

Eionet webinars on resource efficiency  
**National circular economy policies**

Tuesday, 19 September 2017, 11:30 - 13:00 CET

## Final report

The full set of materials from the webinar (including the presentations and video recording), is available at the Eionet Forum at:  
<https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-scp-waste/library/eionet-webinars/webinars-resource-efficiency/webinar-national-circular-economy-policies-19-sep-2017>

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Documents, presentations and video recordings from all EEA resource efficiency webinars are available on the Eionet Forum:  
<http://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-scp-waste/library/eionet-webinars/webinars-resource-efficiency>

## Contents

- 1. Background and objectives of the webinar..... 3
- 2. Policy context and the concept of a Circular Economy ..... 4
- 3. Agenda: Webinar on national circular economy policies..... 9
- 4. Short bios of the speakers ..... 10
- 5. Presentations..... 11
  - Robbert Droop, the Netherlands..... 11
  - Kari Herlevi, Finland..... 13
  - Iain Gulland, UK/Scotland ..... 17
- 6. List of participants..... 21
- 7. Technical guidance..... 25
  - 7.1 To register for the webinar ..... 25
  - 7.2 . Technical equipment check – simple self-test to do before the webinar ..... 25
  - 7.3 Instructions how to join the webinar on 19 September 2017..... 27

# 1. Background and objectives of the webinar

Webinars on resource efficiency policies and instruments are organized by the European Environment Agency for the [Eionet network](#). They aim to support exchange of information and sharing of experience among national institutions responsible for development and implementation of policies for the resource-efficient circular economy at the country level.

The main objectives of resource efficiency webinars are to keep countries informed about on-going and upcoming EU policy initiatives, and to provide a forum where countries themselves can present examples of policy initiatives, which they adopt to support the transition to a resource-efficient circular economy.

[Previous webinars](#) covered topics such as: national strategies; targets and indicators for resource efficiency; industrial symbiosis; circular economy concept and practice; RMC and the European target on resource productivity; decoupling; mixes of policies or national targets for resources efficiency.

The latest webinar in this series will be held on 19 September 2017, from 11:30 to 13:00 Central European Time. It will present national examples of policies adopted to support the circular economy in Finland, the Netherlands and UK/Scotland. The topic of this webinar was chosen in light of the increasing prominence of circular economy on the EU policy agenda.

The three presenters will illustrate different approaches to developing circular economy policies. We hope that such information will serve as useful inspiration for other countries working on their own national initiatives for the circular economy.

**To register for the webinar, please sign up and provide your contact details at:**

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FmMGMDNfE8PkdUIYVxEwa9UwkVP3Zcj4o5nz3HnKWtl/edit?usp=sharing>

**Detailed instructions how to log in to the webinar on 19 September** are included in the last section of this document.

## 2. Policy context and the concept of a Circular Economy

Under the headline ‘Transforming the economy’ the “Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe” of 2011 describes as one of four major guidelines that **by 2020, waste is managed as a resource**. While waste management has been a longstanding policy field in the EU<sup>1</sup>, the “Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe” is an important step to set a framework for action paving the way towards a smart, sustainable and inclusive EU economy by 2050 growing in a way *“that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, thus contributing to global economic transformation”* (European Commission, 2011a, p.3).

In 2015, the Commission initiated next steps by launching its “Action Plan on a Circular Economy” that acknowledges that moving *“to a more circular economy, where the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible, and the generation of waste minimised, is an essential contribution to the EU’s efforts to develop a sustainable, low carbon, resource efficient and competitive economy”* (European Commission, 2015).

Current modes of production and consumption are overwhelmingly based on a linear principle. Resources are extracted, processed, used, and ultimately discarded as waste. At the end of a typical life cycle, waste is disposed of by incineration or landfill. The Circular Economy model provides an alternative vision of a material economy, one which fundamentally questions the “take, make and dispose” model that requires vast, easily accessible material and energy resources to continuously feed our consumption, and endless sinks to accept the resultant waste and emissions. In such model, energy and resource efficiency can provide environmental and economic benefits, but—unless it strives for radical material input reductions—it does not address the finite nature of the resource base.

At its core, a circular economy aims to ‘design out’ waste. Products in a circular economy are ideally designed for reuse, repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing—either as a whole, or at a material/component level—whilst being supported by a shift towards ‘sharing’ and ‘leasing’ instead of ‘selling’ products.

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<sup>1</sup> that goes back to the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive of 1994, the Landfill Directive of 1999, the Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste of 2005 and the Waste Framework Directive of 2008

**Figure 1: The concept – Energy and Materials Flow in a Circular Economy**

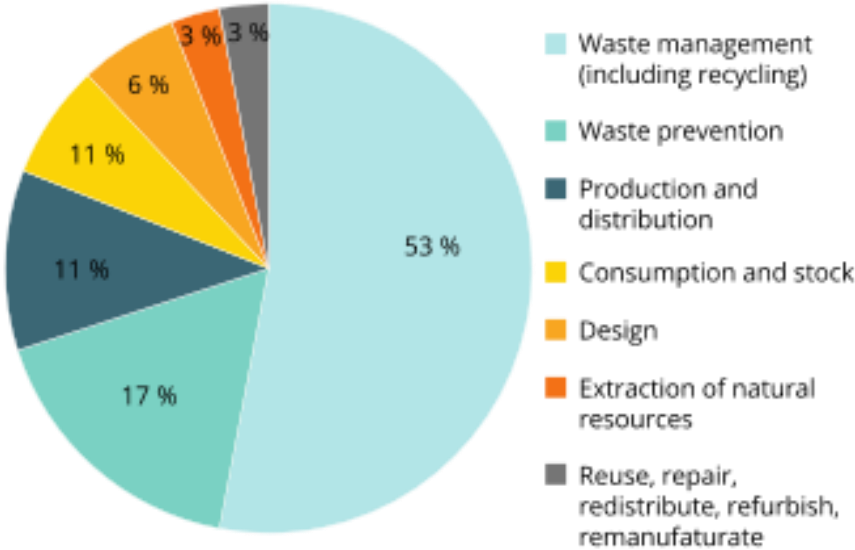


Source: EEA, Circular Economy, 2016b, Circular by Design, 2017

The transition towards a circular economy requires fundamental changes to production and consumption systems, going well beyond resource efficiency and recycling waste. In the concept of the circular economy, preserving the value of products for as long as possible plays a central role, and puts products centre-stage in the transition process. Current actions to stimulate and monitor the transition, however, primarily focus on materials, which is not surprising, as the circular economy vision has evolved as a solution to the waste problem, and current policy and business tools focus on waste or materials. Designing products in a smarter way, extending their useful lives and changing the role of such products within the system will be crucial to the achievement of a circular economy. Reuse, repair, redistribution, remanufacture and refurbishment have so far received less attention than waste-related issues, and related strategies are less mature (EEA 2107).

There is indeed a long way to go from reality to the ideal. As part of the EEA report on material resource efficiency policies “More from Less” published in 2016, a specific section addressed policy approaches countries take towards closing the material loops in the economy. Figure 2 summarises country responses, showing that for the time being the majority still mostly look at waste-related aspects in interventions to close material loops - 53% on waste management and recycling, and a further 17% on waste prevention. (EEA 2016a).

