



Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

Lineaire economie



Economie met recycling

Productie

Gebruik

Grondstoffen

Restafval



Circulaire economie



Dutch experience with the OEC EPR

19 October 2016, Hermien Busschbach

21 October 2016



OECD ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW NL

- 1. Short impression of recommendations in NL EPR
- 2. How did we use the OECD recommendations to achieve a better practise Environmental Policy: Waste to Resource (Circular Economy)



It's a long way to Paris...

- 17 April 2014 OECD visit
- 31 August 2014 questionnaire
- 13-17 October 2014 mission from evaluation team, including 2 country representatives (HU, J). Discussion with officials, experts and field visit Rotterdam.
- April 2015: first draft
- 10 June: reaction NI on draft report.
- 18 June: meeting of WPEP on Dutch EPR.
- November 2015 publication of the report.





Content of the report

- Main report :
- Key environmental trends
- Environmental governance and management
- Towards green growth
- Sustainable Mobility
- <u>Waste and Materials management</u>











General OECD recommendations on Environmental Policy

- Develop a long-term vision on Environmental Policy that provides a coherent framework for short-, medium- and long term actions.
- Use the introduction of the Environment and Planning Act to provide decentralised authorities with means to balance economic, social and environmental considerations.
- Improve efforts to external safety: enforcement, transparency and enhancement of safety culture with large companies
- Limit voluntary agreements (Green deals) to where win-win are possible and lead to expected policy outcomes without reliance on regulatory sanctions.



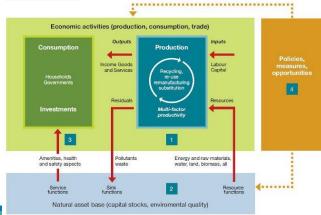






Recommendations OECD Green Growth

- Evaluation of the Energy Agreement in 2016 should lead to increase the environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency of Dutch climate and energy policy.
- Partial switch from taxation from electricity to taxation of Natural Gas in households, to lower EU wide GHG emission.
- Consider environmentally related taxes not only on revenue but also on Environmental Advantages.
- Better instruments for stimulating eco-innovation.
- Ensure a strong an balanced commitment to the environment and climate within developments assistance.





Recommendations OECD Sustainable transport

- Allocate efforts to reduce carbon emissions based on a cost-efficiency analysis.
- Reconsider the introduction of road pricing for cars
- When not, continue discouraging car use through high parking charges.
- Reconsider the pricing of public transport in the peak periods in the agglomeration of cities in Holland.
- Introduce distance-based road charging for trucks as all neighbouring countries have done.
- Reconsider passenger tax on extra-European aviation together with neighbouring countries.
- Continue efforts to reduce noise- and air pollution.



