



Circular policy action brief

October 2018

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Introduction

For companies operating on a country level or a global level, it is **important to be aware of circular economy policies**, provide their perspective and input for these policies, understand the impact on their business and be prepared and ready for these policies.

This policy brief provides information on differing understandings of the Circular Economy concept in different countries and different policy discourse, drawing on qualitative and quantitative analysis.

The landscape overview includes circular economy policies for the EU, EU Member States, China and India. This overview includes policies that are categorized by the respective governments as 'circular economy' or are mentioning the 'circular economy' as (one of) the main drivers of this policy. To improve applicability and to do justice to the fact that circular economy operates not just within sector boundaries, an analysis is made based on country level, sector level and business model level. This landscape analysis of circular economy policies will be updated twice a year.

②

Summary: focus country, business model, sector

Circular Economy policies are attracting more and more attention from policymakers within and outside the European Union. This is resulting in an **increased amount of policies that stimulate the change needed for economies to become more circular**. Within the European Union we see **various Member States developing Circular Economy Roadmaps and policies**. One of the frontrunners is Finland with its ambition to become the global leader in circular economy by 2025.

However, **now countries beyond the European Union are taking up the circular economy**. A good example is China who already has over ten existing and upcoming policies in place for circular economy.

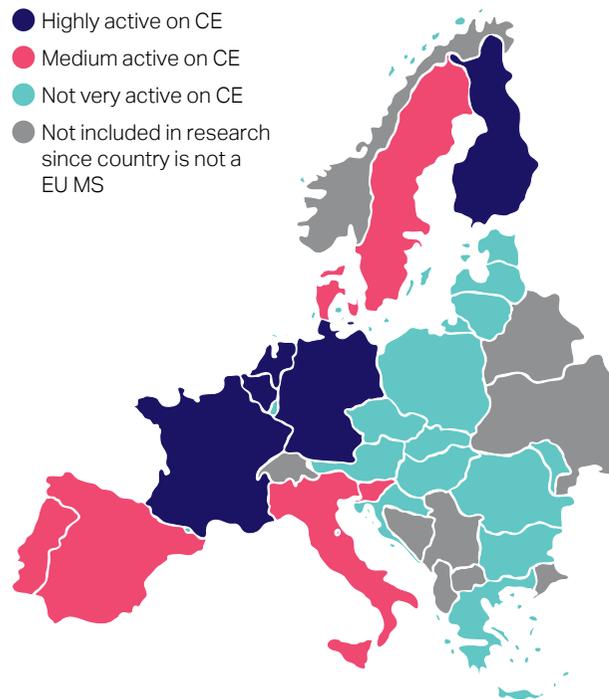
Regarding the business models, policies are often focused on resource recovery, most times phrased as waste management or recycling policies. Leading countries in this field are Germany and the Netherlands.

Although sectors in many countries are impacted by the broader circular economy policies, **the translation of circular ambitions into specific sector policies are still under development**. Based on the analysis conducted, the sector that is currently most impacted by specific circular economy policies is the Construction sector. Countries like Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg developed specific circular economy policies for this sector.

③

Policy country overview

③ Policy Country Overview



The analysis of policies on all Member States, China and India indicates that many EU Member States and China are working on Circular Economy. However, the focus and maturity levels differ across countries. The map shows an assessment of the level of interest in Circular Economy for EU Member States within the country based on the existing and upcoming policies. The text adjacent contains an overview for important Circular Economy countries.

This overview only includes national policies. State level policies are not included. Detailed information on the policies per country can be found in the Annex.



In Belgium the circular economy concept is widely recognized within economic sectors (mostly chemical sector and construction), research institutes and (local) government). Policies like Flanders Circular, Building material-conscious in circularity, Flanders Circular Economy Target, Green Deals, Wallonia Waste-Resource Plan, Sustainable Strategy Wallonia, Sustainable Public Purchase Policy and various recycling policies are stimulating circular economy across the country.



In China, circular economy has become an increasingly important topic for national development. Integrated into its 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans and supported by law and strategies such as Circular Economy Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China, Circular Development and Leading Action, and more. Financial incentives and support for pilot projects date back to 2005. There is opportunity to expedite the expansion of circular economy beyond just resource efficiency and pollution prevention.



Finland has the ambition to become the global leader in circular economy by 2025. The country is working on various policy plans such as the Finnish Road Map to a Circular Economy 2016 – 2025, Action Plan for a Circular Economy and the National Waste Plan to 2023. Circular economy initiatives are supported by various regulations, financial incentives, R&D funding, and green public procurement policies. The main challenge is the recent decline in Finnish R&D funding, which may deter the progress and support for circular economy innovation.



In France circular economy is actively driven by different laws and initiatives, such as the roadmap for circular economy (2018), the Law for the Social and Solidarity Economy (2014) and the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act (2015). Furthermore, the financial support for circular economy is substantial. However, the expectation is that funding will decrease in the coming years putting more burden on the private sector for implementation. The main area for improvement is stimulating circular-economy friendly behaviors for individual consumption.



Germany is a frontrunner for waste management but is lagging behind other EU Member States with promoting circular economy beyond the waste management sector. Germany recently launched several policies that integrate the lifecycle perspective of products: Germany's revised Sustainable Development Strategy, National Programme for Sustainable Consumption, new packaging law and revised Resource Efficiency Programme. Policy barriers to a circular economy have been created by investments in waste-to-energy facilities, leading to competing incentives for recycling of materials.



The Netherlands has ambitious sustainability plans, focusing waste management efforts on waste management and green procurement. The Green Deal Programme helped in initiating almost over 200 projects in various sectors. Identified barriers for circular economy are the lack of knowledge to organize circular changes and the lack of availability of finance. These barriers are addressed in the program "A Circular Economy in the Netherlands by 2050".

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Policy overview: business model focus

④ Policy Landscape & Overview: Business model Focus

As WBCSD referenced in the CEO Guide to the Circular Economy, there are five business models that can support the circular economy. The table below provides an introduction to these business models. Most of the identified policies are related to resource recovery. However, there are important policies that support all five business models. Detailed information on the listed policies can be found in the Annex.

