

Policy framework for resource-efficient and circular design

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Effective policies are needed to drive a circular economy

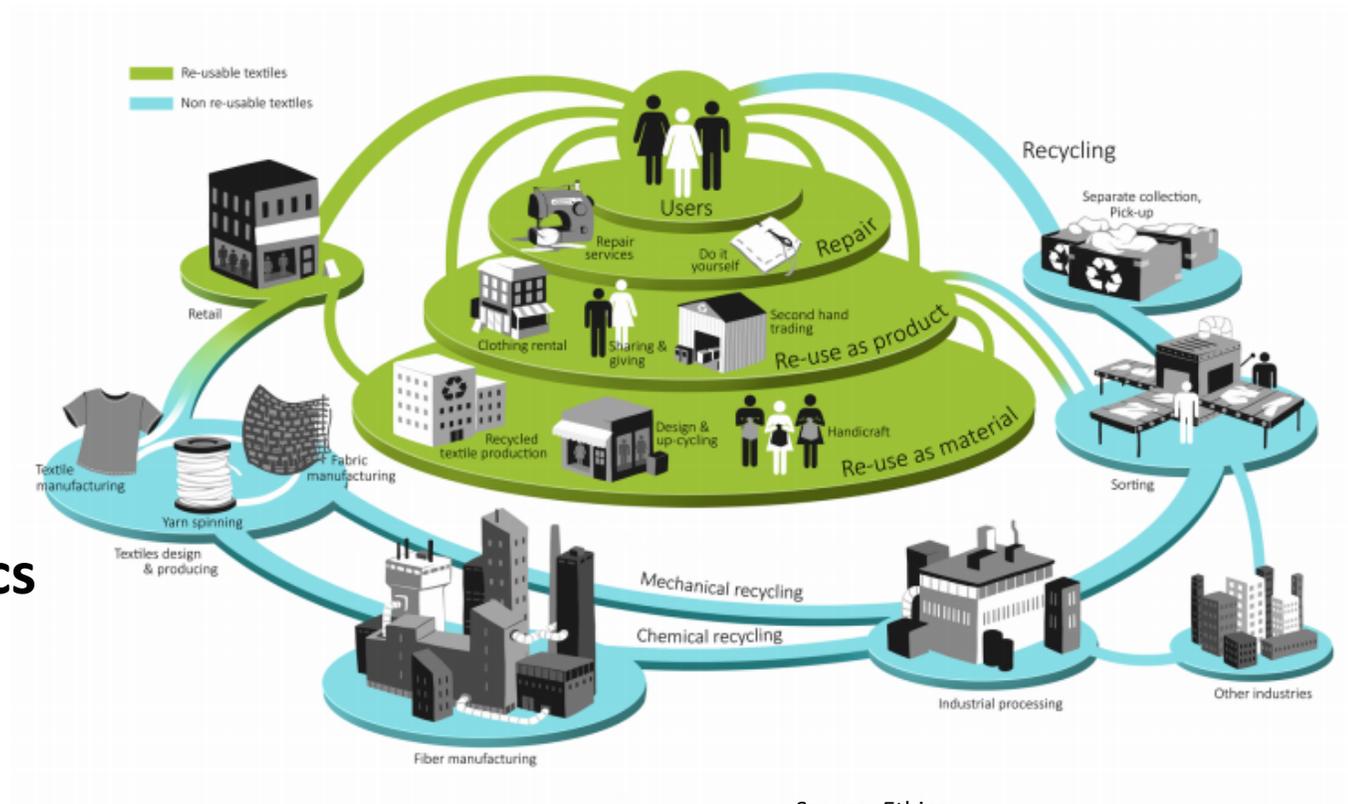
Demand

