

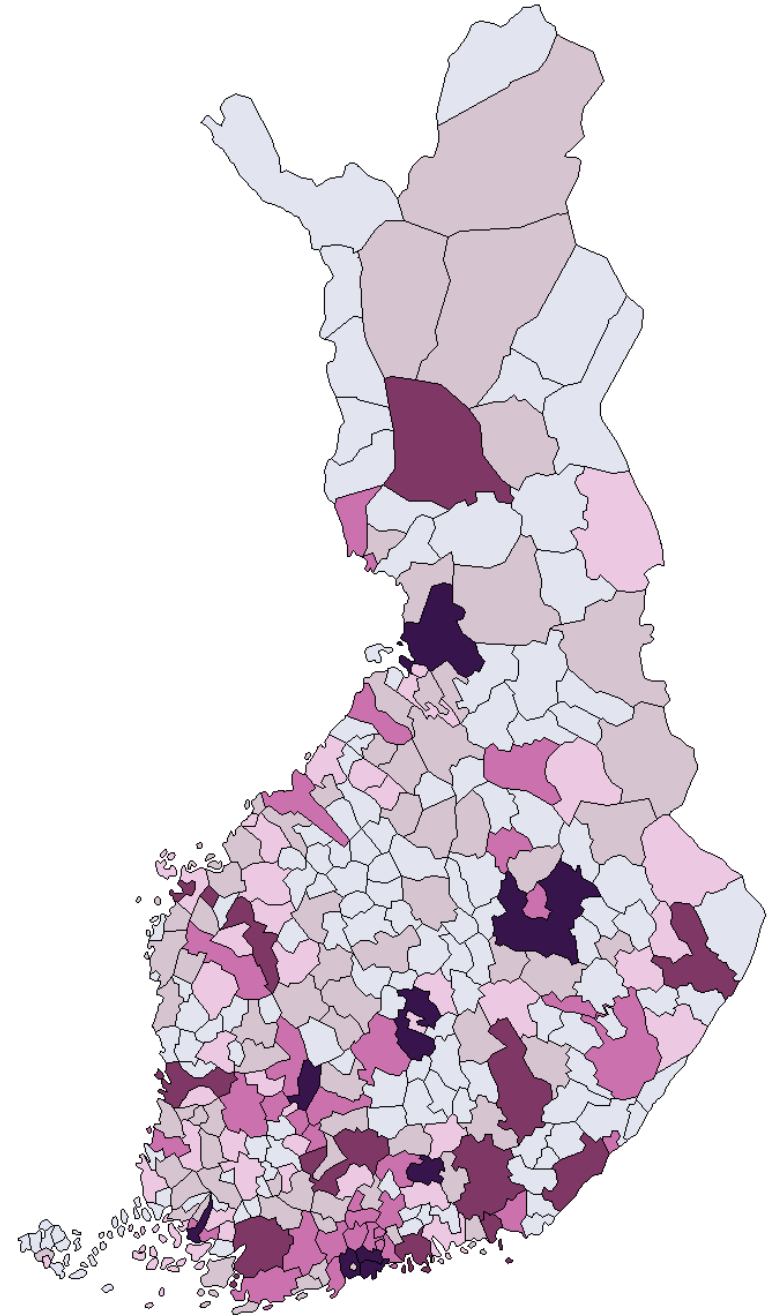
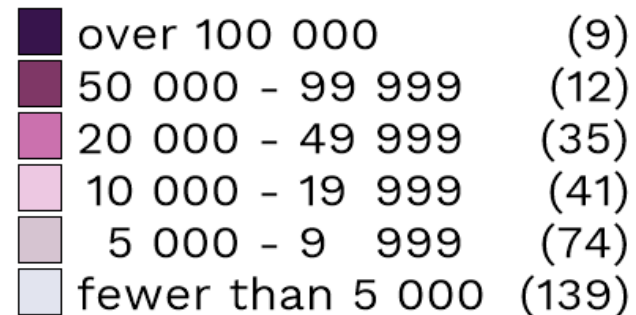
Circular economy Green Deals and other agreement-based activities promoting the circular economy

