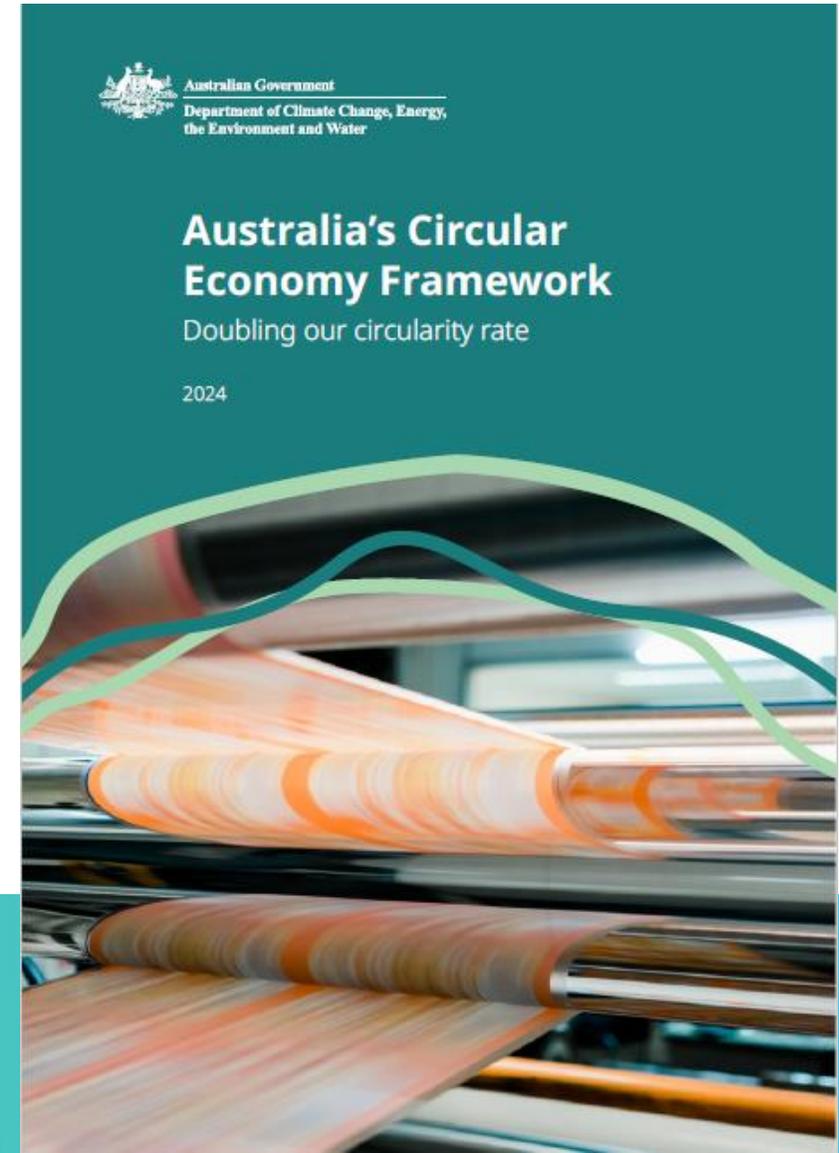


Australia's Circular Economy Framework

GO Circular



Published by, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), Canberra, December, 2024.

Key takeaways of the National Circular Economy Policy Framework by Go Circular

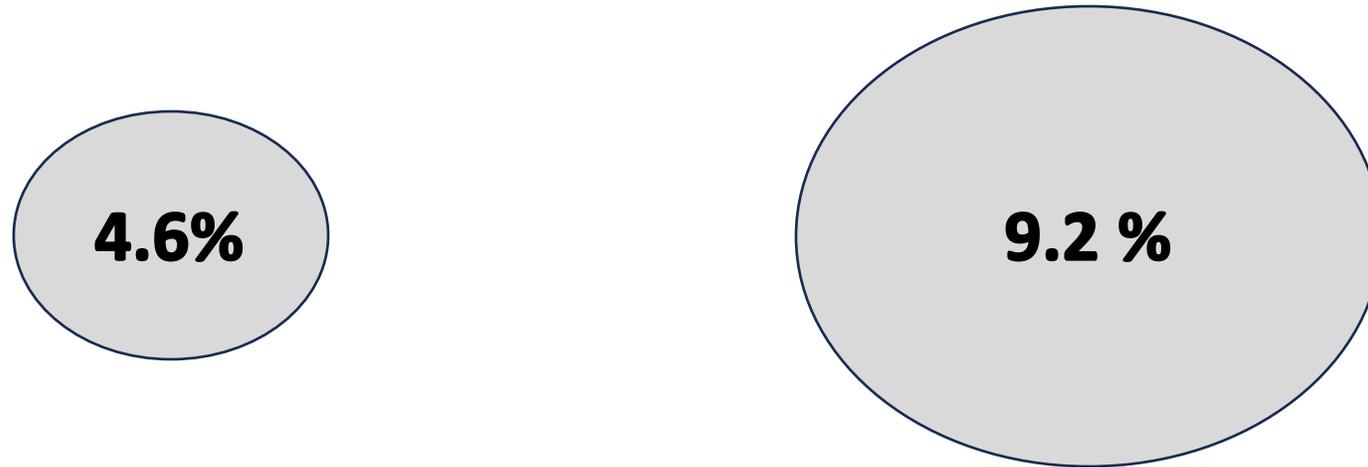
The federal government has introduced Australia's National Circular Economy Policy Framework, designed to guide the nation's transition to a circular economy, and to promote sustainability, economic growth, and innovation.

