

## **CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN EU**

- **With the introduction of the Roadway to a Resource efficient Europe (2011) and the more recent commitment of The Action Plan towards Circular economy (2015) the European Commission has expressed its fundamental interest to substantially improve the resource efficiency of the European economy and enable the transition towards the Circular Economy . This policy push also created a big influence on environmentalists but it is not yet bound to mandatory reports. The Action Plan is accompanied by over €10 billion in funding, confirmed by the Commission for 2016-2020. The EU surely made an ambitious start In 2014 and the key elements of the revised waste proposal were :**
  
- **A common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2035;**
- **A common EU target for recycling 70% of packaging waste by 2030;**
- **There are also recycling targets for specific packaging materials:**
  - **Paper and cardboard: 85 %**
  - **Ferrous metals: 80 %**
  - **Aluminium: 60 %**
  - **Glass: 75 %**
  - **Plastic: 55 %**
  - **Wood: 30 %**
  
- **A binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2035;**
- **Separate collection obligations are strengthened and extended to hazardous household waste (by end 2022), bio-waste (by end 2023), textiles (by end 2025).**
- **Minimum requirements are established for extended producer responsibility schemes to improve their governance and cost efficiency.**
- **Prevention objectives are significantly reinforced, in particular, requiring Member States to take specific measures to tackle food waste and marine litter as a contribution to achieve EU commitments to the UN SDGs.**

**In December 2014, the Commission decided to withdraw its legislative proposal on waste, but the Commission committed at the same time to use its new horizontal working methods to present a new package by the end of 2015 which would cover the full economic cycle, not just waste reduction targets, drawing on the expertise of all the Commission's services.**

## **ABSTRACT OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

**A circular economy reveals and designs out the negative impacts of economic activity that cause damage to human health and natural systems. This includes the release of greenhouse gases and hazardous substances, the pollution of air, land, and water, as well as structural waste such as traffic congestion. Transition to this kind of economic process is truly enlightening yet expensive so in order to a country to fully comprehend this kind of economic framework , first it must establish it's internal affairs instead of try to manage both economic , military and political problems once . For Turkey this means a establishment of the situation about refugees and terrorism near it's borderline . Turkey has an economy which depends on saving Money and reducing the amount of imports and to do that The Government is seeking new job opportunities for the unemployed citizens and**

by changing it's economic framework this can be achieved , additionally this would also reduce the carbon emmissions which appears with the production of plastic , imports of the materials would also reduce massively and waste management would be more systematic and easy to apply . the empiricial surveys have proven that invesments about circular economy would pay their expense about 10 to 20 years. Although Circular economy is considerably efficient and a long term waste management and recycling Project , it requieres to be fast and countinuous about it , in fact a sudden change of about decision may result in a devestating economic crisis so this kind of action must be considered very careful.

### **THE PROCESS OF THE CİRCULAR ECONOMY**

In order to process the materials first we must catogorize them to renewable materials and finite materials. All the materials first must be produced from the parts manufacturer after that the products ,which made by parts manufacturer, lead to product manufacturer and later to service provider. the renewable parts are accesable for the consumers and finite resources are for users. The user uses his product as long as he could . when the product is no more usable it can be recycled to it's materials with the least loss. The products which are bought by consumers ,renewable products, are mostly biologic so with anearobic digsection resulting gases may be used as biogas and feces would be consumed by bacteria and will transform the materials to their not-used forms from the begginging

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