



This project is co-funded by the European Union and the Republic of Türkiye

**Technical Assistance for Assessment of Türkiye's Potential on  
Transition to Circular Economy  
EuropeAid/140562/IH/SER/TR**

**The EU Circular Economy Action Plan & Different Member States Practices**

Freek van Eijk – Holland Circular Hotspot  
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Strategy Development Workshop  
16-18 May 2023, Ankara, Türkiye



# PROGRAMME

- 1. Introduction on the CE**
- 2. 1st EU Circular Economy Action Plan (2015)**
- 3. 2nd EU Circular Economy Action Plan (2020) & related measures**
- 4. Best Practices from Member States: The Netherlands**



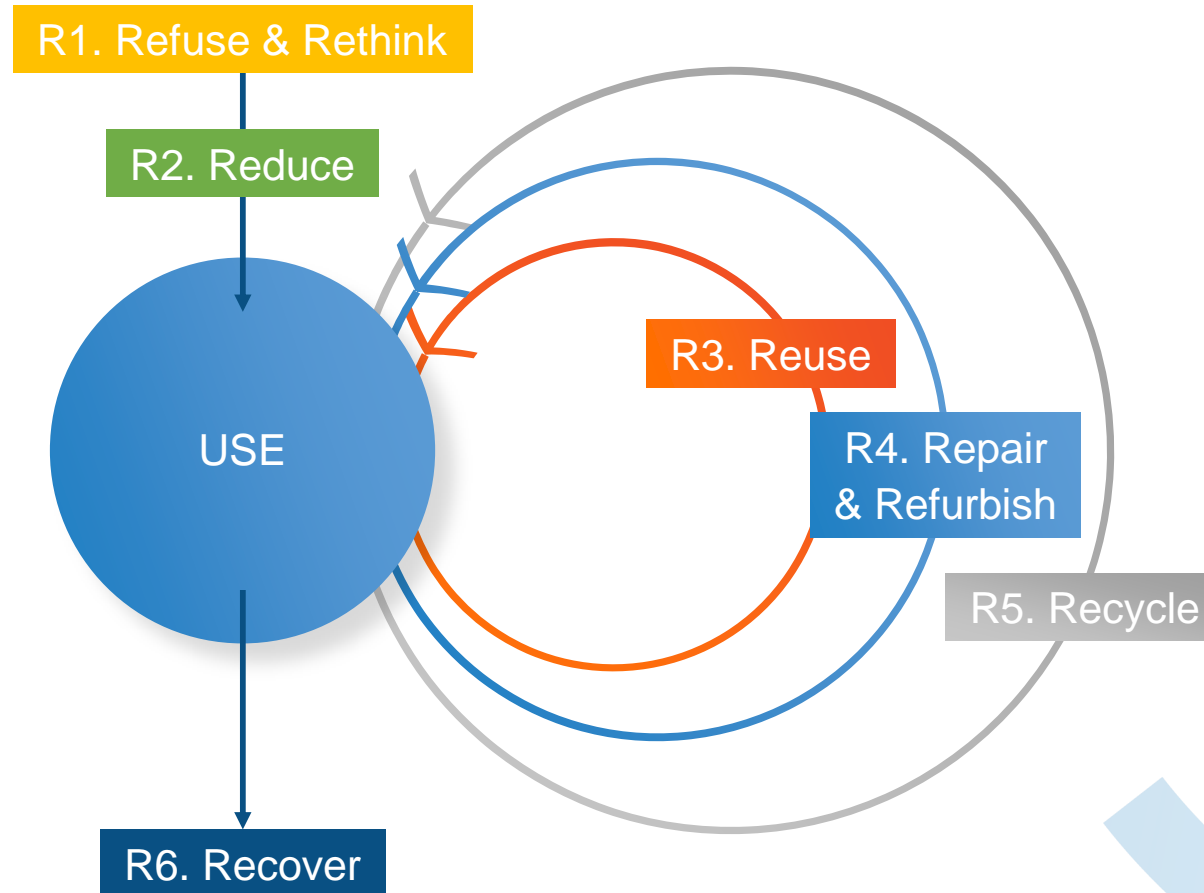
# Mr. Freek van Eijk

CEO Holland Circular Hotspot



# The **WHAT** of Circular Economy

R-ladder - 6 strategies to reduce use of new resources



# The **WHO** of Circular Economy

Necessity to connect the 4 key groups of stakeholders

‘This journey can only be fulfilled when all stakeholders are actively working together’

