Circular Economy workshop Towards mitigating climate change

# Circular Economy in Europe Focus on product and waste policy



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#### Who we are?



### Why CE is important for EU?



EU is densely populated, without natural resources, high labour cost, low growth economy ... EU has a history of environmental protection ...

EU is committed to global agreement on climate change and Sustainable Development Goals...

#### Circular Economy is the way to conciliate Economy and Environment

## What is Circular Economy?

Multiple interpretation, but three core elements:

-Resources productivity

-Limiting Environmental Impacts -Resilience



A circular economy is a regenerative system in which resource input and waste, emission, and energy leakage are minimised by slowing, closing, and narrowing material and energy loops. This can be achieved through longlasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, and recycling. This is contrast to a linear economy which is a 'take, make, dispose' model of production. (Wikipedia)



#### Why focus on product and waste?

Life cycle thinking considering the whole supply chain, but moving from 'cradle to grave' to 'cradle to cradle<sup>M'</sup> (from design to repurposing), including reverse logistics.



#### + Products and waste are good hooks to design public policy

80% of environmental impacts are determined at design stage



Source: lessor.fr - Volx

#### EU policy instruments on product and waste

Products: Push and Pull

Waste: Hierarchy of treatment



## **Product Policy 1**





## **Product Policy 2**



Quantified benefits (Ecodesign and Energy labelling)

Close to 6900 PJ (165 mtoe, 1918 TWh) primary energy saving - 319 Mt CO2 equivalent (7% of 2010 EU-total) less greenhouse gas emissions, yearly by 2020;

- 336 million m<sup>3</sup> drinking water and 0.4 Mt printer paper saving; avoided 144 kt SO2 equivalent direct NOx-emissions,
- 141 kt direct CO-emissions, 10 kt direct OGCemissions and 9 kt direct PM-emissions;
- € 112 bn net saving on consumer expenditure (€ 174 bn gross saving, € 62 bn extra acquisition);
- € 57 bn extra revenue for industry, wholesale, retail and installation sector;
- 0.8 million extra direct jobs for industry, wholesale, retail and installation sector.

#### For 2030, these results increase by over 60% (if ambition pursued)



#### Waste Policy 1



A comprehensive architecture...



# Waste Policy 2



Quantified benefits (Municipal Solid Waste) if fully implemented

#### **Between 477 and 692 Mt CO2 equivalent less greenhouse gas emissions 2035** (cumulative);

- +
- 96 € billion savings (with externalities),
- Above 500 000 jobs

#### Challenges for circular economy



Think cycling rather than end of pipe



Conditions & standards for recycling

#### **Beyond Products and waste**



The EU has set a <u>Circular</u> <u>economy action plan</u>, with more than 50 actions, addressing notably:

- The interfaces between product, waste and chemicals policy;
- The manufacturing standards (BATs)
- Plastics, Construction and Critical Raw materials
- The role of biomass and biobased materials;
- A framework monitoring system

## **Global Challenges**

Combining & balancing policy tools to transform the market / change the competition field

➢ Circular economy narratives: getting rid of boring uniform 'buy, use , bin' towards experience and enjoy sharing, leasing, repairing, re-selling

➤Cooperation on *no boundary* issues (climate, marine pollution, eco-system preservation...), business rules, market surveillance and enforcement



source: linkedIn

### Thanks for your attention

### Any questions?



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