



HOW CAN CITIES DRIVE THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

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THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CITIES



What is a circular economy?

Business model
Climate change
Closed loop
Complexity
Consumption
Co-ordination
Cultural change
Decoupling
Design
Digitalisation
Efficiency
Environment
Experimentation
Governance
Green growth
Industry
Infrastructure

Innovation
Investment
Participation
Partnerships
Performance
Planning
Procurement
Production
Public services
Raw material
Recover
Recycling
Reducing
Regulation
Reputation
Resilience
Resources

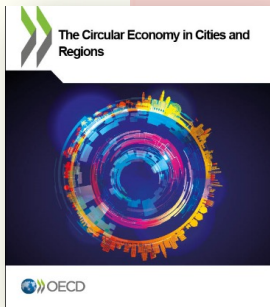
Reusing
Scarcity
Secondary material
Sharing
Smart systems
Supply chain
Sustainable development
System change
Technology
Trade-offs
Transition
Uncertainty
Urbanisation
Waste management
Wellbeing
Zero waste

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The OECD Programme on the Circular Economy in Cities and Regions

Learning

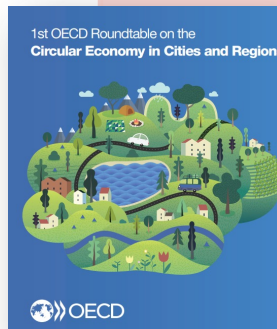
- Groningen, Netherlands (2020)
- Umeå, Sweden (2020)
- Valladolid, Spain (2020)
- Granada, Spain (2021)
- Glasgow, UK (2021)
- Ireland (2022)
- Montreal, Canada (2022)
- Tallinn, Estonia (2023)
- Italy (ongoing)
- Israel (ongoing)
- LAC (planned)
- Circular Cities & Regions Initiative (ongoing)



Sharing

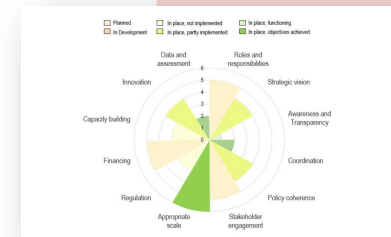
OECD Roundtable on the Circular Economy in Cities and regions:

- 1st Roundtable (July 2019)
- 2nd Roundtable (March 2020)
- 3rd Roundtable (1 May 2021)
- 4th Roundtable (April 2022)
- 5th Roundtable (6 June 2023)
- 6th Roundtable (18 April)