Dr. Jacqueline Cramer

former Minister for the Environment of the Netherlands



# The 1<sup>st</sup> EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)

Adopted by the EU COMMISSION in 2015



Set and achieved 54 actions & related measures covering the whole products lifecycle



Delivered key policies & regulations (Single-use Plastics Directive, Revised Waste Framework Directive & EPR requirements, EU Plastic Strategy)



Officially completed in 2019



# The 2nd EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)

Adopted by the EU COMMISSION in 2020



A key building block of the EU Green Deal with 35 actions planned



Kickstarts train of legislative and non-legislative initiatives covering the entire products lifecycle and all R-practices



Acknowledges need of circular practices and economy to achieve climate neutrality by 2050



# The 2nd EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)

Adopted by the EU COMMISSION in 2020



To make sustainable products the norm in the EU, by targeting how products are designed with a focus on high-potential sectors:

Electronics / ICT; Batteries / Vehicles; Packaging; Plastics; Textiles;  
Construction / Buildings; Food / Water / Nutrients



To make consumption sustainable, by empowering consumers and public buyers to fully participate in the CE & leveraging R&D and digitalisation



To retain value and resources, doubling EU's circular material use rate by 2030:

Preventing waste and tackling its export, regenerating ecosystems through toxic-free production, supporting secondary raw materials market



# The 2nd EU Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP)

## IMPLEMENTATION BY MEMBER STATES



Implementation at MS-level must happen in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders by adopting suitable policy mixes locally







Measures adopted are of regulatory, economic and social nature, and financed via targeted investments



Monitoring is key to implementation!

