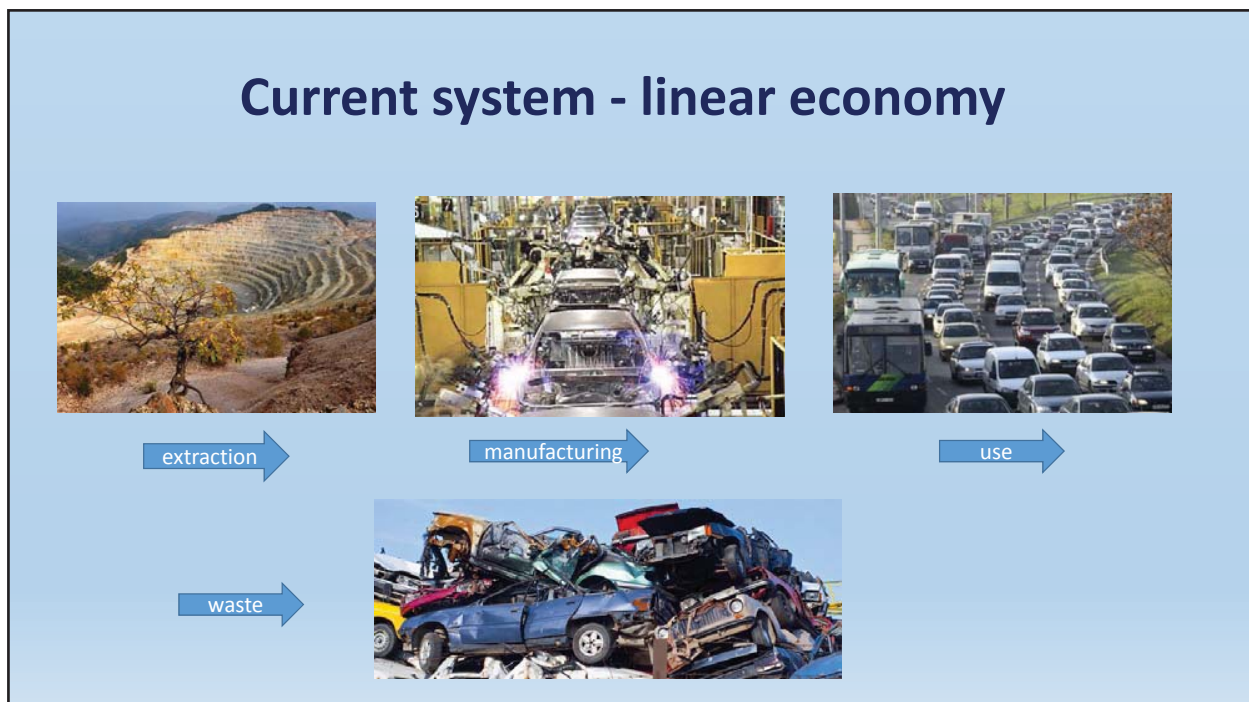


Circular economy in support of resource efficiency, climate action and sustainable development

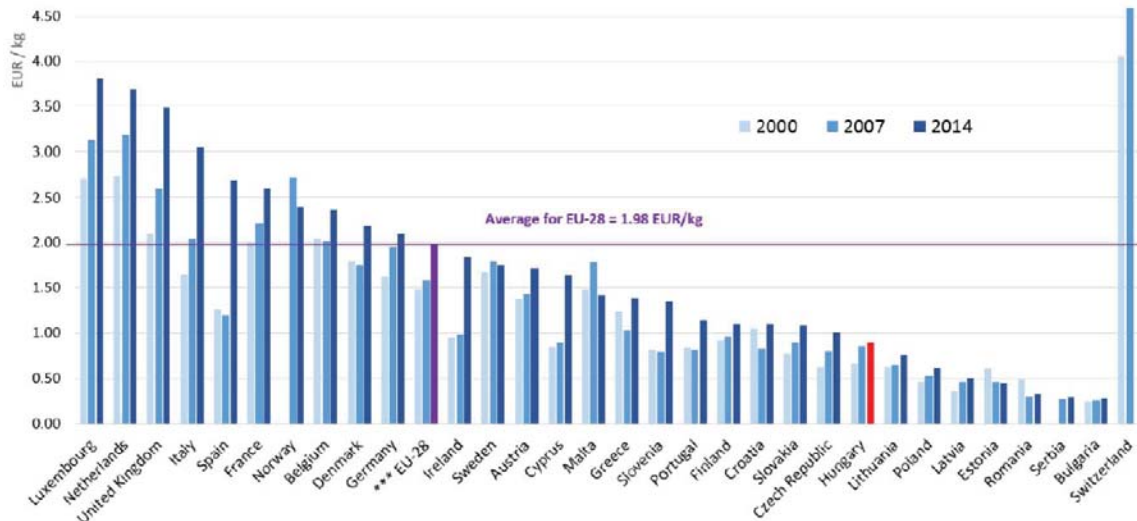


Máté Kriza
Chairman of the Board

Second Preparatory Meeting of the 25th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum
Astana, June 14-16, 2017



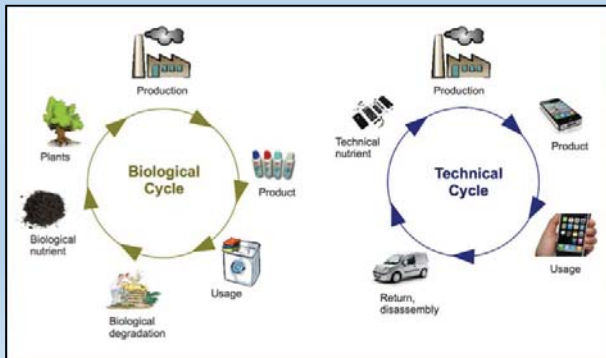
Resource productivity (GDP/DMC), participating countries and EU-28 (2000, 2007 and 2014)



Source: More from less - material resource efficiency in Europe, EEA, 2016

What is circular economy?