This policy framework relies on collaboration between industries and the innovation ecosystem, supported by metrics to set targets and monitor progress toward achieving these goals.

Mission

A decade of commitment for Australia's CE transition

Almost Double Australia's circularity by 2035



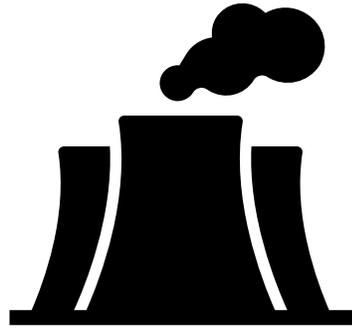
WHY NOW

- Global demand for sustainability
- Opportunity to lead by example
- International trade
- Economics, investment and resilience
- Climate change

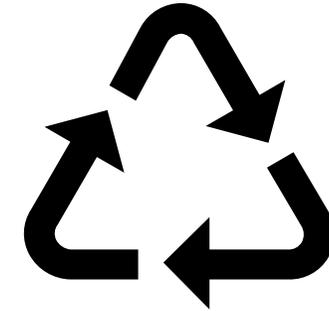
Benefits



Adds \$26 billion to
GDP annually

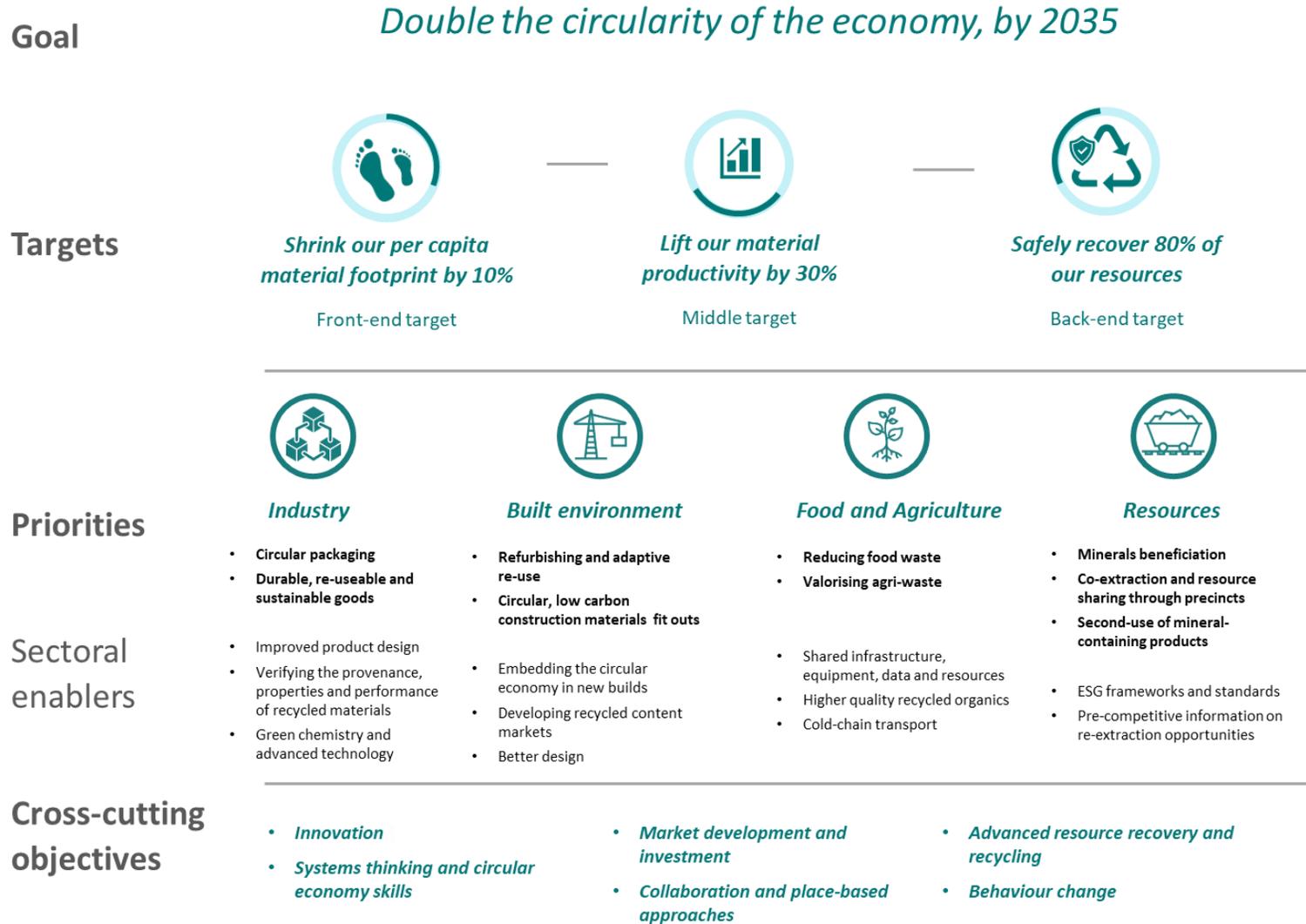


Reduces GHG
emissions by 14%



Diverts 26 million tonnes
of waste annually

Framework at a glance



Implementing the framework

Governments

Governments set the direction and provide the foundation for a successful transition to a circular economy. They create the conditions that allow circular systems to thrive by implementing supportive policies and regulations, providing financial incentives, and encouraging collaboration and behaviour change across sectors.

Businesses

Must lead by example, adopting circular practices to meet growing stakeholder expectations, ensuring compliance, and capitalising on new market opportunities.

Investors

By directing capital toward circular solutions, investors can help scale innovative business models, technologies, and infrastructure that support resource efficiency and waste reduction.