**Figure 2: The situation – Policy approaches to closing material loops in the economy/circular economy across different life-cycle stages<sup>2</sup>**



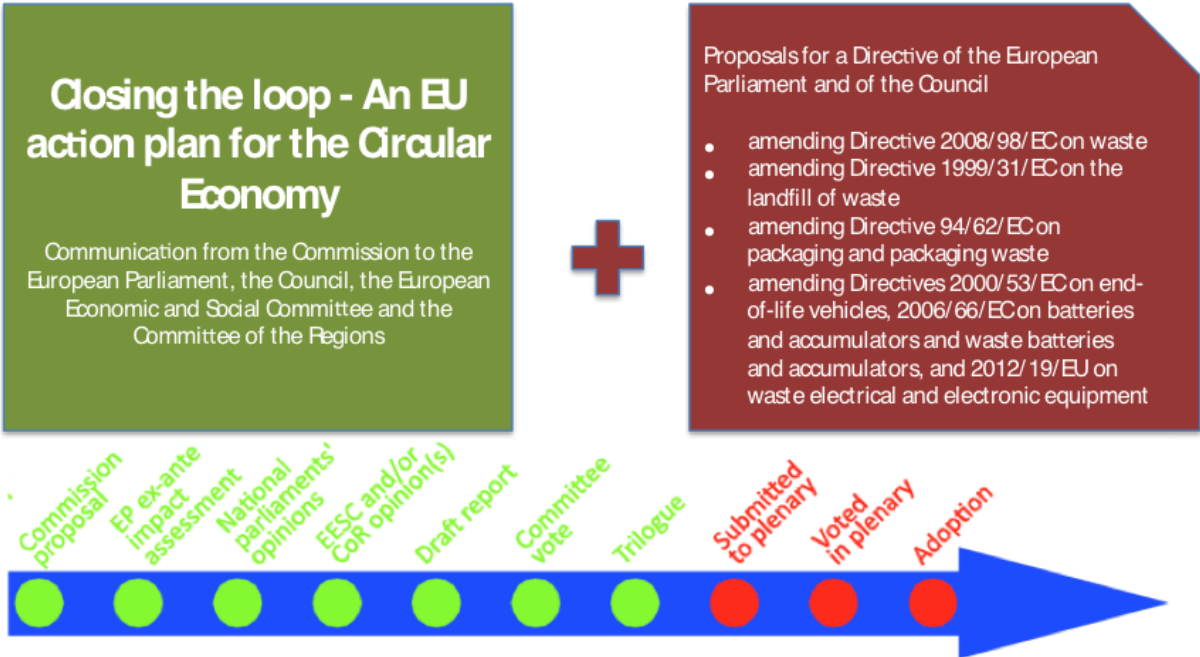
Source: EEA, More from Less, 2016a, p.69

Although the circular economy as a concept goes far beyond waste management, the European Commission acknowledges that efficient waste management infrastructure is a crucial element for reducing linear patterns of production and consumption.

Therefore, the Circular Economy Action Plan comprises various legislative proposals and measures in the areas of production (product design also and production processes), consumption and waste management, as well as concrete targets for creating an ambitious long-term roadmap for waste management and recycling in Europe. As illustrated in Figure 3, the action plan can be divided into two key elements: a communication on how to integrate circular thinking into different stages of the life cycle and a more concrete proposal for changed regulations on waste treatments.

<sup>2</sup> Country responses to question 7: What is the policy approach towards closing the material loop(s) in the economy/circular economy?

**Figure 3: The legislation process - Elements of the Circular Economy Action Plan<sup>3</sup>**



Source: ERPS 2017.

Policies to support the resource efficient use of material resources and the circular economy overlap and in many cases are mutually supportive. The knowledge base on this is expanding, with several countries already having started to develop and implement policies for a circular economy, including Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and UK/Scotland.

The goal of the webinar on 19 September 2017 is to share within the Eionet the information on recent national circular economy policies, with speakers from Finland, Netherlands and UK/Scotland presenting their experience and approach in the national context.

<sup>3</sup> The European Parliament adopted the first readings of the proposals for amended waste, landfill, packaging, ELVs, batteries and WEEE directives. The Council has adopted the general approach but details are under discussion. Trilogues between council, parliament and committee are underway.

## References

EEA, 2017. ***Circular by design — products in the circular economy*** (EEA Report No 6/2017). European Environment Agency, Copenhagen.

EEA, 2016a. ***More from less — material resource efficiency in Europe: 2015 overview of policies, instruments and targets in 32 countries*** (EEA Report No 10/2016). European Environment Agency, Copenhagen.

EEA, 2016b. ***Circular economy in Europe — Developing the knowledge base*** (EEA Report No 2/2016). European Environment Agency, Copenhagen.

EPRS, 2017. ***Circular economy package: Four legislative proposals on waste. Briefing — EU Legislation in Progress - May 2017***. EPRS - European Parliament Research Service, Brussels, May 2017. URL:  
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2017/603954/EPRS\\_BRI\(2017\)603954\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2017/603954/EPRS_BRI(2017)603954_EN.pdf)

European Commission, 2015. ***Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy*** (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions No. COM(2015) 614/2). European Commission, Brussels.

European Commission, 2011a. ***Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe*** (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions No. COM(2011) 571). European Commission, Brussels.

European Commission, 2011b. ***A Resource-Efficient Europe - Flagship Initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy*** (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions No. COM(2011) 21). European Commission, Brussels.



### 3. Agenda: Webinar on national circular economy policies

**Tuesday 19 September 2017, 11:30 - 13:00 (CET)**

*Webinar will be open for login at 11:00 (CET) to ensure start at 11:30 sharp. The link and login instructions are in the last section of this document*

11:30	Webinar starts
<b>National policies for the circular economy – introduction and policy context</b>	
11:30 - 11:45	<b>Welcome and introduction</b> Bettina Bahn-Walkowiak, ETC/WMGE, and Pawel Kazmierczyk, EEA
<b>Country presentations: developing national policies for the circular economy</b>	
11:45 - 12:05	<b>The Netherlands: Towards a Circular Economy – Together Now</b> Presentation by Mr. Robbert Droop, Policy Coordinator, CE in Europe Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, The Netherlands (15 min presentation + 5 min Q&A)
12:05 - 12:25	<b>Finland: Circular Economy roadmap 2025 - the process and its results</b> Presentation by Mr. Kari Herlevi, Project Director at Sitra's, Finland (15 min presentation + 5 min Q&A)
12:25 - 12:45	<b>UK/ Scotland: Valuing Resources, Inspiring Change – our plan for a sustainable, fair and prosperous Scotland</b> Presentation by Mr. Iain Gulland Chief Executive Officer, Zero Waste Scotland, United Kingdom (15 min presentation + 5 min Q&A)
<b>General discussion and Q&amp;A</b>	
12:45 - 13:00	General questions and answers and discussion.
13:00	End of the webinar

## 4. Short bios of the speakers

Mr. **Robbert Droop**, Policy Coordinator, Circular Economy in Europe, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, The Netherlands

Robbert is a policy coordinator in the Netherlands' Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment. He is responsible for Circular Economy policies, and research and eco-innovation at the European level. In that capacity he represents The Netherlands in the European research programme Horizon2020, the Commission's Expert Group on Circular Economy, and the Working Party on Resources Efficiency and Waste of OECD.

In past assignments, Robbert worked as an Exchange Officer at the European Commission on hazardous waste management issues, and as a Senior Programme Officer in UNEP's Global Programme on Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution.

Robbert is an electro-technical engineer by training, but has worked ever since in the field of environmental protection and sustainability.

E-mail: [Robbert.Droop@minienm.nl](mailto:Robbert.Droop@minienm.nl)

Mr. **Kari Herlevi**, Project Director, Finnish Innovation Fund SITRA

Kari is a versatile multi-talent in the field of circular economy. He is currently leading the circular economy area at Sitra, the Finnish Innovation Fund. Previously responsible for the Resource efficient economy area in Tekes, the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation, he managed the Green Growth – Towards a sustainable future -programme, which aimed to identify potential new growth areas for the sustainable economy business. Previously Kari led the Vigo accelerator programme at Tekes and supported Tekes management. Kari has also worked in the Tekes Silicon Valley office for a few years and his special interests are circular economy, fast growing cleantech firms and developing countries like BRIC.

