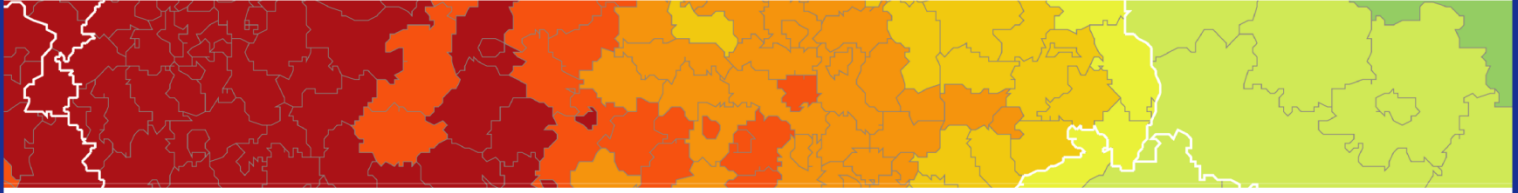


Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



CIRCTER – Circular Economy and Territorial Consequences

Applied Research

Final Report

Annex 9

Policy fiches

Version 09/05/2019

Final Report

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Abbreviations

B2B	business-to-business
B2C	Business to Consumer
C2C	Consumer to Consumer
CBM	Circular Business Model
CDC	Caisse des dépôts et consignations
CE	Circular Economy
CEAP	Circular Economy Action Plan
CER	European Remanufacturing Council
CLD	Causal Loop Diagram
C&D	Construction and Demolition
DE	Domestic Extraction
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DMI	Direct Material Input
EASME	European Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EMAS	European Monitoring and Audit Scheme
EMF	Ellen MacArthur Foundation
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EREK	European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre
ESPON	European Territorial Observatory Network
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPP	Green Public Procurement
GWR	Geographically Weighted Regression
JRC	Joint Research Centre
IS	Industrial Symbiosis
LMM	Last Minute Market
MBT	Mechanical-Biological Treatment
MFA	Material Flow Analysis
MS	Member States
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares/Linear Regression
OVAM	Public Waste Agency of Flanders
P2B	Peer-to-business
P2P	Peer-to-peer
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RIS3	Regional Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation
RMC	Raw Material Consumption
RMI	Raw Material Input
ResCoM	Resource Conservative Manufacturing
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
ToR	Terms of Reference
WEEE	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment

1 Introduction

In this Annex we are presenting 16 policy fiches which provide higher detail on the individual policies. They are a part of the set of policies mapped within CIRCTER and have been chosen to represent different categories of policies, from different governance levels starting with the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy and the EU Ecolabel. The EU Cohesion Policy post-2020 and its circular economy dimensions have also been presented in bigger detail. There are a number of policy which are national and these include the German Resource Efficiency Programme II; the Danish Fund for Green Business Development; the Swedish Tax Refund; and the Circular Procurement Green Deal. Several policies and measures are deployed on a regional/entity level such as Circular Flanders; the Flanders 2015 Target for Reused Goods; and Industrial Symbiosis Service – Invest Northern Ireland. The sample also includes two EU-wide platforms: the REMANufacturing Platform and the European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK). There is one measure – the Restart Project – which takes place in an urban setting. In terms of types of measures the sample includes EU-level strategic documents; fiscal ones; information and collaboration platforms; financial (Loans for Circular and Resource Efficiency solutions for SMEs) and also regulatory and voluntary measures.

With regards to the contents of the policy fiches, in addition to the classification of the policy we have provided analytical elements such as analytical elements on impact; as well as on factors of success and replicability.

2 Closing the Loop – Circular Economy Action Plan

2.1 Overview

The Circular Economy Action Plan is the main EU strategic document on the circular economy. The strategy focuses mainly on plastic and waste management. It also mentions product design, production processes, consumption, food waste, critical raw materials and biomass and bio-based products. Eco-innovation and investment are also highlighted as horizontal measures.

The action plan sets out a concrete and ambitious EU mandate to support the transition towards a circular economy. The document acknowledges that a continued, broader commitment from all levels of government across all Member States, regions, cities and stakeholders concerned will also be necessary. By 2035, more than 170,000 jobs could be created, and 600 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions could be avoided. The action plan will reinject secondary raw materials into the EU economy, which in turn will reduce the dependency of the EU on raw

materials imports. In order to achieve the directive's objectives, countries and regions should implement new regulations.

2.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 1: Closing the Loop – Circular Economy Action Plan	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2015
Country/scope	European Union
Short description	The main EU strategic document on circular economy
Labels	Strategy
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The strategy focuses mainly on plastic and waste management. It also mentions product design, production processes, consumption, food waste, critical raw materials and biomass and bio-based products. Eco-innovation and investment are also highlighted as horizontal measures.
Governance	
Territorial level	European Union
Implementing institution	European Commission
Comments	The action plan sets out a concrete and ambitious EU mandate to support the transition towards a circular economy.
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge

Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The document acknowledges that a continued, broader commitment from all levels of government across all Member States, regions, cities and stakeholders concerned will also be necessary.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	By 2035, more than 170,000 jobs could be created, and 600 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions could be avoided. The action plan will reinject secondary raw materials into the EU economy, which in turn will reduce the dependency of the EU on raw materials imports.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	Need to mainstream circular economy into the new Cohesion Policy
Other types of funding	Horizon 2020 calls on circular economy product design, waste prevention and management, food waste, remanufacturing, etc. The European Investment Bank is a big potential source of financing.
Comments	Explore the role of private finance for circular economy.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of its goal into national, regional and local contexts • Completion of EU legislative framework • Mainstreaming of the plan's goals into the new Cohesion Policy
Barriers	1. National regulations
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	A directive on waste has been adopted, which will potentially instigate the creation of new regulations in some countries.
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling 65% of municipal waste (by 2030) • Recycling 75% of packaging waste (by 2030) • Reducing landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste (by 2030)
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The entire document concerns circularity by default.
Recommendations to regions	In order to achieve the directive's objectives, countries and regions should implement new regulations.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm 	

3 A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy

3.1 Overview

The strategy presents key commitments and actions at the EU level. The goal of the strategy is to improve the economics and quality of plastic recycling, to curb plastic waste and littering, to drive investments and innovation towards circular solutions and to harness global action. It targets the design, production and consumption phases and is directed towards all actors.

The strategy is an EU communication and is designed to encourage Member States to implement their own national-level actions. Despite the fact that regions and cities did not initiate the strategy, they have very significant leverage to act upon it and develop concrete actions for solving the issue of plastics waste. This includes establishing recycling capacities, increasing separate collection and improving awareness among citizens and industry.

