



Welcome by Interreg Europe Joint Secretariat and introduction to the Policy learning Platform

Seville, 18 October 2017

WIFI password: PLPSEVILLA

#PolicyLearning #ResourceEfficiency



Source: http://www.stormministries.org/index.php/blog/350-first-thoughts-on-love





European Union | European Regional Development Fund





Policy Learning Platform Sharing solutions for better regional policy

Policy Learning event on energy and resource efficiency

Seville, 17-18 October 2017, Fundación Tres Culturas Del Mediterráneo

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Thank you for your attention!



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17-18 October 2017 Seville





Doing more with less – an overview of resource efficiency policies across Europe

Seville, 18 October 2017

WIFI password: PLPSEVILLA

#PolicyLearning #ResourceEfficiency

More from less – material resource efficiency in Europe Overview of policies, instruments and targets in 32 countries

European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy

Policy learning event on energy and resource efficiency , Sevilla, 17-18 october 2017



European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy

Theo Geerken,

About the European Environment Agency



- Specialized agency of the European Union
- Located in Copenhagen
- About 220 staff
- 39 member and cooperating countries
- Eionet network in place in all those the countries

'The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy makers and the public'

EEA does not make laws nor checks compliance

European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy



European Topic Centre on waste and materials in a green economy



European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy



Context for the 2015 overview of resource efficiency policies



Main goal is to encourage **information sharing** and **capacity building** within EEA's Eionet network

Insights and knowledge to support the **implementation of EU policies**, e.g., Resource efficiency roadmap, Circular economy action plan

An integral part of the report are **32 country profiles**, selfassessments prepared by countries. Information is current as of end 2015



The analysis builds on the earlier EEA review **"Resource** efficiency in Europe" published in 2011



Coverage and scope



Focus on **material resources across the lifecycle**, corresponding to the scope of MFA

EU regulatory framework and **trends in EU material use** are discussed in the report, to provide context for national information

However, the exercise was **not intended** as a review of compliance

Showcasing **examples of good practice** / innovative approaches taken in the countries





Topics covered

	PA	ARTI	MATERIAL RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION
	1	Materi	al resource efficiency policies in the European Union
	2		s in the use of material resources and resource productivity ope, 2000–2014
	PA	ART II	MATERIAL RESOURCE EFFICIENCY POLICIES AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL 41
	3	Nation and po	al strategies or action plans for material resource efficiency licy objectives
	4	Scope	of material resource efficiency51
	5	The dr	iving forces of material resource efficiency54
	6	Priorit	y material resources, industries and consumption categories
	7		g material loops in a circular economy68
	8	Policy	instruments and examples of good practice76
	9	Target	s for material resource efficiency
	10	Indicat	tors to monitor material use and resource efficiency
	11	Institu	tional set-up and stakeholder involvement97
	PA	ART III	THE ROAD AHEAD 104
	12		ries' reflections on the future direction of material resource efficiency s and support mechanisms105





Some noteworthy examples



Resource productivity in Europe



Resource productivity 2000-2015, EU28 average and five highest and five lowest EU member states

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Driving forces







Policies and strategies which include resource efficiency



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Priority materials by broad category

Figure 6.1 Priority materials by broad category and number of times reported as a priority



Number of times reported as a priority





Priority sectors

Figure 6.2 Priority industries and economic sectors (reported by four or more countries), grouped by NACE (*) classification



Number of times reported as a priority



Reported targets for resource efficiency

Figure 9.1 Number of countries reporting on targets, by type of target



Number of countries reporting

Water is outside the scope of this report, but is shown here because five countries reported targets related to water. Note:

> European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Waste an Materials in a Green Econo



Targets for economy-wide resource productivity

Nine countries reported having adopted a measurable material resource efficiency / resource productivity target...

Austria Estonia France Germany Hungary Latvia Poland Portugal Slovenia Details of all the targets are available in Annex 8 in the "More from less" report in the



Countries' recommendations for future direction

- better definitions, scope and focus
- integration of material resource efficiency into other policies, and broader stakeholder involvement
- improvement of data availability
- a more systemic approach



Some key findings

- <u>Economic factors</u> have become the major driving force now, compared with 2011 the logic of doing more with less seems widely embraced
- More than half of the countries presented initiatives on <u>secondary raw materials</u> and on <u>waste management and prevention</u> as the core of their work on resource efficiency
- <u>"Waste" and "energy"</u> are the most frequent priorities for resource efficiency. Reported examples of good policy practice are dominated by waste prevention and recycling
- In most countries, energy use / energy efficiency policies and resource efficiency policies appear to be largely <u>disconnected</u>.
- Tentative initiatives to explore other areas of <u>synergy</u> / co-benefits





