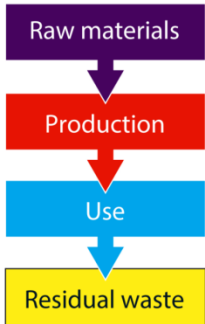


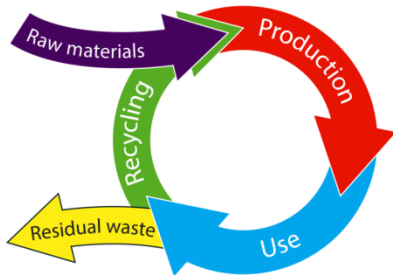


Rijkswaterstaat  
Ministry of Infrastructure and the  
Environment

Linear economy



Economy  
with feedback loops



Circular economy



Waste to Resource



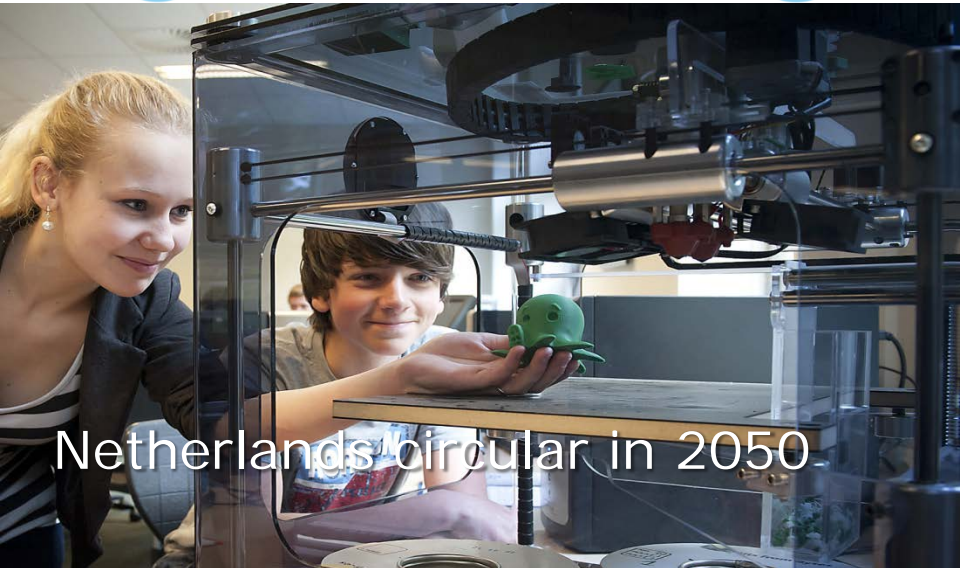
# Strategies of Circular Economy in the Netherlands

