

Anlage 3

**Landespolitisch bedeutsame Vorhaben der  
Europäischen Kommission**

**Berichtsbogen gemäß Abschnitt B, Punkt 4.2 der Vereinbarung zwischen Landesregierung  
und Landtag (...) zur Zusammenarbeit in Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union**

<b>Vorhaben:</b>	Umsetzung des Aktionsplanes für die Kreislaufwirtschaft, hier nicht-legislative Initiative für einen Überwachungsrahmen für die Kreislaufwirtschaft (siehe anliegende Roadmap)
<b>KOM-Nr.:</b>	keine
<b>BR-Drucksache(n):</b>	keine
<b>Einhaltung des Subsidiaritätsprinzips:</b>	ja
<b>Federführendes Ressort:</b>	MELUND
<b>Zielsetzung und wesentlicher Inhalt:</b>	Die Initiative dient der Umsetzung des EU-Aktionsplanes für die Kreislaufwirtschaft. Beabsichtigt ist die Auswahl geeigneter Indikatoren für ein zielgerichtetes Monitoring der Implementierung der Maßnahmen zur Kreislaufwirtschaft in den Mitgliedsstaaten. Hierzu sollen im Wesentlichen schon bestehende Indikatoren von Eurostat und anderen offiziellen Stellen genutzt werden. Hintergrund ist die sehr ungleichmäßige Umsetzung des Rechtes zur Kreislaufwirtschaft in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten der EU.
<b>Bedeutsamste Aspekte für das Land Schleswig-Holstein</b>	Die Initiative richtet sich an die Mitgliedstaaten. Die Abfallwirtschaft in SH wäre davon ggf. zukünftig nur dann betroffen, wenn sich aus den Ergebnissen des Monitorings nachteilige Änderungen des Rechtsrahmens zur Kreislaufwirtschaft ergeben würden. Aufgrund des vergleichsweise hohen Entwicklungsstandes der Kreislaufwirtschaft in der Bundesrepublik ist damit durch diese Initiative eher nicht zu

	rechnen.
<b>Darstellung des aktuellen Sachstands sowie des voraussichtlich weiteren Fortgangs des Vorhabens mit Blick auf diese besonderen Interessen des Landes Schleswig-Holstein:</b>	Zu allen Initiativen des Aktionsplanes für die Kreislaufwirtschaft fand am 9-10 März dieses Jahres die „Circular Economy Stakeholder Conference“ in Brüssel statt. Schlussfolgerungen hiervon sind hier bisher nicht bekannt.
<b>Wichtige Zeitpunkte und Termine (soweit bekannt):</b>	nicht bekannt

ROADMAP			
<b>TITLE OF THE INITIATIVE</b>	Development of a Monitoring Framework for the Circular Economy		
<b>LEAD DG – RESPONSIBLE UNIT</b>	DG ENV A2 (COORDINATED WITH UNIT B1) DG GROW C2 (COORDINATED WITH UNIT C1) DG ESTAT E2	<b>DATE OF ROADMAP</b>	05/04/2017
<b>LIKELY TYPE OF INITIATIVE</b>	Non-legislative		
<b>INDICATIVE PLANNING</b>	Fourth quarter 2017		
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm</a>		
This Roadmap aims to inform stakeholders about the Commission's work in order to allow them to provide feedback and to participate effectively in future consultation activities. Stakeholders are in particular invited to provide views on the Commission's understanding of the problem and possible solutions and to make available any relevant information that they may have. The Roadmap is provided for information purposes only and its content may change. This Roadmap does not prejudice the final decision of the Commission on whether this initiative will be pursued or on its final content.			

### A. Context, Problem definition and Subsidiarity Check

<b>Context</b>
<p>The transition to a more circular economy, where the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible, and the generation of waste minimised, is an essential contribution to the EU's efforts to develop a sustainable, low carbon, resource efficient and competitive economy. It is an opportunity to transform our economy, create jobs and generate new and sustainable competitive advantages for Europe.</p> <p>The "EU action plan for the circular economy" points to the importance of monitoring progress in this transition, using the wide set of Eurostat and other official data already available and complementing the existing Resource Efficiency scoreboard<sup>1</sup> and Raw Materials scoreboard<sup>2</sup>, which were developed in recent years by the Commission. In this context, the action plan announces the preparation of a monitoring framework for the circular economy which will enable to effectively measure progress.</p> <p>Coordination will be ensured with EU reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (referred to in the Communication "Next steps for a sustainable European future" <a href="#">COM(2016) 739</a> and which is also planned for 2017), e.g. for SDG 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production.</p> <p>This initiative is included in the <a href="#">Commission's Work Programme 2017</a>.</p>
<b>Problem the initiative aims to tackle</b>
<p>It is important to be able to assess progress towards a circular economy, and to determine whether policies and actions at EU and Member State level are contributing to this objective.</p> <p>Currently, a lot of relevant data for the circular economy is available via Member State reporting to Eurostat and other Commission services. Other official data, e.g. from the European Environment Agency, OECD and the International Resource Panel, can also give information on developments in this area.</p> <p>However, no set of indicators currently exists that captures all the main elements of the circular economy along the lifecycle of materials, products and services and gives a solid understanding of the present and past performance of the EU as a whole, and of individual Member States with regard to the transition. The monitoring framework for the circular economy would fill that gap.</p>

