



Circular Economy policy in the European Union

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- Production
- Consumption
- Waste Management
- Secondary raw materials
- Water reuse
- Plastics
- Food waste
- Critical raw materials
- Construction and demolition
- Biomass and bio-based products
- Innovation and investment

2015

First Circular Economy Package

- Ecological wellbeing
- Renovated, energy efficient buildings
- Healthy and affordable food
- More public transport
- Cleaner energy
- Longer lasting products
- Future-proof jobs
- Globally competitive and resilient industry

2019

New Circular Economy Action Plan

First Circular Economy Action Plan

2018

- Monitoring framework for CE
- Report on critical raw materials
- Strategy on plastics
- Interface between chemicals, products and waste legislation

European Green Deal

2020

- Sustainable products the norm
- Empower consumers and public buyers
- Less waste
- Lead global efforts on CE
- Electronics and ICT
- Batteries and vehicles
- Packaging
- Textiles
- Plastics
- Constructions and buildings
- Food
- Water and nutrients

Additional policy & strategy links

- Ecodesign working plan 2016-2019
- Revised legislative framework on waste (2018)
- Revised fertilizer regulation (2019)
- Directive on single-use plastics (2019)
- 10 Ecodesign implementing regulations (2019)
- Strategy links to i) chemicals strategy, ii) industrial strategy, iii) Plastics strategy, iv) Zero pollution action plan

Complete list and deadlines:
[EU Commission 2020](#)



Initiatives at Member State level: Repairability index in France

- Introduced on January 1st, 2021;
- Information on the repairability of electrical and electronic equipment, applies to 5 categories of products and assesses 5 criteria;
- Index from 0-10, display with colour for 2 points interval;



- To be replaced by an index of durability from 2024. The new index will look at reliability and repairability;
- [More info in French here](#)

Initiatives at Member State level: Phosphorus (P) recovery from sewage sludge, Germany

- Introduced on October 3rd, 2017, [more info here](#) (in English);
- Operators of larger sewage plants of >50,000 p.e. required to recover P from sludge;
- Transition period: 12y for plants >100,000 p.e., 15y for 50,000-100,000 p.e. (2029, 2032 respectively);
- By 2023, all operators >50,000 p.e. to submit phosphate recycling concept;
- Estimates that the measure can replace 50-60% of P imports;
- P on EU's Critical Raw Materials List;

Way forward: European Green Deal

- 1/3 of the Next Generation EU Recovery Plan and EU's MFF;
- Three broad aims:
 - *No net emissions of GHG by 2050;*
 - *Economic growth decoupled from resource use;*
 - *No person and no place left behind;*
- Ambitious plan but requires systemic transformation and a paradigm change. COVID crisis also an opportunity but business-as-usual cannot deliver on the Green Deal promises.

REDEFINING GOVERNANCE:

Sharing sovereignty and working together

REDEFINING FINANCE:

The facilitator of the transition

REDEFINING CONSUMPTION:

From owning to using

REDEFINING LEADERSHIP:

Intergenerational agreement by system change leaders

REDEFINING PROSPERITY:

Embracing social fairness for real prosperity

REDEFINING NATURAL RESOURCE USE:

Prosperity decoupled from natural resource use

REDEFINING PROGRESS:

Meeting societal needs as the purpose of a model based on economic ecosystems

REDEFINING METRICS:

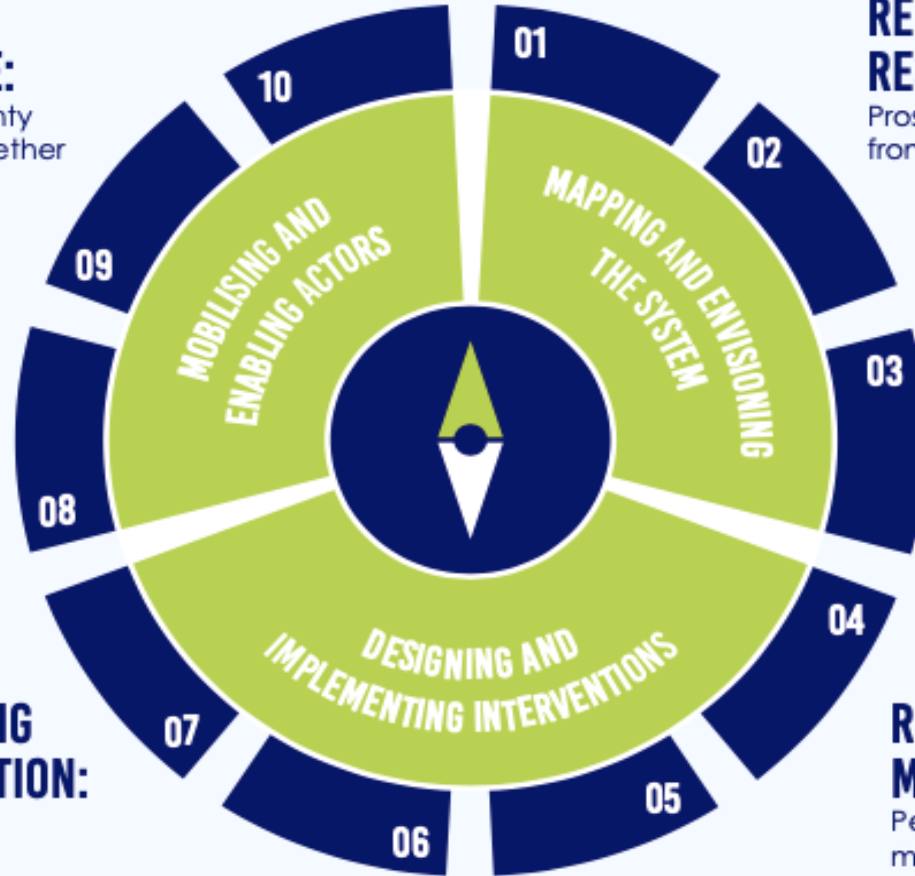
Performance measurement updated

REDEFINING INCENTIVES:

Introducing the real value of social and natural capital

REDEFINING COMPETITIVENESS:

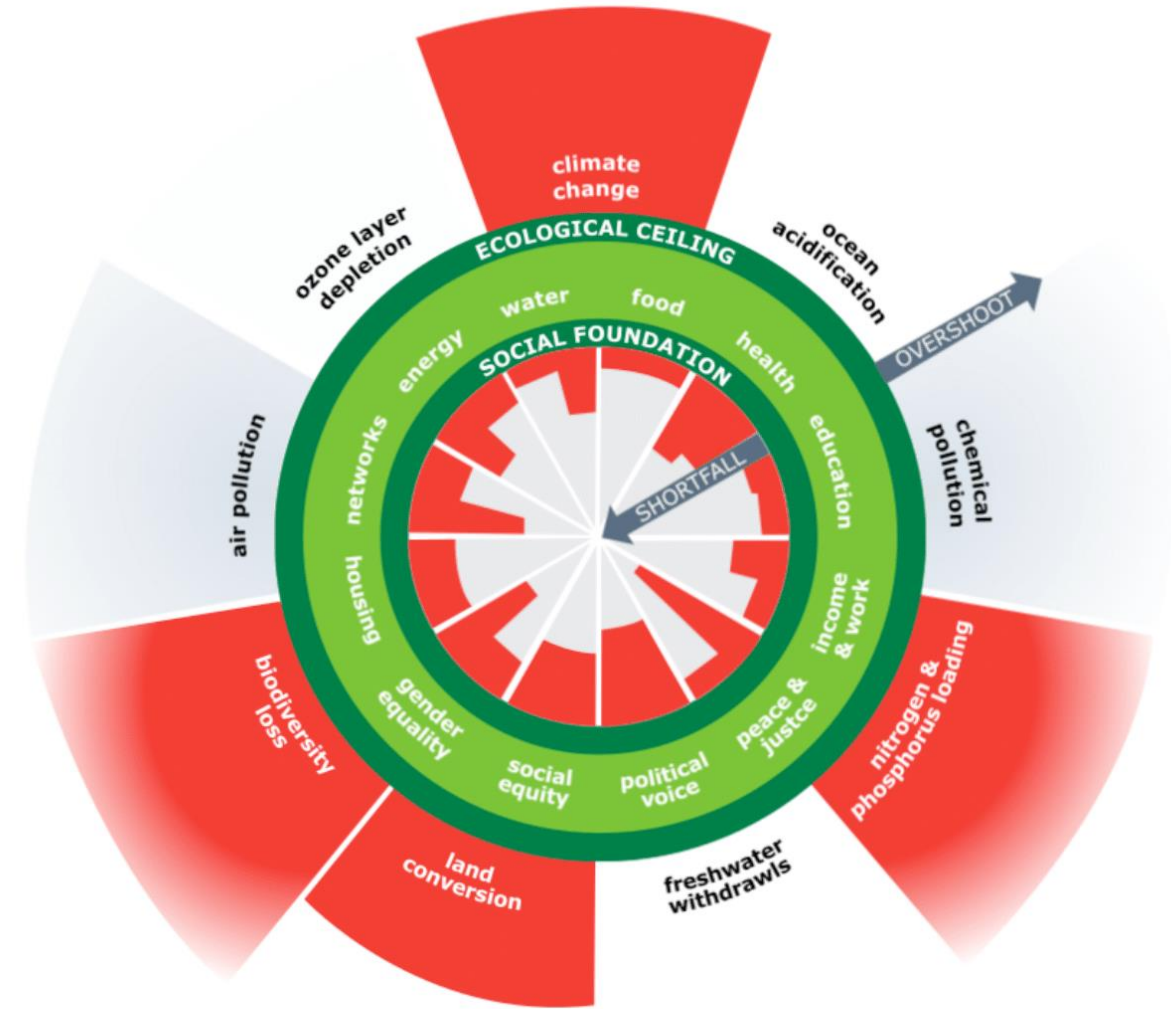
Digitalisation and smart prosperity at the heart of European competitiveness



Source: Systemiq and the Club of Rome 2020

Conclusions

- CE concept is advancing from material-based to society-based;
- Diversity of scale, sectors and stakeholders in implementation;
- EU Green Deal a major driver for CE in the coming decade but its success depends on transformative, systemic action for socio-ecological wellbeing.



Source: Raworth 2017

Thank you!

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