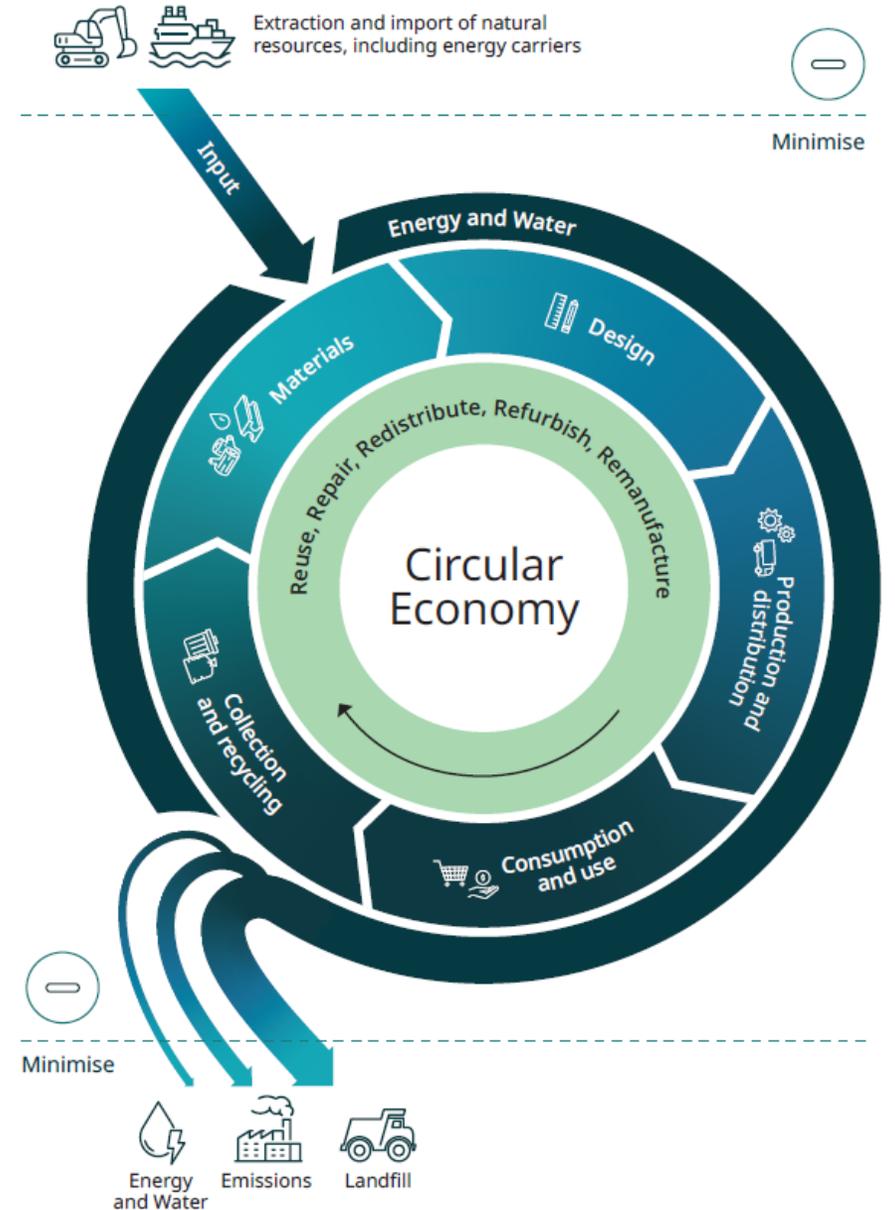
Researchers and NGOs

Research institutions, universities, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) provide the necessary research, education, and advocacy to drive the circular economy forward.

Australians

Can contribute by making sustainable product choices and supporting local circular initiatives such as repair café's libraries, and second-hand marketplaces.

THREE KEY TARGETS



Key Target 1

➤ Reduce Material Footprint by 10%

Australia has the highest material footprint in the G20, at 31 tonnes per person as of 2023

Material footprint drives greenhouse gas emissions, making it essential to retain materials for longer and use them smarter.

Strategies to achieve this target include:

- improving design and
- material choices in construction and manufacturing,
- and increasing the use of durable, recycled materials, focus on 10 Rs, ie: reuse, repair, remanufacturing

Key Target 2

➤ Increase Material Productivity by 30%

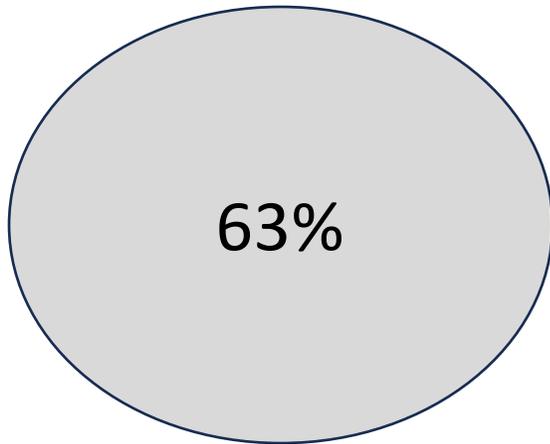
- Generate more economic value per resource.
- Promote resource-efficient industries.



Lifting materials productivity requires circular economy strategies that **scale Australian innovation, advanced manufacturing on shore, and more collaborations across supply chains** to maximise material value – including internationally. **Domestic reuse** of Australian recycled materials can also support materials productivity.

Key Target 3

➤ Safely recover 80% of Resources



Australia's resource recovery rate

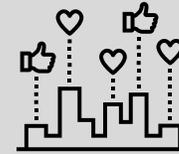
Upstream actions are needed:

- Design products in use as long as possible
- Design for circularity
- Enhance market systems for recovered materials
- Improve recycling and reuse rates

Govt priorities to support decarbonisation



Remanufacturing and recycling



Industrial symbiosis



Design for durability, reuse and light weighting



Product as a service



Reuse of building



Reducing food waste

Sectoral Priorities

Australia's most significant short-to medium-term opportunities to drive a competitive and sustainable circular economy are in:



Industry



Built environment



Food and agriculture



Resources

Priorities

Industry:

Priorities: Circular packaging and durable products.

Enablers:

- Circular product design to improve reusability and recyclability.
- Traceability standards for recycled materials
- Innovation in green chemistry and advanced manufacturing technologies.

Built Environment:

Priorities: Refurbishment, adaptive reuse, and use of circular, low-carbon materials.

Enablers:

- Embedding circular principles into new builds (e.g., modular construction).
- Developing markets for recycled construction materials like steel and concrete.
- Incentivising better building design for durability and disassembly.

Cont.

Food & Agriculture:

Priorities: Reducing food waste and valorising by-products.

Enablers:

- Shared infrastructure for small producers (e.g., equipment, processing facilities).
- Enhancing quality and use of recycled organic materials.
- Improving cold-chain logistics to minimize food spoilage and waste.

Resources:

Priorities: Co-extraction, reuse of mineral-containing products, and efficient resource sharing.