E-Mail: [Kari.Herlevi@sitra.fi](mailto:Kari.Herlevi@sitra.fi)

Mr. **Iain Gulland**, Chief Executive Officer, Zero Waste Scotland, United Kingdom

Iain is Chief Executive of Zero Waste Scotland, a not-for-profit company, which exists to create a society where resources are valued and nothing is wasted. Its work supports delivery of Scottish Government strategies for resource efficiency and a more circular economy.

Iain has more than 20 years' experience in sustainable resource management in the public and not-for-profit sectors, including leading the Community Recycling Network Scotland from 2004-2008 and working as WRAP's Director for Scotland from 2008 – 2014.

Iain is a Vice President of the Association for Cities and Regions for Recycling and Sustainable Resource Management (ACR+) and a Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM).

E-Mail: [iain.gulland@zerowastescotland.org.uk](mailto:iain.gulland@zerowastescotland.org.uk)

# 5. Presentations

## Robbert Droop, the Netherlands

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

**Towards a Circular Economy - Together Now**

Robbert Droop  
Policy Coordinator CE in Europe

EEA Webinar  
19 September 2017

1

**Upscaling of waste management, both in policies and waste markets**

Scale of government

Global  
National/Regional  
Municipal

1875 1975 1990 2005 2015

Public health  
Control & Technical fix  
Environmental Protection  
Diversion  
Integrated policy  
Circular economy

2

**Since 1990 - phase-out landfill**

Targets for recycling  
Standards for recycling  
WtE only non-recycleable  
Landfill ban  
Tax on exemptions

Producers  
Retail  
Consumers  
Waste Collection & Separation  
Recyclers

EPR for recyclable products  
Information for consumers

Monitor waste transports

3

**Treatment of Waste in Netherlands, 1985 - 2014**

Recovery  
Waste-to-Energy  
Incineration  
Discharge  
Landfill

4

**Innovation in society - Green Deals for Growth**

- Innovation is core to the entrepreneur
- Bottom-up
- Limited Government role
- Scaling up: inspiring; better framework conditions;
- Voluntary agreement private - public
- >200 Green Deals - >1100 participants

5

**The concept**

**Towards a Circular Economy in NL and in Europe**

Sustainable sourcing  
Circular Product Policies  
Green Deals  
Frontrunner approaches  
Initiatives from society  
Waste = Resource  
Informed consumers

6

## Vision and strategy

### National Approach Circular Economy

National Agreement on Resources Management

**Strategic Goals**

1. High-value reuse of resources in existing material chains
2. Sustainably produced resources substitute for fossile and non-sustainably produced resources
3. New ways of production, design, and consumption/use

**Objectives and targets**

Circular Economy by 2050  
 From linear to circular – by 2030 < 50% primary material use  
 Change of the economic system to sustainability

7      19 September 2017

7

## The Plan

### Summary of NL CE policy plan

- Transition Agenda's
  - Society in the lead
  - Development part; Policy steps; Innovation; Social agenda; Investment agenda
- Role of the Government
  - Sharing knowledge - apply influence - add management
  - Work with like-minded partners and create success cases
  - Interventions where needed - taking into account those lagging behind
  - Cooperation with European Commission and EU Countries

8      19 September 2017

8

## Transition agenda

### Transition Agendas for 5 priority sectors

1. Plastics
2. Construction sector
3. Manufacturing industry
4. Consumer goods
5. Biomass and food



9      19 September 2017

9

## Policy interventions

### Ambitions and actions for 2020

- Barriers
  - In legislation
  - External adverse environmental effects
  - Knowledge gaps
  - Non-circular behaviour
  - No material chain approach
  - Existing investments and interests
  - International agreements
- Interventions
  - Enabling legislation and regulations
  - Market instruments
  - Expertise and innovation
  - Circular behaviour
  - Connect and join
  - Incentives for funding by smart private sector
  - Explore international perspective

10      19 September 2017

10

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## Expected outcomes

### Opportunities circular economy in the Netherlands

<p>Savings on raw materials</p>  <p>+7.3 billion euro/yr</p>	<p>More work</p>  <p>+54,000 jobs</p>	<p>Less emissions of carbon dioxide</p>  <p>-17,000 kiloton/yr</p>	<p>Less usage of raw materials</p>  <p>-100,000 kiloton/yr</p>	<p>Less land and water use</p>  <p>-2,180 km² en -0.7 billion m³</p>
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11      19 September 2017

11

Address all product phases

Join efforts

Societal initiatives are out there

CE is more than technology

Winners and losers

Landfill ban – Avoid WtE where possible

States and private sector can do

<https://www.government.nl/>

<http://www.wastematters.eu/>

<http://www.greendeals.nl/english/>

12      19 September 2017

12

# Kari Herlevi, Finland

**Finland CE roadmap 2025: the process and its results**

The EEA webinar on national circular economy policies  
Kari Herlevi, Project Director, Sitra





1

**5 key facts about Sitra**

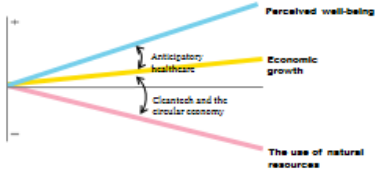
1. A gift from Parliament to the 50-year-old Finland.
2. An independent foresight agency: futurologist, researcher, visionary, developer, experimentalist, partner, trainer, networker.
3. Funded by returns on endowment capital and capital investments.
4. Envisages Finland as a successful pioneer in sustainable well-being.
5. Its vision is supported by three themes, six focus areas and dozens of projects.

**+1**  
Building our future together





2

THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE OF OUR TIME  
**The decoupling of perceived well-being and economic growth from the consumption of natural resources**



- Digitisation plays a key role as an enabler of new solutions.
- Finland could play a bigger role than its size merits in finding solutions to the ecological and social problems of the world!



3



**The World is full of waste, yet the demand for raw materials is increasing globally**

Why do we throw away about 80 % of consumer products and their materials?

On average, materials in Europe are used **only once**.

10-15 % of building materials goes to waste during construction.

The average occupancy rate of cars is about **8 %**.

31 % of produced food goes to waste in value chain. In Finland it makes 300-400 million kilos per year.

Official occupancy rate is about **40 %**.

The global demand for raw materials will increase during the next 20 years

Farmland, over + 200 %  
Water + 137 %  
Steel + 57 %  
Energy + 32 %

Source: EEA, OEA, UN FAO, ITC, McKinsey, Lohr




4



**Circular Economy**  
*Systems, digital and service-based*

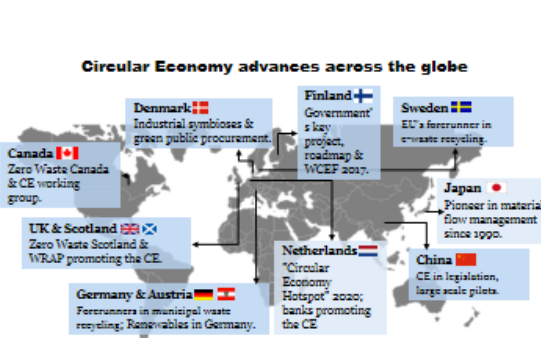
- Decoupling: Products, materials and their value remain in circulation
- Product design: life cycle, adaptability & high quality
- Biological & technical cycles
- Renewable energy & materials (resource efficiency)
- Access over ownership
- Market based, direction through structures and incentives
- Cross-sectoral and across value chains

Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Sitra




5

**Circular Economy advances across the globe**



- Canada** 🇨🇦: Zero Waste Canada & CE working group.
- UK & Scotland** 🇬🇧: Zero Waste Scotland & WRAP promoting the CE.
- Germany & Austria** 🇩🇪: Ferreturers in municipal waste recycling; Renewables in Germany.
- Denmark** 🇩🇰: Industrial symbioses & green public procurement.
- Finland** 🇫🇮: Government's key project, roadmap & WCEP 2017.
- Netherlands** 🇳🇱: "Circular Economy Hotspot" 2020; banks promoting the CE.
- Sweden** 🇸🇪: EU's forerunner in private recycling.
- Japan** 🇯🇵: Pioneer in material flow management since 1990.
- China** 🇨🇳: CE in legislation, large scale pilots.

