

CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN NORWEGIAN INDUSTRIES

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The Federation of Norwegian Industries

- **Facts and figures:**
 - 3.100 member companies with approx. 130,000 employees.
- **Sectors within the Federation of Norwegian Industries:**
 - Oil and gas contractors, onshore petroleum activities, aluminium, biotechnology, cement, chemical industries, electro and energy equipment, furniture, glass and ceramics, machine and hardware industry, maritime industry, aquaculture and aquaculture suppliers, graphic arts and communication, metals, mining, paints and coatings, pharmaceuticals, plastics, recycling, facility services, textiles, etc.

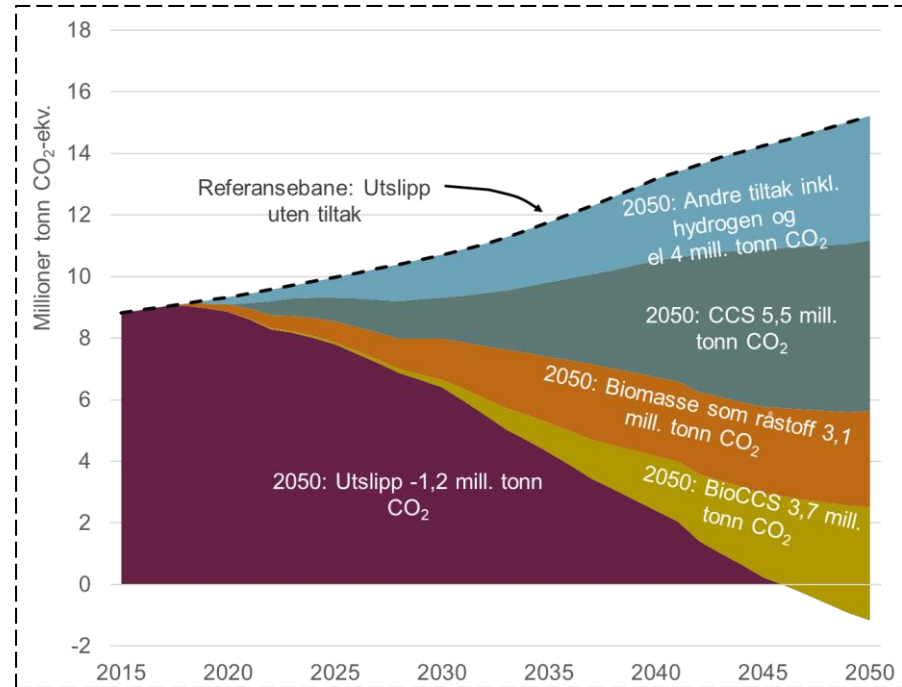


We work nationally and at EU-level

- We are a member of approx. 20 European industry federations in Brussels.
- Both to understand what is going on and (as far as possible) to influence policy making.



Our ambition: Net zero CO₂-emissions



EU's Green Deal

- **The EU's strategy for sustainable growth**
- **A greener and more competitive Europe**
- **Ambition of climate neutrality by 2050**
- **Circular economy is key for sustainable growth, while at the same time strengthening the competitiveness for the European industry.**



Circular Economy - Main recommendations

- 1. Tripartite cooperation and inclusive policy making**
- 2. Voluntary agreements (single use plastics and textiles, etc.)**
- 3. Sustainable product policies**
- 4. Harmonised market of secondary raw materials**
- 5. Green public procurement**
- 6. Research and development**



**TOWARDS A EUROPEAN
CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

European sustainable product policies

- **Must reward products with limited environmental footprints and provide incentives to manufacture products at locations where the environmental impact is the lowest.**
- **Key driver for increased demand for recycled materials.**
- **Several new initiatives from EU COM, such as the eco-design regulation, construction products regulation, upcoming regulation on environmental product footprints, etc.**



Environmental labelling in the future?



- **Should describe the actual environmental impact, by using specific data from production processes (emissions, energy use, chemicals, waste management, etc.), and not marked based instruments such as primary energy factors and renewable energy guarantees of origin.**

Requirements for recycling, reuse and content of recycled materials

- **Directly in EU directives and regulation (such as legislation for ELV, SUP, packaging, batteries, etc).**
- **In harmonized standards or delegated acts in accordance with the new eco-design regulation, the revised construction products regulation, etc.**
- **Where appropriate and realistic, requirements for content of recycled materials should be considered (this must be considered on a case-by-case basis)**



Public procurement

- **Public procurement is an effective measure to increase the demand for environmentally friendly products and services.**
- **Public authorities lead by example. However, climate, environment and circular economy are rarely prioritised in procurement today.**
- **The Norwegian Government has proposed changes in the national public procurement regulations, requiring public authorities to put more weight on environmental impacts in their procurements.**

Action plans: Circular Economy in the Norwegian process industries

- Norwegian process industry have been frontrunners within the circular economy.
- Cooperation within industrial parks and - clusters sparks circular economy initiatives.
- Need for increased financial support to industry-oriented circular economy projects.



