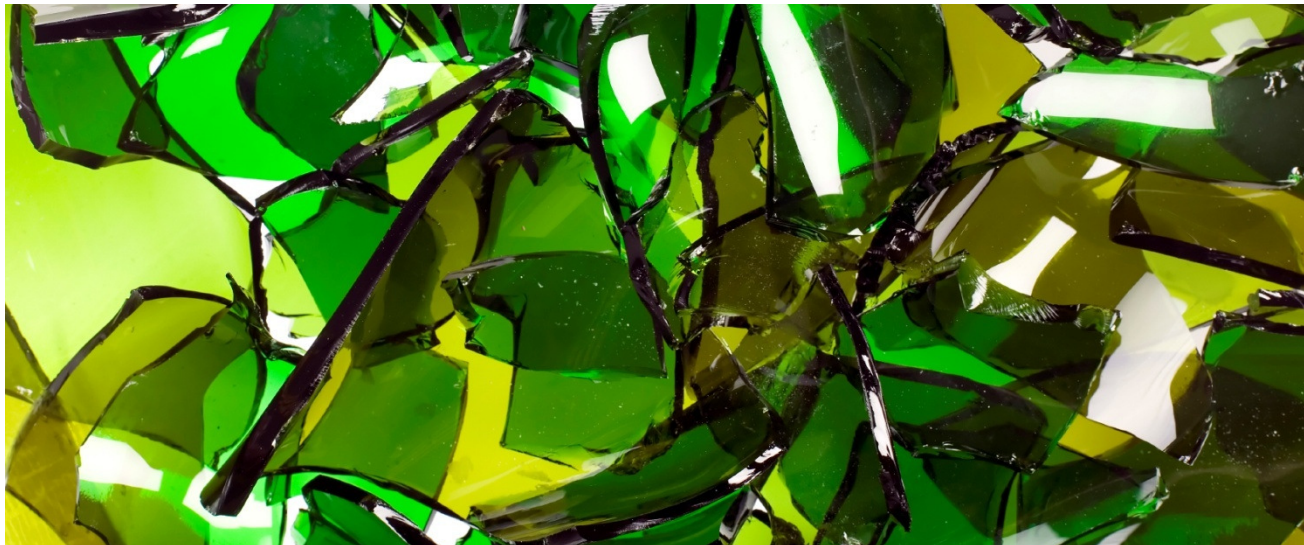


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# WELCOME TO DYNAMIX 2<sup>ND</sup> POLICY PLATFORM

Christian Hudson



## SOME BACKGROUND

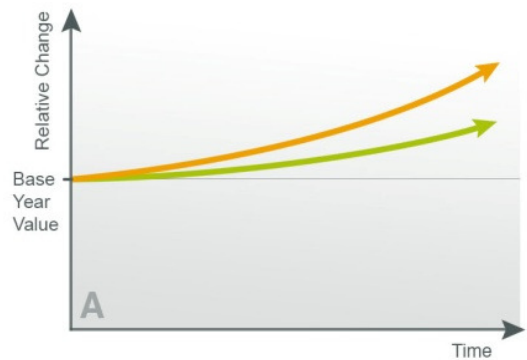
- European Commission called for  
  
“help to identify the most appropriate [policy mix] leading to truly sustainable use and management of natural resources and contributing to societal advances”

# ABSOLUTE DECOUPLING

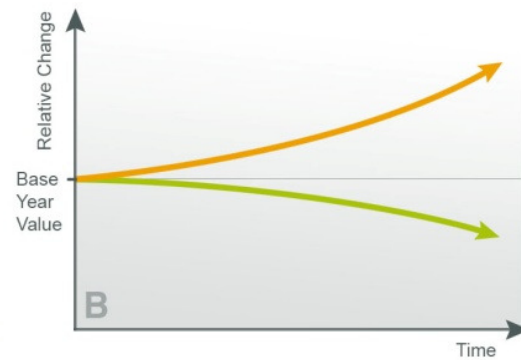


## Conventional Decoupling

Relative Decoupling

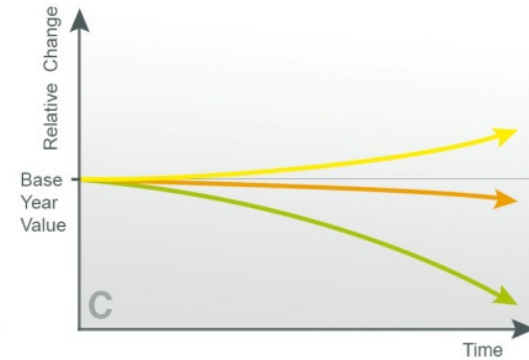


Absolute Decoupling



## Reframing Decoupling

Absolute Decoupling of Resource Use from Wellbeing



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## DYNAMIX WIDELY DEFINES RESOURCES AS:

**all natural resources that are used or modified to create economic value and all environmental media and processes that can be affected:**

- **abiotic resources**, including minerals, metals, and fossil fuels (inputs),
  - **biotic resources**, including timber, fish, agricultural products and other biomass, land, water and soil (inputs),
  - **environmental media** and the **ecosystem services** linked to them: land, water, air, soil, biodiversity (impacted by outputs such as emissions)
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## HISTORY LESSONS

- Limits to Growth (1972)
  - Ecological Modernisation (1980s - )
  - Industrial Ecology (1989 - )
  - Thematic Strategy on Natural Resources (2005)
  - OECD Recommendations of Council on Resource Productivity (2008)
  - G8 Kobe 3R Action Plan (2008)
  - Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011)
  - OECD Green Growth (2011)
  - UNEP Green Economy (2011)
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## GREEN GROWTH

- “Green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. To do this, it must catalyse investment and innovation which will underpin sustained growth and give rise to new economic opportunities.”  
*OECD 2011*

## THE ROLE OF DYNAMIX

- Help policy makers go beyond the existing body of thought
- Practicality and feasibility
- Enabling the transition
- Feed into the current political and economic paradigms
  
- Your role

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## DEFINING APPROPRIATE POLICY MIXES

What is appropriate about a mix?

- Yields a higher performance - beyond incremental change
  - System and paradigm changing
  - Complementarity of instruments
  - Dynamic/Sequential: 2030, 2050
- 
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## DYNAMIX WORK TO DATE

- Formation of a common approach
- Analysis of the barriers to efficiency
- Analysis of existing policy mixes
- Consideration of paradigms
- Consideration of potential futures

## PROPOSED DYNAMIX KEY TARGETS FOR 2050

- **Consumption of virgin metals:** *-80 % compared to 2010 measured by RMC in the EU representing scarcity of metals and environmental impacts caused by extraction, refinement, processing and disposal of metals;*
- **Greenhouse gas emissions;** *2 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per capita and year (measured as footprint to reflect embedded emissions and as EU-internal emissions)*
- **Consumption of arable land:** *zero net demand of non-EU arable land representing, as a rough approximation, impacts of biomass production on soil quality, water quality and biodiversity;*
- **Nutrients input:** *reducing nitrogen and phosphorus surpluses in the EU at the level best available technique can achieve representing impacts of agricultural production on marine and freshwater quality as well as soil quality;*
- **Freshwater use:** *no region should experience water scarcity representing impacts of resource use on freshwater availability.*

# TASKS

## Sessions

- 1: Case studies of existing policy mixes
  - 2: Comparative analysis of policies
  - 3: Stakeholder perspectives
  - 4: Paradigms and pathways
  - 5: Discussing Appropriate Policies and Policy Mixes
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