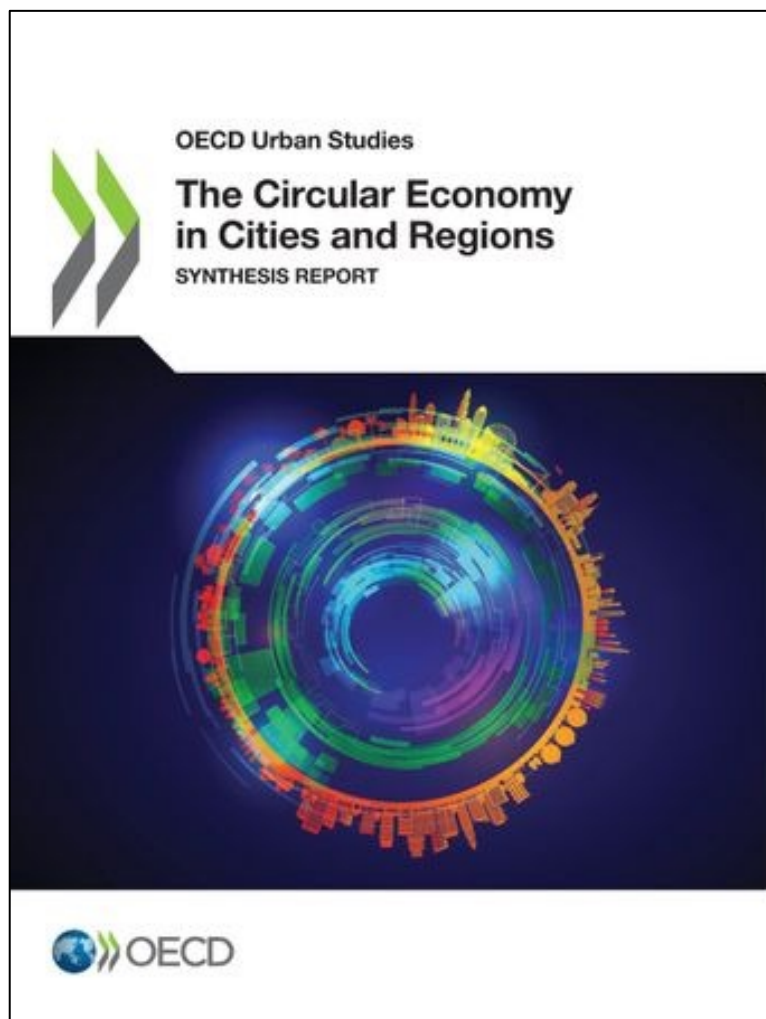


Measuring

OECD Scoreboard on the Governance of the Circular Economy



Source: <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/Circular-economy-brochure.pdf>

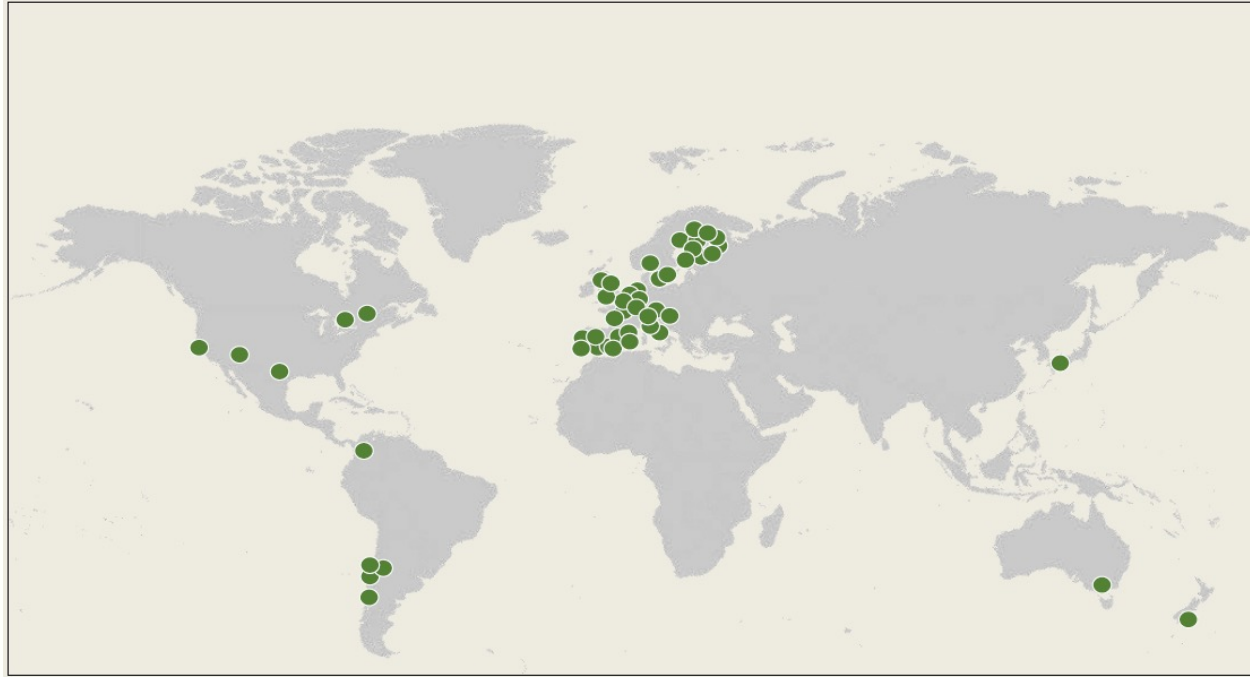


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Taking stock of “Going circular”: the OECD Survey



51 surveyed cities and regions
from Europe, Americas, Oceania and Asia
7 Case studies from the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom,
Ireland, Estonia
300+ consulted stakeholders

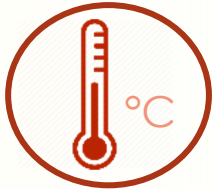


#1 IT IS ABOUT ECONOMY



The potential of the circular economy to support sustainable cities is unlocked

Environmental, economic and social Impacts



- Applying a circular economy approach to the construction chain in the city of Amsterdam (Netherlands) would decrease GHG emissions by **half a million tonnes of CO2 per year**.