	 Circular Supplies	 Resource Recovery	 Product Life Extension	 Sharing Platforms	 Product as Service
Definition business model	Supplying fully renewable, recyclable, or biodegradable resource inputs that underpin circular production and consumption systems.	Recovery of embedded value at the end of one product lifecycle to feed into another promotes return chains and transforms waste into value through innovative recycling and upcycling services.	Extend the lifecycle of products and assets.	Promotes a platform for collaboration among product users, either individuals or organizations.	Provides an alternative to the traditional model of “buy and own.” Products are used by one or many customers through a lease or pay-for-use arrangement.
Important policy examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Decree, Belgium • Circular Economy Promotion Law, China • Green Deal – Netherlands, Finland, Belgium • National Program for Sustainable Consumption, Germany • Slovenia Development Strategy 2030, Slovenia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap for Circular Economy, France • Recycling Policy, Belgium • Plan for Promotion of Circular Economy in 2015, China • Waste Decree, Finland • Circular Economy Act, Germany • Emilia Romagna regional bill 16/2015, Italy • Higher taxes on incineration and landfilling, Netherlands • RE:Source, Sweden • From Recycling to a Circular Economy: National Waste Plan to 2023, Finland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw Materials Agreement, Netherlands • Building material-conscious in circularity, Belgium • Leading the cycle – Finnish road map to a circular economy 2016–2025, Finland • Green Deal – Netherlands, Finland, Belgium • Slovenia’s Smart Specialisation Strategy Action Plan for the Transition to a Circular Economy, Slovenia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovenia’s Smart Specialisation Strategy Action Plan for the Transition to a Circular Economy • Law for the Social and Solidarity Economy, France • Green Deal – Netherlands, Finland, Belgium • Circular economy test town Wiltz, Luxembourg • Climate Agreement, Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit4Circularity, Luxembourg • Investment and Financing Policy to Support the Development of Circular Economy, China • Vision 2050, a long term strategy for Flanders, Belgium • Wallonia Waste-Resource Plan, Belgium • Leading the cycle – Finnish road map to a circular economy 2016–2025, Finland • Slovenia Development Strategy 2030, Slovenia

5

Policy overview: sector focus

5 Policy Landscape & Overview: Sector Focus

Circular economy policies have developed rapidly in recent years. Many policies go beyond sectors or are not sector specific. It is expected that more sector specific studies will be developed in the future. However, some sectors are more affected by certain policies than others. The analysis showed that there are substantial circular economy policies for the construction sector (including steel). In the assessment adjacent, only the amount of policies for each sector is considered, the impact of the respective policies is not weighted in this analysis.



Automotive	There are no specific circular economy policies in the selected countries for the automotive sector. However the sector is affected by the broader circular economy policies in the EU and China.
Electronics	Although there are no specific circular economy policies for electronics, the electronics sector is impacted by specific policies impacting consumer consumption. Example policies include: Speeding up the Development of Circular Economy (China), National Waste Plan (Finland), New Packaging Law (Germany), Sustainable Development Strategy (Germany).
Construction	Although the construction sector is impacted by the broader circular economy policies, countries like Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg also developed specific circular economy policies for this sector. Examples are The Building Material-Conscious in Circularity (Belgium), Environment/Employment Alliance (Belgium), NeoBuild competence center (Luxembourg), Green Deal CircleCity (Netherlands), Green Deal Circular Buildings (Netherlands), Concrete Agreement (Netherlands), Environmental Performance of Buildings (Netherlands).
Steel	
Pulp & Paper	Germany and Finland have circular policies for paper products. These policies are Leading the Cycle – Finnish road map to a circular economy 2016 – 2025 (Finland) and New Packaging Law (Germany). Furthermore, the sector is impacted by the broad circular economy policies.
Energy	The energy sector is impacted by many circular economy policies. We expect the highest impact for the energy sector in countries where there is a national roadmap developed: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovenia and Finland.

⑥

Annex: detailed findings

The table below provides an overview of the detailed findings of analyzed policies in this version of the report. In this overview we included policies that are categorized by the respective governments as 'circular economy' or are mentioning the 'circular economy' as (one of) the main drivers of this policy. However, the policy landscape on circular economy is moving fast, therefore we will update this overview semi-annually.

For each policy we have listed the policy name, brief description, sector, circular economy business model and if the policy is regulation or framework. A regulation is defined as legal act that becomes enforceable as law, while a framework is a set of principles and long-term goals that form the basis of making rules and guidelines that provide overall direction.

6 Annex

Policy Information				Sector							Circular Economy Business Model					
Country or Region	Policy name (English)	Policy name (national)	Description	Regulation or Framework	Automotive Industry	Electronics Industry	Steel Industry	Other construction	Pulp and paper Industry	Energy sector	Other / General	Circular supplies	Resource Recovery	Product Life Extension	Sharing Platforms	Product as Service
European Union	Circular Economy Package		Legislative package including economic measures and regulation. Focuses on waste but also covers design, production, consumption and secondary materials	F							x	x	x	x	x	x
European Union	Circular Economy Stakeholder platform		Economic measures and financing to support research & innovation and foster the transition. Includes funding under H2020 and LIFE, initiatives by the EIB and the formation of a circular economy financing expert group	F							x	x	x	x	x	x
European Union	Plastics strategy		Plastic strategy targeting dependence on virgin fossil feedstock, recycling and reuse, and leakage into the environment.	F							x	x	x			
European Union	Monitoring framework for the circular economy		Monitoring framework giving guidance on how to monitor the progress on the circular economy per country.	F							x	x	x	x	x	x
European Union	2020 package, 2030 framework, 2050 low-carbon economy		Binding legislation (2020 package) and medium- to long-term energy and climate targets to decarbonize the European economy	R							x	x	x	x	x	x
European Union	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC		Sets concepts and principles related to waste management, introduces a management hierarchy (prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery; and disposal), includes definitions for by-products and end-of-waste, establishes rules to determine when a secondary raw material should no longer be legally considered as waste, and introduces 'extended producer responsibility' (EPR) as a voluntary approach that may be adopted by Member States.	R							x		x			