Tartu 11.4.2024

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Municipalities in Finland

- 309 municipalities in 2023
(incl. 16 on the Åland Islands)
- 5,6 million inhabitants
- 338 000 km²



Strategic Programme for Circular Economy and Circular Economy Green Deal

- Government adopted a resolution on the strategic programme for the circular economy in spring 2021
- The vision: “Finland 2035: A carbon-neutral circular economy society is the foundation of our successful economy”.
- → Various measures (legislation, training, etc.)
- → (The Finnish) Circular Economy Green Deal
- A voluntary commitment in which the participating organizations commit to different kinds of actions
 - Responsible organization: Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.
 - Almost all Finnish regions, a large number of municipalities, key advocacy, business and industry organizations, the largest companies in the forest industry and a large number of actors from the construction sector were involved in the preparation.
 - Supporting analysis and scenarios of Finland's material flows led by research institutes. [Suomen kansantalouden materiaalivirrat ja niiden vaikutukset](#)

Circular Economy Green Deal

How to join.



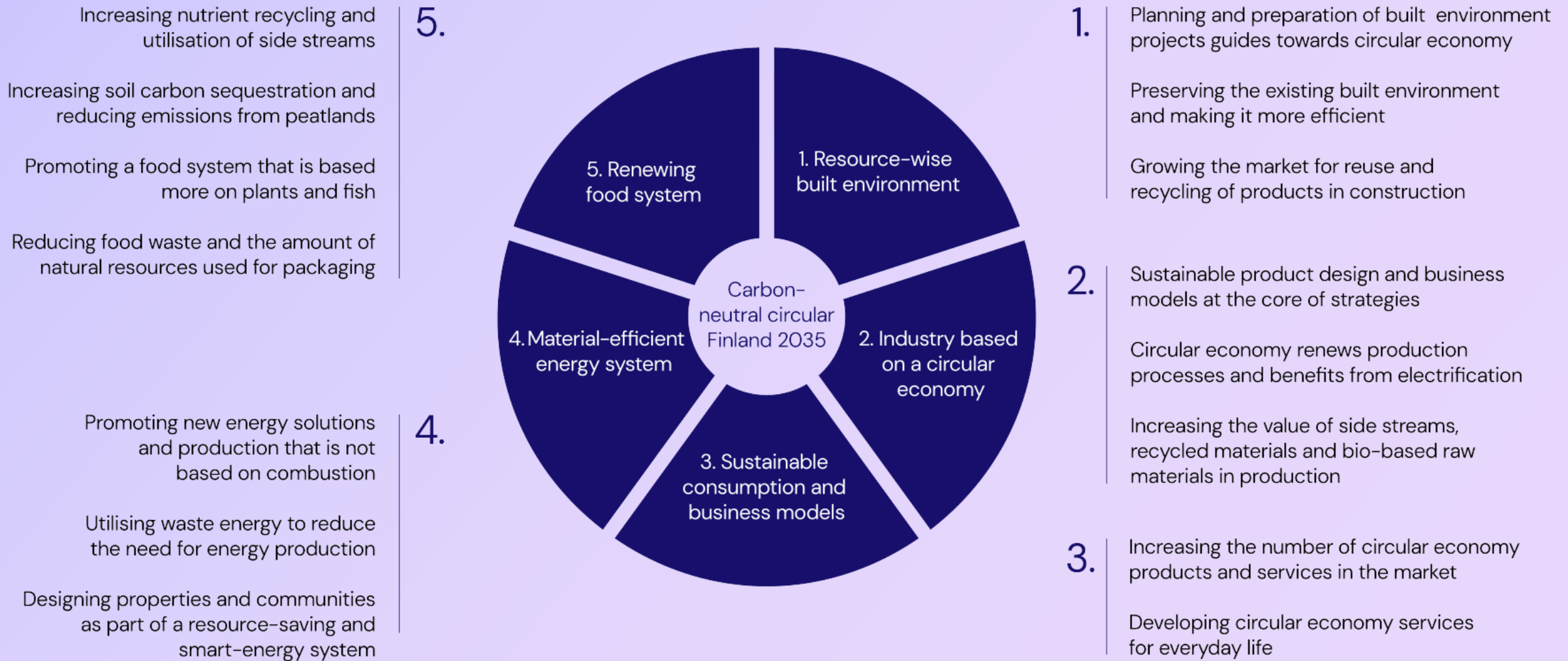
Ympäristöministeriö
Miljöministeriet
Ministry of the Environment