Some key findings

- Measuring and monitoring is a challenge, but there are examples of pioneering work in <u>economic sectors / industry</u>
- Limited attention paid to changing the way we live and to making <u>consumption patterns</u> <u>more sustainable</u>
- The <u>services sector</u> accounts for more than 70% of most economies' GDP and yet, it seems to receive limited attention
- Few countries reported to already have a <u>circular economy strategy</u> or an action plan; more on the way.
- Increasingly, there are examples of resource efficiency oriented initiatives at a <u>local or</u> regional level (i.e. province) that go beyond green public procurement



Lessons learned from the process

- <u>Inspiration</u> is as important as information showing how policy makers in other countries deal with similar problems
- Well-received short <u>country examples</u> (with detailed info available in the country profiles)
- <u>Countries ready to participate</u> and invest time and effort in initiatives supporting exchange of information and lessons learned
- Situation is changing quickly and many countries are taking new initiatives



Country examples presented in Follow-up Workshop october 2016 with EEA countries

- National dedicated material resource efficiency programmes
- Food Waste prevention programmes
- Products and materials
- Monitoring/indicators
- Synergies (f.e. Circular Economy and climate, Resource Efficiency and energy/climate)



Work in progress

- Next 2017/2018 overview of resource efficiency policies
 More attention to :
- Circular economy
- Raw material strategies
- Best practices below national level
- Relation to SDG's
- Relations to other policies





www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency

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> European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Waste and Materials in a Green Economy







Resource Efficiency in the context of Smart Specialisation Platform

Seville, 18 October 2017

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Building resource efficiency community

Seville, 18 October 2017

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The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

de.

2

Smart specialisation and resource efficiency

Karel HAEGEMAN, JRC.B3 Territorial Development

Seville, 18th of October 2017



- · EU Countries registered in S3P: 18
- EU Regions registered in S3P: 170
- Non-EU Countries registered in S3P: 3
- Non-EU Regions registered in S3P: 10
- S3P Peer-reviewed Countries: 15
- S3P Peer-reviewed Regions: 60

Support to S3 in JRC Seville

What we can do for you



S3 Tools

Eye@RIS3	ESIF - viewer	ICT Monitoring
	\oslash	
Regional Benchmarking	EU Trade	R&I Regional Viewer

Resource efficiency in RIS3 strategies



127 regions with a focus on resource efficiency

Few examples...

AT31	Oberösterreich	Industrial production processes (including resource efficiency)
BE1	Brussels-Capital Regio	Environment (Incl. circular economy)
DEB	Rheinland-Pfalz	Energy, environmental technology and resource efficiency
DED	Sachsen	ICT and digital communication (including resource efficient computing systems)
DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt	Resource efficiency and circular economy.
DEG	Thüringen	Sustainable energy and resource use (including resource efficiency)
DE1	Baden-Württemberg	Environmental technologies, renewable energies and & resource efficiency. And ICT and ene
DE2	Bayern	Digital agriculture for resource efficiency and transparency, e-Environment and environment
DE3	Berlin	Clean technologies. Sustainable water management, circular economy, material and resource
DE4	Brandenburg	Food and nutrition industry. Food value chain and resource efficiency
DE4	Brandenburg	Clean technologies. Sustainable water management, circular economy, material and resource
DE7	Hessen	Environmental technology, energy technology and resource efficiency.
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpom	Mobility (including resource efficiency)
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpom	Energy and climate. Incl. resource efficiency (heat).
DK04	Midtjylland	Growth drivers. Circular economy aand resource scarcity
ES13	Cantabria	Maritime engineering. Incl. resource control and prediction of coastal phenomena.
ES21	País Vasco	Circular economy (connected with Ecosystem Opportunity Niche).
ES41	Castilla y León	Sustainable processing industry through resource and energy efficiency.
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	Resource efficiency and circular economy
ITH2	Provincia Autonoma d	Sustainable natural resource management
LU	Luxembourg	Sustainable Resource Management.
MT	Malta	Resource efficient buildings.
NL2	Eastern Netherlands	Resource efficiency in horticulture
SI	Slovenia	Smart use of resources

Thematic S3 platform on agro-food



Agro-food consortia of regions

Traceability and big data in agro (20 regions)