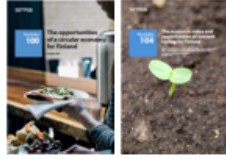


6



## The potential of a Circular Economy in Finland

2-3 billion euro potential annually, by 2030  
(Sitra, McKinsey & Gaia)

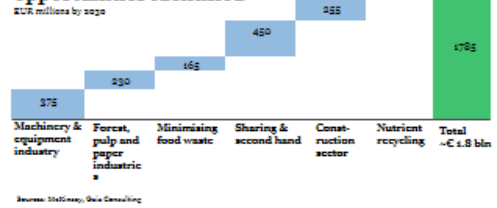


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## Some Circular Economy opportunities for Finland

### Annual value of key opportunities identified



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## The sale of products for reuse and remanufacture supports more jobs



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## LEADING THE CYCLE – FINNISH ROADMAP TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY 2016-2025

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## Finland becomes a world leader in the circular economy by 2025



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**1000** participants in the stakeholder events

**250** action ideas and comments

**66** actions in the first wave

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**Circular economy**

The life cycle consists of 5 loops:

- 1 Sustainable food system
- 2 Forest-based loops
- 3 Technical loops
- 4 Transport and logistics
- 5 Common action

**Use**  
The product should be used for as long as possible. It must be serviced and repaired and parts changed when necessary.

**Consumer**  
Consumer demand creates a supply of sustainable products and services.

**From company to company**  
Companies will pressure and require their subcontractors to provide parts that can be easily repaired - instead of an entire piece.

**Retail**  
Retailers will sell 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.

**Distribution**  
Transport optimisation, streamlining routes, renewable fuels and shared transport equipment will be used in distribution.

**Primary sector (raw materials sector)**  
The raw materials are vital for the primary sector. Sustainable solutions are based on the reuse of raw materials.

**Material processing**  
Process planning will reduce the energy needed to refine large amounts of raw materials. The use of side streams will be taken into consideration.

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

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Examples of the roadmap's policy measures

- 1. A sustainable food system**
  - a market for organic recycled nutrients
  - food waste
  - biogas & renewable energy
- 2. Forest-based loops**
  - maximising the value of wood instead of volume
  - lifecycle assessment in public procurement
  - wood construction, design furnitures & decoration
- 3. Technical loops**
  - a market for secondary raw materials
  - material lifecycles in EIA processes
  - ecodesign
- 4. Transport and logistics**
  - service-based transport
  - rid of fossil fuels in automobiles
- 5. Common national actions**
  - financing, export promotion & public-private partnerships
  - education and research politics
  - service-based circular economy

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15

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**Five focus areas of the Finnish road map**

- 1 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.  
The forest industry's global competitiveness will increase with new commercial products, services, transportation models and digital technology.
- 2 Forest-based loops**  
Minimising the use of virgin raw materials and maximising the length of material and product life cycles create a competitive edge.
- 3 Technical loops**
- 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.

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**The most interesting companies in the circular economy in Finland**

A list of companies to inspire economic change.

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**Five business models for the circular economy**

- Product-life extension**  
Products are used according to their original purpose for as long as possible or repaired and refurbished for multiple re-uses, thus reducing the need for purchasing and manufacturing new products.
- Product as a service**  
The customer pays for certain functions or performance and avoids the risk of ownership. The total costs of ownership remain with the service provider, with revenue being earned by means of, for example, a leasing or rental agreement.
- Sharing platforms**  
Digital-based platforms are used to promote the increased use of goods and resources and the extension of their life cycle, such as by renting, selling, sharing and re-use.
- Renewability**  
Renewable, recyclable and biodegradable materials, as well as the principles of eco-design, are preferred for products and their design. Fossil fuels are replaced by renewable energy.
- Resource efficiency and recycling**  
Technological development enhances resource efficiency in value chains, processes and products, and allows for more effective recycling. Side-streams are valuable raw materials for recycled products and materials.

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18

### Example companies on the list

- 3 Step IT**  
IT equipment lifecycle management
- Laasla & Tikanoja**  
Garage appliances
- Valtra**  
Remanufacturing of parts
- Ekolant**  
Shared electric vehicle service
- Eneco**  
Optimization of waste collection as a service
- Lindorin**  
Work uniforms as a service
- Rafack**  
Reusable delivery packaging
- Valtavalu**  
LED lighting as a service
- Shareit Bike Car**  
Peer-to-peer car sharing service
- Sharefit**  
Service for creating a marketplace website
- Swap.com**  
Sustainable online management and fulfillment
- Kotkamilla**  
Daily reusable consumer paper-based bags
- Nano**  
Sustainable shoes made from waste and residues
- Grano and TouchPoint**  
New uses for advertising banners in business CPE through company repositioning
- Eko-Supert**  
Recycled plastic insulation made from recycled mineral wool
- Ekolam**  
Used plastic as a recycled carpet material
- Rec Alkaline**  
Recycled alkaline from alkaline batteries
- Remake**  
Designer clothing collection made from used clothes

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19



Swedish  
Finland  
100

Presenting the world's best circular economy solutions

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20



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@sitrafund #RISEtoSHINE

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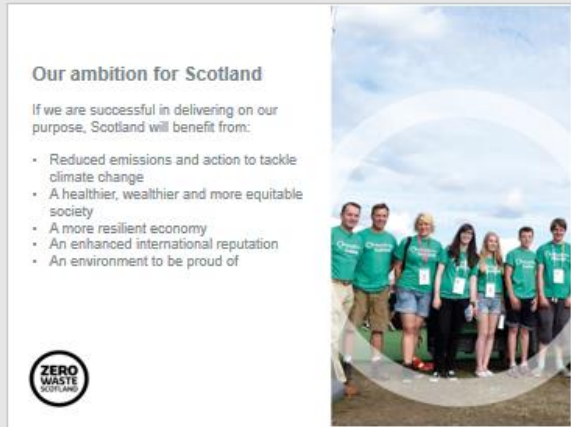




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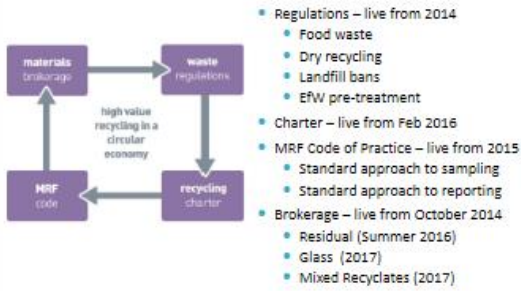


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## Four 'pillar' approach



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### Policy context




- Launched in March 2016
- Builds on extensive research and evidence programme
- Identifies policy measures at each 'loop' of the circular economy as well as minimising leakage.
- Actions targeted at priority economic sectors
- Also recognises enabling opportunities:
  - Skills
  - Data
  - Education and awareness

