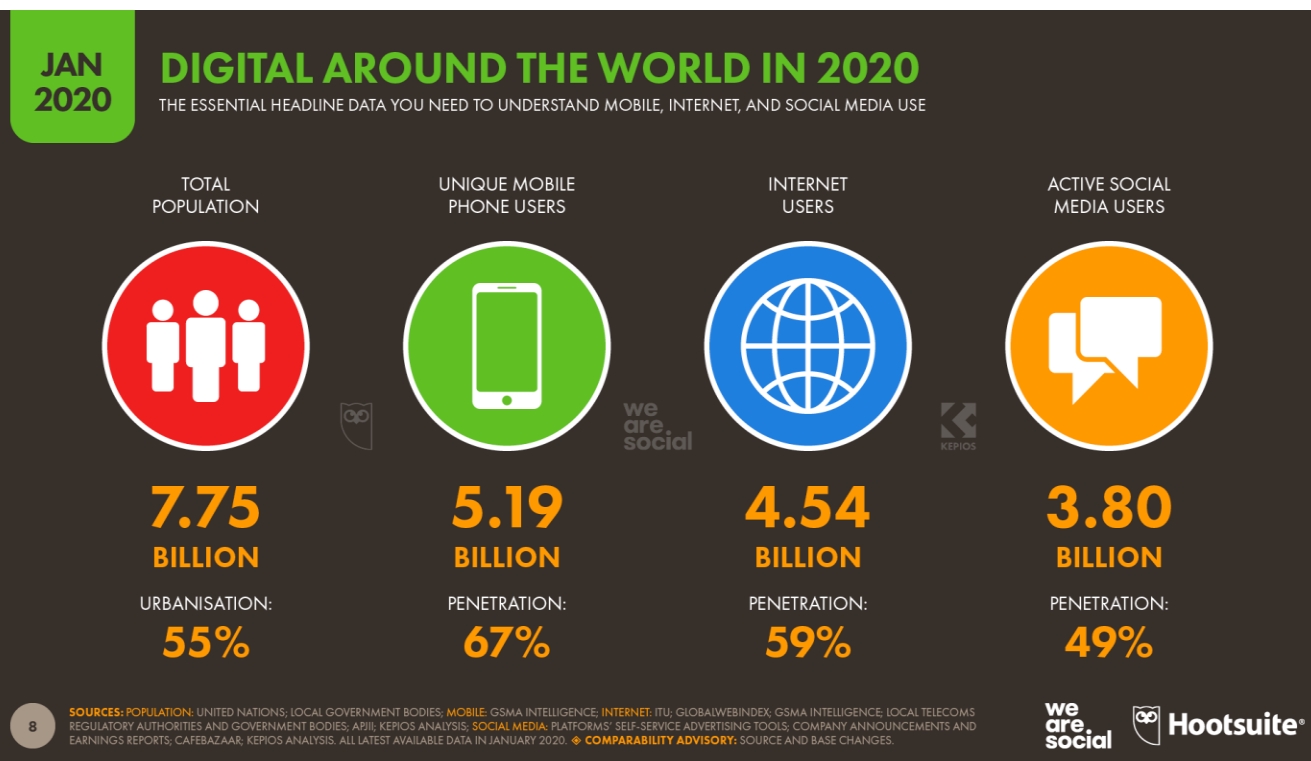
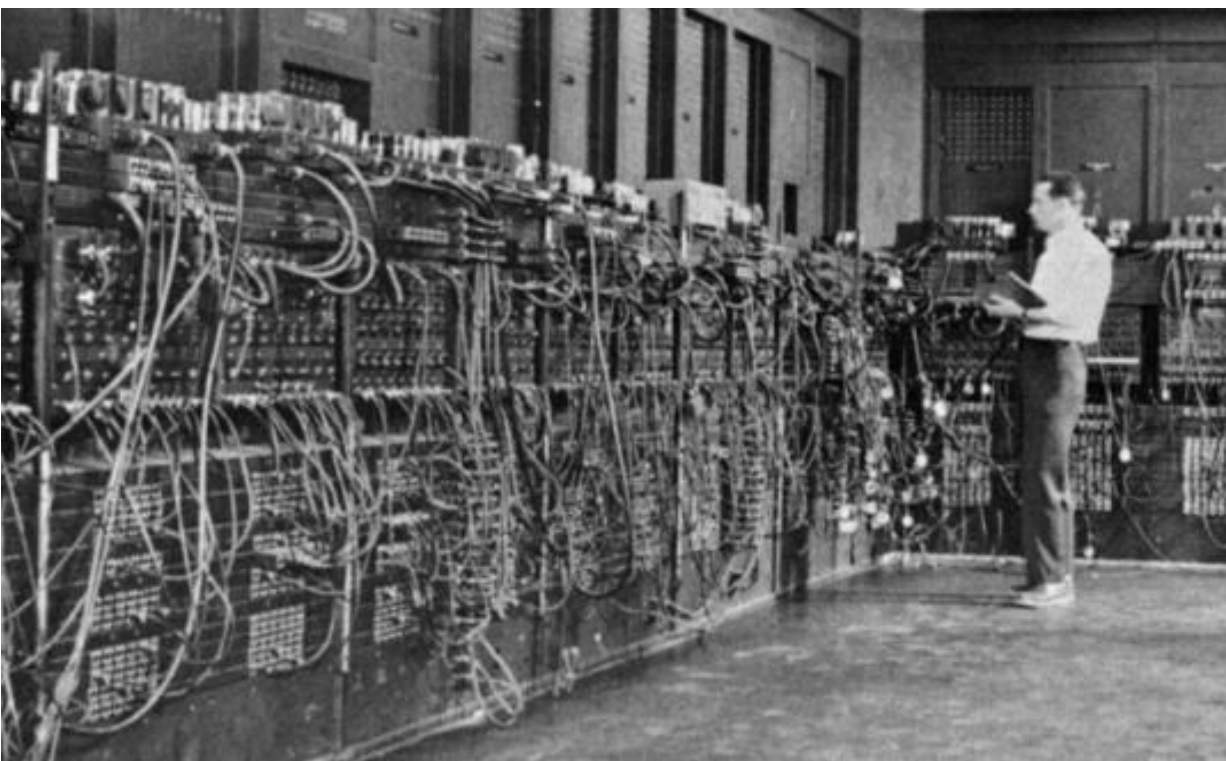


# Accelerating implementation of the EU Circular Economy Action Plan within data centres

Dr Deborah Andrews

Associate Professor of Design, London South Bank University, UK

**Connectivity** – data traffic = 4.2 trillion gigabytes / yr by 2022



## Data Centres

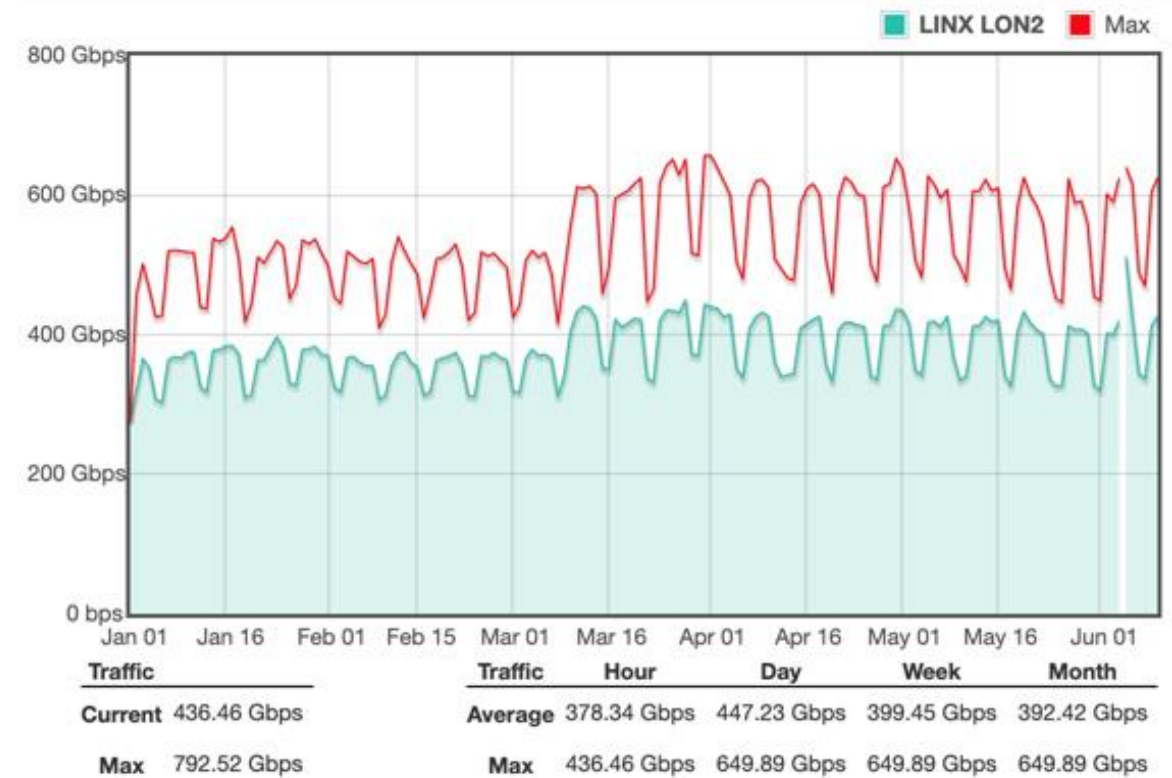
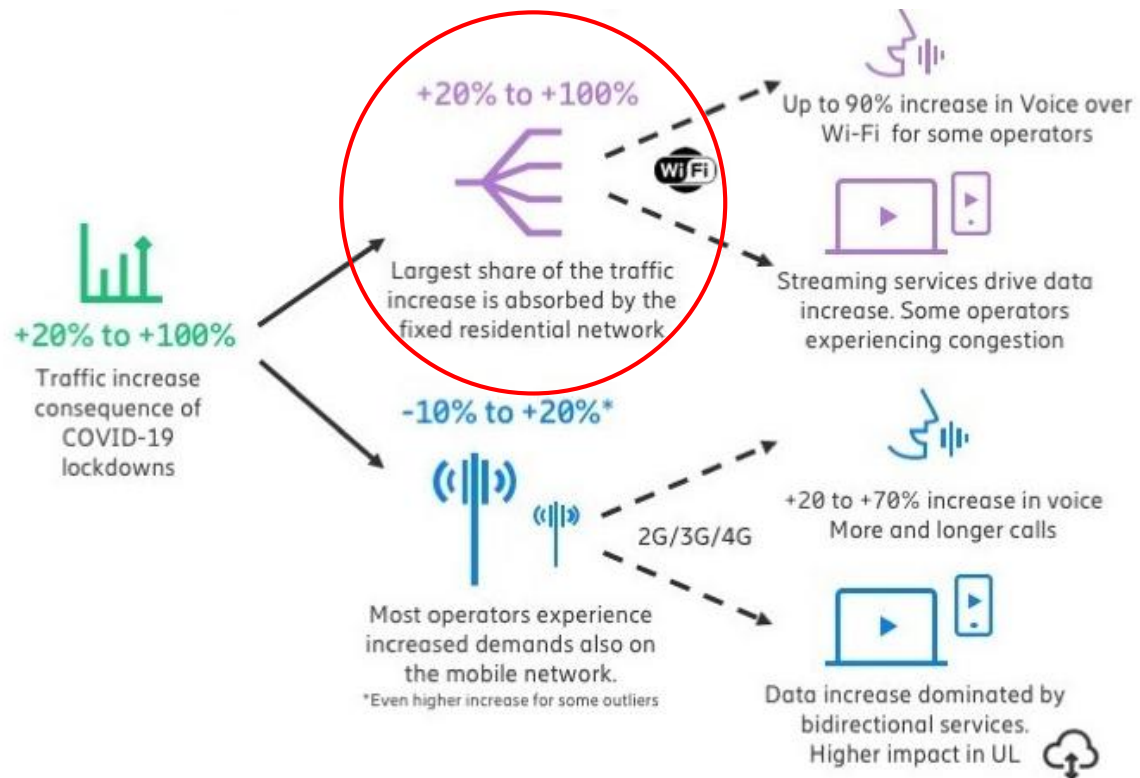
~8m globally / concentration in EU - UK, Germany, France & Netherlands