F= framework | R= regulation | X means that it concerns the corresponding column (eg for the first one the "x" in the circular supplies means that the policy is talking about circular supplies) | o = could not be determined

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European Union	Construction Product Regulation		Aims to establish harmonized rules on how to express the circular performance of construction products. It makes reliable information available to professionals, public authorities, and consumers, so they can compare the performance of products from different manufacturers in different countries.	R			x	x				x	x			
European Union	LEVELs		Voluntary reporting framework to improve the sustainability of buildings leading to a common EU approach to the assessment of environmental performance in the built environment. Aiming to raise awareness of, and demand for, better buildings - among the general public, developers and public procurement offices; improving knowledge of resource efficiency in the built environment to support better decision making.	F			x	x				x	x			
European Union	Ecolabel Regulation		Voluntary environmental labeling scheme to enable consumers to distinguish products which have a lower environmental impact than other products.	F							x	x	x			
European Union	Green Public Procurement		Voluntary instrument developed by the EU in order to incentivize public authorities to purchase products with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle by introducing clear and verifiable environmental criteria for products and services in the public procurement process.	F							x	x	x			

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European Union	WEEE		The Directive aims to prevent or reduce the negative environmental effects resulting from the generation and management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and from resource use. Its key purpose is to contribute to sustainable production and consumption by, as a first priority, the prevention of WEEE and, in addition, by the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes.	R		x							x			
European Union	Industrial Emissions Directive		Regulates the environmental impact resulting from the emissions of industrial processes to air, water and land. The Directive aims to address the entire environmental impacts of the installation, including emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste and noise, use of energy and raw materials, prevention of accidents, and site closure.	R							x	x				

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Belgium (Flanders)	Materials Decree	Materialen decreet	The Materials Decree provides a basis for closing of the materials cycles in Flanders. The Materials Decree provides a definition for material and waste. In addition, they make a green purchasing policy possible for the government and it initiates a partnership between companies, knowledge institutions, civil society organizations and government agencies (Plan C). The decree also stops the export of unsorted waste to foreign countries.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Belgium (Flanders)	Building material-conscious in circularity	Materiaal-bewust bouwen in kringlopen	The new program creates a framework for the cooperation between the government and the construction sector to further shape sustainable materials management from circular economy viewpoint. The policy program encompasses joint efforts in five important themes with fields that each have concrete ambitions and targets.	F				x				x	x	x		
Belgium (Flanders)	Flanders circular	Vlaanderen circulair	Flanders circular is a public-private partnership to connect and inspire various parties to move into the circular economy. The initial three focus themes are: circular city, circular business strategies, circular purchasing.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Belgium (Flanders)	Vision 2050, a long-term strategy for Flanders.	Visie 2050, een lange termijn strategie voor Vlaanderen	Within the 2050 vision of the Flemish government, circular economy is one of the seven transition priorities. The 2050 vision is used as a framework for development of all other policy.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Belgium (Flanders)	Green deals	Green Deals	A Green Deal is a voluntary agreement between the Flemish government and (private) partners to start a sustainable project. The green deal provides communication, government support, facilitation and a steering committee to improve the project success.	F	x					x	xx	x			x	
Belgium (Flanders)	Circulair purchasing	Circulair Aankopen	Several Flemish organisations work together to increase the circularity of purchasing of their products. The Green Deal is a learning network where knowledge, expertise and experiences are shared.	F							x	x				
Belgium (Flanders)	Recycling policy	Recyclage van afval	The task of recycling consumer and small waste flows is divided over various organizations in Flanders and Wallonia. Some industry associations are responsible for the collection of the end-use of their own products, but for other recycling purposes (semi-)governmental bodies are established.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		x			
Belgium (Flanders)	Circular economy target	Visie 2050, een lange termijn strategie voor Vlaanderen	The Flemish government has set itself a target to be fully circular in 2050. This includes both material flows, as well as energy, water, food and space.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Belgium (Wallonia)	Recycling policy		The task of recycling consumer and small waste flows is divided over various organizations in Flanders and Wallonia. Some industry associations are responsible for the collection of the end-use of their own products, but for other recycling purposes (semi-)governmental bodies are established.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		x			
Belgium (Wallonia)	Wallonia Waste-Resource Plan	Plan Wallon des déchets resources	The Wallion Waste-Resource Plan identifies key sectors, measures and actions to reduce waste production and increase recycling and reuse of materials.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o		o
Belgium (Wallonia)	First sustainable strategy Wallonia	Première stratégie wallonne de développement durable	The first sustainable development strategy of Wallonia focusses on five main challenges: energy transition, demographic evolution, restoration and protection of biodiversity, climate change and an increase in social inequality.	F												
Belgium (Wallonia)	Second sustainable strategy Wallonia	Developpement Durable 2e stratégie Wallonne	The second sustainable development strategy is an update of the previous strategy, aiming to provide a vision, framework and guidelines for policy implementation on sustainable development topics. These include next to energy, materials, water, demographics as well as social issues.	F												
Belgium (Wallonia)	Sustainable Public Purchase policy	Achats publics responsables	In 2017, the Walloon government adopted its second Action Plan for responsible (sustainable) public purchases.	F												
Belgium (Wallonia)	Environment/Employment Alliance	L'Alliance Emploi-Environnement	The Environment/Employment Alliance is a public/private platform to mobilize all the stakeholders (public services, citizens, businesses) around actions in order to promote and improve sustainable construction and renovation of buildings.	F				x				o	o	o	o	o

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Belgium (Wallonia)	Action plan for a more sustainable Walloon Public Service	Plan de développement durable		F												
Belgium (Wallonia)	Advisory units		The Walloon government instigated an independent sustainable development advisory unit to consult the Government on compliance with sustainable development principles of projects and legislative proposals.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Belgium (Wallonia)	Wallonia Green Cluster	GreenWin	A cluster of about 150 companies, research institutions and universities work together in Wallonia on circular economy targets. Companies and researchers collaborate to develop new eco-innovation projects that should help improving the circular economy and increase green economic growth.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