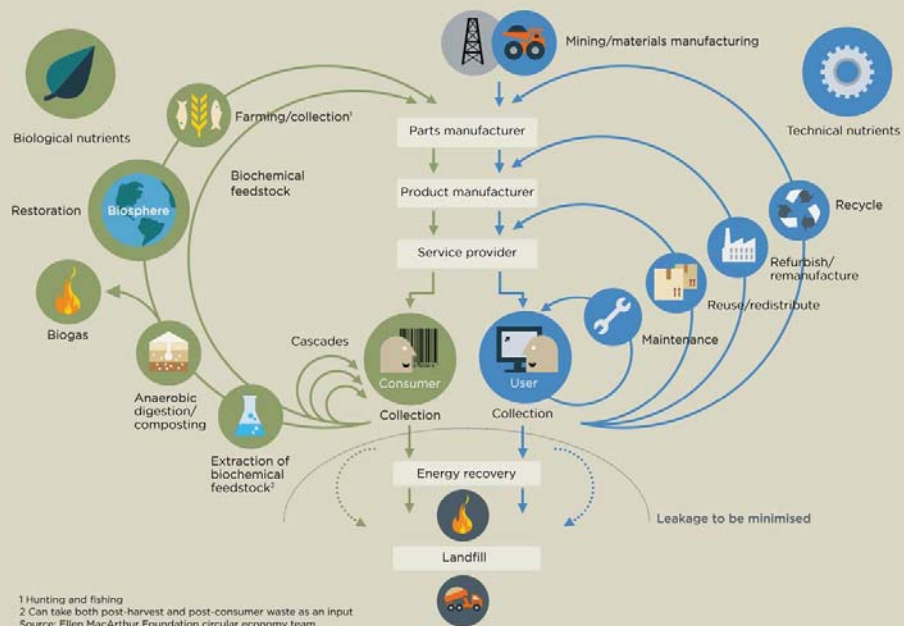
A circular economy is **restorative** and **regenerative** by design, and aims to keep products, components, and materials at their highest utility and value at all times. The concept distinguishes between **technical** and **biological cycles**.



Respecting both natural and human resources



FIGURE 6 The circular economy—an industrial system that is restorative by design

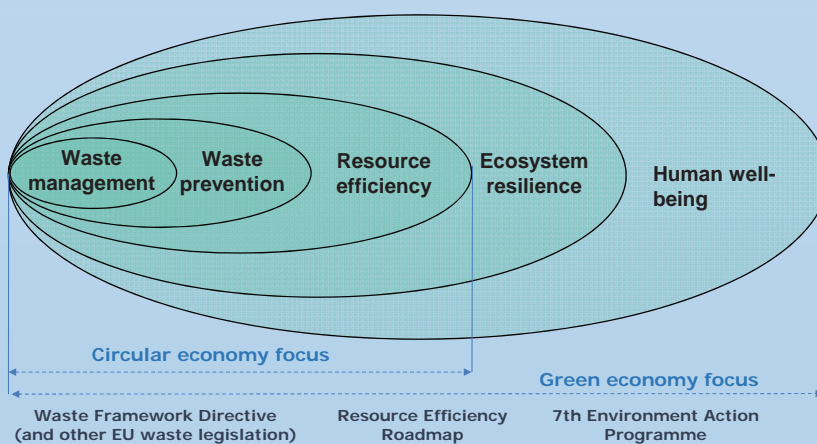


Linkages to SDGs

7 – Affordable and clean energy
 8 – Decent work and economic growth
 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure
 11 – Sustainable cities and communities
 12 – Responsible consumption and production
 13 – Climate action
 14, 15 - Life below water and on land



CE and the green economy



Source: European Environment Agency



Key enabling factors

Eco-design	Recycling	Financial incentives
Long-life design Minimal use of resources and enabling recycling Substitution of hazardous substances	Markets for secondary raw materials No mixing and contaminating materials Cascading use of materials	Shifting taxes from labour to natural resources and pollution Extended producer responsibility Alternative finance mechanisms
Business models	Eco-innovation	Governance
Product-service systems Collaborative consumption Industrial symbiosis	Technological Social Organisational	Participation Capacity building Evidence base

Main obstacles and challenges

- ❖ Fragmentation of policies and regulations – thinking in silos
- ❖ Primary raw materials (resources) not taxed sufficiently
- ❖ Extracting and linear businesses are disinterested in CE
- ❖ Government support for landfilling or incineration
- ❖ Lock-in systems
- ❖ Consumer behaviour (ownership vs. usage)

What the OSCE can do to promote CE? proposals & recommendations

- Focus on non-EU member states (CIS countries)
- Framework agreement for the use of natural resources and waste reduction
- Guide for the member states on how to implement resource efficiency (measurement, indicators, metrics)
- & how to create favourable regulatory and policy framework for CE
- Yearly progress report on resource use, resource efficiency, resource productivity and waste reduction, etc.
- Exploring linkage between resource use and political stability/security
- Close collaboration with EU institutions (EEA, EESC) think tanks and NGOs