Herman Huisman

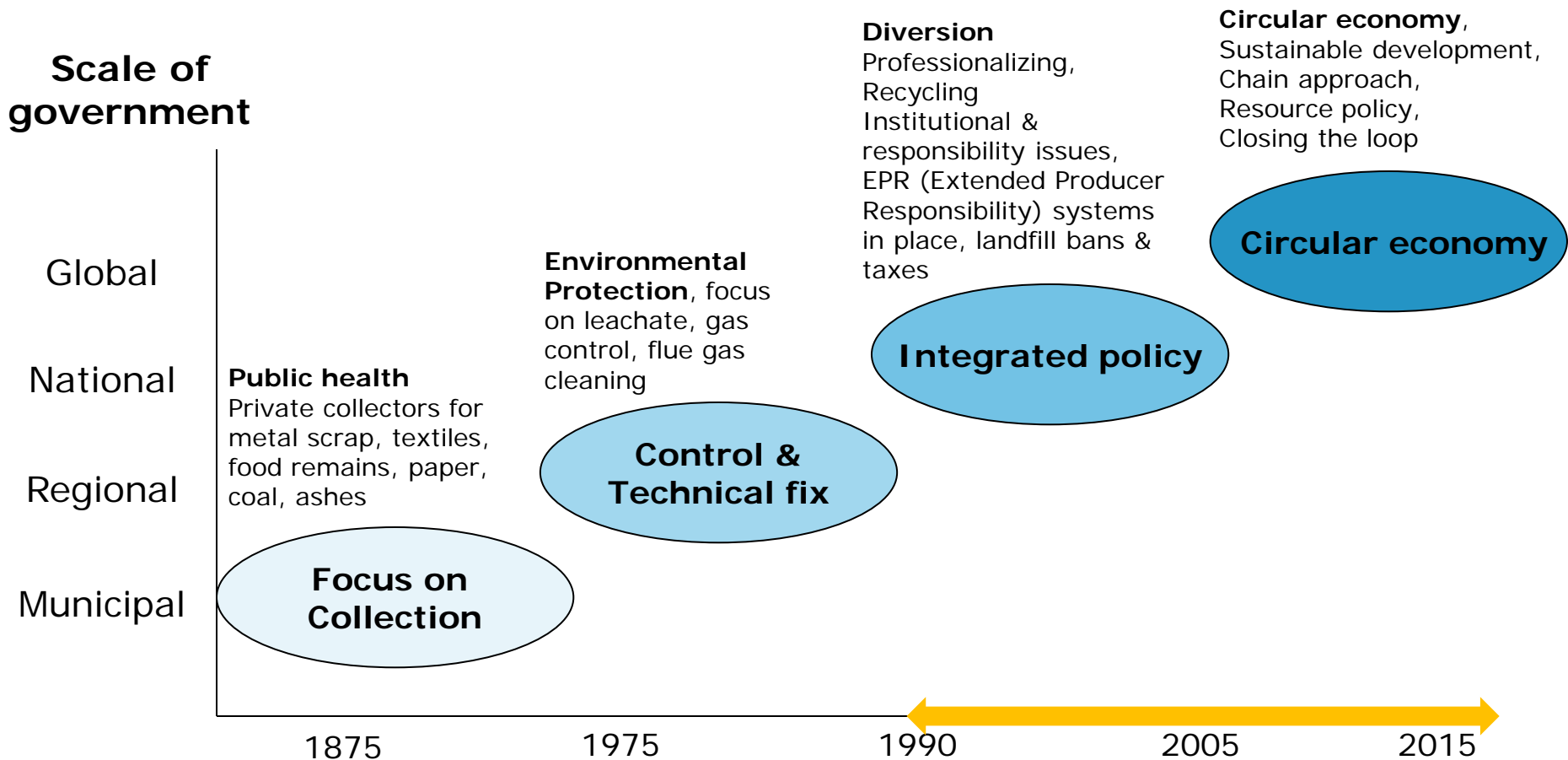
Conama, Circular Economy ST-33  
Ministry of Infrastructure and  
Environment, RWS

Madrid, November 28, 2016

