



# Closing the loop

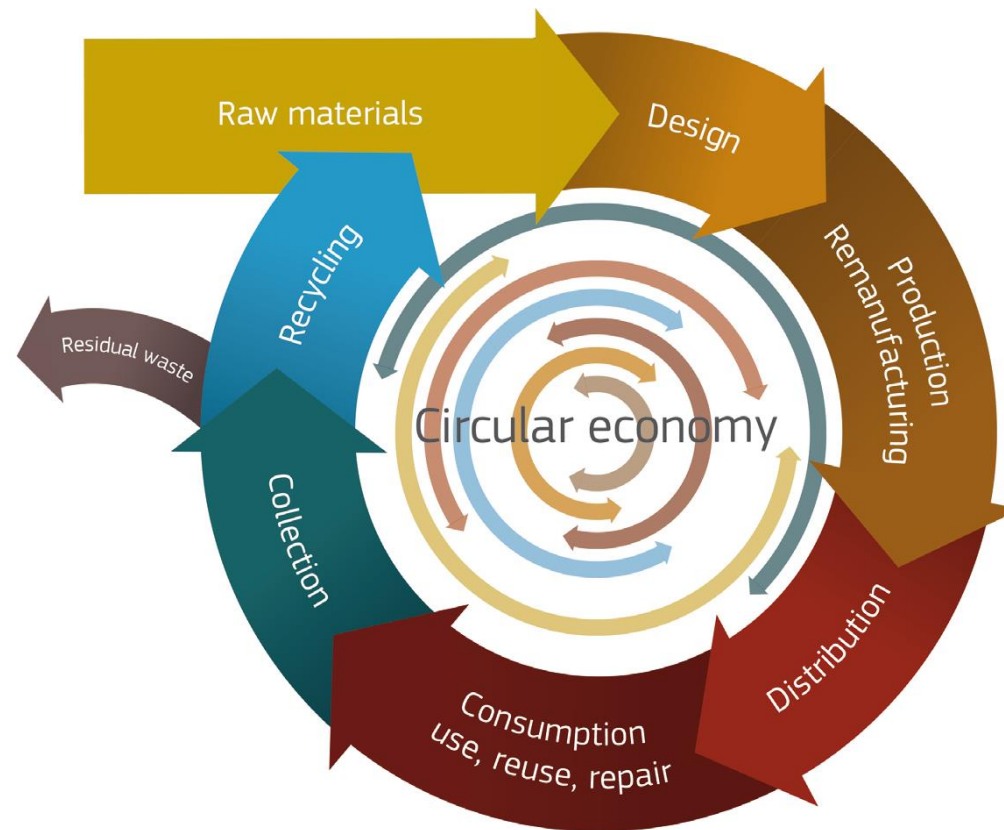
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# From linear....