- In London (United Kingdom), the benefits from circular approaches applied to the built environment, food, textiles, electrical appliances and plastics are estimated at **GBP 7 billion every year** by 2036.



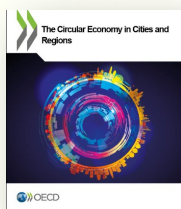
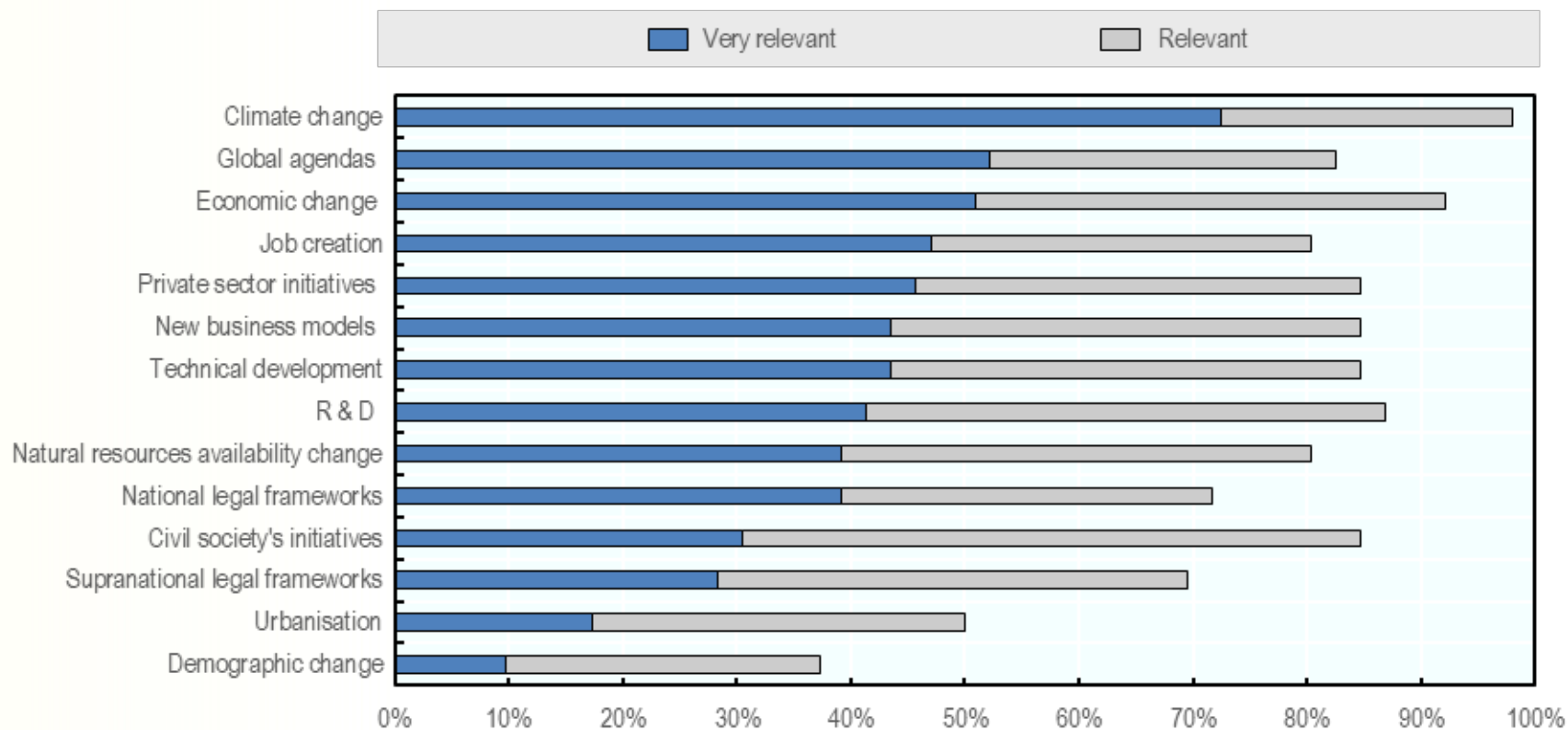
- About **50 000 jobs** linked to the circular economy are estimated to be created in the Île-de-France region.

