



European
Commission

CATEGORISATION SYSTEM FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

A sector-agnostic
approach for
activities contributing
to the circular economy

Independent
Expert
Report

Research and
Innovation

Categorisation System for the Circular Economy

European Commission
Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
Directorate C — Healthy Planet
Unit C.1 — Circular Economy & Biobased Systems

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Categorisation System for the Circular Economy

A sector-agnostic approach for activities contributing
to the circular economy

edited by Peter Hirsch and Christian Schempp

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OVERVIEW OF CONTEXT, SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK

The European Commission's (EC) 'Support to Circular Economy Financing Expert Group'¹ (hereinafter referred to as the "CE Finance Expert Group") was created as part of the Circular Economy Finance Support Platform to provide advice and expertise to the Commission on how to best promote the generation and financing of circular economy projects in EU Member States. In March 2019, the CE Finance Expert Group published a report titled "Accelerating the transition to the Circular Economy", which provided recommendations on how to improve access to finance for circular economy projects². One of the challenges identified in the report relates to a lack of a common, foundational approach to define circular economy activities. The report states:

"In order to increase levels of financing to the circular economy, it is essential to develop a common understanding of what the circular economy is. This means first of all developing and agreeing on eligibility criteria (what makes a project/project component/business circular) for existing and new financial instruments, but also for monitoring purposes and for assessing the additionality of circular projects versus linear projects. This refers to the ability to measure the impact of a circular project, which may increase the project's prospects of being bankable.

(...) The lack of a commonly accepted and sufficiently inclusive definition and circularity measurement methodology hampers the transition to a more circular economy in multiple ways. Among other things, it hampers the development and access to (dedicated or non-dedicated) finance, credit risk assessment, and the transferability and replicability of projects and investments across regions and jurisdictions".

After the publication of the report and within the scope of its mandate, the CE Finance Expert Group decided to create a special task force³ to produce the following outputs:

- a generic, sector-agnostic circular economy categorisation system that defines distinct categories of activities substantially contributing to a circular economy;
- a set of minimum criteria to be met by activities under each defined category in order to be considered as substantially contributing to a circular economy; and
- methodological guidance including an indicative list of typical investments/projects for each circular economy category.

The objectives of the work are:

- contribute to the future work of the Sustainable Finance Platform on developing the EU sustainable finance taxonomy. The CE Finance Expert Group invites the EC and the Sustainable Finance Platform to consider the work as an input when identifying activities substantially contributing to the circular economy objective in the EU Taxonomy Regulation⁴ and developing related technical screening criteria;

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetail&groupID=3517>

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/research_and_innovation/knowledge_publications_tools_and_data/documents/accelerating_circular_economy_032019.pdf

³ The special task force of the CE Finance Expert Group was composed of the following organisations: EIB, EBRD, ENEL, EEA, ICLEI, OVAM, Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego

⁴ To be formally adopted later in 2020. Text of the political agreement: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14970-2019-ADD-1/en/pdf>

- provide guidance for developing and investing in circular economy businesses and projects. In the interim period until the Taxonomy for the circular economy objective is adopted by the EC, this work will help public authorities, businesses as well as financial institutions and investors better understand what activities/projects contribute to the circular economy. It will support their specific efforts to promote the development and financing of such activities/projects (e.g. identify market opportunities, develop strategies and project pipelines, structure financial support schemes and financial products); and
- provide a foundation for other work that requires a foundational circular economy definition such as defining circular economy impacts or reductions in risk from circular economy models.

Concerning the general approach followed in executing this work, the special task force of the CE Finance Expert Group:

- relied mainly on the resources and expertise made available from within their CE Finance Expert Group and the organisations represented therein;
- initiated the work by first reviewing and comparing existing definitions and classification systems of the circular economy used by organisations promoting and financing investments in the Circular Economy⁵, as well as the principles established for defining substantial contributions to the circular economy objective under the EU Taxonomy Regulation (Article 9 in the text of the political agreement referred to in the footnote);
- regularly carried out coordination meetings and received feedback from experts from relevant EC services such as DG RTD, DG ENV, DG GROW, DG FISMA and the JRC, who are also involved in developing the EU taxonomy; and
- reached out to EU financial institutions and organisations promoting the circular economy which are not represented in the CE Finance Expert Group to consult and receive feedback on the work⁶.

⁵ In particular, the CE Finance Expert Group seized on previous work done by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (<https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept/building-blocks>), the EIB (<https://www.eib.org/en/publications/the-eib-in-the-circular-economy-guide>), Dutch Banks ABN AMRO, ING and Rabobank (<https://www.ing.com/Newsroom/All-news/ABN-AMRO-ING-and-Rabobank-launch-finance-guidelines-for-circular-economy.htm>), amongst others.

