



# CONSOMMATION DE MATIERES ET POLITIQUES ECONOMIE CIRCULAIRE

**Peter Börkey**

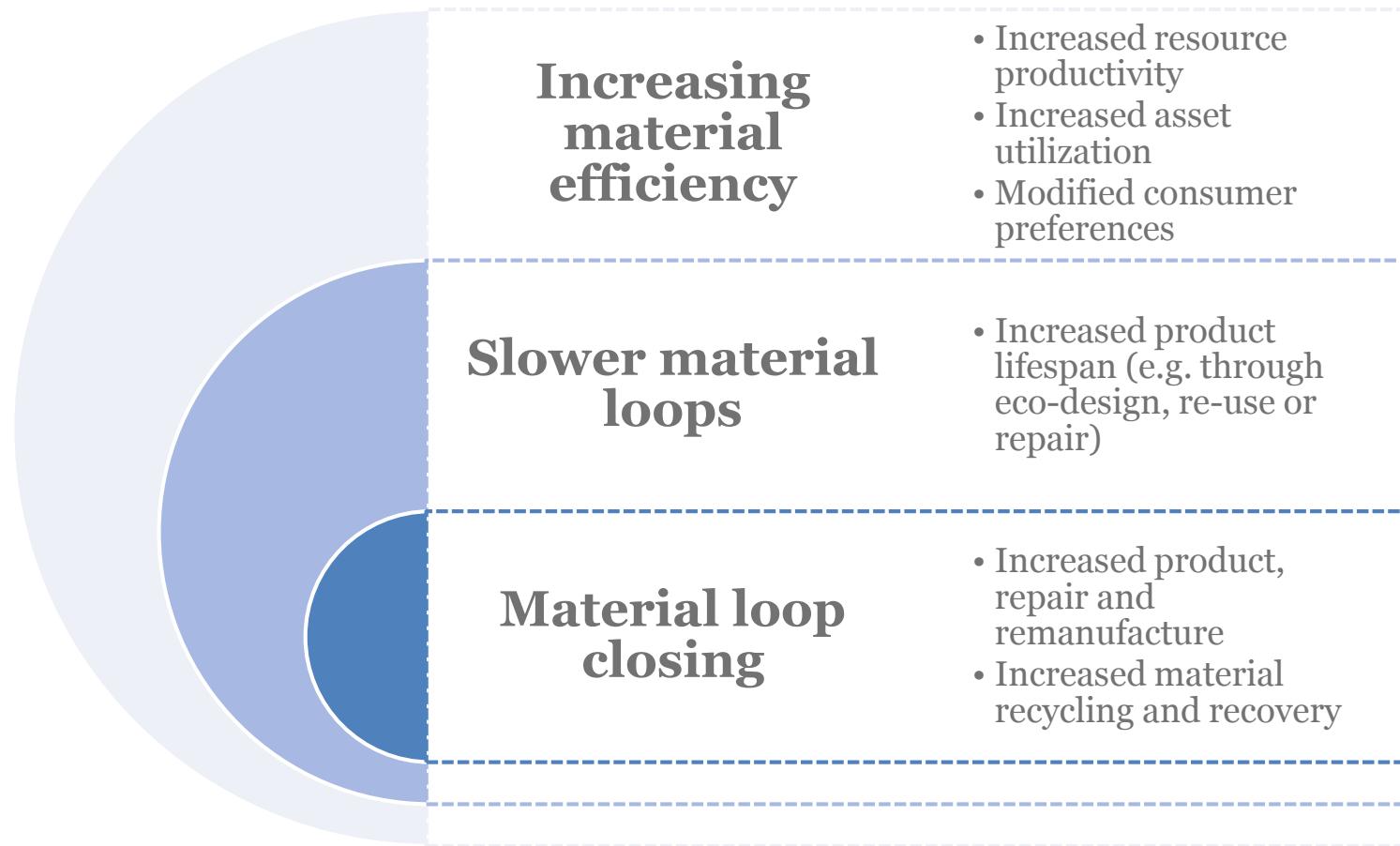
Responsable Economie Circulaire  
OCDE Direction de l'environnement

