



The crucial links between climate and zero waste

CAN Europe's contribution to the discussion

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CAN Europe's industry work

- from organisation's historical industrial *decarbonisation* approach to industrial *transformation*, beyond 'technological decarbonisation'
- not just fuel/feedstock shifts and energy efficiency and carbon capture and storage (and use)
- linking climate and biodiversity (habitat destruction) and pollution through 'circularity' and pushing for 'integrated approaches'
- Taking up from CAN-EEB 2020 Paris Agreement Compatible (PAC) Scenario report and adding more detail to demands
 - **polluter pays principle**
 - ecodesign of **products/production** processes
 - **technologies** in a context (technologies when needed, environmental & social profiles, no burden-shifting)
 - **business models** for sharing/leasing/circularity
 - **demand-side management**
 - **sufficiency** (absolute reduction of resource & energy use)



Where we are and what we say



- **Industrial Forum**
- Alliances
 - (European Clean Hydrogen Alliance)
 - (European Raw Materials Alliance)
- High Level Group on Energy-Intensive Industries
- **High Level Roundtable on Safe and Sustainable Chemicals**
- **Just Transition Platform** – steel and horizontal
- **Processes4Planet Partnership Feedback Panel**

- Too strong focus on narrow technological decarbonisation: fuel switches (renewables, (green) hydrogen), energy efficiency & CCS/CCU
- Climate and resources/materials links (50% global GHG emissions = extraction, processing) and so products & production processes
- Ecodesign regulation, industrial emissions, CBAM help to create market pull & global level playing field
- Who pays for ‘breakthrough’ technologies dominating heavy industry ‘transformation’ approach?
- (domination of focus on energy-intensives in industrial strategy development ignores importance of manufacturing industries = more flexibility, creativity, improvement options & reputational risk, value for money)
- ‘strategic dependencies’ – growing list of products & components – tensions worsened by techno-optimistic approach needing more, rare(r) and geo-strategic elements

“Watching fireworks, but less fun”

When multiple, converging and emerging crises pull us in different directions, how do we find stability while maintaining flexibility (where needed)? How do we align short-term emergency measures with medium- and long-term objectives (not losing our compass)?

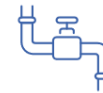
- Anchoring climate-materials/resources-products links (**ESPR, IED, NECPs, RRF, NextGenEU**, etc.), developing or deepening an ‘integrated approach’
- **ESPR** as game-changer on demand-side management measures (‘clean, sustainable’ products providing alternative options to the public and disturbing productivist-consumerist economic models)
- Unleashing the manufacturing sector into ecodesign (sometimes ‘weaker’ incumbents than in heavy industry, but still resistant industry federations)
- Increased focus on prevention (through ecodesign) also leads to alternative business models
- EU policy addressing demand-side management: construction, mobility (**Industrial Forum ‘industrial ecosystem transition pathways’** translated into legally-binding objectives, targets)
- Mobility = sharing economy, grounding private jets, pushing against SUV-sized vehicles, shift from road/air to rail



No energy to be wasted



Boost renewable power and heating



End fossil fuel era



Align public and private funding with current needs



Thank you for your attention

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Resources:

[CAN Europe website](#)

[Industrial Transformation position](#)

[Repowering for the people](#)

[PAC Scenario report](#)