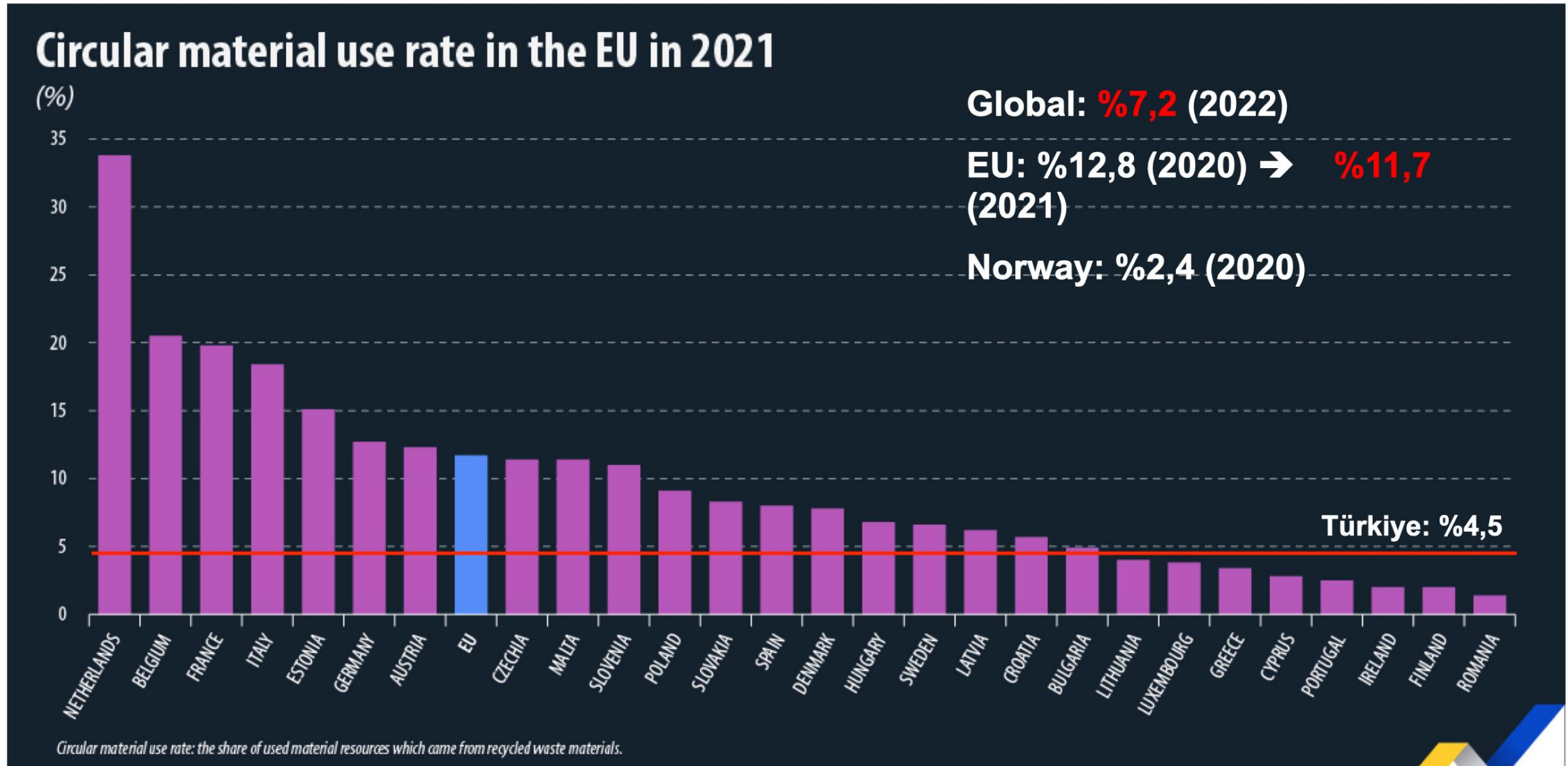


# CE Practices in Member States

-  All EU27 Member States are integrating CE elements in other policies (e.g. waste management, climate and public procurement)
-  20/27 MSs adopted national CE strategies, roadmaps & action plans since 2016, plus 6 close to adopting.
-  Main challenges: addressing a complex cross-sector issue like CE through policy & market reluctance towards secondary raw materials.
-  Need of cross-actor collaboration and co-creation of solutions