Bio-economy – Pilot of the Vanguard Initiative (14 regions in the pilot)

Food & Feed from Agrofood WasteFood and Feed Ingredients from Algae

High-tech farming (22 regions)

•Tree nursery, Viticulture, Fruits (relatively more intensive)

- Livestock outdoor
- Livestock indoor
- •Arable, Cereals, vegetables (outdoor)

•Protected cultivation (different types of greenhouses, highly intensive)

Smart sensor systems for agri-food (12 regions)

Thematic S3 platform on industrial modernisation





Targeted support to S3 implementation

• Two Projects – Four Work Packages



Stairway to Excellence: RIS3 and H2020

Collaboration between MSs, regions, and Joint Undertakings under H2020

•Memoranda of Understanding

Increase participation in JU calls

•Seek alignment of agenda's and increase critical mass

•Variety of collaboration instruments: e.g. JU Seal of Excellence

•Use of structural funds to be better preprared for participation in JU calls





•Feedstock: foster a sustainable biomass supply with increased productivity and building new supply chains
•Biorefineries: optimise efficient processing through R&D and demonstrate their efficiency and economic viability at large-scale demo/flagship biorefineries
•Markets, products and policies: develop markets for bio-based products and optimise policy frameworks

Stairway to Excellence: RIS3 and H2020

Collaboration between regions and EIT Innovation Communities

 EIT Climate-KIC → Climate change mitigation and adaptation

- EIT Digital → Future Information and Communication Technologies
- EIT Food → Sustainable Supply Chain from Resources to Consumers
- EIT Health → Healthy living and active ageing
- EIT Raw Materials → Sustainable exploration, extraction, processing, recycling and substitution
- EIT InnoEnergy → Sustainable energy

- Widening participation through the RIS outreach scheme of EIT
 Seek alignment of agenda's and increase critical mass
 Support stakeholder participation
 KIC representatives and regional authorities as facilitators bringing together the knowledge triangle
 Also for neighbourhood countries
 - •MoU EIT-JRC



EIT Climate KIC

Four themes:

- •Urban transitions
- Sustainable productions systems
- Decision metrics and finance
- Sustainable land use



RIS3 in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace

- EP Preparatory Action
- AA DG REGIO





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Policy Learning event on energy and resource efficiency

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Benchmarking		
Peer reviews		
Request Type *	Please choose request type!	
Topic *	Low-carbon economy	
Description *		











Good practices from Interreg projects and beyond

WHERE IS THE "ANY" KEY?!

Press Any Key / To Start.

Contact us

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17-18 October 2017 Seville, Spain





Source: http://www.stormministries.org/index.php/blog/350-first-thoughts-on-love

- What is the main issue in the field of resource efficiency in my region or city?
- In five years what do I want to see changed in this field?
- What fictional character associates with the resource efficiency to me?





Knowledge hub: Interreg Europe projects on resource efficiency

Seville, 18 October 2017

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Policy Learning Event on Energy and Resource Efficiency

Knowledge Hub: Interreg Europe projects on Resource Efficiency

Learning from good practices, interesting approaches and policies linked to Interreg Europe projects on Resource Efficiency

17-18 October 2017, Seville

GLOBAL TRENDS



Global middle class consumers will increase by 2 billion by 2030. (OECD)

GLOBAL TRENDS



Compared to the levels in 2010 global resource use will double by 2030.

(SERI)

GLOBAL TRENDS



In line with the projections of the World Bank compared to the 2012 levels global waste generation will double by 2025.

EU-27 PHYSICAL TRADE BALANCE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, 2011



Source: European Environment Agency (EEA), ETC/SCP



Projects dealing with RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI TRIS 2nd Call: **BIOREGIO** CircE **COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFECT TANIA

Projects on CIRCULAR ECONOMY

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI

TRIS

2nd Call: **BIOREGIO** CircE **COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFECT

TANIA

Projects on INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS



2nd Call: **BIOREGIO CircE COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFECT TANIA

Projects related to OTHER ASPECTS of RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

1st Call:

CESME

INTHERWASTE

RETRACE

SYMBI

TRIS

2nd Call:

BIOREGIO

CircE

COCOON

ECOWASTE4FOOD

ENHANCE

GPP4GROWTH

PERFECT

TANIA

Projects related to efficient use of LAND AND SOIL

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI

TRIS

2nd Call:

BIOREGIO

CircE

COCOON

ECOWASTE4FOOD

ENHANCE

TANIA

GPP4GROWTH PERFECT

Projects related to efficient use of RAW MATERIALS

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI TRIS 2nd Call: **BIOREGIO** CircE **COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFEC[®] TANIA

Projects related to efficient use of WATER **?**

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI TRIS

BIOREGIO CircE **COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFECT TANIA

2nd Call:
INTERREG EUROPE PROJECTS & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Projects focusing on ECO-INNOVATION

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI

TRIS

2nd Call:

BIOREGIO

CircE

COCOON

ECOWASTE4FOOD

ENHANCE

GPP4GROWTH

PERFECT

TANIA

INTERREG EUROPE PROJECTS & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

Projects focusing on the ROLE OF BUSINESS

1st Call: CESME INTHERWASTE RETRACE SYMBI TRIS

BIOREGIO CircE **COCOON ECOWASTE4FOOD ENHANCE GPP4GROWTH** PERFECT TANIA

2nd Call:

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- policy briefs
- Good Practices Database
- overview of relevant platforms
- news articles
- thematic publications



KNOWLEDGE HUB



Interreg Europe - Policy Learning Platform

Policy

The role of cities and regic efficiency ac

The policy brief highlights the need to use resourd developments in this direction. Emphasis is put on p resource efficiency.

1. Introduction

Global resource use is expected to double between : Research institute (SERI). Intensitying resource use through impacts associated with resource extractio reserves in a limited number of countries is a concern global prices and supplies².

By 2050, the world economy is expected to quadruple to over 9.2 billion. The OECD Environmental Outlook 1 on the earth's material and energy resources and 1 average income requires more food, more industrial p

Access to resources is a major concern for Europe a Europe has the work's highest net imports of resourn on imported raw materials'. Due to Europe's high deg the supply of particular materials. All the same time th of potential secondary raw material which is found in (GDP/Idomestic material consumption) of the EU-23 consumption patterns all remain resource intensive t

2. Policy developments

A 'resource-efficient Europe' is one of seven flagship deliver smart, sustainable and inclusive growth for the provides a framework for policies to support the shift I objectives to boost economic performance while n opportunities for economic growth and greater inn resources, and to fight against climate change and re

As a follow up to this flagship initiative, the Commis: Resource Efficient Europe in order to set a framew implemented in a coherent way. It provides a vision grown in a way that respects resource constraints a economic transformation. Our economy is competitive

¹ SERI Global Material Flows Database, <u>http://www.materialflows.r</u> European Environment Agency. 'State and Outlock 2015', Assee OECD Material Rescurse, Productivity and the Environment, 20 European Environment Agency. 'State and Outlock 2010', 2011 European Environment Agency. 'State and Outlock 2010', Synth. toterreg

rreg Europe – Policy Learning Platform – Environment and Resource Efficiency Policy brief

Sustainable management of bio-waste: Regional cooperation for improved bio-waste management

This policy brief highlights the approaches which have been taken to improve management of bio-waste. The focus is put on European Union waste policy developments and regional actions encouraging more subsinable management of bio-waste.

1. What is bio-waste?

Interreg Europe - Policy Learning Platform - E

This policy brief provides information on how industrial syml on the potential actions regions and cities can take to sup networks that are based on exchanges of resources.

Since the early days of industrialisation industrial econom consumption that follows a take-make-dispose pattern.¹ In

the loop in the material and energy flows contributing to a represents a shift from the traditional industrial model i integrated systems in which everything has its use.

Industrial symbiosis is part of the industrial ecology concept

for human industrial activity. The principal objective of in system by optimising resource use, closing material loc materialisation and reducing and eliminating the depende industrial ecology is principally concerned with the flow of m scales, from products to factorise and us to national and glo flows through industrial networks in local and regional ecor

In a broad sense, industrial symbiosis is defined as the syr

and energy between individual companies in a locality, industrial symbiosis is collaboration between compani

geographical proximity. Industrial symbiosis engages tr approach to competitive advantage involving physical exc

At least three different entities must be involved in exch

A distinction is made between three types of industrial sym among firms co-located in a defined eco-industrial

among local firms that are not co-located, and
 among firms organised "virtually" across a broader

¹ Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Towards the Circular Economy 1: 1 Accelerated Transiton, January 2012, Conee, Isle of Wight, 2011 ² In line with the definition of Erkman and Ramassuamy (2001) ⁹ Ohentow, M., Industrial symbiosis: Literature and Taxonomy. An 2000

⁶ Chertow, M., "Uncovering" Industrial Symbiosis. Journal of Indu: ⁶ Chertow, M., Industrial symbiosis: Literature and Taxonomy. An

framework to be considered industrial symbiosis.

