

## Going circular in cities

### Best practice examples from EUROCITIES


Håkon Jentoft  
Chair of EUROCITIES WG Waste  
City of Oslo, Agency for Waste Management  
January 2017



## Cities have started - they need help to move on

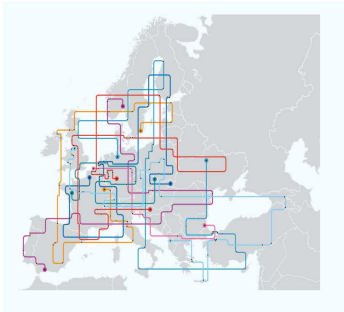
- Oslo
- Gothenburg
- Belfast
- Dusseldorf
- Amsterdam
- Antwerp
- Brussels
- Turin
- Porto
- Guimarães
- Copenhagen
- Milan
- London
- Paris
- Ljubljana





## Connecting cities

- Influencing
- Visibility
- Networking





## City of Oslo





Waste management strategy for 2017-2025:


- 30 % reduction of residual waste
- 30 % reduction of food waste
- More reuse - think reuse and repair before recycling
- Together with industry - identify barriers for waste prevention and recycling

Developing a new strategy for reduced consumption

- Communication through campaigns
- Use of local legal instruments
- Cooperation with stakeholders, business and enterprises
- Use of city taxes
- Stimulate by subsidies


Improve public procurement as instrument for environmental Performance

- Important part of new Public Procurement Strategy (2017)
- Concrete examples:
  - Requirements for waste prevention for suppliers of packaging
  - Use of LCA as a criteria
  - Implement ecological food in new contracts
  - Agreement of reuse of furniture's and electrical products






## Cities engagement

- City engagement - several examples
- EU urban partnership on Circular economy
- EUROCITIES involvement - New Taskforce and AGM



## City of Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Approach: Broad commitment and close cooperation between businesses, research institutes, citizens and government. To proof in practice that a circular economy adds value to society.

First city: research on regional/city level

- Greatest potential: building/construction + organic value chains
- More jobs
- Added value
- Less material use
- Less CO<sub>2</sub> emission

Amsterdam approach, learning by doing

- > 20 projects
- Municipality in charge
- Circular redevelopment of big transformation area
- Circular buildings

Partners in the city accelerate transition:

- Joint research programs
- Portfolio of innovation projects
- Industrial symbioses
- 60 partners

[www.amsterdam.nl/physicalplanning/circular](http://www.amsterdam.nl/physicalplanning/circular)

### City of Copenhagen

**City project:** Copenhagen, Hamburg, Lisbon and Genoa

**FORCE**  
Cities Cooperating For Circular Economy

- Engage cities, enterprises, citizens and academia in 16 value chain partnerships to develop eco-innovative solutions (four lead partnerships and 12 local partnerships).

- Develop 10 viable end-markets solutions, by demonstrating new applications for plastic waste, metals (used electrical and electronic devices), food and bio-waste, and wood waste.

**Other initiatives:**  
The "Goldmine" is a laboratory for developing new methods for reuse, recycle, repair, redesign, and distribute materials from the recycling stations. In total 12 "goldminer-initiatives" have been started, e.g. upcycled children's clothes. Source: <http://guldmindenkbh.dk/en-guldmining/>

Together with Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen co-finance a PhD in circular, public procurement and calculation models. The city is interested in methods to assess the costs of circular procurement and to identify circular procurement criteria.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 689157.

### City of Turin

#### Turin's Circular Economy Initiatives

**CLIMATEHACK CHALLENGE**  
(2016/02/28-2016/03/28)

Conceived as a "policy hackathon" to develop and produce integrated solutions capable of enabling circular economy processes at the local level, the focus was on two areas of innovation: policy tools and regulations towards a "zero waste" strategy (policy redesign).

**WINNING SOLUTIONS**  
**Preferably Today**, a regional platform to match the supply and demand of food surplus in order to reduce food waste.

**MAIN OUTCOMES**  
Very committed local partnership willing to work on the development of a shared "Circular Economy Plan" for Turin. Plan partners: Turin Polytechnic, Turin University Environment, Park Open Invest, Triciclo.

**Next Steps**  
Leverage current cross-cutting programmes to orient the local economy towards a CE model.

**Urban Wins (Horizon 2020)** - Aim of the project is to develop and test methods to design and implement innovative and sustainable strategic plans for the management and reduction of waste in urban contexts, in order to improve urban environmental resilience and ensure progress towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption as well as improvements in waste recovery and reuse of recovered materials.

**UNEP Sustainable Procurement Programme** in 2016 Turin hosted a seminar and training for civil servants on "Circular Procurement and is member of the CP working group."

### Other City examples

**City of Düsseldorf:** Use returnable dishes and cups for catering during events on municipal premises and in municipal buildings, e.g. in Düsseldorf's soccer arena.

