

Draft compromises

Report on the New Circular Economy Action Plan (2020/2077(INI))

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Compromise amendment 1

PARAGRAPH 1 - INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 97-106, 110, 117,614

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Welcomes the Commission's new Circular Economy Action Plan; highlights the fact that the circular economy is key to reducing the overall environmental footprint of European consumption and production, **and** to reaching the **climate** goals of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment

1. Welcomes the Commission's new Circular Economy Action Plan; highlights the fact that the circular economy, ***in combination with the zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment***, is key to reducing the overall environmental footprints of European production and consumption, ***respecting planetary boundaries, and protecting human health, while at the same time ensuring a competitive and innovative economy; underlines the major contribution that the circular economy can give to reaching*** the goals of the Paris Agreement, ***the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Sustainable Development Goals;***

1 a. Calls on the Commission to bring forward all the initiatives under the Action Plan in line with the dates set out in the Annex of the Communication and to base each legislative proposal on a comprehensive impact assessment, underlines the importance of taking into account also the costs of non-action;

Compromise amendment 2

PARAGRAPH 2 - COVID RECOVERY

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 120-124, 127

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Underlines that the circular economy can provide solutions to the new challenges caused and highlighted by the COVID-19 crisis **by reducing the vulnerability of** value chains within the EU and globally;

Amendment

2. Underlines that the circular economy can provide solutions to the new challenges caused and highlighted by the COVID-19 crisis by **strengthening the value chains within the EU and globally and reducing their vulnerability, and by making European industrial ecosystems more resilient and sustainable as well as competitive and profitable; notes that this will promote the EU's strategic autonomy and contribute to the creation of jobs; underlines that the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the necessity for an enabling environment for the circular economy; calls on the Member States to mainstream circular economy in their national recovery and resilience plans;**

Compromise amendment 3

PARAGRAPH 3 - INVESTMENT, INTERNAL MARKET

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 129-140

CAM 3A replacing amendments 128, 141

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. Believes that a circular economy is the way for the EU and European companies to remain competitive in a global market; therefore urges the

Amendment

3. Believes that a circular economy is the way for the EU and European companies to remain **innovative and** competitive in a global market **while**

Commission and the Member States to direct investments in order to scale up circular economy initiatives; considers that the EU's economic recovery plan (Next Generation EU) should be used to put in place circular economy initiatives and infrastructure;

reducing their environmental footprint; therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to direct investments in order to scale up circular economy initiatives *and support innovation* ; considers that the EU's economic recovery plan (Next Generation EU) *as well as the Just Transition Fund and Horizon Europe* should be used to put in place *and promote* circular economy initiatives, *practices*, infrastructure *and technologies*;

3 a. Underlines improving the functioning of the internal market is a precondition for achieving a circular economy within the EU; stresses in particular the importance of proper implementation and effective enforcement of existing rules for a well-functioning sustainable single market; recalls that the EU is both the world's second largest economic power and the world's largest trading power; points out that the single market is a powerful tool that must be used to develop sustainable and circular products or technologies that will become tomorrow's standards, thus enabling citizens to purchase affordable products that are safe, healthy and respectful of the planet;

Compromise amendment 4

PARAGRAPH 4 - TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 114, 115, 116, 119, 142-161, 163, 164, 166, 167, 170-174, 235, 479

Motion for a resolution

4. Calls on the Commission to ***propose an EU target*** for a reduction in the use of primary raw materials;

Amendment

4. ***Underlines the need for an absolute decoupling of growth from resource use***; calls on the Commission to ***propose science-based binding EU mid-term and long-term targets*** for the reduction in the use of primary raw materials ***and environmental impacts***;

calls for setting the EU targets through a back-casting approach to ensure that policy objectives are on a credible path to achieve a carbon-neutral, environmentally sustainable, toxic-free and fully circular economy within planetary boundaries by 2050 at the latest;

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4 c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

4 b. Calls on the Commission to propose binding EU targets for 2030 to significantly reduce the EU material and consumption footprints and bring them within planetary boundaries by 2050, using the indicators to be adopted by end of 2021 as part of the updated monitoring framework; calls on the Commission to build on the examples set by the most ambitious Member States while taking due account of differences in starting points and capabilities between the Member States;

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4 c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

4 c. Urges the Commission to introduce by 2021 harmonised, comparable and uniform circularity indicators, consisting of material footprint and consumption footprint indicators, as well as a number of sub-indicators on resource efficiency and ecosystem services; these indicators should measure resource consumption and resource productivity, and include imports and exports, at EU, Member State and industry levels and be consistent with harmonised life cycle assessment and natural capital accounting methodologies; they should be applied across Union

policies, financial instruments and regulatory initiatives;

Welcomes the Commission's commitment to update and review the monitoring framework for the circular economy; regrets that the current monitoring framework does not present a comprehensive and holistic set of indicators allowing to measure the decoupling of economic growth from resource use and environmental impact; highlights that the monitoring framework should cover the above-mentioned circularity indicators and in addition the full range of objectives and concrete actions of the Circular Economy Action Plan in order to provide an effective instrument for measuring circularity and progress towards the achievement of its objectives in a comprehensive way;

Also highlights the necessity of scientifically robust measurement to capture synergies between the circular economy and climate change mitigation, including through carbon footprint measurements;

Compromise amendment 5

PARAGRAPH 5 - DIGITALISATION

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 175-184, 186, 188, 189 , 495

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 5

Motion for a resolution

5. Highlights the opportunities to combine circular economy solutions and digitalisation; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop policies to support new sustainable business models ***based on*** product-as-a-service approaches;

Amendment

5. Highlights the opportunities ***that lie in the optimised use of products and services, in addition to measures that extend life-cycles and material use; in this context, stresses in particular the opportunities*** to combine circular economy solutions and digitalisation; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop policies to support new sustainable ***and circular*** business models, ***such as*** product-as-a-service (***PaaS***) approaches ***that save resources and reduce***

environmental impacts while ensuring protection for consumers invites the Commission to facilitate such PaaS approaches in the new Sustainable Products Initiative and calls on the Commission and Member States to remove undue regulatory and fiscal barriers to them and promote the development of infrastructures that enable circularity and a sustainable digital economy; recalls that digitalisation also has considerable climate and environmental impacts, such as a growing energy demand, raw material extraction and the generation of electronic waste; calls on the Commission to assess and address these challenges by establishing a methodology for monitoring and quantifying the environmental impact of digital technologies, structures and services including data centres, and by proposing measures - including where appropriate legislative measures - to ensure the environmental sustainability of digital solutions putting energy efficiency, reduction of GHG emissions and resource use and the establishment of a circular economy at the centre of a sustainable digital transition;

