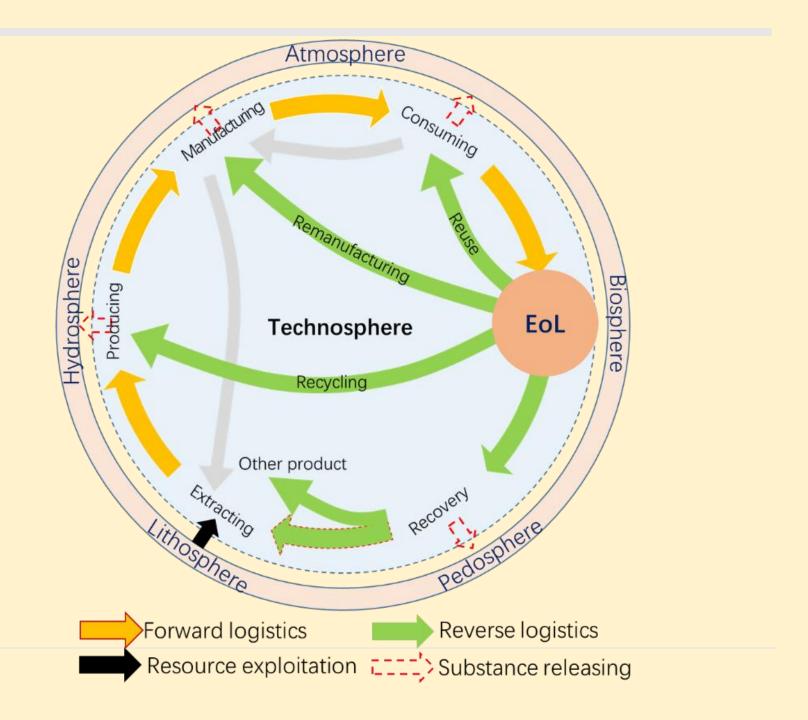


Circular Economy towards Sufficiency Economy: Case of P. R. China

Prof. Jinhui Li BCRC China School of Environment, Tsinghua University, P.R. China Dr. Xianlai Zeng
Associate Professor, Tsinghua
University, China
Fulbright Fellow, Yale University, USA

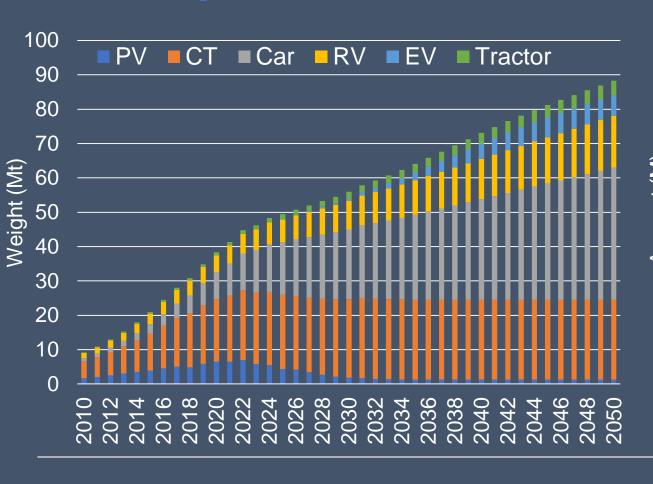


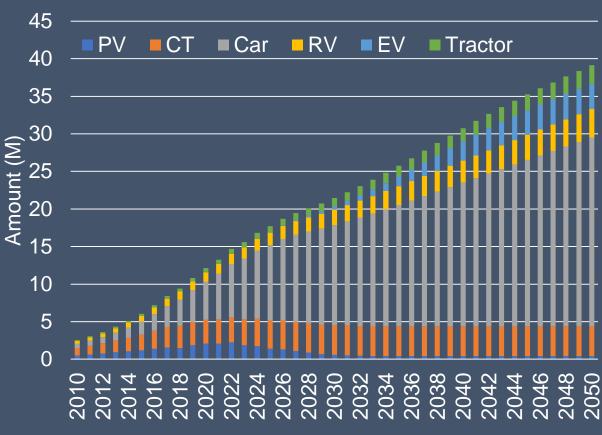
Circular economy approach in the material flow framework





