

Material flows and resource productivity - OECD work

Myriam Linster, OECD





OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Background

Initiated in 2000

- Recommendations by OECD Council (2004, 2008)
- Requests by G8 / G7 Heads of State and Government

Embedded in work on

- Environmental performance and information
- Green growth

Two main works streams

- Information, knowledge and reporting → data, indicators, accounts
- Policy analysis and guidance
- International co-operation: Eurostat, UNEP IRP



OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Work streams

Knowledge base



Policy analysis & guidance

Measurement and reporting

- ► Data, indicators
- ▶ Reports

Methods, principles & guidance

- Material flow analysis/accounts
- ► Indicator development, use and interpretation

Policy principles and guidelines

- Sustainable materials management
- Circular economy
- Sustainable manufacturing
- ► Eco-innovation, trade
- ▶ Green growth

Policy assessments

► Country peer reviews



International work and initiatives

OECD Council Recommendations OECD Green Growth Strategy G8 / G7 initiatives: 3R Action Plan UNEP International Resource Panel

EU Resource efficiency roadmap / circular economy package
System of environmental-economic accounting (SEEA)
Sustainable development goals

Business sector





OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Main outputs

 OECD guide on measuring MF & RP, including MF accounts (2008)

Database on material flows (since 2006)

- Eurostat methodology
- EU data, expanded to OECD countries and beyond, BRIICS, ...
- Collaboration with research institutes
- Time series from (1980) 1990-2012

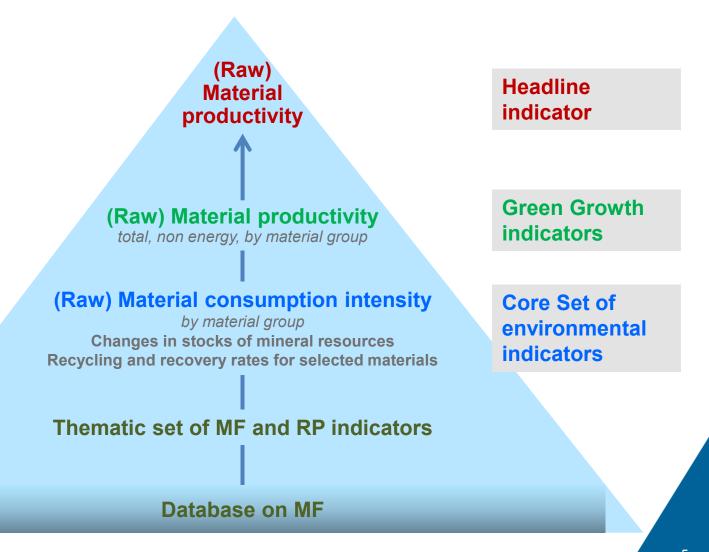
Indicators

- Reports
 - Material resources, productivity and the environment(2014)
 - Policy Guidance on Resource Efficiency (2016): response to G7 request, coordinated with UNEP





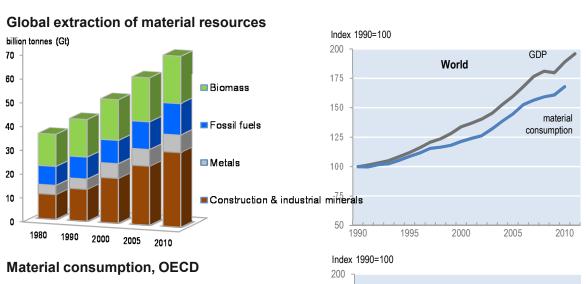
OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Indicators

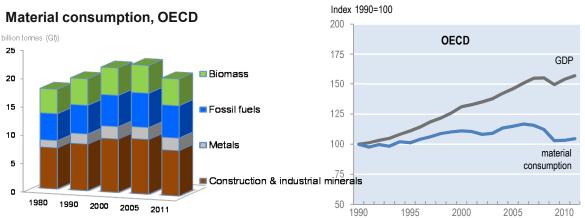




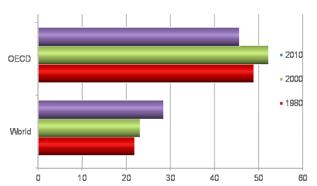
OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Key messages from OECD report

- Unprecedented growth in demands for raw materials world-wide
- Slower growth in OECD countries; first signs of decoupling
- But material consumption in OECD countries is still 60% higher than the world average





Material consumption kg per person per day





OECD work on material flows and resource productivity Current work and planned developments

Further development of the information basis

- Demand-based measures of material flows (footprints) with UNEP-IRP and Eurostat; expert workshops on methodologies and indicators (2014, 2015, 2016-17)
- Filling data gaps concerning secondary raw materials, recycling, recovery, circular economy, → link to waste flows
- Linking MF to natural resource stocks/ reserves (asset accounts)
- Updating the OECD guide on Material flow accounts (tbc)

International cooperation to set up a global capacity for monitoring material flows

- Cooperation with UNEP IRP and Eurostat to ensure global coherence: Eurostat database (mandatory) ←→ OECD database ←→ UNEP-IRP database (2015) on UNEP life
- Cooperation with UNSD to ensure coherence with the SEEA
- Link to the monitoring of the SDGs: global and regional reporting