

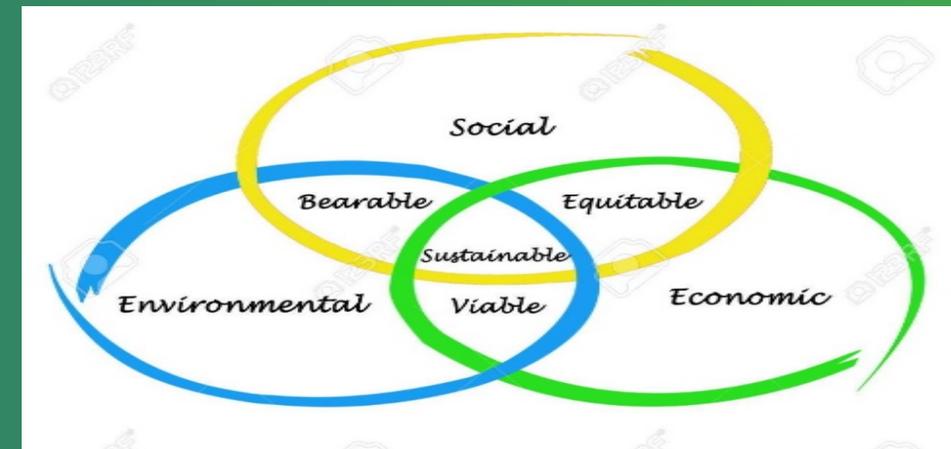
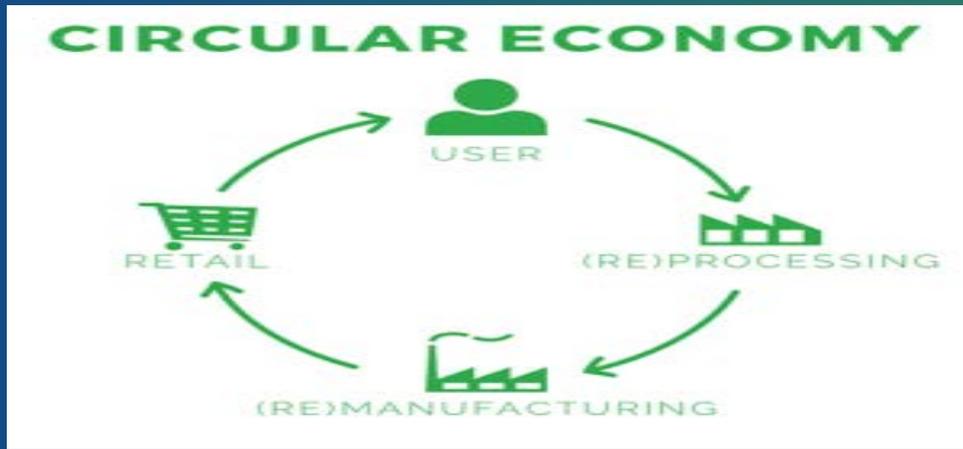


# Viktor Simončič

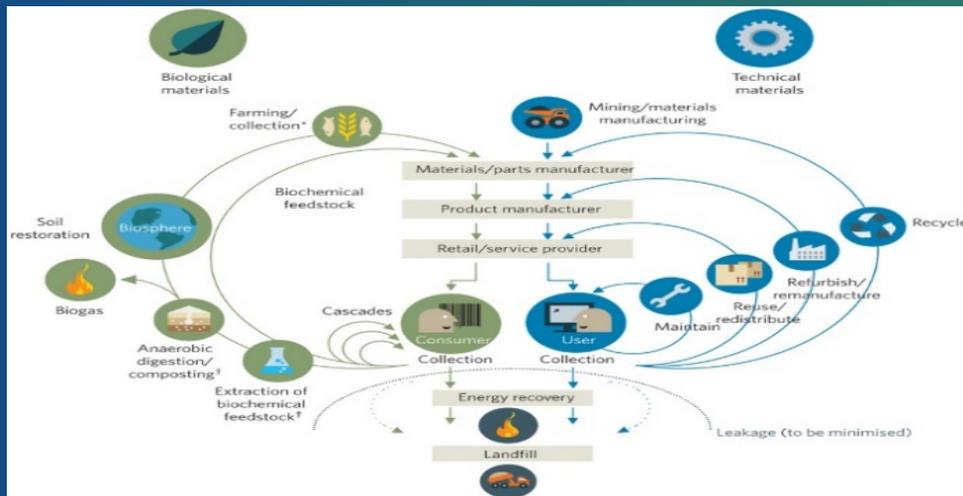
Circular Economy unique  
concept or .....?