# ....to circular - closing the loop



# How to achieve the circular economy

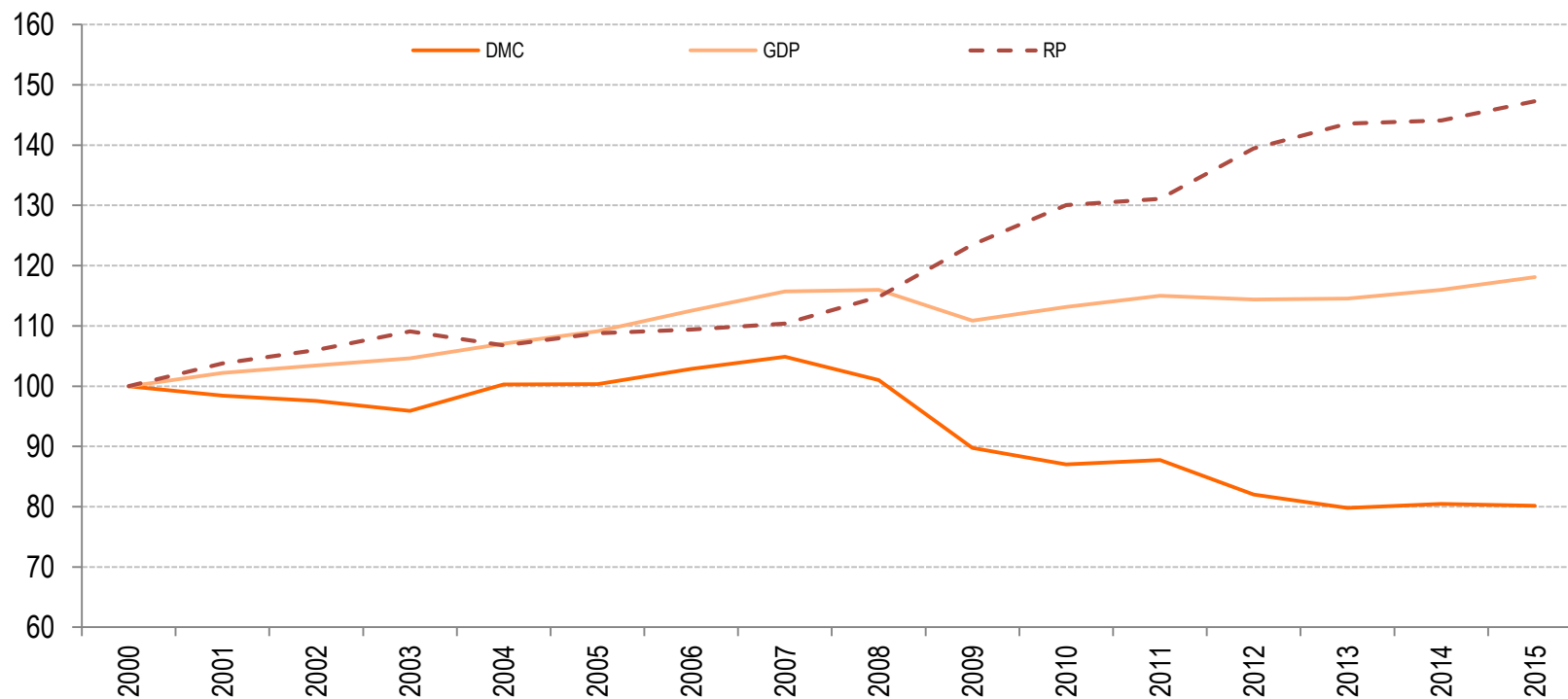
- **To set the right policy and ambitious but real goals + implementation**
  - (i.e. Scandinavia, Nordic business models, China)
- **To collect and assess indicators measuring circularity**
  - use of the existing indicators, unified methodologies (resource efficiency, waste recycling...)
  - need for new specific international comparable indicators for EU and OECD countries (share of secondary raw materials in material consumption, proportion of recycled material in new products, etc., recycling rates for different types of wastes)

# We fall behind in all circularity indicators

- **Resource productivity** (gross domestic product (GDP) divided by domestic material consumption (DMC))
- **Domestic material consumption** (total amount, in tonnes, of material directly used in an economy. DMC equals the extractions of materials used by producer units in the economy plus imports — called direct material input (DMI) — minus exports)
- **Waste generation** (total amount in tonnes/kg of **waste** generated by households and businesses)
- **Landfill rate** (the volume of waste landfilled in a country per year divided by the volume of the waste treated in the same year, waste taken into account excludes major mineral wastes, dredging spoils and contaminated soils)
- **Recycling rate** (the tonnage of recycled from **municipal waste** divided by the total **municipal waste** arising).