The projected ELV generation in P.R. China from 2010 to 2050

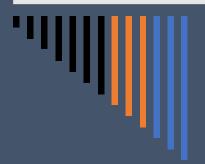






ELV Generation Amount distribution





The management system of ELV in regulations, standard, and measures

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Februar y 2006

 NDRC: Technic al Policy of Vehicle Product Recycli ng

April 2007

• MEE: Technic al Standa rd of Environ mental Protecti on in ELV Disman tling

March 2008

 NDRC: Admini strative Measur es on Reman ufacturi ng Pilot of Vehicle Parts

Noverm ber 2008

 MEE: Technic al Standa rd of Disman tling Recycl er for ELV

January 2019

NPC:
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May 2013

• MOC: Regulat ion on Mandat ory Scrap of Vehicle

June 2015

• MIIT:
Manag
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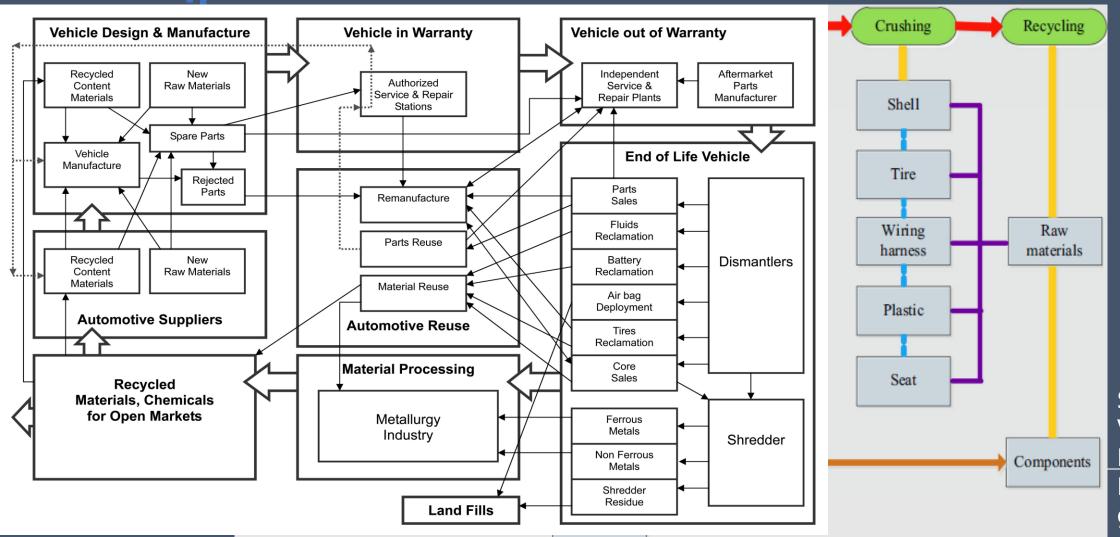
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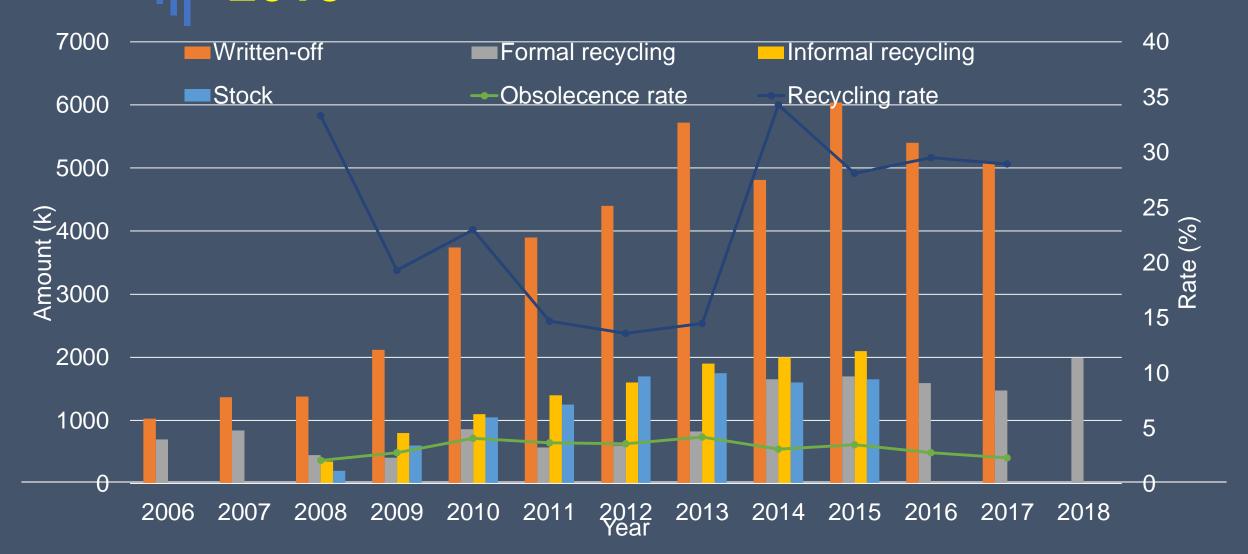