In 2023, 7.2% of the global economy is circular

Source: Circle Economy (2023), The Circularity Gap Report, <https://www.circularity-gap.world/>.



Why cities go circular?

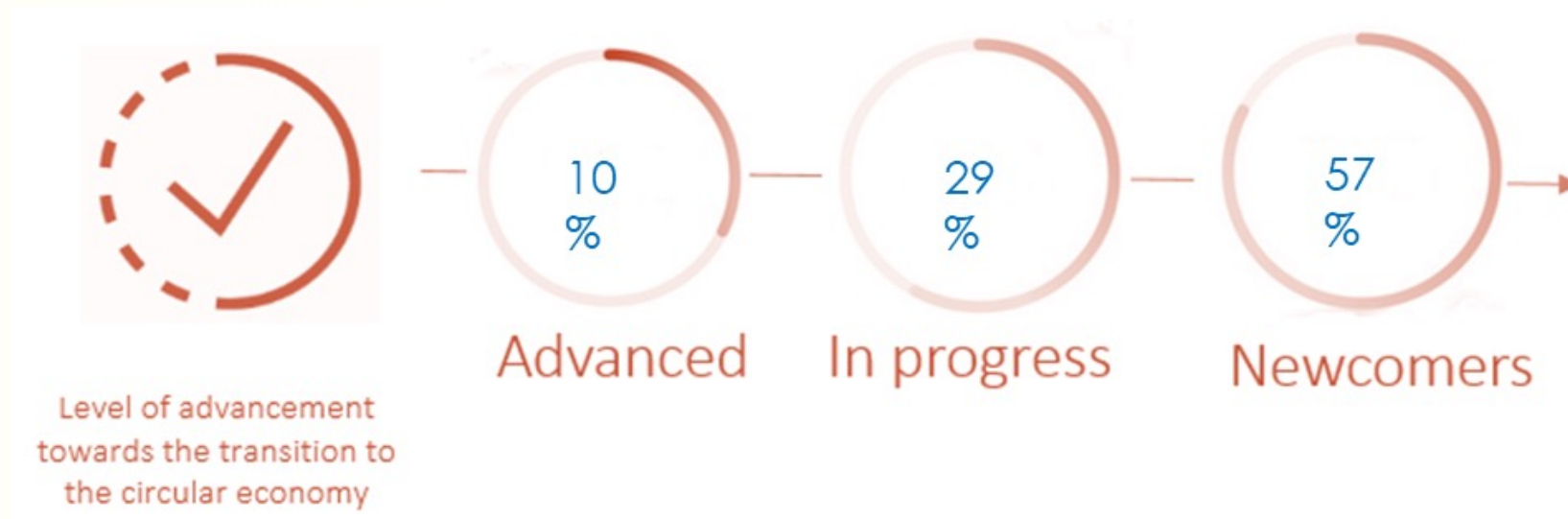




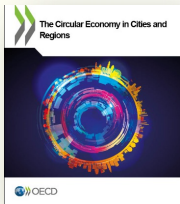
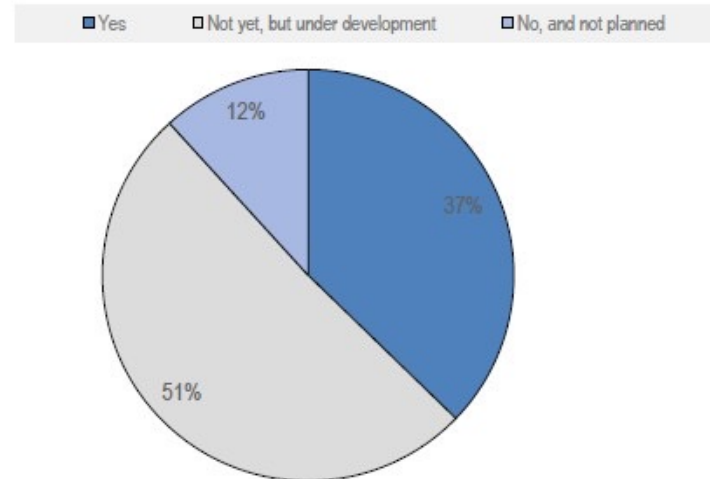
#2 NOT NEW, BUT INCIPIENT



