

Green Deal: Transition to a Circular Economy

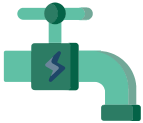


WHAT'S THE GREEN DEAL?



1.

The European Green Deal, approved by the European Commission, is a set of policy initiatives



3.

The plan is to review each existing law on its climate merits, and also introduce new legislation on the circular economy, building renovation, biodiversity, farming and innovation.



2.

The overarching aim is making the European Union climate neutral in 2050.

The importance of the circular economy

End Pollution and waste

through reuse, repair,
sharing, and recycling

Reduce the use of non-renewable resources

By reusing resources and
renovating old products

Opens new opportunities for companies

causing more business
opportunities and job
availability



Policy and Legislative Implications for the Green Deal

Extended Producer Responsibility

Implementing policies that hold producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including disposal and recycling



Public Procurement Policies

Promoting sustainable procurement practices and supporting businesses that offer circular products and services.

Incentives and Regulations

Providing tax incentives and implementing regulations that encourage businesses to adopt circular practices.

Challenges in Transitioning to a Circular Economy



1

Resistance to Change

Overcoming the mindset of a linear economy and promoting the shift towards circularity can be challenging.

2

Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement

Implementing a circular economy requires collaboration and coordination across diverse stakeholders.

3

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Creating effective policies and regulations to support the transition poses significant challenges.

4

Investment and Financing

Access to funding and investment for circular economy projects can be limited.