EXPLORING THE CLIMATE, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND TRADE NEXUS

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- Nexus of low carbon and circular economy transition
- Nexus between trade and circular economy for climate objectives

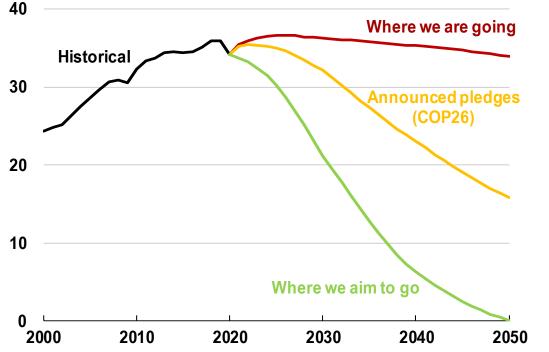


Nexus of low carbon and circular economy transition

More ambitious actions needed to be on track to net-zero

The climate challenge

Global CO₂ emissions, gigatonnes



Source: IEA, 2021

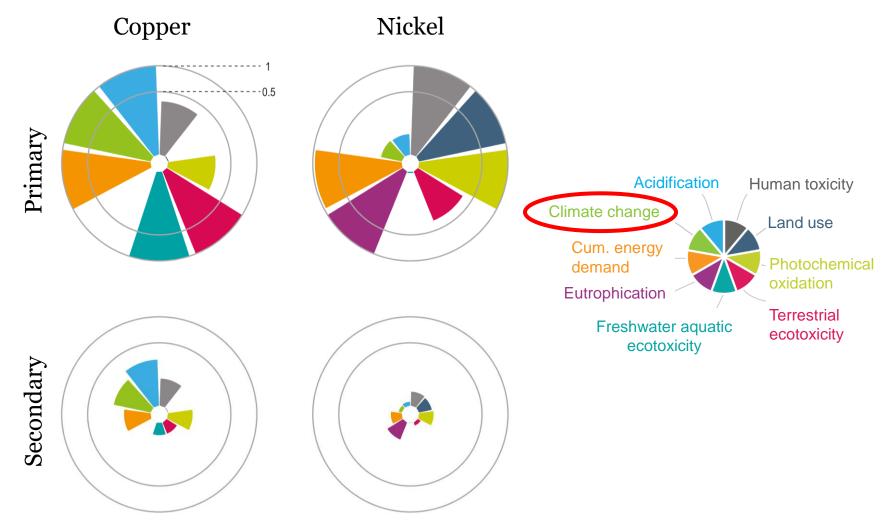
Note: Limiting warming to 1.5°C requires -45% GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 2010.

- A price floor of 60 EUR would clearly help but would still leave considerable distance to target
- In the transition to net zero countries will proceed at different speed and using different policies
- The diversity of mitigation policy approaches makes it difficult to compare their effectiveness and incidence
- Concerns over competitiveness and carbon leakage remain
- How to ensure that the level of ambitions in individual jurisdictions can be lifted



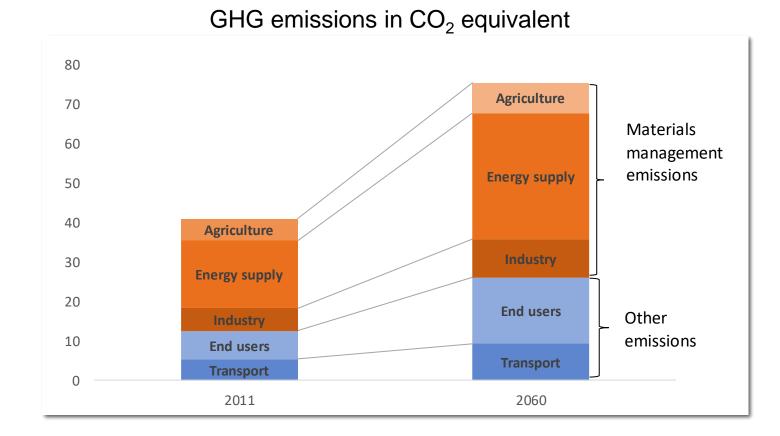


Environmental impacts will more than double primary much more polluting than secondary