Not New, but incipient



Share of surveyed cities and regions with circular economy initiatives in place



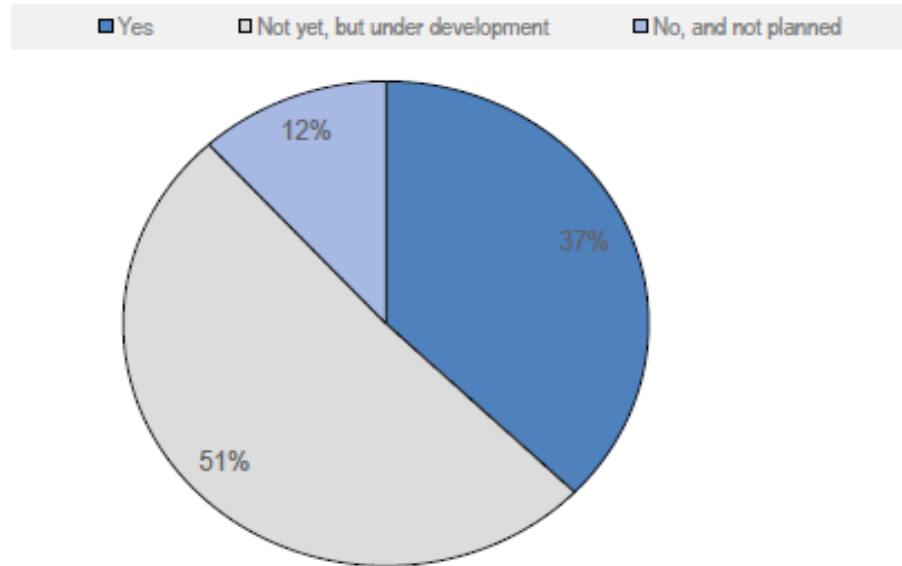


#3 START UP AND SCALE UP!

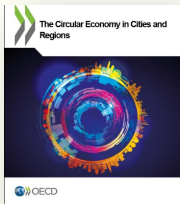
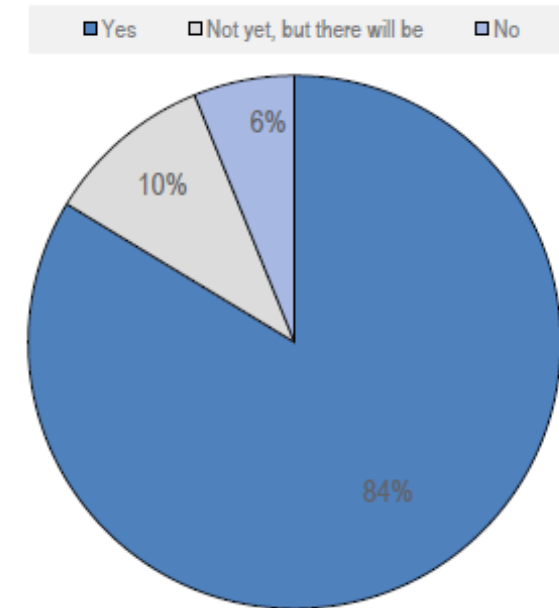


Start up and scale up!