12



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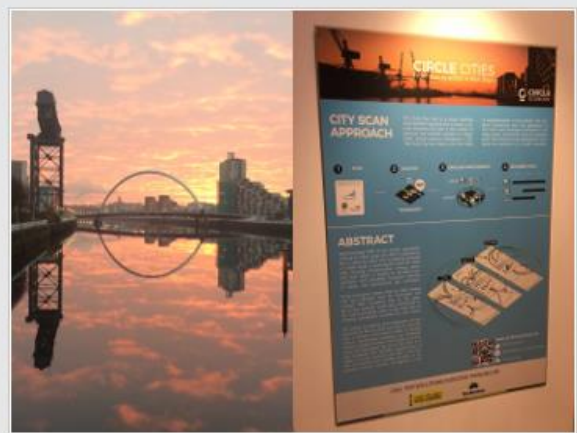
## Accelerating a Circular Economy

**Our goal is to help speed up the transition to a more circular economy in Scotland**

- £18 million Investment Fund
- Dedicated 1-1 support service for businesses
- Business network to enhance peer to peer learning & collaboration
- Scottish Institute for Remanufacturing
- Reuse & Repair Infrastructure
- Development of a CE skills academy
- Procurement Training
- City and regional schemes

ZERO WASTE SCOTLAND

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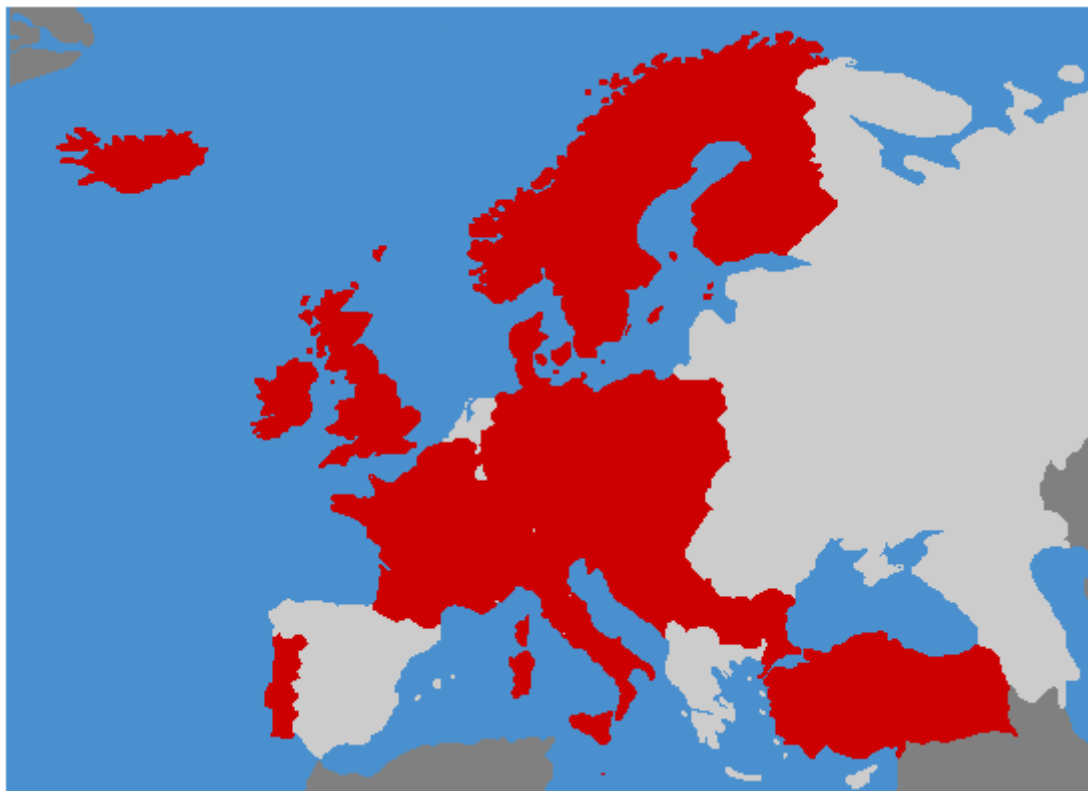


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## 6. List of participants



Name	Organization	Country
<b>PRESENTERS</b>		
Robbert Droop	Policy Coordinator, Circular Economy in Europe, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	Netherlands
Kari Herlevi	Project Director, Finnish Innovation Fund SITRA	Finland
Iain Gulland	Chief Executive Officer, Zero Waste Scotland	UK/Scotland
<b>REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS</b>		
Andreas Berthold	Environment Agency Austria	Austria
Caroline Vogl-Lang	Federal Ministry of Environment	Austria

Dagmar Hutter	Environment Agency Austria	Austria
Francesca Montevercchi	Austria Environment Agency	Austria
Igor Struyf	Flanders Environment Agency	Belgium
Yirka Beeckman	National Focal Point Belgium	Belgium
Dragan Jovović	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Mirza Agić	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tanya Vladimirova	Bulgarian Executive Environment Agency	Bulgaria
Ines Katić	Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature	Croatia
Mira Zovko	Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature	Croatia
Jana Bašistová	National Focal Point Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Jiri Valta	CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency	Czech Republic
Vaclava Vlckova	CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency	Czech Republic
Vladimir Dobes	EMPRESS - SCP platform	Czech Republic
Vojtěch Pilnáček	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Almut Reichel	European Environment Agency	Denmark
Anders Fink	Danish EPA	Denmark
Birgitte Kjær	Danish EPA	Denmark
Charlotte Münter	Danish EPA	Denmark
Lykke Feld	Danish EPA	Denmark
Mette Marie Nielsen	Danish EPA	Denmark
Mieke De Schoenmakere	European Environment Agency	Denmark
Elise Järvenpää	Finnish Environment Institute	Finland
Jáchym Judl	Finnish Environment Institute	Finland

Malin zu Castell-Rüdenhausen	European Topic Centre WMGE VTT Oy	Finland
Margareta Wahlström	VTT Ltd	Finland
Mona Arnold	VTT	Finland
Riina Antikainen	Finnish Environment Institute	Finland
Sarianne Tikkanen	Finnish Environment Institute	Finland
Hélène Morvan	ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency)	France
Jens Günther	German Environment Agency	Germany
Lidia Wojtal	Wuppertal Institut	Germany
Raymond Slaughter	CSCP - Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production	Germany
Susanne Fischer	Wuppertal Institut	Germany
Elemer Szabo	Ministry of Agriculture	Hungary
Henrietta Enikő Csató	Prime Minister's Office	Hungary
Magdolna Sztarenszky	Ministry of Agriculture	Hungary
Szilvia Szentesi	Ministry of Agriculture	Hungary
Guðmundur B. Ingvarsson	Environment Agency of Iceland	Iceland
Celine Horner	EPA Ireland	Ireland
Fiona McCooile	EPA Ireland	Ireland
Isabelle Kurz	Environmental Protection Agency	Ireland
Felice Cappelluti	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea	Italy
Felice Cappelluti	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea	Italy
Maria Gabriella Simeone	ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research	Italy
Claudio Toscano	Environmental Resources Authority	Malta
Christoffer Back Vestli	Norwegian Environment Agency	Norway
Beata Kłopotek	Ministry of the Environment	Poland
Katarzyna Nowacka	Ministry of the Environment	Poland