# EU 15 on the right track...

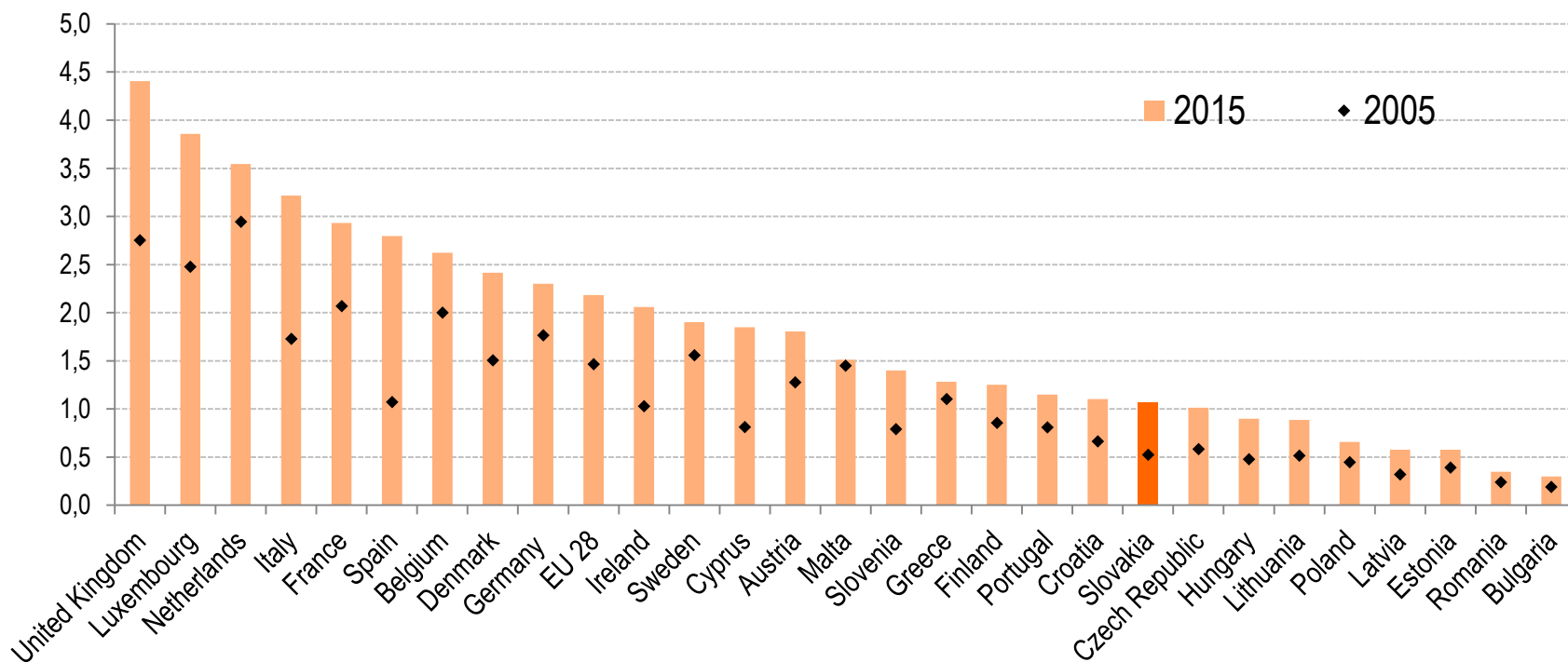
DMC - domestic material consumption, GDP - gross domestic product, RP – Resource productivity ( DMC/ GDP), 2000=100



