



OECD ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY AND WASTE

Insights from recent OECD work

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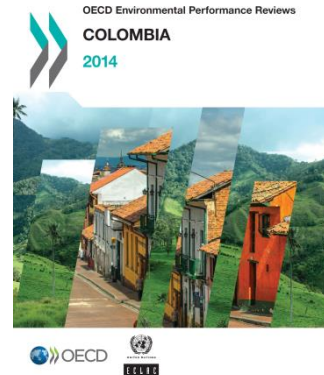
Outline

- Some background
- Key trends
- Where more efforts are needed and what OECD can do
 - Data
 - Policies
- Some conclusions



OECD work on Resource Efficiency

- Data
- Policy analysis
- Support for policy implementation





Key mandates

- G8 Kobe 3R Action Plan (2008)
 - Progress report (2011)
- OECD Council Recommendation on Resource Productivity (2008)
 - Recent progress report (2014)

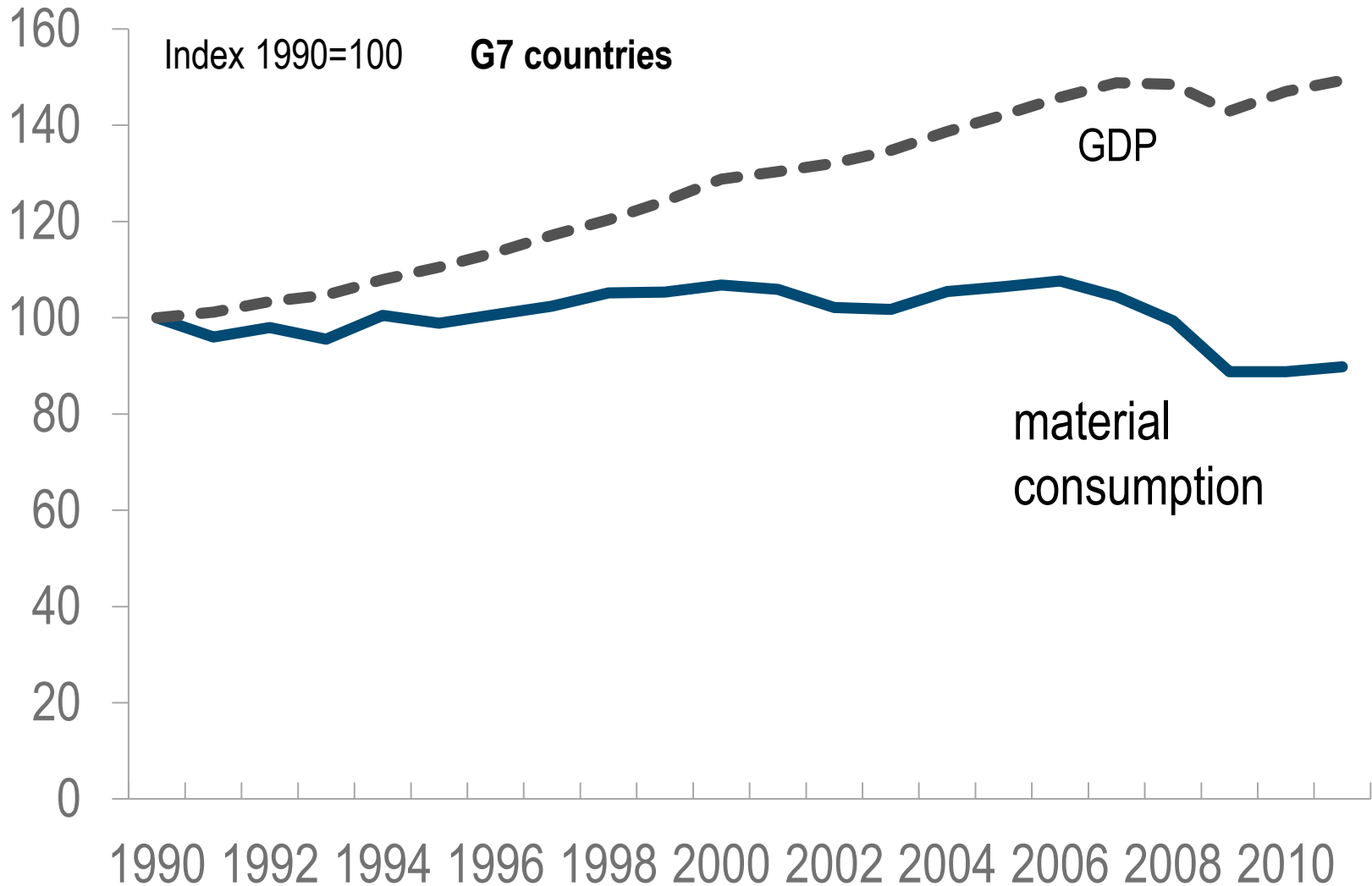




KEY TRENDS

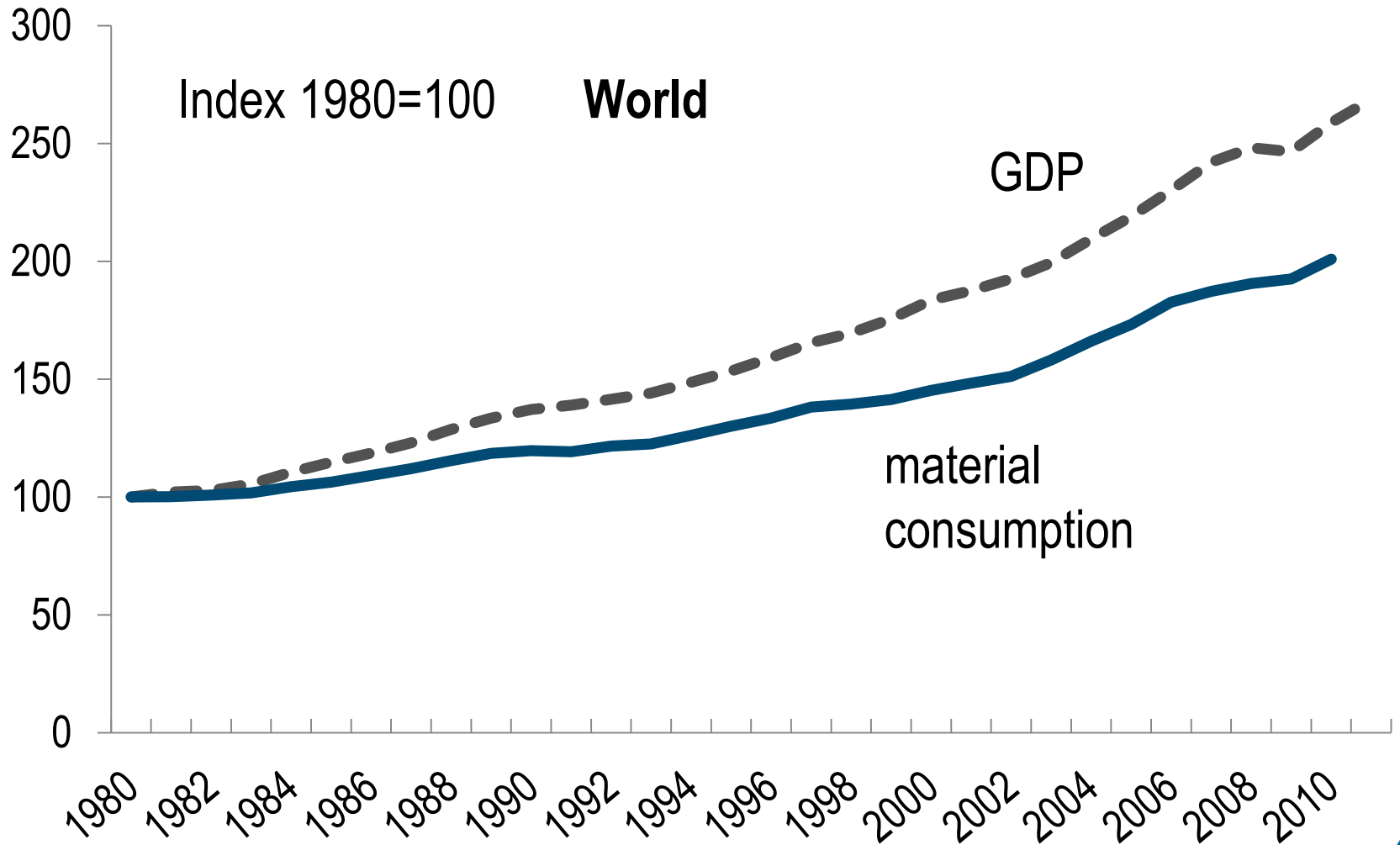


Trends in Resource productivity in the G7 indicate absolute decoupling





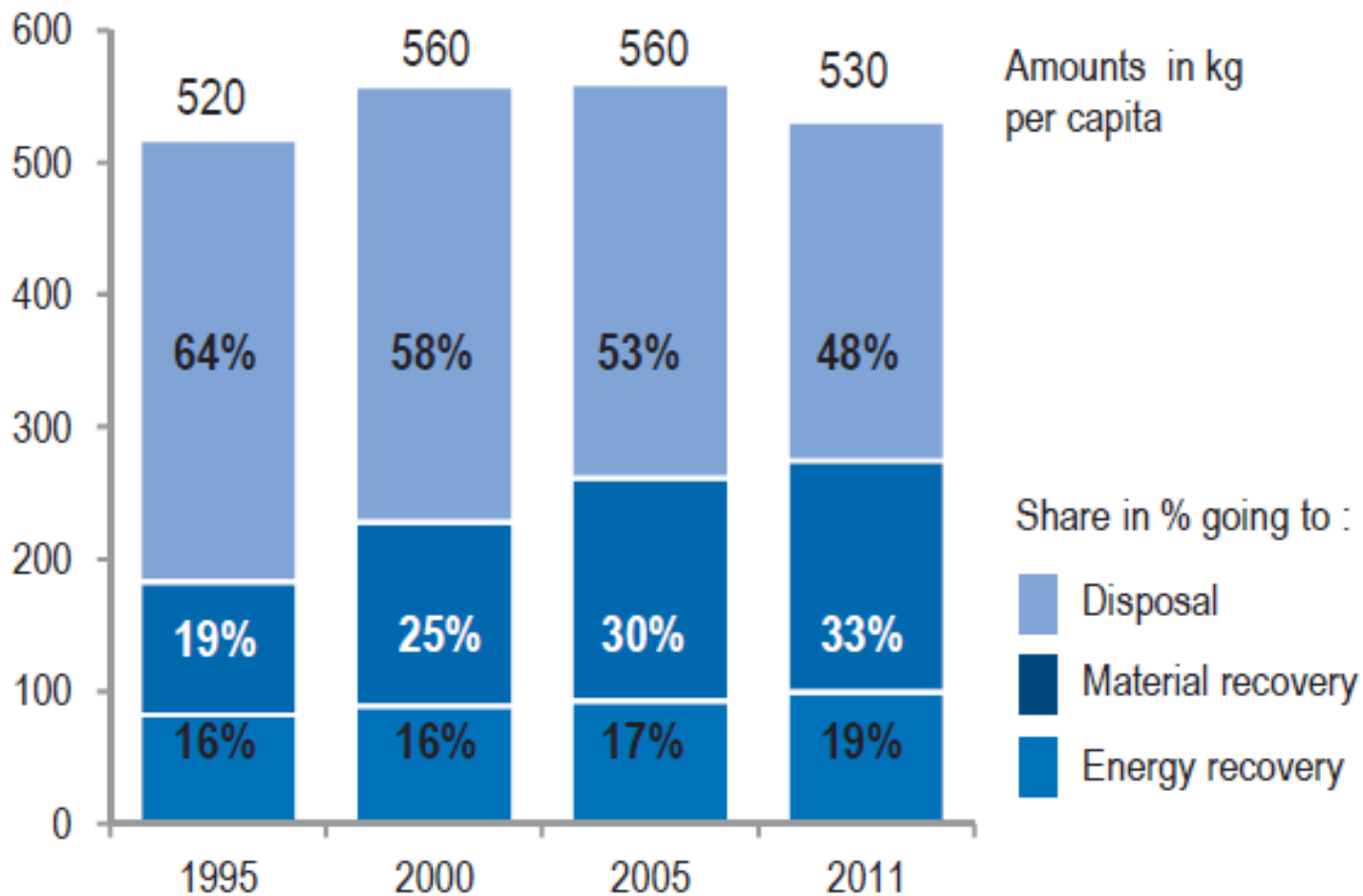
Globally, material consumption decouples but only in relative terms