# CIRCULARITY IN THE WORLD AND IN EUROPE

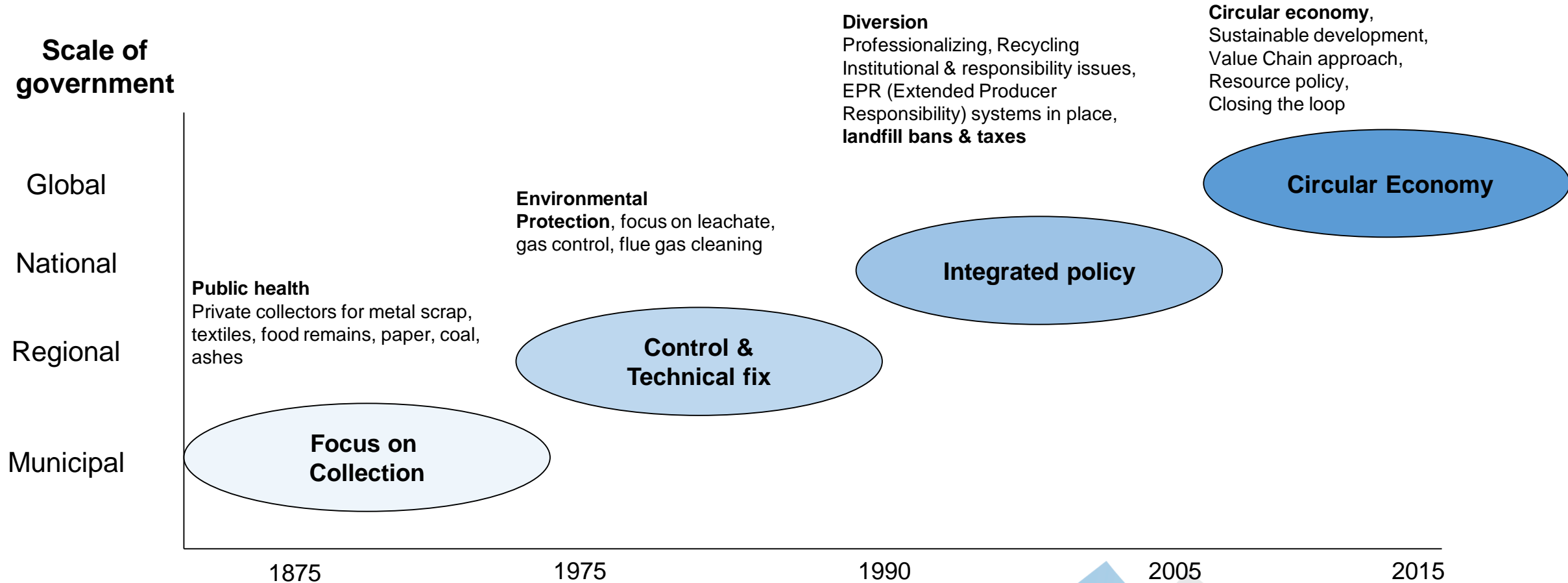


# The Netherlands and Circular Economy



# Transition from waste policy to circular economy in the NL

Upscaling of waste management over time: both in policies and waste markets



Fast developing economies can leapfrog towards a circular economy

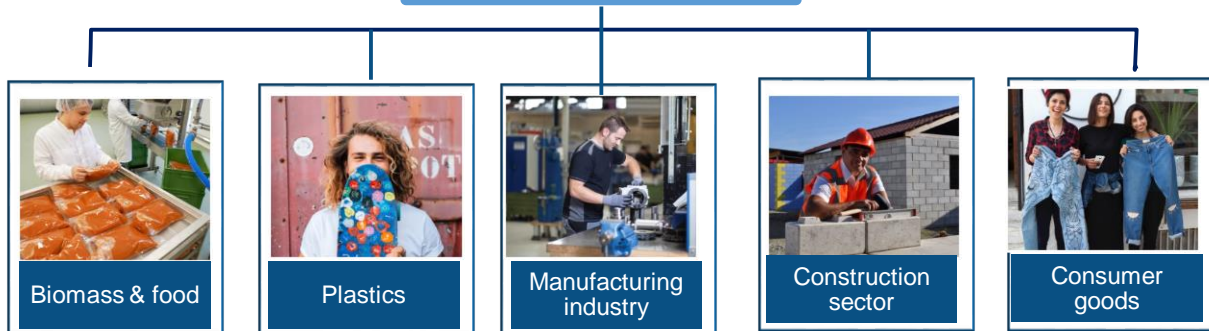
# The Dutch Circular Economy Policy Example

Circular Economy by 2050 - 50% reduction in use of raw materials by 2030

A clear focus allows to attract a critical mass of stakeholders needed to scale-up

Create the conditions for change by choosing the right interventions

## PRIORITY AREAS







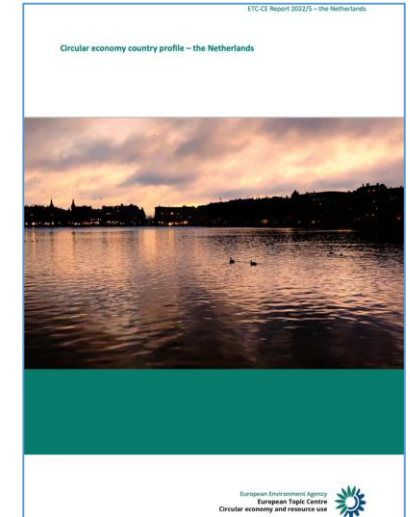
## INTERVENTIONS



LESSONS, LEARNT THE HARD WAY, THAT CAN BE SHARED, ADAPTED AND LEAD TO AN ACCELERATION AND FERTILE GROUND FOR BUSINESS

# The Dutch Circular Economy Policy Example

-  Circular Economy Implementation Programme (2019-2023) to translate 5 transition agendas into actions and projects
-  IenW Ministry coordinating CE policies, with other 5 Ministries responsible for specific transition themes
-  Linking ambitious national targets and goals to international ones (EU CEAP, UN 2030 SDGs, Paris Agreement etc)
-  Reporting on CE transition every 2 years (ICER) including recommendations - by PBL