Share of surveyed cities and regions with circular economy initiatives in place



Share of surveyed cities and regions using pilots and experimentation

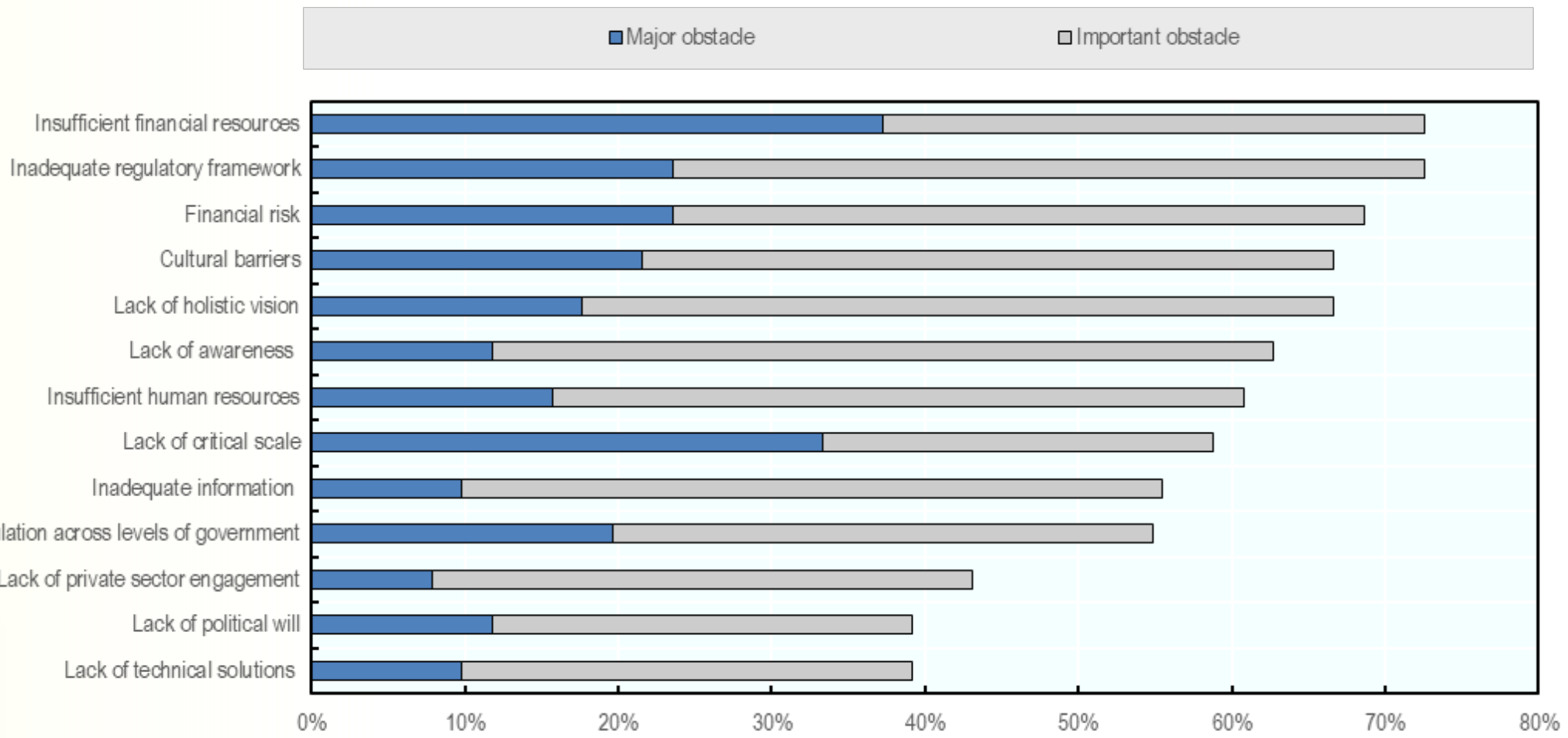




#4 MIND THE GOVERNANCE



Governance is key!





#5 PROMOTE, FACILITATE, ENABLE



What can cities do in practice?