The potential for plastic recycling in the EU remains largely untapped. Nevertheless, there are numerous potential benefits, associated with the creation of new recycling enterprises and jobs, as well as reduced pressure on the environment through reduced leakage of plastics. A significant level of funding rising from diverse sources is needed due to the complexity of the plastics issue. Both EU and national-level funding are required, in addition to private funds. Economic instruments are key to solve the issue.

This strategy lays the foundations for a new plastics economy, where the design and production of plastics and its derivative products fully respect reuse, repair and recycling needs. Plastics and their waste represent a significant challenge for the future. Success stories on dealing with this issue should therefore be widely promoted. Regions can implement concrete actions within the perimeter of their leverage, particularly separate collection, increasing recycling capacity, and awareness raising. They can also explore the use of EFSI funds for this.

3.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 2: A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2018
Country/scope	European Union
Short description	The strategy presents key commitments and actions at the EU level. The goal of the strategy is to improve the economics and quality of plastic recycling, to curb plastic waste and littering, to drive investments and innovation towards circular solutions and to harness global action.
Labels	Plastics; Strategy
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant

Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management
Resources covered	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal	
Comments	The strategy targets the design, production and consumption phases. It is directed towards all actors.	
Governance		
Territorial level	European Union	
Implementing institution	N/A	
Comments	The strategy is an EU communication and is designed to encourage Member States to implement their own national-level actions.	
Territorial dimensions		
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	Despite the fact that regions and cities did not initiate the strategy, they have very significant leverage to act upon it and develop concrete actions for solving the issue of plastics waste. This includes establishing recycling capacities, increasing separate collection and improving awareness among citizens and industry.	
Impact		
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	The potential for recycling plastic in the EU remains largely untapped. Nevertheless, there are numerous potential benefits, associated with the creation of new recycling enterprises and jobs, as well as reduced pressure on the environment through reduced leakage of plastics.	
Financing		
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	The European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) can also play an important role, for instance by supporting greater integration of the value chain and projects for closed-loop plastics recycling.	
Other types of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizon 2020 would be a suitable funding instrument for innovative actions (i.e. make it easier to recycle) • Well-designed EPR schemes and eco-modulation. • 'Circular Economy Finance Support Platform' will help raise awareness among investors and facilitate access to finance for circular economy projects. 	
Comments	A significant level of funding rising from diverse sources is needed due to the complexity of the plastics issue. Both EU and national-level funding are required, in addition to private funds. Economic instruments are key to solve the issue.	
Success and replicability		
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging in strong communication actions • Creating the demand for recycled plastics 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of the strategy in other domains
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural lock-in • Lack of sufficient awareness
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	Plastics and their waste represent a significant challenge for the future. Success stories on dealing with this issue should therefore be widely promoted.
Circularity	
Circularity target	1. All plastics recyclable by 2030
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	This strategy lays the foundations for a new plastics economy, where the design and production of plastics and its derivative products fully respect reuse, repair and recycling needs.
Recommendations to regions	Regions can implement concrete actions within the perimeter of their leverage, particularly separate collection, increasing recycling capacity, and awareness raising. They can also explore the use of EFSI funds for this.
Sources of information	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/pdf/plastics-strategy-brochure.pdf

4 EU Ecolabel

4.1 Overview

The EU Ecolabel ensures a high level of requirement in terms of limiting the impact of products and services on the environment, while maintaining their level of performance. Recognised across Europe, the EU Ecolabel is a label of environmental excellence that is awarded to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their lifecycle, from raw material extraction, to production, distribution and disposal. There are currently 26 different product groups covering a wide range of categories, from cleaning products to cleaning services, from home and garden to clothing and paper products, and from rinse-off cosmetics to tourist accommodation services.

The European Commission manages the scheme at the EU level to ensure that the Ecolabel Regulation is implemented correctly. The European Union Ecolabelling Board (EUEB) contributes to the development and revision of EU Ecolabel criteria and to any review of the implementation of the EU Ecolabel scheme. It also provides the Commission with advice and assistance in these areas and, in particular, issues recommendations on minimum environmental performance requirements.

The EU Ecolabel is a voluntary scheme, which means that producers, importers and retailers can choose to apply for the label for their products. As of September 2018, 2,167 licences have been awarded for 71,707 products and services available on the market.

4.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 3: EU Ecolabel	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	1992
Country/scope	European Union
Short description	The EU Ecolabel ensures a high level of requirement in terms of limiting the impact of products and services on the environment, while maintaining their level of performance
Labels	Consumer; Information; Label
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple

Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Companies, consumers <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	When developing EU Ecolabel criteria for producers, the focus is on the stages where the product has the highest environmental impact, and this differs from product to product. Product-specific criteria ensure that any product bearing the EU Ecolabel is of good quality with high performance. Recognised across Europe, the EU Ecolabel is a label of environmental excellence that is awarded to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their lifecycle, from raw material extraction, to production, distribution and disposal. There are currently 26 different product groups covering a wide range of categories, from cleaning products to cleaning services, from home and garden to clothing and paper products, and from rinse-off cosmetics to tourist accommodation services.
Governance	
Territorial level	European Union
Implementing institution	European Commission
Comments	The European Commission manages the scheme at the EU level to ensure that the Ecolabel Regulation is implemented correctly. The European Union Ecolabelling Board (EUEB) contributes to the development and revision of EU Ecolabel criteria and to any review of the implementation of the EU Ecolabel scheme. It also provides the Commission with advice and assistance in these areas and, in particular, issues recommendations on minimum environmental performance requirements. The EUEB is composed of representatives of the EEB, BEUC, CEA-PME, Business Europe, EUROCOOP, UEAPME, and EUROCOMMERCE.
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The EU Ecolabel is a voluntary scheme, which means that producers, importers and retailers can choose to apply for the label for their products.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	As of September 2018, 2,167 licences have been awarded for 71,707 products and services available on the market.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	The EU Ecolabel scheme is part of the common policy
Other types of funding	N/A

Comments	None
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplicity (one label for all products)
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of certification, • Administrative burden, • Price of eco-labelled products
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	The EU eco-label has not taken off sufficiently but holds great potential. It is directly linked to the consumer awareness for the label. The higher it is the bigger the demand for the label will be.
Circularity	
Circularity target	The EU action plan for the CE makes reference to the EU Ecolabel. The EC will examine how to increase its effectiveness and contribution to the CE.
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The Ecolabel includes CE criteria such as resources efficiency, eco-design, etc. Since its creation, it has been promoting circular economy principles.
Recommendations to regions	It is essential to keep advancing the policy to its fullest and thinking how the Ecolabel can further support circular economy objectives
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm 	

5 Circular Flanders

5.1 Overview

Circular Flanders is a partnership between local governments, companies, civil society and the knowledge community. It has six core activities: Network; Build and share knowledge; Enable innovation; Assist pioneers in a laboratory; Support policy and Embedding.