Enablers:

- ESG frameworks to guide sustainable resource use.
- Pre-competitive data to identify and unlock opportunities in resource recovery.
- Innovation in reclaiming valuable minerals from waste (e.g., mining tailings).

Cross-cutting objectives

- **Innovation:** *Focus on design and technology*
- **Market Development:** *Demand for circular goods*
- **Advanced resource recovery and recycling:** *Invest in tech to improve recover and recycling rate*
- **Collaboration and placed based approaches**
- **Behavior Change:** *Promote sustainable consumption*
- **Systems Thinking and circular economy skills:** *First Nations approach and Lifecycle integration in planning*

Implementation roles

- Government: the enablers, policy and financial incentives
- Businesses: Innovators and adopters of circular practices.
- Investors: Catalysts for scaling circular innovations.
- Researchers and NGOs: the thought leaders, R&D, raising awareness
- Communities: Advocates and changemakers, driving demand for circular products and services (*collective procurement powers*)

SWOT Analysis

Strengths:

Sector-Specific Priorities: Identifies key areas—industry, built environment, food and agriculture, and resources—with clear strategies for improvement.

Clear Targets: Defined goals to reduce material footprint, increase productivity, and recover resources.

Holistic Approach: Addresses the entire lifecycle of resources, including First Nations' knowledge, system thinking, design, use, and recovery.

Opportunities:

Sector specific opportunities: Industry, built environment, food and agriculture and resources

EES: Economic, environment and social opportunities

Metrics and incentives for businesses: create stronger financial incentives for businesses to measure circularity progress, and adopt circular practices, ie: using recycled materials

Leadership: Position Australia as a global leader in CE innovation

Weaknesses:

Low Ambition: Doubling circularity from 4.6% to 9% by 2035 is modest compared to global leaders.

Implementation gap: Insufficient emphasis on how federal, state, and local governments will implement or drive its objectives. *Will each state establish its own circular economy (CE) targets aligned with the framework's guidance, or will there be a unified national approach?*

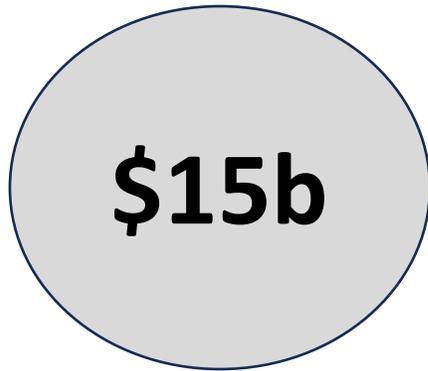
Overemphasis on recovery: focuses more on recycling and recovery than on upstream innovation

Threats:

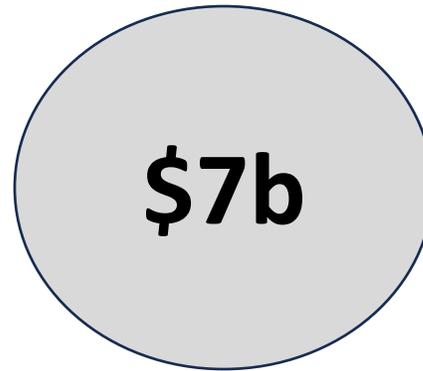
Funding Gaps: Inadequate resources to support infrastructure, innovation, and implementation.

Policy: the framework places insufficient emphasis on how federal, state, and local governments will implement or drive its objectives. *Will each state establish its own circular economy (CE) targets aligned with the framework's guidance, or will there be a unified national approach?*

Relevant CE funding in Australia



National Reconstruction Fund



Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility

- Australia's Ending Plastic Waste Mission \$50m
- National Waste Policy
- Each state has its own circular economy (CE)-related policies, which are linked to dedicated funding mechanisms to support their implementation

Relevant CE policies in Australia

[National Circular Economy Framework](#)

[Sustainable Procurement Policy and Guide](#)

[Circular Economy Ministerial Advisory Group](#)

[Waste and recycling](#)

[Remade in Australia](#)

[Design for Circular Economy](#)

What is a Circular Economy

“An economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources, by recovering, retaining or adding to their value, while contributing to sustainable development”

ISO: The International Organisation for Standardisation: ISO 59004

6 Principles – ISO Standards

Systems
Thinking

Resource
Stewardship

Ecosystem
resilience

Resource
Traceability

Value Sharing

Value Creation

Are you ready to learn more about the circular economy?

Sign up for our next live online training program in the ISO Circular Economy Standards in Feb 2025. Or contact Go Circular: info@gocircular.org.au

<https://training.circularfutures.co/courses/feb-circular-economy-iso-59000-series-workshop?ref=7db38d>