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

Greenhouse gas emissions related to materials management will more than double



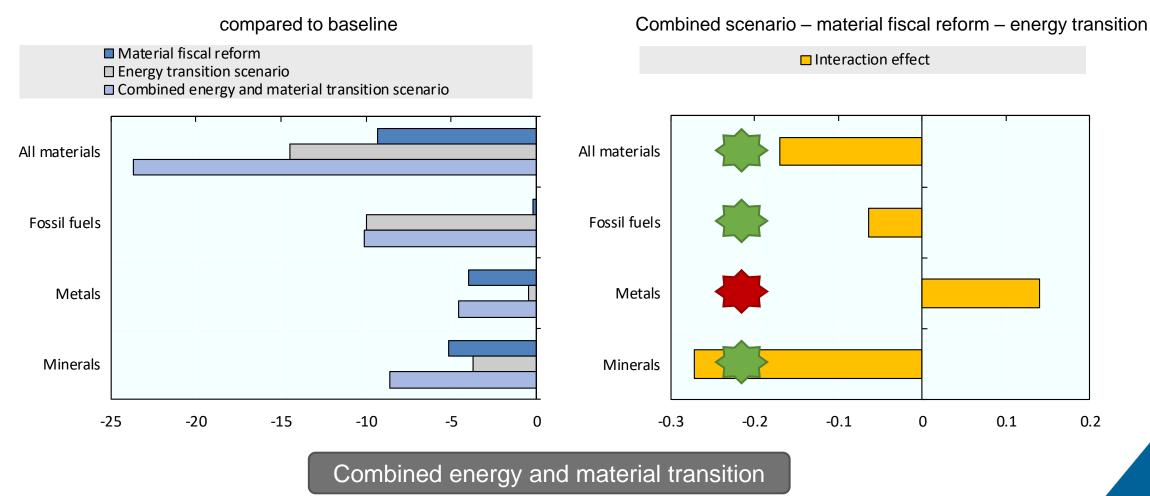
12% of total GHG emissions 12% of total GHG 50Gt CO₂ eq emissions

associated with 7 key metals emissions associated with concrete associated with materials cycle

Source: OECD (2019), Global Material Resources Outlook to 2060

Combining low-carbon and circular economy transitions bring synergies with some trade-offs