Circular Flanders targets networking, enabling and supporting actions to be taken. In 2017-2018, the main focus is on: the circular city, circular business strategies and circular purchasing. Each actor within the partnership has committed to carrying out specific actions. The Flemish Government has set the circular economy as one of its seven transition priorities.

Regions and cities play a strong role in the consortium and have committed to execute their own goals. The current focus is on circular cities. The executive agency (OVAM) received a 'Circular Award' in 2016 for "governments, cities and regions" for their work in the materials programme - this programme's predecessor - with Flemish stakeholders.

In order to support networks within a region, government support and a strong network organisation is highly recommended.

5.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 4: Circular Flanders	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2016
Country/scope	Flanders (Belgium)
Short description	Circular Flanders is a partnership between local governments, companies, civil society and the knowledge community. It has six core activities: Network; Build and share knowledge; Enable innovation; Assist pioneers in a laboratory; Support policy and Embedding.
Labels	Partnership; Voluntary agreement
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	Circular Flanders targets networking, enabling and supporting actions to be taken. In 2017-2018, the main focus is on: the circular city, circular business strategies and circular purchasing
Governance	
Territorial level	Regional
Implementing institution	OVAM (Public Waste Agency of Flanders)
Comments	Each actor within the partnership has committed to carrying out specific actions. The Flemish Government has set the circular economy as one of its seven transition priorities.
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Regions and cities play a strong role in the consortium and have committed to execute their own goals. The current focus is on circular cities. The executive agency (OVAM) received a 'Circular Award' in 2016 for "governments, cities and regions" for their work in the materials programme - this programme's predecessor - with Flemish stakeholders.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Potential strong impact at a regional level.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	N/A
Other types of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support Some private investments by associated industry/companies
Comments	Mainly dependent on funding from the Flemish Government. The partnership is aiming to find different funding models
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support (one of seven transition priorities), with support coming from two ministries who both provide funding; Broad partnership; Focus on product and business model innovation
Barriers	2. Limited funding from financial institutions
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	Government support helped to fund 63 projects in 2017
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote circular purchasing, cities and business activities (no fixed target)
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative

Comments	The strategy is currently aimed at cities, business strategies and purchasing. This brings industry on board, as it links economic motives to a circular one.
Recommendations to regions	In order to support networks within a region, government support and a strong network organisation is highly recommended.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://vlaanderen-circulair.be/; http://mblad.be/2017/03/06/maak-kennis-met-de-circulaire-match-maker/ 	

6 ProgRes (German Resource Efficiency Programme II)

6.1 Overview

The German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes) is a programme centred on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. It aims to decouple economic growth from resource use and, as far as possible, to reduce the environmental damage associated with resource extraction. The programme also aims to strengthen German industrial competitiveness and create a national sense of responsibility for resource consumption.

The strategy addresses various actors such as municipalities and enterprises. The actors are addressed by a variety of networks that were initiated in the framework of ProgRes. These networks have proved successful in accelerating the exchange of knowledge among stakeholders. The principle cross-industry example, the Resource Efficiency Network (NeRes), is managed by the Association of German Engineers (VDI) and brings together 31 members represented by industry associations, special-interest groups, chambers of commerce, research institutes, and Federal and Länder (regional) bodies to share best practices, expertise and experience in resource-efficient production, products and management. There are also sector specific organisations, for example the Round Table on Resource Efficiency in Buildings.

ProgRes has led to the development of a broad-based nationwide political and social process to implement resource efficiency measures. Local authorities and local authority associations have played a more active part in the implementation and development of ProgRes since 2014. They not only take part in the NaRes platform and the NeRes and BilRes networks but participate in various research projects and are involved by VDI Centre Resource Efficiency, among other things via a series of events on local resource efficiency.

The programme has made a significant contribution to placing resource use at the centre of environmental discourse and to launching numerous initiatives in this area. Quantitative impacts on economy and environment will be identified in a current evaluation process conducted by the Wuppertal Institute.

An important role in supporting circular economy is played by the establishment of professional dialogues and networking between relevant players in business, research, the media, environmental and consumer organisations, the Federal Government, the Länder and local authorities in order to spread information about best practices, exchange experience of successful approaches and remove obstacles. Specifically (e.g.): improve separate collection of plastic waste (recycling rate aims specified in the Recyclable Materials Act); support the development of economic metal recycling processes and industrial- scale pilot trials; simplify administration.

6.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 5: ProgRes (German Resource Efficiency Programme II)	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2016
Country/scope	Germany
Short description	The German Resource Efficiency Programme (ProgRes) is a programme centred on the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. It aims to decouple economic growth from resource use and, as far as possible, to reduce the environmental damage associated with resource extraction. The programme also aims to strengthen German industrial competitiveness and create a national sense of responsibility for resource consumption.
Labels	Resource efficiency; Strategy
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The strategy addresses various actors such as municipalities and enterprises. The actors are addressed by a variety of networks that were initiated in the framework of ProgRes. These networks have proved successful in accelerating the exchange of knowledge among stakeholders. The principle cross-industry example, the Resource Efficiency Network (NeRes), is managed by the Association of German Engineers (VDI) and brings together 31 members represented by industry associations, special-interest groups, chambers of commerce, research institutes, and Federal and Länder (regional) bodies to share best practices, expertise and experience in resource-efficient production, products and management. There are also sector specific organisations, for example the Round Table on Resource Efficiency in Buildings.
Governance	
Territorial level	National
Implementing institution	BMUB (Federal Ministry of Environment)
Comments	ProgRes has led to the development of a broad-based nationwide political and social process to implement resource efficiency measures
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak

Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Local authorities and local authority associations have played a more active part in the implementation and development of ProgRes since 2014. They not only take part in the NaRes platform and the NeRes and BilRes networks but participate in various research projects and are involved by VDI Centre Resource Efficiency, among other things via a series of events on local resource efficiency.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The programme has made a significant contribution to placing resource use at the centre of environmental discourse and to launching numerous initiatives in this area. Quantitative impacts on economy and environment will be identified in a current evaluation process conducted by the Wuppertal Institute.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	Financial support may be necessary for ProgRes (e.g. for research projects that feed into the development of resource efficiency-related tools developed by the VDI Centre for Resource Efficiency).
Other types of funding	Perhaps more important than Cohesion Policy funds, however, are investments by private actors, which are highly encouraged.
Comments	Private funding will be particularly valuable for projects on social innovations and (product) service systems (sharing economy models, etc.)
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building networks with various stakeholders Creating institutions (such as VDI Centre for Resource Efficiency) that help guide companies in tackling resource efficiency
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The long timeframes for mainstreaming resource efficiency within a society
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	Officials found that the effort to standardise guidelines to industry was much more complicated than for instance in the field of energy efficiency. In addition to achieving such common understandings, policy-makers found that to anchor resource efficiency in the mindsets of stakeholders is a long process that policy must aim to support and sustain. An additional critical challenge of designing this policy programme was to create an environment in which the (often substantial) investments necessary to increase resource efficiency can be financed by private actors.
Circularity	
Circularity target	No fixed measurable target, rather overall objectives of avoiding water use; strengthening product responsibility; supporting recycling and recovery structures in emerging and developing countries; improving the collection and recycling of resource-relevant bulk waste streams; better exploitation of recycling potential in organic and green waste; increasing the collection and recycling of precious and rare metals; improving phosphorous recycling; extracting secondary raw materials from anthropogenic stocks.
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative

Comments	An important role in supporting circular economy is played by the establishment of professional dialogues and networking between relevant players in business, research, the media, environmental and consumer organisations, the Federal Government, the Länder and local authorities in order to spread information about best practices, exchange experience of successful approaches and remove obstacles. Specifically (e.g.): improve separate collection of plastic waste (recycling rate aims specified in the Recyclable Materials Act); support the development of economic metal recycling processes and industrial- scale pilot trials; simplify administration.
Recommendations to regions	As the strategy involves a huge variety of measures, concrete recommendations cannot be made.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Pool/Broschueren/german_resource_efficiency_programme_ii_bf.pdf • https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/case-studies/german-resource-efficiency-programme-progress-ii • https://wupperinst.org/p/wi/p/s/pd/730/ 	

7 EU Cohesion Policy post-2020

7.1 Overview

The Cohesion Policy represents the main EU investment policy around five objectives (employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy). The post-2020 Cohesion Policy will provide significant funding and support for the circular economy in innovation, SME competitiveness, resource efficiency and low-carbon investments. Cohesion policy investments are geared towards local needs and opportunities and are expected to focus on a range of topics such as recycling, waste management, resource and energy efficiency, eco-design, new business models and the creation of green jobs. Important research and innovation funding opportunities are also expected to be available too, such as to develop new and better products.

The policy not only provides funding opportunities, but also a policy framework for integrated regional development focusing on the particular strengths of each region to deliver the circular economy. It would work in partnership with actors on the ground and help regional authorities with capacity-building. The policy is a catalyst for further public and private funding, not only because it obliges Member States to co-finance from the national budget, but since it also creates investor confidence. The funds leverage additional private funding and are complemented by other EU funding sources, such as Horizon 2020, LIFE and COSME.

7.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 6: EU Cohesion Policy post-2020	
Profile	
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> In force <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2018
Country/scope	European Union
Short description	The main EU investment policy around five objectives (employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy)
Labels	Funding; Policy
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Regions

	<input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The post-2020 Cohesion Policy will provide significant funding and support for the circular economy in innovation, SME competitiveness, resource efficiency and low-carbon investments. Cohesion policy investments are geared towards local needs and opportunities and are expected to focus on a range of topics such as recycling, waste management, resource and energy efficiency, eco-design, new business models and the creation of green jobs. Important research and innovation funding opportunities are also expected to be available too, such as to develop new and better products.
Governance	
Territorial level	European Union
Implementing institution	European Commission
Comments	The policy not only provides funding opportunities, but also a policy framework for integrated regional development focusing on the particular strengths of each region to deliver the circular economy. It would work in partnership with actors on the ground and help regional authorities with capacity-building.
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The Cohesion Policy benefits all EU regions
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Objectives of employment rate reduction, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, education rate increases, poverty reduction, etc. have yet to be defined.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	Not relevant
Other types of funding	The policy is a catalyst for further public and private funding, not only because it obliges Member States to co-finance from the national budget, but since it also creates investor confidence.
Comments	The funds leverage additional private funding and are complemented by other EU funding sources, such as Horizon 2020, LIFE and COSME.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The budget The co-financial aspect of the policy
Barriers	Not relevant
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	The specific enabling factors and barriers have yet to be determined.
Circularity	
Circularity target	Not yet known

Transformative character of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The post-2020 Cohesion Policy will provide numerous opportunities for mainstreaming circular economy in the funding. The precise modalities are yet to be defined.
Recommendations to regions	Study possible ways for mainstreaming circular economy into the Regional Operational Programmes (ROPs)
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3885_en.htm • https://www.interregeurope.eu/policylearning/news/3862/environment-in-the-post-2020-cohesion-policy/ • https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/environment/circular_economy/ 	

8 Loans for Circular and Resource Efficiency solutions for SMEs

8.1 Overview

The Scottish Government supplies unsecured loans of up to £100,000 for resource-efficient projects led by SMEs. The loans cover waste, water or energy efficiency measures. They are open to SMEs, not-for-profit organisations, charities and private sector landlords. Loans for energy efficiency measures are interest free and must be repaid within four years. These loans are managed by Resource Efficient Scotland, funded by the Scottish Government and administered by Zero Waste Scotland.

Since its launch in 2008, the SME Loan has provided Scottish businesses with over £24 million in loans for over 800 projects. The estimated financial savings to businesses is over £36 million. Thus, the particular impact on the economy can be considered strong. The scheme focuses on supporting the competitiveness of SMEs, creating an attractive incentive to invest in energy efficiency measures. However, a pilot project, offering a cash back incentive to SMEs who take out loans for energy efficiency measures, will begin in early 2018 for a limited time. This aims to increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures amongst SMEs, achieving both energy cost and carbon savings. It is not clear whether the pilot project will be initiated because the existing SME loans did not have the expected impact.

The scheme can, along with other accompanying measures, be a good incentive to encourage enterprises to implement energy-efficient measures. Countries or regions can take up concrete actions within the perimeter of their leverage, e.g. federal or regional banks offering similar financial incentives.

8.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 7: Loans for Circular and Resource Efficiency solutions for SMEs		
Profile		
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended	
Year of adoption	2008	
Country/scope	Scotland (United Kingdom)	
Short description	The Scottish Government supplies unsecured loans of up to £100,000 for resource-efficient projects led by SMEs.	
Labels	Strategy	
Classification		
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38)	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Informational	<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Tool

	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input type="checkbox"/> Potential users	
Comments	The loans cover waste, water or energy efficiency measures. They are open to SMEs, not-for-profit organisations, charities and private sector landlords. Loans for energy efficiency measures are interest free and must be repaid within four years.	
Governance		
Territorial level	National	
Implementing institution	Resource Efficient Scotland	
Comments	The loans are managed by Resource Efficient Scotland, funded by the Scottish Government and administered by Zero Waste Scotland.	
Territorial dimensions		
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	Regions and cities do not play a particularly large role in the scheme.	
Impact		
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	Since its launch in 2008, the SME Loan has provided Scottish businesses with over £24 million in loans for over 800 projects. The estimated financial savings to businesses is over £36 million. Thus, the particular impact on the economy can be considered strong.	
Financing		
Link to Cohesion Policy	ESIF can play a part in supporting the measure by co-funding it to increase the available financial volume.	
Other types of funding	Government-level and private-sector funds can work in collaboration in this context.	
Comments		
Success and replicability		
Enabling factors	Not identified.	
Barriers	Not identified.	
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	
Comments	The scheme focuses on supporting the competitiveness of SMEs, creating an attractive incentive to invest in energy efficiency measures.	