Malgorzata Bednarek	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection	Poland
Ana Sofia Vaz	Portuguese Environment Agency	Portugal
Cecilia Loža	General Secretary of Environment	Portugal
Sofia Rodrigues	Portuguese Environment Agency	Portugal
Maja Krunić-Lazić	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency	Serbia
Tatiana Gustafikova	Slovak Environment Agency	Slovakia
Alenka Burja	NRC on waste	Slovenia
Barbara Bernard Vukadin	Slovenian Environment Agency	Slovenia
Annica Carlsson	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden
Ninni Lundblad Borén	Swedish EPA / NFP	Sweden
Banu Gözet	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	Turkey
Ladislav Tvaruzek	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	United Kingdom
Lindsay Holmes	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	United Kingdom
Ainhoa Carpintero	UN Environment, International Resource Panel	UN
<b>ORGANIZING TEAM</b>		
Theo Geerken	VITO / ETC-WMGE	Belgium
Bettina Bahn-Walkowiak	Wuppertal Institute / ETC-WMGE	Germany
Francesca Grossi	CSCP - Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production / ETC/WMGE	Germany
Nora Brüggemann	CSCP - Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production / ETC/WMGE	Germany
Paweł Kaźmierczyk	European Environment Agency	EEA/Denmark



## 7. Technical guidance

Thank you for signing up for the upcoming **EEA webinar on resource efficiency policies**. The webinar will take place on **19 September from 11:30 to 13:00 (CET)**. You can log in from 11:00(CET) onwards. In fact, we encourage everyone to login well before the start of the webinar at 11:30 sharp.

To participate, you will need to:

- (1) Register for the webinar (latest by end of the day on 18 Sept)
- (2) Test your technical equipment before the event to make sure that it is configured properly.
- (3) Log in on the day of the webinar

Below you will find detailed instructions for each of these steps

### 7.1 To register for the webinar

To register for the webinar, please click on the link below and complete the form with the information requested:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FmMGMDNfE8PkdUIYVxEwa9UwkVP3Zcj4o5nz3HnKWtl/edit>

While we will do our best to accommodate late registrations, please register by the end of Monday, 18 September at the latest, to help us support your participation.

### 7.2 . Technical equipment check – simple self-test to do before the webinar

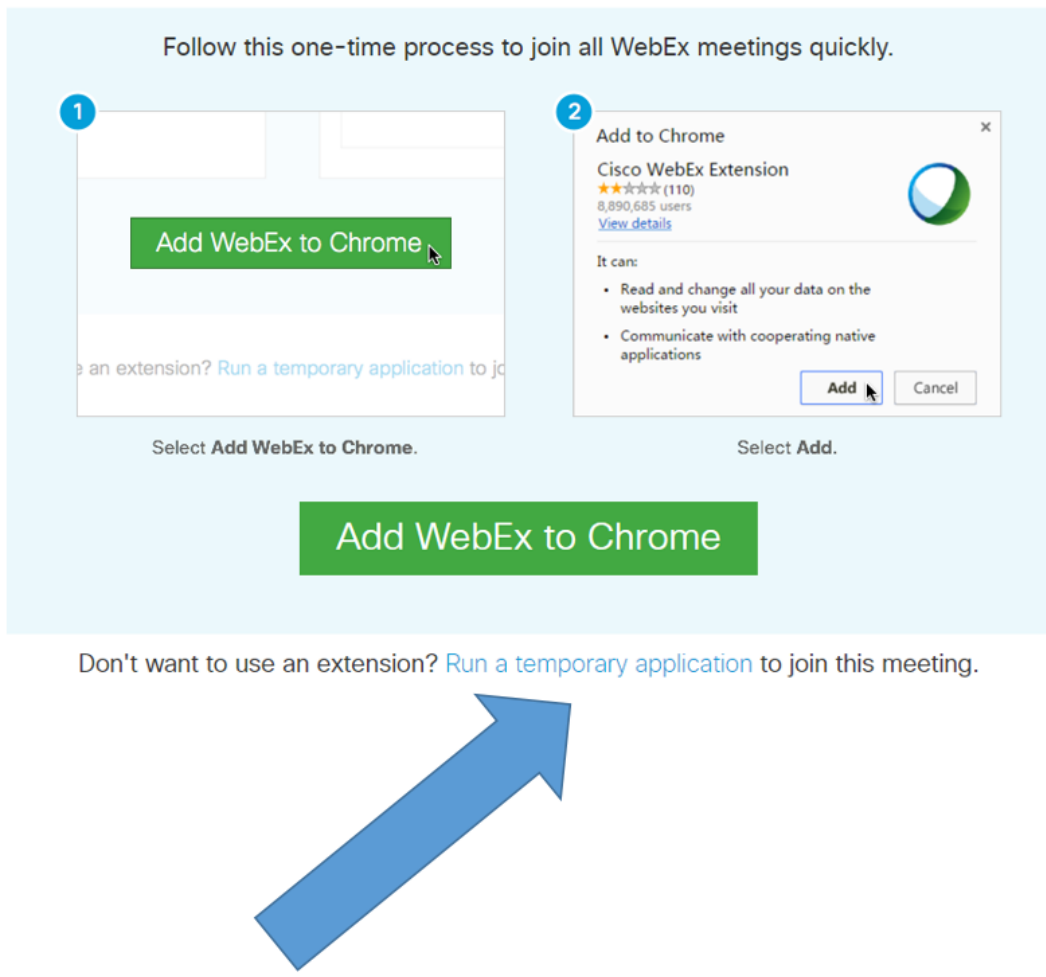
Before the event, we kindly ask you to test your computer to make sure that everything is configured properly to enable you to log in successfully. We invite you to do this, so as to identify any problems with your hardware and give you time to ask your IT team for help if necessary.

**To do an interactive test with WebEx Meeting Center** (which you can do at any time), **please click on:** <http://www.WebEx.com/test-meeting.html>. After the check of your computer's compatibility is complete, you should get a message *'Congratulations, your test was successful!'*

If this is the first time that you are using WebEx Meeting Center program, you will be asked to add WebEx to your computer. The screenshots below show the steps you will need to do if using Chrome

## Step 1 of 2: Add WebEx to Chrome

Follow this one-time process to join all WebEx meetings quickly.



The image shows a two-step process for adding the WebEx extension to Chrome. Step 1 shows a button labeled 'Add WebEx to Chrome' on a webpage. Step 2 shows the 'Add to Chrome' dialog box for the 'Cisco WebEx Extension', which includes a star rating, user count, and permissions. A large blue arrow points from the text below towards the 'Add WebEx to Chrome' button in the screenshot.

1 Select Add WebEx to Chrome.

2 Add to Chrome  
Cisco WebEx Extension  
★★★★★ (110)  
8,890,685 users  
[View details](#)

It can:

- Read and change all your data on the websites you visit
- Communicate with cooperating native applications

Add Cancel

Select Add.