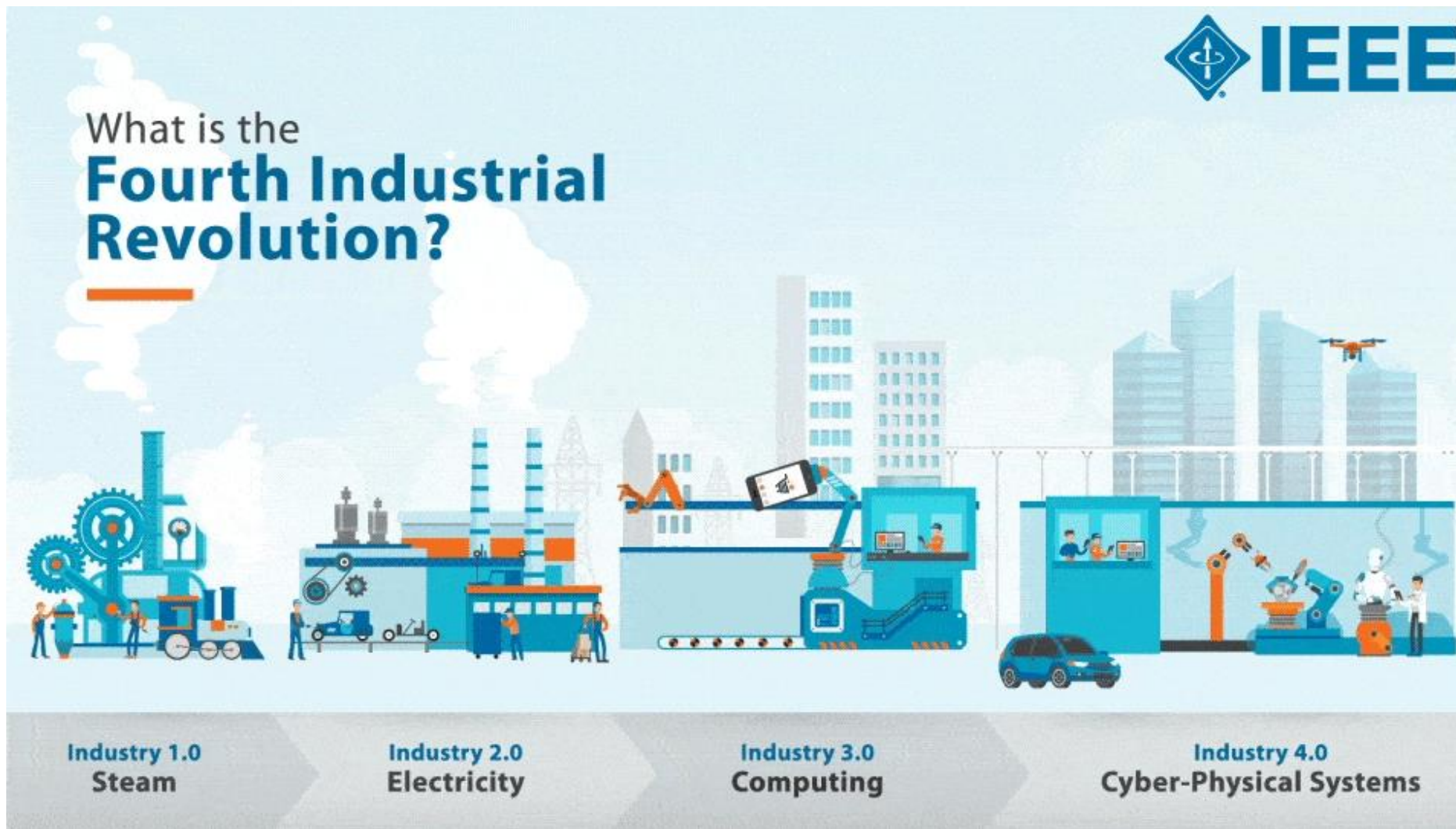
2010-2020 – \$100bn investment in sector



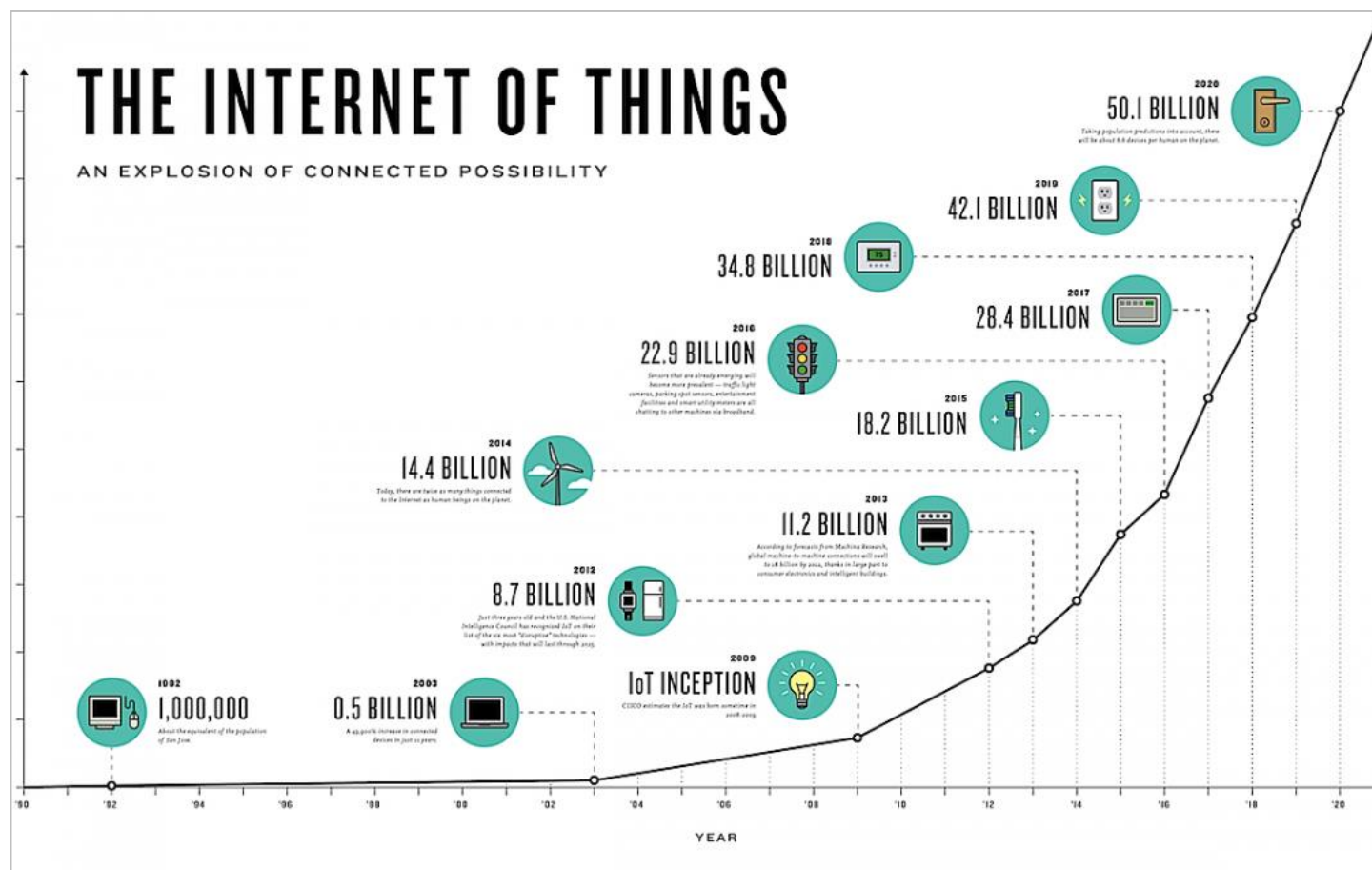


## Reliance on DCI - Covid-19 pandemic - the lockdown effect





## DC growth – 300% in EU by 2025 / 500% global 2030





## Emphasis - 24/7 operation and performance - greatest impact - operational energy

Sectoral energy demand is predicted to reach ~200TWh by 2021 – 1% global energy use

Annual carbon emissions = pre-Covid airline industry

Fewer / larger DCs / increasing use of renewable grid



## Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC



### Which **products** does the Ecodesign Directive **cover**?

**T**he Ecodesign Directive was extended in 2009 to all energy-related products (the use of which has an impact on energy consumption), including:

- **energy-using products (EUPs):** products which use, generate, transfer or measure energy (e.g. electricity, gas, other fossil fuel), including consumer goods such as boilers, computers, TVs, washing machines, light bulbs and industrial products such as transformers, industrial fans, industrial furnaces.
- **other energy related products (ERPs):** products which do not necessarily use energy, but have an impact on energy consumption (direct or indirect) and can therefore contribute to saving energy, such as windows, insulation material or bathroom devices (e.g. shower heads, taps). The Ecodesign Directive does not create binding requirements on products by itself: product requirements are set in Commission Regulations.



