



DYNAMIX

Decoupling growth from resource use
and its environmental impacts

Selection of case studies on resource efficiency

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Building on joint work with

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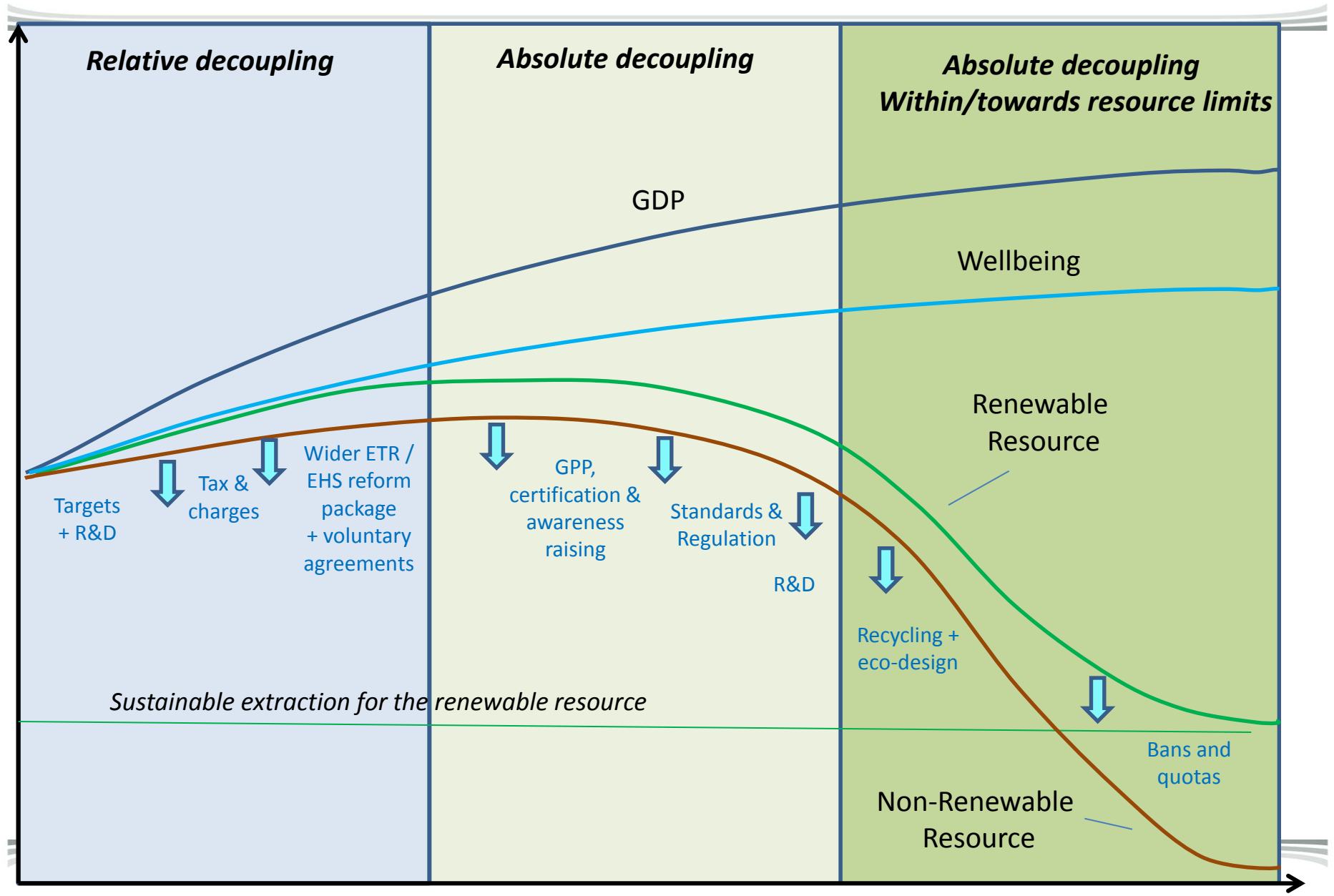
SELECTION OF CASES STUDIES DISCUSSIONS

