



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

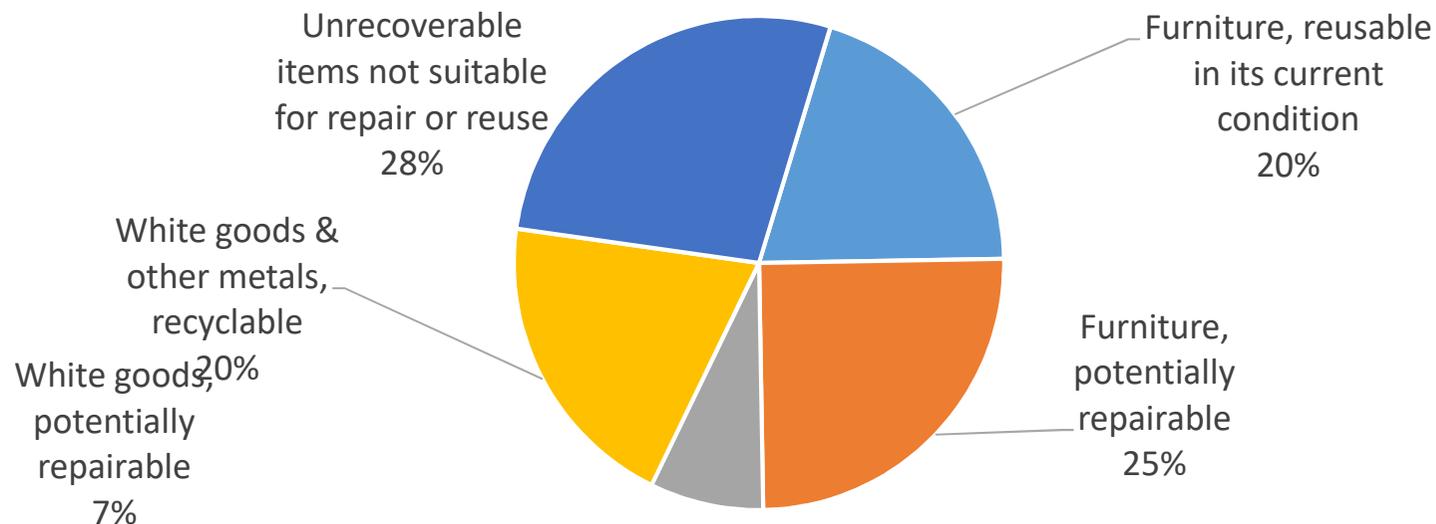


EU CE roadmap

-  **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.

The Bulky Waste

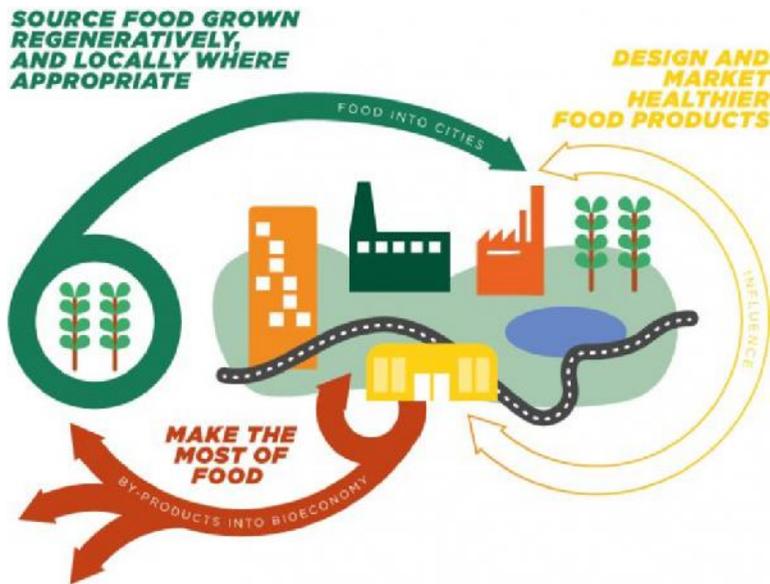
- There is no common definition along EU as well as a separate legislation about their treatment.
- Usually, as bulky waste” are characterized large and usually heavy items such as furniture or electrical appliances. Generators are mostly hotels, businesses, marriage halls, hospitals, which generate 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?