⁶ External organisations consulted included the members of the Working Group FinanCE, amongst which are the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and various EU banks and financial institutions supporting the transition to the CE, as well as a European National Promotional Banks and Institutions collaborating with the European Investment Advisory Hub of the EIB.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSED CIRCULAR ECONOMY CATEGORISATION SYSTEM

The proposed circular economy categorisation system consists of 14 circular categories organised in four high level category groups or models. These groups align with the Value Hill Business Model Tool⁷ developed by Circle Economy shown below.

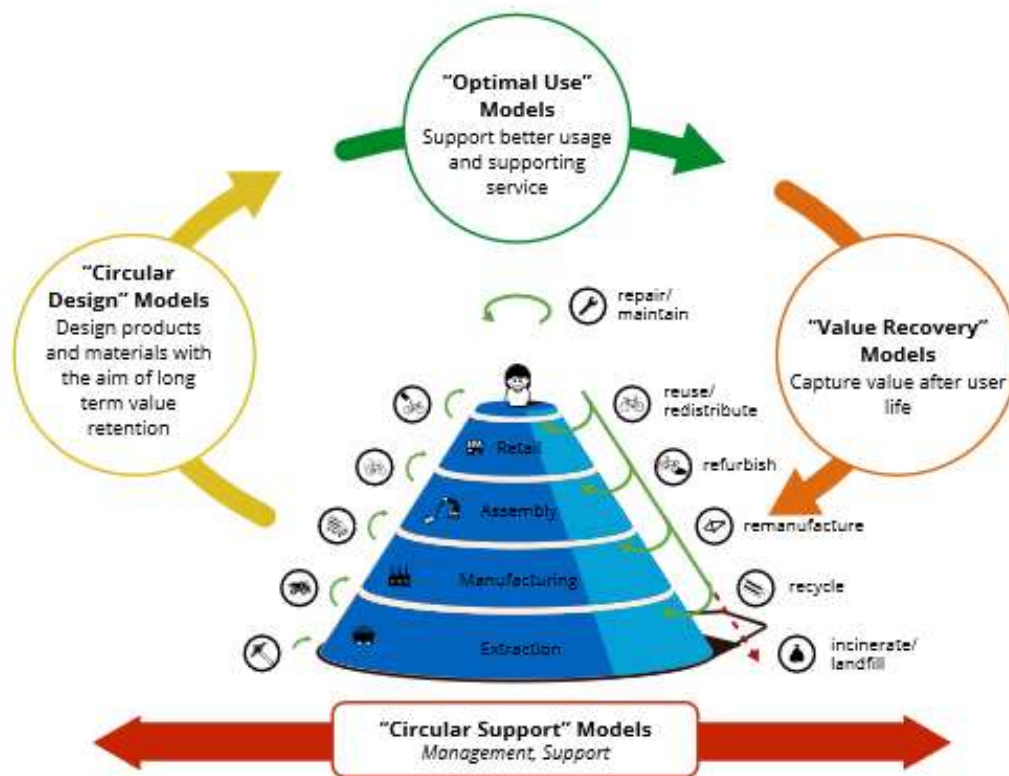


Figure 1: Business Model Categories mapped on the Value Hill

The 14 circular categories are:

Group 1 - Circular Design and Production Models:

- 1.a [Design and production of products and assets that enable circular economy strategies, through e.g. \(i\) increased resource efficiency, durability, functionality, modularity, upgradability, easy disassembly and repair; \(ii\) use of materials that are recyclable or compostable](#)
- 1.b [Development and deployment of process technologies that enable circular economy strategies](#)
- 1.c [Development and sustainable production of new materials \(including bio-based materials\) that are reusable, recyclable or compostable](#)

⁷ From: Elisa Achterberg, Jeroen Hinfelaar, Nancy Bocken, "The Value Hill Business Model Tool: identifying gaps and opportunities in a circular network" (2016)

- 1.d [Substitution or substantial reduction of substances of concern in materials, products and assets to enable circular economy strategies](#)
- 1.e [Substitution of virgin materials with secondary raw materials and by-products](#)

Group 2 - Circular Use Models:

- 2.a [Reuse, repair, refurbishing, repurposing and remanufacturing of end-of-life or redundant products, movable assets and their components that would otherwise be discarded](#)
- 2.b [Refurbishment and repurposing of end-of-design life or redundant immovable assets \(buildings/infrastructure/facilities\)](#)
- 2.c [Product-as-a-service, reuse and sharing models based on, inter alia, leasing, pay-per-use, subscription or deposit return schemes, that enable circular economy strategies](#)
- 2.d [Rehabilitation of degraded land to return to useful state and remediation of abandoned or underutilised brownfield sites in preparation for redevelopment](#)

Group 3 - Circular Value Recovery Models:

- 3.a [Separate collection and reverse logistics of wastes as well as redundant products, parts and materials enabling circular value retention and recovery strategies](#)
- 3.b [Recovery of materials from waste in preparation for circular value retention and recovery strategies \(excluding feedstock covered under 3.c\)](#)
- 3.c [Recovery and valorisation of biomass waste and residues as food, feed, nutrients, fertilisers, bio-based materials or chemical feedstock](#)
- 3.d [Reuse/recycling of wastewater](#)

Group 4 - Circular Support

- 4.a [Development/deployment of tools, applications, and services enabling circular economy strategies](#)

What is common to all 14 circular categories listed above is that they contribute, directly or indirectly, to increasing resource efficiency and decreasing environmental impacts throughout value chains. This can be achieved by applying or enabling one or more of the following 9 circular economy 'R' strategies or principles⁸, referred to as the 9 R's:

R1	Refuse	Make product redundant by abandoning its function or by offering the same function by a radically different (e.g. digital) product or service
R2	Rethink	Make product use more intensive (e.g. through product-as-a-service, reuse and sharing models or by putting multi-functional products on the market)
R3	Reduce	Increase efficiency in product manufacture or use by consuming fewer natural resources and materials
R4	Re-use	Re-use of a product which is still in good condition and fulfils its original function (and is not waste) for the same purpose for which it was conceived
R5	Repair	Repair and maintenance of defective product so it can be used with its original function
R6	Refurbish	Restore an old product and bring it up to date (to specified quality level)
R7	Remanufacture	Use parts of a discarded product in a new product with the same function (and as-new-condition)
R8	Repurpose	Use a redundant product or its parts in a new product with different function
R9	Recycle	Recover materials from waste to be reprocessed into new products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations

A further R-strategy often mentioned in combination with the above 9Rs, sometimes even as part of a circular economy definition, is the recovery of (embodied) energy from wastes and residues. The CE Finance Expert Group acknowledges that from a waste management angle, energy recovery is an environmentally preferable option to landfill disposal in accordance with the waste hierarchy principle. Additionally, the recovery of energy from organic wastes and residues of renewable origin, including the production of fuels therefrom, may contribute substantially to climate change mitigation by displacing consumption of fossil fuels. However, a majority of CE Finance Expert Group members considers that the resource efficiency gains from waste-to-energy and waste-to-fuel strategies are fairly modest in comparison with the other 9Rs, particularly when considering the loss in economic value of potentially recyclable materials through

⁸ Partially adapted based on PBL, *Fiscale vergroening: belastingverschuiving van arbeid naar grondstoffen, materialen en afval* (<https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/downloads/pbl-2017-fiscale-vergroening-deel4-2853.pdf>), cited by Deloitte, *Quick Scan - Taxonomy Circular Economy* (<https://www.government.nl/documents/reports/2019/06/27/the-taxonomy-circular-economy-report-provides-recommendations>). Definitions for 'reuse' and 'recycle' are aligned with the definitions provided in the EU Directive 2008/98/EC on waste

incineration. Hence, the activities primarily aimed at the energetic use of wastes and residues are excluded from the circular economy categorisation system⁹. Nevertheless, the CE Finance Expert Group considers that both the production of renewable energy (including biomass, but also solar, wind and hydro) and the efficient use of energy, which are not included in the circular economy categorisation system, have a key role to play and constitute important ingredients in a circular economy. Moreover, the application of the 9R strategies in the design, manufacture and development of energy systems and infrastructure may also result in significant resource efficiency gains that can contribute substantially to the circular economy.

More generally, it is important to note that not all resource efficiency gains resulting from the above 9R strategies necessarily contribute to the circular economy. The CE Finance Expert Group hence felt the need for a clear definition of resource efficiency that *substantially* contributes to circular economy. This is defined in the context of this categorisation system as the result of actions that reduce consumption of resources and enable greater value retention and/or value recovery through R4-R9 strategies throughout value chains.