Transition from linear to CE is nothing new. CE is a revelation only for a wasteful consumer society.

CE is schematic as well as sustainable development very simple



In practice looks more complex



The complexity of the treatment of municipal waste (in the spirit of the circular economy) requests huge number of waste facilities, smart legislation and excellent management.



Waste Management Infrastructure (2013)

167	Waste-Incineration Plants (incl. 70 MWI)
705	Waste-to-Energy Plants
552	CP-Treatment Plants
2462	Biological Treatment Plants (Comp./Digestion etc.)
58	MBT
1094	Sorting Plants
1331	ELV-Dismantling Plants
321	WEEE-Dismantling Plants
114	Soil Treatment Plants
2172	C&D-Recovery Plants

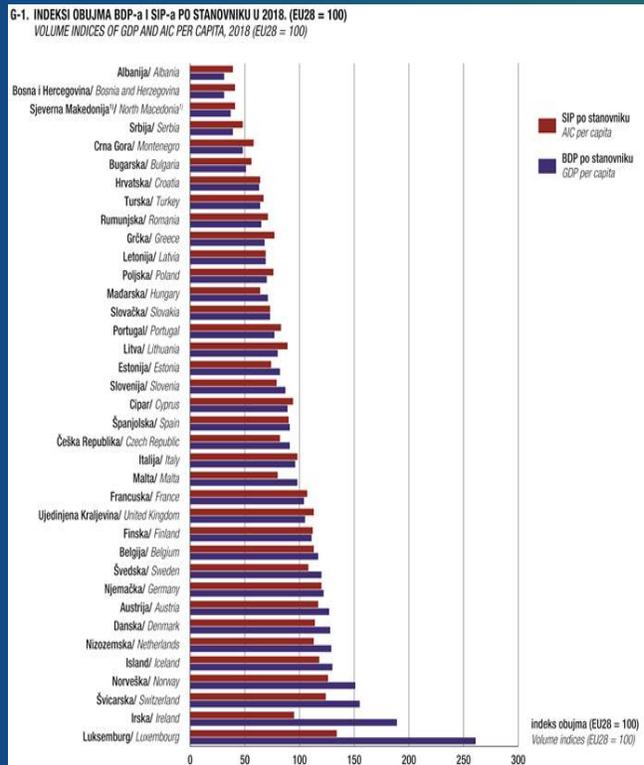
Such a wide range of facilities and processing industries, only exists in a handful of the most developed countries.

The processing industry must be at a reasonable distance, so that transport does not take away the environmental benefits of processing

**Germany has a population of 80 million. Serbia 10 times less, Croatia 20, Montenegro almost 100.**

**Divide the above figures with population ratio see what should you have to be on the CE track.**

# Can be CE equally realized, independently from enormous differences in income.



The nominal income per capita in 2017: **97,400 USD** in Luxemburg, 46,640 USD in Germany, 33,000 in Slovenia, 23,000 in Croatia, **16,620 in Montenegro**, 15,550 in Serbia, 14,393 in Macedonia and 12,210 in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Regional differences in GDP inside EU a over factor 30 - Differences in income in countries are up to factor 20

Country	Real household income /€/	% expenditure for waste processing based on – equal standard for all
Luxembourg	5.030	0,04
Germany	2.315	0,8
Austria	1.848	1,1
Slovenia	1.186	1,7
Croatia	844	2,3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	478	4,2
<b>Serbia/ MN</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>4,5</b>

**SAME STANDARD SAME COSTS** independently for GDP and other local circumstances?

E.g. The cost of handling municipal waste could be around € 20 (30) per month per household.