TVs



machine tools



computers



water heaters



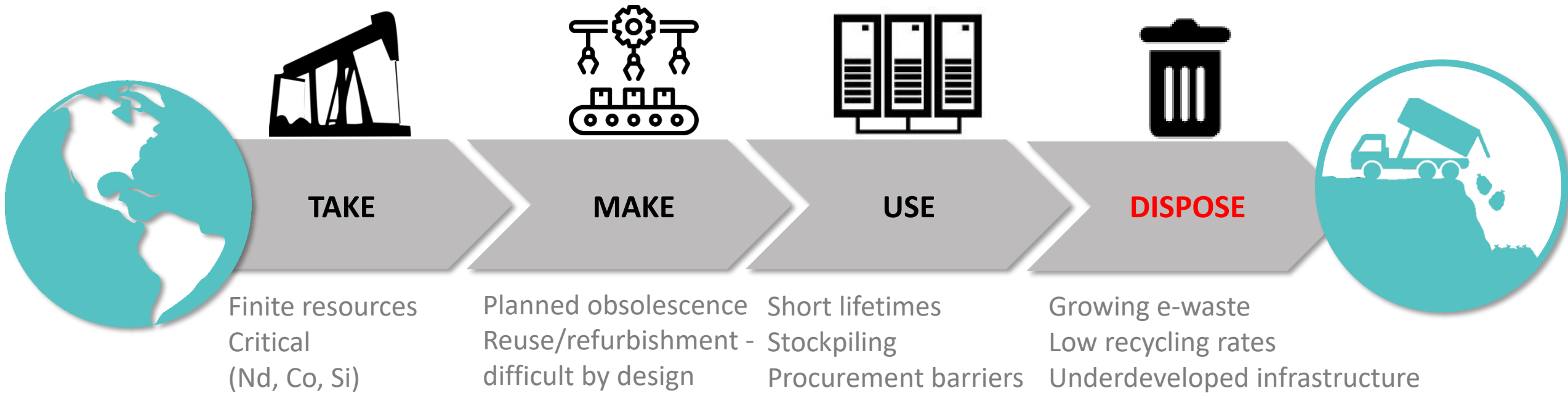
refrigerating equipment



air conditioning



## Linear Economy - model of consumption



## e-waste

Annual – 2020 ~50 million tonnes – 6kg per person

Business as usual - 2050 – 120 million tonnes

Current value - >\$62.5 billion

100 x more Au in e-waste than ore



Export of e-waste



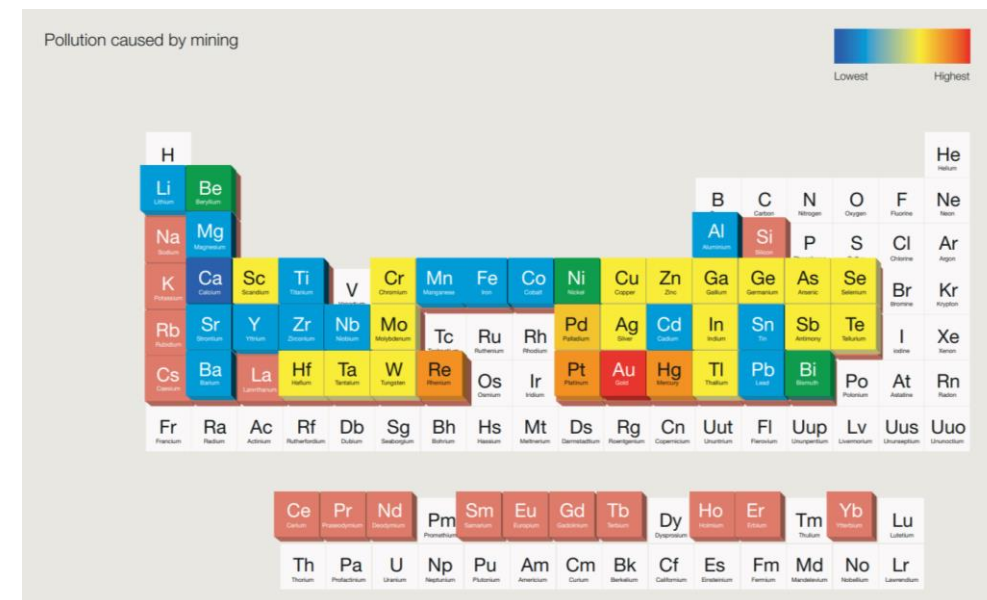
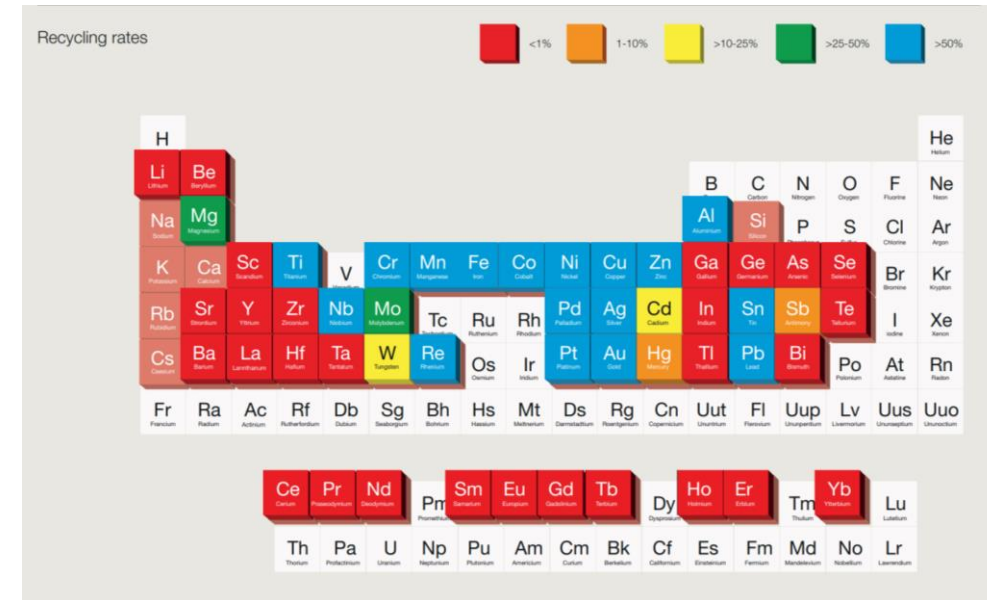
## e-waste

### Elements found in e-waste

20% global - formal / legitimate recycling  
80% informal recycling / landfilled

Emissions to air, water and soil –  
Damage environment and health

Source: [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_A\\_New\\_Circular\\_Vision\\_for\\_Electronics.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_A_New_Circular_Vision_for_Electronics.pdf)