Assises des déchets 2024

Nantes, 3 octobre 2024



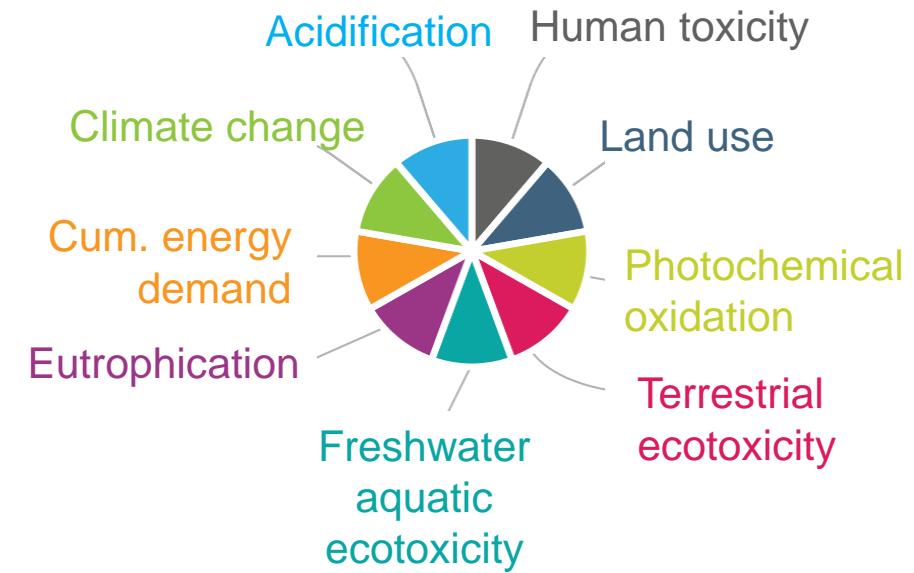
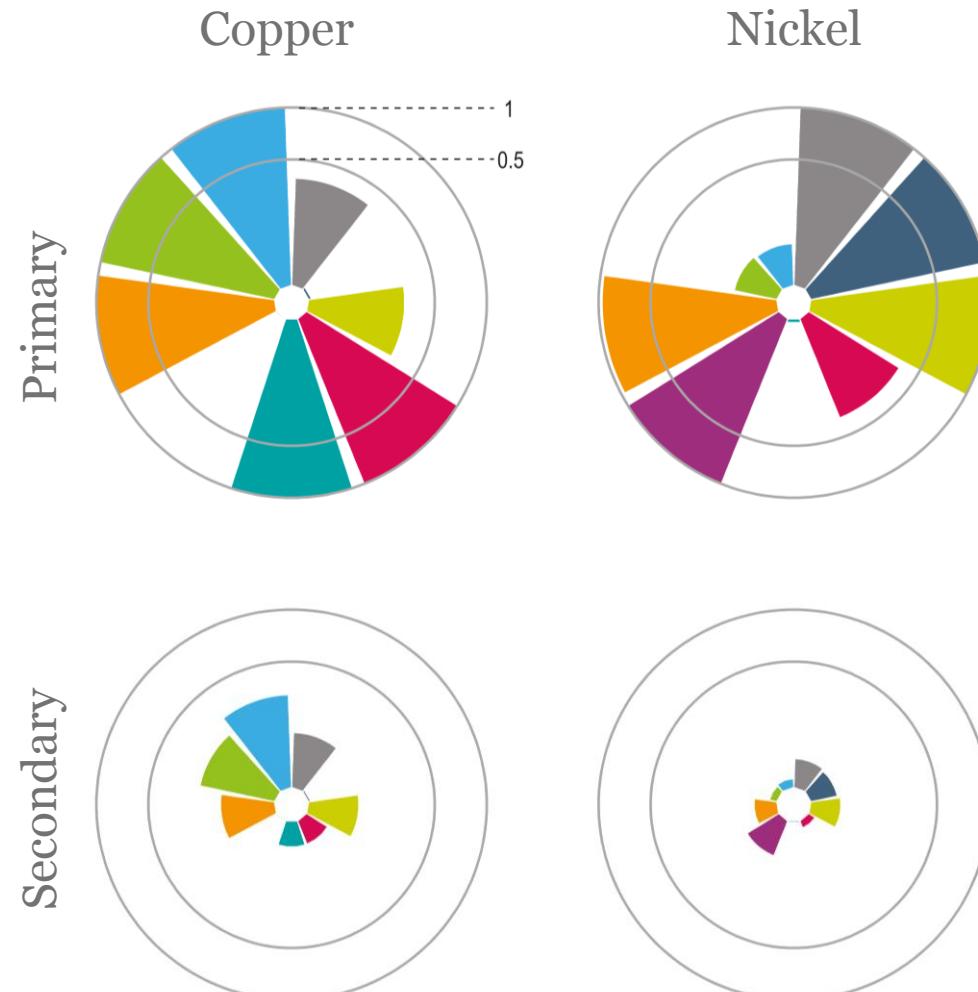
# Définition de l'économie circulaire