5b. Calls on the Commission to identify regulatory measures and other actions that would be needed to remove the administrative and legal obstacles to a circular sharing and service economy and to incentivise its development; in particular calls on the Commission to explore solutions to challenges such as liability issues and ownership rights related to the sharing and service economy, keeping in mind that improved legal certainty both for producers and consumers is vital to enable these concepts; suggests that the Commission considers developing a European strategy for the sharing economy that deals with these questions, while also addressing social issues;

Compromise amendment 6

PARAGRAPH 6 - INNOVATION/INDUSTRY/TRANSITION

Compromise amendment replacing amendments , 112, 113, , 190-196, 198, 200-202, 206, 240, 474

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 6

Motion for a resolution

6. Underlines the need to create economic incentives for innovation in circular solutions and calls for support for this in the new industrial strategy for Europe and the SME Strategy; emphasises the specific role that SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) and start-ups are playing in the transition to a circular economy;

Amendment

6. Underlines the need to create economic incentives and ***the right regulatory environment*** for innovation in circular solutions, ***materials and business models, while at the same time eliminating market-distorting subsidies and environmentally harmful subsidies***, and calls for support for this in the new industrial strategy for Europe and the SME Strategy; emphasises the specific role that ***first movers***, SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) and start-ups are playing in the transition to a circular economy; ***underlines that research in sustainable materials, processes, technologies and products, as well as their industrial scale-up, can provide European companies with a global competitive advantage***; ***emphasises that policies are needed at the EU and national levels to support the frontrunners in circular economy and circular business models*** ;

6a. Highlights the need to engage European industry as a stakeholder in the transition to a more circular economy; recalls the crucial role of circular economy measures in achieving industrial decarbonisation; calls for circularity approaches in industry, at all levels of product design, sourcing of materials, product reuse and recycling, and waste management, and underlines the need to stimulate the development of lead markets for sustainable industrial materials and products;

6b. Encourages companies to prepare transition plans as part of their annual

reporting describing how and when they intend to achieve climate neutrality, circular economy and sustainability;

CHAPTER II - A SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Compromise amendment 7

PARAGRAPH 7 - GENERAL

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 210, 212-23-234, 236-239, 242-245, 248

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 7

Motion for a resolution

7. Underlines that sustainable products should become the norm in the EU market, and that a reduction in resource use, the retention of value in the economy, waste prevention, *the ‘design out of waste’* and consumer benefits should guide the new sustainable product policy framework;

Amendment

7. *Emphasises the need to turn the linear “take-make-dispose” economy to a truly circular economy, based on the following principles: reduction in energy and resource use; the retention of value in the economy; waste prevention; the designing out of waste and of harmful substances and pollution; keeping products and materials in use and in closed loops; protection of human health; promotion of consumer benefits; and regenerating natural systems; these objectives should guide the new sustainable product policy framework as well as the Circular Economy Strategy as a whole, and the Industrial Strategy; stresses the need to fully integrate sustainable circular system thinking in all activities including policies, products, production processes and business models;*

Underlines that sustainable, circular, safe and non-toxic products and materials should become the norm in the EU market and not the exception and should be seen as the default choice, which is attractive, affordable and accessible for all consumers; welcomes therefore the Commission’s plan to propose a legislative initiative on sustainable products to set horizontal principles for

*product policy and binding requirements
on products placed on the EU market;*

Compromise amendment 8

PARAGRAPH 8 - ECODESIGN LEGISLATION

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 249, 250-268, 269-271, 275, 276, 381

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 8

Motion for a resolution

8. Strongly endorses the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive to include non-energy-related products and set standards for durability, reusability, reparability, upgradability, recyclability and resource and energy efficiency, and invites the Commission to present a proposal for this in 2021;

Amendment

8. Strongly endorses the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive to include non-energy-related products and set ***horizontal sustainability principles and product-specific*** standards for ***performance***, durability, reusability, reparability, ***non-toxicity***, upgradability, recyclability, ***recycled content***, and resource and energy efficiency ***in products placed on the EU market***, and invites the Commission to present a proposal for this in 2021; ***at the same time, reiterates its call on the Commission to be ambitious in the implementation of ecodesign for all energy-using products under the current scope the Ecodesign Directive, including with regard to circular economy aspects;***

8a. Stresses the importance of maintaining a coherent and clear EU legislative framework for sustainable products and highlights the need to strengthen synergies with other policies including the EU Ecolabel; underlines that, in parallel to legal minimum standards for product design, it is important to provide market incentives for the most sustainable companies and sustainable products and materials ;

Compromise amendment 9

PARAGRAPH 9 - PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TARGETS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 272-273 277-297, 300, 423

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution

9. *Encourages* the Commission to propose **resource efficiency** and environmental footprint targets for each product category and to introduce product-specific targets for recycled content, while ensuring the performance **and** safety of the products concerned;

Amendment

9. *Calls on* the Commission to propose **binding material** and environmental footprint targets **for the whole product lifecycle** for each product category **placed on the EU market, including the most carbon-intensive semi-products; also calls on the Commission to propose** product-specific **and/or sector-specific binding** targets for recycled content, while ensuring the performance and safety of the products concerned **and that they are designed for recycling; urges the Commission to establish supporting technological, regulatory and market conditions to achieve these objectives and to take into account the required industrial changes and the investment cycles in each sector; at the same time, urges the Commission to consider mandatory requirements to increase the sustainability of services;**

Compromise amendment 10

PARAGRAPH 10 - DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORTS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 301-315, 317, 318, 377, 443, 448, IMCO 14

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 10

Motion for a resolution

10. Supports the plan to introduce digital product passports in order to help companies and consumers to keep track of a product's environmental impacts throughout the value chain;

Amendment

10. Supports the plan to introduce digital product passports in order to help companies, consumers **and market surveillance authorities**, to keep track of a product's **climate**, environmental, **social and other** impacts throughout the value chain **and provide reliable, transparent and easily accessible information about the durability of the product and its**

maintenance, reuse, repair and dismantling possibilities and end-of-life handling as well as its composition in terms of materials and chemicals used and their environmental and other impacts; calls on the Commission to assess the options for a label in this regard; considers that the product passports should be introduced in a way that avoids undue regulatory burden for companies in particular SMEs; believes that they should be compatible with other digital tools, such as the upcoming Building Renovation Passport and the SCIP database;

Compromise amendment 11

PARAGRAPH 11 - NON-TOXIC MATERIALS CYCLES

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 319-335, 422, 425

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

11. Underlines the *objective to achieve* non-toxic material cycles and reiterates the positions taken in its resolution on a Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability;

Amendment

11. Underlines the *key importance of achieving* non-toxic *and restorative* material cycles *for the success of the circular economy* and *for creating a sustainable single market, and ultimately for ensuring a toxic-free environment for Europe's citizens; therefore* reiterates the positions taken in its resolution on a Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability *and its resolution on the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation, and insists on swift actions to implement the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic Free Environment;*