## e-waste

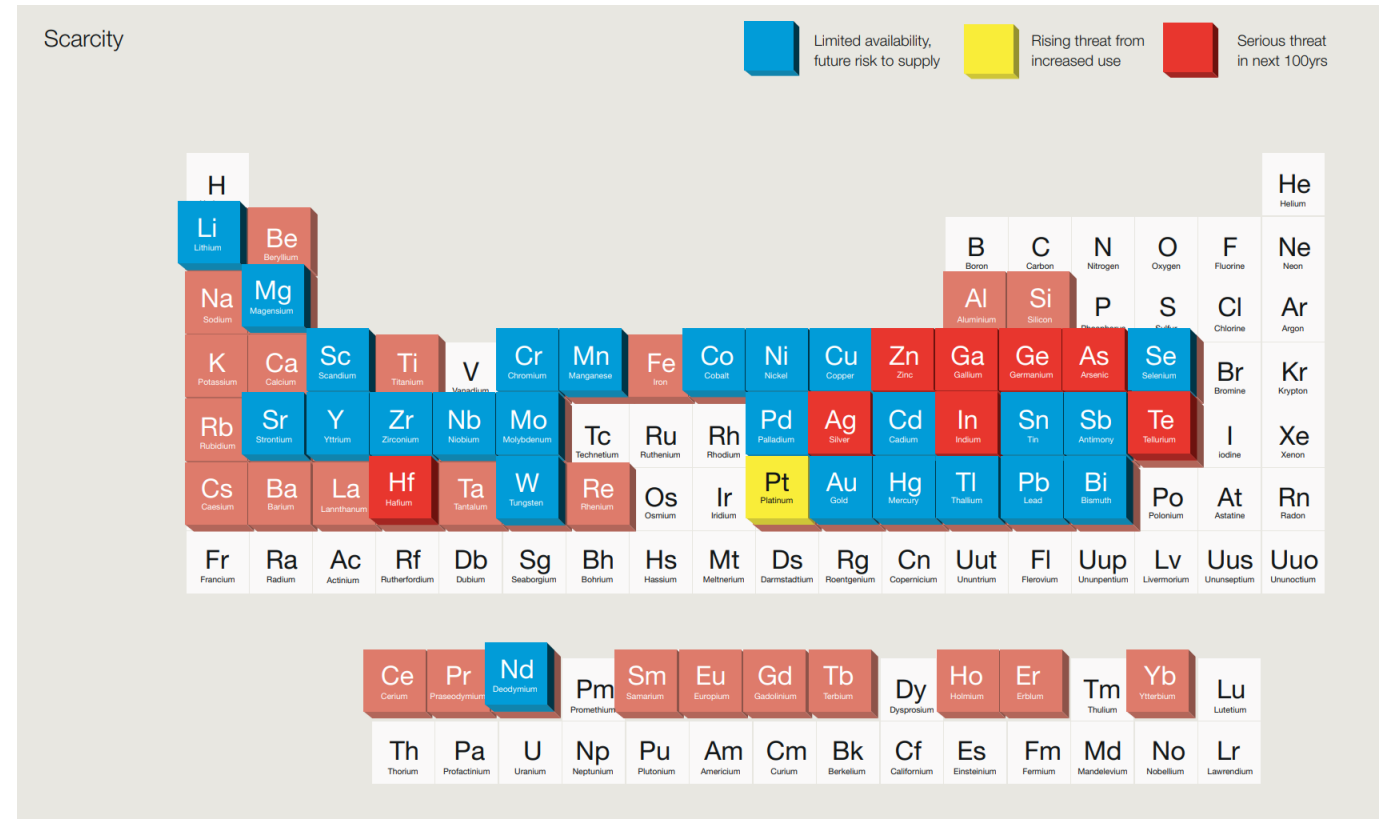
Critical Raw Materials

EU - 14 CRM in 2011

EU - 30 CRM in 2020

10 CRM in DC equipment / servers

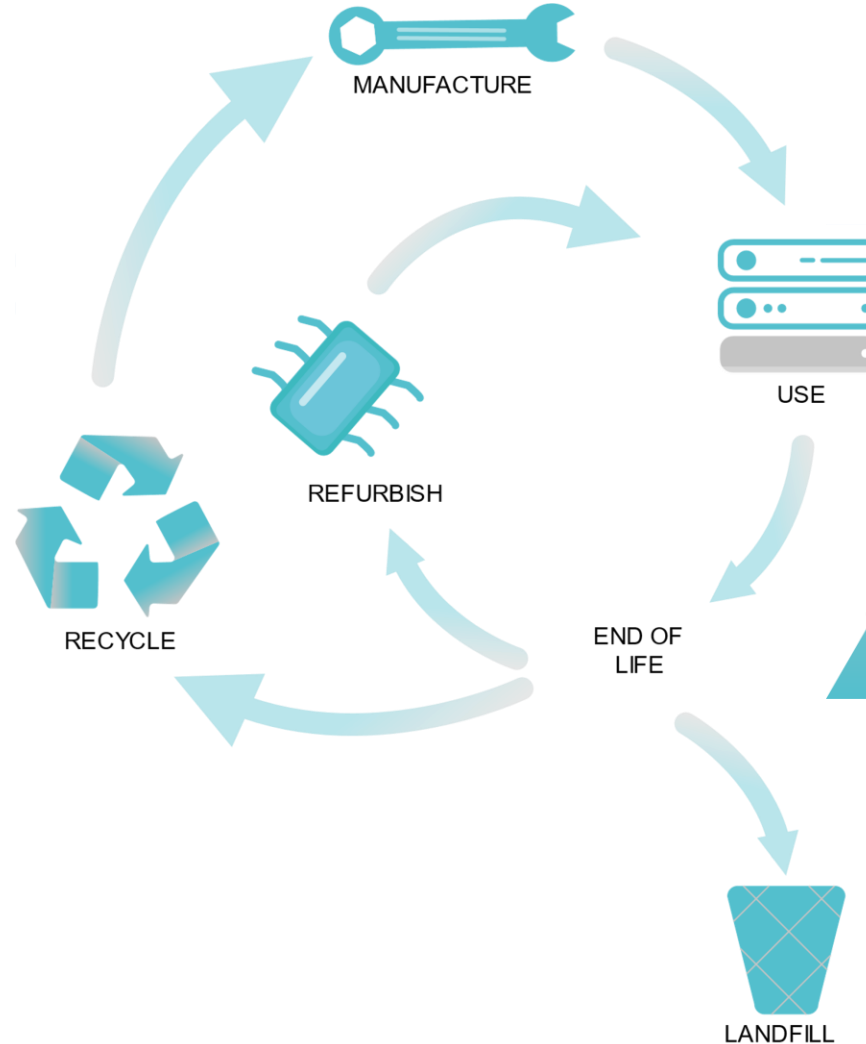
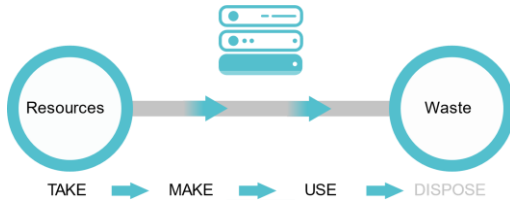
CRM 0.2% by mass in servers



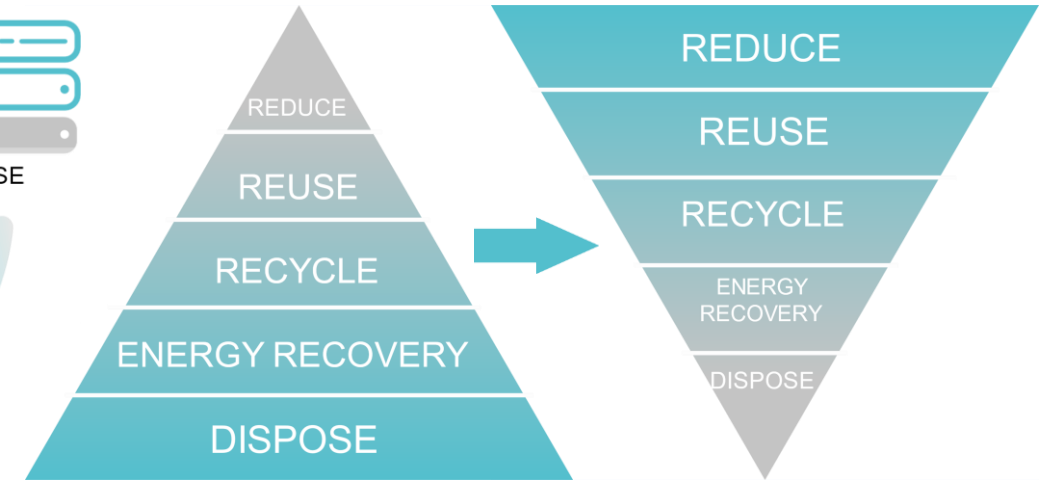
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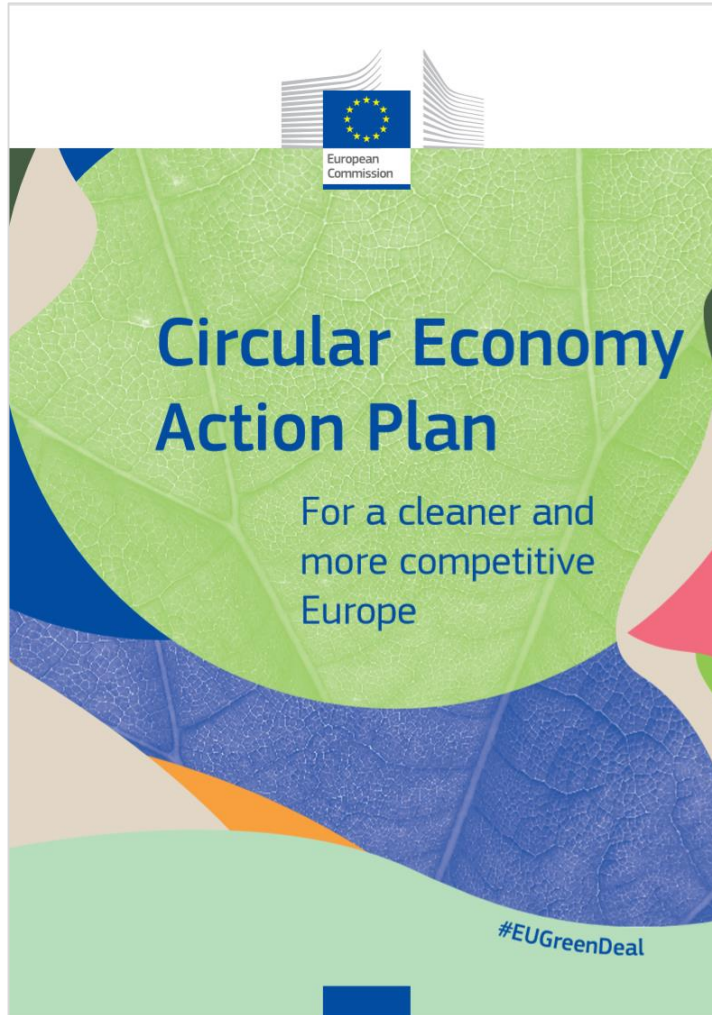
## Circular Economy

### Linear Economy



### Waste Management Hierarchy





## First CE Action Plan – Closing the Loop 2015

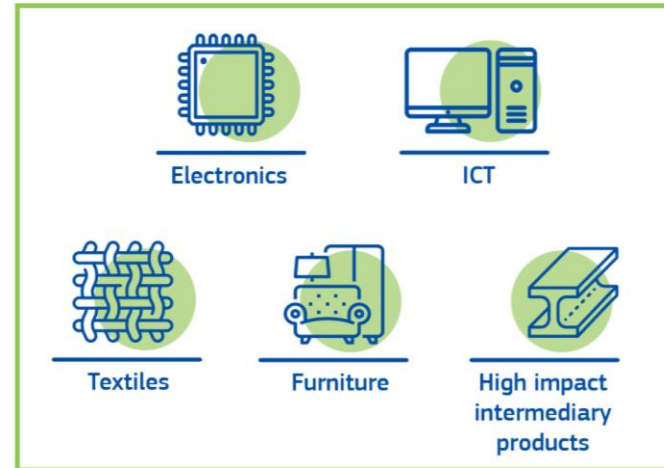
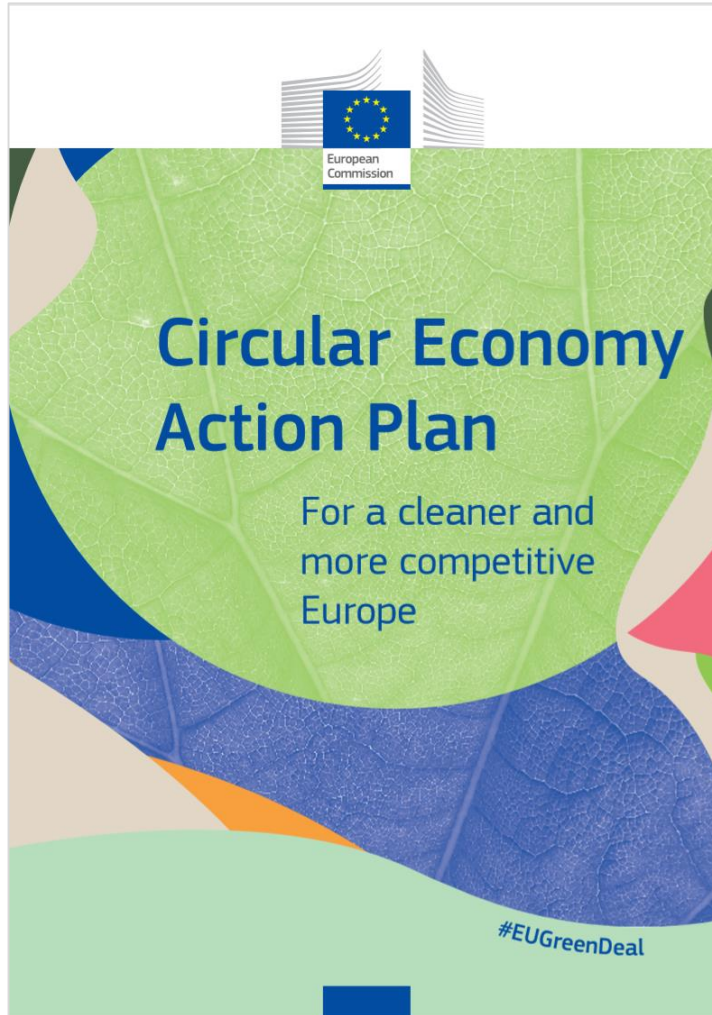
## CE Action Plan – 2020

### Actions

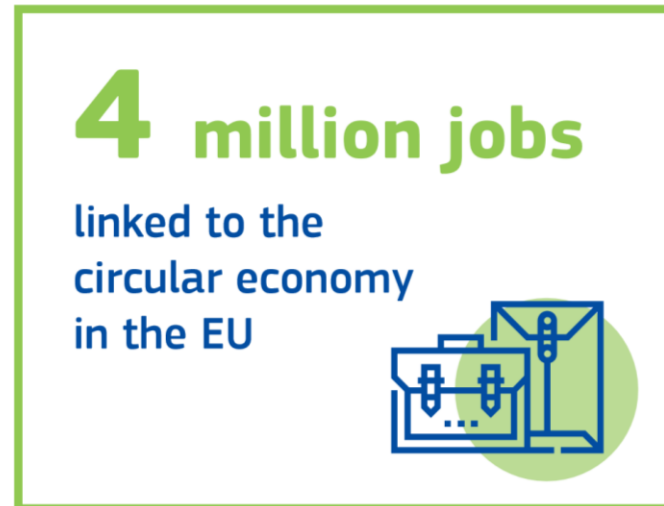
The new Circular Economy Action Plan presents measures to:

- Make sustainable products the norm in the EU;
- Empower consumers and public buyers;
- **Focus on the sectors that use most resources and where the potential for circularity is high such as: electronics and ICT; batteries and vehicles; packaging; plastics; textiles; construction and buildings; food; water and nutrients;**
- Ensure less waste;
- Make circularity work for people, regions and cities,
- Lead global efforts on circular economy.