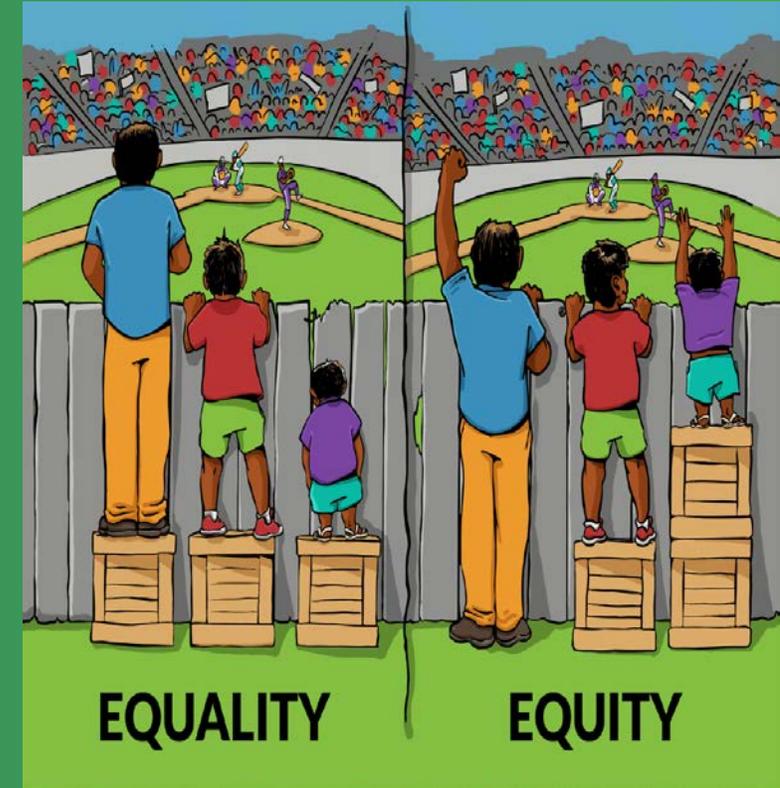
- Can the Montenegro afford EU high standards in waste?
- Can the same standards apply to all municipalities?

**The paradigm of circular economy as a universal and unified solutions must be taken with a large margin**

CE is just one of the new widely accepted policies based on equality.

CE must be tailored to local conditions/circumstances; if not **CE** paradigm, based on copy paste, could be serious disadvantage as well for particular nacional/local economy as fro citizens.

With every measure and investment, the question must be asked, about the impact on national/local GDP, who will pay it and whether it can pay ..... **AFFORDABILITY FIRST**



**PROPOSAL: Rich (EU) should respect and poor countries shall insist that the principle of equity, rather than equality, by introduction not only of CE, but also other environmental matters will be enforced.**

The peasant has always known that **CE** is undoubtedly something useful.

But things are nowhere just pink.

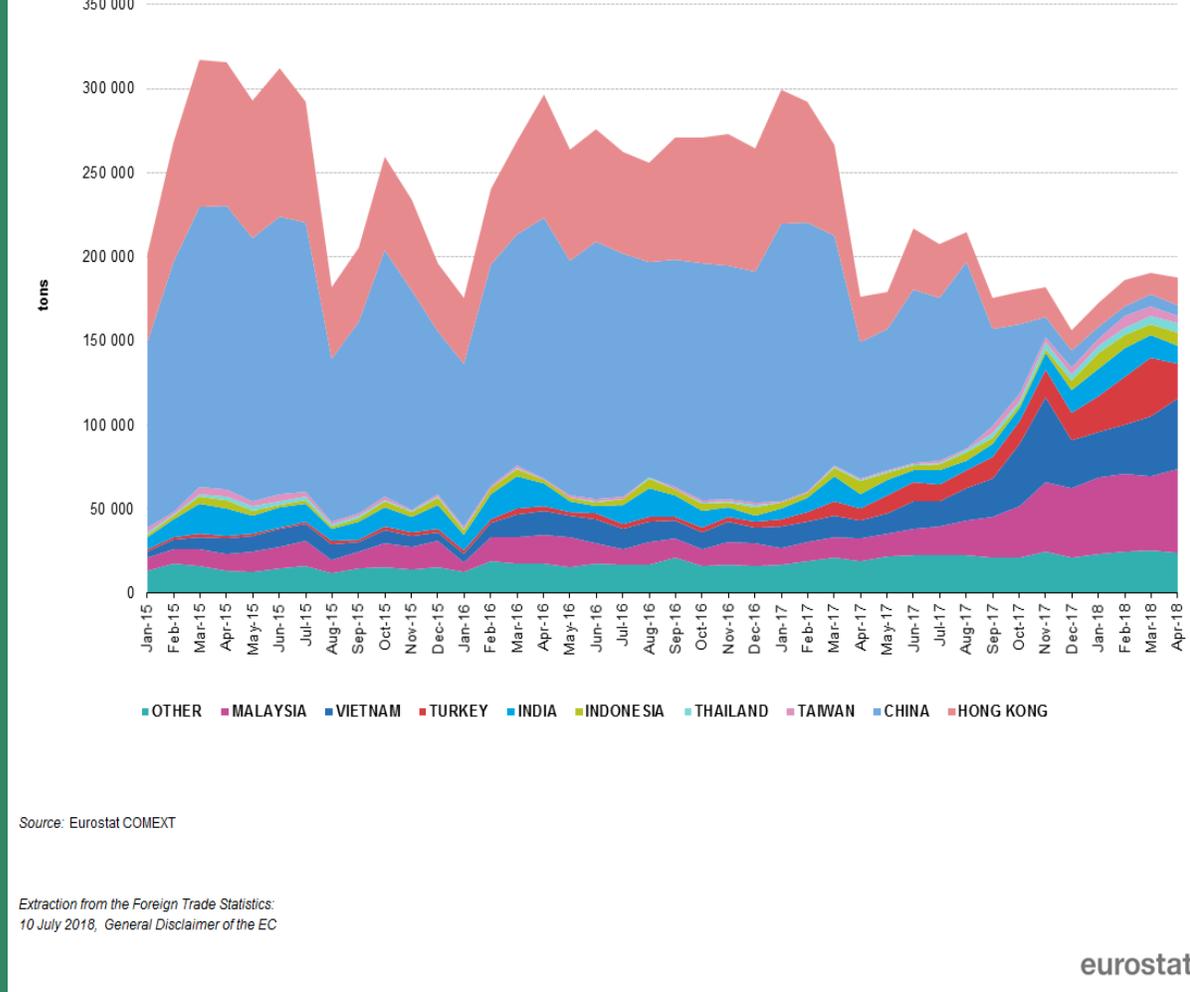
This is nicely illustrated by the example of the ban on the export of plastic waste to China.