Compromise amendment 12

PARAGRAPH 12 - LABELLING

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 316, 336-363, 480, 481

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 12

Motion for a resolution

12. Emphasises the right of consumers to more precise and accurate information about the environmental impacts of products and services, **and calls on** the Commission to make proposals to **substantiate** green claims through solid and harmonised calculation methods;

Amendment

12. Emphasises the right of consumers to more precise, **harmonised** and accurate information about the environmental **and climate** impacts of products and services **throughout their lifecycle, including in terms of durability and reparability, and calls for measures against greenwashing and false environmental claims relating to products offered both online and offline; strongly supports the Commission's intention** to make proposals to **regulate** the use of green claims through the **establishment of** solid and harmonised calculation methods **covering the full value chain, based on harmonised indicators and life-cycle assessments such as environmental footprints, including with respect to waste prevention, raw material use, avoidance of harmful substances, durability and longevity of the product as well as design to be repairable and recyclable; furthermore, stresses the need to enforce the recently amended Directive 2005/29/EC through proactive measures tackling green claims;**12a. **Calls on the Commission to support the development of digital tools for consumer information to empower the consumer in the digital age; stresses the importance of online platforms and marketplaces for promoting sustainable products and services and notes that they could provide consumers with more clear and easily understandable information on the durability and reparability of the products they offer;**

12b. **Highlights the need to reinforce the EU Ecolabel as a benchmark for environmental sustainability, by increasing market and consumer awareness and recognition, setting of comprehensive standards and further extending the scheme to relevant products**

and facilitating its use in procurement;

Compromise amendment 13

PARAGRAPH 13 - DURABILITY AND REPARABILITY

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 364-376, 378-380, 382, 385, IMCO 7

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 13

Motion for a resolution

13. Supports the planned initiatives to improve the durability and reparability of products in accordance with the waste hierarchy while strengthening consumer rights; therefore welcomes the planned initiative for a ‘right to repair’;

Amendment

13. Supports the planned initiatives to improve the durability and reparability of products in accordance with the ***principle of waste prevention in the*** waste hierarchy, while strengthening consumer rights ***in both business-to-consumer and business-to-business markets***; therefore ***strongly*** welcomes the planned initiatives ***to establish a new ‘right to repair’, which should cover at least the extended life cycle of products, access to spare parts and to comprehensive information and to affordable repair services for consumers***;

13a. Calls, in this context, for measures to provide free-of-charge access to necessary repair and maintenance information, including information on spare parts and software updates, to all market participants, while keeping in mind the imperatives of consumer safety and without prejudice to Directive (EU) 2016/943, as well as to ensure access to spare parts without unfair hindrances for all actors of the repair sector, including independent repairers, and consumers, to define mandatory minimum periods of time for the availability of spare parts and/or updates and maximum delivery time limits for an extended range of product categories that would take into account their specificities, and to assess how repair can be encouraged under the

legal guarantee regime; stresses that sellers should inform all market participants about the reparability of its products;

13b. Calls, in order to facilitate consumer decision-making, for clear and easily understandable harmonised labelling, which could take the form of an index, on product durability (i.e. on the estimated lifetime of a product) and reparability and for the development of a uniform repair score and the introduction of usage meters for certain product categories ; calls for minimum information requirements pursuant to Directives 2005/29/EU and 2011/83/EU; asks the Commission, when preparing its review of Directive 2019/771/EU, to consider extending both the legal guarantee rights and the reversed burden of proof rules for some product categories that have a higher estimated lifetime, and introducing direct producer liability;

13c. Calls for legislative measures to stop practices resulting in planned obsolescence, also by considering adding such practices to the list in Annex I of Directive 2005/29/EU;

Compromise amendment 14

PARAGRAPH 14 - GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 247, 387-403

Include also IMCO 15-17

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 14

Motion for a resolution

14. Underlines the need to boost the internal market for sustainable products

Amendment

14. Underlines the need to boost the internal market for sustainable products

and believes that the public sector should lead the way; supports the establishment of minimum mandatory criteria and targets for green public procurement;

and believes that the public sector should lead the way; *notes that public authorities still often only apply the lowest price criterion as the award criterion when selecting the best offers for goods, services or works*; supports the establishment of minimum mandatory criteria and targets for green public procurement *in sectorial legislation*;

14a. Stresses the role of Green Public Procurement (GPP) in accelerating the shift towards a sustainable and circular economy and the importance of implementing GPP during the EU's economic recovery;

Urges the Commission to come forward with a legislative proposal to green public procurement procedures;
; considers that reused, repaired, remanufactured, refurbished products and other energy and resource efficient products and solutions that minimise the life-cycle environmental impacts are the default choice in all public procurement, in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, and if they are not preferred, the 'comply or explain' principle should apply; also asks the Commission to provide guidelines to support sustainable corporate procurement; *calls for reporting obligations for the Commission and the Member States with regard to the sustainability of their procurement decisions, while respecting the subsidiarity principle.*

Compromise amendment 15

PARAGRAPH 15 - RECYCLING

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 404-419

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 15

Motion for a resolution

15. Underlines the need to promote high-quality recycling and to maintain clean and sustainable closed material loops;

Amendment

15. Underlines the need to promote *a high quality of material collection flows, reuse and* recycling, to maintain *materials at their highest value and to achieve* clean, *non-toxic* and sustainable closed material loops; *stresses the need to increase the availability and quality of recyclates, focusing on the ability of a material to retain its inherent properties after recycling, and its ability to replace primary raw materials in future applications; in this context underlines the need to stimulate both increased recyclability in product design and measures such as effective separate collection and deposit return systems; calls for support for the creation of recycling facilities and capacities, according to the principle of proximity, , where these do not already exist;*

Compromise amendment 16

PARAGRAPH 16 - NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 420, 426-442, 444, 445, 447, 900

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 16

Motion for a resolution

16. Urges the Commission and the Member States to support the development of new innovative technologies, in particular enhanced recycling, and digital technologies such as blockchain *that* can support the development of the circular economy through the tracking, tracing and mapping of resources;

Amendment

16. Urges the Commission and the Member States to support the development of *high-quality collection, sorting and material reuse and recycling infrastructures, and to support research into* the development of new innovative technologies *that minimise resource use and residual waste generation, enhance the yield and quality of recyclable and reusable secondary materials, decontaminate recyclates, and reduce the overall environmental footprint - including energy and climate footprints - in relation to other technologies; believes that chemical recycling, where it fulfils these criteria, has the potential to*

contribute to closing the material loop in certain waste streams;