Priority ... product groups in the context of value chains ...such as electronics, ICT



2012 – 2018  
5% increase in CE linked jobs

KEY ACTIONS		DATE
<b>A SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>		
→	Legislative proposal for <b>a sustainable product policy initiative</b>	2021
→	Legislative proposal <b>empowering consumers in the green transition</b>	2020
→	Legislative and non-legislative measures establishing a new <b>"right to repair"</b>	2021
→	Legislative proposal on substantiating <b>green claims</b>	2020
→	<b>Mandatory Green Public Procurement (GPP) criteria and targets</b> in sectoral legislation and phasing-in <b>mandatory reporting on GPP</b>	as of 2021
→	Review of the <b>Industrial Emissions Directive</b> , including the integration of circular economy practices in upcoming Best Available Techniques reference documents	as of 2021
→	Launch of an <b>industry-led industrial symbiosis reporting and certification system</b>	2022
<b>KEY PRODUCT VALUE CHAINS</b>		
→	<b>Circular Electronics Initiative, common charger solution, and reward systems to return old devices</b>	2020/2021
→	Review of the Directive on the <b>restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment</b> and guidance to clarify its links with REACH and Ecode-sign requirements	2021
→	Proposal for a new <b>regulatory framework for batteries</b>	2020
→	Review of the rules on <b>end-of-life vehicles</b>	2021
→	Review of the rules on proper treatment of <b>waste oils</b>	2022
→	Review to reinforce the <b>essential requirements for packaging and reduce (over)packaging and packaging waste</b>	2021
→	Mandatory requirements on <b>recycled plastic content</b> and <b>plastic waste reduction measures</b> for key products such as packaging, construction materials and vehicles	2021/2022
→	Restriction of <b>intentionally added microplastics</b> and measures on <b>unintentional release of microplastics</b>	2021
→	Policy framework for <b>bio-based plastics and biodegradable or compostable plastics</b>	2021
	<b>EU Strategy for Textiles</b>	2021
	<b>Strategy for a Sustainable Built Environment</b>	2021
	Initiative to <b>substitute single-use packaging, tableware and cutlery by reusable products in food services</b>	2021

## KEY ACTIONS

## DATE

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Public authorities' purchasing power represents

**14%**  
of EU GDP



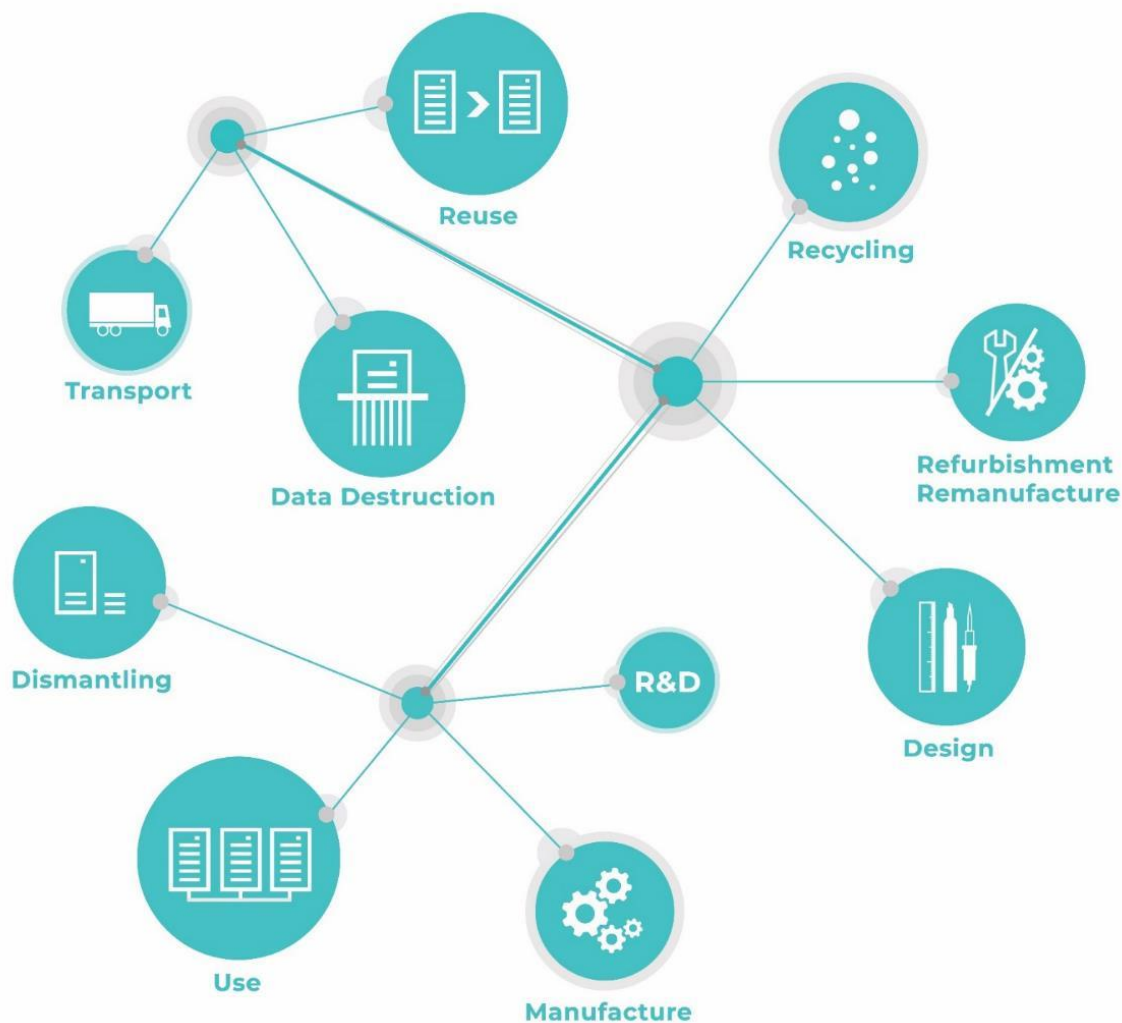


KEY ACTIONS		DATE
<b>LESS WASTE, MORE VALUE</b>		
→	<b>Waste reduction targets for specific streams</b> and other measures on <b>waste prevention</b>	2022
→	EU-wide <b>harmonised model for separate collection of waste and labelling</b> to facilitate separate collection	2022
→	<b>Methodologies to track and minimise the presence of substances of concern</b> in recycled materials and articles made thereof	2021
→	<b>Harmonised information systems</b> for the presence of substances of concern	2021
→	Scoping the development of further <b>EU-wide end-of-waste and by-product criteria</b>	2021
→	Revision of the rules on <b>waste shipments</b>	2021
<b>MAKING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY WORK FOR PEOPLE, REGIONS AND CITIES</b>		
	Supporting the circular economy transition through the <b>Skills Agenda</b> , the forthcoming <b>Action Plan for Social Economy</b> , the <b>Pact for Skills</b> and the <b>European Social Fund Plus</b>	as of 2020
→	Supporting the circular economy transition through <b>Cohesion policy funds</b> , the <b>Just Transition Mechanism</b> and <b>urban initiatives</b>	as of 2020
<b>CROSSCUTTING ACTIONS</b>		
→	Improving measurement, modelling and policy tools to capture <b>synergies between the circular economy and climate change mitigation and adaptation</b> at EU and national level	as of 2020
→	Regulatory framework for the <b>certification of carbon removals</b>	2023
	Reflecting circular economy objectives in the revision of the guidelines on <b>state aid in the field of environment and energy</b>	2021
→	Mainstreaming circular economy objectives in the context of the rules on <b>non-financial reporting</b> , and initiatives on <b>sustainable corporate governance</b> and on <b>environmental accounting</b>	2020/2021
<b>LEADING EFFORTS AT GLOBAL LEVEL</b>		
	Leading efforts towards reaching a <b>global agreement on plastics</b>	as of 2020
	Proposing a <b>Global Circular Economy Alliance</b> and initiating discussions on an <b>international agreement on the management of natural resources</b>	as of 2021
	Mainstreaming circular economy objectives in <b>free trade agreements</b> , in other <b>bilateral, regional and multilateral</b> processes and agreements, and in <b>EU external policy funding instruments</b>	as of 2020
<b>MONITORING THE PROGRESS</b>		
	Updating the <b>Circular Economy Monitoring Framework</b> to reflect new policy priorities and develop further <b>indicators on resource use</b> , including <b>consumption and material footprints</b>	2021

Need for sectoral Circular Economy

DCI – comprises many sub-sectors  
silo mentality & practice

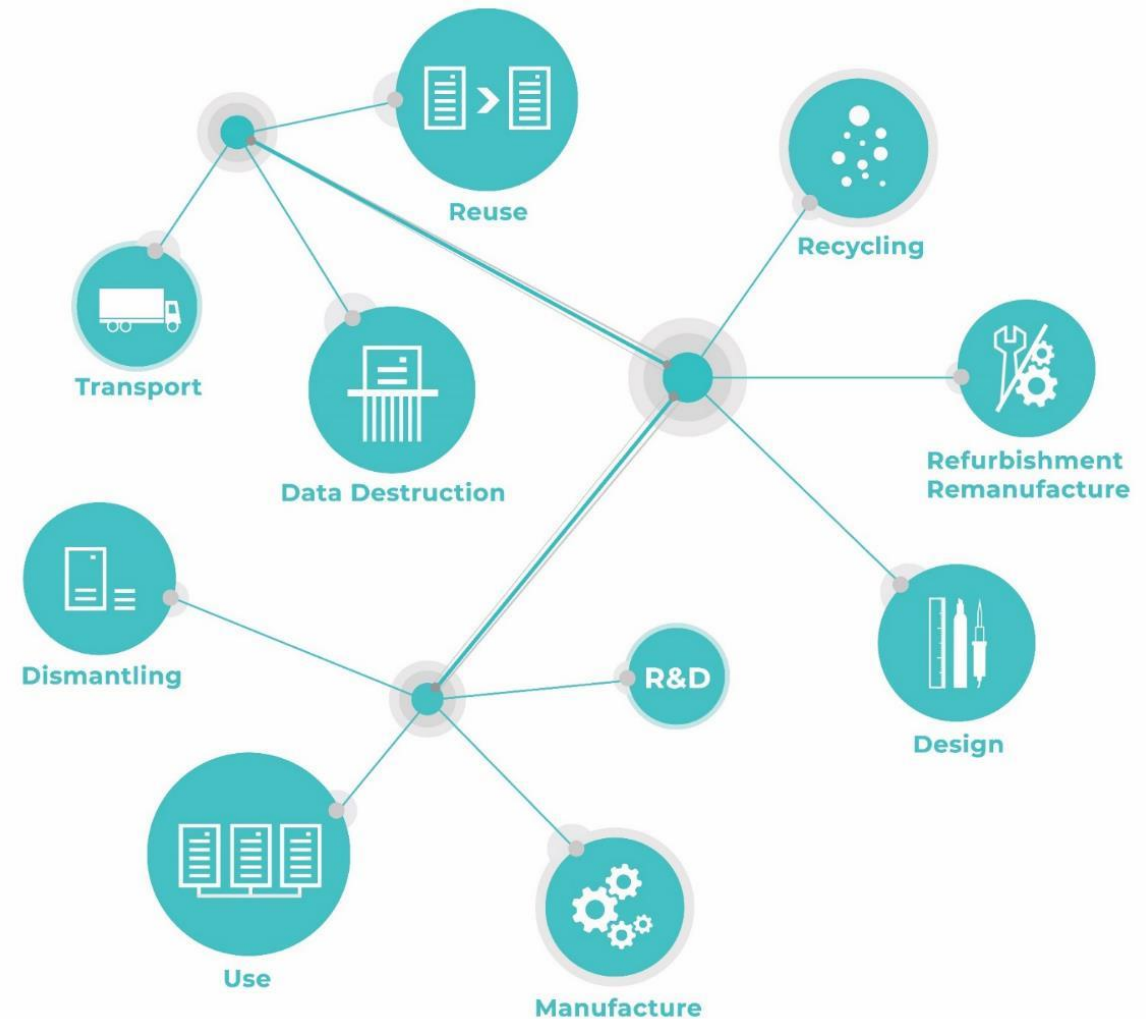
Complexity of challenge demands a  
holistic approach



# CEDaCI

... a unique, interdisciplinary, multi-output initiative that uses **whole-life thinking** and **brings together representatives from all DCI sub-sectors** to share knowledge and **accelerate development of a sectoral Circular Economy**.

