

The role of circular economy: The bulky waste

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Circular economy

Is an economic model based inter alia on sharing, leasing, reuse, repair, refurbishment and recycling, in an (almost) closed loop, which aims to retain the highest utility and value of products, components and materials at all times.



THIS IS HOW WE CREATE A Circular economy ଭ become waste Use The product should be used for as long as possible, it must be serviced and repaired and parts changed when necessary. Consumer Demand creates a supply of sustainable products and commodities.

From company to company

Companies will procure and require their subcontractors to provide parts and components that can be easily repaired - instead of fixed and single-use parts. Retail

Retailers will sell more services instead of goods and inform customers about maintenance and repair services, environmental impacts, materials and further use in the final phase of the life cycle.

The life cycle continues in a new loop At the end of its life cycle, the product and material returns to the loop - in the same life cycle or that of another product. It is impossible or very uncommon for it to

Circular economy will grow from the following five areas

Sustainable food system

Consumers choose food that has been produced through the wiser use of raw materials that starts in primary agricultural production. Nutrients are recycled.

(2) Forest-based loops

Global competitiveness will increase with new commercial products, services, co-operation models and digital technology.

(3) Technical loops

Minimising the use of virgin raw materials and maximising the length of material and product life cycles create a competitive edge.

(4)Transport and logistics

Transport will develop into a seamless, smart system that uses fossil-free fuels.

(5) Common action

Legislators, companies, universities and research institutes, consumers and citizens, and vibrant regions are all needed to achieve systemic change.

Primary sector

The raw materials are capital for the primary sector. Sustainable solutions are based on the wise use of raw materials.

Material processing

Process planning will decrease the energy need for processing huge amounts of raw materials. The use of side streams will be taken into consideration.

Manufacturing industry

Distribution

Transport co-ordinated

between different sectors,

renewable fuels and jointly

owned transport equipment

will be used in distribution.

Long-term products that can be repaired and maintained will be brought onto the market. Materials can be identified and separated at the end of the product's life cycle.





EU CE roadmap

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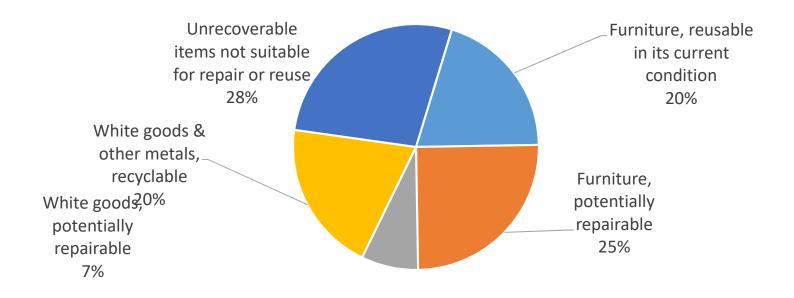
- July 2014: Announcement of EU Commission of "Towards a circular economy: a zero waste programme for Europe", that introduced the concept of circular economy, resource scarcity, environmental degradation and efficient use of EU resources.
- **December 2015:** Announcement of EU Commission "Closing the loop: Circular Economy Action Plan"
 - **January 2017:** Publication of the European Commission report on the implementation of the action plan for the circular economy
 - January 2018: 2018 Circular Economy package with (i) EU Strategy for Plastics in the Circular Economy (ii) Communication on the Interface between chemicals, products and waste legislation (iii) Monitoring framework for the circular economy (iv)Report on critical raw materials and oxo-plastics; (v) Eurobarometer: SMEs and the circular economy and the introduction of European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform
 - **April 2018:** The EU Parliament approved the directives on waste, on the land fill of waste, on the ELV / Batteries / WEEE and on packaging waste. The key element the revised proposal which included the mandatory separation of organics thought out EU by 2023
 - **October 2018:** Update of the bioeconomy strategy "A new bioeconomy strategy for a sustainable future" (plastic free oceans)
- **2020: Circular Economy 2.0**. It's main aim is to ensure that Circular Economy is designed for all. It focuses on sustainable finance and digitalisation.