	However, a pilot project, offering a cash back incentive to SMEs who take out loans for energy efficiency measures, will begin in early 2018 for a limited time. This aims to increase the uptake of energy efficiency measures amongst SMEs, achieving both energy cost and carbon savings. It is not clear whether the pilot project will be initiated because the existing SME loans did not have the expected impact.
Circularity	
Circularity target	The scheme can help to fund the installation of a range of carbon reducing measures, such as more resource efficient lighting, glazing, and renewable technologies. The focus is thus fully on energy efficiency.
Transformative character of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The scheme can, along with other accompanying measures, be a good incentive to encourage enterprises to implement energy-efficient measures.
Recommendations to regions	Countries/regions can take up concrete actions within the perimeter of their leverage, e.g. federal or regional banks offering similar financial incentives.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.resourceefficientscotland.com/SMELoan • http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0052/00529523.pdf 	

9 Danish Fund for Green Business Development

9.1 Overview

The Fund for Green Business Development promotes resource efficiency in Danish businesses by giving grants to selected businesses. The Fund has especially been focusing on exploiting the potential for growth in Danish businesses in the circular economy and the sharing economy. The objective is to support resource efficiency, develop sustainable solutions and create new, green jobs. The Fund targets the business development, production, sale and marketing of green products. The Fund for Green Business Development, the Danish Regions and the Regional Municipality of Bornholm also joined forces to implement an accelerator programme on green business model innovation. Since its establishment in 2013, the Fund has invested a total of €8.33 million in 33 projects.

9.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 8: Danish Fund for Green Business Development	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2013
Country/scope	Denmark
Short description	The Fund for Green Business Development promotes resource efficiency in Danish businesses by giving grants to selected businesses. The Fund has especially been focusing on exploiting the potential for growth in Danish businesses in the circular economy and the sharing economy. The objective is to support resource efficiency, develop sustainable solutions and create new, green jobs.
Labels	Circular economy; Funding
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input type="checkbox"/> Potential users

Comments	<p>The Fund targets the business development, production, sale and marketing of green products. The Fund has invested in the following themes strongly relevant to the Circular Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new green business models • Product innovation and re-design of products • Promotion of sustainable materials in product design • Sustainable transition in the textile and fashion industry • Reducing food waste • Sustainable bio-based products based on non-food biomass
Governance	
Territorial level	National
Implementing institution	Fund for Green Business Development
Comments	NA
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The Fund for Green Business Development, the Danish Regions and the Regional Municipality of Bornholm also joined forces to implement an accelerator programme on green business model innovation.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Since its establishment in 2013, the Fund has invested a total of €8.33 million in 33 projects.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	None
Other types of funding	N/A
Comments	There are a number of similar funds in Europe which are partly capitalised from Cohesion Policy Funds.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient level of funding • Motivation of participants
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative burden
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	This is a good example which is highly replicable.
Circularity	
Circularity target	No specific circularity target, rather the overall objective of greener business models.
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	This is a useful initiative that could be replicated elsewhere to foster the transition to a circular economy.
Recommendations to regions	Regions can enter partnerships with schemes such as these to increase the effectiveness of such programmes.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://groenomstilling.erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/fund-green-business-development 	

10 Eco-modulation of fees

10.1 Overview

The French Government accords a 10% bonus (or penalty) to producers selling (or not selling) eco-designed products. Thanks to open data, consumers will access this data and will be able to know which products are eco-designed. The financial instrument is applicable to all companies. It consists of a mandatory visible fee without possibility of reduction along the chain of intermediates. The same fee is imposed on consumers to logistics and treatment operators. The modulation of fees intends to incentivise producers.

The modulation policy is designed to ensure a better eco-design of products, extension of products' lifetimes, better recyclability, use in the manufacturing of the equipment of recycled materials, and decrease of pollutants. There is not much impact felt by the consumer, rather on the producer. It is a measure which penalises low-cost products and which favours the repair sector.

10.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 9: Eco-modulation of fees	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2010-2015 (1 st phase); 2015-2020 (2 nd phase)
Country/scope	France
Short description	The French Government accords a 10% bonus (or penalty) to producers selling (or not selling) eco-designed products. Thanks to open data, consumers will access this data and will be able to know which products are eco-designed. The 2 nd phase extends the number of products and addresses the repair as well through triggering a malus in case the right design documents are not provided to repairers.
Labels	Eco-design; Financial instrument
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Specific sectors <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The financial instrument is applicable to all companies. It consists of a mandatory visible fee without possibility of reduction along the chain of intermediates. The same fee is imposed on consumers to logistics and treatment operators. The modulation of fees intends to incentivise producers.
Governance	
Territorial level	National
Implementing institution	French Government
Comments	The modulation of fees is managed and implemented at the national level in France but also concerns imported products sold in France.
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Not relevant
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The modulation policy is designed to ensure a better eco-design of products, extension of products' lifetimes, better recyclability, use in the manufacturing of the equipment of recycled materials, and decrease of pollutants. There is not much impact felt by the consumer, rather on the producer. It is a measure which penalises low-cost products and which favours the repair sector.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	None
Other types of funding	The French Government
Comments	For a similar measure to be successful the implications on the national budget need to be carefully studied to ensure the buy-in of the Ministry of Finance.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong political will and engagement
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracy Political opposition
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	Some political opposition could appear, as people may be critical of tax increases.
Circularity	
Circularity target	This initiative supports eco-designed products and aims to extend the lifetimes of products.
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	Giving consumers access to data and a level of transparency about products' design thanks to open data is a very interesting and innovative solution.
Recommendations to regions	Not relevant as a measure like that is adopted on a national level
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.consultation-economie-circulaire.gouv.fr/la-feuille-de-route-economie-circulaire 	

11 Circular Procurement Green Deal

11.1 Overview

The Circular Procurement Green Deal in the Netherlands is a voluntary agreement on Green Public Procurement. Several national agencies, hospitals, public infrastructure and service companies have adopted circular procurement policy. It is a bottom-up collaboration between public and private procuring organisations, each committing to 2 pilots and sharing knowledge on circular procurement between 2013-2017.

