





The European cement industry is continuously using waste as a resource, thanks to what is called 'co-processing'. Co-processing is the combination of simultaneous material recycling and energy recovery from waste in a thermal process, which results in replacing natural mineral resources and fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum products.

Already, the cement sector in Europe is substituting an average 53% of its fuel with alternative sources, and it wants to grow this even further. Studies have shown that there are no technical barriers to raising this to 60% across Europe by 2030. Co-processing is already having a significant positive impact on the sustainability of the cement industry in Europe.

More than 50% of the thermal energy used in clinker production comes from waste & bio-waste.





Reducing the CO₂ intensity of cement manufacturing

Co-processing has important benefits:

Reducing our dependence on virgin fossil fuels

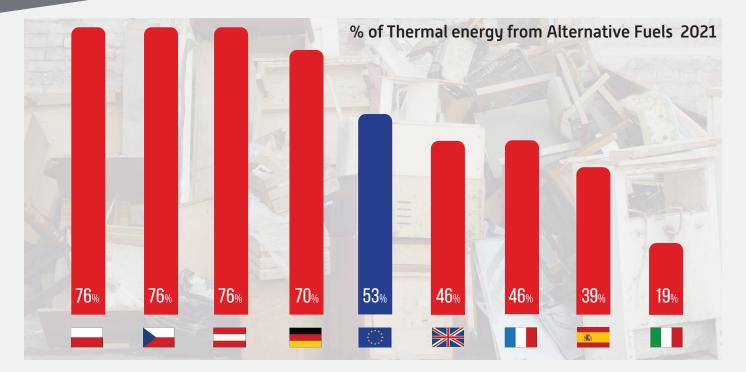


Decreasing the amount of landfill waste





Minimising public investment costs in new dedicated facilities

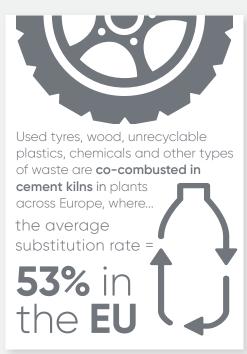


Co-processing is key for a circular economy and already making a positive impact on the **sustainability** of the European cement industry:



- 23 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions avoided each year
- The use of alternative fuels, including bio-waste, helps to save about 7.8 million tonnes of coal
- About 5% of the raw materials needed in the production of the cement clinker in Europe consists of recycled material and ashes from alternative fuels

The potential of co-processing can be enhanced further with efficient regulatory measures that recognise this form of material recycling and its contribution to Europe's recycling targets.





Co-processing is a more **efficient waste management solution** than landfilling or incineration. It shows that the **cement industry is a net consumer of waste** and therefore is **at the heart of the circular economy**