16a. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the health and environmental impacts of processes and outputs of new recycling and recovery technologies are thoroughly evaluated at the industrial level prior to their incentivisation, and to guarantee transparency throughout the evaluation;

16b. Considers that chemical recycling needs to fulfil the definition of recycling pursuant to the Waste Framework Directive to ensure that the reprocessing into materials and substances that are to be used as fuels is not considered to be chemical recycling;

*16c. Urges the Commission and the Member States to enable digital technologies, such as blockchain **and digital watermarking**, and make them interoperable so that they can support the development of the circular economy through the tracking, tracing and mapping of resource **use and product flows through all stages of the life cycle**;*

Compromise amendment 17

PARAGRAPH 17 - LIFE-CYCLE STANDARDS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 450-457

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

17. Stresses the need to take into account the life cycle of a product and the impact of semi-finished products, spare parts and by-products throughout the value chain when setting product standards; considers that these must be set through an

Amendment

17. Stresses the need to take into account the **full** life cycle of a product, **from-cradle-to-grave**, and the impact of **sourcing**, semi-finished products, spare parts and by-products throughout the value chain when setting product standards **for**

open, transparent, and science-based process, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders;

climate and environmental impacts; considers that these must be set through an open, transparent, and science-based process, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders; encourages in this context the establishment of common life cycle assessment methodologies and improved data collection;

Compromise amendment 18

PARAGRAPH 18 - POLICY COHERENCE

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 125, 274, 258, 276, 458-472, 475, 476, 482 899, 909

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18

Motion for a resolution

18. Stresses the need for policy coherence *and* calls on the Commission to *critically review existing policies* to ensure a level playing field for circular production processes and business models;

Amendment

18. Stresses the need for policy coherence *across existing and future measures at EU and Member State level in order to ensure that the objectives of the Action Plan are met and to provide economic and investment certainty for circular technologies, products and services, which will also foster EU competitiveness and innovation;* calls on the Commission to *address any possible existing regulatory inconsistencies or barriers or legal uncertainties that hamper the full deployment of a circular economy; calls for economic incentives such as CO2 pricing, extended producer responsibility with eco-modulation of fees and tax incentives, as well as other financial incentives promoting sustainable consumer choices; believes that these measures should, where relevant, be in line with the technical screening criteria for circular economy defined in the Taxonomy Regulation; calls on Member States to consider Circular Economy objectives in all relevant national legislation and make sure that it is fully aligned with objectives and measures of the EU Circular Economy Strategy;* furthermore, calls on

the Commission to *focus on the implementation of the legislation related to the circular economy* to ensure a level playing field for circular production processes and business models;

CHAPTER III: KEY PRODUCT VALUE CHAINS

Compromise amendment 19

PARAGRAPH 19 - ELECTRONICS AND ICT

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 484-493, 494, 496, 499-501, 504, 509-512

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 19

Motion for a resolution

19. Supports the Circular Electronics Initiative, which will address the shortcomings in durability, circular design, waste prevention, and *waste* collection and recycling; calls for the harmonisation of recycling infrastructure for waste electrical and electronic equipment in the EU;

Amendment

19. Supports the Circular Electronics Initiative, which *should* address the shortcomings in durability, circular design, *presence of hazardous and harmful substances, recycled content, reparability, access to spare parts, upgradability, e-waste* prevention, collection, *reuse* and recycling; *also calls for the integration of issues linked to {built-in} obsolescence including product obsolescence caused by software changes*; calls for the harmonisation *and improvement* of recycling infrastructure for waste electrical and electronic equipment in the EU;

19a. Believes that the collection of electronic waste must be made much easier for consumers; welcomes the Commission's commitment to explore options for an EU-wide take back scheme for ICT products and believes that such a scheme should cover the widest possible range of products; stresses the importance of designing such a take back scheme, and any other collection model, in a way that safeguards the re-usability of ICT products and provides re-use operators with access to re-useable goods;

19b. Underlines the potential of eco-design measures and recalls that the

Ecodesign Directive and the Energy Labelling Directive together provided nearly half of the energy efficiency savings target set by the EU for 2020; underlines the need to ensure the swift finalisation of existing eco-design work on electronics and ICT, notably for smartphones, tablets, computers, printers (including cartridges), mobile network stations and subsystems and networking equipment, in order to propose measures no later than 2021;

Compromise amendment 20

PARAGRAPH 20 AND 21 - BATTERIES AND VEHICLES

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 517-524, 527, 529, 531, 534-546, 548, 550, 551, 552

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. Underlines the importance of a strategic approach *to* the legislative framework for batteries and vehicles in the context of the transition to *clean* mobility and *policies on* critical raw materials;

Amendment

20. Underlines the importance of a strategic, *environmentally sustainable and ethical* approach *in* the new legislative frameworks for batteries and vehicles in the context of the transition to *zero-emission* mobility *and renewable-based electricity grids* and *the need to ensure sustainable and ethical sourcing of raw materials, including* critical raw materials; *calls for the creation of competitive and resilient value chains for batteries production, reuse and recycling in the EU;*

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 21

Motion for a resolution

21. Calls for a *new* regulatory framework *for batteries* that includes eco-design, improved collection, reuse and

Amendment

21. *Welcomes the Commission proposal for a new regulation on batteries and waste batteries,* and considers that the

recycling, recovery of valuable materials, consumer information, life cycle environmental impacts, and sustainable sourcing

;

new *EU* regulatory framework for batteries *should* include at least *the following*: sustainable, *ethical and safe* sourcing, eco-design *including measures to address recycled content, substitution of hazardous and harmful substances where possible*, improved *separate* collection, reuse, *refurbishment, remanufacturing, repurposing* and recycling - *including higher recycling targets, the* recovery of valuable materials, *extended producer responsibility*, and consumer information; *the framework should tackle the full* life cycle environmental impacts, *with dedicated provisions on batteries related to mobility and energy storage*;

21a. Expresses its concern about the socio-economic impact of the mineral industry, in particular within the cobalt industry; requests the Commission to assess options for a viable legislative framework to ensure the ethical sourcing of materials and the introduction of a mandatory due-diligence legislation to address adverse environmental and human rights effects within an international context;

Compromise amendment 21

PARAGRAPH 22 AND 23 - PACKAGING

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 558-577, 580, 582, 584-604, 606-610, 623, 627, 655, 659, 682

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 22

Motion for a resolution

22. Reiterates the objective to make all packaging reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030 and calls for the Commission to present a legislative proposal without delay, including *with* measures to reduce excessive packaging and promote reuse;