The Green Deal approach in the Netherlands is way for companies, other stakeholder organizations, local and regional government and interest groups to work with Central Government on green growth and social issues. The Green Deal Circular Procurement is an initiative of several Dutch organisations, among which CSR Netherlands (MVO Nederland) and Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management).

The Green Deal supports circular procurement and the reduction of material consumption. It has been a significant success, with the deal growing to encompass over 45 organisations, over 100 pilots and over €100 million in circular procurement.

Belgium (Flanders) and Finland have copied the concept in 2017 and more adherents are expected. The concept is cheap and is now developing into a European interest group and pan-European collaboration. Following replications in other European countries, more countries and regions are invited to join and start collaboration.

11.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 10: Circular Procurement Green Deal	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2013
Country/scope	Netherlands
Short description	Voluntary agreement on Green Public Procurement. Several national agencies, hospitals, public infrastructure and service companies have adopted circular procurement policy. It is a bottom-up collaboration between public and private procuring organisations, each committing to 2 pilots and sharing knowledge on circular procurement between 2013-2017.
Labels	Procurement
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voluntary

Type II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management
Resources covered	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs; large industries; national, regional and local authorities <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users	
Comments	Around 80 pilots have been executed by 45 participating public and private organisations. Participants share their experiences, success factors and barriers. Participants are also active in working groups to further develop ideas and innovations, for example in construction, disposables, ICT, or interior design.	
Governance		
Territorial level	National	
Implementing institution	MVO Nederland	
Comments	The Green Deal approach in the Netherlands is way for companies, other stakeholder organizations, local and regional government and interest groups to work with Central Government on green growth and social issues. The Green Deal Circular Procurement is an initiative of several Dutch organisations, among which CSR Netherlands (MVO Nederland) and Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management).	
Territorial dimensions		
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	The territorial dimensions are linked to the regions and cities as major procurers.	
Impact		
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	The Green Deal supports circular procurement and the reduction of material consumption. It was a significant success, with the deal growing to encompass over 45 organisations, over 100 pilots and over €100 million in circular procurement.	
Financing		
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	This policy itself does not have a link to Cohesion Policy. However, Green Public Procurement (GPP) and Circular Procurement are directly applicable in Cohesion Policy spending.	
Other types of funding		
Comments	It needs to be studies how GPP and Circular Procurement impact final prices. The overall success of such a measure would depend on receing a good value for money from the point of view of the regional governments and the municipalities.	

Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support Working with participants Environmental awareness of local Dutch governments
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low incentives
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	Belgium (Flanders) and Finland have copied the concept in 2017 and more adherents are expected. The concept is cheap and is now developing into a European interest group and pan-European collaboration.
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing innovation on circular procurement by practice-based collaboration between implementing organisations (various focus areas, such as buildings, infrastructure, construction, ICT, furniture, flooring, new business models, etc.)
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	Circular by design
Recommendations to regions	Following replications in other European countries, more countries and regions are invited to join and start collaboration.
Sources of information	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.circle-economy.com/green-deal-circular-procurement/#.XAIt9i17S1s

12 Industrial Symbiosis Service – Invest Northern Ireland

12.1 Overview

The Industrial Symbiosis Service proposed by Invest Northern Ireland identifies opportunities to reuse underused or under-evaluated resources. It aims to improve productivity through the efficient management of resources. Total investment in the programme in 2007-2017 amounted to £2.7m (approx. €3m). The team introduced the programme because they believed it can be “an excellent way to provide business support services that will combine economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability”. The programme is one of the longest-standing IS facilitation initiative in Europe.

Regional governments can be facilitators of such networks but there is a need for strong support from waste experts with technical know-how to assess feasibility of resource transactions. These types of programmes have been receiving EU-funding, however, after the EU-funding stops, the programmes don't continue. Any further EU funding needs to support these programmes to find better business models or rather finding co-funding sources at MS or local level.

There have been many replicas of the NISP Northern Ireland programme across the EU. However, the programmes have found it difficult to be sustainable as a business model; public incentives are needed if larger-scale benefits to the environment are sought; a supportive regulatory environment (policies taxing / banning landfilling) is key. It is highly recommended that launching such a programme should be based on assessing good practices in other countries and technical expertise.

12.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 11: Industrial Symbiosis Service – Invest Northern Ireland	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2007
Country/scope	Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)
Short description	The Industrial Symbiosis Service proposed by Invest Northern Ireland identifies opportunities to reuse underused or under-evaluated resources
Labels	Facilitated industrial symbiosis
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary

Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management
Resources covered	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs; Manufacturers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input type="checkbox"/> Potential users	
Comments	The Industrial Symbiosis Service aims to improve productivity through the efficient management of resources	
Governance		
Territorial level	Regional	
Implementing institution	Invest Northern Ireland	
Comments	Total investment in the programme in 2007-2017 amounted to £2.7m (approx. €3m). The team introduced the programme because they believed it can be “an excellent way to provide business support services that will combine economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability”. The programme is one of the longest-standing IS facilitation initiative in Europe.	
Territorial dimensions		
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu
Place-based dimension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	Regional governments can be facilitators of such networks but there is a need for strong support from waste experts with technical know-how to assess feasibility of resource transactions	
Impact		
Economic impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Environmental impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Social impacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	There are few assessments of the benefits of such programmes; they also depend heavily on the industrial and resource profile of the regions, which is why it is hard to generalise the benefits brought from such policies	
Financing		
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	High	
Other types of funding	Some Member States (e.g. France, Belgium) have invested in such programmes; funding from H2020 or LIFE programme has been allocated to such projects	
Comments	These types of programmes have been receiving EU-funding, however, after the EU-funding stops, the programmes don't continue. Any further EU funding needs to support these programmes to find better business models or rather finding co-funding sources at MS or local level	
Success and replicability		
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies taxing landfill 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional support for facilitation
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low margins for businesses entering into IS transactions given low taxation of landfilling Technical barriers when re-using specific types of waste materials
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	There have been many replicas of the NISP Northern Ireland programme across the EU. However, the programmes have found it difficult to be sustainable as a business model; public incentives are needed if larger-scale benefits to the environment are sought; a supportive regulatory environment (policies taxing / banning landfilling) is key
Circularity	
Circularity target	No targets set
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	IS is a method that has been working principally at the end of the waste chain, but could be transformed if taking the eco-design principles into account as well
Recommendations to regions	It is highly recommended that launching such a programme should be based on assessing good practices in other countries and technical expertise
Sources of information	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.investni.com/support-for-business/industrial-symbiosis.html

13 REMANufacturing Platform

13.1 Overview

The REMANufacturing platform has been designed to help business to develop remanufacturing activities. It provides resources and ideas within the fields of remanufacturing and circular economy. The platform provides SMEs with helpful information, best practices and tools to improve their remanufacturing practices. Whilst it is based in France but has led REMANufacturing projects around the EU, such as in Gipuzkoa, Flanders, Alsace, Rhône-Alpes and Aquitaine.