# Les matières recyclées ont un impact environnemental moins important que les matières premières

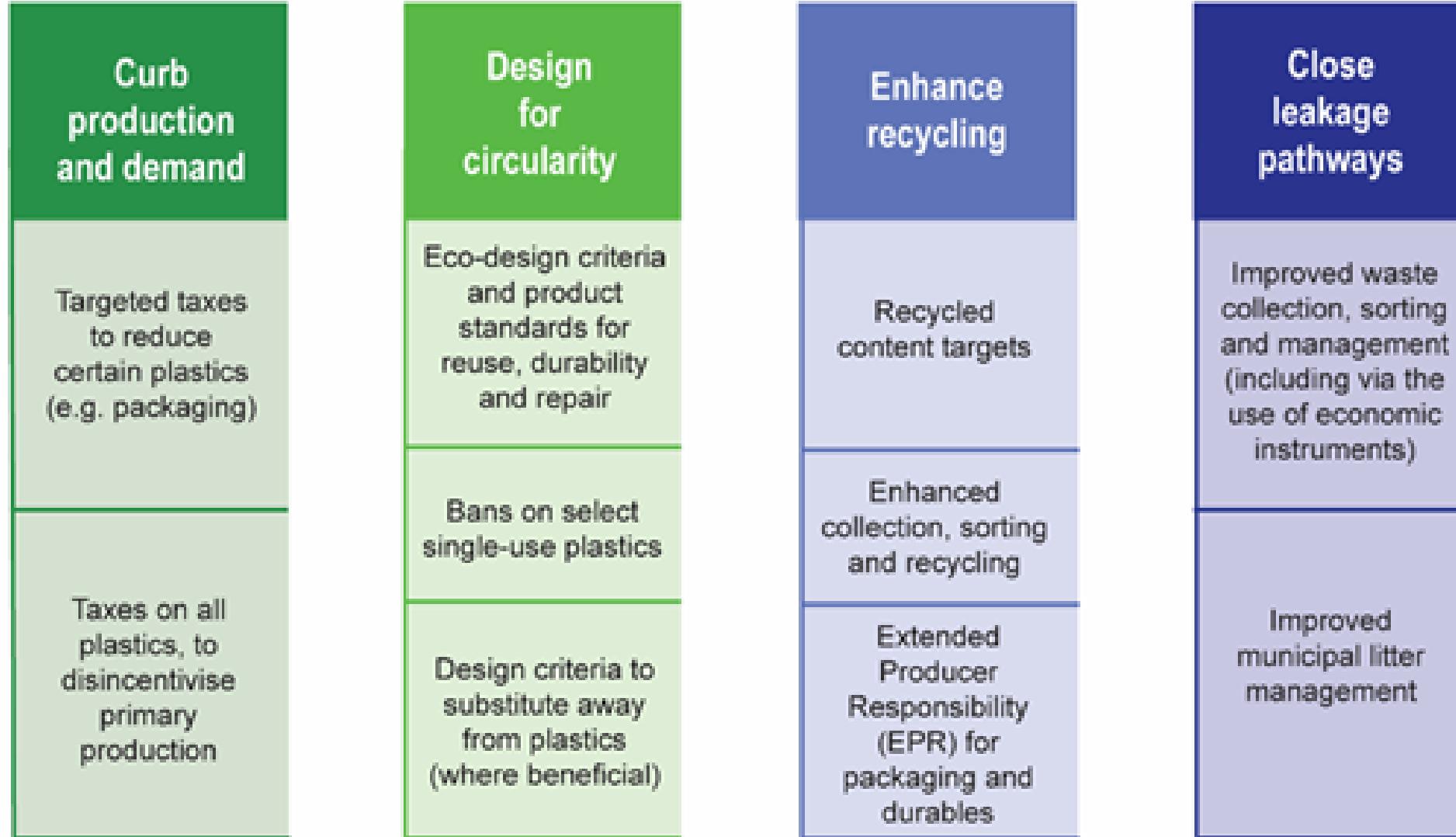
Per kg environmental impacts  
highest impact normalised to 1) for 2015