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China	Several Opinions of the State Council on Speeding up the Development of Circular Economy	国务院关于加强发展循环经济的若干意见	A concept note from the State Council to urge various government departments / ministries to develop CE-related policy guidance, laws and technical document. It also notes what the overall goal, principles, and priorities should be when developing these policies.	F		x		x		x	x	x	x			
China	Circular Economy Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China	中华人民共和国循环经济促进法	The law sets the legal framework to pin down impact reduction, recycling and resource optimization as the core principles for circular economy and future development. It includes mandates for developing a national circular economy development plan, developing prioritized & prohibited product lists, adhering to CE principles in various industries, and providing financial incentives for CE initiatives.	F			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
China	Environmental Protection Guidelines for Development of Circular Economy of Steel Industry	钢铁工业发展循环经济环境保护导则	The guideline elaborates CE concepts in the industry context. It shortlists the key measures & technologies the industry could take in different production stages to optimize resource use. It also establishes 11 indicators on resource use and recycling as the guidance for CE performance in the industry.	F			x					x	x			
China	Environmental Protection Guide for Developing Circular Economy in Aluminum Industry	铝工业发展循环经济环境保护导则	The guideline elaborates CE concepts in the industry context. It shortlists the key measures & technologies the industry could take in different production stages to optimize resource use. It also establishes 5 indicators on resource use and recycling as the guidance for CE performance in the industry.	F							x	x	x			

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China	Notice about Carrying out the Experts Activity of Circular Economy	关于开展循环经济专家行活动的通知	This notice calls for the establishment of an expert group on circular economy to consolidate expertise in this area and provide technical support to assess existing pilot projects, contribute to the development of national circular economy strategy and prepare promotion strategy.	F							X					
China	Notice about the Investment and Financing Policy to Support the Development of Circular Economy	关于支持循环经济发展的投融资政策措施意见的通知	It encourages provinces to incorporate CE as the core principles for regional development and planning within their 12th Five-Year-Plan, including the use of resource-based indicators for performance measurement. It also identifies financial measures that could encourage circular economy, such as increase in water price and emission fees, inclusion of CE elements in the green finance catalog for preferential lending, issuance of green bonds, leveraging international mechanisms like CDM, etc..	F	X			X			X	X	X			
China	Notice about Promulgating the "Guidance on Drawing up the Development Plan of Circular Economy"	关于印发《循环经济发展规划编制指南》的通知	It outlines the framework and key elements for local government to develop their CE Development Plan, for example the overall requirement and structure for such plans. In particular, its recommended structure includes overview of local situation, the needs, advantages and limitations of CE, the guiding principles and objectives of CE development, key implementation measures, spatial planning, and priority region, projects and technologies, implementation results analysis, risk management / insurance measures.	F	X			X			X		X			

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China	Development Strategy and Recent Action Plan of Circular Economy	循环经济发展战略及近期行动计划	It outlines the national CE strategy and provides guidance for local government to implement. It covers the core principles and objectives of CE, implementation / policy priorities for 11 industrial sectors (i.e. coal, power generation, steel, non-ferrous metal, petroleum, chemical, construction, paper & pulp, food, textile and industrial park), 5 agricultural sectors (i.e. planting, forestry, ranging, fishery, agrichemical), and 5 service sectors (i.e. tourism, communication, retail, catering, and logistics). It also identifies potential economic incentives, monitoring & management mechanisms to ensure effective implementation.	F			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
China	Plan for Promotion of Circular Economy in 2015	2015 年循环经济推进计划	It elaborates the tasks and responsible government body for implementation based on "Development Strategy and Recent Action Plan of Circular Economy." It outlines tasks in four main areas -- accelerate the development of CE sector system, roll out CE industrial park and regional CE development, promote CE at the civil level, promote green life style, strengthen supporting and monitoring mechanisms.	F	x	x		x			x	x	x			
China	Several Opinions of the State Council on Speeding up the Development of Circular Economy	关于加快发展农业循环经济的指导意见			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

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China	Notice of the State Council on Circular Economy Indicator System	关于印发循环经济指标体系的通知	It shortlists a total of 11 indicators as the reporting metrics on CE, focusing on resource output efficiency, resource recycling & reuse, recycling & reuse sectors. These metrics are mainly for policy makers' reference on planning and reporting. It also provides the methodology for calculating these indicators.	F	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
China	Circular Development and Leading Action	循环发展引领行动	Guidance on implementing CE as proposed in China's 13th Five-Year Plan, jointly issued by 14 ministries. It updated the four main objectives for CE as developing green CE industries, incorporating CE into city development, establish protection scheme for resources, and incorporating green life style.	F												

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Finland	Leading the cycle – Finnish road map to a circular economy 2016–2025	Kierrolla kärkeen – Suomen tiekartta kiertotalouteen 2016–2025	Finland’s circular economy road map describes the concrete actions that can accelerate the transfer to a competitive circular economy in Finland. The road map highlights best practices and pilots that can be easily replicated and provide added value on a national scale, towards the goal of becoming global leader in circular economy by 2025	F					x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Finland	Beverage Packaging Tax & Refund System	Juomapakkausvero	Started in 1996, the deposit refund system gradually expands from refillable glass bottles to metal cans, one-way PET bottles, and one-way glass bottles. There is a beverage packaging tax of EUR 0.51 per liter, but beverage manufacturers and importers are exempted if they join the deposit-based return system by paying fees for processing and receive return packages. The system is run by Palpa, which is a non-profit organization owned equally by retailers and the beverage industry.	R							x	x	x			
Finland	Action Plan for a Circular Economy	Kiertotalouden toimenpideohjelma	This action plan presents measures applied by the Government and Sitra, the Finnish Innovation Fund, to promote the realization of the circular economy during this Government term.	F							x				x	x
Finland	From Recycling to a Circular Economy: National Waste Plan to 2023	Kierrätyksestä kiertotalouteen: Valtakunnallinen jätesuunnitelma vuoteen 2023	The National Waste Plan is a strategic plan adopted by the Government laying down the objectives and measures for waste management and prevention in Finland to 2023. The four key areas in the National Waste Plan are: construction and demolition waste, biodegradable waste, municipal waste, and waste electrical and electronic equipment. Detailed targets have been set for these key areas and measures are presented to reach the targets.	F		x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x