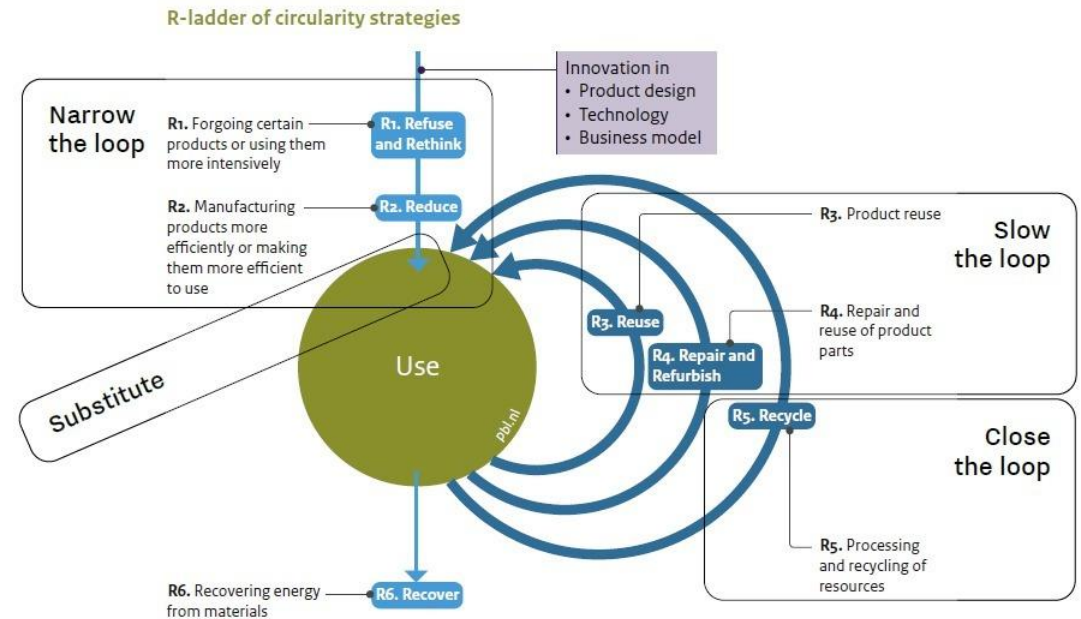
# National Circular Economy Programme 2023-2030 (NPCE)

**Reducing the use of raw materials:** using fewer (primary) raw materials by refraining from producing or buying products, sharing them or making them more efficient ('**narrow the loop**').

- In the NPCE, for example, the ambition has been formulated that the Dutch governments will make much more circular procurement. From desks and chairs to roads and waterworks.

**Substitution of raw materials:** replacing primary raw materials with secondary raw materials and sustainable bio-based raw materials that are applied to the highest possible quality, or with other, more widely available raw materials with a lower environmental impact.

- For example, the obligation to a certain percentage of recycle (recycled materials).