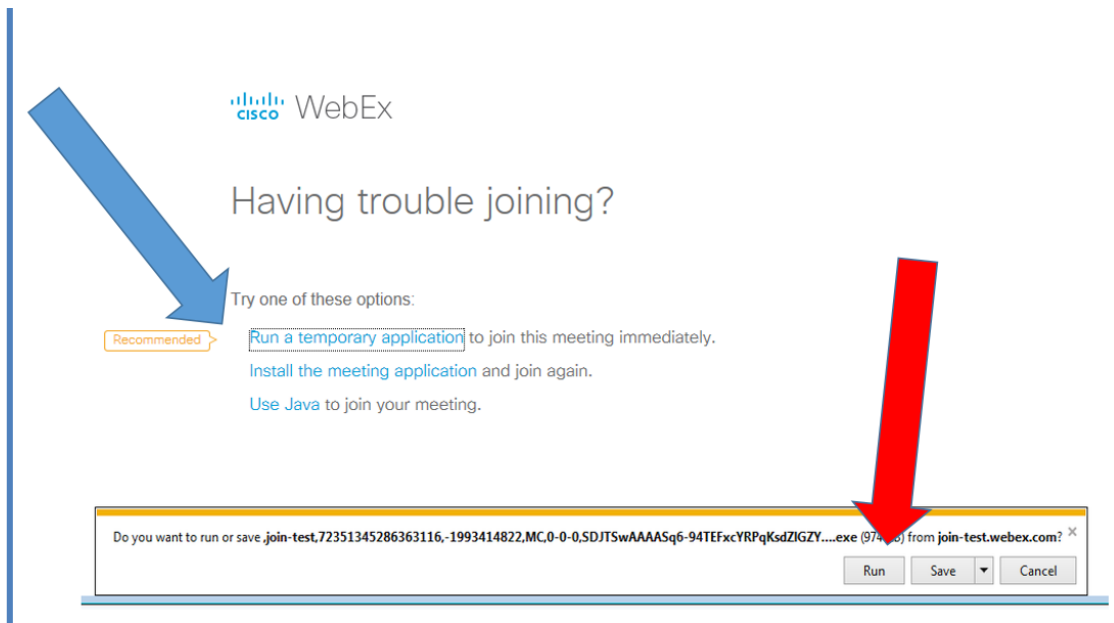
**Add WebEx to Chrome**

Don't want to use an extension? [Run a temporary application](#) to join this meeting.

You may choose to add WebEx to Chrome (especially if you are a regular EEA webinar participant), but this requires you to have the administrator password for your computer. Therefore, we recommend that rather than installing the WebEx plugin, you Run a temporary application instead. Using this temporary application will allow you to join the webinar without installing anything on your computer (which most of us cannot do on computers at the office, due to IT policies).

Simply click on the link shown with the blue arrow above to download the file, then double click on the downloaded file, and confirm that you want to run it.

**If you are using a different browser and/or a Mac computer, your dialogue windows may look different, but there will always be an option somewhere to 'run a temporary application.'** Please click on that, and run the file that pops up or downloads. In the screenshot below, you will see a dialogue window for the Internet Explorer browser.



Again, please click first on 'run a temporary application' shown with the blue arrow, and then on RUN (red arrow).

### 7.3 Instructions how to join the webinar on 19 September 2017

Shortly before the webinar you will receive, at the email address with which you registered, a message with the link to join the webinar and instructions how to do it, as well as the agenda and the background paper introducing the topic (i.e., this document).

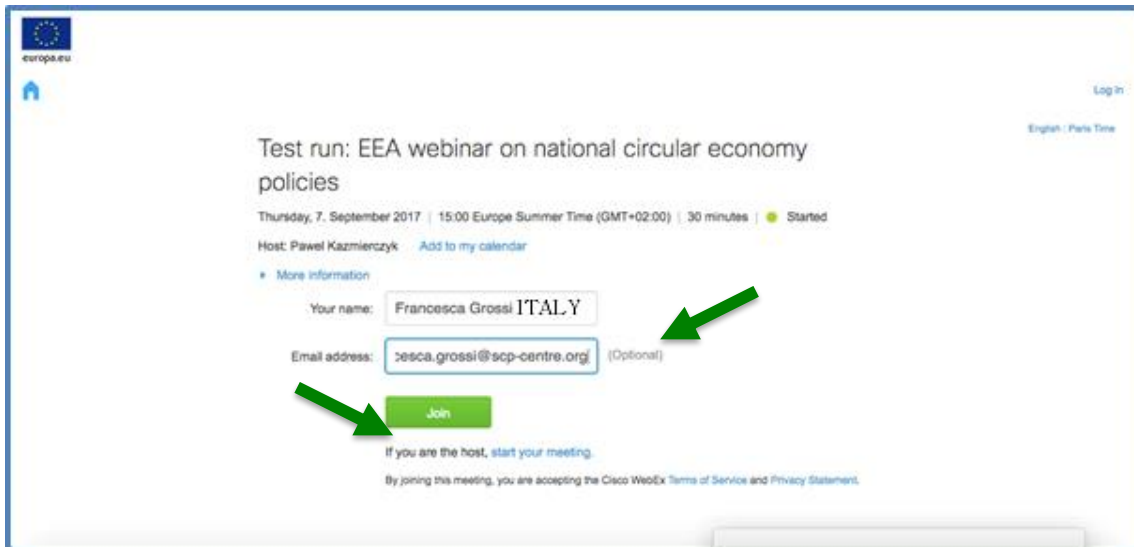
On 19 September, from 11:00 (CET, Brussels, Berlin, Paris time) onwards, please click on the provided link and you will be redirected to the starting page of WebEx.

<https://eea.WebEx.com/eea/j.php?MTID=ma0493cd1f3b057388ee5635f525081a5>

In case you are asked for a password to join the webinar, please enter "Panel"

Again, please remember to click **Run a temporary application**, a procedure which you should already know from doing the self-test described in the section 6.2 above.

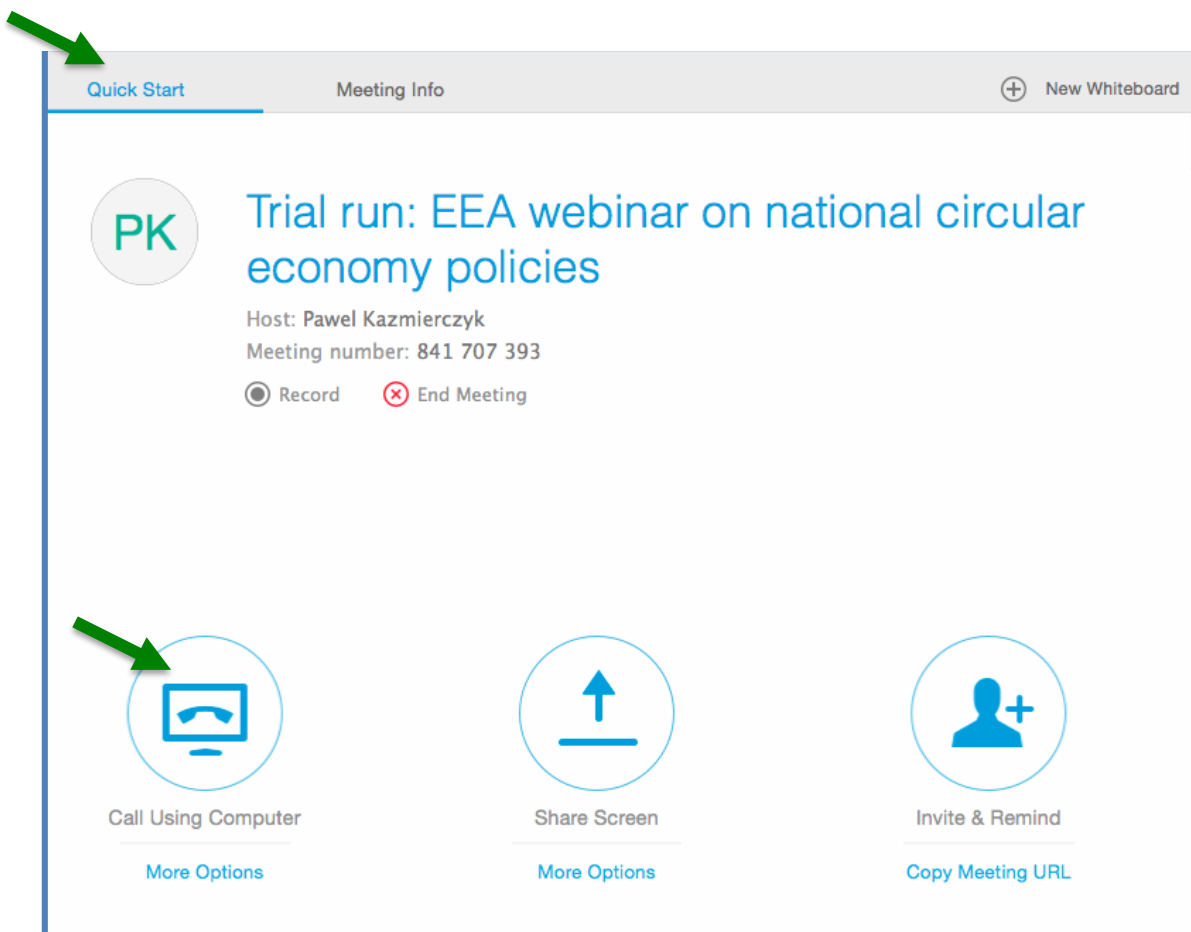
When logging in, please enter your name and COUNTRY (e.g. Francesca ITALY, Pawel POLAND, etc) so that we can easily identify you if you want to ask questions during the webinar. Then, provide your email address (optional) and click on "Join". (Screenshot below)