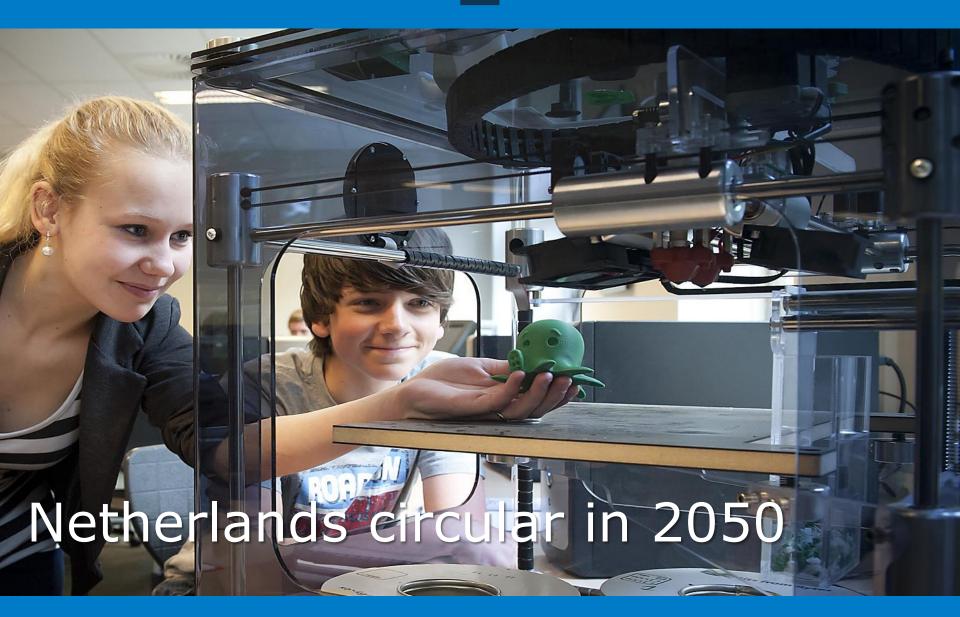


Recommendations OECD Waste to Resource

- Consider objectives for the reduction of hazardous waste.
- Waste taxation: consider emission based tax and remove exemption on imported waste.
- Stimulate "DIFTAR" charging schemes.
- Support (international) enforcement efforts to minimise illegal waste trade.
- Stimulate circular design and recycling, repair and re-use (such as lower VAT, legal requirements and warranties, etc.).
- Stimulate CE by new business models that stimulate services rather than sale of good, dynamic standard setting, GPP.
- Overcome information and finance barriers particular for SME's.
- Develop indicators for CE and resource productivity.







The Netherlands

- •17 million Inhabitants
- •7,2 million households
- •12 provinces
- •390 Municipalities
- ·Now:
- •60,4 million tons waste
- •9,2 million tonsHousehold waste





Some of the Challenges in the Netherlands

- Separation percentage of municipal waste is only 51%, while the de EU target for 2030 is 65% and our own goal is 75% waste separation. This will only success with "pas as you throw" systems and not all municipalities are willing to implement this.
- Much of our recycling of construction and demolition waste can be seen as down-cycling. It is used as foundation material.
 50% of plastic packaging is recycled; the rest is incinerated.
- Eco-design is really needed to come to higher recycling rates.
 recycling should not be the target: but re-use, refurbishment and prevention.
- Composting/fermenting of organic waste only produces low value products. Conversion of organic waste should lead to more high value products.



What does the Dutch Government intend to achieve?

- 100% circular economy by 2050
- 50% reduction in use of raw materials by 2030



Characteristics of a circular economy

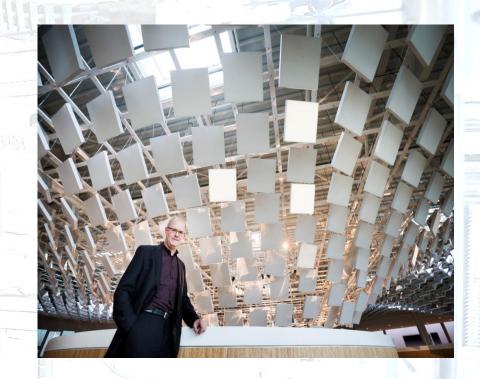
- Efficient use and reuse of raw materials
- Any new raw materials required are sustainably extracted
- Smart design enables reuse and passing on of products



Property becomes use in 'circular lighting'

'Customers do not need to invest in lighting and maintenance, but pay a monthly fee: they rent the product, which extends its lifecycle. In short: ownership makes way for use.'

Leon Konings - Sustainability Professional Philips Lighting







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Transition agenda for 5 sectors



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





The government supports the circular economy through:



- Conducive legislation and regulations
- Smart market incentives
- Funding
- Knowledge and innovation
- International collaboration

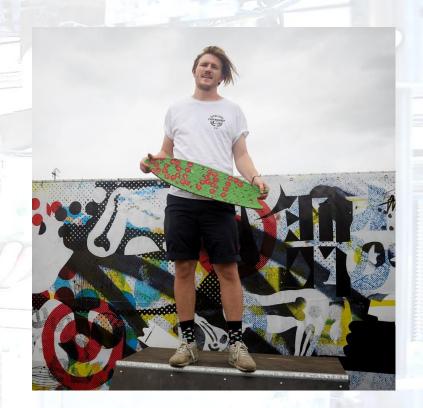




Skating on plastic bottle caps

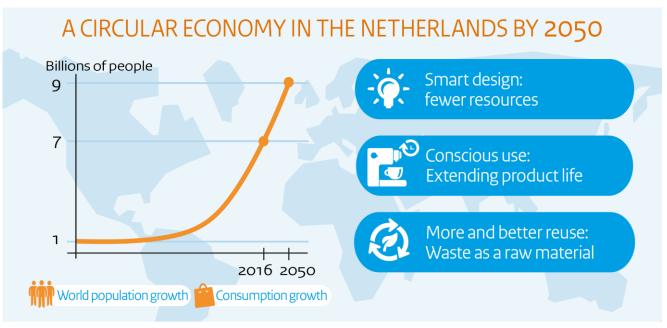
'Waste can be a valuable resource for nice products.'

Jonathan Morrison - Chef Waste Board Bakery





Thank you for your attention



Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, September 2016

 https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-infrastructureand-the-environment/documents/policy-notes/2016/09/14/acircular-economy-in-the-netherlands-by-2050