Circular Economy in the context of tourism
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The package included legislative proposals on water reducing landfilling and increase recycling and reuse. The Commission remains fully committed to integrate the circular economy principles across different policy areas.

It also included an ‘Action Plan’ ‘Closing the loop’ to support the circular economy in each step of the value chain– from production to consumption–repair and manufacturing, waste management and secondary raw materials.
EU Circular Economy Package
Synergies and links with EU’objectives on climate, energy, environment, sustainable growth, social and industrial innovation
‘Commission Communication (2016) 769 final
‘ European action for sustainability

EU’s commitment to sustainable development
The EU is fully committed to be a frontrunner in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, together with its Member States, in line with the principle of subsidiarity.

How the EU will take forward the implementation of the Agenda 2030
Sustainable development is an issue of governance and requires the right instruments to ensure policy coherence, across thematic areas as well as between the EU’s external action and its other policies. Looking ahead at the Multiannual Financial Framework beyond 2020, the Commission will explore how EU budgets and future financial programs can best continue to adequately contribute to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda and support Member States in their efforts.

Key actions and governance elements
The Commission launched in 2017 a multi-stakeholder Platform with a role in the follow–up and exchange of best practices on SDG implementation across sectors, at Member State, Regional, local and EU level, mobilizing expertise of key sectors (including tourism)
Implementing the **UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development Goals (SDGs)**, focusing Goal 12 – Target 12.7 ‘By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse’. Implementing the **UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development Goals (SDGs)**, focusing **Goal 12** – Target 12.7 ‘By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse’ and **Goal 15** – Target 15.4 ‘Sustainable tourism can play a major role, owing to its efforts towards the reduction of waste and consumption and its awareness-raising activities’

The EC is developing a **common EU methodology to measure food waste** and define relevant indicators, through the **EU platform on food losses and food waste**, established in 2016, which aims at developing a methodology to measure the food waste consistently across the EU, bringing together Member States and all actors in the food value chain;

The EC will take measures to clarify EU legislation relating to waste, food and feed and facilitate food donation and the use of former foodstuff and by-products from the food chain in feed production without compromising food and feed safety (i.e. **restaurants** are the **second largest source of food waste**), after households, generating approximately up to 20% of total food waste per year. Many **restaurants and food services make use of technologies** that have created new business opportunities elsewhere in the world.

The EC will examine ways to improve the use of date marking by actors in the food chain and its understanding by consumers, in particular the "**best before** label" (i.e. Key actions should focus on minimization of food waste generated by households and hospitality services, and capturing the maximal value of inedible food waste rather than incinerating it)
Based on maximum circulation
- Energy is produced in our own power plant
- Main energy source is biogas
- Biogas is produced from food industry by-products and organic agricultural waste
- Also animal and plant based fuel and solid biofuel can be used
- Waste, energy loss, heat, nutrition and carbon dioxide are utilized and circulated for energy and food production
- Plants in greenhouse benefit from the nutritious water from fish farming
- Carbon dioxide from fish water is collected and routed into the greenhouse to accelerate the growth of biomass
- Heat production at the power plant is utilized to heat the water needed for fish farming
- Nutritious water from fish farming is utilized in the greenhouse as a fertilizer
- Water from the greenhouse circulates back to fish ponds
- Biowaste from both types of farming can be used as biogas or biofuel
KOTIPELTO GARDEN / MIMIS

- Producer of edible flowers and cresses in Finland
- Exports to Hong Kong, Singapore, Sweden, Iceland and Estonia
- In favor of many Michelin starred restaurants and Chefs around the world
- Part of the production is organic with closed circulation concept
- Over 100 different species growing
- Main part of the production goes to restaurants
- Cutting-edge food producer in production methods and products
- Committed to search and innovate new ecological solutions in food production and packing materials in the future
- In Finland there are some cases where the tourism is connected to primary food production (i.e. combining local experiences to tourism through cruises in dining in the woods)
- Few start-up micro enterprises which will take food tourism to a whole new level, are growing quite fast
Circular economy means a different way to develop new green business and eco-friendly models, open to synergies at different level (public and private stakeholders), with an interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approach (tourism, culture, environment, energy consumption), in order to create a sustainable system for the planet, respecting the social dimension.

It is challenging to provide locally placed based and intelligent answers to global problems!

_Things do not happen. Things are made to happen._

John F. Kennedy
Thank you for your attention!

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