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Finland	Government Decree on Landfills (331/2013)	Valtioneuvoston asetus kaatopaikoista	The legislation sets the limit for organic content of municipal, construction & demolition waste used in backfilling operations. It banned any disposal of non-hazardous waste consisting of more than 10% organic matter to the landfill.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Finland	The Finnish Bio Economy Strategy	Suomen biotalousstrategia	The strategy is to set up priorities and performance indicators for actions towards establishing a competitive operating environment for the bio economy, new business from bio economy, a strong bio economy competence base, and accessibility and sustainability of biomasses.	F				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Finland	Government Decree on the Recovery of Certain Wastes in Earth Construction (843/2017)	Statsrådets förordning om återvinning av vissa avfall i markbyggnad	The regulation promotes the use of certain waste types and defines certain recovery activities (i.e. material types, project types) that do not require environmental permits.	R				x					x			
Finland	Waste Decree (179/2012)	Valtioneuvoston asetus jätteistä	It sets further requirements for building projects to ensure reclaiming and reuse of all usable materials to minimize waste and the harmfulness of the waste.	R				x					x			
Finland	Government Decree on the separate collection and recovery of discarded tyres (527/2013)	Valtioneuvoston asetus käytöstä poistettujen renkaiden erilliskeräyksestä ja hyödyntämisestä	This Decree lays down provisions on the obligation of the producer of tires to organize the separate collection, preparation for re-use, recycling and other recovery of discarded tires.	R							x		x			
Finland	Waste Tax Act (1126/2010)	Jätevero/Avfallskatt	A tax of €70 per ton of waste is imposed on all waste disposed at landfill sites, exempting waste with no feasible treatment and hazardous waste.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			

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Finland	KEINO: Competence Centre for Sustainable and Innovative Public Procurement	Kestävien ja innovatiivisten julkisten hankintojen verkostomainen osaamiskeskus	KEINO is a network-based Competence Centre founded to increase sustainable and innovative public procurement, improve the effectiveness and quality of public procurement and public services.	F	x			x				x				
Finland	Green Deal Agreements	Green deal -sopimukset	Green Deal is a voluntary agreement between the state and the business sector. The aim is to promote the sustainable development goals. The parties that commit to the agreement agree on a shared goal, measures to achieve this, and monitoring. The agreement can be used as a steering instrument instead of legislation.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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France	Roadmap for circular economy	La feuille de route pour l'économie circulaire (FREC)	In February 2018, the government presented the first draft of the roadmap for circular economy that tackles waste management, product eco-conception, consumption, the financial means needed for the transition towards the circular economy, and the stakeholders involved.	F							X	X	X	X	X	X
France	Law for the Social and Solidarity Economy	La loi Economie sociale et solidaire	The Law for the Social and Solidarity Economy, voted in 2014, fully recognises the value of the social and solidarity economy, that was beforehand unlegislated. It also sets the basis for specific financing for the associations, cooperatives, mutual funds, foundations and companies that have decided to set a public utility objective and adopt the principles of the social and solidarity economy. This law is significant, as a number of the social and solidarity economy stakeholders are committed in environment-friendly activities, which can involve circular economy.	R							X		X			
France	Energy Transition for Green Growth Act	Loi de transition énergétique pour la croissance verte	The Energy Transition for Green Growth Act was announced in 2015. It clearly states that one of the goals is to reduce by half the amount of landfilled waste by 2025, by disconnecting economic growth from raw material consumption and by developing the recycling and the upcycling industries.	F							X		X			

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France	Eco-tech competitiveness clusters	Le réseau des Pôles EcoTechnologies	France has 'competitiveness clusters', which bring together large and small companies, research labs and academia to work together in specific regions on innovative collaborative projects. 14 out of 71 of these clusters are part of the Ecotech Network, which uses the private-public innovation partnership model of the clusters to develop sustainable solutions in a range of environmental areas, including secondary raw materials and the circular economy.	F							x	x	x			
France	New Industrial France and Investments for the Future Programme	La Nouvelle France Industrielle (NFI)	In May 2015 the government announced nine "French Industrial Solutions", which conformed to France's industrial policy priorities. These include are New Resources (new bio-based and recycled materials for industrial productions), Sustainable Cities (smart grids, building renovation, circular economy), Eco Mobility and Transport of Tomorrow.	F	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
France	Green Tech Incubator	La GreenTech verte	In February 2016, the Ministries in charge of the Environment and of the Digital Economy launched a call for new green technology projects including circular economy.	F							x	x				
France	Responsible Purchasing Promotion Scheme (RPPS)	Schéma De Promotion Des Achats Responsables	The Responsible Purchasing Promotion Scheme (RPPS) of the Nantes region included the creation 11 procurement 'Action Sheets', one of which covered the circular economy.	F							x	x				

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France	Eco-innovation support programme	Eco conception	An eco-innovation support program has been introduced by the Auvergne regions Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide eco-innovation expertise and support services to companies wanting to reduce the environmental impacts of their products.	F							x	x				
France	Eco-Innovation Factory	Eco-Innovation Factory	The Eco Innovation Factory is a mentoring program in Western France aimed at eco-innovation projects in their earliest stages including projects related to circular economy.	F							x	x	x			
France	Les engagements pour la croissance verte	Les engagements pour la croissance verte	Established for the 3 years period, the « engagements pour la croissance verte » have two objectives: (1) Lift the barriers identified by economic actors, which are linked to the innovation for the ecological transition. (2) Value innovative projects in the circular economy to make sure of their dissemination across the area. Progress made through green growth have to benefit to all stakeholders active in the area.	F				x			x		x			