Source: Global Material Resources  
Outlook to 2060 (OECD, 2019)



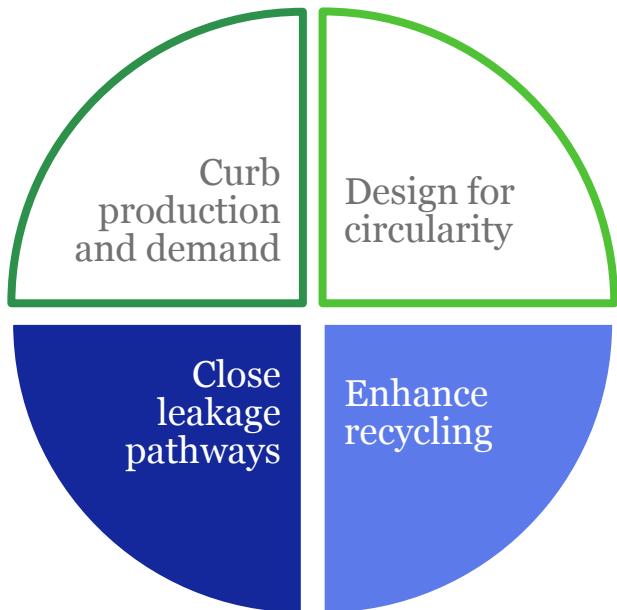
# Quatre leviers d'action pour les politiques publiques