It will reduce waste and prevent supply chain problems to secure uninterrupted DC operation and service in the future.





## Transnational cross-sectoral collaboration



## Methodology and Outputs

3 integrated pilots that focus on

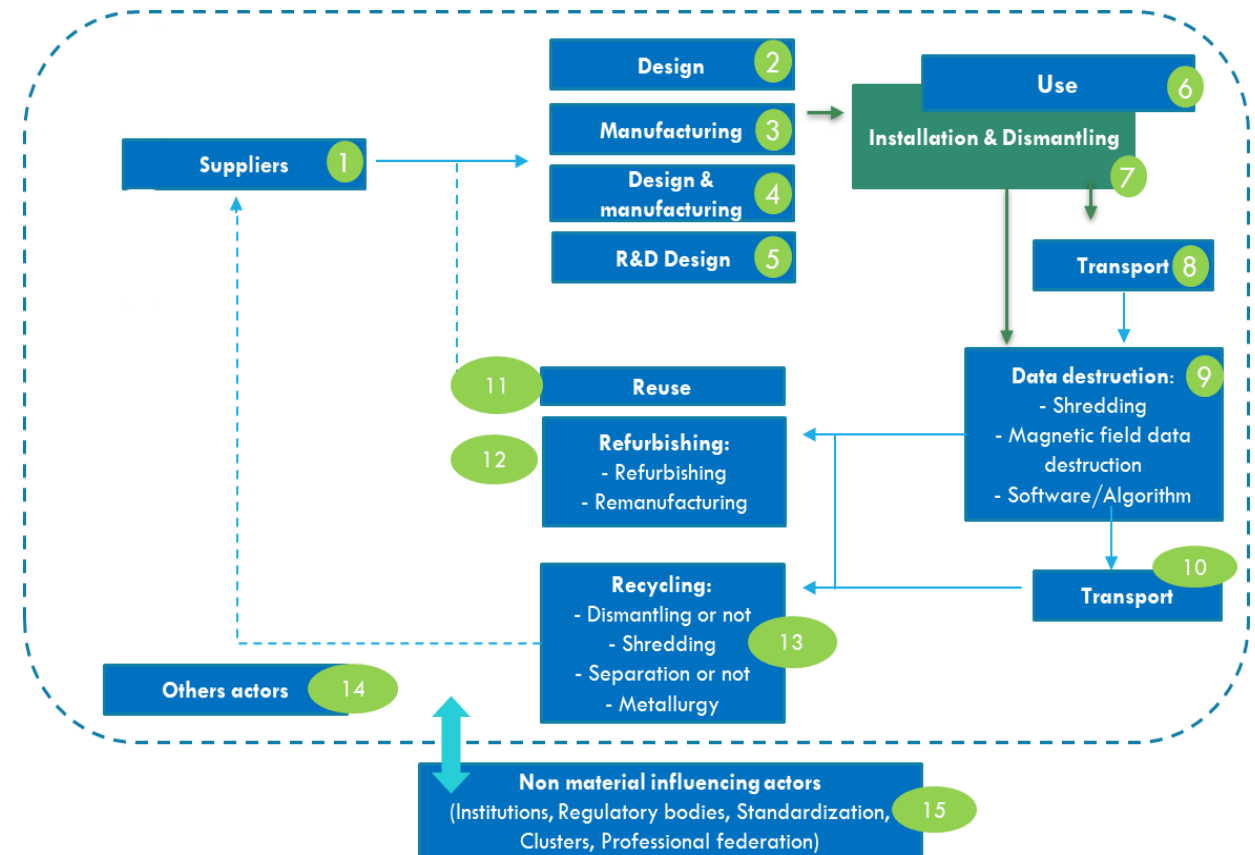
1. Design and manufacture
2. Life extension – second use & refurbishment
3. End-of-life – recycling

### OUTPUTS

- LCA methods and database
- CDCC – the Circular Data Centre Compass
- improved refurbishment, recycling and reclamation strategies and business models
- EcoDesign/Design Guidelines for Circular Economy

### FEED INTO

- bespoke 1-2-1 technical assistance for 50 SMEs
- advice and guidance for policy-influencers and makers
- a physical and virtual demonstrator
- development of a Circular Economy for the DCI

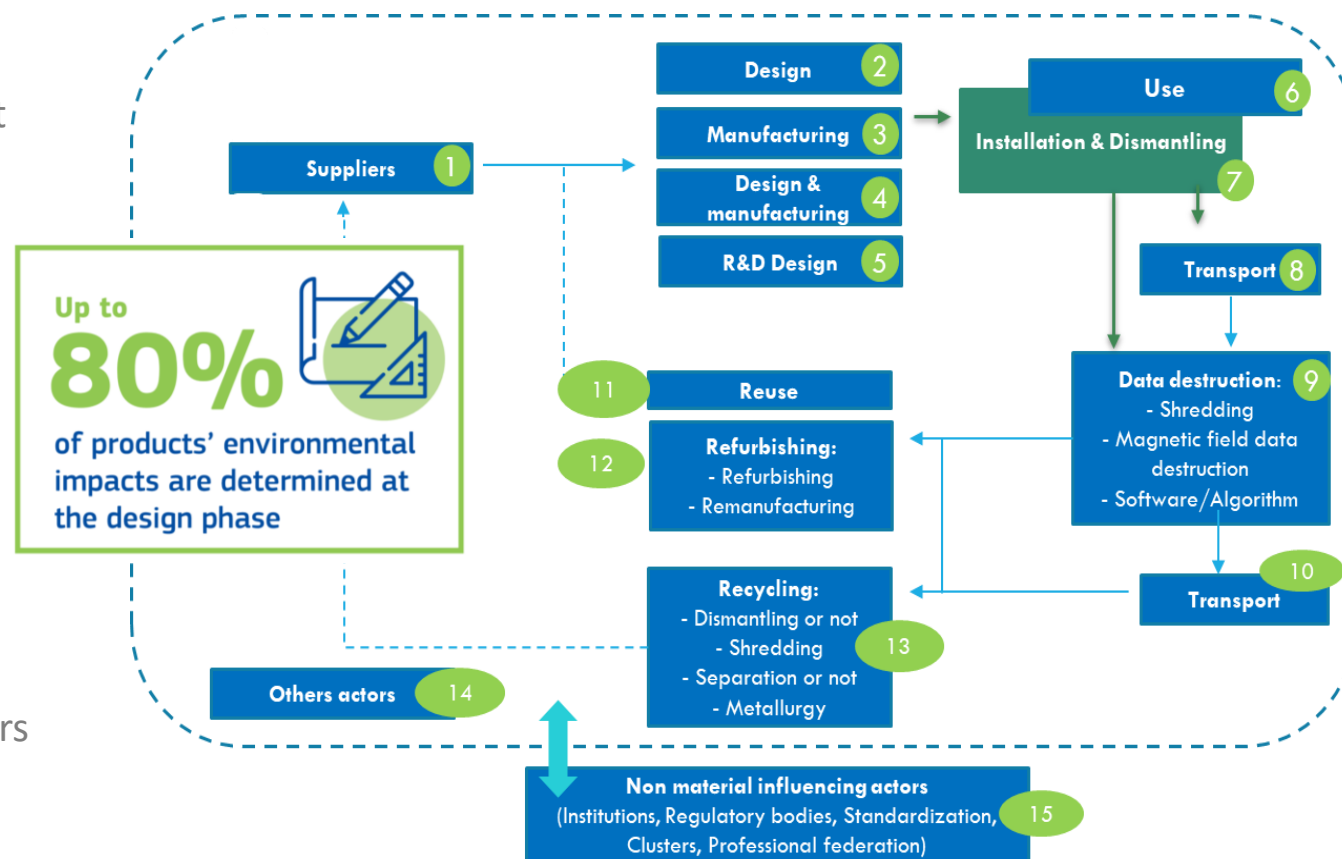


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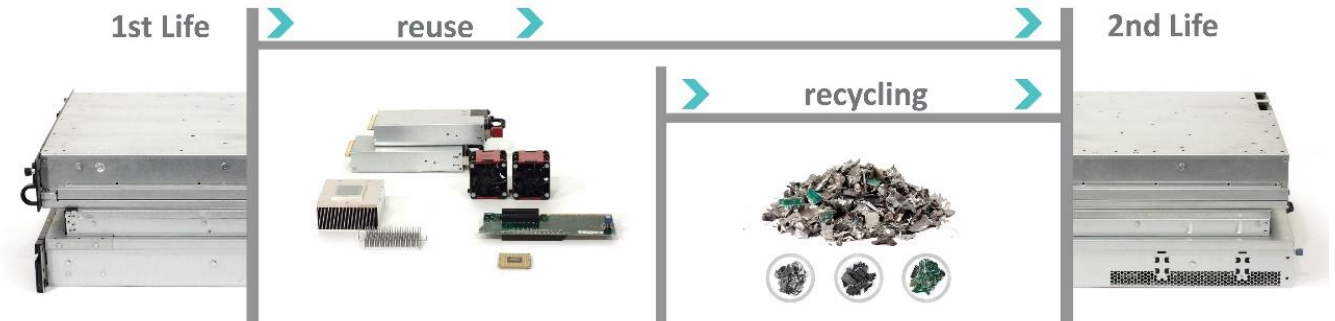
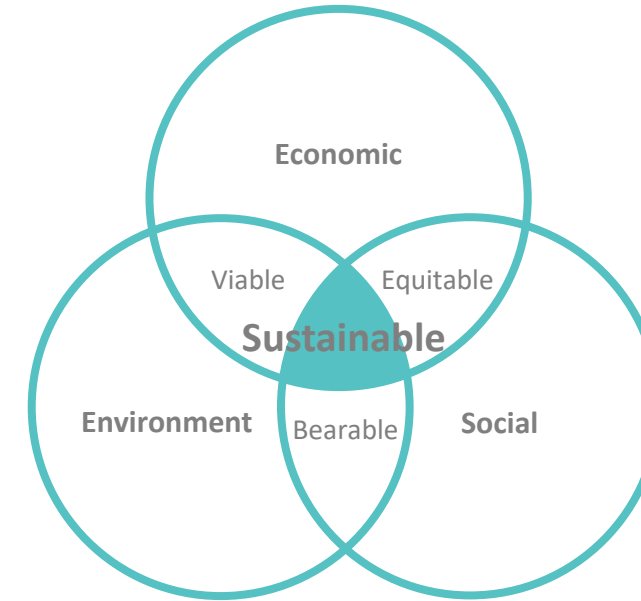
**CDCC**