ELV recycling flow diagram in P.R. China



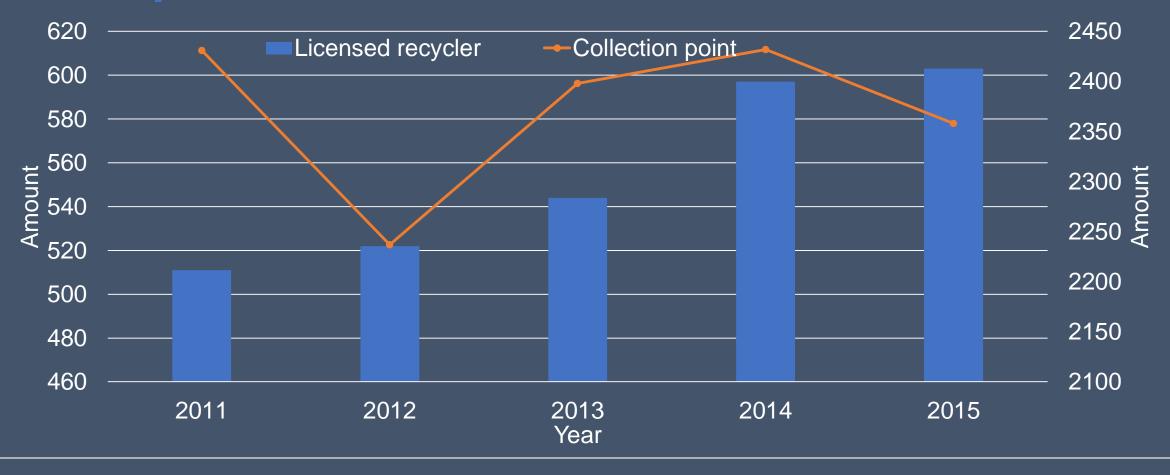
Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelber g 2016

Flow of vehicle in the year of 2008-2015





Recycling enterprises amount and collection point





The total cost and benefit of one ELVs recycling enterprise operation (million CNY)

Cost		Benefit	
Item	Value	ltem	Value
Raw and auxiliary material Fuel and power consumption	7.00	Steel	5.829
Depreciation	0.38	Copper	2.208
Human resources cost	0.35	Aluminum	2.672
Equipment repairing	0.20	Lead	0.304
Management	0.53	Zinc	0.219
Sales cost	0.50	Non-metal	1.239
Sum	8.96	Sum	12.29



Main Experience

- The most effective regulatory core is the economic incentives to ensure the high collection rate.
- China needed to develop its own approach to handle the ELV, not simply duplicate other countries' experience.
- The management information system, including reception, reporting, auditing, and funding subsidy, is quite helpful to support the ELV recycling.



Critical Lessons

- Multi-ministries involving is not beneficial for ELV management.
- Singular economic benefit cannot make the formal recycling enterprise survive as the informal sector.
- The extended producer responsibility (EPR) implementation in P.R. China is not smooth and lacks very close relationship between the producers and the recycler.
- Low recycling technology has declined the recycling efficiency.



The Way Forward

- The integrated framework of circular economy for ELV management should be initially built and supervised by the high government
- The revision of Administrative Measures on the Recovery of ELV needs to be promptly enforced.
- The collection and recycling network for ELVs should be more effective and standardized
- To green the vehicle industry, cost internalization and EPR principle should be strengthened for producer of vehicle
- The ELV recycling industry is confronting the technology and pollution control upgrading



More info.

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