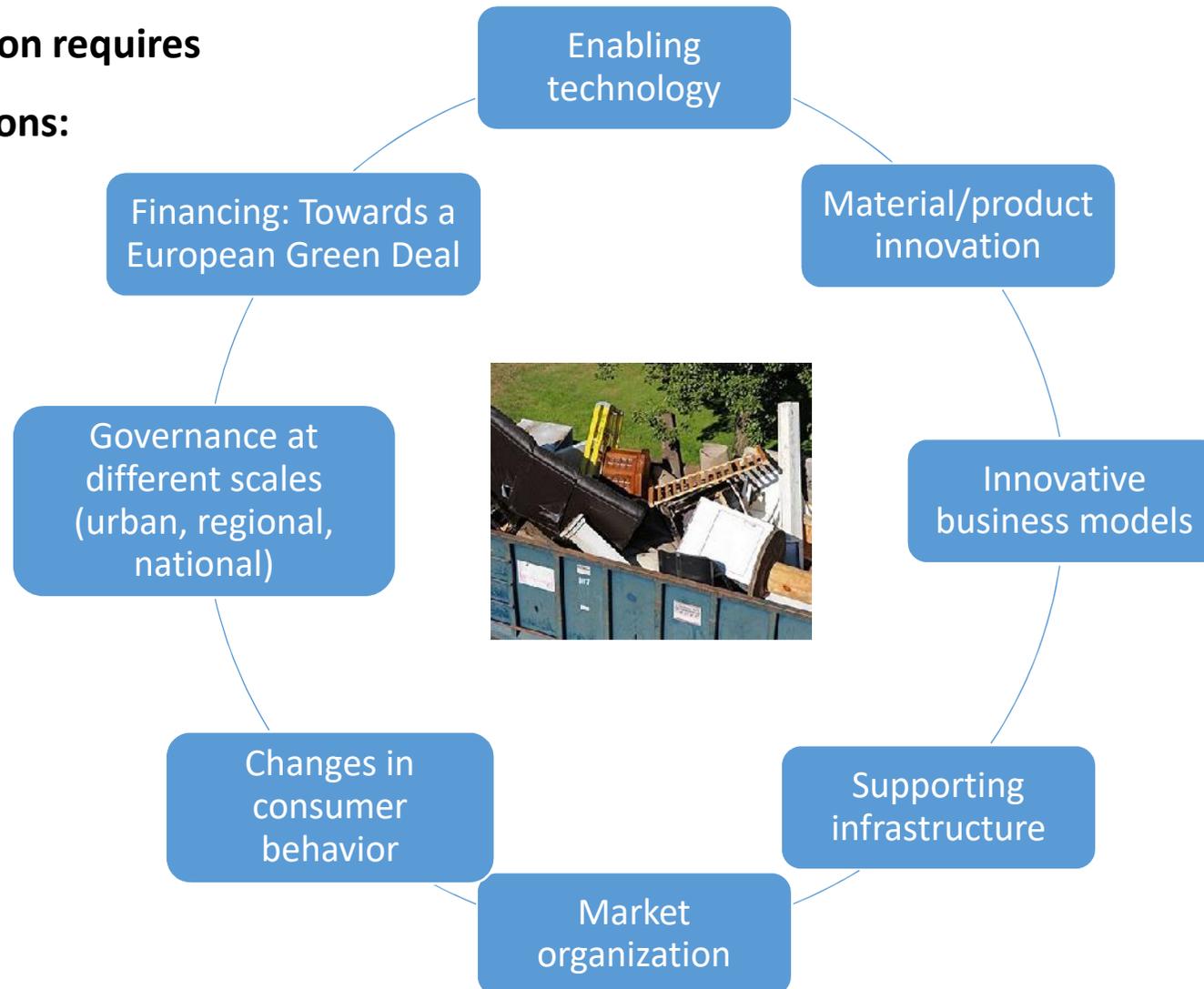
The implementation of a circular economy vision in cities can bring tremendous economic, social, and environmental benefits. It can foster the emergence of a:

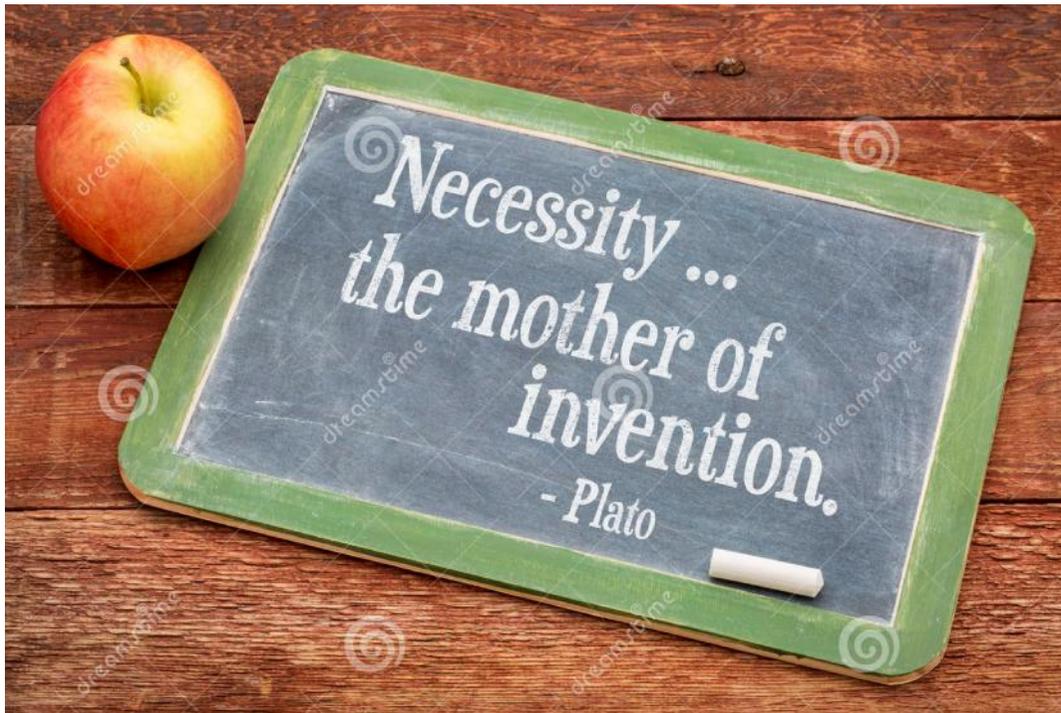


- Thriving city in which economic productivity increases through reduced congestion, eliminated waste, and reduced costs, and where new growth and business opportunities can support skills development and jobs;
 - Liveable city with improved air quality and urban health, reduced carbon emissions and 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

Systemic transition requires
coordinated actions:





I thank you for your attention

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