<sup>1</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environmental-data-centre-on-natural-resources/resource-efficiency-indicators/resource-efficiency-scoreboard>

<sup>2</sup> <https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/raw-materials-scoreboard-pbET0416759/>

<b>Subsidiarity check</b>
<p>The EU's right to act is based on articles 173 and 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).</p> <p>The main problems addressed by this initiative cannot be addressed through exclusive action at the level of the Member States because it most likely would lead to different methods and incomparable information, thus not allowing for an overview at EU level.</p> <p>An EU monitoring framework allows the use of harmonised indicators and data source at EU and Member State level, assuring comparability in tracking performance across Member States.</p>
<b>B. What does the initiative aim to achieve and how</b>
<p>The objective of the monitoring framework is to assess progress towards a more circular economy at EU and national level, through a limited set of key, meaningful indicators that capture the main elements of the circular economy. This will also allow to assess the effectiveness of action at EU and national level, to identify best practices and differences of performances in specific areas, as well as the possible need for further action.</p> <p>The framework will be developed in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency and in consultation with Member States, and will aim to cover areas such as food waste, security of supply for key raw materials, repair and reuse, waste generation, waste management, trade in secondary raw materials in the EU and with non-EU countries, and the use of recycled materials in products.</p> <p>Consistency with the EU indicators for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals will be a key consideration: where possible, indicators should be aligned in order to increase comparability and to avoid a proliferation of indicators.</p> <p>Indicators will be chosen based on existing Eurostat data and other official data sources; all indicators included in the monitoring framework will meet the RACER (relevance, acceptability, credibility, easiness, robustness) criteria.</p> <p>The added value of the monitoring framework will be reinforced by features such as the EU country coverage, periodical update and existence of time series. The initiative should be designed and developed in a process that ensures wide acceptance so it will serve as the reference point for Member States and the EU.</p>
<b>C. Better regulation</b>
<b>Consultation strategy</b>
<p>The Commission will consult Member States through the statistical Working Group on Environmental accounts in the May 2017 meeting. This group deals with measuring material flows in the economy; the National Statistical Institutes of the Member States are members of this Working Group, which is chaired by Eurostat. The Working Group on Environmental accounts can provide feedback on technical aspects related to indicators. The documents for this Working Group, including eventually the comments by Member States, are publicly available in the repository <a href="#">CIRCABC</a>. Other relevant expert groups such as the Raw Materials Supply Group could be consulted as well.</p> <p>A Circular Economy Stakeholders Conference took place on 9-10 March 2017 in Brussels. This brought together Member States, other EU institutions, public authorities, businesses and other stakeholders. A specific session discussed the monitoring framework on the circular economy.</p>
<b>Impact assessment</b>
<p>The direct involvement of key EU data providers like Eurostat, the Joint Research Centre and the EEA will ensure the identification of already existing indicators, to limit the administrative burden on Member States, and thus achieve the objectives at least cost.</p> <p>At the same time, in some areas like food waste where there is an important knowledge gap, additional data might be requested from Member States, in the context of the Waste Directives proposal.</p> <p>Overall, as most indicators already exist, this initiative is neither creating significant administrative burden nor significant impacts which necessitate an impact assessment.</p>
<b>Evaluations and fitness checks</b>
<p>The Commission has undertaken a <a href="#">Fitness check on Five Waste Stream Directives</a>. In view of monitoring progress in the context of the European Semester, the Commission has published a <a href="#">Green economy factsheet</a> including some key indicators on resource efficiency and has included a wider set of <a href="#">Green Growth indicators</a> in the country reports. Further relevant background documents for this initiative include the EEA report No 2/2016 'Circular economy in Europe — Developing the knowledge base'<sup>3</sup> and other research studies from industry, international organisations, NGOs and academia (<a href="#">DESIRE project</a> by NTNU/TNO/SEC/SERI/WI, '<a href="#">Compiling</a></p>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/circular-economy-in-europe>

[and Refining of Economic and Environmental Accounts' \(CREEA\) project](#) and [The Global Resource Footprint of Nations](#) by NTNU/TNO/WU/Universiteit Leiden, [FUSIONS project on Estimates of food waste levels, Circularity indicators](#) by Ellen MacArthur Foundation, [Material resources, productivity and the environment](#) by OECD, [Green Growth indicators](#) by OECD, [Measuring Inclusive Green Growth at the Country Level](#) by the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, [Global material flows and material productivity](#) by UNEP International Resource Panel, [How circular is the global economy? As assessment of material flows](#) by Willi Haas et al., [Recycling Rates of Metals](#) by UNEP International Resource Panel, [Indicators for a circular economy](#) by European Academies Science Advisory Council,) [Circular economy: measuring innovation in the product chain](#) by PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

The on-going fitness check on environmental reporting<sup>4</sup> will also inform the work.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/pdf/cwp\\_2016\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/pdf/cwp_2016_en.pdf)