

Circular Economy Act policy recommendations

Executive summary February 2025 zerowasteeurope.eu



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The European Union stands at a critical juncture. With six planetary boundaries already breached and a rapidly shifting global economy, **the Circular Economy Act (CEA) should serve as a guiding compass to drive how** we consume and produce differently, how we empower communities, and build resilient economies through job creation in circular sectors. It must promote value preservation and ensure the strategic use of our resources, while ensuring a safe and toxic-free transition for workers, SMEs, and citizens.

Key Challenges

The current EU framework faces several critical challenges:

- Circular economy policies prioritising resource efficiency while failing to address the ever-increasing consumption, resulting in a stagnating circularity rate and high import dependency .
- Overlooked human safety and health considerations.
- Secondary raw materials remain more expensive than primary.
- Limited success of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in incentivising better product design and waste reduction.
- Insufficient bio-waste management systems.
- High volumes of residual waste being landfilled and incinerated.

Recommendations

Strategic use of EU resources and materials

Options in the EU's toolbox include:

- Implementing enhanced Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) with comprehensive material and product coverage.
- Expanding the Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS)/CBAM combination to other impacts of material use, such as air pollution.
- Transitioning to a comprehensive EU tax on GHG emissions covering products and materials.

Safety and health: the EU's competitive edge

• Support ambitious measures from the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability.

- Promote clean manufacturing and safe material cycles.
- Apply essential eco-design criteria for product safety and sustainability.

<u>Circularity as a horizontal principle for the EU's clean industrial strategy</u>

- Establish circularity as a horizontal principle in the Clean Industrial Deal (CID).
- Create economic incentives for circular business models.
- Prioritise the Waste Hierarchy as a core principle.

Addressing the Waste Framework Directive's current drawbacks

- Revamp EPR as a resource management tool.
- Set binding targets for bio-waste quality and management.
- Mandatory mixed waste sorting systems.

Increasing the use of secondary raw materials, but not at any cost

- Expand recycled content targets beyond plastics.
- Strengthen import standards and quality controls.
- Harmonise EU-wide End-of-Waste (EoW) criteria.



Zero Waste Europe (ZWE) is the European network of communities, local leaders, experts, and change agents working towards a better use of resources and the elimination of waste in our society. We advocate for sustainable systems; for the redesign of our relationship with resources; and for a global shift towards environmental justice, accelerating a just transition towards zero waste for the benefit of people and the planet. <u>www.zerowasteeurope.eu</u>



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