The categorisation system below presents the 14 circular economy categories and specific criteria for activities to meet to qualify as substantially contributing to the circular economy. Within these criteria, the categorisation system calls for assessments of resource efficiency gains and evaluations of activities' impacts on a lifecycle basis to demonstrate their substantial contributions to the circular economy. The CE Finance Expert Group recognises the challenges of carrying out lifecycle based impact assessments, in particular for start-ups and SMEs, which typically struggle with limited financial capacity and resources. Therefore, the CE Finance Expert Group calls for policy makers at the EU and national level, in collaboration with financial institutions, business associations and knowledge organisations, to provide financial, advisory and methodological support to circular economy project promoters, particularly start-ups and SMEs, for carrying out lifecycle based impact assessments on circular products, technologies and business models. In doing so, the development and use of simplified lifecycle assessment approaches should be encouraged to reduce costs and time for project promoters and financiers to validate circular economy activities and projects.

⁹ Opinions were not unanimous within the CE Finance Expert Group on the contribution of waste-to-energy activities to the circular economy

TABLE 1: CIRCULAR DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

Activities contributing to Circular Design and Production aim at increasing resource efficiency through (i) design innovation, (ii) process innovation and reengineering and/or (iii) material innovation and substitution. While such interventions take place early in the product lifecycle, their positive environmental impacts mostly materialise in the use and after-use phases and through reduced use of virgin materials. The following circular activity categories / project types substantially contribute to circular design and production in cases where they apply circular economy (9 R's) strategies listed above and comply with the specific circularity criteria listed below.

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
1.a Design and production of products and assets that enable circular economy strategies through e.g. (i) increased resource efficiency, durability, functionality, modularity, upgradability, easy disassembly and repair; (ii) use of materials that are reusable, recyclable or compostable.	<p>For activities under the circular categories 1.a, 1.b, 1 c and 1.d to substantially contribute to a circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <p>1. the activity results in significant overall net resource savings and impact reductions as compared to a benchmark material/product/asset/process that meets the current EU or international industry standards</p> <p>AND</p> <p>2. the activity supports or enables circular value retention or recovery strategies (R4 – R9)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>3. the materials/products/assets produced have comparable or increased quality, properties, technical functionality and application areas as compared to a relevant benchmark that meets the current EU or international industry standards</p> <p>AND</p> <p>4. bio-based materials used are demonstrably traceable to sustainable biomass production</p> <p><u>AND (in addition only for circular category 1.e)</u></p> <p>1. secondary raw materials used satisfy current EU or international or national industry specific standards and legislation</p> <p>AND</p> <p>2. secondary raw materials used do not increase safety and health risks for users and the environment throughout value chains.</p>	<p><u>Term Definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 'Circle economy (9 R's) strategies': see definitions for 'Refuse', 'Rethink', 'Reduce', 'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose', 'Recycle' in the introductory section- 'Circular value retention and recovery (R4-R9) strategies': see definitions for 'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose', 'Recycle' in the introductory section- 'Bio-based material': material of biological origin excluding material embedded in geological formations and/or fossilised- 'Compostable' means biodegradable in conformity with the criteria set out in the European standard EN 13432.2000 or equivalent standard- 'Substance of concern' means any substance, other than the active substance, which has an inherent capacity to cause an adverse effect, immediately or in the more distant future, on humans, in particular vulnerable groups, animals or the environment and is present or is produced in a biocidal product in sufficient concentration to present risks of such an effect (as defined in EU BPR 528/2012/EC)- 'Secondary raw materials' are recycled materials/substances that meet end-of-waste criteria as defined in the Directive 2008/98/E on waste- 'By-product' means a substance or object, resulting from a production process, the primary aim of which is not the production of that item, and does not constitute waste (as defined in Directive 2008/98/E on waste)
1.b Development and deployment of process technologies that enable circular economy strategies		<p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- RDI programmes and infrastructure, including pilot and demonstration facilities, enabling activities under circularity categories 1.a, b, c, d, e- Scale-up and deployment of new technology and/or facilities at commercial scale supporting activities under circularity categories 1.a, b, c, d, e- Design and construction of new buildings and infrastructure incorporating circular products, materials (including recycled materials), construction processes and technologies including circular categories 1.a, b, c, d, e
1.c Development and sustainable production of new materials (including bio-based materials) that are reusable, recyclable or compostable		<p><u>Metrics and verification methods (related to circularity criteria)</u></p> <p>Besides activity or product specific Lifecycle Assessments (simplified to the extent pertinent), other methods such as Environmental Product Declarations or Eco-design / Circular Economy Certifications can demonstrate net resource savings and impact reductions.</p>
1.d Substitution or substantial reduction of substances of concern in materials, products and assets to enable circular economy strategies		
1.e Substitution of virgin materials with secondary raw materials and by-products		

TABLE 2: CIRCULAR USE

Activities contributing to Circular Use aim at increasing resource efficiency through (i) product and asset lifecycle extension based on reuse, repair, repurposing, refurbishment or remanufacturing strategies and/or (ii) product and asset use-optimizing leasing and sharing models. Such interventions typically take place during or at the end of the use phase of products and assets. The following circular activity categories / project types substantially contribute to circular use in cases where they apply circular economy (9 R's) strategies listed above and comply with the specific circularity criteria listed below.

