



SisAl Pilot

Europe is **striving for greater independence** from external resources like China and Russia by embracing circular value chains. This entails **maximizing the value of raw materials and fostering industrial symbiosis**. The European Commission has identified silicon and manganese as vital materials, with Norway being a key producer.

NTNU is spearheading EU-funded projects like the SisAl process, aimed at **closing material loops** in the silicon and aluminum industries while **reducing CO₂ emissions**. Achieving this requires a fundamental shift in industrial processes and relationships.

Transitioning to a circular economy demands systemic changes.

Legislative changes are vital to promote radical changes in societal values, norms, and behavior, as well as to allow informed consumer choices.

Progress is being made, with efforts to price harmful emissions. Yet, it's essential to consider other externalities, such as the reuse of secondary materials, in the transition process.

The SisAl process has very low, if any, emissions of NO_x, SO_x, PAH and dust, and secondary raw materials are largely reused.

Embracing **industrial symbiosis** and implementing necessary legislative changes are imperative not only for environmental sustainability but also for promoting health and preserving species worldwide.

This **holistic approach** ensures that the transition to a circular economy benefits both the planet and its inhabitants in the long term.

How can you contribute?

[Contact us!](#)

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