1. Background

Policy br

Industrial syn

The <u>Variat Framework</u> defines low-axis as "biologizable garden and park wate, food and which wates from food processing plants and other wates with similar toologizability and compositelity properties". It does not include forestly or gardural relations, manue, sevage sludge, or other biologizable waste such as natural testiles, paper or processed word. It also excludes those by provides if food processing and the news become waste.

Major environmental risk that bio-waste is posing, is the methane produced from the landfilling of bio-waste. In addition, if not managed properly, bio-waste can contribute to eutrophication of water bodies and damage human health. Poor management of bio-waste results in a waste of rescurse as it can be used to produce energy and improve soil quality.

In the EU between 18 and 18 million tones of bio-wasks arise annually-1 of buhch currently only bud 25% are detrowing recycled in high-pulpic program of digestate. Although there is an intrase in the recycling of materials in nearch years, the improvements in the recycling of bio-waske remain, were modest's an Eulertation in Figure 1.0 the works organic wasks is still landfild within Europe, leading to the release of uncototoled greenhouse gases.³ The reasons for 3 tardeout services is such as the beam attitude and more of the EU-mode the EU-mode existing and the service service and the service of usity standards or end-dwaste ontring to greented expendent.

In line with the calculations of the European Topic Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production bio-waste accounted for 37 % of the municipal waste in Europe in 2008–2010.⁶

2. Policy context

The EU has long recognized the risks and opportunities stemming from bio-waste. One of the priorities of EU waste legislation is to improve the management of bio-waste.

The Landfill Directive² obliges Member States to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that they landfill to 35% of 1096 levels by 2016 (for some countries by 2020). In line with the EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy' the Commission will promote efficient use of bio-based resources through a series of measures including guidance and support for

7.4 per Ibi Arrendmests adopted by the European Partiament on 14 March 2017 on the poposal for a directive of the European Partiament and of the Council amending Directive 2008/05/EC on walks (CCM/(2015)05/8 – CE-0362/2015 – 2015/0275(CCO)) COM(2007) 59.

Briefing EEA
 Bio waste recycling in Europe against the backdrop of the Circular Economy Package, ECN

* (999/31/EC * COM(2015) 614 final Pathways to a circular economy in cities and regions

A policy brief addressed to policy makers from European cities and regions







- Circular London
- London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB) – partner of CirCE project





Cross-cutting themes

- 1. Communications
- 2. Collaboration
- 3. Policy
- 4. Procurement and Market development
- 5. Finance
- 6. Business support
- 7. Demonstration
- 8. Innovation

Structure

2 PRODUCT LIFE EXTENSION

Actions (S/M/L)	Resources	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact	
COMMUNICATIONS					
Pilot a campaign targeting residents and businesses to promote, reuse and recycling of electrical equipment. (e.g., Love Food Hate Waste approach). (M)	Partners interested - resource not identified. Partners interested: Restart Project, LWARB.	Residents and businesses are better informed about the ongoing value and environmental impact of their electrical equipment.	Fewer electrical products going to landfill and incineration. Increased re-use of electricals. Increased use of existing local re-use, repair and recycling establishments.	Reduced resource use, more efficient resource use. CO ₂ equivalent emissions saved.	
Develop KPIs to enable effective collection of re-use data. (M)	Partners interested – resource not identified Interested partners are: Restart, DEFRA, LWARB.	Agreement on the appropriate system and method of collecting CE data.	Increased re-use backed up with real-time data. Better informed market.		
DEMONSTRATION					
Encourage local authorities'/ companies' to track electrical assets to ensure best use of existing products and reduce need for procurement/use online platform to facilitate re-use. (S)	Partners interested – resources being sought Interested partners are: London Environment Directors Network.				
Encourage review of local authorities/ 'companies' corporate IT strategy (e.g. replacement cycles, procurement and disposal) with circular economy principles (e.g. extending product life, use of remanufactured product, re-use). (M)	Partners interested – resource not identified.	Identified areas to embed CE that make financial sense.	More sustainable use of IT.		
Explore the potential to collect, re-use and sell on office electrical equipment in London (linking London offices to London SMEs and communities for re-use). (S)	Partners interested – resources being sought. Partners interested: LWARB, WRAP, Inlecom.	Linked collection between office and communities.	More closed loop solution for office IT equipment in London.		