Source: Potting, J. and Hanemaaijer, A., 2018. Circular economy: what we want to know and can measure. [online] PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. Available at: <https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/pbl-2018-circular-economy-what-we-want-to-know-and-can-measure-3217.pdf> [Accessed 26 December 2021] - Edited by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management



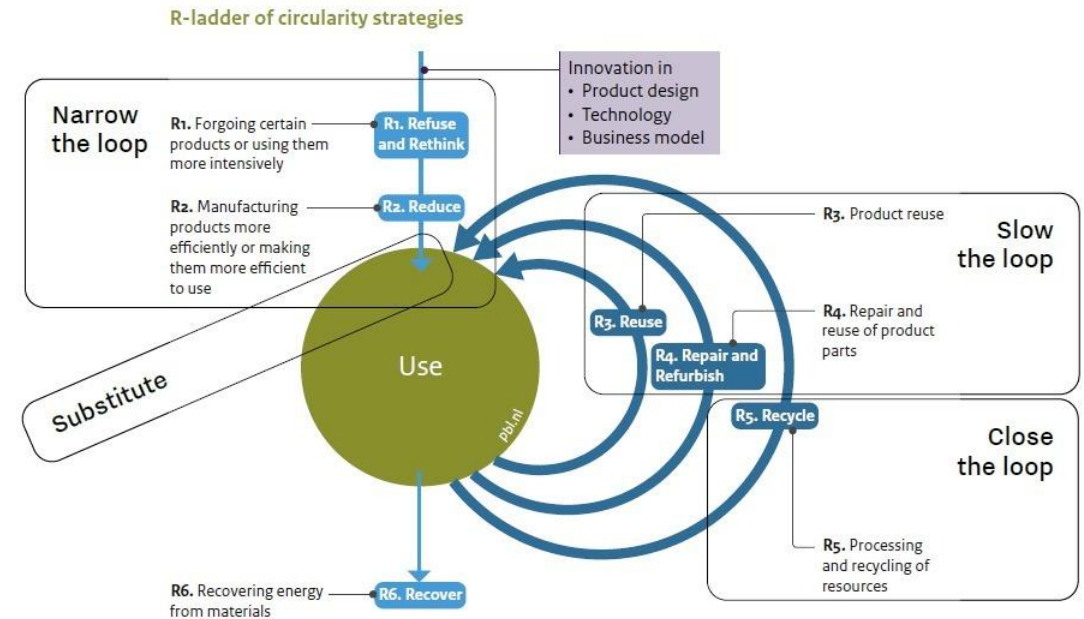
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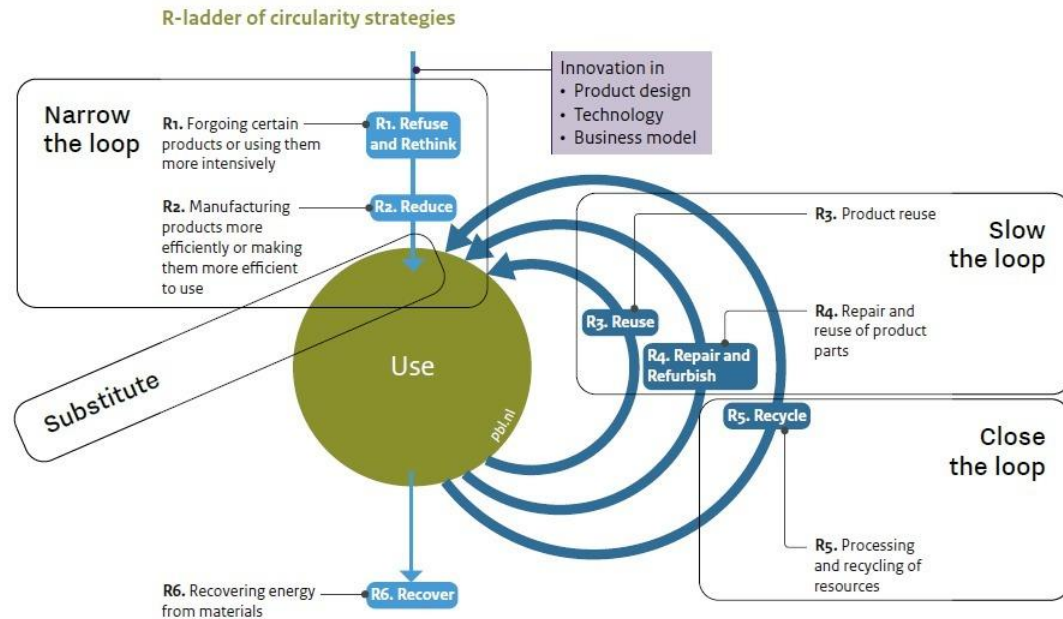
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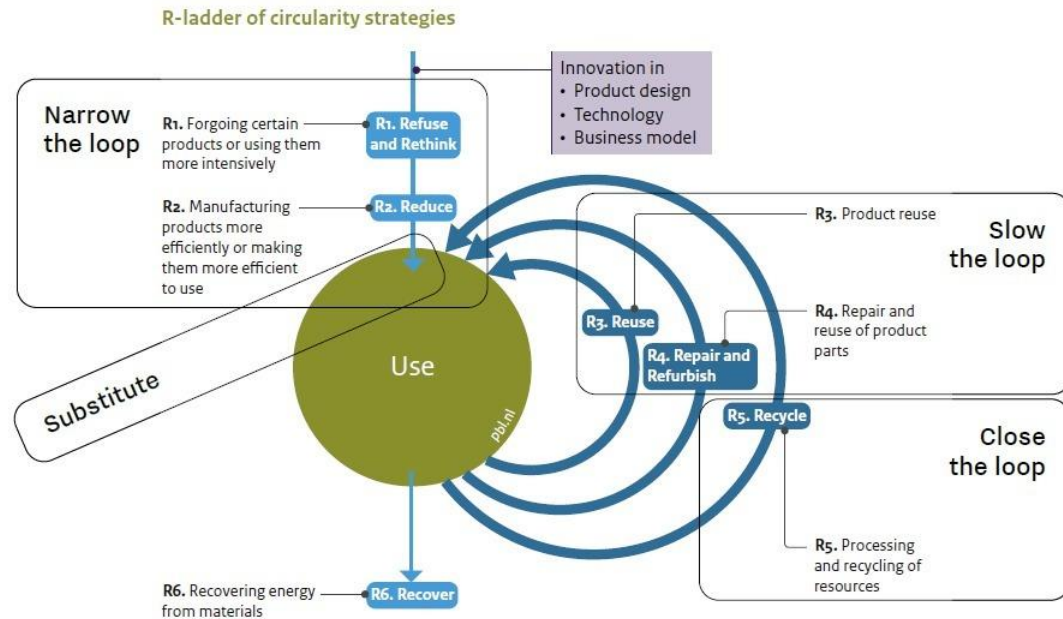
**Lifespan extension:** use products and parts longer and more intensively through reuse and repair. This slows down the demand for new raw materials (**‘slow the loop’**)

