

Projects dealing with waste recycling or reduction should select one of the case

Indirect projects (such as supporting actions) should only provide data for crite

1	2	3	4
N.	Description	Explanation	
Environmental Criteria (each project can indicate only one criterion among 1, 2, 3 and 4)	1	Mass of waste resources recovered and re-introduced in the own production cycle, or	Waste recovered is re-used in the same location as a secondary raw material
	2	Industrial symbiosis: Mass of waste resources recovered and re-introduced in another production cycle, or	Waste recovered is re-used in another location as a secondary raw material
	3	Increase in the recyclability of waste generated, or	Waste recovered is put on the market as a secondary raw material
	4	Avoidance of waste generated	The new process generates less waste
	5	"Net Energy balance respect to the previous system" or "Amount of energy recovered"	The new process consumes less energy or same energy of th new process is recovered
	6	Reduction of emissions	The new process has less emissions respect to the old one
Social Criterion	7	Net balance of jobs	Number of new jobs created by the circular economy project, minus the number of jobs lost in the previous linear process
Economic Criterion	8	Increase of economic value (life cycle)	Ratio of economic value of the new process respect to the previous one
Criteria for indirect projects	9	Project promoting waste recycling	
	10	Implementation of "green procurement" in the project	
	11	Inclusion of relevant stakeholders education on circular economy	

(\* In case of other pollutants, a table of equivalence should be used to convert :

## Monitoring Framework -COM(2018) 29 final

No	Name	Relevance	EU levers (examples)
<b>Production and consumption</b>			
1	EU self-sufficiency for raw materials	The circular economy should help to address the supply risks for raw materials, in particular critical raw materials.	Raw Materials Initiative; Resource Efficiency Roadmap
2	Green public procurement*	Public procurement accounts for a large share of consumption and can drive the circular economy.	Public Procurement Strategy; EU support schemes and voluntary criteria for green public procurement
3a-c	Waste generation	In a circular economy waste generation is minimised.	Waste Framework Directive; directives on specific waste streams; Strategy for Plastics
4	Food waste*	Discarding food has negative environmental, climate and economic impacts.	General Food Law Regulation; Waste Framework Directive; various initiatives (e.g. Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste)
<b>Waste management</b>			
5a-b	Overall recycling rates	Increasing recycling is part of the transition to a circular economy.	Waste Framework Directive
6a-f	Recycling rates for specific waste streams	This reflects the progress in recycling key waste streams.	Waste Framework Directive; Landfill Directive; directives on specific waste streams
<b>Secondary raw materials</b>			
7a-b	Contribution of recycled materials to raw materials demand	In a circular economy, secondary raw materials are commonly used to make new products.	Waste Framework Directive; Eco-design Directive; EU Ecolabel; REACH; initiative on the interface between chemicals, products and waste policies; Strategy for Plastics; quality standards for secondary raw materials
8	Trade in recyclable raw materials	Trade in recyclables reflects the importance of the internal market and global participation in the circular economy.	Internal Market policy; Waste Shipment Regulation; Trade policy
<b>Competitiveness and innovation</b>			
9a-c	Private investments, jobs and gross value added	This reflects the contribution of the circular economy to the creation of jobs and growth.	Investment Plan for Europe; Structural and Investment Funds; InnovFin; Circular Economy Finance Support Platform; Sustainable Finance Strategy; Green Employment Initiative; New Skills Agenda for Europe; Internal Market policy
10	Patents	Innovative technologies related to the circular economy boost the EU's global competitiveness.	Horizon 2020