Ministry of Economic Affairs
and Employment of Finland

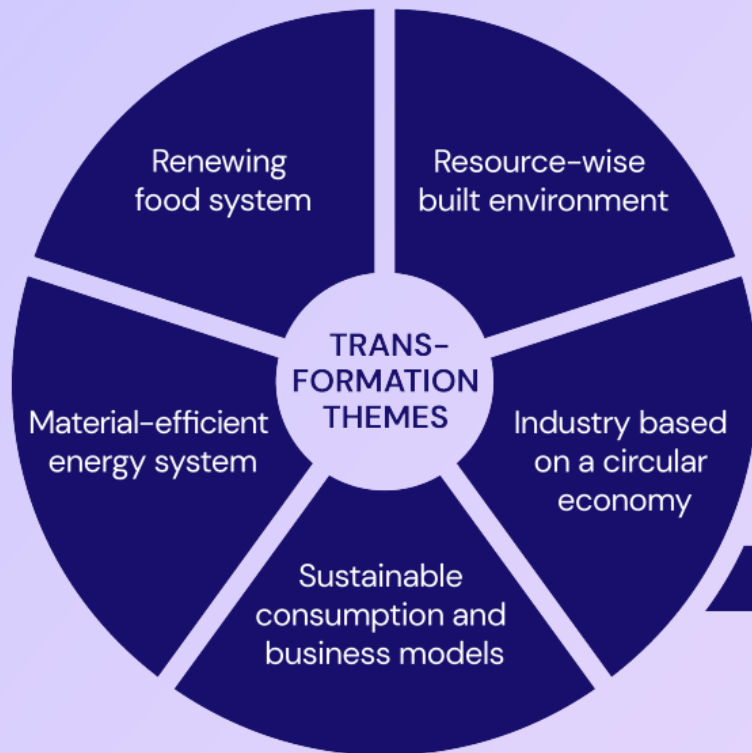


Transformation themes of the Circular Economy Green Deal



This is how the Circular Economy Green Deal is created.

The circular economy transition occurs in five transformation themes, which are divided into subsections. Each organisation committed to the Deal selects actions from at least two of the subsections.