Amendment

22. Reiterates the objective to make all packaging reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030 and calls for the Commission to present a legislative proposal without delay, including *waste reduction measures and targets* and *ambitious essential requirements in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive* to reduce excessive packaging, *including in e-commerce, improve*

recyclability and minimise the complexity of packaging, increase recycled content, phase out hazardous and harmful substances, and promote reuse; stresses that food safety or hygiene standards must not be compromised; calls for these measures to aim at the best overall environmental outcomes in line with the waste hierarchy and for a low carbon footprint;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 23

Motion for a resolution

23. Underlines the essential role of packaging for product safety, in particular food safety, and hygiene; *asks* the industry, *however*, to *commit to reducing* the amount of packaging it *produces* and to develop more efficient *and* circular packaging solutions, *and* encourages initiatives such as the Circular Plastics Alliance;

Amendment

23. *While underlining* the essential role of packaging for product safety, in particular food safety, and hygiene, *as well as for reducing food waste, calls on* the industry to *complement regulatory measures with additional voluntary actions to further avoid unnecessary packaging* and *substantially* reduce the amount of packaging it *places on the market*, to develop more *resource* efficient, circular *and climate friendly* packaging solutions *such as harmonised packaging formats and reusable and refillable packaging*, and *to facilitate the use of reusable transport packaging*; encourages initiatives such as the Circular Plastics Alliance *and the European Plastics Pact*;

23a. Acknowledges the growth of online sales, with an increase of parcel deliveries; urges the Commission to take measures to ascertain that all online sellers, regardless of their location, comply with the essential requirements and report and contribute financially to the EPR systems in the EU Member States where the products are placed on the market;

Compromise amendment 22

PARAGRAPH 24 - PLASTICS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 108, 424, 477, 636-653, 656, 660, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 672, 673, 769

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 24

Motion for a resolution

24. Urges the Commission to tackle microplastics in a comprehensive way, including by adopting a **comprehensive** phase-out of intentionally added microplastics **and** through new **measures, including** regulatory measures, **against** the unintentional release of **plastics**, for example from textiles, **tyres and** plastic pellets; stresses the need to close the gaps in scientific knowledge on microplastics;

Amendment

24. Urges the Commission to continue its implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, notably in driving better design, circular business models and innovative products and product-as-a-service approaches that offer more sustainable consumption patterns;

24a. Calls on the Commission to tackle plastics, including microplastics, in a comprehensive way; urges the Commission to adopt a general phase-out of intentionally added microplastics and to reduce, through new mandatory regulatory measures, the unintentional release of all microplastics at source, including for example from tyres, textiles, artificial turf and production of plastic pellets; stresses the need to close the gaps in scientific knowledge on microplastics and nanoplastics and foster the development of safer alternatives and competitive markets with microplastics-free products; insists at the same time on the urgency to take short term actions; underlines that the biggest share of the microplastic pollution originates in the degradation of macro-plastics in the environment and supports that plastic products should be targeted with specific measures such as ecodesign requirements during production phase to prevent the release of secondary microplastics in the environment; calls on the Commission to look into the sources, distribution, fate and effects of both macro- and micro-

plastics in the context of wastewater treatment and storm water management; recalls that 80% of marine litter originates from land and urges Member States to act on marine litter hotspots in rivers and estuaries;

24b. Highlights that where single use products are a significant burden on the environment and on resources, single use should be replaced with reusable products where reusable and/or durable alternatives exist, in an environmentally sound manner, without compromising food hygiene or safety; in this regard, calls on the Commission to consider legislative measures, including an extension of the Single Use Plastics Directive in the context of the review of that Directive; calls on the Commission to work on developing standards for reusable packaging and substitutes for single-use packaging, tableware and cutlery;

24c. Recognises the potential role of biobased and biodegradable and compostable plastics in the circular economy, but raises caution that bio-based and/or biodegradable plastics alone will not provide a solution to the environmental concerns related to plastics, highlights the importance of raising awareness on the proper use of bio-based and bio-degradable plastics;

Compromise amendment 23

PARAGRAPH 25 AND 26 - TEXTILES

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 685-697, , 699, 703, 706-715, 717, 718, 719, 720, 722

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 25

25. Underlines the importance of a new

25. Underlines the importance of a new

comprehensive EU strategy for textiles to promote sustainability in the EU textile sector **and** address the full range of environmental impacts throughout the value chain;

comprehensive EU strategy for textiles to promote sustainability **and circularity as well as traceability and transparency** in the EU textile **and clothing** sector, **taking into account the global nature of the value chains and the dimension of 'fast fashion'**; **calls for the strategy to present a coherent set of policy instruments and support new business models** to address the full range of environmental **and social** impacts throughout the value chain **and to improve the design of textiles to increase durability, reusability and mechanical recyclability and the use of high-quality fibres, notably through a combination of ecodesign type requirements, producer responsibility schemes, and labelling schemes**

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 26

Motion for a resolution

26. Welcomes the application of the new product policy framework **on** textiles; **calls inter alia** for measures against microfibre loss;

Amendment

26. Welcomes the application of the new product policy framework **to** textiles, **and stresses that it must prioritise waste prevention and durability, reusability and reparability as well as tackling hazardous and harmful chemicals in line with the waste hierarchy**; calls for measures **at the design and production stage** against synthetic microfibre loss, **and for other measures such as the development of preventive controlled and non-polluting industrial pre-washing and standards for equipping new washing machines with microfiber filters**; **calls for specific EU wide end of waste criteria for textiles**;

Compromise amendment 24

PARAGRAPH 29 - CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDINGS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 724-730, 731, 732, 738, 741, 742, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 754, 755, 757, 758

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 27

Motion for a resolution

27. Calls on the Commission to **fully integrate** circular economy principles **in the upcoming renovation wave**;

Amendment

27. Calls on the Commission to **implement the ‘Renovation Wave’ initiative** fully **in line with the** circular economy principles, **while taking into account the diversity of the sector**; **calls on the Commission to set horizontal and product specific requirements**; **stresses the potential for greenhouse gas savings and environmental gains by prolonging the lifetime of buildings as opposed to demolition**; **asks the Commission to consider setting reduction targets for the carbon footprint and material footprint of EU buildings and applying the Levels(s) framework on sustainable buildings as a binding framework for construction performance**; **believes it to be necessary to include minimum legal requirements on the environmental performance of buildings in order to improve the resource efficiency and energy performance of buildings**;

27a. **Recalls the Commission’s obligation under the Waste Framework Directive to consider a revision of material recovery targets set in EU legislation for construction and demolition waste and its material-specific fractions and believes that this should include a material recovery target for excavated soils**; **suggests to include reuse and recycling targets and the use of secondary raw materials in construction applications while making them more easily traceable**; **calls the Commission to revise the Construction Products Regulation and welcomes the announcement of a Strategy for a Sustainable Built Environment in 2021**; **believes that the adoption of digital solutions in the built environment, such as waste tracing, would allow better energy performance of buildings and greater circularity in the construction**

sector;

