



**Resource Efficiency and Circular
Economy in the wider context:**

Approaches and Best Practices

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Resource Efficiency – Why?

- Unparalleled **growth in demand for raw materials**
- **No achievement of the SDGs without RE**
 - *IRP: 10 of 17 SDGs can be achieved only if consumption efficiencies for land, water, energy (fossil fuels and bio-fuels), materials and other finite resources are raised substantially*
- Essential for implementing the **Paris Agreement** By 2050 policies to improve RE and tackle climate change could cut global GHG emissions by around 60%

Resource Efficiency – Global Benefits

For the economy

- Savings in 2030 arising from increased RE could be \$2.9 trillion per year.
- Effective RE policies could increase global economic activity by around 6% by 2050
- Annual economic benefits could be more than \$2 trillion globally in 2050 relative to existing trends

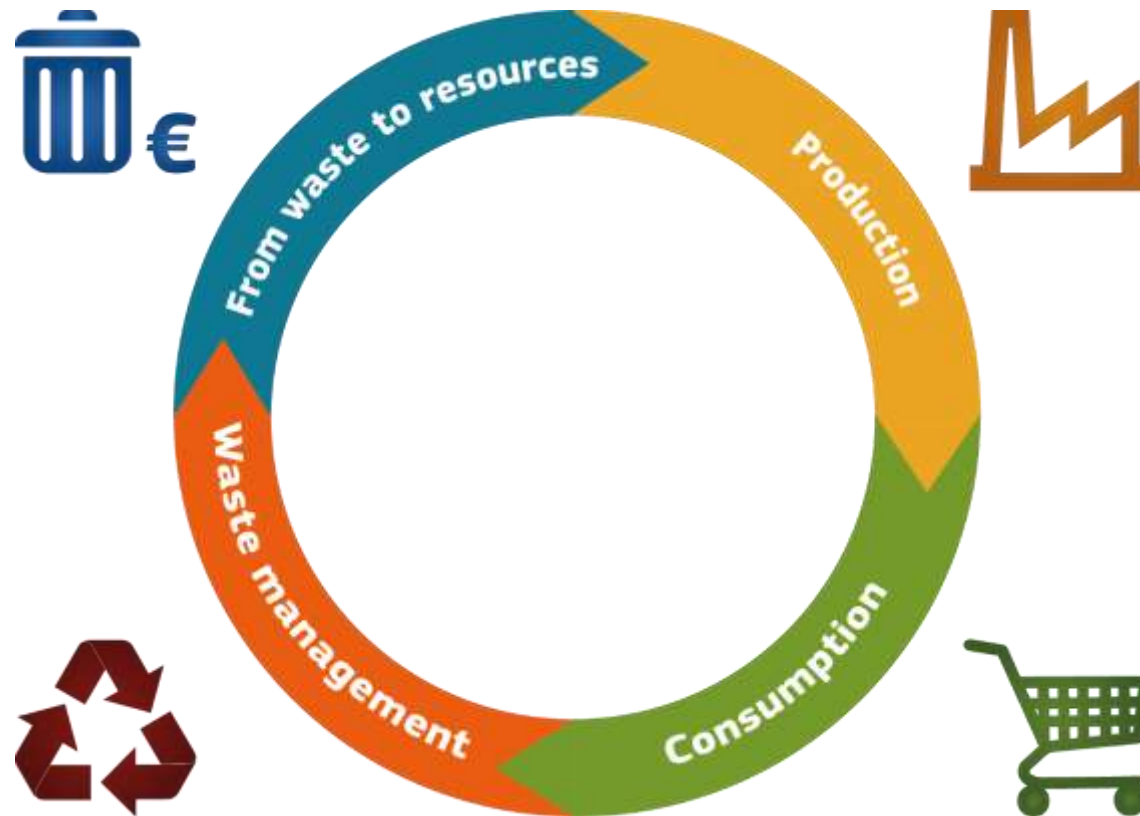
And beyond (environment/social/stability)

How can we achieve this?

From a Linear Economy...



... to a Circular Economy



The business case for CE – Estimates for the EU

- Savings of €600 billion for EU businesses, equivalent to 8% of their annual turnover
- Creation of 580,000 jobs (more than 170,000 direct jobs by 2035 through the measures on waste management alone)
- Reduction of EU carbon emissions by 450 million tonnes by 2030
- Increased competitiveness of key industry sectors including manufacturing, waste management and recycling

EU – Circular Economy Package

- The **Circular Economy Action Plan** was adopted in February 2015 with funding of approx. **EUR 6 billion**.
- Articulates a comprehensive programme for transition towards Circular Economy and Business Practices in **6 priority areas**.