**City of Guimarães:** Invested in waste valorisation and models that deliver social benefits such as reuse of medical equipment like crutches and paper food initiative destined to increase recycling.

**City of Gothenburg:** Focusing on waste prevention and reuse. Learning from good practices and collaboration between various parties, is key to achieving long term results

### Urban Agenda Partnership on Circular Economy

**The overall goals for the Urban Agenda Partnerships**

- Better regulation.** The Urban Agenda for the EU focuses on a more effective and coherent implementation of existing EU policies, legislation and instruments.
- Better funding.** The Urban Agenda for the EU will contribute to identifying, supporting, integrating, and improving traditional, innovative and user-friendly sources of funding for Urban Areas at the relevant institutional level, including from European structural and investment funds (ESF) (in accordance with the legal and institutional structures already in place) in view of achieving effective implementation of interventions in Urban Areas.
- Better knowledge (base and knowledge exchange).** The Urban Agenda for the EU will contribute to enhancing the knowledge base on urban issues and exchange of best practices and knowledge.

**Objectives for Urban Agenda partnership on Circular Economy**

The objective is to increase the re-use, repair, refurbishment and recycling of existing materials and products to promote new growth and job opportunities.

The Working Programme of the Urban Agenda for the EU gives the following objectives for Partnership on Circular Economy:

- Waste management (turn a waste into a resource)
- Sharing economy
- Resource efficiency

### Other City examples

**City of Antwerp:** Sharing economy elements, cloths library, bag and backpacks out of jeans. City heating: collective management of grass mulching machines, branches shredder. Redrawing framework for package-collection, sorting and recycling (Flemish organisation of cities and communities), Urban pre-composter.

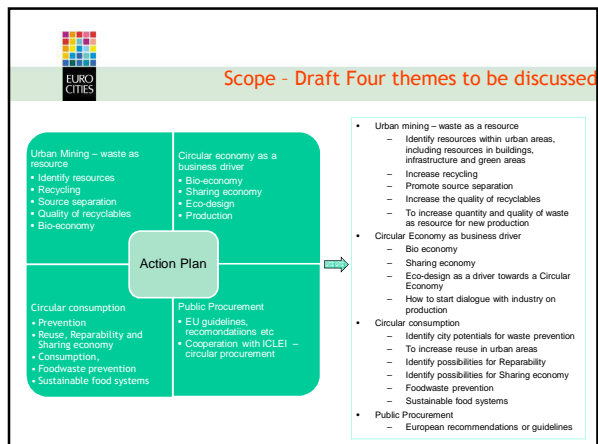
**City of Gent:** CLEANTECH Cluster – quadruple helix network on cleantech and circular economy

**City of Belfast:** A Resourceful Belfast Board established (Waste Management, Procurement and Economic Development)

- How to improve the quality of materials recovered from municipal waste, food waste?
- How to promote re-use and repair more widely across the city?
- How to refresh and refine green public procurement for Belfast across all its contracts?
- How to foster a collaborative economy and industrial symbiosis at a Council-owned estate?

**ReNEW – Resource Innovation Network for European Waste** – The project made of research organisations, SMEs, public bodies in the UK, Belgium, Germany and Ireland, all of which are working on various projects with the goal of turning waste into a resource.

### Composition - Circular Economy Partnership



**EURO CITIES** EUROCITIES waste regulation demands

- Definition of Municipal Waste - delete the quantitative criteria
- Definition of recycling - final input is correct. The target is recycling, not collection
- Use of EPR criteria, should include cost coverage for municipalities and partly cost coverage of littering
- Establish a system for knowledge exchange between municipalities

**EURO CITIES** EUROCITIES priorities

**The EU needs to close the loop**

1. The EU legislative framework should ensure that products do not feature built-in obsolescence; are designed for reuse and recycling; are easy to maintain and repair and use recycled materials. Also, we need a more ambitious strategy for using the eco-design directive to ensure effective product design provisions for easy reuse and repairs, efficient dismantling and recycling.
2. To enhance sustainable consumption and recyclability, a label on resource efficiency would be a useful tool. Such a label should provide information on hazardous substances, amount of virgin or recycled materials, and repair and maintenance.
3. Clear common rules on extended producer responsibility (EPR) will be helpful to provide economic incentives for more sustainable product design.

**Assistance to help bridge the implementation gap**

1. Knowledge sharing platforms on priority areas, such as food waste and plastic, to exchange best practices between key stakeholders - including cities - would be useful to ensure we move towards a strong circular economy for the EU.
2. The European Commission and member states should facilitate and finance cooperation between cities and industry, to make products more sustainable and promoting behavioral changes in consumption patterns.

**EURO CITIES** The Circular Economy is not only about waste targets

**EUROCITIES next steps:**

Circular economy Task Force chaired by Amsterdam

**EUROCITIES 2017 LJUBLJANA CIRCULAR ECONOMY 15-17 NOVEMBER**