Compromise amendment 25

PARAGRAPHS 28-30: FOOD, WATER AND NUTRIENTS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 162, 168, 241, 424, 759, 760-766, 770-780, 781-789, 790-802, 804, 805, 808, 811, 814, 839, 841

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 28

Motion for a resolution

28. Urges the Commission to make proposals to implement the goal of halving food waste by 2030;

Amendment

28. Urges the Commission to make *a legislative* proposal to implement the goal of halving food waste by 2030 *in line with the commitments under the Farm to Fork Strategy, and based on data reported by Member States in accordance the Waste Framework Directive; calls on the Commission to integrate the prevention of food loss and food waste along the entire food value chain in relevant EU policies, as set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy, and recalls that these measures should be in line with the waste hierarchy; calls on Member States to take comprehensive measures to significantly limit food waste and encourage food donations;*

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 29

Motion for a resolution

29. Highlights the important role of bio-based products, *including* a better recovery of biowaste, in the transition to a circular *carbon*-neutral economy;

Amendment

29. Highlights the important role of *sustainable* bio-based products, *in particular* a better recovery of biowaste *and use of residues and by-products*, in the transition to a circular *and climate*-neutral economy;

29a. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that the separate collection of bio-waste, as introduced by the Waste Framework Directive, aims at producing high-quality compost to support soil enhancement non-hazardous chemicals and other products and

renewable energy, where feasible and environmentally beneficial;

29b. Emphasises the potential of a sustainable bio-economy and a sustainable forest-based sector; stresses the importance of the implementation of the EU Bioeconomy and Biodiversity Strategies to improve circularity by the replacement, where environmentally beneficial and sustainable -including for biodiversity, taking into account the increasing demand of bio-materials- of fossil materials with renewable, bio-based materials;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 30

Motion for a resolution

30. Calls on the Commission to take measures to close the agricultural nutrient loop, and to *allow the increased* use of recycled animal manure and other organic nutrients instead of *chemical* fertiliser, while taking into account the protection of the environment and ecosystems;

Amendment

30. Calls on the Commission to take measures to close the agricultural nutrient loop, *reduce Europe's dependency on imports of vegetable proteins for animal feed and to increase the* use of recycled animal manure and other organic nutrients, *such as compost and digestate*, while *ensuring a high level of* protection of *health and of* the environment and ecosystems;

30d. Calls for a circular economy based on an environmentally sound regulatory framework to avoid possible negative toxic effects on aquatic ecosystems; welcomes the newly adopted Regulation on minimum requirements for water reuse and the revision of the drinking water directive and calls for their full implementation; calls on the Commission to fully integrate the water-energy nexus in European policies and recalls that the quality of and access to water resources rely on a good implementation of control at source and the polluter pays principle; supports a circular approach in waste water treatments and management in view of

fostering urban wastewater recovery; highlights that resources can be recovered from wastewater, ranging from cellulose via bioplastics to nutrients, energy and water, , and by continuing an analysis of potential reuse options while reducing energy and water consumption; supports the planned review of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive; calls to the Commission to assess the possibility to take legislative measures to address the water efficiency in buildings;

CHAPTER IV - LESS WASTE, MORE VALUE

Compromise amendment 26

PARAGRAPH 31 - WASTE PREVENTION

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 126, 557, 819- 830, 832, 834-836, 838, 879, 948

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 31

Motion for a resolution

31. Underlines the importance of prioritising waste prevention, in line with the EU waste hierarchy, and calls on the Commission to propose *specific* binding **waste reduction** targets *and* targets to cap the generation of residual waste;

Amendment

31. Underlines the importance of prioritising waste prevention *first*, in line with the EU waste hierarchy, **both in product policy and waste policy**; calls on the Commission to propose binding targets **for overall waste reduction and for the reduction of waste in specific waste streams and product groups, as well as** targets to cap the generation of residual waste, **in the review of the Waste Framework Directive and Landfill Directive foreseen for 2024; considers that preparing for re-use and recycling targets should be separate in order to give preparing for re-use the priority it has in the waste hierarchy;**

31 a. Expresses concern about the unequal implementation of the EU waste targets in the Member States; calls on the Commission to ensure effective and full implementation by all Member States of

both the current waste targets and of the 2018 Waste package, and urges all Member States to fully transpose the 2018 legislation without further delay;

Compromise amendment 27

PARAGRAPH 32 AND 33 - SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 165, 421, 842-857, 862-872, 877

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 32

Motion for a resolution

32. Believes that non-competitive prices and a lack of secondary raw materials are among the main barriers to a circular economy; asks the Commission to assess measures to make secondary raw materials more competitive, *such as economic incentives, including rewards for CO₂ savings, tax measures, public procurement and the further application of extended producer responsibility;*

Amendment

32. Believes that non-competitive prices and a lack of **high quality** secondary raw materials **and markets for them** are among the barriers to a circular economy; asks the Commission to assess measures to make secondary raw materials more competitive **while contributing to a toxic-free environment;**

32a. S&D AM 859 will be voted as a separate amendment with Rapporteur's recommendation +

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 33

Motion for a resolution

33. Strongly endorses the ambition to establish a well-functioning EU market for secondary raw materials and underlines that this will require common standards;

Amendment

33. Strongly endorses the ambition to establish a well-functioning EU market for **high-quality, non-toxic** secondary raw materials - **without prejudice to the provisions of the Waste Framework Directive and the Waste Shipment Regulation** - and underlines that this will require common **quality** standards; **recalls that the Member States have the possibility to define national by-products and end-of-waste criteria and calls on the Commission to propose harmonised European end-of-waste criteria for key waste streams in line with the Waste Framework Directive, in order to remove market barriers and ensure high-quality material recovery; deplores the fact that**

the Commission *has not defined EU specific* criteria for *paper, tyres and textiles, as had been required by the Waste Framework Directive*;

Compromise amendment 28

PARAGRAPH 34 - WASTE TREATMENT

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 605, 615, 616, 617, 882-896, 903, 905-906 , 911, 928

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 34

Motion for a resolution

34. Recalls the EU waste targets and underlines that Member States must – *as a first priority – move away from* landfilling waste, in line with the waste hierarchy;

Amendment

34. Recalls the EU waste targets and underlines that *the EU and* Member States must *strengthen prevention and preparation for reuse, increase high-quality recycling and* move away from landfilling waste, *while minimising incineration, in line with the waste hierarchy; calls on the Commission to define a common EU-wide approach for the management of residual municipal waste that is non-recyclable to ensure its optimal treatment and to avoid building overcapacity of waste incineration at the EU level that could cause lock-in effects and hamper the development of the circular economy; considers that where incineration is used this should take place in the most advanced waste-to-energy facilities with a high energy efficiency and low emissions within the EU;*