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Germany	2012 Circular Economy Act	Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz	The Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz (KrWG) is the central federal law of the German waste legislation. The purpose of the law is to promote the circular economy for the protection of natural resources and to ensure the protection of humans and the environment in the production and management of waste, and in particular to promote the recycling and other recycling of waste.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			
Germany	2016 Resource Efficiency Program Phase II	Deutsches Ressourceneffizienzprogramm	The German Resource Efficiency Program was updated in 2016 with some relevant policy approaches for promoting a circular economy and meeting the goal of doubling resource productivity by 2020 compared to 1994. The new program 2016-2019 encompasses in total 116 different proposals for resource efficiency measures.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		
Germany	National Programme of Sustainable Consumption	Nationales Programm für nachhaltigen Konsum	The National Programme for Sustainable Consumption aims to help consumers better understand the impacts of their consumption. It has an explicit aim to pay greater attention to lifecycle-based principles and practices in eco-design, in addition to promoting credible and ambitious labels, promoting sustainable public procurement and encouraging social innovation.	F		x					x	x				
Germany	New Packaging Law	Neues Verpackungsgesetz	A new packaging law, to enter into force in January 2019, raises recycling targets and aims to reduce packaging waste.	R		x			x			x	x			

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Germany	Sustainable Development Strategy	Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie und ihre Indikatoren	The updated Sustainable Development Strategy outlines how Germany shall meet the goals of the international Sustainable Development Goals. It contains two targets related to SDG Goal 12 (to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) related to products. First the market share of goods independently verified by sustainability labelling schemes should reach 34% by 2030. Secondly, Germany has set a target to increase EMAS eco-management schemes to 5,000 organization locations by 2030.	F		x						x	x			



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Italy	Emilia Romagna regional bill 16/2015	Promuovere un'economia circolare: le politiche e le strategie della LR 16/2015 e del Piano regionale per la gestione dei Rifiuti	Emilia Romagna was the first region in Italy to approve a regional law to sustain circular economy, waste prevention, reuse and separate collection. It is a consolidation of recycling strategy.	R							x	x	x			
Italy	States General of the Green Economy	Stati generali della Green Economy	A multi-stakeholder annual program of working groups meetings and events, culminating in a national presentation event. Promoted by the National Council of the green economy and composed of 66 business organizations in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economic Development. It is a programmatic platform promoting green economy through analysis of opportunities and obstacles and policies needed to improve performance of certain strategic sectors.	F							x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	Symbiosis Users Network (SUN)	Symbiosis Users Network (SUN)	An Italian industrial symbiosis network aimed at encouraging collaboration between different public and private users with the intention of promoting industrial symbiosis as instrument of eco-innovation and transition to a circular economy. The network is voluntary-based, and has as participants the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economic Development, Confindustria, Unioncamere, Territorial Cohesion Agency, universities, and other relevant stakeholders.	F							x	x	x			

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Italy	Start to be Circular	Start to be Circular	Start to be Circular is an initiative in Milan created to promote the transition to sustainable growth through innovative business initiatives. It offers prize funding for promising entrepreneurial initiatives. It is promoted by the Bracco Foundation, the Giuseppina Mai Foundation of Confindustria and Banca Prossima.	F							X				X	X
Italy	Towards a Model of Circular Economy for Italy - Overview and Strategic Framework	Verso un modello di economia circolare per l'Italia	Towards a Model of Circular Economy for Italy - Overview and Strategic Framework" is a document that defines Italy's strategic positioning on the issue in line with the commitments adopted under the Paris Agreement, UN Agenda 2030, G7 Communiqué and within EU. The document calls for a "change of paradigm" for Italy's economy, for a new way to consume, produce and do business. There is a need for a new industrial policy aimed at sustainability and innovation capable of increasing the competitiveness of products and manufacturing. Considering the importance of the document, the Italian government decided to collect the contributions of all institutions, firms, experts and citizens who deal with the issue to develop a document that is the result of a shared and participatory process	F							X	X	X	X	X	X

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Luxembourg	Circular economy test town Wiltz	Charte pour l'économie circulaire - Wiltz	Wiltz, a small town in northern Luxembourg, has been designated to be a circular economy test ground. This is in line with the government's initiative to promote sustainability. The town of 5500 inhabitants will host a number of pilot projects related to the circular economy. For example, a repair café, an 3D printing experimentation lab and training of circular economy principles in high schools.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x		x	
Luxembourg	Third industrial revolution	troisième révolution industrielle	The Third Industrial Revolution is a cross-sectoral governmental strategy to incorporate new developments and trends in all sectors. One of the key aspects is the circular economy, which is integrated as horizontal axis into 6 separate pillars: food, industry, building, energy, mobility and finance.	F	x	x	x	x		x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Luxembourg	Inter-ministerial committee on Circular Economy		An inter-ministerial committee was created to foster the cooperation between public actors and work together on the circular economy. The committee established four working groups focusing on opportunities and barriers in the areas of: finance and regulation, new business models, products and services and public procurement and education.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o
Luxembourg	ERA-Net ECO-Innova	ERA-Net ECO-Innova	ERA-Net Eco-Innova is a collaborative grant, funding transnational and multidisciplinary R&D projects, which consider social, environmental and technological issues.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	o