Netherlands circular in 2050



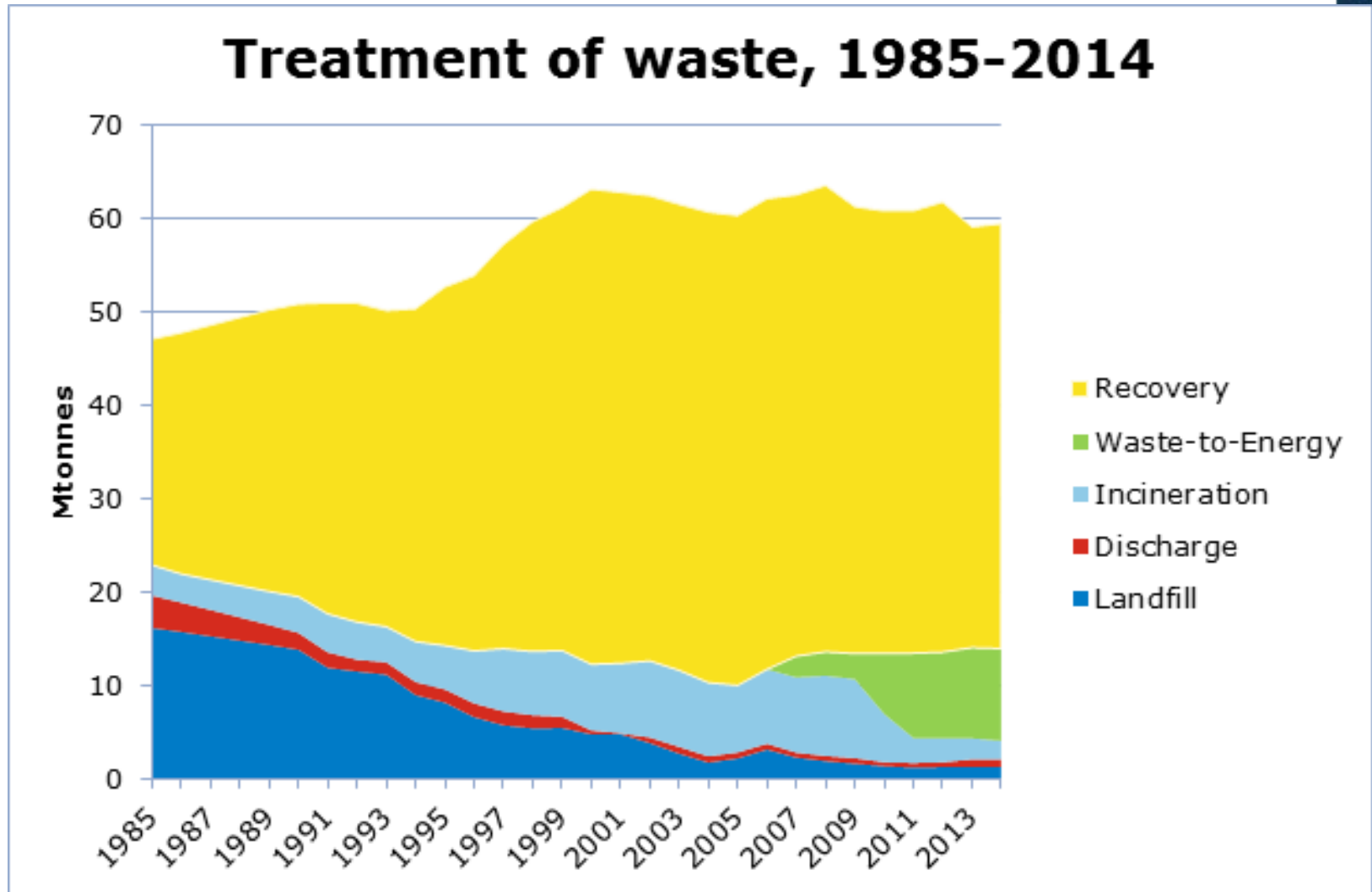
# Development in waste policy, management and market in the Netherlands