Technology

Design skills

Reverse logistics

Business models

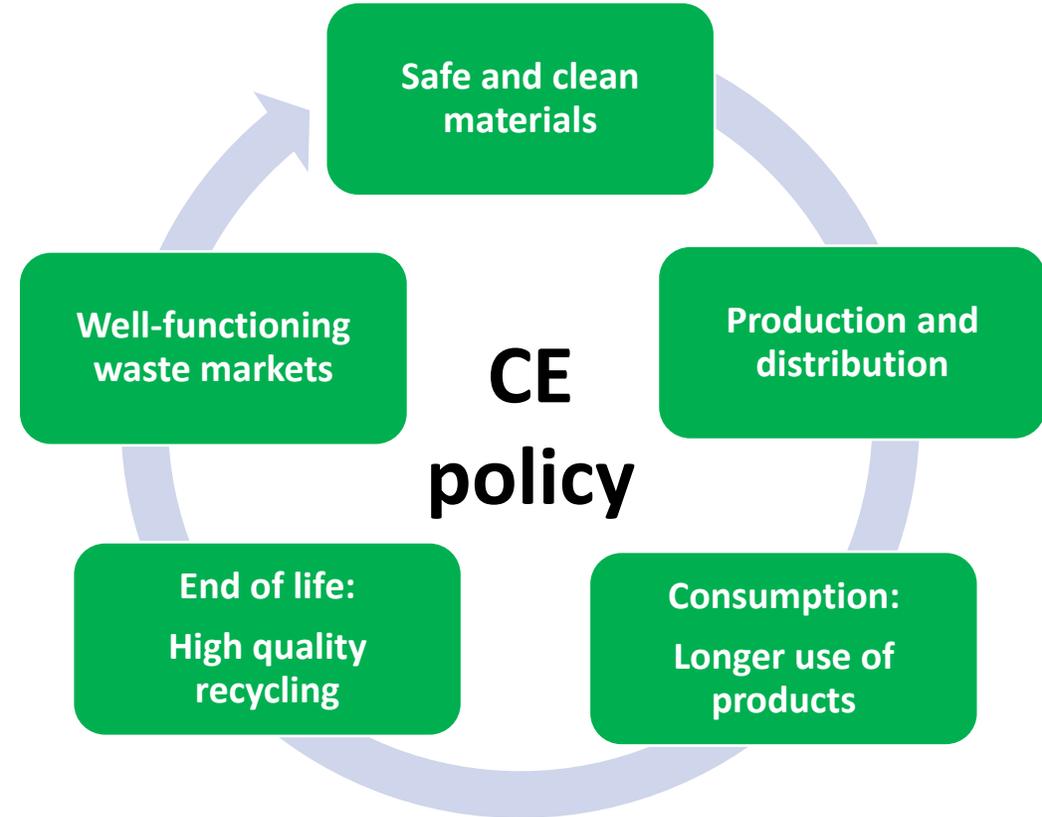


Source: Ethica

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Important elements of circular economy policy

