

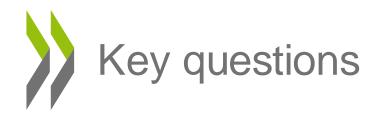
Outlook for Material Resources and Implications for a Circular Economy

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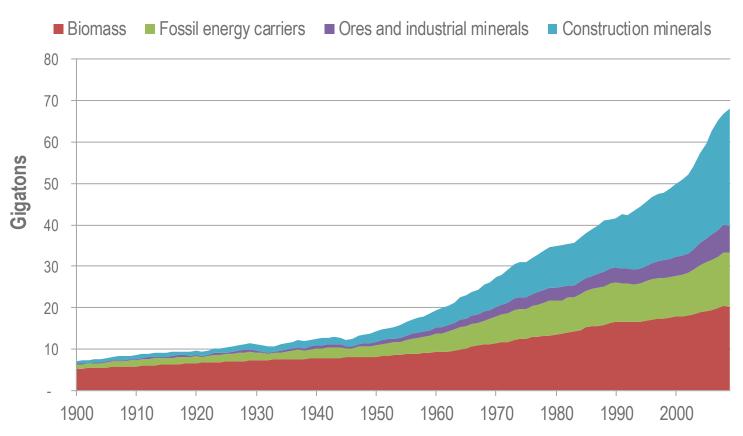


- What is the environmental case for a circular economy?
- What are key business models for a circular economy?
- How much progress are governments making towards a circular economy?
- Some policy recommendations



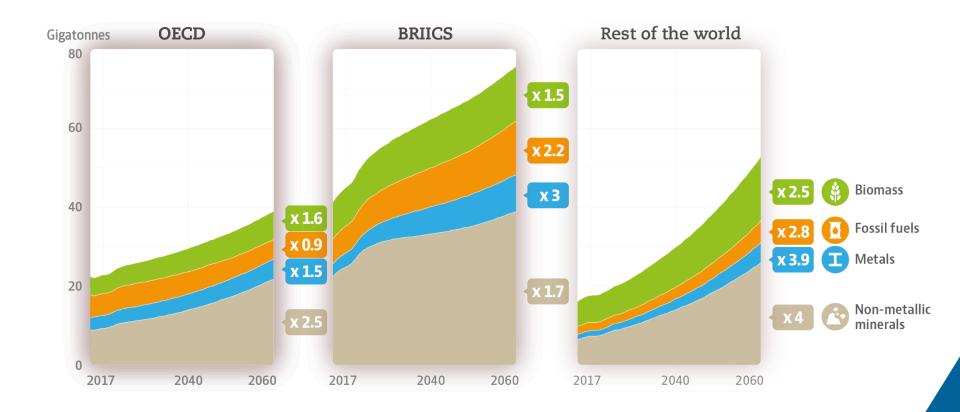
Unprecedented growth in global material extraction

Global material extraction 1900-2009





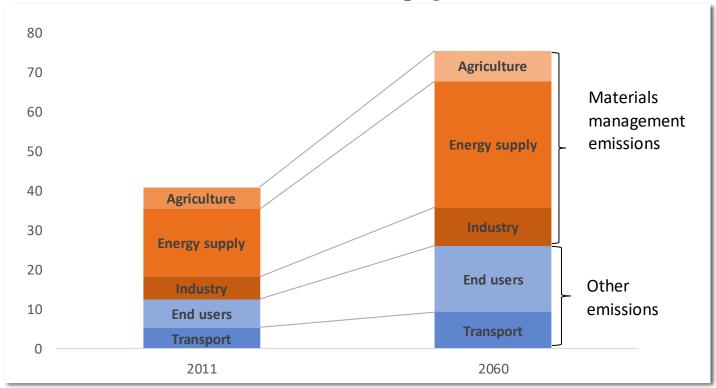
Another doubling of materials use projected by 2060





Greenhouse gas emissions related to materials management will more than double





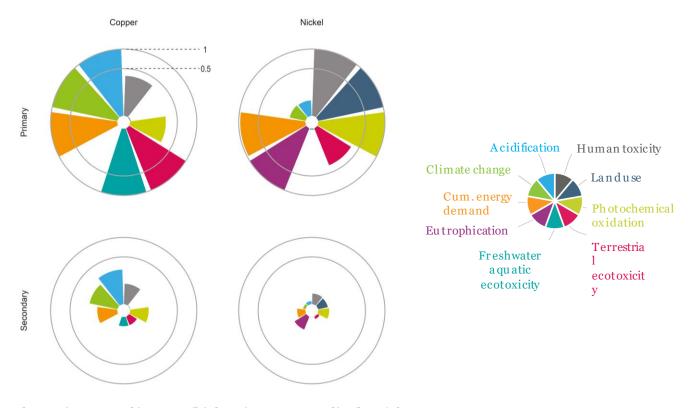
9 % of total ghg emissions associated with 7 key metals