From vision to implementation



Groningen

- Presented the OECD recommendations to the **local political leaders** to start working on the implementation: Circular Groningen

Valladolid

- Valladolid **Local CE Plan**;
- **Metabolism and material flows analysis**
- Collaboration agreements with **universities**
- Approval the OECD recommendations in **the Council**

Umea

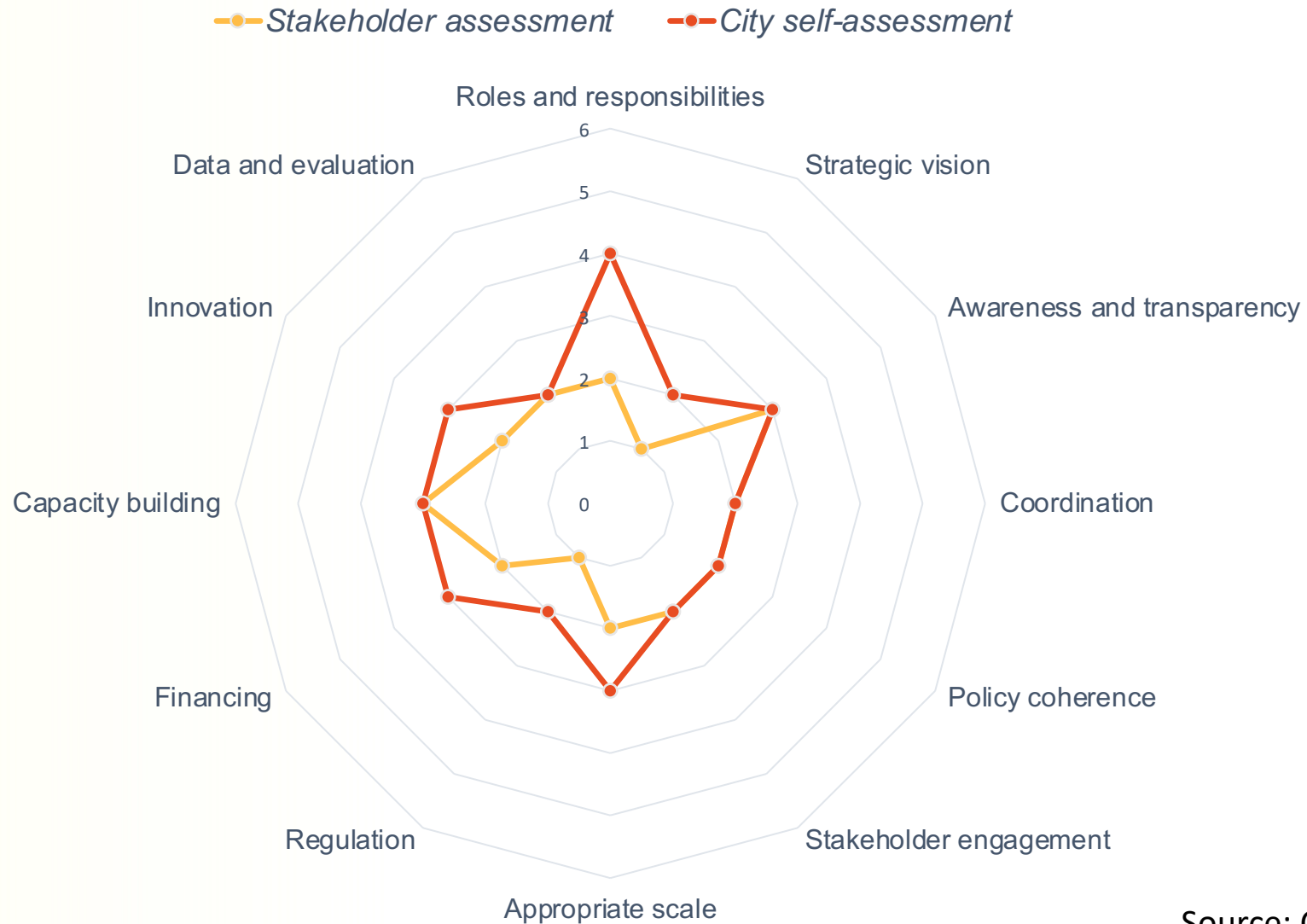
- **Coordinator** for the circular economy
- Implementation of **Green Public Procurement**

Glasgow

- Informed the Circular Economy Route Map of Glasgow.



The OECD Scoreboard



Planned	1
In development	2
In place, not implemented	3
In place, partly implemented	4
In place, functioning	5
In place, objectives achieved	6

Source: Case study of Montreal, Canada

Thank you!



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