34a. Underlines that separate collection of waste is a prerequisite for high-quality recycling and for keeping valuable materials and products in the recycling loop; supports the Commission's plans to propose measures to improve and harmonise existing separate collection systems, which should consider best practices in the Member States and take into account different regional and local conditions, and should not adversely impact well-functioning existing systems;

calls on the Commission to ensure the proper implementation of the provisions laid down in the Waste Framework Directive ;

34b. Stresses the need to build waste strategies and policies on robust scientific data and methodologies, improving the reliability and comparability of EU statistics; calls therefore on the Commission to further harmonise waste statistics, and to collect the data on recycled materials and waste in three points: collection, entry point to recycling facility, and share of effective reuse of recycled materials;

CHAPTER V - MAKING CIRCULARITY WORK FOR PEOPLE REGIONS AND CITIES

Compromise amendment 29

PARAGRAPH 35

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 109, 113, 185, 203, 204, 205, 901, 915-926, 927-946

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 35

Motion for a resolution

35. Acknowledges the important role that regional governments *and* local communities play in waste management; calls on the Commission to support the establishment of circularity hubs in all European regions and local communities;

Amendment

35. Acknowledges the important role that regional governments, local *authorities and* communities *and SMEs* play in *the circular economy, in* waste management *and in the implementation of the measures included in the Circular Economy Action Plan*; calls on the Commission *and Member States* to support the establishment *and cooperation* of circularity hubs in all European regions, *industrials clusters* and local communities *in the spirit of the proposed “New European Bauhaus”, providing support to the development of circular models in design, procurement and waste management*;

35a. Supports the idea of updating the Skills Agenda for the circular economy

and calls on the Commission to tailor this Agenda to specific employment needs, including education and training requirements as well as new jobs needed in the transition to a circular economy ; calls on the Commission to ensure that the Circular Economy Action plan is linked to implementation of the European Pillar of social right and gender equality strategy and to ensure a just transition; stresses also the crucial role of social partners in work-related and social aspects of the shift to a circular economy;

35b. Stresses the key role of consumers in waste prevention and waste management and the need to facilitate the involvement of citizens in separate waste collection; reiterates the importance for Member States and regional and local authorities to raise public awareness about sustainable consumption, including consumption models based on reuse, renting or sharing, and about waste prevention and the efficient sorting and disposal of waste;

35ca. Calls on the Commission to ensure that circular economy principles are embedded in all practices, and calls on the Commission to support the Member States in sharing knowledge and best practices in relation to different circular economy efforts at regional and local level in the EU;

35c. Highlights the importance of cooperation between governments, local authorities academia and businesses, including both producers and buyers, in order to stimulate and scale up circular economy actions; underlines the importance of extending this cooperation to other stakeholders, such as social enterprises, start-ups and NGO's;

35d. Notes that the repair and maintenance services sector has a considerable potential to generate job opportunities, and its development must be supported and promoted, in particular local, grassroots and community repair

initiatives, co-operatives and social enterprises;

CHAPTER VI - LEADING EFFORTS AT GLOBAL LEVEL

Compromise amendment 30

PARAGRAPH 36

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 951-969, 970-976, 981

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 36

Motion for a resolution

36. Supports the Commission's ambition to revise the Waste Shipment Regulation in order to stop exporting the EU's waste problems to third countries; asks the Commission to also focus on financial incentives to limit waste exports;

Amendment

36. Supports the Commission's ambition to revise the Waste Shipment Regulation in order to ***ensure transparency and traceability of intra-EU trade in waste, halt the export to third countries of waste that causes environmental or human health damage and tackle unlawful behaviour more effectively with the aim of ensuring that all waste is treated in accordance with circular economy principles***; furthermore, supports the Commission in ***implementing the recent amendments to the Basel Convention on plastic waste and to act in full respect of EU obligations under this Convention***; asks the Commission to also focus on:

- financial incentives ***to establish a real single market and a level playing field for high-quality secondary raw materials***;
- ***facilitating procedures to promote recycling capacities and infrastructures to treat waste within the EU***;
- ***implementing the Electronic Data Interexchange (EDI) system to better monitor waste flows***
- ***implementing the revision of the Waste Shipment Directive and the Waste Framework Directive***;

Amendment

36a. Welcomes the Global Alliance for Circular Economy and Resource

Efficiency to accelerate the global transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and circular economy, and invites the Commission to lead the efforts on an international agreement on the management of natural resources to stay within a 'planetary boundaries' for natural resource use;

Amendment

36b. *Supports the Commission's efforts at international level to reach a global agreement on plastics, and to promote the global uptake of the EU's circular economy approach on plastics; underlines the need to ensure that the various commitments made at both the EU and global levels can be tracked in an integrated and transparent manner; calls on the Commission and the Member States to show active leadership to continue working on international responses for combating plastic marine litter and micro-plastics ;*

Compromise amendment 31

PARAGRAPH 37

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 207, 478 701, 977-979, 982-983, 985, 991-992, 997-998, 1000

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 37

Motion for a resolution

37. Calls on European producers *to accept responsibility* when selling products in third countries *and* proposes that industrial stakeholders commit to waste compensation programmes through the set-up of separate collection systems;

Amendment

37a. *Underlines the importance of requiring that primary and secondary raw materials imported to the EU comply with human rights, human health and environmental protection standards that are equivalent to EU standards, including through the upcoming legislative proposal of the Commission on sustainable corporate governance and due diligence, and to ensure a level playing field in the key supply chains of the EU; stresses the importance of ensuring coherence*

between the Union's internal and external policies with regards to the objectives of the European Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan, including in the Union's external relations and in foreign trade agreements;

37. Calls on European producers to *take* responsibility when selling products in third countries and proposes that industrial stakeholders commit to extending their producer responsibility *to organising or financing* the separate collection *of their products when becoming waste in third countries*; also *calls on producers to address inconsistencies in relation to the quality of exported products and products sold in the EU market*

Compromise amendment 32

CITATIONS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments ...

— having regard to the Commission communication of 11 March 2020 entitled ‘A new Circular Economy Action Plan: For a cleaner and more competitive Europe’(COM(2020)0098),

— having regard to the Commission communication of 11 March 2020 entitled ‘A new Circular Economy Action Plan: For a cleaner and more competitive Europe’(COM(2020)0098), *and the staff working document ‘Leading the way to a global circular economy: state of play and outlook’ (SWD(2020)100)* ,

— *having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 12 “Responsible consumption and production” and SDG 15 “Life on land”,*

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 14 October 2020 on the*

*Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability
Towards a Toxic-Free Environment
(COM(2020)667)¹,*

— *having regard to the Commission Communication of 10 March 2020 entitled "A New Industrial Strategy for Europe" (COM(2020)102) ;*

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled "An EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 bringing nature back into our lives" (COM(2020)0380)*

- *having regard to the IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services report of May 2019,*

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'a Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' (COM (2020)381) ,*

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 11 October 2018 entitled "A sustainable Bioeconomy for Europe: Strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment" (COM(2018)0673) ,*

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 16 January 2018 'A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy' (COM/2018/028) ,*

- *having regard the Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment,*

— *having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on a European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy ,^[1]*

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/chemicals/2020/10/Strategy.pdf>

^[1]Texts adopted, P8_TA(2019)0217.