- A measure aimed at extending the lifespan is, for example, a repairer’s register from 2023 for electrical and electronic equipment, so that it is easy to find a suitable repairer;

**High-quality processing :** closing the cycle by recycling materials and raw materials, so that less waste is incinerated or landfilled and a higher-quality supply of secondary raw materials is created (**‘close the loop’**) .

- In 2050, the burning of recyclable material must be a thing of the past. This requires interventions at the front of the chain. That is why we are going to help municipalities and residents of the Netherlands to separate waste even better.

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# Some Best Practice Examples from the Netherlands

Government-  
Industry  
Agreements:  
Plastic Pact  
NL; Demin  
Deal

Support  
Programs like  
CIRCO & Het  
Groene Brein

Partners  
collaborations  
across value  
chain: Dutch  
Circular Textile  
Valley

Knowledge  
Exchange  
Programs (cities-  
businesses): City  
Deal Circular  
Construction

EPR systems  
and take back  
systems  
(plastic bottles,  
cans, textiles,  
mattresses)

Public  
procurement  
(RWS Circular  
Bridges  
Platform)

# The Belgian Region of Flanders and Circular Economy



# The Flemish Circular Economy Example

On the road to sustainable practices



Evolved from excessive resort to landfilling in 1980s to best practice in waste management today



Dumpsite closed and halt of landfilling (2006), with continuously decreasing amounts of waste since 2001



Reuse rates increase steadily and recyclable waste is efficiently sorted and recycled (70%) - only 28% incinerated



