Circular Economy package – what's in it?

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What are the limitations of a Linear Economy?

- lost value of materials and products
- scarcity of resources, volatile prices
- waste generated, environmental degradation & climate change
The EU is heavily dependent on imported raw materials

European Union (EU-28)

Total trade EU-28 to ROW
In 2004: 455 million tonnes
In 2014: 640 million tonnes

Rest of the world (ROW)

Total trade ROW to EU-28
In 2004: 1664 million tonnes
In 2014: 1534 million tonnes

Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database)
What is a Circular Economy?

- the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible
- waste generation is minimised
Circular Economy: expected benefits

- growth & job creation/
  up to +7% GDP
  ➔ up to 600 billion in
  savings/8% of annual
  turnover for business in
  the EU
  ➔ estimated 170 000 direct
  jobs in waste management
  sectors created by 2035
- boosting competitiveness
  and ensuring security of
  supply
- building economic
  and environmental
  resilience
- encouraging innovation
- reducing total annual
  Greenhouse Gas
  Emissions by 2-4%
Circular Economy Package

Adopted by the Commission 2 December 2015

- Action Plan Communication
- List of Follow-up Initiatives (Annex)
- 4 Legislative proposals on waste
Key action areas

Production

Innovation, Investment & Monitoring

Consumption

Waste Management

Secondary raw materials
Production

Objectives

- provide incentives to boost circular product design
- innovative and efficient production processes

Key actions

- durability, reparability and recyclability of products – Ecodesign Directive, Extended Producer Responsibility
- best practices for waste management and resource efficiency in industrial sectors - BREFs
- industrial symbiosis, remanufacturing
- More coherent policy framework for products, tools for SMEs
Consumption

Objectives

• repair and reuse of products
• reliable information to consumers

Key actions

• better labelling: EU Eco-label, Environmental Footprint
• new forms of consumption – collaborative economy, digital platforms
• guarantees and action on false green claims
• independent testing programme to assess possible planned obsolescence
• Circular Economy criteria in Green Public Procurement
Waste management

**Objectives**
- improve waste management in line with the EU waste hierarchy
- address existing implementation gaps
- provide long-term vision and targets to guide investments

**Key actions**
- revised EU targets for recycling 65% of municipal waste and 75% of packaging waste by 2030
- new binding target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of total waste by 2030
- improve waste management, new investments in recycling capacity, avoid overcapacity in incineration and mechanical-biological treatment
- ensure coherence between waste investments under EU Cohesion Policy and the waste hierarchy
Market for secondary raw materials

Objectives

• increase the use of secondary raw materials
• increase the use of recycled nutrients and water
• safely managed chemicals
• improve knowledge of material flows

Key actions

• EU regulation on fertilisers
• legislative proposal on minimum requirements for reused water
• quality standards for secondary raw materials
• analysis on the interface between chemicals, product, and waste legislation
• EU-wide electronic system for cross-border transfers of waste
Priority sectors

- Biomass & Bio-based Products
- Plastics
- Construction & Demolition
- Food Waste
- Critical Raw Materials
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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