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
2.a Reuse, repair, refurbishing, repurposing and remanufacturing of end-of-life or redundant products, movable assets and their components that would otherwise be discarded	<p>For activities under circular category 2.a to substantially contribute to a circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the products/movable assets would otherwise be redundant and discarded <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the activity achieves significant overall net resource savings and impact reductions, on a lifecycle basis, compared to a new, replacement product/movable asset that meets the current EU or international industry standards <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the products/movable assets are put back to their original use possibly with extended properties, or in case they have outlived their original purpose, to an adaptive re-use (by repurposing) <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">efforts made to promote the life extension will not compromise the ability to recover or recycle the products/movable assets or their associated materials at the end of a new life-cycle <p>AND, specifically for refurbishment and remanufacturing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">refurbished/remanufactured products/movable assets meet a generally accepted specific EU or international, national industry specific standard (as new condition in the case of remanufactured products/assets) and accompanied by relevant warranties for the refurbished assets, as well as materials used, with warranty periods in accordance with legal requirements.	<p><u>Term Definitions:</u></p> <p>'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose': see definitions in the introductory section</p> <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refurbishment, retrofitting and remanufacturing of end-of-life or redundant products/movable assetsConstruction, expansion or retrofitting of manufacturing facilities, ancillary equipment and technology for refurbishing and remanufacturing purposesEstablishment of small scale businesses or not-for profit organisations for the reuse and repair of consumer products (e.g. clothing, furniture, bicycles, household appliances)

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
2.b. Refurbishment and repurposing of end-of-design life or redundant immovable assets (buildings/infrastructure/facilities)	<p>For activities in circular category 2.b to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the activity is deliberately circular by design; meaning that it prioritises strategies that prioritise resource efficiency gains, while simultaneously promoting other objectives such as increasing energy efficiency and/or the quality/resilience of the immovable asset (see guidance section on the right) <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. the activity achieves significant overall net resource savings and impact reductions, on a lifecycle basis, compared to a replacement new immovable asset (building/infrastructure/facilities) that meets the current EU or international industry standards <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the buildings/infrastructure/facilities are put back to their original use, possibly with extended functionalities, or in case they have outlived their original purpose, to an adaptive re-use (by repurposing) <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. a plan is put in place to enhance the reuse and recycling of materials and components removed during the intervention <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. efforts to promote the life extension will not compromise the ability to disassemble the immovable assets (buildings/infrastructure/facilities) and reuse/recycle their associated materials at the end of life, in line with category 3.b <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. warranties are provided for the refurbished assets as well as the materials and products used with warranty periods in accordance with legal requirements <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. the activity does not contradict current EU or international spatial/urban planning standards, whereby the use of the land for other developments takes precedence. 	<p><u>Term Definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbish, Repurpose, see definitions in the introductory section <p><u>Generic Guidance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typical projects/investments may involve public, residential, commercial or industrial buildings for instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o refurbishment (including retrofitting) of end of design life or abandoned/unoccupied residential buildings for the purpose of putting them back to useful state as residential buildings o refurbishment (including retrofitting) of abandoned/unoccupied commercial or industrial buildings and facilities, putting them back in use with the same or different purpose, including residential - The criteria listed for circular category 2.b are distinct for “circular” refurbishments/retrofits of immovable assets, which clearly differ from refurbishments aimed at increasing quality/resilience or energy efficiency of the immovable asset. All listed criteria need to be met cumulatively for a refurbishment/retrofit project as a whole to count towards the circular economy - Where a building, facility or infrastructure refurbishment/retrofit project as a whole does not meet criterion 1 and/or 2 (e.g. it predominantly focuses on increasing energy efficiency or the quality/resilience of an immovable asset), any of the following project components may count individually as investments contributing towards the circular economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o circular design/construction enabling easy disassembly, reuse, repair and/or recycling including through the use of construction materials that are reusable, recyclable or compostable (see categories 1a, 1c, 1d) o use of re-used and/or recycled materials and components in construction (see category 1e) o additional investment for implementation of product-as-service solutions for selected building components (see category 2d) o equipment and technology for harvesting rainwater and recycling/reuse of greywater for water supply in the building (see category 3d) o equipment and technology for on-site blackwater treatment for nutrient recovery (see category 3c) o equipment and technology for on-site high quality fertiliser/compost production for use in gardening (see category 3c) o selective deconstruction of building components, sorting and refinement of construction and demolition waste to facilitate recycling (see category 3a) o creation of a material passport / inventory for the refurbished object (see category 4a)