- This work package is on case studies on absolute decoupling of resource use and impacts from GDP growth
- We have selected 8 resource issues clusters and aim for 16 cases studies
- These will be the focus of Ex-post evaluation – mainly qualitative, but also quantitative (modelling) – to understand the role of policy mixes in achieving absolute decoupling
- So far we have over 20 cases in our long list (with over 50 in the pre-screening)

We need your advice and insights

- **Are the resource issues cases the right ones?**
- **Which cases do you particularly like and why?**
- **Do you have suggestions for relevant and insightful policy mix applications in the EU or abroad to complement the list?**

Ex post valuation: The Final picture that the cases should show

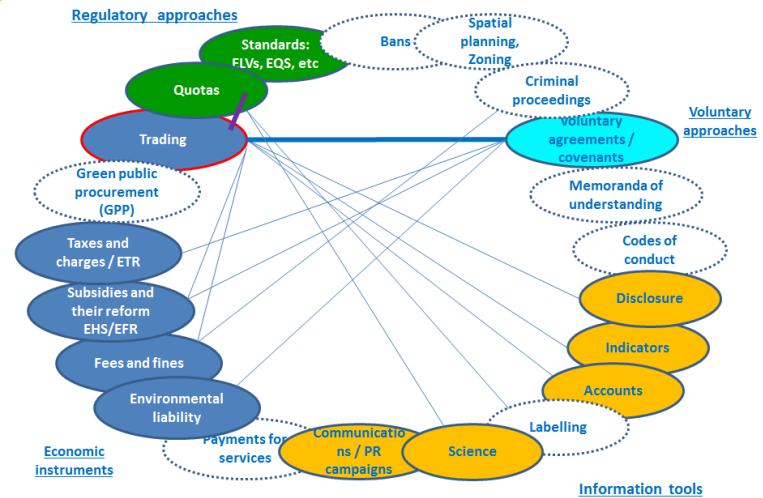
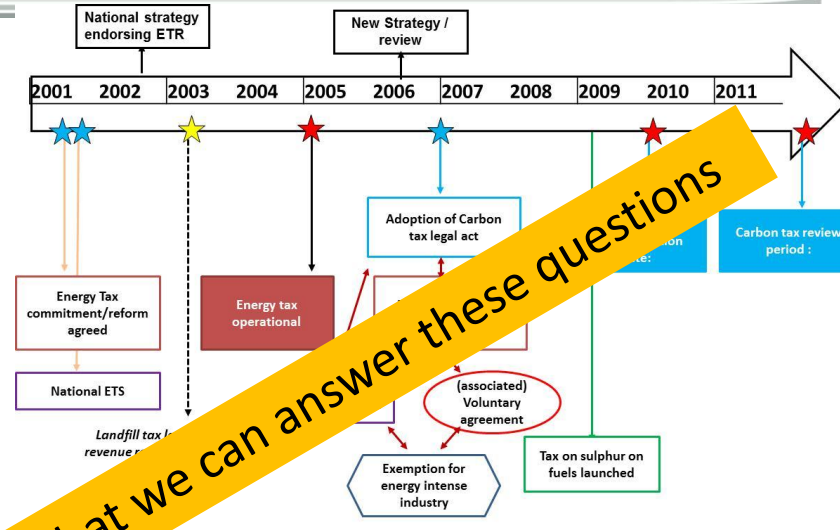


EX POST VALUATION

For the case examples:

- What has been the level and type of decoupling ?
- How have the policy instruments driven decoupling (of resource use, of impacts)?
- What are the different roles of instruments in a mix (primary, supporting, enabling) ?
- Lessons from sequencing and staging of instruments?
- How has national context influenced the mix and the mix effects? (context / paradigm)
- What are the inputs for policy mixes for future decoupling (i.e. Input to ex ante assessment) ?