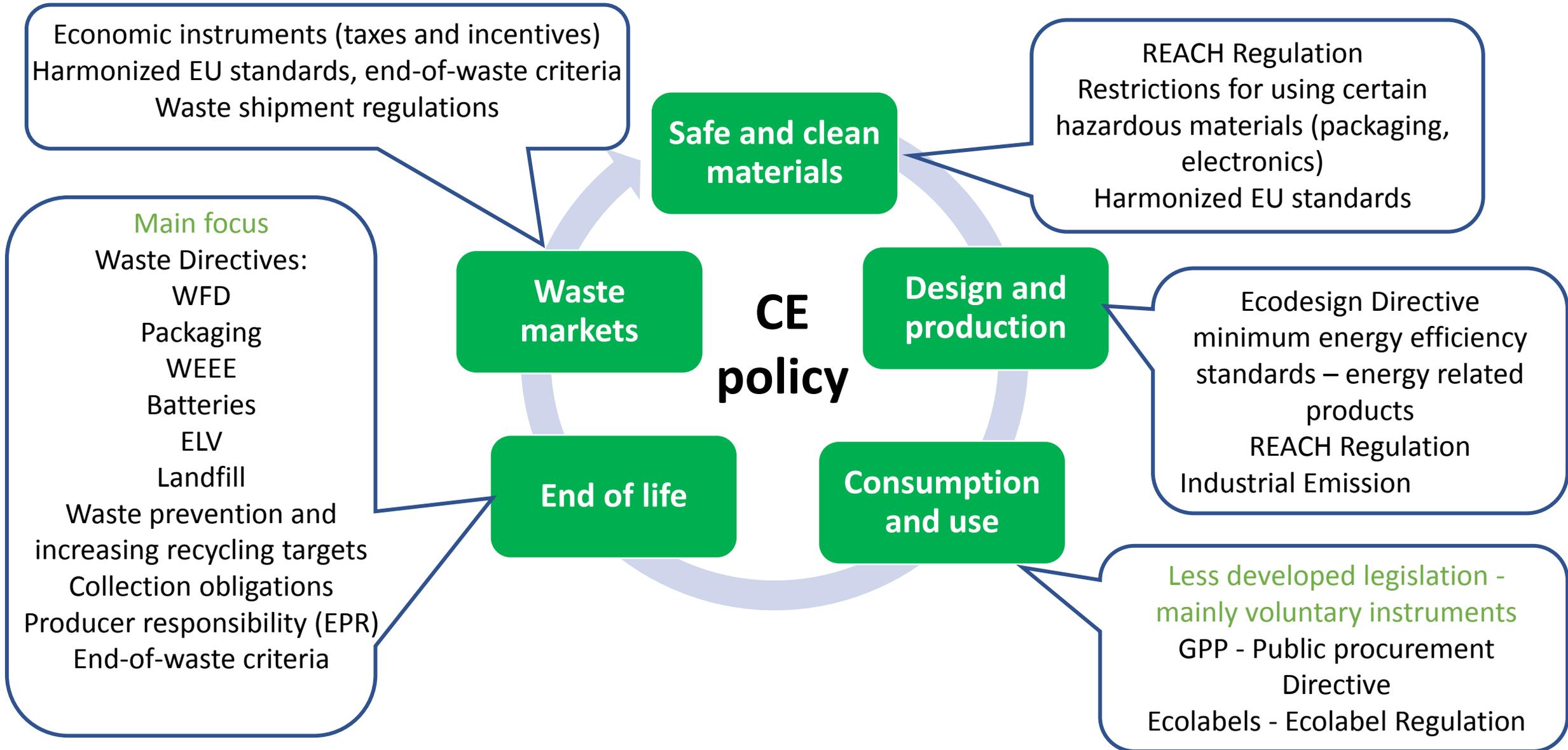
- Policies should address the **whole life cycle** of product
- Specific focus needed on **consumption and use** of products – policies for reuse, repair and remanufacturing, product information, public procurement
- **Mix of different policies, regulations and standards** – materials/chemicals and products, waste, public procurement, trade, innovation, industry, etc.
- Policy interventions are required in **different levels** – regional, national and global



EU policy context - from waste recycling to resource efficiency and circular economy



EU policy context – current legislation



Further developments



The new CE Action Plan (part of the EU Industrial Strategy) focuses on the design and production for a circular economy, with the aim to ensure that the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

- **Make sustainable products the norm in the EU.** Sustainable Product Policy will be developed, to ensure that products placed on the EU market are designed to last longer, are easier to reuse, repair and recycle, and incorporate as much as possible recycled material instead of primary raw material.
- **Empower consumers.** Consumers will have access to reliable information on issues such as the reparability and durability of products to help them make environmentally sustainable choices. Consumers will benefit from a true 'Right to Repair'.
- **Ensure less waste.** Focus on avoiding waste altogether and transforming it into high-quality secondary resources that benefit from a well-functioning market for secondary raw materials. Plan to develop EU-wide, harmonized model for the separate collection of waste and labelling.
- **Focus on the sectors that use the most resources and where the potential for circularity is high** – electronics and ICT, batteries and vehicles, packaging, textiles, food, plastics, construction and buildings.

Understanding the political and legal framework is amongst the essential skills if you want to be successful in circular design

Systems thinking

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Policy and legal system

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