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Luxembourg	NeoBuild competence center	NeoBuild	NeoBuild is a competence center focusing on the building sector. It supports innovation and green technologies in the building sector. One of the key aspects is the creation of living labs, allowing new products to be tested in real life conditions.	F				x				o	o	o	o	o
Luxembourg	MyEnergy governmental agency	Myenergy	The governmental agency MyEnergy is created to promote energy savings, CO2 emission reductions and implementation of circular economy principles. It offers information and advice for both companies and households.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Luxembourg	Fit4Circularity	Fit4Circularity	Co-funding of 50% for companies investing in developing a roadmap for their transition towards a circular economy.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Netherlands	Raw Materials Agreement/national agreement on circular economy	Grondstoffenakkoord	A public-private national agreement on having the Dutch economy operate on the basis of reusable raw materials. More than 180 parties signed the agreement, including the national government, provinces, municipalities, business communities and companies from various sectors (e.g. financial, chemicals, buildings) as well as NGO's. The National Raw Materials Agreement builds on the plan of the Cabinet presented in September 2016 for the transition to a circular economy. The signatories can now make concrete plans to accelerate this transition. Concrete plans on the subjects of biomass, food, plastics, manufacturing, construction and consumer goods will be completed within six months. These plans will set forth the steps to be taken to realize a full circular economy by 2050.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Netherlands	Green Deals	Green Deals	A Green Deal is a mutual agreement or covenant under private law between a coalition of companies, civil society organizations and local and regional government. The deal defines the innovative initiative and the actions involved as clearly as possible (in quantitative aims or output, if possible) and it defines the input by the participants involved as clearly as possible. In the period between 2011 and 2014, 176 Green Deals were closed in the Netherlands, involving a total of 1,090 participants. Green Deals cover nine themes: energy, the bio-based economy, mobility, water, food, biodiversity, resources, construction and the climate.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Netherlands	Green Deal Take Back Chemicals	Take Back Chemicals	The Green Deal take Back Chemicals focusses on developing business models to increase sustainable and efficient use and reuse of chemical products. Although the end report was delivered in 2017, the companies will keep committing to improving and implementing the experiences.	F							X	X	X			
Netherlands	Green Deal Circlecity	Green Deal Cirkelstad	The Green Deal Cirkelstad focusses on closing the material loops for building materials in multiple cities	F			X	X				X				
Netherlands	Green Deal Circulaire Gebouwen	Specific Green Deal	The Green Deal 'Circulaire gebouwen' focus on minimizing and reusing of raw materials during designing and exploitation of non-residential buildings. Part of the scope is looking at life extension and flexible function adjustments of buildings.	F			X	X				X		X		X
Netherlands	Circulair purchasing 2.0 - from pilot to upscaling	Circulair Inkopen 2.0 – van pilot naar opschaling	The Green Deal 'Circulair inkopen 2.0' focusses on (semi-) governmental bodies and large corporates to make sure circularity is a key part of the purchasing efforts. The Green Deal is organized as a 'learning network' between different organizations.	F							X	X				
Netherlands	Top Sector Policies	Topsectoren	The Top Sector policies are economic growth and competitiveness programs for nine strategic sectors for the Dutch economy. They focus on innovation and creating new and better products, boosting economic growth and creating jobs. The government wants to further strengthen the Dutch international competitive position of these nine sectors.	F	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X

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Netherlands	Climate agreement	Klimaataakkoord	A national agreement with private sector, civil society organizations and subnational authorities to agree on required way to reach the targeted 49% emission reduction in 2030. The agreement should specify the measures and required efforts of each party to reach the goals.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Netherlands	National waste management plan	Landelijk afvalbeheerplan (LAP3)	The policy framework describes the objective of the waste policy in the Netherlands and the policy for waste prevention and waste management. Topics dealt with in the policy framework are traditional waste activities such as collection, recycling, incineration, landfill and waste transport. Other topics are also discussed, such as the circular economy, the assessment of waste or no waste, monitoring and licensing and supervision.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x
Netherlands	Circular economy targets	Ambitie en doelen circulaire economie	The Dutch government has set targets for itself to reach a circular economy by 2050 and in addition identified sectors who should become circular first.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Netherlands	Concrete agreement	Betonakkoord	Agreements between government, clients, concrete producers and contractors about reusing concrete and reducing non-renewable feedstock for concrete production.	F				x				x	x			
Netherlands	Ban on free plastic bags	Verbod op gratis plastic tassen	The government banned the free handout of plastic bags with purchases to stimulate more circular products to be used, or to reuse earlier purchased plastic bags	R							x			x		
Netherlands	Higher taxes on incineration and landfilling	Afvalstoffenbelasting op verbranden en storten	Per 2019 the government will increase taxes on landfilling and incineration, reduce exceptions for this tax and institute a tax on export of waste.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

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Netherlands	From waste to raw material	Van Afval Naar Grondstof (VANG)	From waste to material is a broad government program with nine operational objectives that encourage companies and individuals to waste and recycle or reuse raw materials.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Netherlands	Cabinet vision biomass 2030	Kabinetsvisie biomassa 2030	The strategic government vision focuses on both achieving policy goals (from which bio based and circular economy are part) and the contribution that biomass can make to an innovative, competitive economy	F	x				x	x		x				
Netherlands	Environment investment tax deductions	Milieu-investeringsaftrek (MIA) and Willekeurige afschrijving milieu-investeringen (Vamil)	Tax deduction for investments in environmental friendly technologies. The company can get a tax deduction of up to 36% of the investment. In addition, it is possible to write off the investments at a suitable time for the company itself.	R	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	o
Netherlands	Environmental Performance of Buildings	Milieuprestaatie gebouwen (MPG)	The Environmental Performance of Buildings requires building developers to calculate the environmental impact of the used buildings materials. This calculation is a requirement for new buildings, although the regulations are not yet strictly enforced.	R				x				x				

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Portugal		Fundo Ambiental	The Portuguese Fundo Ambiental, which was created by the Decree Law n.º 42-A/2016, of August 12, replacing several other funding instruments, aims to support the implementation of environmental policies to pursue the sustainable development goals, to help achieve the national and international objectives, namely concerning climate change, water resources, waste management and nature and biodiversity conservation.	F							x		x			
Portugal		Eco.nomia project	The project Eco.nomia (Ministry of Environment, 2017a), was launched by the Portuguese Government to raise awareness and build a circular economy community. The Eco.nomia website specifically aims to be a one-stop shop for organizations looking for further information on circular economy. There were also several sector-specific workshops to highlight the best circular economy examples and foster replication among the business community.	F							x				x	
Portugal		Plano de Ação para a Economia Circular	The Plano de Ação para a Economia Circular, which was approved by the end of 2017, establishes a clear action plan to foster the transition towards the circular economy in Portugal.	F							x	x	x	x	x	x