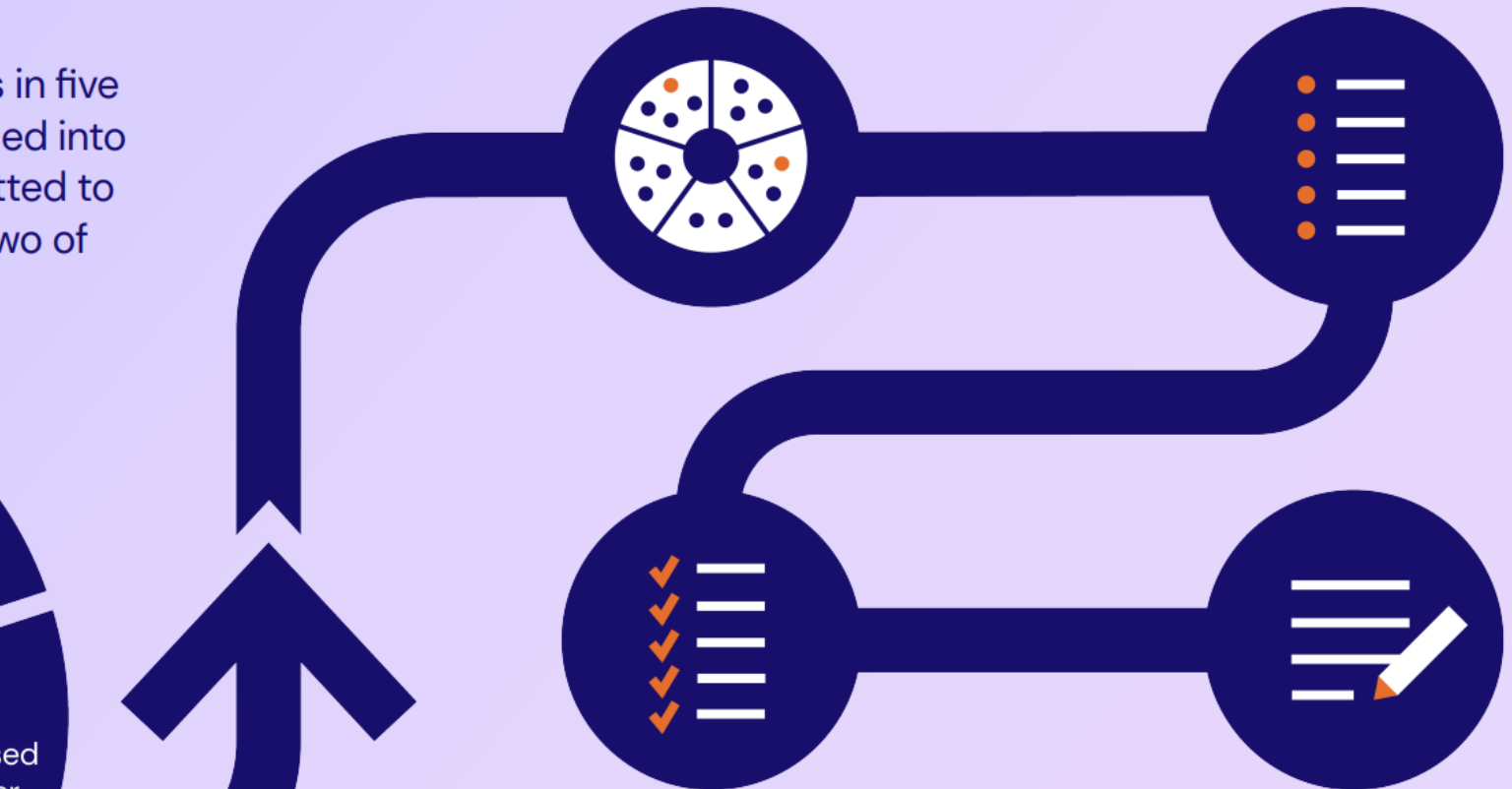


1. The organisation selects actions from at least two subsections

2. The organisation specifies the measure from the perspective of its own operations and baseline level.

3. The evaluation group will submit its recommendations on approving or correcting the commitment to the Ministry. The highest decision-making body in the organisation accepts the commitment.

4. The organisation reports on the progress of its activities on the Commitment2050 website every three years. The Circular Economy Green Deal steering group monitors and encourages the implementation of the commitments.



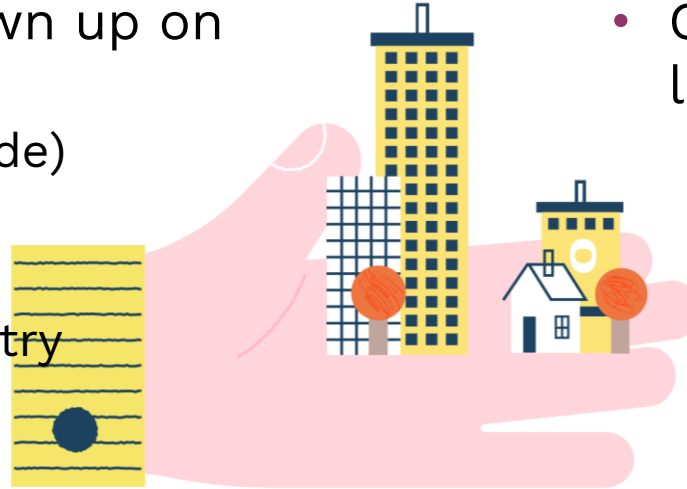
Other Green Deals

- A Green Deal is a steering instrument between the State and a body representing business life or e.g. the municipal sector.
- A fixed-term agreement in certain themes to find solutions to climate challenges, biodiversity loss, overconsumption of natural resources and promotion of circular economy in Finland
- The implementation of legislation can be enhanced or supplemented with Green Deal agreements
- <https://sitoumus2050.fi/en/tietoa-green-dealista#/>