13.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 12: REMANufacturing Platform	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	Not known
Country/scope	France
Short description	The platform has been designed to help business to develop remanufacturing activities. It provides resources and ideas within the fields of remanufacturing and circular economy.
Labels	Information; Platform; Tool
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The platform provides SMEs with helpful information, best practices and tools to improve their remanufacturing practices.
Governance	
Territorial level	EU
Implementing institution	REMANufacturing Platform
Comments	The Platform is based in France but has led REMANufacturing projects around the EU, such as in Gipuzkoa, Flanders, Alsace, Rhône-Alpes and Aquitaine.
Territorial dimensions	

Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The information platform is directed at businesses, regions and cities play a weak role.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The platform seems to be rarely updated, with infrequent activities that may not have a lasting or strong impact due to their ad hoc character.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	None so far. However, investing ESIF funds into promoting remanufacturing is possible in the framework of increasing the competitiveness of the EU economy.
Other types of funding	N/A
Comments	Possible in the new programming period in the context of the transition to the circular economy
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easily accessible information
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairly superficial, with discontinued or infrequent activity
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	This platform may not have a strong impact, but a similar approach may be useful to promote remanufacturing (website with a variety of in-depth knowledge and tools etc., similar to VDI ZRE)
Circularity	
Circularity target	No target defined
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	If implemented continuously, rather than in an ad hoc manner, this platform could play a more significant role in the promotion of remanufacturing practices.
Recommendations to regions	Regions have no particular role in the platform but they could stimulate the participation of companies and business intermediaries.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.remanufacturing.fr/en/ 	

14 Swedish Tax Refund

14.1 Overview

Sweden currently has two main forms of tax-based incentives to increase the use of repairs and in extension increase the lifespan of products and mitigate consumption of new products. These incentives are one attempt to help steer the Swedish economy from a linear economy to a circular economy and redirect parts of the workforce from production of new products to repair and maintenance.

The Swedish RUT, an acronym for the Swedish words for Cleaning, Maintenance and Laundry, enables tax deductions for the cost of labour when employing businesses for domestic work. There are in particular two aspects of RUT of significance for the enablement of a more circular economy. The first is the deduction one can make when conducting repairs of major appliances (such as refrigerators or dishwashers) and the second is the deductions possible when conducting repairs, maintenance or installation of computer- or IT-equipment in or in close connection to your residence. With the RUT-system one has the possibility to make tax deduction of up to 50% of the labour cost. Another form of tax-based incentive is the VAT reduction for services which carries out repairs of bicycles, shoes, leather goods our household linen. The VAT was reduced from 25% to 12% on the 1 January 2017.

14.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 13: Swedish Tax Refund	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2017
Country/scope	Sweden
Short description	The Swedish RUT, an acronym for the Swedish words for Cleaning, Maintenance and Laundry, enables tax deductions for the cost of labour when employing businesses for domestic work. Deductions are applicable when conducting repairs of major appliances (such as refrigerators or dishwashers) and when conducting repairs, maintenance or installation of computer- or IT-equipment in proximity to acquirers' residence. The RUT-system has the possibility to make tax deduction of up to 50% of the labour cost. The VAT reduction for services was also applied for repairs of bicycles, shoes, leather goods our household linen. The VAT was reduced from 25% to 12% on the 1 January 2017.
Labels	Fiscal measure; Repair
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary

Type II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple	<input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	SMEs <input type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users	
Governance		
Territorial level	National	
Implementing institution	Swedish Government	
Comments	The tax refund is implemented and managed at the national level in Sweden.	
Territorial dimensions		
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	This measure is currently nationally driven, but could potentially also be implemented at local levels	
Impact		
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak	
Comments	It is a pioneering but relatively recent measure. As such, its impact has not yet been reported.	
Financing		
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	None	
Other types of funding	None	
Comments	This measure does not require direct funding support	
Success and replicability		
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient implementation Motivation of consumers 	
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative barriers 	
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	
Comments	This measure is very interesting and has a good potential for local economies	
Circularity		
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax deduction of up to 50% of the labour cost 	
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative	
Analysis	The tax refund has a very direct relevance to circular economy by promoting the repair of products	
Recommendations to regions	The refund could be replicated in other Member States at the regional level	
Sources of information		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.skatteverket.se/ 		

15 Flanders 2015 Target for Reused Goods

15.1 Overview

The Flanders region of Belgium had set a 2015 objective of an average of 5kg of reused goods per residents. Products are collected by the nearest reuse and repair centre, and usually redistributed in the area. Repair services are also de facto locally embedded. The Flanders region invested in reuse and repair centres that played a critical role in reaching the target. They also boosted social employment.

Since 2005, the generation of household waste in Flanders has been reduced by 14% (77kg per capita) to today's figure of 468kg of waste per capita each year. Currently, approximately 70% of this waste is separately collected in order to be reused, recycled or composted (a goal the Parliament wants all Member States to achieve by 2030). The 2015 reuse target of 5kg per capita has been achieved, and for 2022 the reuse target has been raised to 7kg per capita.

It is possible for other regions to leapfrog in the short term and match the Flemish example provided the necessary political will is there.

15.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 14: Flanders 2015 Target for Reused Goods	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2015
Country/scope	Flanders (Belgium)
Short description	The Flanders region of Belgium had set a 2015 objective of an average of 5kg of reused goods per residents
Labels	Product durability; Repair
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users

Comments	This objective was reached thanks to already well-established channels for recovery of used products
Governance	
Territorial level	Regional
Implementing institution	Flanders Region
Comments	NA
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Products are collected by the nearest reuse and repair centre, and usually redistributed in the area. Repair services are also de facto locally embedded.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Since 2005, the generation of household waste in Flanders has been reduced by 14% (77kg per capita) to today's figure of 468kg of waste per capita each year. Currently, approximately 70% of this waste is separately collected in order to be reused, recycled or composted (a goal the Parliament wants all Member States to achieve by 2030). The 2015 reuse target of 5kg per capita has been achieved, and for 2022 the reuse target has been raised to 7kg per capita.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic incentives
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of consumer awareness
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	The Flanders region invested in reuse and repair centres that played a critical role in reaching the target. They also boosted social employment.
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 objective of an average of 5kg of reused goods per resident 2022 reuse target of 7kg of reused goods per resident
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The increase of reused goods increases the circularity of the system. However, despite being interesting the measure is incremental as the target is very low.
Recommendations to regions	Regions can leapfrog in the short term and match the Flemish example provided the necessary political will is there
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.rreuse.org/tag/weee/ 	

16 European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK)

16.1 Overview

The European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK) aims to help European companies, especially SMEs, save energy, material and water costs. EREK also supports national, regional and local organisations across Europe that work with SMEs to improve their environmental performance, helping them to become more resource efficient.