waste management department

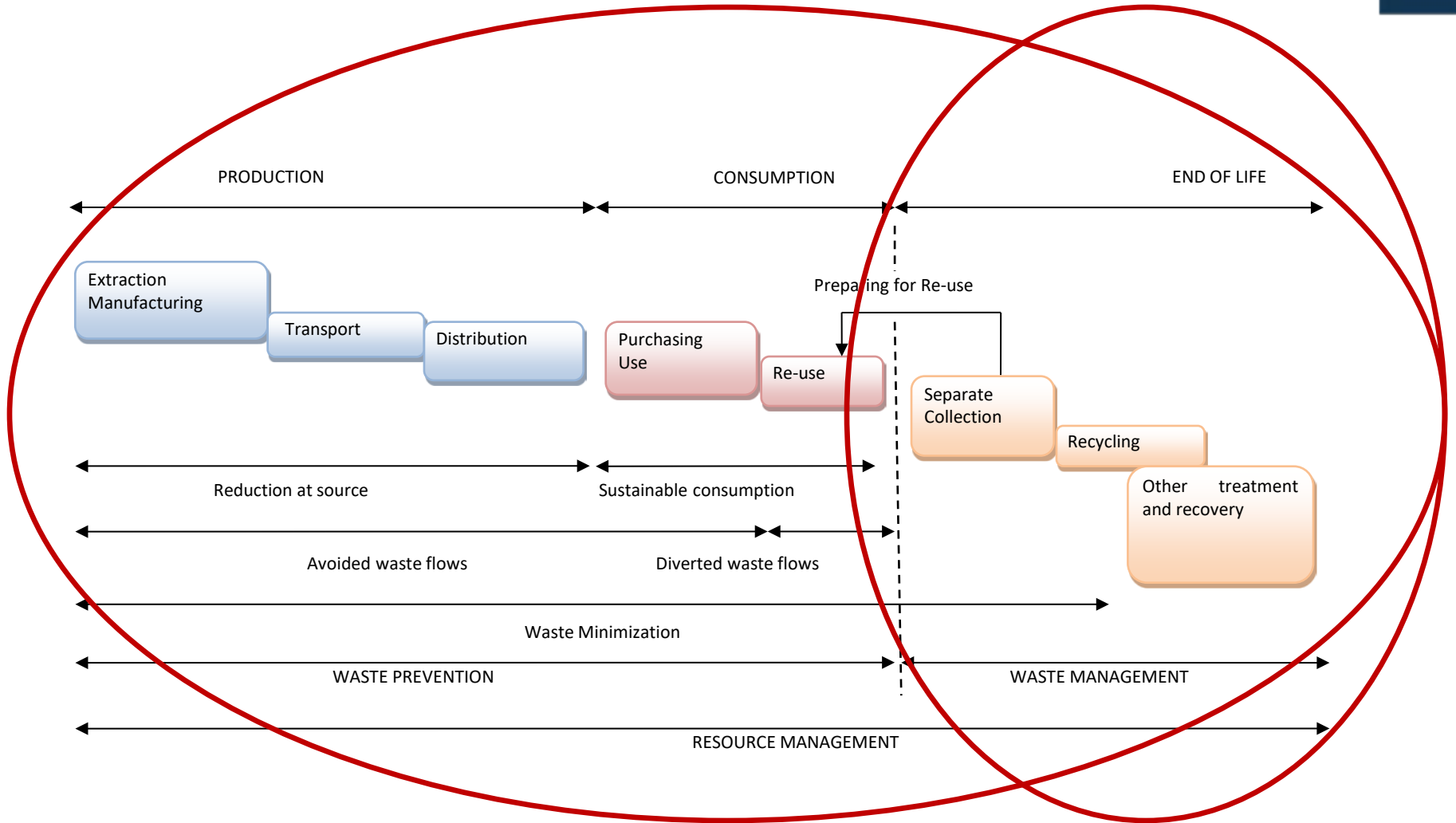
>> Focus on environment

# Result in 2014: less than 3% to landfill





# Moving towards Resource Management



# Some of the Challenges in the Netherlands



- Recycling municipal waste is only 51%, while the de EU target for 2030 is 65%
- Large share of recycling C&D waste is down-cycling.
- Only 50% of plastic packaging waste is recycled; the remainder is incinerated (recovered).
- Composting/anaerobic digestion of organic waste only produces low value products (compost, energy). Conversion of organic waste should lead to more high value products.

# Drivers for a circular economy

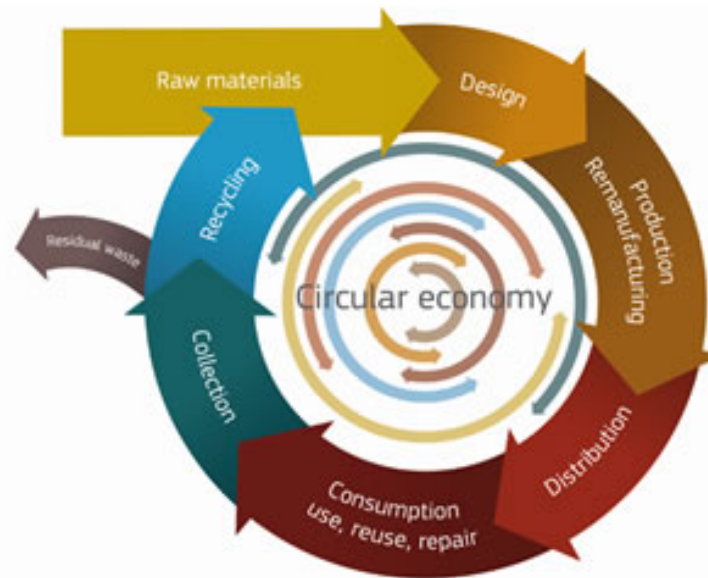


- Preserving natural capital
- Secure resources
- Economic competitiveness
- Protection environment
- Green growth
- Employment



A system which is based on principles of regeneration:

- Waste is a resource
- Cascading (optimised use of resources)
- Renewable energy
- Phase out of toxic substances (sinks)





# New targets in 2016 in National CE program



- 100% circular economy by 2050
- 50% reduction in use of raw materials by 2030
  - Reduction
  - Recycling
  - Shift to Biobased
  - Sustainable sourcing (replace)

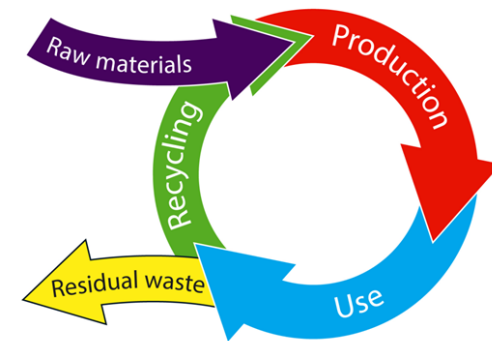
Raw material agreement with industry (12/16)

Transition action plan for 5 priority materials (7/17)