Source: Eurostat

# SK resource productivity has improved, but still below EU

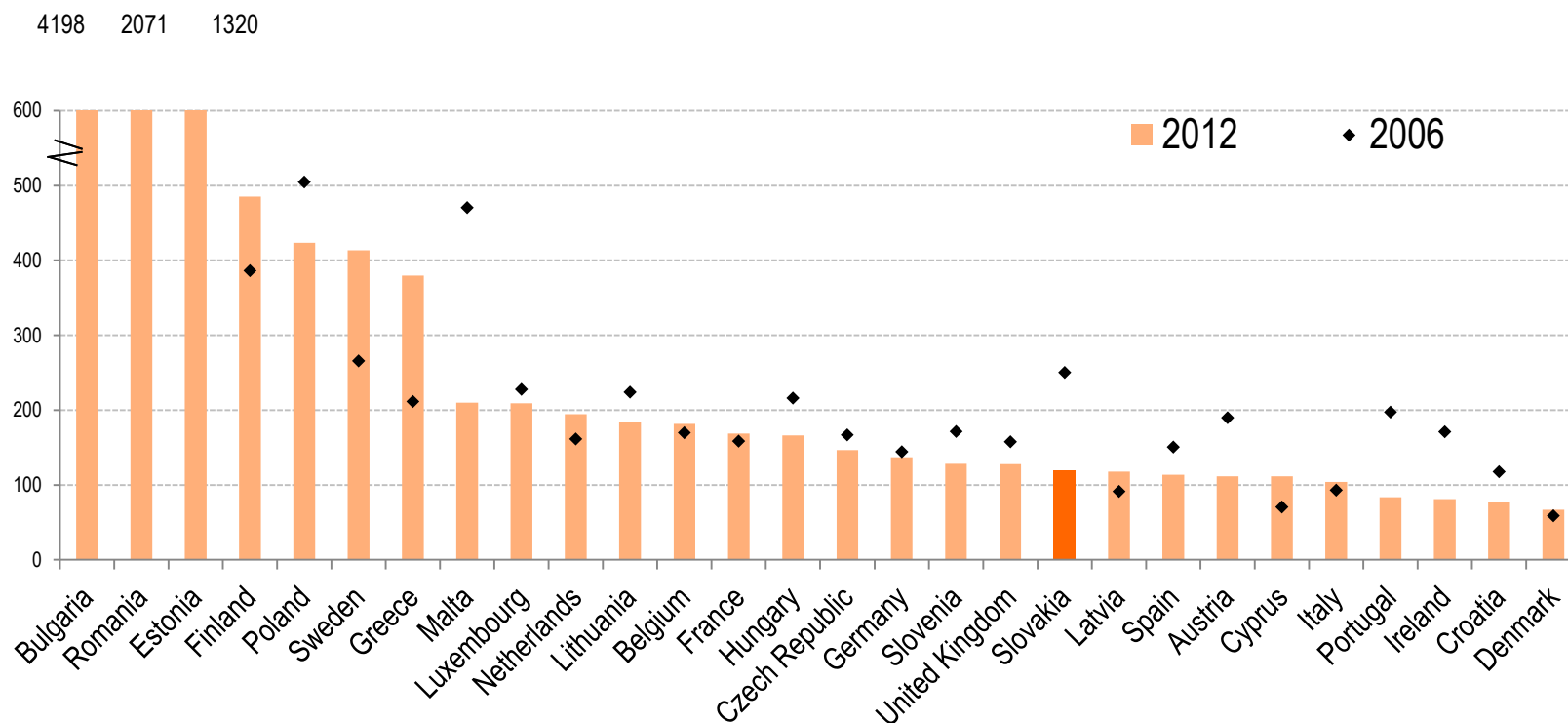
Resource productivity ( GDP / domestic material consumption), € per kg