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Slovenia	Roadmap towards a Circular Economy in Slovenia	Kažipot Prehoda V Krožno Gospodarstvo Slovenije	Slovenia CE RoadmapThe first Slovenian Circular Economy Roadmap, authored by Circular Change and other consortia of partners, was published in May 2018. It aims to pave the way towards transitioning from a linear to a circular economy in Slovenia through an inclusive multi-stakeholder process.	F												
Slovenia	Slovenian Development Strategy 2030	Strategija razvoja Slovenije 2030	Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in December 2017, presents a new long-term national development framework. Its primary objective is titled "Slovenia, a country with a high quality of life for all." With five strategic orientations and twelve interconnected development goals, it sets a new foundation for the future development of Slovenia. By including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations, Slovenia is recognizing the importance of a sustainable, inclusive and more conscious future where society as a whole can flourish.	F							x	x	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	Slovenia's Smart Specialisation Strategy Action Plan for the Transition to a Circular Economy	Strategija pametne specializacije	Smart specialisation is a platform for concentrating development investments in areas where Slovenia has the critical mass of knowledge, capacities and competences and where there is innovation potential for placing Slovenia within global markets and thus enhancing its recognizability.	F							x	x	x		x	x

F= framework | R= regulation | X means that it concerns the corresponding column (eg for the first one the "x" in the circular supplies means that the policy is talking about circular supplies) | o = could not be determined

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Policy Information				Sector							Circular Economy Business Model					
Country or Region	Policy name (English)	Policy name (national)	Description	Regulation or Framework	Automotive Industry	Electronics Industry	Steel Industry	Other construction	Pulp and paper Industry	Energy sector	Other / General	Circular supplies	Resource Recovery	Product Life Extension	Sharing Platforms	Product as Service
Spain	Spanish Strategy on Circular Economy	Estrategia Española de Economía Circular	The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and environment started to draft the first Spanish Strategy on Circular Economy (Estrategia Española de Economía Circular) in March 2017, in order to promote the shift towards a model of circular economy in the country.	F	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	x			
Spain	Pact for a Circular Economy	Pacto por una Economía Circular en España	Related to Spain's strategy on Circular Economy is the Pact for a Circular Economy: the compromise of the economic and social agents 2018 – 2020 that was signed by 55 stakeholders in September 2017. The aim is to involve the most relevant economic and social agents of Spain in order to make the shift in the system. The strategy includes an action plan for the period 2018-2020 that will require an investment of 838,8 million euros. The 57% of the budget will be used in actions related with the reuse of waste water.	F							x		x			
Spain	PEMAR 2016-2022	PEMAR 2016-2022		F							x		x			
Spain	Spanish strategy of Bio economy Horizon 2030	Estrategia Española de Bioeconomía Horizonte 2030	This policy aims to promote economic activity and improve the competitiveness and sustainability of the productive sectors linked to the use of biologically-based resources, promoting the generation of knowledge and its use for the development and application of derived technologies, through collaboration within the science and technology system and between Spanish public and private entities.	F							x	x	x			
Spain	State Strategy for Green Infrastructure Connectivity and Ecological Restoration	Estrategia Estatal de Infraestructura Verde Conectividad y Restauración Ecológicas – EEIVCRE	This strategy wants to be a guide of objectives and recommendations to put an end to the fragmentation that exists in terms of visions of the weight that ecological restoration should have at different administrative levels.	F							x		x	x		

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Policy Information				Sector							Circular Economy Business Model					
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Sweden	Environmental code	Svenska miljöbalken	The Swedish Environmental code provides guidelines and requirements for environmental protection and is the backbone for additional regulation. The code focusses on 5 key topics: resource and land management, environmental quality standards, environmental impact statements, nature protection and the protection of flora and fauna.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Sweden	Landfill tax & ban	Deponeringskatt	The landfill tax, introduced in 2000, charges waste disposal and municipalities for landfilling general waste. In addition, landfilling is banned for	R												
Sweden	RE:Source	RE:Source	RE:Source is a meeting place for stakeholders from the Swedish industry, waste management and research sectors to cooperate and apply for funding for their innovation projects. The RE:Source program is the first coordinated initiative to focus on the field of resource and waste management.	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Sweden	Innovation program circular and bio-based economy	Biobaserad samhällsekonomi	The Swedish government has setup up 5 innovation partnership programmes. Circular and bio-based economy is one of these programs. The purpose of this programme is to identify innovative solutions, approaches circular economy throughout the whole sector and industry, focus on actions and co-financing by business.	F												

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⑥ Annex

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Sweden	Hydrogen steel funding	Fossilfritt stål stöd HYBRIT	The Swedish Energy Agency has provided funding for two pilots projects on hydrogen-based steelmaking to a consortium of SSAB, LKAB and Vattenfall. With 528 million SEK, this is the largest funding the Energy Agency has ever provided.	F			x					x	x			
Sweden	Bio Innovation platform	Bio Innovation	The Bio Innovation platform is a collaborative cooperation between government and industry to create a bio-economy in Sweden in 2050. The Strategic innovation program is financed by the Swedish Innovation Agency Vinnova, the Energy Agency and Formas, but also by stakeholders.	F	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	x				

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FACTOR10

The future of business is circular, and there's no room for waste in it. Factor 10, WBCSD's new circular economy program, aims to bring circularity into heart of business leadership and practice. Our goal is to build a critical mass of engagement within and across business to move the circular Economy to deliver and scale solutions needed to build a sustainable world. In order to reach Vision 2050 in which not a particle of waste exists, eco-efficiency of materials must improve by a factor of 10. This target was previously referenced by the Factor10 Institute in 1994 when they called for the ten-fold improvement in resource efficiency. Learn more about Factor10 at <https://www.wbcسد.org/Programs/Energy-Circular-Economy/Factor-10>

#Factor10

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