Other GDs

- Green deals have been drawn up on the following themes:

- Reducing plastic bags (Trade)
- Automotive industry
- Oil waste management
- Non-road machinery industry (Technical trade)
- **Sustainable dismantling**
- **Emission-free construction site**
- **Sustainable procurement in early childhood education and care**
- **Plastics in construction**
- **Urban waste water treatment**
- Reducing the consumption of single-use plastic portions

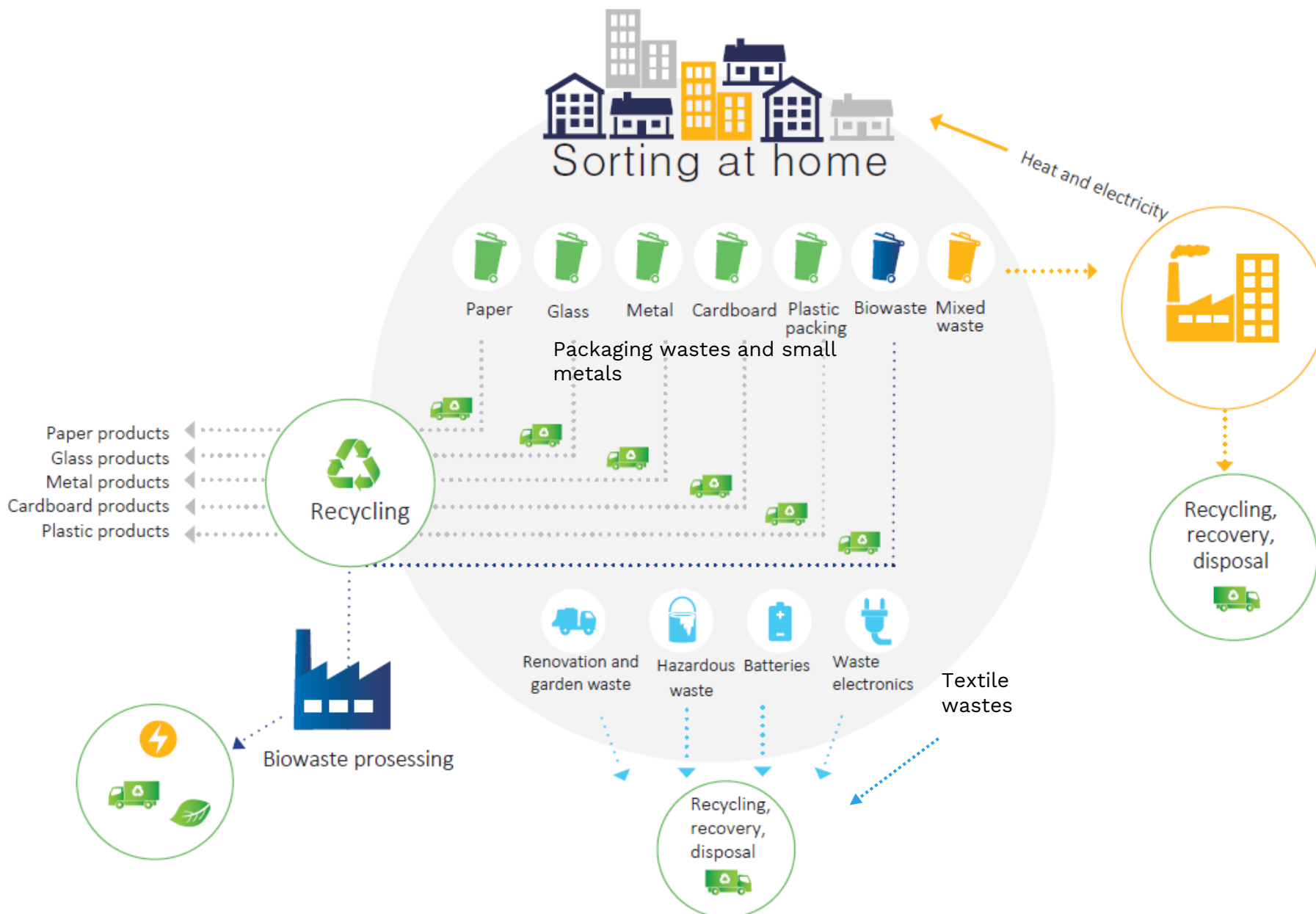


- Green deal -sopimuksia on laadittu seuraavista teemoista:

- Muovikassien vähentäminen
- Autoala
- Öljyjätehuolto
- Työkoneala
- **Kestävä purkaminen**
- **Päästötön työmaa**
- **Kestävät hankinnat varhaiskasvatuksessa**
- **Rakentamisen muovit**
- **Yhdyskuntajäteveden puhdistaminen**
- Muoviset annospakkaukset (kulutuksen vähentäminen)

Municipal Waste Management promoting the circular economy

Finnish waste management



Duties and general obligations of municipalities in arranging waste management

- Waste management is a statutory task assigned to municipalities based on the Waste Act
 - Wastes originating from households and municipal services
- Waste management is financed in full by waste fees charged for services
 - Tax money may not be used.
 - “Polluter-pays” principle
- Municipality’s secondary waste management service
 - It is ultimately the duty of municipalities to ensure waste management in all circumstances, regardless of who is the service provider.
- https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2011/en20110646_20220494.pdf

Co-operation is important

Finnish waste management has been developed as a co-operation

- ☐ **between municipalities**
- ☐ **between municipal waste operators and private waste companies**
- ☐ **between municipal waste operators and producer responsibility organizations.**

Regional co-operation between municipalities – joint municipal waste management operator

- Responsibility for organising waste management service tasks are transferred to the waste management company or joint municipal corporation
 - There are around 26 limited companies jointly owned by municipalities and 4 joint municipal corporations in Finland covering over 260 municipalities
 - The company may not have any private ownership.
