hungary	7.9
Denmark	7.4
Spain	7.1
Sweden	6.1
Croatia	5.8
Latvia	5.4
Luxembourg	5.2
Bulgaria	4.8
Lithuania	4.1
RoSC	3.2
Greece	3.1
Portugal	2.6
Ireland	1.8
Romania	1.4
Finland	0.6

# 4. Competitiveness and Innovation

## Competitiveness and Innovation

No	Thematic area	Main Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Responsible Organization
16	Competitiveness and Innovation	Private Investment, Employment and Gross Value Added Related to Circular Economy Sectors	PRIVATE INVESTMENTS	Percentage of GDP at Current Prices	TÜİK
17			EMPLOYED PERSONS	Percentage in Total Employment	TÜİK
18			GROSS VALUE ADDED	Percentage of GDP at Current Prices	TÜİK
19		Innovation	NUMBER OF PATENTS RELATED TO WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING	Number	TURKISH PATENT AUTHORITY

# 5. Global Sustainability and Resilience

## Global Sustainability and Resilience

No	Thematic area	Main Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Responsible Organization
20	Global Sustainability and Resilience	Contribution of Circular Economy to Global Sustainability	<b>GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES</b>	kg/person	TÜİK
21		Contribution of Circular Economy to Resilience	<b>MATERIAL IMPORT DEPENDENCY</b>	%	TÜİK
22			<b>SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RAW MATERIALS, ALUMINIUM, COPPER, ETC.</b>	%	TÜİK

Thank You..



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# Thanks for your attention.



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