## Improve transition to a circular economy

- Sustainable products and services (eco-design)
- Sustainable consumption (circular procurement & product labeling)
- More & better recycling
- Remove impediments in existing legislation



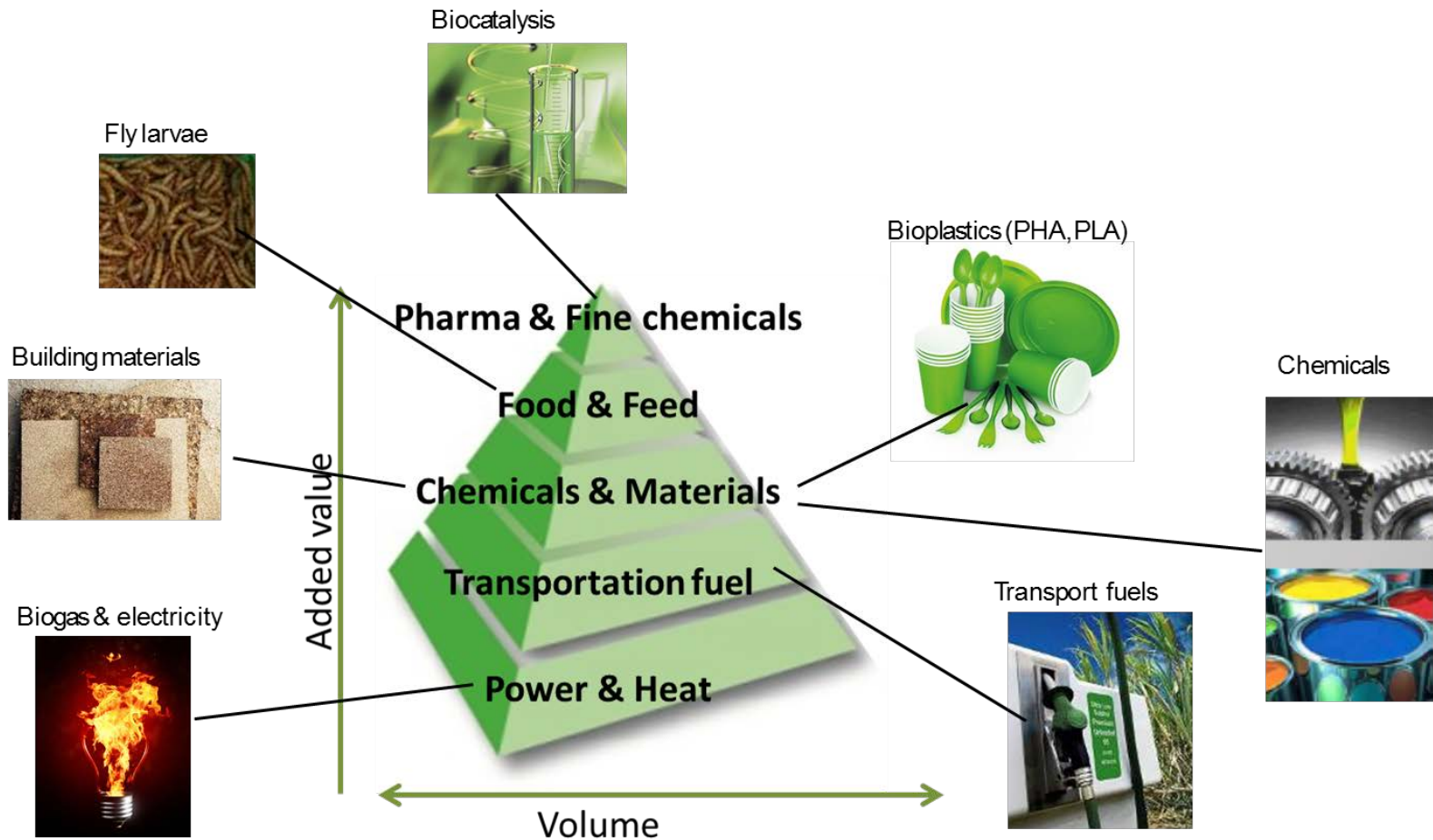
# Transition agenda for 5 sectors



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



# Renewable biobased products



# The government supports the circular economy through:



- Conducive legislation and regulations
- Smart market incentives (environmental investment rebate, enhanced depreciation of environmental investments)
- Innovative finance
- Knowledge and innovation
- International cooperation

# What do we need at EU- Level?



Netherlands priorities in EU policy toward Circular economy:

- Take care of coherent product policy
- Bring CE elements in EU Eco-design directive
- Preventing planned obsolescence, improve reparability and longer term for guarantee.
- Remove obstacles by e.g. coherent legislation on recycling and hazardous substances (waste definition and REACH)
- Phasing out micro-plastics in cosmetics
- Product labelling should be uniform and controllable.
- Cooperation with private sector, e.g. via international green deals

# Green Deal



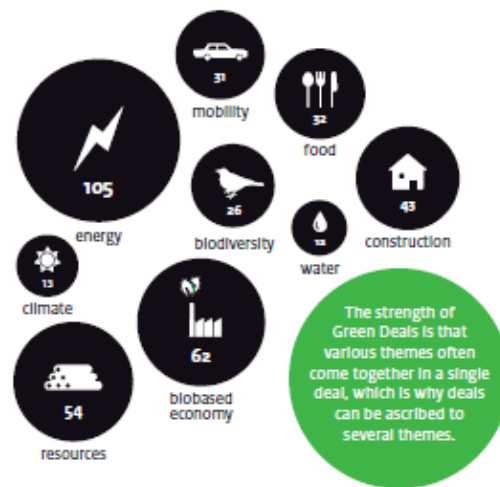
- Public private cooperation
- Private initiative
- Legal basis: covenant

## Goals:

- Solving (legal) barriers to green initiatives
- Connecting people, companies and organizations
- Sharing knowledge, ambitions and commitment
- Upscaling
- No Financial support!

- Approximately . 176 deals running on this moment
- Examples in phosphate value chain, C&D Concrete, Slags WtE and plastic value chain. Creating a market for phosphate, cleaned Slags, Recycled plastic, improved gr use cement

Distribution across themes



# We need a lot more to close the material loops



- We need a change in waste management (waste=resource & quality)
- We need a sustainable product and material management (legislation)
- We need better competitiveness of recycled materials (market)
- We need sustainable product regulations (eco-design)
- We need to retain the product value longer (circular business model)
- We need to restore competitiveness of product repair
- We need (investments for) innovations
- We need to support the market as government: circular procurement. Lead by example; the government as launching customer





**Waste is a choice**

**The choice is (y)ours**

Herman Huisman  
Herman.huisman@rws.nl

# The first Rutte cabinet (2011): Green Deals for Green Growth



- 20<sup>th</sup> century environmental problems solved through legislation and financial incentives
- tackling 21<sup>th</sup> century economic crisis by making a transition to a sustainable economy and green growth
- shift from problem based to opportunity based approach
- mobilising existing powers of creativity and innovation within society: 'energetic society'

# Policy to support transition to a circular economy



- EU recycling market: closing the loop for plastics
  - No plastics in the environment (eg plastic soup)
  - Reduce use & transfer to renewables (secondary & bio's)
  - Adapting product design for recycling
  - Avoiding components hindering recycling
  - More recycling, increasing EU market volume (NL 2030-target 50%)
  - Improving quality management and control (loop control)
- Need for circular design standards (producers and EU)
- Driving demand for secondary plastics
- Need for quality standards (producers and recyclers)
- Support material recovery innovation: golden triangle, EU funding

# Expected mid-term effects



- ❑ Economic resilience to raw materials scarcity
- ❑ Development of new technologies
- ❑ New product design and markets
- ❑ Increase of bio-based products
- ❑ Lower environmental impact from products
- ❑ Innovation in recycling and logistics sector
- ❑ Expansion of re-use and recycling markets
- ❑ Zero waste to landfills and less waste-to-energy

# Public procurement: new tender criteria



- Reduction of materials (prevention)
- Application of eco-friendly / bio-based materials (renewables)
- Avoiding conflicting material (closing the loop)
- Application of recyclable materials (closing the loop)
- Application of durable materials (life time expansion)
- Service instead of product purchase (life time expansion)
- Take back after lifetime (producers responsibility)
- Re-usable products (life time expansion)

# Added value for participants



New partnerships  
between  
participants



Green Deal  
"label" attracts  
visibility



More cooperation  
and understanding  
between  
government and  
participants

# Dutch approach: Green Deals for Green Growth



- 20<sup>th</sup> century environmental problems solved through legislation and financial incentives
- tackling 21<sup>th</sup> century economic crisis by making a transition to a sustainable economy and green growth
- shift from problem based to opportunity based approach
- mobilising existing powers of creativity and innovation within society: 'energetic society'



# Thank you for your attention