## Circular Data Centre Compass

Product sustainability and Circularity indicator  
Enables business to compare environmental, social and economic impacts of different servers and CRM criticality indicator

Identify preferred Circular business option based on company and/or performance requirements

Free on-line resource





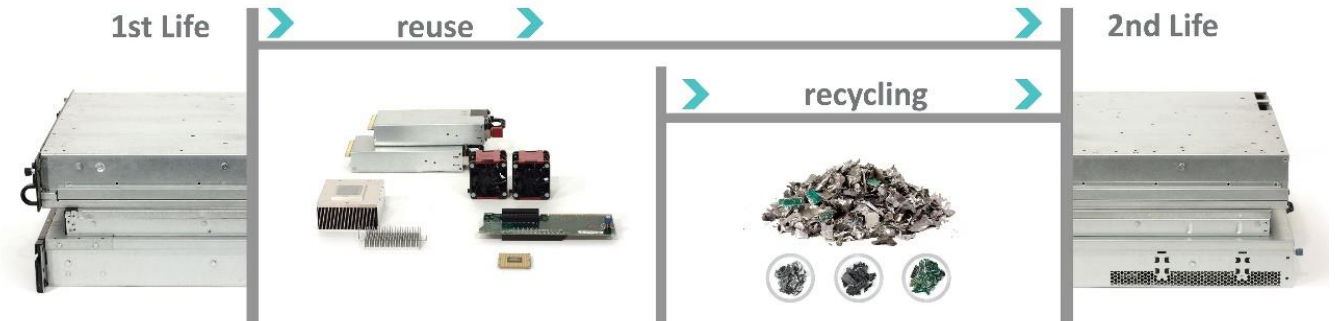
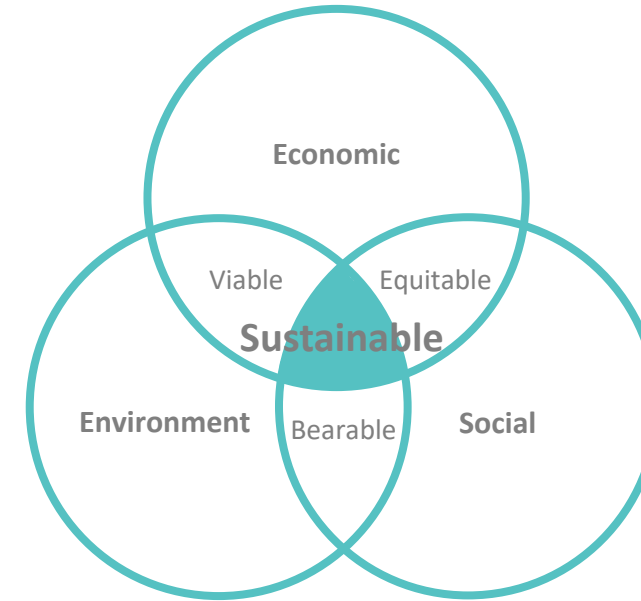
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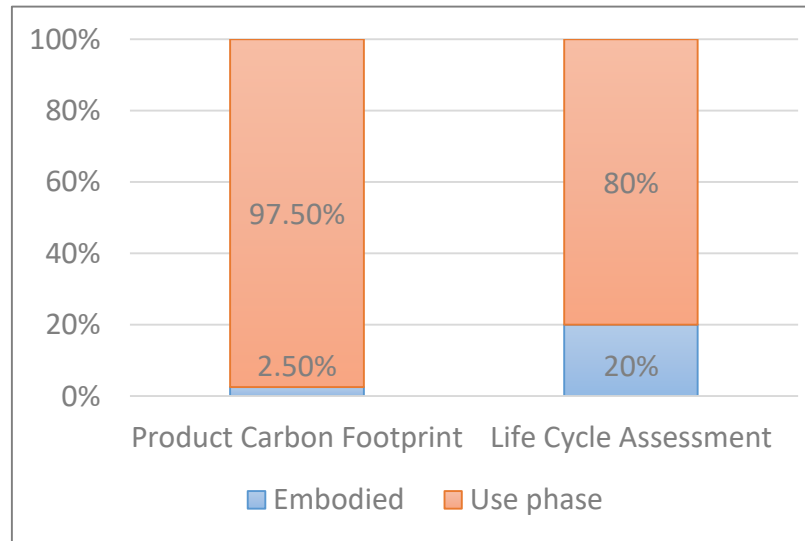
Identify preferred Circular business option based on company and/or performance requirements

Free on-line resource





## CDCC metrics, validation and reliability



Comparison - Carbon footprint and full Life Cycle Assessment of refrigerated display cabinet



Product Environmental Footprint method



## CEDaCI Compass

Increasing collaboration and communication to drive sustainability in the data industry. Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the CEDaCI Project is developing the circularity solutions to decrease the environmental impact of the IT equipment used by the Data Centre Industry.

The Circular Data Centre Compass is designed to guide the Data Centre Industry (DCI) to choose more circular options during the procurement, refurbishment and the disposal of servers and to assess the environmental, social and economic impacts.



## How does the CEDaCI Compass work?

 CEDaCI Transnational Workshop - De...  
Transnational Workshop – Key Findings on End of Life  
On 19 November 2020



Decision making on end of life using Compass

by Naeem Adilbi

 CedaCI Transnational Workshop - Ind...  
Transnational Workshop – Key Findings on End of Life  
On 19 November 2020



Indicators for the Compass tool

by Soline Pereira

# Compare – entry level – tool

## current models - refurbish, replace with new, retire, recycle, landfill?

Compass Partners News Events Publications Home Library

Choose two servers to compare

Server One  Server Two

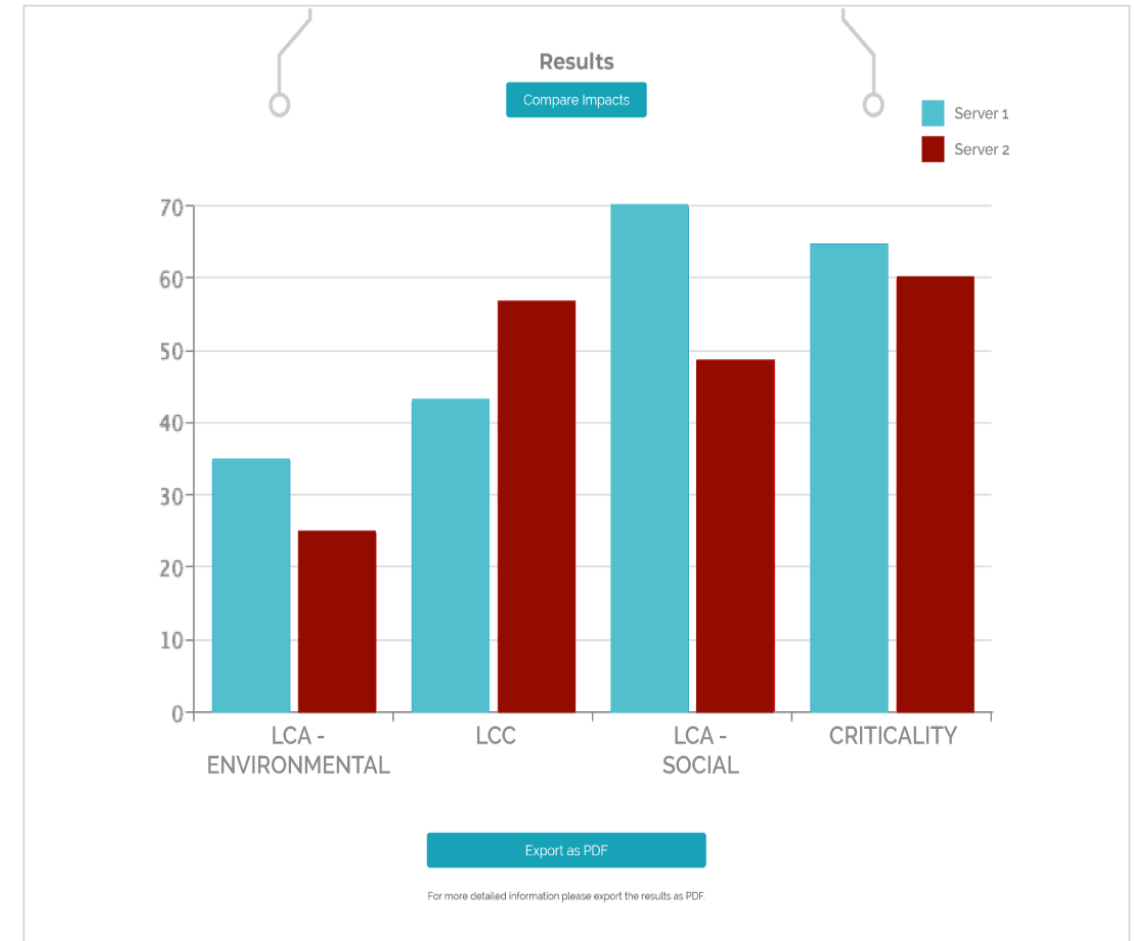
Server Specifications

Generation	Manufacturing Year	Manufacturer Country
6	2012	Czech Republic
Provider Country	Provider Company	Dimensions (mm)
UK	INet Group	713'450'87
Weight(gr)	Chasis	Processor
14780	1	1
Heat Pipe	RAM	PSU
1	2	1
Battery	System Cable	PCB
2	16	9
Plastic	Screw	Fan
12	54	4