Materials use reduction in Gt in 2040

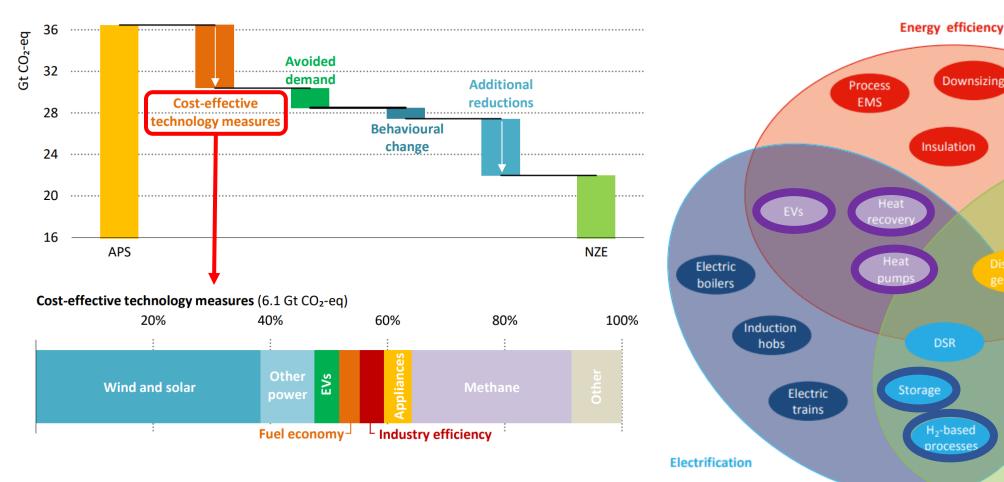




Trade and circular economy for climate objectives

Technologies towards decarbonisation and net-zero

Additional measures to close ambition gaps towards net-zero by 2050



Examples of technologies for energy efficiency, renewables and electrification

Insulation

H₂-based

Downsizing

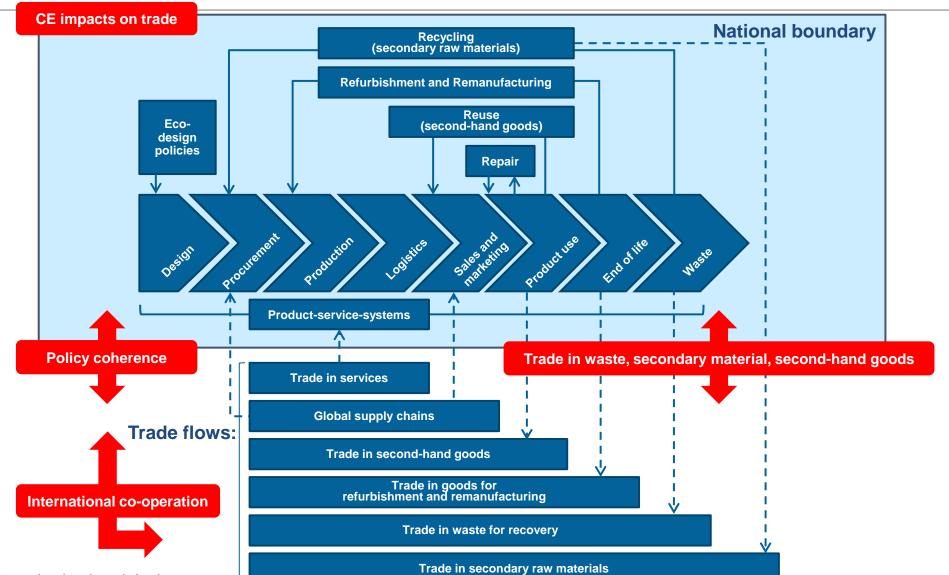
Hybridisation

Solar PV

Renewables

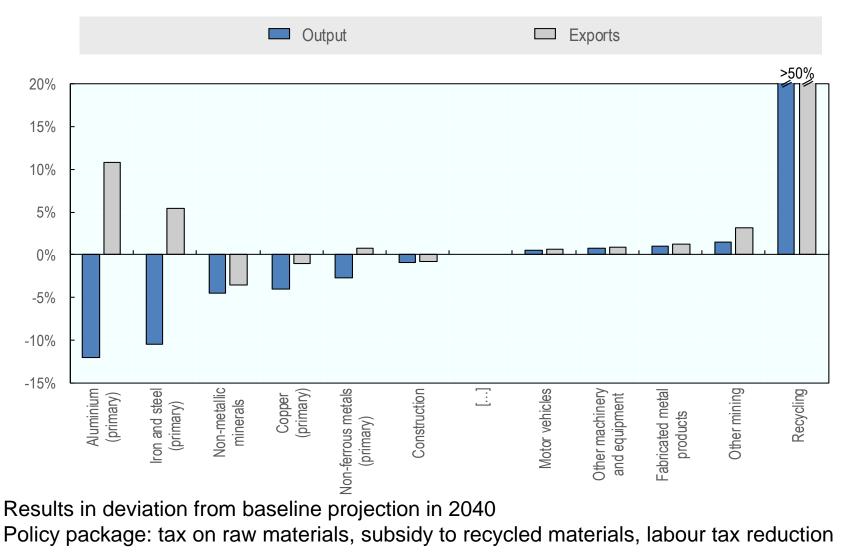
Notes: APS = Announced Pledges Scenario, NZE = Net Zero Emissions Scenario, EMS = Energy Management Systems, EVs = Electric Vehicles, DH = District Heating, DSR = Demand Side Response, H2 = Hydrogen, PV = Photovoltaics Source: IEA World Energy Outlook (2021, 2017)