Decoupling downstream, incl. more material and energy recovery

**Municipal waste management,
recovery and disposal rates, OECD, 1995-2011**

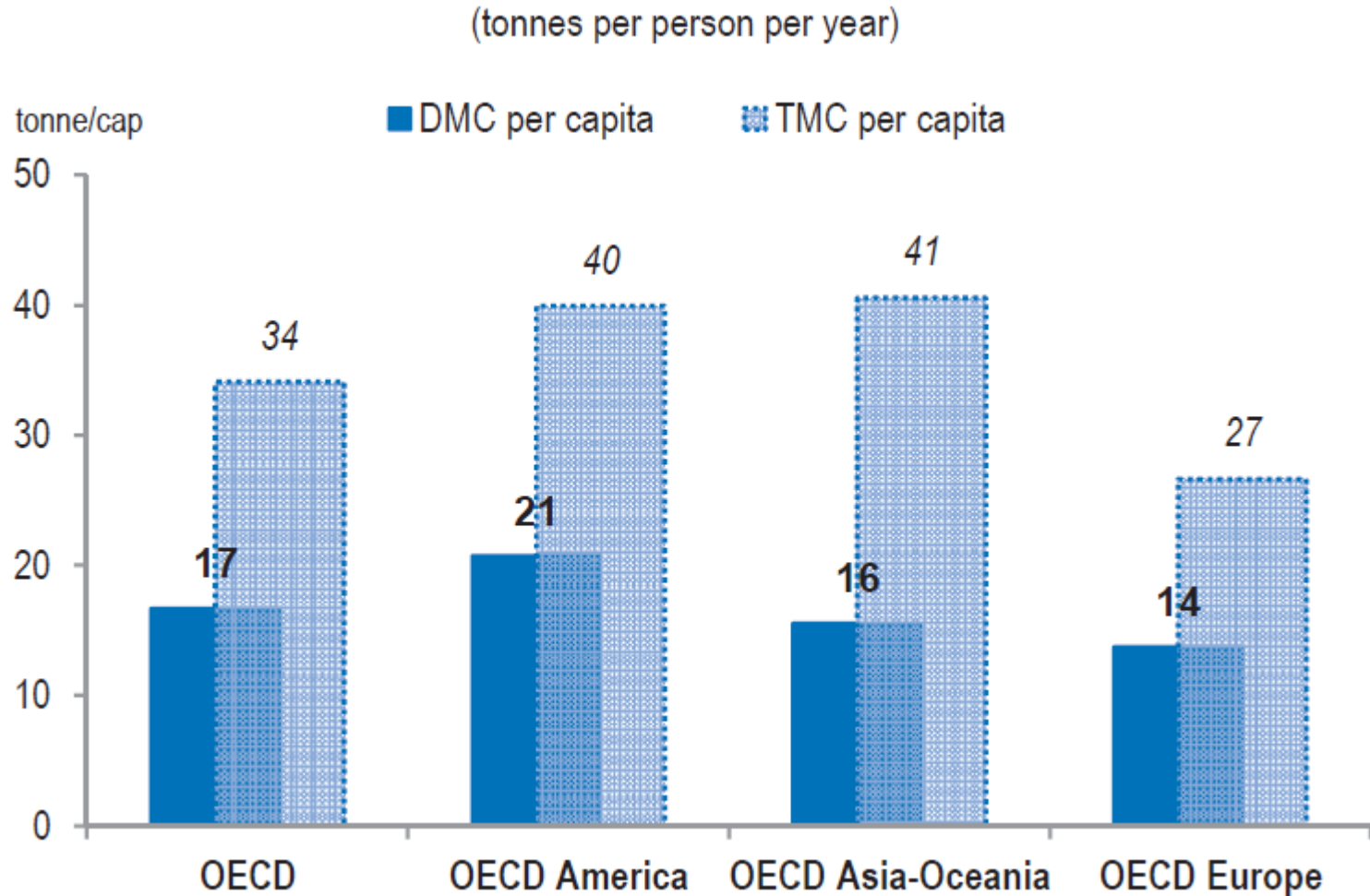




EFFORTS FOR BETTER DATA

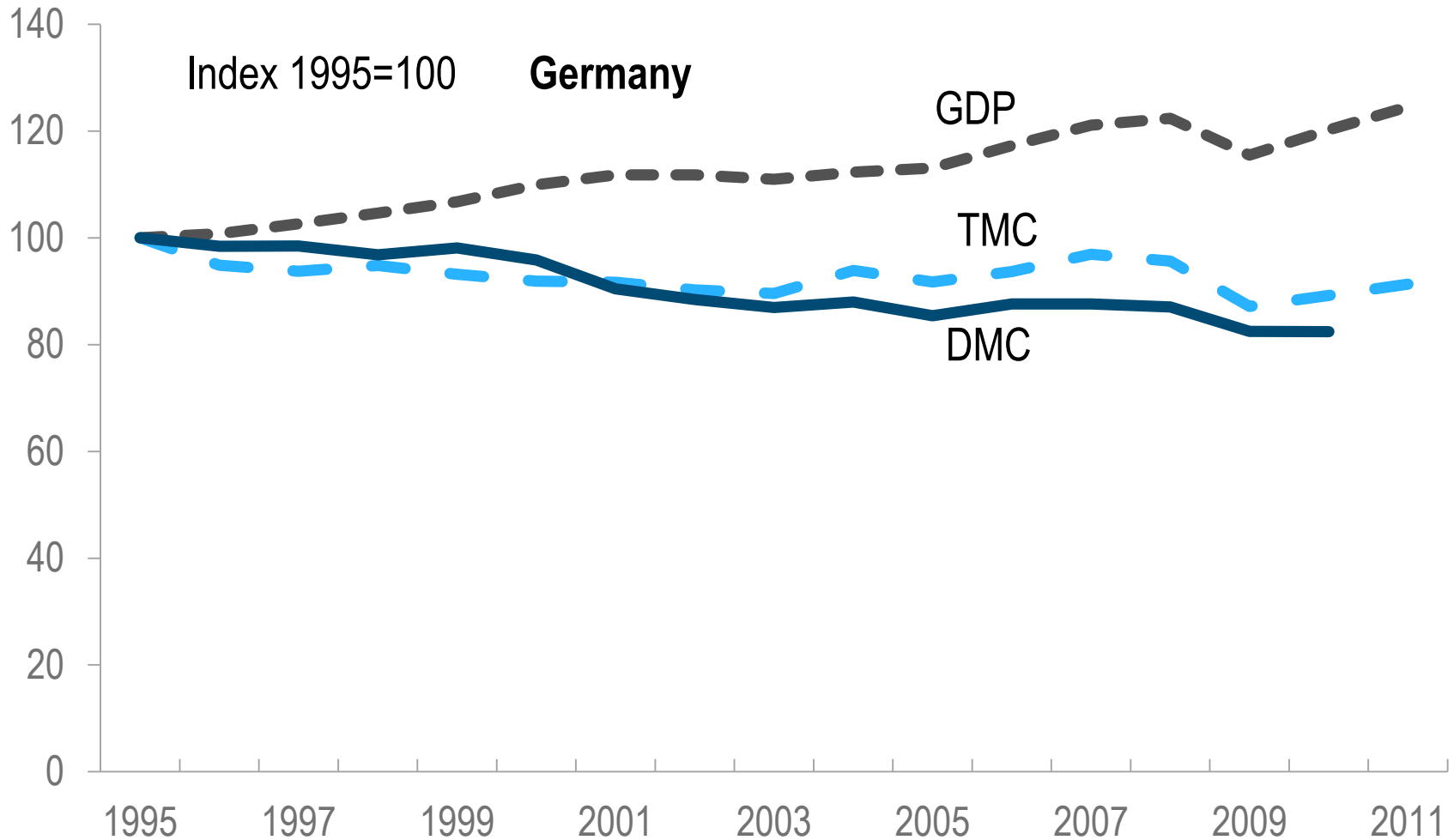


Example: Hidden flows alter the picture





Example: Hidden flows alter key trends

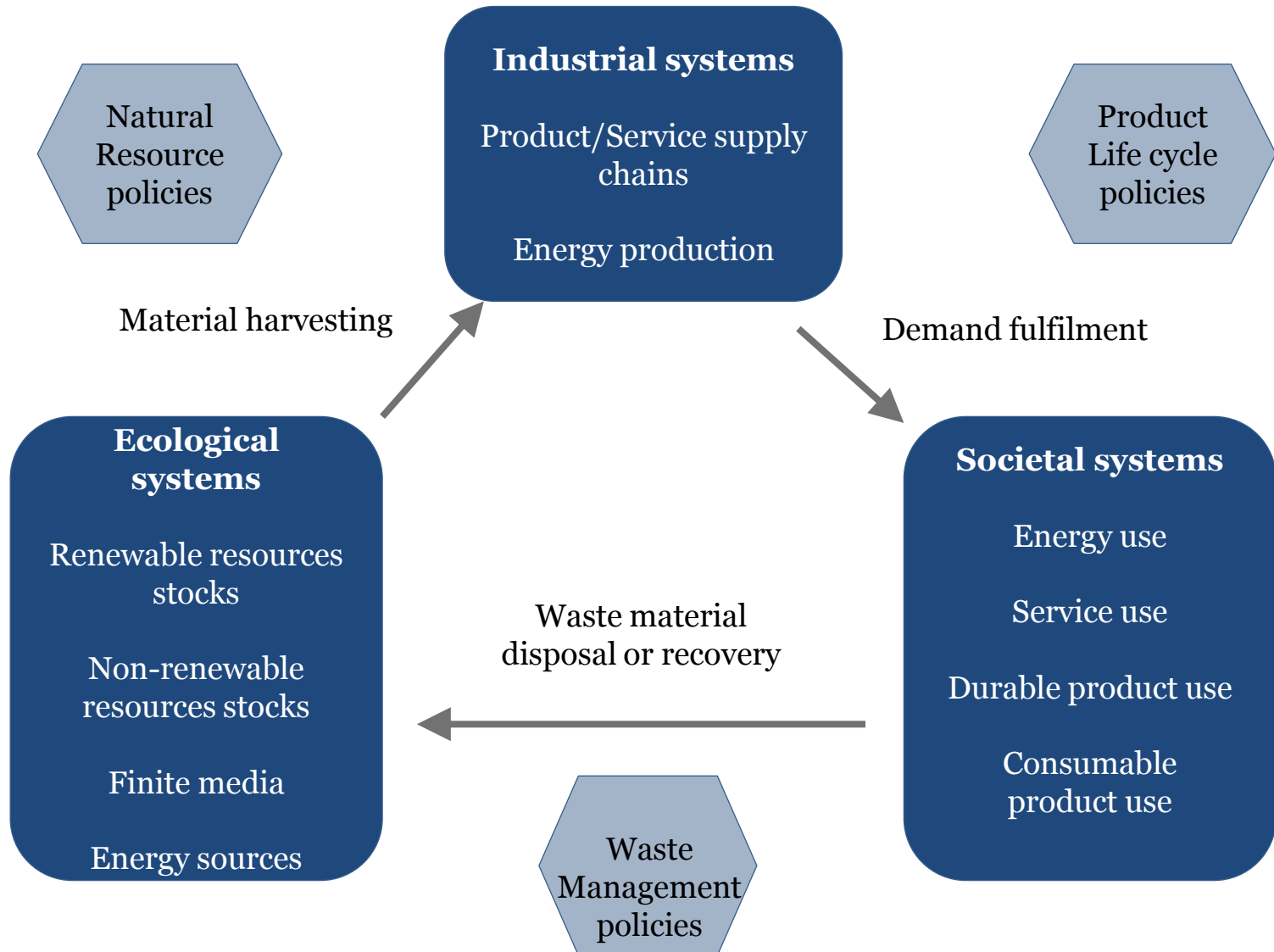




EFFORTS FOR BETTER POLICIES



Material flow cycles and policy frameworks





Key insights from OECD Progress Report

- Most countries are at initial stages of implementing SMM/CE policies
- More progress on end-of-life and natural resources policies
- Less so on product life-cycle policies
- Countries are at very different levels of advancement
- Operationalising SMM/CE is difficult, especially policy integration



OECD supports these efforts in several ways

Develop guidance for:

- Design of economic instruments for SMM/CE (eg EPR, subsidies for primary vs secondary materials)
- Sectorial and material policies (eg, construction materials, critical metals)
- Waste prevention policies

Develop insights:

- Waste containing nanomaterials





EXAMPLE: EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

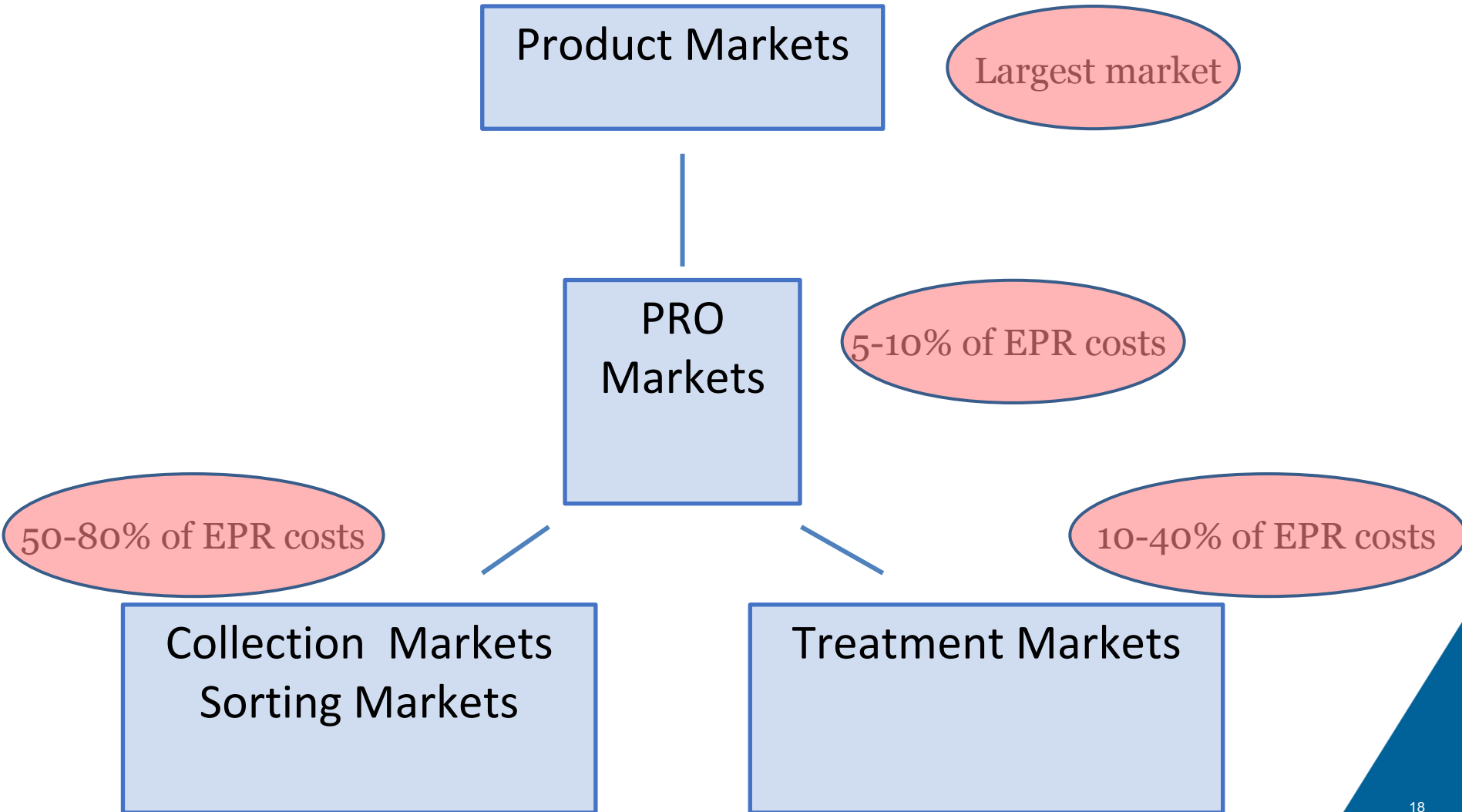


Example: Extended Producer Responsibility

- Used across OECD and many emerging market economies
- But variable results on environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency
- Focus of work on:
 - Strengthening DfE incentives
 - Good practice EPR governance models
 - Competition issues
 - Specific issues in developing countries (eg informal sector)