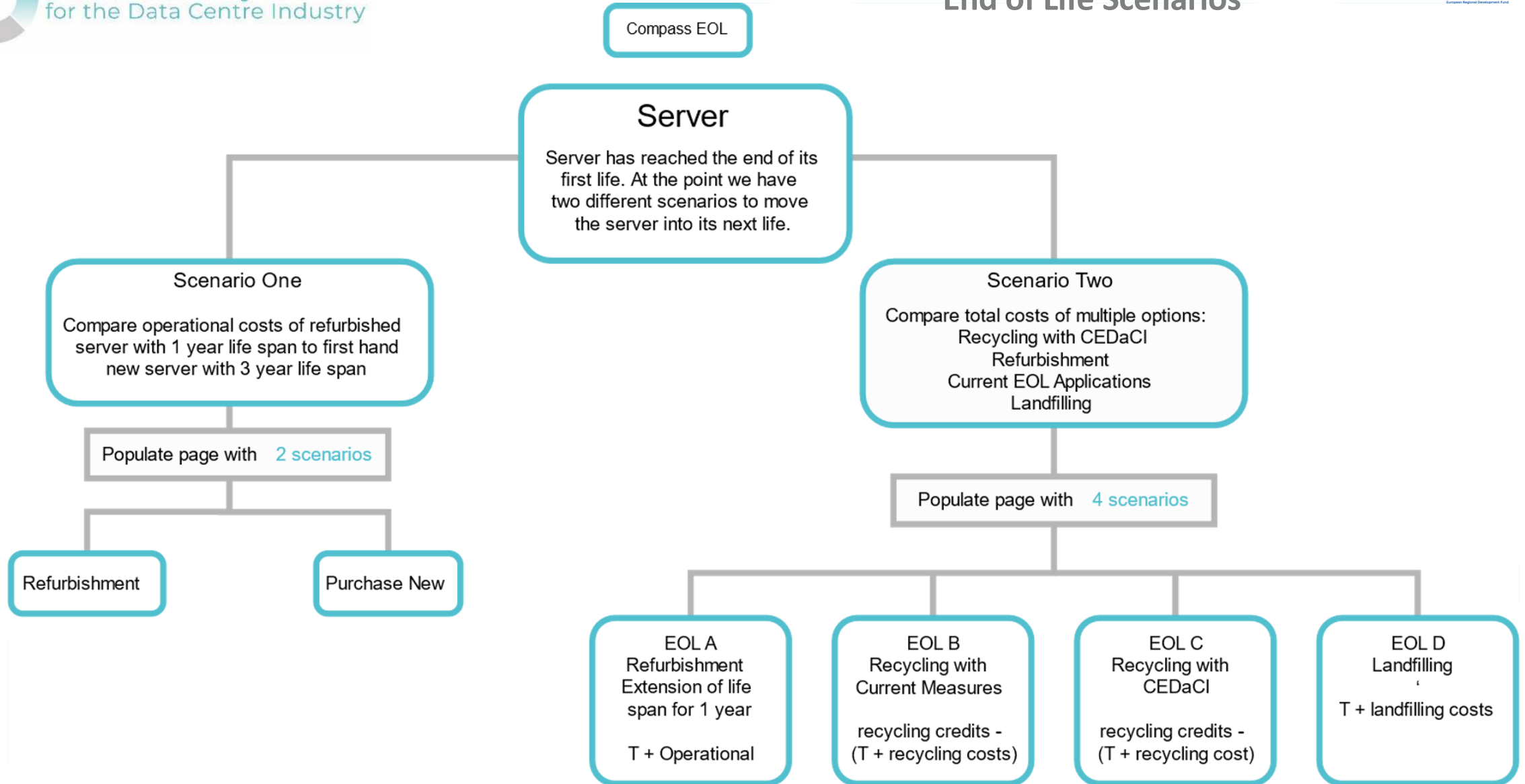
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Processor Model	Drive Bay
Intel Xeon E5645	SATA
Memory Type	NIC
DDR3	HP NC362i

Save Reset



## End of Life Scenarios



T = Transportation




## Design Evaluator – professional level

### assess Design for Circularity using sector specific Eco-design guidelines


**Step One**

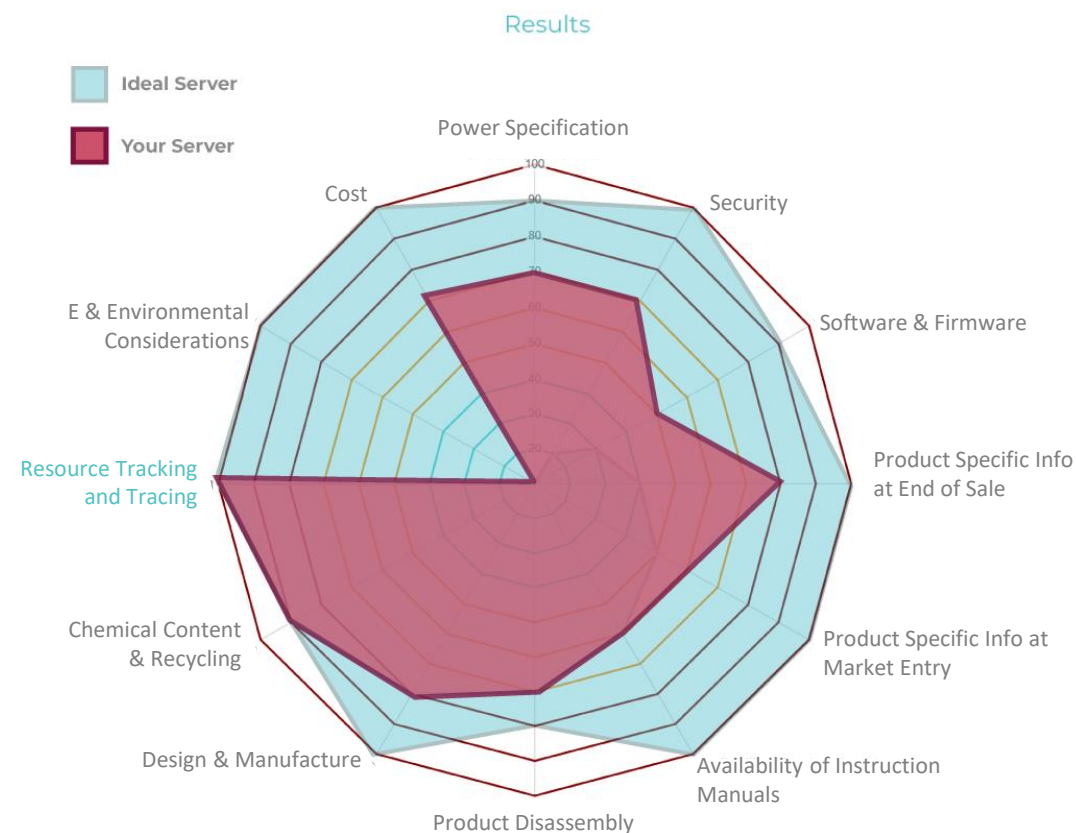
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**Resource Tracking and Tracing**

Is the country of origin information available?	Is the source of materials information readily available?	Can product CRM content be easily tracked?
<input type="text" value="No"/>	<input type="text" value="Please Select"/>	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Can CRM recycling be tracked?	Locally sourced refurbished parts?	Imported refurbished parts?
<input type="text" value="No"/>	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	<input type="text" value="Please Select"/>
What percentage of raw material content is locally sourced?	What percentage of raw material content is imported?	Is there presence of materials and parts of unknown origin?
<input type="text" value="60-90%"/> <input type="text" value="Please Select"/> <input type="text" value="90-100%"/> <input type="text" value="60-90%"/> <input type="text" value="30-60%"/> <input type="text" value="6-30%"/> <input type="text" value="0-6%"/>	<input type="text" value="30-50%"/>	<input type="text" value="1-100%/Unknown"/>





# Please join CEDaCI

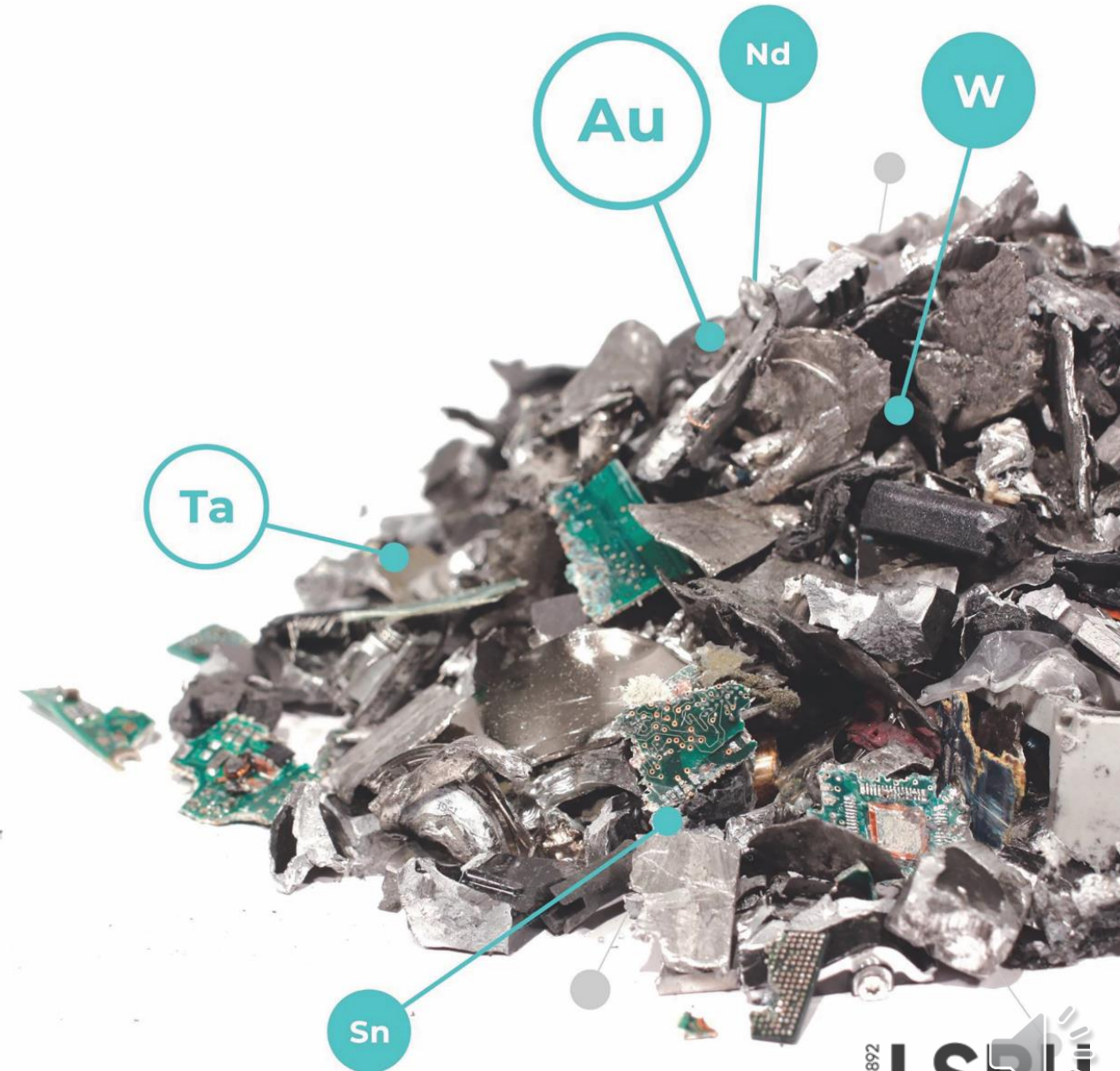
## Network

## Working Group members DE

[cedaci.org](https://cedaci.org)

[hello@cedaci.org](mailto:hello@cedaci.org)

[nweurope.eu/cedaci](https://nweurope.eu/cedaci)



**Thank you**

**Any questions?**

[cedaci.org](https://cedaci.org) // [nweurope.eu/cedaci](https://nweurope.eu/cedaci)  
[hello@cedaci.org](mailto:hello@cedaci.org)