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
<p>2.c Product-as-a-service, reuse and sharing models based on, inter alia, leasing, pay-per-use, subscription or deposit return schemes, that enable circular economy strategies</p>	<p>For activities in circular category 2.c to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the contractual model shows that the entity carrying out the activity retains responsibility for the upkeep, maintenance and end-of-life management of the product <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. the business model enables circular economy strategies <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the activity increases the overall resource efficiency of the product or asset, on a lifecycle basis, as compared to existing use practice. 	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Circle economy (9 R's) strategies': see definitions for 'Refuse', 'Rethink', 'Reduce', 'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose', 'Recycle' in the introductory section - Product-as-a-service (PaaS) is a circular economy business model by which a company sells the services and outcomes a product can provide rather than the product itself. Generally, the manufacturer or service-provider continues to own and maintain the product, and the customer leases it for use or subscribes to a menu of services. PaaS can take the form of leasing, sharing and subscription models amongst others. One of the main differences between leasing and sharing is that the typical period of usage for sharing platforms is much shorter. Also, the number of users of assets in a sharing platform is much greater. Subscription models are also similar to leasing but allow for more flexibility, allowing users to access to a wider range of alternative product models which can be used interchangeably on demand, generally for a fixed fee. Truly circular PaaS achieve higher resource efficiency by increasing intensity of use, extending the life of products and ensuring recovery of materials after end-of-life. Moreover, resource efficiency improvements are achieved by avoiding the need for each potential user to buy and own a product, which is then inefficiently used <p><u>Generic Guidance:</u></p> <p>PaaS models could pursue product/asset life extension through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) leasing products with circular design (e.g. increased durability, modularity, easy disassembly and repair); AND/OR (ii) using predictive maintenance systems aimed at extending the life of the product/asset (e.g. involving intelligent data management and ICT systems); AND/OR (iii) provisions for product/asset return at the end of the first lease lifecycle with subsequent refurbishment/repair to enable re-lease for additional lease lifecycles in "as new" quality condition.
<p>2.d Rehabilitation of degraded land to return to useful state and remediation of abandoned or underutilised brownfield sites in preparation for redevelopment</p>	<p>For activities in circular category 2.d to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the activity is an enabling step for the subsequent reuse/redevelopment of the land (e.g. urban, industrial, agricultural use) <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. the activity ensures that remedial targets are protective of natural resources (e.g. water, soils) and human health. 	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Land degradation' is defined as "the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including processes arising from human activities and habitation patterns" (from the text of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - UNCCD) - A 'brownfield site' is defined as "previously developed land" that has the potential for being redeveloped. It is often (but not always) land that has been used for industrial and commercial purposes and is now derelict and possibly contaminated with pollutants or hazardous waste - 'Redevelopment' specifically refers to the real estate development process as applied to a site that has already been developed (i.e. built on), which may include the replacement, rehabilitation, or repurposing of existing buildings and infrastructure. Redevelopments may maintain or modify the original use given to the site for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, but also as open spaces for recreation, conservation, woodland and other community areas <p><u>Generic Guidance:</u></p> <p>This category applies only to activities aimed at the rehabilitation or remediation of land for subsequent reuse/redevelopment.</p> <p>The refurbishment/repurposing of existing buildings and infrastructure on the site shall qualify as a circular activity where it meets the criteria for circular category 2.b. Replacements with new buildings and infrastructure shall qualify where it meets the criteria for circular category 1.a .</p>

TABLE 3: CIRCULAR VALUE RECOVERY

Activities contributing to Circular Value Recovery aim at increasing resource efficiency through the recovery of wastes in preparation for reuse and recycling or other circular economy strategies. Such interventions typically take place during the after-use phase of products and assets. The following circular activity categories / project types substantially contribute to circular value recovery in cases where they apply circular economy strategies and comply with the specific circularity criteria listed below.