- Complementing 2001 Guidance Manual



Key markets with competition concerns





EPR and competition

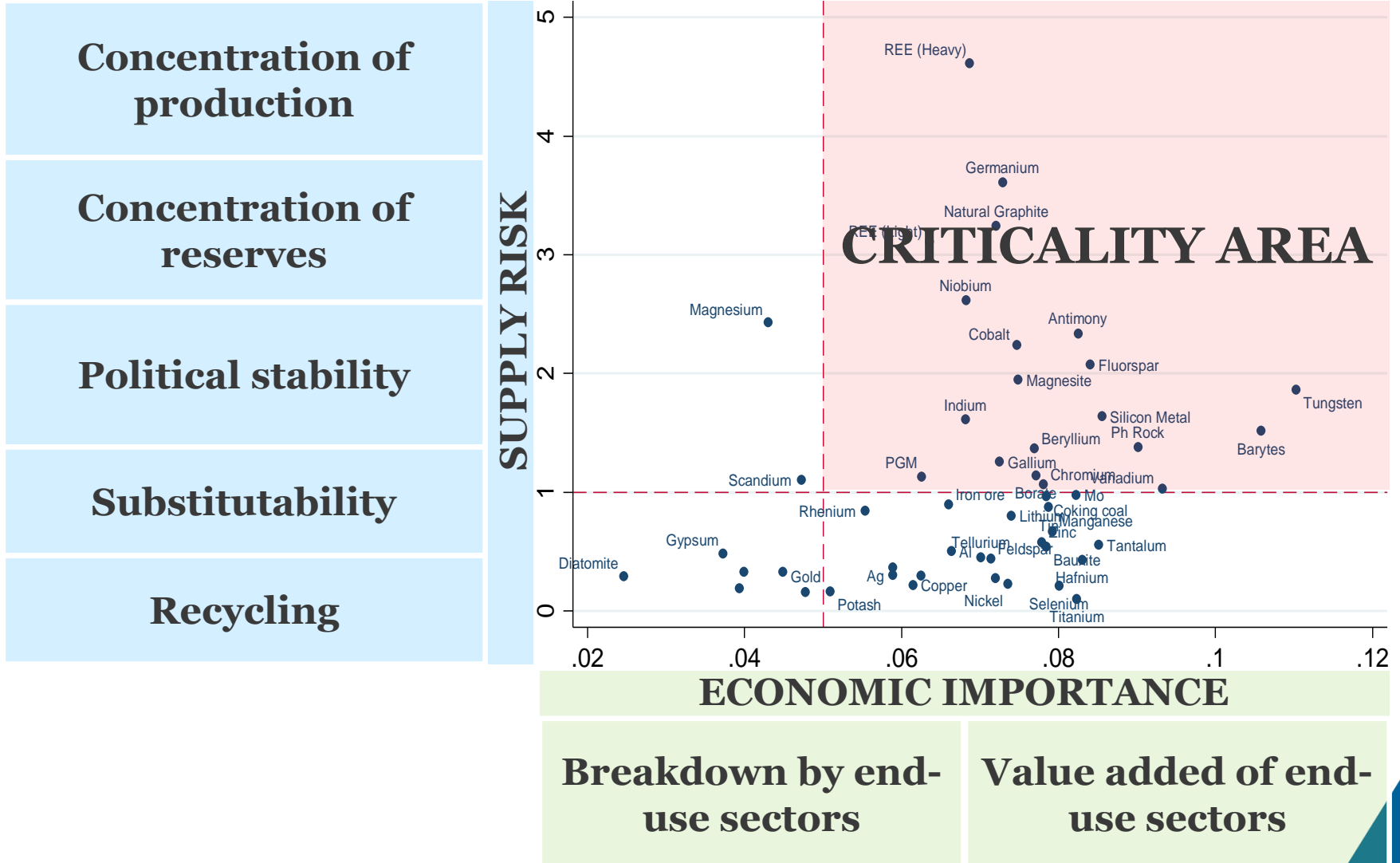
- Competition impact assessments should be integrated into design of EPR
- PRO should only be established as single operator if net benefits can be demonstrated
- Services that PROs procure should be procured by transparent, non-discriminatory and competitive tenders
 - Relevant factors include contract duration, recovery of sunk costs, and principle of non-exclusivity