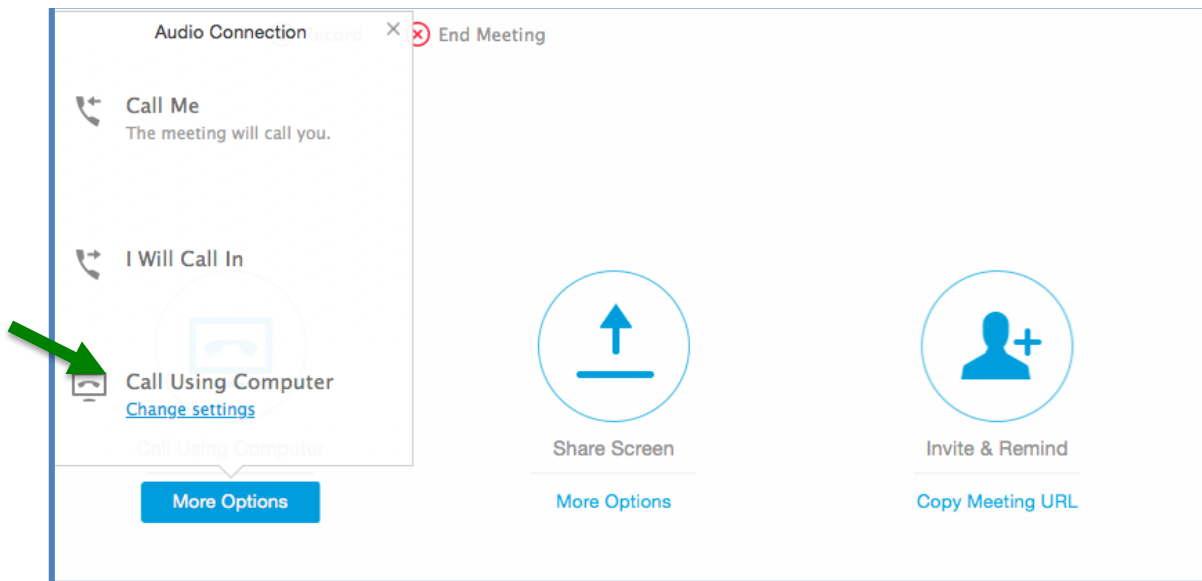
**IMPORTANT NOTE - audio is NOT automatically activated when you join the webinar.**

Once you have joined the webinar, you will still need to activate your audio in order to be heard by the presenters and other participants, and to ask questions during the webinar if you so like.

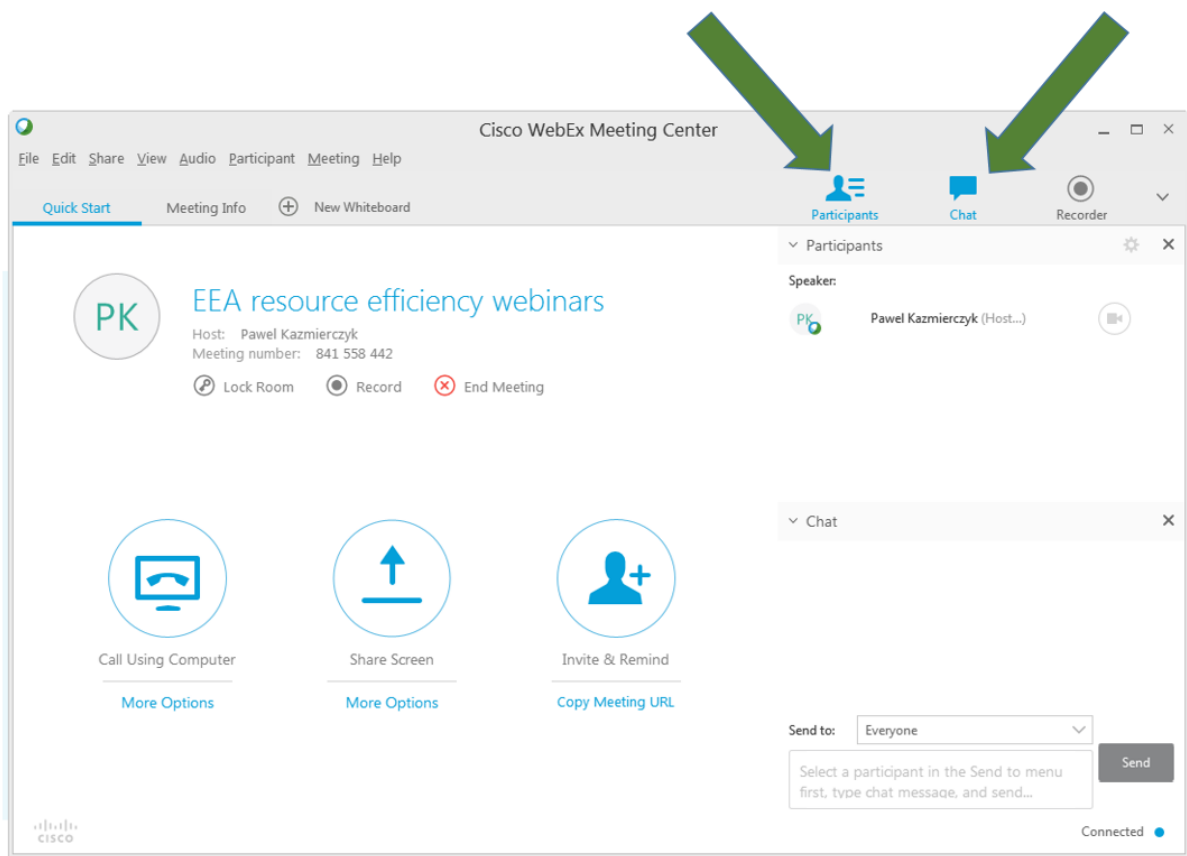
To do that, please click on the Quick Start tab (top left corner). The first circle on the left will say either 'Connect to Audio' or 'Call Using Computer' as shown in the screenshot below.



Just click on that circle. In case you should see a three-item pop up menu for Audio Connection (illustrated in the screenshot below), please click on **“Call Using Computer”** (the other two options are not active, but they may still display depending on your IT system).



Finally, once you have successfully completed the above steps, please also make sure that the “participant” and “chat” functions are activated. You do that by clicking on the icons in the top right-hand side of the screen, as indicated by the arrows in the screenshot below. Once active, both icons will turn from grey to blue and you will then be able to see the list of other participants/presenters, and use the chat function (which will be needed during the webinar).



With any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Francesca Grossi via email at [Francesca.grossi@scp-centre.org](mailto:Francesca.grossi@scp-centre.org).