Source: Eurostat

# Waste production is low, but...

Waste generated in tonnes / GDP in mil. €

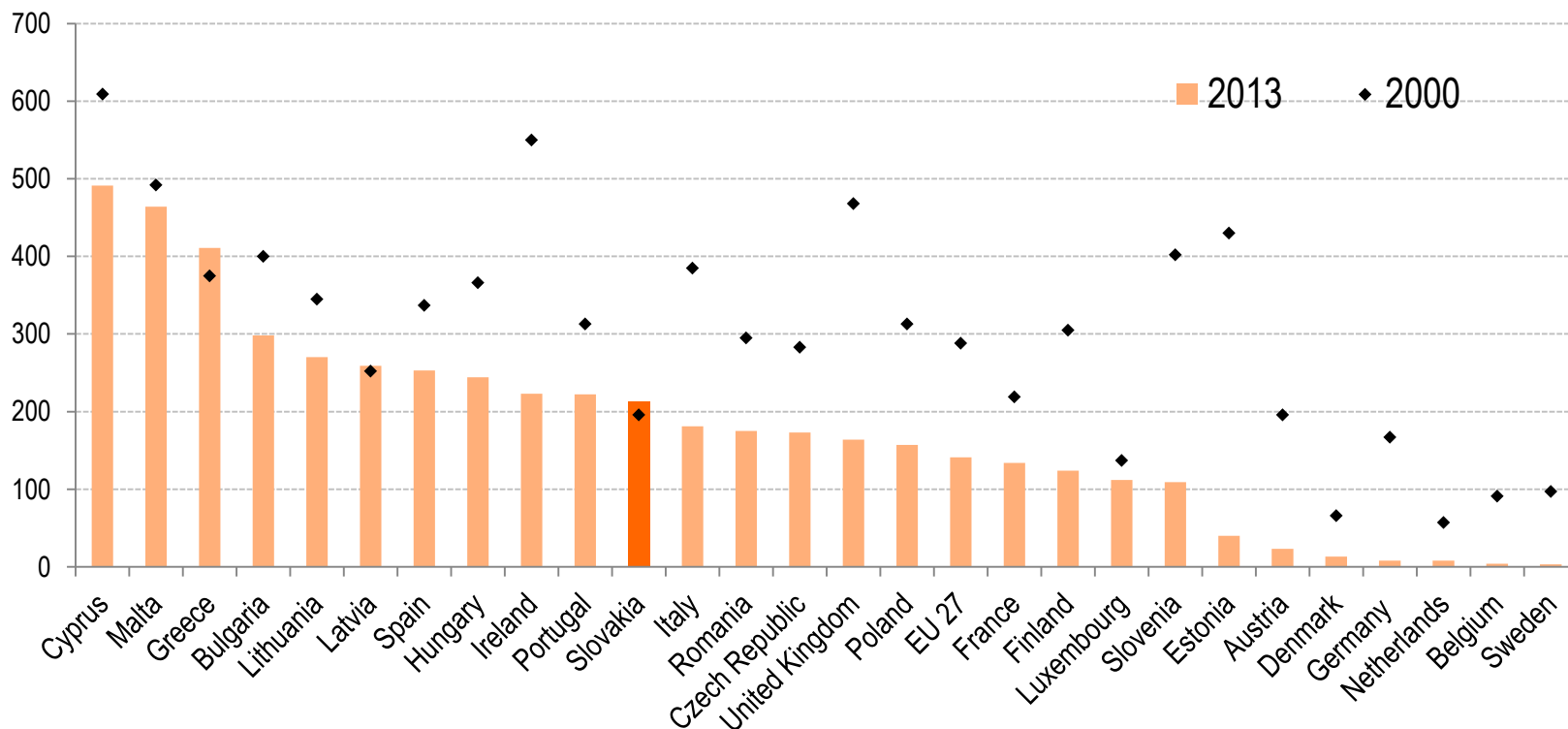


Source: Eurostat



# we still landfill too much...

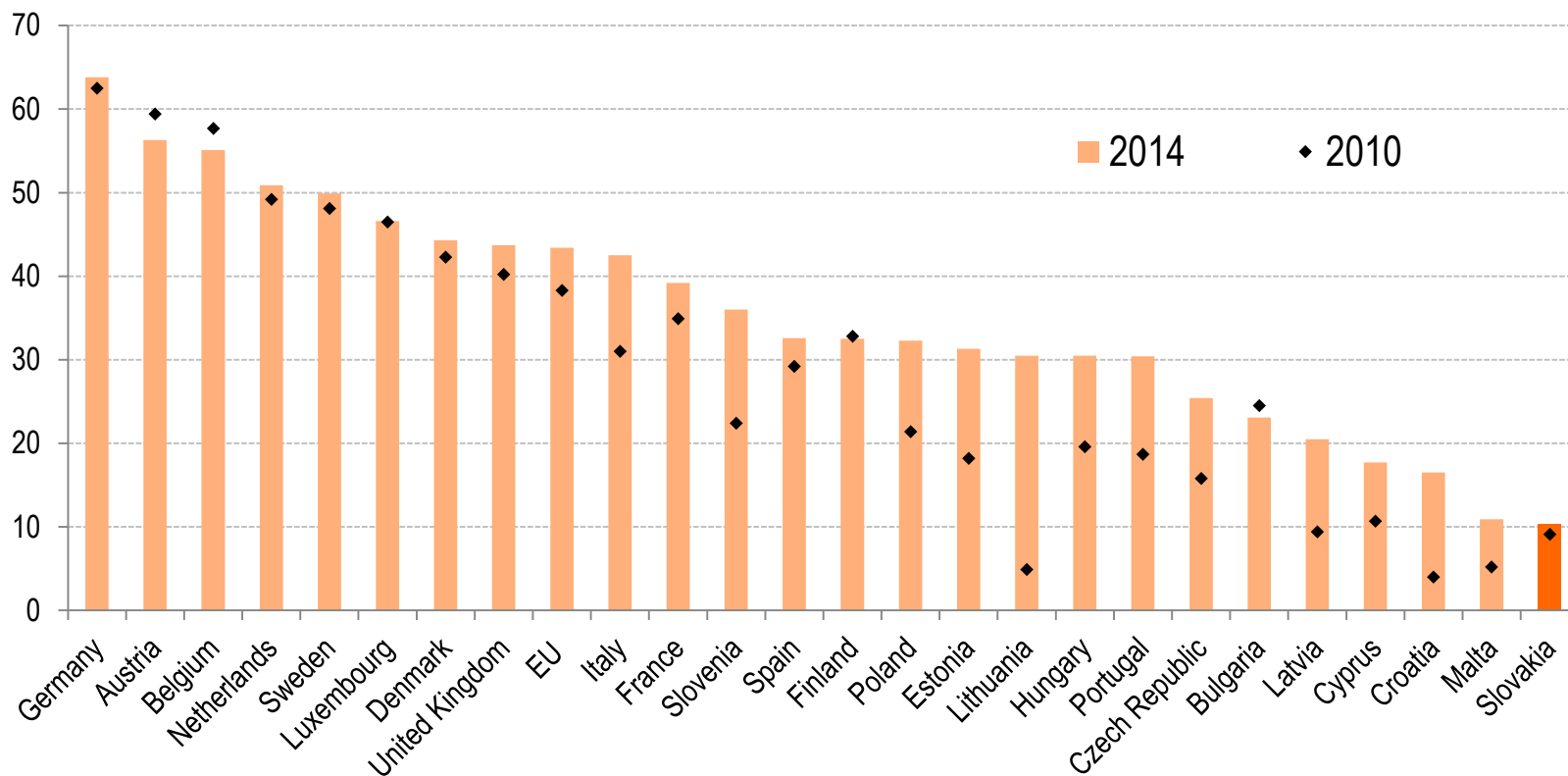
Municipal waste landfill disposal kg per capita



Source: Eurostat

# ...and almost don't recycle.

Recycling rate of municipal waste



Source: Eurostat

# We need favourable policy environment ...

- **clear vision – where we are and where we want to be** - how current policies reflect circular economy issues and how they should be designed
- **increasing awareness** – create stakeholders' platforms, campaigns, involvement of private sector and financial institutions
  - improvement of the **information system on waste**
  - **monitoring and reporting**
- **interface with other sectoral policies** – and their involvement (ecodesign, production and consumption policies)

## ... and relevant policy instruments (examples)

- **regulative** – waste package, ecodesign directive....
  - extended producers' responsibility (cost of collection, treatment and recycling to be covered by producers)
  
- **economic** – in the field of waste, production, recycling, reparation...
  - deposit refund systems (to support returnable or reusable packaging schemes and increase the collection of recyclables)
  - mandatory Pay-As-You-Throw systems for municipal solid waste to reduce the waste that is not sorted at source
  - increase taxes on landfill where landfill levels of residual waste are high
  - a reduced VAT rate for repair and reuse activities and increase taxes on non repairable products or non economically recyclable material
  - incentives for innovative businesses – support for secondary raw materials markets, sharing, leasing
  
- **informative** (soft) ones – green public procurement, ecolabelling, EMAS

# Discussion

Questions?

Thank you for your attention