12 % of total ghg emissions associated with concrete

50 Gt CO2 eq emissions associated with materials cycle



Primary materials cause more environmental damage

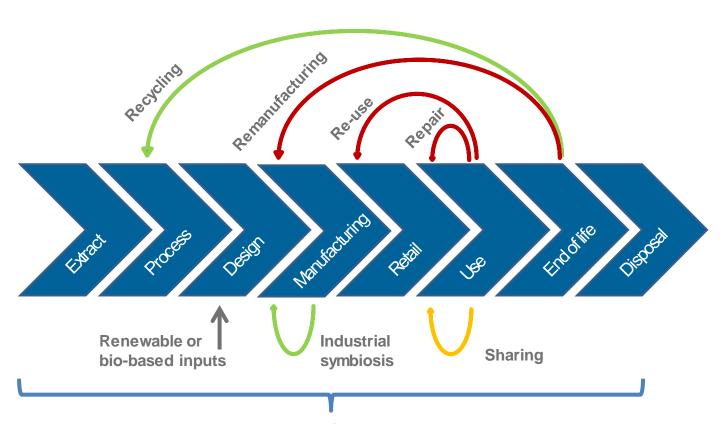


Per kg environmental impacts (highest impact normalised to 1) for 2015

Source: OECD Global Material Resources Outlook to 2060 (2018)



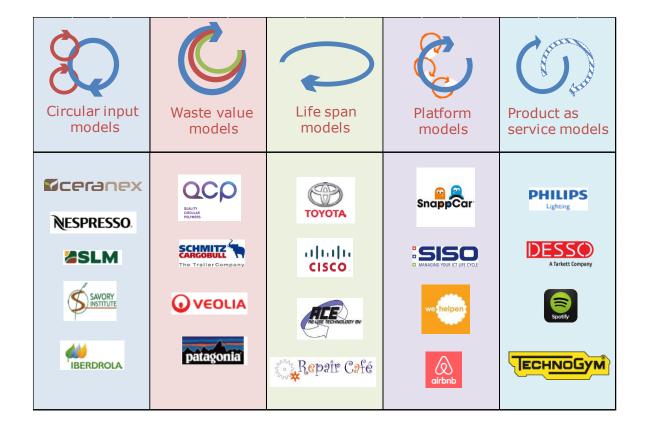
Circular business models reduce material throughput



Product service systems



Five main circular business models





Most circular business models are restricted to economic niches

Business model	Sector	Market penetration
PSS: result-oriented (chemicals)	Automotive	50 - 80%
PSS: result oriented (digital content)	Music	50%
Waste as value: recycling	Pulp and paper	38%
PSS: result oriented (digital content)	Books	25 - 35%
Waste as value: recycling	Steel	25%
PSS: result-oriented (chemicals)	Aerospace	5 - 15%
Waste as value: recycling	Plastics	13%
Product life extension: refurbishment	Smartphones	4 - 8%
PSS: result-oriented (lighting & heating)	Various	4 - 7.5%
Product life extension: remanufacturing	Machinery	3 - 4%
Product life extension: refurbishment	Various	2 - 3%
Product life extension: remanufacturing	Aerospace	2 - 12%
Idle Capacity: co-access	Lodging	1% - 6%
Product life extension: remanufacturing	Automotive	1%
Product life extension: remanufacturing	Consumer and EEE	0 - 1%
Was as value: recycling	REE metals	<1%
PSS: user-oriented (car sharing)	Transport	<1%









Taking stock of Public Policies for advancing Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy

- RE-CE roadmaps and policies increasingly part of national strategies in many developed and emerging economies
- Greater use of economic instruments to tackle waste management and resource efficiency

But ...

- Fragmented policy landscape to address specific materials, products, lifecycle stages, market players.
- Challenge of integration and coherence between policies.
- Risk of shifting environmental burden from one location, country, medium or phase of the lifecycle to another.

Need cross-sectoral policies as well as international co-ordination.



Some Key policy recommendations

Apply policy mixes along the product value chain

Adopt a life-cycle approach in policy making

- Extended producer responsibility
- Green public procurement
- Partnerships with business

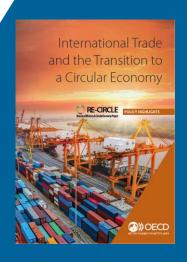
Correct policy misalignments

- Remove support for primary resource extraction
- Integrate low carbon and RE objectives
- Mainstream RE across policy silos
- Address trade obstacles

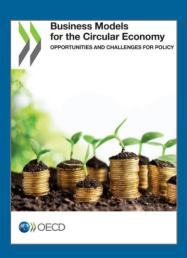
Strengthen indicators and infrastructure to collect data



Thank you for your attention







<u>oe.cd/recircle</u> <u>www.oecd.org/environment/envtrade</u>

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