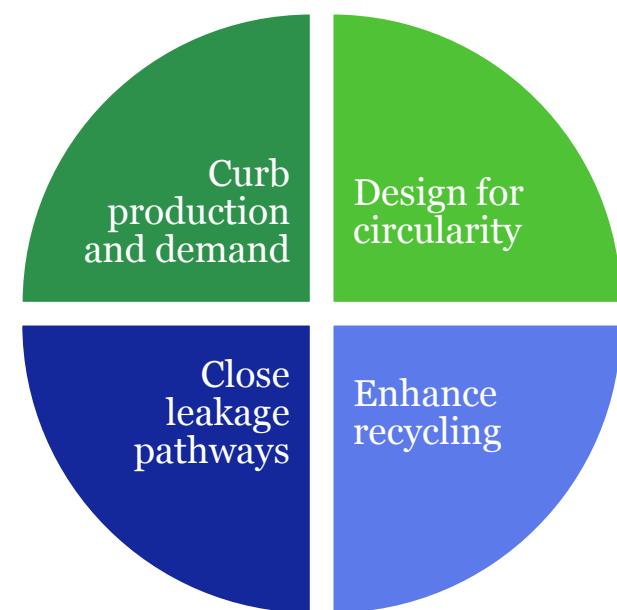


# Deux scenarios contrastés

Global Downstream High Stringency

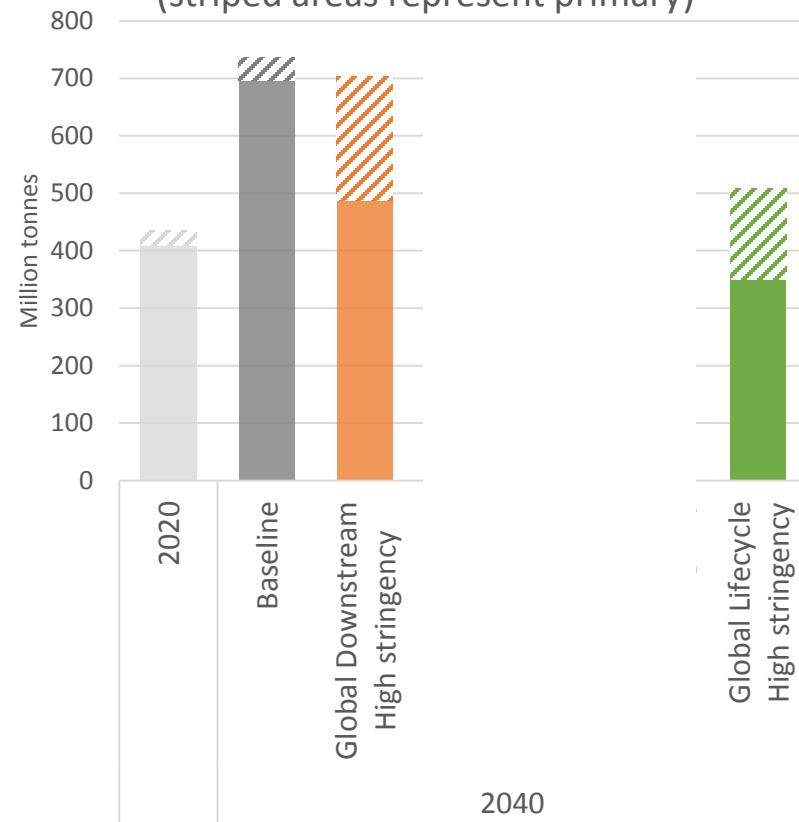


Global Lifecycle High Stringency

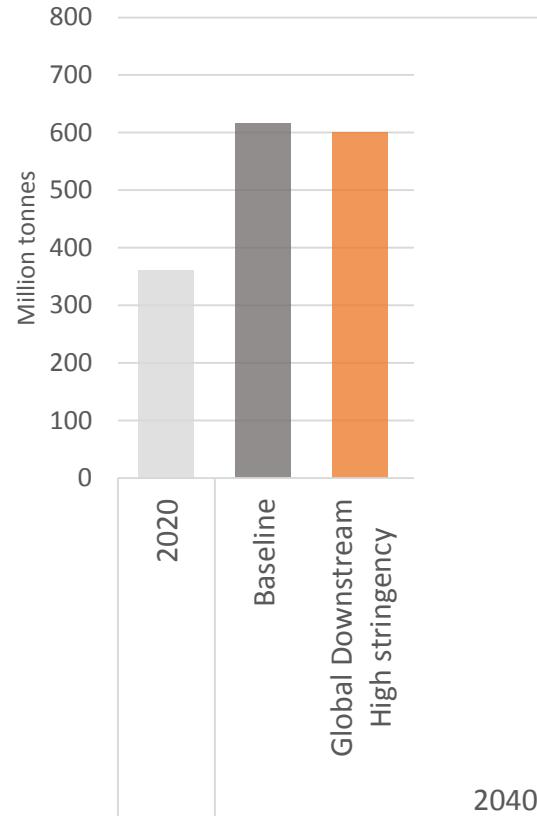


# Résultats

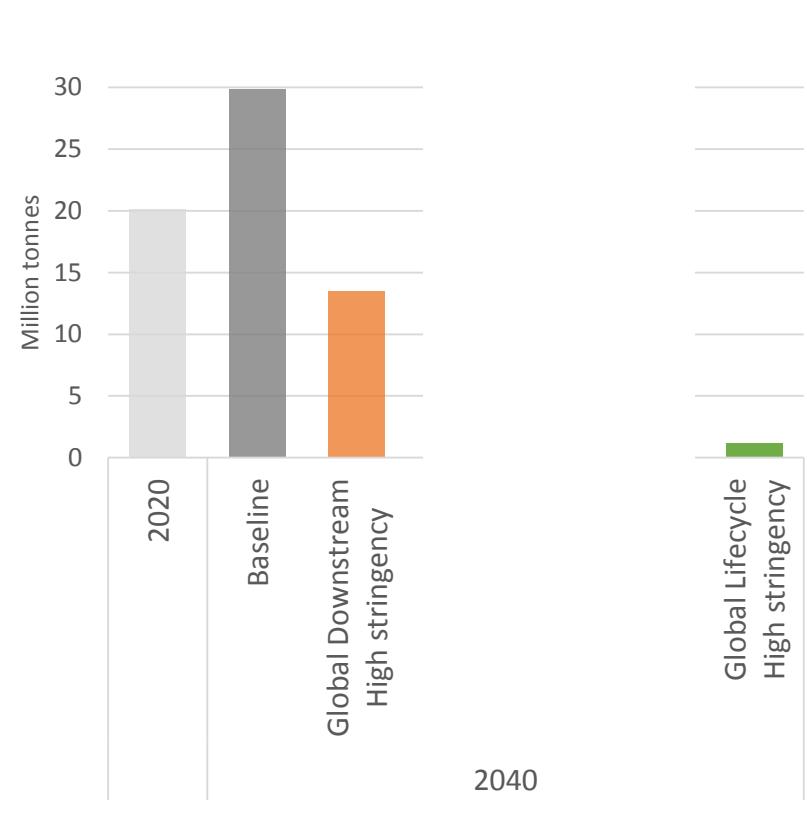
Production and use  
(striped areas represent primary)