EXAMPLE: CRITICAL MINERALS



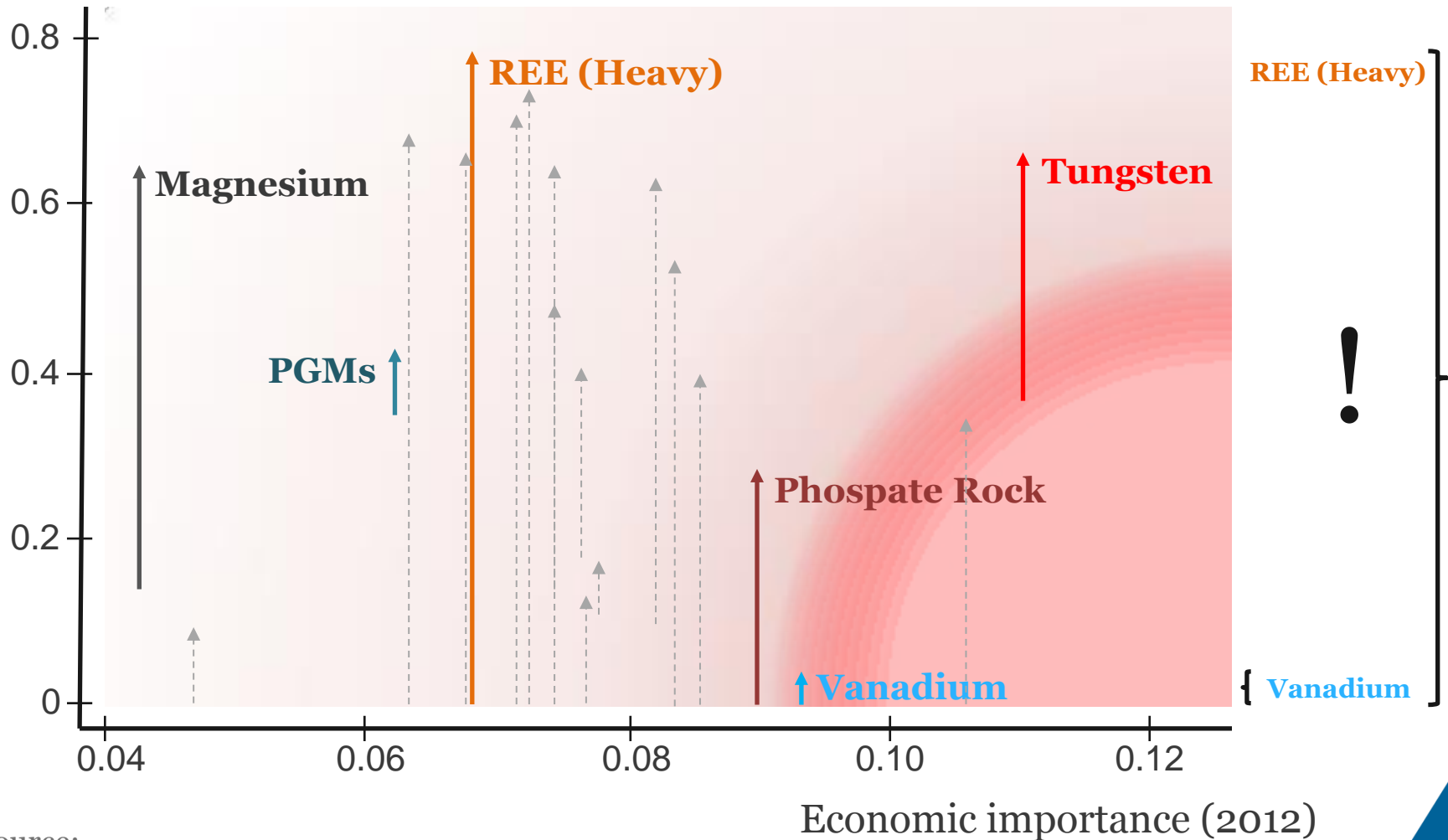
Example: Critical materials to 2030





Policy insights – Effect of Recycling

Recycling rate



Source:



Possible work in 2017-18

- Macroeconomic benefits of the circular economy
- New business models for the circular economy
- Plastics in the environment
 - Alignment of waste and chemicals management policies
 - Improving markets for secondary plastics
- Waste prevention
 - Indicators and empirical assessment
- Monitoring progress in resource productivity
- Transboundary movements of waste