The Case Selection needs to be able to ensure that we can answer these questions



LONG SHORTLIST OF CASE STUDIES

Issue-Case	Possible countries (and interesting instruments)		
Biotic Materials			
Agricultural products: Food waste	Country to be identified (VAT, awareness raising etc)		
Biotic materials: Wood	REDD+ country: e.g. Madagascar (REDD+, Protected areas, WAVES-SEEA)		
Biotic materials: Fish	Iceland (ITQs) Stock increases following take reduction ; reference biomass in 2012 is estimated as 1 070 000 t and the spawning stock as 419 000 t.		
Fossil Fuels and Materials			
Primary energy: fossil fuels	Norway (ETR: C-Taxes) Energy intensity reduced by 7.2 per cent from 1990 to 1999 and contributed to a reduction of CO2 emissions by 11 per cent. Or Sweden GHG emissions have steadily decreased for more than two decades, despite a steady increase in economic growth - result of the high CO2 and energy taxes		
Primary energy: renewables	Germany (ETR, Feed in Tariffs, subsidies, voluntary agreements linked to ETR)		
	Spain (Subsidies for RES/Feed-in tariffs)		
Petroleum- based materials: plastics (PVC) plastics (plastic bags)	Restrictions on use (country with most interesting instrument mix from: Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Iceland, Mexico, Norway, Sweden (various bans, GPP restrictions)		
	Comparative approach: 1 country with a ban (e.g. Italy), and 1 country with a tax (e.g. Ireland) (bans, taxes)		
Metals			
Critical raw materials	Germany (EU waste legislation, research)	Flanders (BE) (EU waste legislation, research)	Japan (top runner programme)

Issue-Case	Possible countries (and interesting instruments)	
Minerals		
Construction materials	UK (Aggregates tax; landfill tax; ETR; revenue recycling) <i>Between 1994 and 2003 aggregates fell by 20% while construction output fell by 25%</i>	
Land		
Land take	UK (Land use planning/zoning and permitting + Fines? Compensation)	Germany Land use planning/zoning and permitting + Fines? Compensation)
Soil		
Soil	Netherlands (Laws on soil quality)	Flanders (BE) (Subsidies; rules; risk inventories)
Impacts/outputs		
Chlorine use in the pulp and paper industry	Finland (IPPC; EU and regional ecolabels; BAT, EU and regional eco-labels) <i>Organic chlorine in water fell by 50 to 70% as pulp bleaching discontinued in 90s</i>	
Waste		
Composting (farm, proximity)	Austria (Communication/ awareness-raising, support instruments Agreements/ contracts, subsidies for the set up of the composting plants) <i>>35%composting used in Ag; for AG composting plants use on own land 70 to 90%</i>	
Zero waste policy	Country to be selected (Slovakia (regional case) <i>250t down to 75t</i> , Greece, France, Slovenia, Italy, Spain) - (Pay as you throw schemes (Slovakia); Regulation; Public awareness)	

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CASE STUDIES

- **Objective of policy mix** (absolute/relative reduction of use of resource use, reduce outputs (wastes/emissions) or **impacts** (historically impacts on environmental media))
- **Orientation of instruments** (mix led by regulatory, economic or information tool/approach)
- **Type of resources** (inputs/outputs)
- **Level of focus**– economy wide, sectoral, specific products
- **Geographic coverage** (N-S, E-W EU, and non-EU countries)
- **Timeline/age of policy mixes** – more recent may mean less assessment
- **Data availability**
- **Successes and failures**
- **Potential replicability / transferability** to EU level/other EU countries/region

FROM THE LONG SHORTLIST TO THE SHORTLIST

We need

- Your advice and insights
- Do you agree that the **resource issues cases** are the right ones?
- Which cases do you particularly like and why?
- Do you have suggestions for relevant and insightful policy mixes applications EU or abroad?

Other next steps for the team

- Some additional analysis/research in coming weeks – e.g. Decoupling and instruments mixes, checking data availability – to make sure we have a good evidence base.
- Check the balance of the cases: to ensure mix of mixes (i.e. Different characteristics of mix), range of resource issues, types of decoupling and geographic balance