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
3.a Separate collection and reverse logistics of wastes as well as redundant products, parts and materials enabling circular value retention and recovery strategies	<p>For activities in circular category 3.a to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">wastes, redundant products, parts and materials are collected and transported separately and otherwise managed in a way to enable reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacture, high quality recycling and/or valorisation (circular categories 2.a, 3.b and 3.c) <p>AND, in the case of activities involving the collection of wastes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">targeted communication and education programs to sensitise waste producers about the importance of waste prevention and segregation are an integral part of the activity.	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Circular value retention and recovery (R4 – R9) strategies’ see definitions for ‘Reuse’, ‘Repair’, ‘Refurbish’, ‘Remanufacture’, ‘Repurpose’, ‘Recycle’ in the introductory section- ‘Reverse logistics’ are generally defined as supply chains dedicated to the reverse flow of redundant or discarded products and materials for the purpose of returns, repair, remanufacture, and/or recycling (as defined by APICS, https://www.apics.org)- The ‘collection of wastes’ are regulated services provided by specialised operators under public or private service contracts to households and businesses for the safe and efficient management and treatment of wastes. Separate collection schemes target both recyclable wastes and bio-wastes intended for subsequent material recovery and recycling operation- ‘Waste’ means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard (as defined in EU Directive 2008/98/EC on waste- ‘Redundant product, part or material’ means a product, part or material that is no longer needed or useful by its holder but suitable for reuse (i.e. possibly after repair, refurbishment or remanufacturing). See definitions for reuse, repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing in the introductory section <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects for reverse logistics systems:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Any physical equipment, transport and building infrastructure needed to organise the take back and reverse flow of products and materials to relevant facilities for repair, refurbishing, remanufacturing or recycling <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects for separate waste collection:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Movable equipment (bins, containers)- Waste collection and transport vehicles- Supporting infrastructure for waste collection, transport and temporary storage (e.g. civic amenity centres, transfer and reloading stations, vehicle depots, facilities for refuelling/recharging, washing, maintenance and repair)

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
3.b Recovery of materials from waste in preparation for circular value retention and recovery strategies (excluding feedstock covered under 3.c)	<p>For activities in circular category 3.b to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the feedstock constitutes or originates from source segregated and separately collected waste fractions <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. the activity contributes to attaining material recovery rates that are aligned with targets established for relevant waste types in EU or national law as well as in local waste management plans; and collaborates with other actors in the value chain to increase the quality of recovered materials to the extent that is both technically feasible and economically viable <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. secondary raw materials as well as product parts recovered are suitable for reuse or recycling and meet relevant EU or international or national industry specific regulations, standards and/or user specifications <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. the management of residues from the recovery process shall follow the EU waste hierarchy principle. 	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Circular value retention and recovery (R4 – R9) strategies' see definitions for 'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose', 'Recycle' in the introductory section - 'Waste' means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard (as defined in EU WFD 2008/98/EC) - 'Material recovery' means any recovery operation, other than energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or other means to generate energy. It includes, inter alia, preparing for reuse, recycling and backfilling (as defined in EU WFD 2018/851) <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material recovery facilities (MRF), process technology and mobile equipment, involving manual, semi-automated and/or fully automated mechanical processes (dismantling, separation, sorting, crushing, shredding, cutting, post-treatment technologies, etc.) - Chemical recycling plants involving various types of technologies and processes (e.g. depolymerisation, solvolysis, gasification, pyrolysis, etc) <p>Note that specific criteria may need to be further developed for different material recovery/recycling technologies, to take into account their individual recovery performance and environmental impacts on a lifecycle basis. On the matter, see for instance the study on chemical recycling by CE Delft (https://www.cedelft.eu/en/publications/2173/exploratory-study-on-chemical-recycling-update-2019).</p>