2000s: waste management broadened to resource management towards more efficient use of resources and a CE



# The Flemish Circular Economy in Practice

On the road to sustainable practices – Some Examples

Several Bans  
on Landfill,  
Incineration,  
Free  
Disposable  
Plastic bags

Pay as you  
throw schemes  
to charge  
citizens for  
waste collection  
/ treatment

Mandatory  
separated  
collection of 16  
municipal  
waste streams

Subsidies to  
SMEs including  
internationalisa  
tion & circular  
entrepreneursh  
ip

End of  
Subsidies  
linked to  
mineral  
resource  
extraction

Subsidies for  
reuse centres  
(22) with a  
network of 162  
shops

# The Flemish Circular Economy Policy Example



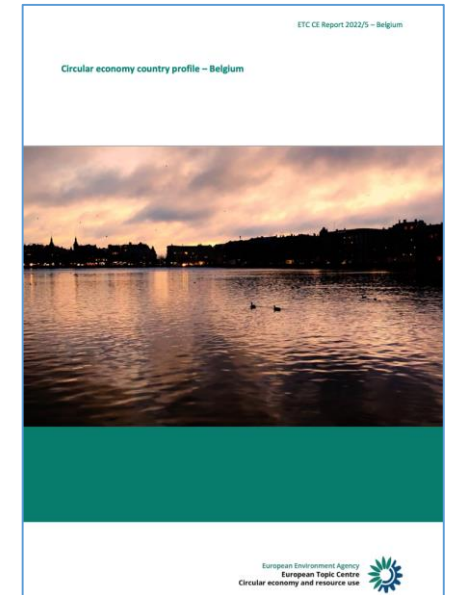
Vision 2050: transversal policy framework adopted as long-term strategy for Flanders in 2016 with the goal to create an international, innovative, just and circular region



Overall, a circular strategy involving all relevant actors and based on public-private collaborations



Circular Flanders set up as hub (2017). Governance structure structured around 6 strategic agendas in line with EU Green Deal (including circular construction & bioeconomy) & with 7 strategic levers for implementation (including circular procurement)





# France and Circular Economy



# The French Circular Economy Policy Example



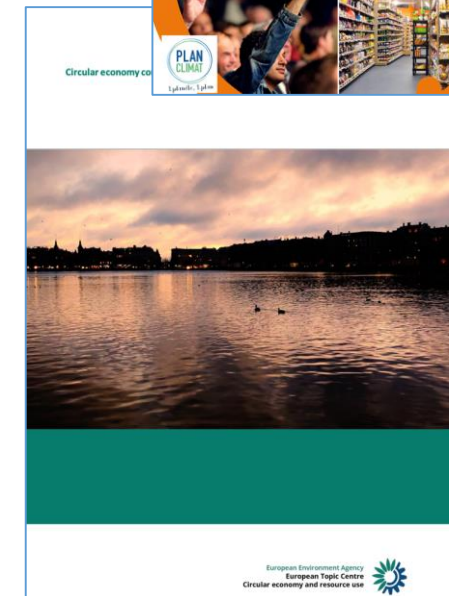
Roadmap for the Circular Economy (2018) with 50 measures organised under 4 priorities: better consumption, better production, better waste management and mobilising stakeholders



Key Goals include: 30 % reduction in resource consumption relative to GDP between 2010 and 2030; 100 % of plastics recycled by 2025 , avoidance of emission of 8 mln tonnes of carbon annually via plastic recycling



Law Against Waste and for the CE (2020) adopted for implementation of all CE-related measures



# The French Example: Law Against Waste and for the CE (2020)



An ambitious Law including world-first initiatives and targets, including several EPR schemes



Covering a wide range of sectors - from food to packaging, and from consumer goods to buildings – and applying to all goods sold in French territory



Ban on the destruction of unsold new goods & creation of an EPR scheme for the building sector (2022) to boost second-life for their waste products



Repairability index compulsory (2021) for 5 categories of electric and electronic products to provide consumers with repairability information





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# Thanks for your attention.



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