How many developed countries still base **CE** on waste exports today?

**CE** has to adapt to local circumstances, so it becomes a field of research.

A opportunity can be found in the exploitation of energy potential, especially for environments with less developed industry for material reuse.

**If the rich respect equity instead equality, and the poor that CE is a great opportunity for research and local business opportunities, beside to economy, Planet Earth will also benefit.**



# Do we have cause for concern?

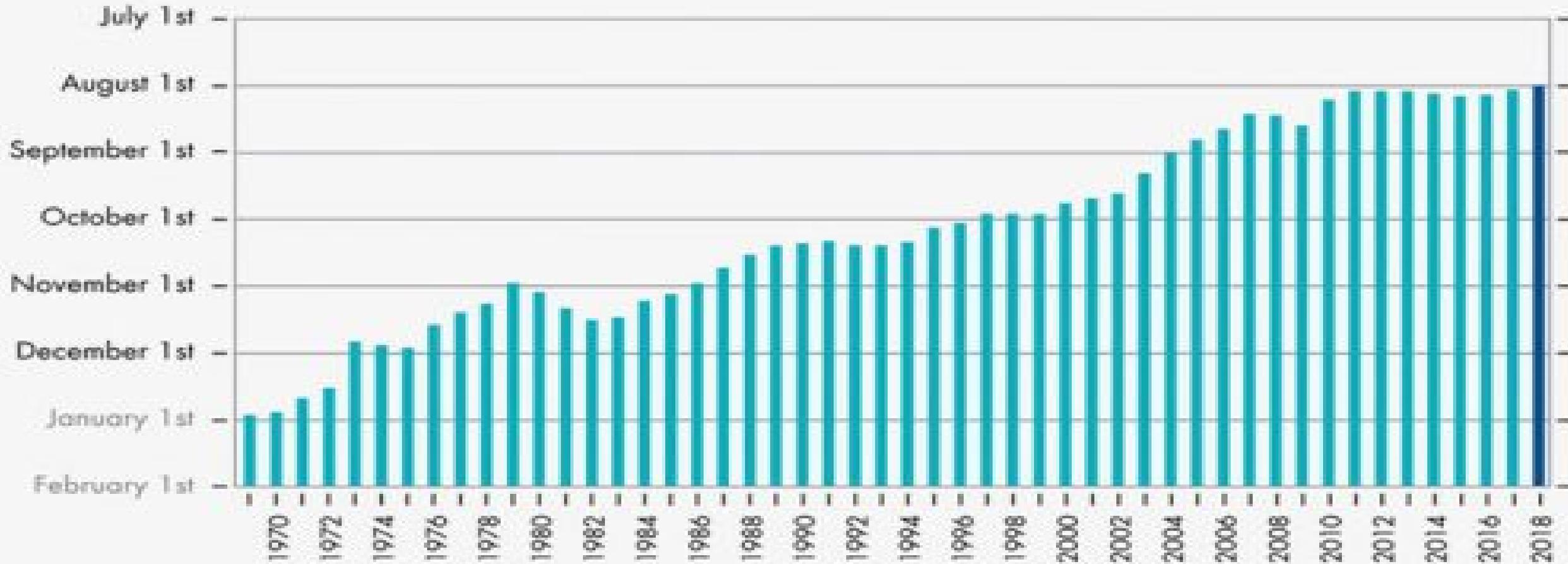


1 Earth

## Earth Overshoot Day 1969-2018



1.7 Earths



Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint Accounts 2018