- The waste operator to which duties are delegated shall take care of:
 - Organisation of reception, transport and treatment of waste
 - Invoicing waste fees
 - Waste advice
 - Administrative tasks directly related to the foregoing



Municipal waste management authority

- The municipality must have a designated waste management authority responsible for the official duties of waste management.
- If the municipality has assigned a service function to a company owned by several municipalities, a joint municipal authority established by them, acts as the municipal waste management authority

Co-operation of municipalities and packaging producers (PROs)

- Finnish Waste Act: Municipalities and packaging producer organisations must, by means of a national agreement, agree on arranging the separate collection of packaging waste generated in the households.
- The Agreement was signed in Dec 2021 and it covers 96 % of the residents.
- The co-operation started in July, 2023.
 - Municipalities organize the operation of door-to door collection of packaging waste from households
 - PRO's organize a regional reception (at least 1000 collection points)
 - After collection producers will take care of further treatment of packaging waste on their cost
 - A compensation is payed by producers to municipalities for organizing the door to door collection

Municipal waste fee for the customer

- Municipalities must charge a waste fee for the waste management they organize
- **The waste fee is mainly based on the costs incurred by the municipal waste operator for taking care of waste management service tasks.**
- The waste fee covers:
 - Costs of organising waste management (collection, transport, treatment)
 - Costs of recycling and recovery of waste and related investments
 - Waste advice
 - Waste management authority's costs
 - Landfills managed by the company and their aftercare
 - Administrative expenses
- The waste fee must correspond to the level of service provided by the municipality and must cover all costs arising from waste management.
- The waste fee should encourage (as far as possible) the reduction of the amount and harmfulness of waste and the prioritisation of waste management

Thank you. Aitäh.

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