

Mapping of trade aspects relating to circular economy - circularity

TESSD Working Group on Circular Economy - Circularity

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Trade flows in goods and services related to the CE

Waste & scrap

USD 95 billion in 2018 (metal 82%; paper 12%; plastics 3%)

Secondary raw materials

E.g. sorted metal scrap, recycled plastic pellets

Second-hand goods

E.g. second-hand textiles, used cars, used tyres

Goods for remanufacturing and refurbishment

Capital intensive goods (heavy equipment, airplanes, vehicles, computers, printers and toner cartridges), and medical devices

Services

IT; professional, technical, and business services; maintenance, repair, and installation; sewage and waste collection; and construction services.





Trade policy aspects of the CE

Definitions and classification of end-of-life-products

Standards and conformity assessment procedures

Government support

Quantitative restrictions and licensing requirements

Government procurement

Environmental goods and services - technological solutions

Trade facilitation

Trade-related capacity building Aid for Trade



Illustrative examples of experiences shared in TESSD (1/2)

Member	Example Policy
Lifecycle stage: Design and Production	
Korea	<u>Korean (or K)-Circular Economy Implementation Plan</u> including eco-friendly designs which facilitate re-use and re-production.
Saudi Arabia	<u>Circular Carbon Economy Program</u> to address both material wastes and emissions flows through the removal of carbon in the circular cycle.
European Union	<u>EU Ecodesign Directive</u> to remove waste and chemical materials from product design at inception, and applicable to a broad range of products
Lifecycle stage: Product Use	
Canada	<u>Right to Repair</u> and <u>Value Retention Strategy</u> to extend lifetime of products and reduce waste, save materials and create employment opportunities.
United States	



Illustrative examples of experiences shared in TESSD (2/2)

Member	Example Policy
Lifecycle stage: End-of-Life	
European Union	<u>EU Waste Legislation</u> to reintroduce secondary raw materials and recycle waste into the economic cycle.
Switzerland	<u>Environmental Protection Act</u> and <u>Ordinance on Beverage Containers</u> for the collection and reuse of certain goods, including in the generation of electricity and district heating.
United States	<u>National Recycling Strategy</u> to increase access to recycling services, reduce environmental impacts in communities, and stimulate economic development including through reduced need for raw materials.
Colombia	<u>National Circular Economy Plan</u> to increase the recycling rate from 8% to 12.5% and promote efficiency in the use of materials, water and energy, taking into account the resilience of ecosystems and the circular use of material flows.
Japan	<u>Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics</u> to promote the circularity of plastic resources.



Selected suggestions to advance discussions

Focus discussions on specific stages of life-cycle



Thank you

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