2 PRODUCT LIFE EXTENSION (CONTINUED)

Actions (S/M/L)	Resources	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact			
BUSINESS SUPPORT							
Provide business support to electricals SMEs through Advance London to scale up or develop circular economy business models. (S)	Resource identified and plan in place led by LWARB (until January 2019).	More businesses in London using circular economy business models.					
Seek opportunities to invest in circular economy electricals innovations such as design for adaptability, disassembly, re-use and remanufacturing, new products and services. (S)	Resource identified and plan in place led by LWARB (until March 2020).						

3 COLLECTIONS AND RECYCLING

Actions (S/M/L)	Resources	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact	
COLLABORATION					
Bring together the PCSs (producer compliance schemes) to consider service packages to local authorities. (S)	Plan in place led by WRAP (until March 2018). Partners involved: DEFRA, LWARB, London Boroughs, compliance schemes.	A co-ordinated approach for effective collection and communications.	More sustainable collection of electricals.	CO2 equivalent emissions saved.	
POLICY					
Encourage UK government to increase the target for producer responsibility scheme and oblige contractors to work with local authorities. (M)	Partners interested – resource not identified.	Close partnerships between contractors and local authorities.			
DEMONSTRATION					
Support innovative ideas on collection, recycling and WEEE treatment (e.g. dismantling, material extraction, etc.) by backing pilots and offering advice. (M)	Partners interested – resource not identified.	Testing and demonstration of innovative collection and recycling solutions.	An innovative, more efficient and effective collection and recycling system.		



Hierarchy for building approaches

Built Environment:

- Circular economy design
- Building materials
- Operation of buildings

Food:

- Preventing food waste
- Valuing food waste
- Urban growing

Textiles:

- Design
- Embedding circular economy into textiles
- Re-use and recycling

Electricals:

- Design
- Product life extension
- Collection and recycling

Plastics:

• Reduce and recycle



December 2014: the region adopted a **roadmap** towards a circular economy outlining 20 proposed actions:

- a collaborative tool mobilising stakeholders;
- sharing data on material flows and waste;
- promoting the use of recyclable materials in public procurement;
- deploying operational tools aimed at businesses

Aquitaine Regional Council is a partner of the **RETRACE** Interreg Europe project



AQUITAINE CIRCULAR ECONOMY ROADMAP



April 2016: **RECITA** launched, a regional platform dedicated to the circular economy and its deployment in the territory.

Collaborative platform: aims at identifying the actors, resources, initiatives and fostering their networking on the territory, in order to create a regional ecosystem of the circular economy.

GREEN INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS, DENMARK

Programme initiated in 2013

Cooperation between the Danish government and the 5 regions in Denmark

Task Force services:

- Advice to businesses
- Free resource check
- Individual matchmaking
- Matchmaking events
- Drafting of an action plan
- Assistance in applying for subsidy
- Industrial Symbiosis Database and Map

Identified as a good practice by CESME Interreg Europe project



GREEN INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS, DENMARK

Industrial Symbiosis Database

&

map on resource exchanges



Territorial Information System for the Network of Open Areas





- supports efficient use of land, soil and biotic resources
- a **cartographic database**, which helps with the analysis and planning of the open areas in the province of Barcelona
- influences land planning processes on local and regional levels
 Objectives:
 - to provide accurate knowledge about the ecological and socioeconomic values of natural areas to assist land use policies
 - to create a balance between occupied and natural areas

Identified as a good practice by IMPACT Interreg Europe project



Structured through different layers of geographic information

- Gathers information about natural areas and farmland under different headings:
 - Habitats and flora
 - Fauna
 - Hydrology and geology
 - Socioeconomics
 - Landscape ecology
 - Ecosystem services





Fields of application:

- municipal planning
- planning associated with the network of nature parks
- regional planning

Nominated for European Public Sector Awards

Won United Nations Public Sector Awards

What are the main challenges?

MATERIAL EFFICIENCY

- lack of quality standards for secondary raw materials
- high labour costs
- lack of knowledge and skills
- lack of economic incentives



- unfavourable regulatory environment
- consumer preferences for newest products/models



Consumer preferences

WATER-USE EFFICIENCY



- water productivity issues
- water pricing
- ageing infrastructure
- over-exploitation of water resources



LAND-USE EFFICIENCY

- expansion of urban areas
- agricultural intensification
- farmland abandonment



Contact us

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