— *having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency*,^[1]

^[1]Texts adopted, P9_TA(2019)0078.

— *having regard to its resolution of 4 July 2017 on a longer lifetime for products: benefits for consumers and companies*,

— *having regard to its resolution of 9 July 2015 on resource efficiency: moving towards a circular economy (2014/2208(INI))*,

- *having regard to its resolution of 13 September 2018 on implementation of the circular economy package: options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation (2018/2589(RSP))*

- *having regard to its resolution of 10 July 2020 on a comprehensive European approach to energy storage (2019/2189(INI))*

— *having regard to Regulation (EU) 2020/741 on minimum requirements for water reuse*,

- *Having regard to the proposal for the 8th Environment Action Programme presented by the Commission on 14 October 2020, in particular the priority objective of accelerating the transition to a circular economy set out in Article 2(2)(c) of the proposal*,

— *having regard to the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 on ‘The European Green Deal’ (COM(2019)0640)*,

— *having regard to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special reports on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food*

security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, and on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and the special IPCC report ‘Global Warming of 1.5°C’, its fifth assessment report (AR5) and its synthesis report of September 2018,

— having regard to the Global Resources Outlook 2019 by the International Resource Panel¹¹,

11

<https://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/global-resources-outlook>

— having regard to the Global Resources Outlook 2019¹¹, *and Resource Efficiency and Climate Change^{11a} reports* by the International Resource Panel,

11

<https://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/global-resources-outlook>

11a

<https://resourcepanel.org/reports/resource-efficiency-and-climate-change>

Compromise amendment 33

RECITALS

Compromise amendment replacing amendments ...

Amendment 33

Antoni Comín i Oliveres

Motion for a resolution

Recital A

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas unless we reduce our use of resources, the world will be consuming resources as if there were three planets, and whereas a reduction in our overall use of natural resources and in waste *is* the overarching objective of the circular economy;

Amendment

A. *whereas the International Resource Panel, in its report ‘Global Resources Outlook 2019’, estimates that half of the total greenhouse gas emissions and more than 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing; whereas the global economy uses the equivalent of 1,5 planets’ worth of resources, and unless we reduce our use of resources by 2050,*

*and whereas 3 planets would be needed already now, if everyone consumed at the rate of the average EU resident, and whereas a significant reduction in our overall use of natural resources and in **our** waste **production** **should be** the overarching objective of the circular economy; **whereas this will require a decoupling of economic growth from resource use, keeping in mind the distinction between absolute and relative decoupling;***

*Aa. **whereas these figures illustrate the central role of sustainable use of resources, in particular primary raw materials and the need to step up action at all levels and across the world; whereas the concept of circular economy is in its nature horizontal and will contribute significantly to the achievement of other environmental objectives including the objectives of the Paris Agreement;***

*Ab. **whereas the transition to a circular economy plays a crucial role in reducing the EU's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and achieving the EU's 2030 climate target and the net-zero GHG emissions objective by 2050 at the latest, and requires a profound transformation of value chains across the economy;***

*Ac. **whereas a shift to a circular economy has the potential to promote sustainable business practices and whereas European companies and economies are expected to be at the forefront in a global race towards circularity, due to the EU's well developed business models, our circular knowledge and recycling expertise;***

*Ad. **whereas the principles of circular economy should be the core element of any European and national industrial policy, and of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans of Member States in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility;***

Ae. whereas the overall energy consumption in the EU is significant and the circular economy action should also involve energy efficiency and the sustainable sourcing of energy sources;

Af. whereas designing out of waste is one of the principles of circular economy;

C. whereas according to *a* recent *study by Cambridge Econometrics*, the circular economy has the potential to increase the EU's GDP by an additional 0.5 % and create *around* 700 000 new jobs by 2030;

B. whereas according to recent *studies*, the circular economy has the potential to increase the EU's GDP by an additional 0.5 % and create *more than* 700 000 new jobs by 2030^{1a}, *while also has the potential to improve the quality of the jobs; whereas between 2012 and 2018 the number of jobs linked to the circular economy in the EU grew by 5% to reach around 4 million; whereas with supportive policies and industry investment, the expectations are that by 2030 the EU remanufacturing could attain an annual value of between around €70bn and €100bn with the associated employment of between around 450,000 and almost 600,000;*

^{1a}

https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/publications/EllenMacArthurFoundation_Growth-Within_July15.pdf

Ba. whereas the sustainable and responsible sourcing of primary raw materials is critical to achieve resource efficiency and meeting the circular economy objectives; thus sustainable sourcing standards for priority materials and commodities need to be developed;

B. whereas up to 80 % of the environmental impacts of products are determined during the design phase;

C. whereas up to 80 % of the environmental impacts of products are determined during the design phase *and only 12% of the materials used by the*

EU's industry come from recycling^{1a};

1a

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=cei_srm030&plugin=1(as quoted from the European Green Deal)

Ca. whereas the fast rise of e-commerce has significantly increased packaging waste, such as single-use plastic and cardboard waste; and whereas shipments of waste to third countries still remain a concern;

Cb. whereas it is estimated that 88 million tonnes of food waste are generated in the EU each year and whereas over 50% of food waste is estimated to come from households and the consumer level; whereas food waste has a considerable environmental impact, accounting for about 6% of total EU Greenhouse Gas emissions;

Cba. whereas plastics create environmental concerns, if not properly managed, such as littering, difficulty of reuse and recycling, substances of concern, greenhouse gas emissions and resource use;

Cc. whereas ECHA has adopted a scientific opinion to restrict the use of micro plastics that are intentionally added to products on the EU/EEA market, in concentrations of more than 0.01 % weight by weight;

Cd. whereas, according to European Environment Agency (EEA) estimates, between 1996 and 2012, the amount of clothes bought per person in the EU increased by 40%, while at the same time, more than 30% of clothes in wardrobes in Europe have not been used for at least a year. Moreover, once discarded, over half

the garments are not recycled, but end up in mixed household waste and are subsequently sent to incinerators or landfill1a;

1a Environmental Indicator Report 2014: Environmental Impacts of Production-Consumption Systems in Europe. European Environmental Agency 2014.