Broad interlinkages between trade and circular economy



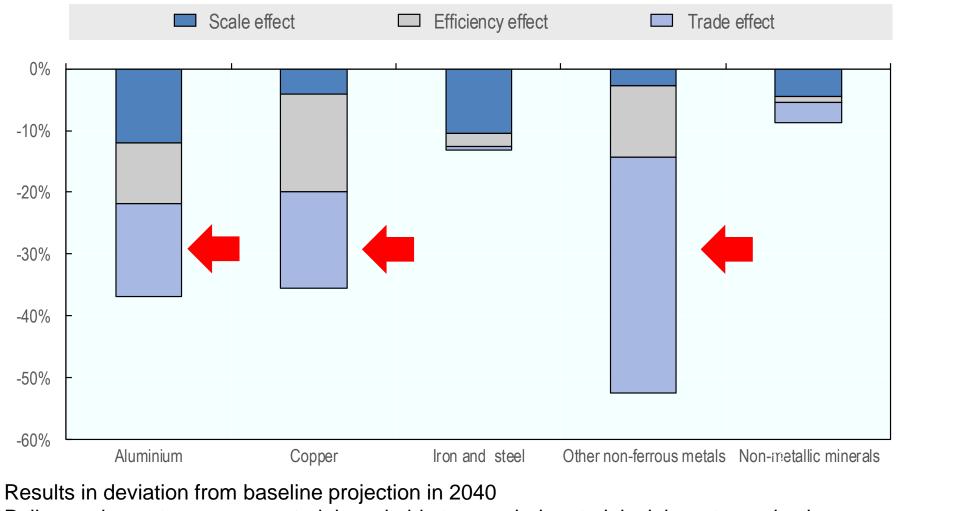
Source: Yamaguchi (2018) International trade and circular economy





Source: Dellink (2020), The consequences of a more resource efficient and circular economy for international trade patterns - a modelling assessment

International trade can help reduce material use



Policy package: tax on raw materials, subsidy to recycled materials, labour tax reduction



- Trade can contribute to a circular economy via economies of scale ·

- Trade impediments for circular business models need to be addressed
- Trade leading to negative environmental consequences needs to be avoided

- Circular economy concept should extend to supply chains

• Environmentally sustainable just transition for the extractive sector is vital

Circular economy opportunities for end-of-life value chains are mixed

- Promising areas (e.g. secondary raw materials, refurbishing & remanufacturing)
- Challenging areas with potential trade-offs between environmental protection and economic efficiency (e.g. trade in waste and scrap, second-hand-goods)

- Trade in services appear critical for circular business models

Typically require the movement of people, information and data

Better transparency & traceability of value chains needed

• Definitions & classifications, standards, regulations, trade facilitation, innovation

Source: Yamaguchi (2021) International trade and circular economy – policy alignment, https://doi.org/10.1787/ae4a2176-en. OECD (2020) Workshop on international trade and circular economy – summary report, https://doi.org/10.1787/ae4a2176-en.

Towards a mutually supportive agenda

Promoting trade in environmental goods and services

- Goods for recycling and waste management
- Secondary-raw materials, goods for refurbishment and remanufacturing

Definitions & classifications

- Clarify different definitions and classifications of waste, secondary materials, second-hand goods, goods for refurbishment and remanufacturing
- Co-operation towards establishing HS codes and alignment of industry codes

Standards

- Harmonisation and mutual acceptance of circular economy related standards & conformity assessment
- Co-operation towards common standards (e.g. quality of secondary raw materials, recovery facilities)

Regulations

- Account for end-of-life value chains and tackle free-riding from online sales (EPR)
- Support cross-border reverse supply chains secure prior informed consent procedures, clarify status
- Tackle illegal waste trade, remove trade restrictions where possible

Further areas for co-operation

• Aid for Trade, trade facilitation, digital technology, innovation, upstream (eco-design & product passports)

Source: Yamaguchi (2021) International trade and circular economy – policy alignment, <u>https://doi.org/10.1787/ae4a2176-en</u>. Yamaguchi (2022) Securing reverse supply chains for a resource efficient and circular economy, <u>https://doi.org/10.1787/6ab6bb39-en</u>

Thank you for joining the discussion!