It provides tools, information and business opportunities particularly for SMEs, business support organisations and public authorities. These tools and information present new and better ways to be resource efficient and benefit from circular economy business models which turn waste into an asset.

Target audience are SMEs, but the centre intends to reach them via the provision of information, training and tools to its beneficiaries, i.e. intermediaries (public authorities and business support organisations). Regions should actively use the platform and the opportunity to collaborate with other (more) proficient agencies.

16.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 15: European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK)	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2016
Country/scope	European Union and the European Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME)
Short description	The European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK) aims to help European companies, especially SMEs, save energy, material and water costs. EREK also supports national, regional and local organisations across Europe that work with SMEs to improve their environmental performance, helping them to become more resource efficient.
Labels	Business models; Business support; Circular economy; Resource efficiency
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Horizontal

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	It provides tools, information and business opportunities particularly for SMEs, business support organisations and public authorities. These tools and information present new and better ways to be resource efficient and benefit from circular economy business models which turn waste into an asset.
Governance	
Territorial level	European Union
Implementing institution	European Commission in partnership with national and local public and private agencies
Comments	Target audience are SMEs, but the centre intends to reach them via the provision of information, training and tools to its beneficiaries, i.e. intermediaries (public authorities and business support organisations).
Territorial dimensions	
Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The policy instrument can be useful to regions and cities by using the services provided by the centre.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	Resource efficiency is expected to provide new jobs, increase competitiveness, and bring environmental benefits.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	Use of ERDF funds for the development of clean production centre types of organisation.
Other types of funding	None
Comments	The sustainability of the centre is problematic as it needs to be funded by the European Commission in one way or another.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity Lack of funding
Potential for replicability	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	The knowledge centre has a unique place in Europe despite the fact that its long-term financial sustainability could be problematic.
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource savings Waste prevention Circular business models
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	The platform is entirely dedicated to resource efficiency and the circular economy

Recommendations to regions	Regions should actively use the platform and the opportunity to collaborate with other (more) proficient agencies.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://www.resourceefficient.eu/en	

17 The Restart Project

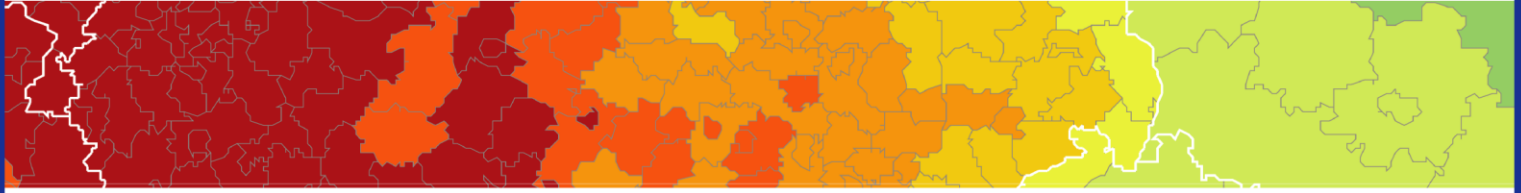
17.1 Overview

The Restart Project is a community-wide project. It organises 'Restart Parties' where people teach each other how to repair their broken and slow devices – from tablets to toasters, smart phones to headphones. They work with schools and a variety of organisations to help them value and use their electronics for longer. The project is a people-powered platform for change, helping demand emerge for more sustainable, better electronics.

17.2 Policy fiche

Fiche n° 16: The Restart Project	
Profile	
Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In force <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended
Year of adoption	2013
Country/scope	Greater London (United Kingdom)
Short description	Clubs to share experience on how to repair products. The project is a people-powered platform for change, helping demand emerge for more sustainable, better electronics.
Labels	Information; Platform
Classification	
Sector of the economy (per NACE code)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Construction (F) <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food services (I) <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Finances (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Man. of chemicals (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Repair (S95) <input type="checkbox"/> Water (E36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Waste (E38) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Type I	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informational <input type="checkbox"/> Tool <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary
Type II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple
Resources covered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Non-metallic minerals <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass <input type="checkbox"/> Waste & sec materials <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil energy <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Metals <input type="checkbox"/> Others
Targeted actors	Civil society; Consumers; Individuals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Material providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE Technology providers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circular Business Models <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential users
Comments	The Restart Project is a community-wide project. They organise Restart Parties where people teach each other how to repair their broken and slow devices – from tablets to toasters, smart phones to headphones. They work with schools and a variety of organisations to help them value and use their electronics for longer.
Governance	
Territorial level	City
Implementing institution	The Restart Project
Comments	The Restart Project is registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO).
Territorial dimensions	

Regions/cities as initiators of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Regions/cities as implementors of the policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Relevance to ESPON regional typology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Metropolitan regions <input type="checkbox"/> Border regions <input type="checkbox"/> Mountainous regions <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal regions <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely populated regions <input type="checkbox"/> Islands regions <input type="checkbox"/> Transition regions
Impacting territorial factors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agglomeration <input type="checkbox"/> Technology <input type="checkbox"/> Land-based resources <input type="checkbox"/> Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Territorial milieu <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge
Place-based dimension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	While they are based in London, they aim to spread their message worldwide.
Impact	
Economic impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Environmental impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weak
Social impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak
Comments	The impacts of the project will be mostly weak/average since they have an ad hoc community-led organisation at the local level.
Financing	
Link to Cohesion Policy (ESIF)	There is a need to mainstream circular economy into the new Cohesion Policy
Other types of funding	Horizon 2020 calls on circular economy product design, waste prevention and management, food waste, remanufacturing, etc. The European Investment Bank is a big potential source of financing.
Comments	Explore the role of private finance for circular economy.
Success and replicability	
Enabling factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-driven organisation
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity Lack of funding
Potential for replicability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
Comments	It is an easily replicable approach.
Circularity	
Circularity target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move beyond recycling, by sharing skills locally and promoting repair and reuse
Transformative character of the policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incremental <input type="checkbox"/> Radical <input type="checkbox"/> Transformative
Comments	Higher rates of repair and a higher propensity of people to have goods repaired fully fits in the circular economy concept but the measure remains incremental as the volumes are relatively low.
Recommendations to regions	It is important to foster these types of initiatives at the local level, so that values such as repair and reuse are shared at a community-wide level.
Sources of information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://therestartproject.org/restart-futures/ 	



ESPON 2020 – More information

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