Priority Areas include:

- Plastics
- Food Waste
- ➔ • Critical raw Materials
- ➔ • Construction and Demolition
- Bio-based Products



4 Key areas of action



5 Priority sectors



Production

Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019



€ 490 savings on household energy bills each year

Energy savings equivalent to annual energy consumption of Italy by 2020 and of Sweden by 2030

BREFs for industrial sectors



BAT Conclusions including guidance on circular economy best practices

Consumption

Helping consumers
choose sustainable
products and services



Encouraging Public Authorities
choose more sustainable
products and services.



Revised legislative proposals on waste

65% target recycling **municipal waste** by 2030

10% target to reduce **landfill** of municipal waste by 2030

75% target recycling **packaging waste** by 2030



- One calculation method
- Prevention
- Simplification

Secondary Raw Materials

Turning waste into a resource



Proposal for a revised fertilisers regulation

→ New single market for fertilisers made from secondary raw material



Promotion of water reuse-guidance

Inclusion of best practices BREFs

→ A solution for water scarcity

EU-wide minimum requirements for water reuse for irrigation and aquifer recharge



*Encourage efficient, safe and cost-effective water re-use



*Increase the recycling of nutrients contained in waste water in agriculture



*Contribute to growth and jobs creation by stimulating innovative technologies and water infrastructure

Interface Product-Chemical and Waste Legislations

Increase **safety**, facilitate **recycling** and improve the **trust** in secondary raw materials



4 obstacles to go from waste to new products

- **Insufficient information** about substances of concern
- **Presence** of substances of concern in recycled materials and in articles made thereof
- **Uncertainties** about how materials can cease to be waste
- **Difficulties** in applying EU waste classification

European Strategy for Plastics 2018

“To have all plastic packaging reusable or recyclable in a cost effective manner by 2030”



- EU plastics industry employs 1.5 million people
- Annual turnover Euro 350 million
- 18 % of global plastics production each year

Building on the work of the Juncker Commission, and the commitment “to have all plastic packaging reusable or recyclable in a cost effective manner by 2030”, the new EU-wide strategy on plastics will tackle the issue head on.



Revision of Waste

Fixing a new target of 55% recycling of plastic packaging waste by 2030



Plastics Bag Directive

Member states to reduce consumption to 90 bags per person by 2019 and to 40 bags by 2026



Eco-Design Working Plan

Improving product design to address durability, reparability and recyclability



Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Member States obliged to monitor and reduce their marine litter

Plastics



**Fossil
feedstocks**



Water



Energy

- * **Valuable resources** are used to make plastics, with high GHG impacts

- * **Reuse** ⇔ single-use items, packaging

- * Too **valuable** to be burnt or landfilled

- * Less than **30% plastic waste** recycled



- * More plastic than fish in **oceans** by 2050

- * **Microplastics**

Plastics Strategy



Actions

to encourage the use of recycled plastic



Stronger incentives

to collect, sort and recycle all plastics



Better design

of plastics for less toxicity, more durability and easier recycling



More information

to raise awareness and encourage responsible behaviour

Innovation

'Industry 2020 in the circular economy' → Horizon 2020

Pilot project for
'innovation deals'

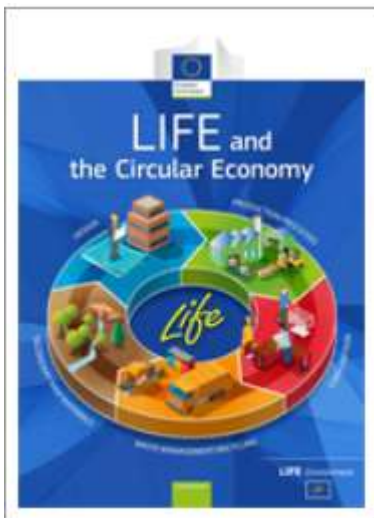


Investments and funding

EFSI 2.0 expected to mobilise **EUR 500 billion**

Circular Economy Finance Support Platform: Awareness of circular economy business logic & uptake of circular economy projects by investors

LIFE: Over EUR 100 million



[NEW to download!! LIFE and the Circular Economy](#)



Thank you for your attention