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
3.c Recovery and valorisation of biomass waste and residues as food, feed, nutrients, fertilisers, bio-based materials or chemical feedstock	<p>For activities in circular category 3.c to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the feedstock constitutes or originates from non-hazardous source segregated and separately collected biomass waste and residues, i.e. these are not separated from mixed residual waste <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the recovery process seeks to give the highest possible economic use to the feedstock, subject to technical and economic viability <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the products from the recovery/valorisation process meet relevant EU or international, national industry specific regulations and legislation, standards and/or user specifications for the intended use <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> material recovery and valorisation is a primary objective of the recovery process. By-products and residues from the primary recovery process are diverted to further recovery operations with the intention to maximise total value recovery in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy principle, where technically and economically viable <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> energetic use of by-products and residues of the recovery process is allowed to cover own energy needs or where there is no other economically viable higher use for these <p>AND specifically for processes that divert (i) crops residues (e.g. straw, corn stover, etc.), (ii) animal by-products (e.g. slurry, manure, etc.) or (iii) forest residues (e.g. small trees, branches, tops and un-merchantable wood left in the forest after the cleaning, thinning or final felling of forest stands) from their standard use in the agricultural / forest cycles for use as feedstock ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the allowed biomass extraction levels should be determined on a case-by-case basis, factoring in pedo-climatic conditions, to avoid any depletion to soil fertility. If certain by-products (e.g. digestates, ashes, nutrients (N-P-K-S and other minerals), organic matter, etc.) are incorporated back to agricultural / forest soils while satisfying to relevant EU or other international, national industry specific standards as well as user specifications, the maximum allowance levels could be adjusted. 	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <p>‘Biomass waste and residues’ is any type of biodegradable waste or residue from municipal, commercial, industrial or agricultural sources. This includes, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘bio-waste’ as defined in EU Directive 2008/98/EC, which means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, offices, restaurants, wholesale, canteens, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants organic by-products directly deriving from or generated by agriculture (agricultural crop residues, e.g. straw, bagasse, husks), aquaculture, fisheries and forestry as well as from related industries and processing ‘organic sludge’ meaning residual, semi-solid material that is produced as a by-product during treatment of industrial or municipal wastewater <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biorefinery facilities and process technology for the extraction of bio-based products and feedstock from bio-wastes and residual biomass, wastewater and sludge from organic origin Anaerobic digestion and composting plants utilizing the resulting digestates/composts as fertilisers/soil conditioners
3.d Reuse/recycling of wastewater	<p>For activities in circular category 3.d to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it satisfies EU legal provisions or recognised international standards and user specifications for reused/recycled wastewater <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it does not increase pollution, safety and health risks for users and the environment <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> appropriate technical measures and/or economic instruments are in place or planned to improve resource efficiency in the overall water use cycle, subject to technical and economic viability. 	<p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment and technology to collect treat and distribute wastewater in order to reuse it for household, industrial or agriculture purposes instead of discharging it <p>For the sake of clarity, only the additional investment cost related to the objective of reusing the wastewater is included. Not the mandatory onsite treatment of wastewater.</p>

TABLE 4: CIRCULAR SUPPORT

Circular categories	Specific circularity criteria	Guidance
<p>Activities in the Circular Support category group aim at enabling other circular activities/projects and thus indirectly contribute to increasing resource efficiency. The following circular activity categories / project types substantially contribute to the circular economy in cases where they apply or enable circular economy (9 R's) strategies listed above and meet the specific circularity criteria listed below.</p>		
4.a Development/deployment of tools, applications, and services enabling circular economy strategies	<p>For activities in circular category 4.a to substantially contribute to the circular economy, they must demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the circular support tools, applications and services demonstrably enable circular economy strategies and result in significant overall net resource savings.	<p><u>Term definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">'Circle economy (9 R's) strategies': see definitions for 'Refuse', 'Rethink', 'Reduce', 'Reuse', 'Repair', 'Refurbish', 'Remanufacture', 'Repurpose', 'Recycle' in the introductory section <p><u>Examples of typical investments/projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ICT tools for predictive maintenance and repair to extend the life of productsDigital tools and applications to facilitate reverse logistics (tracking, take-back of products for reuse, repair or recycling), improve resource efficiency and avoidance of waste production (e.g. food waste in restaurants, shops)Virtual marketplaces for secondary raw materials or second hand/repaired/upgraded productsDigital material passports and related data repositories to facilitate the tracing, marketing and trade of secondary raw materials in end-of-life products and constructionsMethodological frameworks and tools for measuring and monitoring of progress in the transition to a circular economyDigital tools and applications for consumer awareness raising/education on the application and benefits of different circular economy strategiesAdvisory services to companies and public authorities for strategising, preparing and implementing circular economy transitions

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The lack of a commonly accepted and inclusive definition and circularity measurement methodology hampers the transition to a more circular economy. It obstructs the development and access to dedicated or non-dedicated finance, credit risk assessment, and the transferability and replicability of projects and investments across regions and jurisdictions.

To overcome this, the Expert Group on Circular Economy Financing proposes a sector-agnostic circular economy categorisation system that defines categories of activities substantially contributing to a circular economy. A set of minimum criteria needs to be met by activities to be considered as substantially contributing to a circular economy. A methodological guidance with an indicative list of typical investments/projects for each circular economy category is also included. This categorisation system is intended as a contribution to the future work of the Sustainable Finance Platform on the EU taxonomy of activities substantially contributing to the circular economy objective.

Studies and reports