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The Bulky Waste

- There is no common definition along EU as well as a separate legislation about their treatment.
- Usually, as bulky waste" are characterized large and usually heavy items such as furniture or electrical appliances. Generators are mostly hotels, businesses, marriage halls, hospitals, which generate more than 100 kg of waste on a daily basis. It also includes gated communities and institutions spread over an area of more than 5,000 square meters.
- Only 27.5% of furniture and white goods is unsuitable for repair or reuse with the respective percentages being as follows:



What does a circular economy bring to cities?



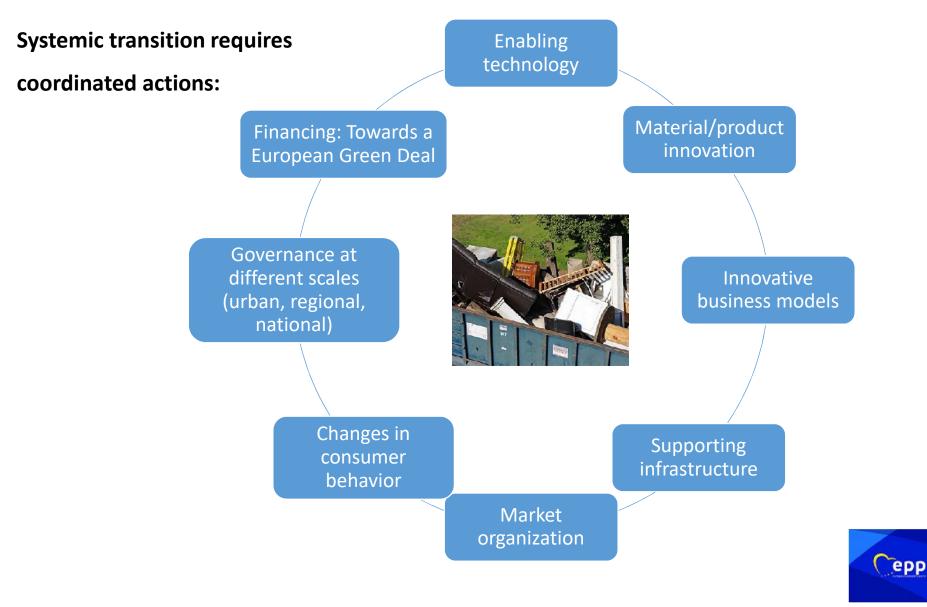
The implementation of a circular economy vision in cities can bring tremendous economic, social, and environmental benefits. It can foster the emergence of a:



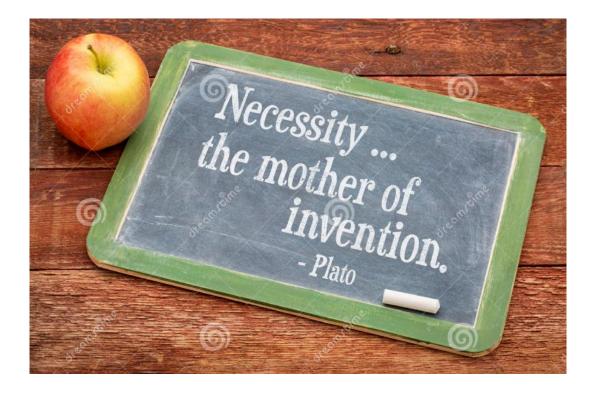
- Thriving city in which economic productivity increases through reduced congestion, eliminated waste, and reduced costs, and where new growth and business opportunities can support skills development and jobs;
- Liveable city with improved air quality and urban health, reduced carbon emissions and pollution, and with enhanced social interactions;
- Resilient city, keeping materials in use and reducing virgin material pressures, working with both local and distributed production capacity, and harnessing digital technology.
 (Ellen Macarthur Foundation, 2019)



The transition to a Circular Economy: Improving access to finance for CE projects







I thank you for your attention

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