Overarching policy mix – input to 3rd DYNAMIX Policy Platform

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• Policy mix area problem situation:
  – Consumption of goods, services, and raw materials by households and companies in the EU continues to grow
  – Demand for and use of almost all materials is increasing
  – Planetary boundaries are exceeded or in danger of being exceeded
BACKGROUND – PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

inner green shading = proposed safe operating space for nine planetary systems
red wedges = estimate of the current position for each variable

Beyond the boundary; Rockström et al. 2009
• **Vision 2050:**
  
  – All EU citizens enjoy high quality of life
  
  – At the same time, significant shifts in production and consumption patterns have resulted in the EU consuming within sustainable limits.
  
  – Potentials for efficiency improvements and recycling in the economy have been fully exploited, including through system innovation.
  
  – Consumers use low environmental, health and social impact products and consumption habits have changed.
  
  – Products that are adaptable, long-lived, and designed for remanufacture are easily available and affordable.
Milestones 2030 (1):

- Europe’s ecosystems and associated biodiversity are recovering; stocks of renewable resources are managed more extensively and depletion of non-renewable is slowed or halted.
- Consumption in the EU has shifted towards more sustainable goods.
- Products are better designed, more durable and recyclable.
- Public sector leads by example.
- Today’s niche markets have become more mainstream.
- Quality of labelling has improved.
- Infrastructure investments and urban and land use planning enable more sustainable habits (mainly mobility, waste reduction).
Milestones 2030 (2):

- Schools and university address issues of system thinking to raise awareness for environmental limits.
- Decision-making is becoming more transparent with the science-policy interface strengthened;
- Beyond GDP metrics are widely used to inform public decision-making.
Session 2

• Policy instruments are (1):
  – Resource pricing upstream informed by scarcity, environmental limits and internalising external costs
  – Subsidy reform to abolish environmental harmful subsidies
  – Instrument set for shifting consumer choices and consumer habits, including inter alia:
    • discourse on social norms,
    • instruments to enable substitution from income to leisure,
    • infrastructure expenditures and planning decisions for enabling sustainable practices
    • changed rules on advertising
    • information, education and awareness raising
• Policy instruments are (2):
  – Strengthened standards on liability and warranty
  – Increasing efficiency and other product standards
  – Increased R&D expenditure, venture capital and green public procurement to support technological and social innovation – particularly system innovations
  – Instruments to improve transparency and accountability of business and political decision-making
  – Improved implementation of existing EU regulation
  – Promotion of shareholder responsibility, changing the incentive structure for investors to allow for accounting of long-term impacts, promotion of not-for-profit business models