Economic support schemes

- Higher share in the form of grants and extended grant periods (research -> piloting -> commercialisation)
- Financial support to “first of a kind” investments, that reflects socio-economic additional costs and corporate risk
- Support to company-internal pilots (e.g. pilots aiming at improving the use of waste/by-products as raw materials).



Our R&D priorities for a circular economy

- **Circular product design**
- **Development of low-emission products**
- **Industrial symbiosis / use of by-products**
- **New technologies for recycling, incl. recycling of critical raw materials and rare earth metals**



Examples from Norwegian industries

- **Borregaard: One of the worlds most advanced bio-refineries**
- **Industrial clusters and parks, such as Eyde, Mo, Øra, Herøya, etc:**
Surplus energy and industrial by-products are used as new raw materials
- **Norsk Hydro: Frontrunners in energy efficient aluminium production.**
- **Celsa: Production based on 100 % steel scrap.**
- **Jotun: Frontrunners in developing Product Environmental Footprints**
- **Norcem: Use of hazardous waste instead of coal in cement production**
- **Etc. Etc.**



Our committee for industry parks/-clusters

- **Circular economy initiatives are often developed as part of cooperation in industry parks and - clusters.**
- **Therefore, the Federation of Norwegian industries established a committee for parks and clusters in 2022. 10 industry parks/-clusters participate in the committee and provide input to policies which may foster investments in green transition in Norway.**



Mo industry park.
Photo: Mo Industripark

Minerals - An necessity for green transition

- **Reaching the targets of the Green Deal and the accelerated ambitions of REPowerEU will require a significant increase in the use of minerals/metals.**
- **The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war in Ukraine have exposed the vulnerability of global and European value chains.**
- **Improving Europe's access to critical minerals and metals will be decisive for securing European strategic autonomy and delivering the green transition.**

Necessary measures

- **Access to finance and risk sharing**
- **Accelerated permitting procedures**
- **Expend the codification of CRM to include strategically important metals/minerals needed for the green transition (aluminum, copper, nickel, high-purity manganese, etc.).**
- **Strengthen research and development on CRM**
- **Third-country partnerships, which promotes high social and environmental standards.**

Further input



18 November 2022

Norwegian trade unions and employers' joint response to the European Commission's call for evidence on the forthcoming European Critical Raw Materials Act

Referring to the call for evidence on the European Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), we submit a joint response on behalf of Norway's main confederations of trade unions and businesses (LO and NHO) and the organisations representing workers and companies in Norway's extractive and processing industries (The Norwegian Federation of Industries, Industri Energi, Norwegian Mineral Industry and the Norwegian Union of General Workers).

Our organisations welcome the initiative. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war in Ukraine have exposed the vulnerability of global and European value chains. At the same time, reaching the targets of the European Green Deal and the accelerated ambitions of REPowerEU will require a significant increase in the use of minerals and metals.¹ Going forward, improving Europe's access to critical minerals and metals will be decisive for securing strategic autonomy and delivering the green transition. The CRMA must address these challenges.

Norway is well positioned to contribute, with experienced extractive and processing industries as well as reserves of metals and minerals which are indispensable to the green transition. In this joint response, we share our views on cooperation between Norway and the EU in the field of critical raw materials and our recommendations for action on the European level.

1. Cooperation between Norway and the EU

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13597-European-Critical-Raw-Materials-Act/F3357918_en

Strategy paper

Recommendations for industrial investment in rare earth elements (REEs) as the basis of a complete Norwegian value chain for critically important permanent magnets – a crucial component in the EU's green shift.

The Confederation of Norwegian Enterprises (NHO), the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO Norway), the Federation of Norwegian Industries, the Norwegian Workers' Union, and Norwegian Mineral Industry are the organisations behind this report, and recommend that Norway invest in the extraction of rare earth elements and the associated value chain for the production of permanent magnets.



<https://www.norskindustri.no/bransjer/bergindustrien/lanserer-strategi-om-sjeldne-jordartsmetaller/>