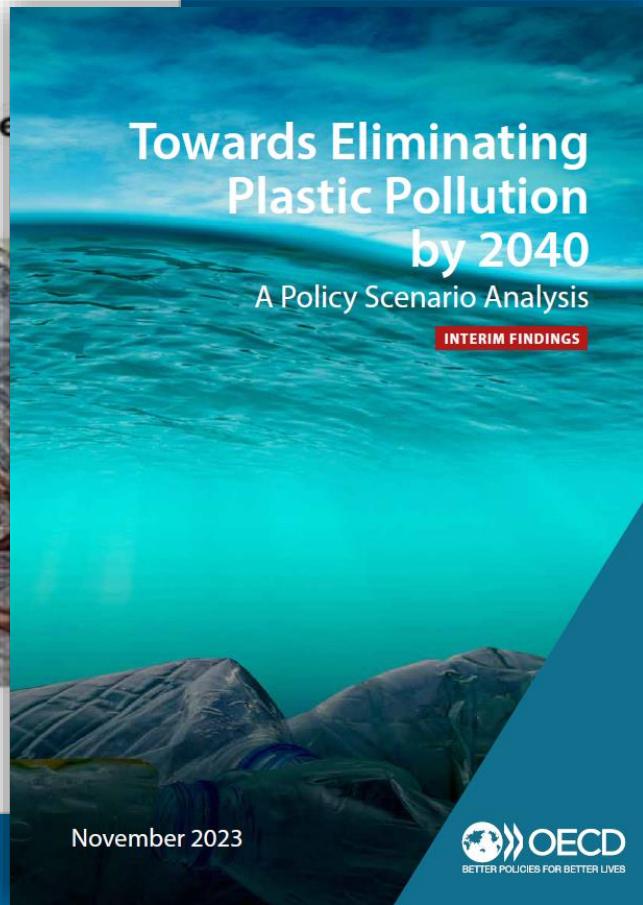
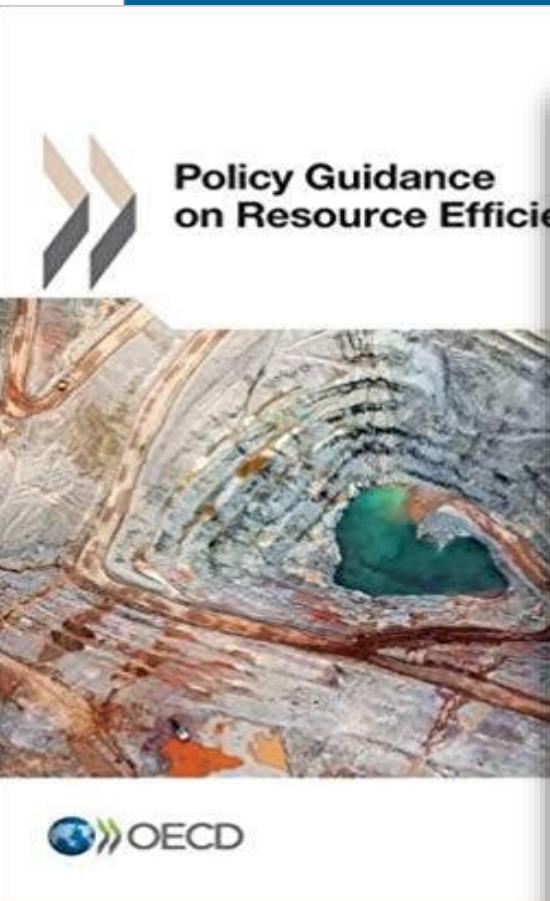
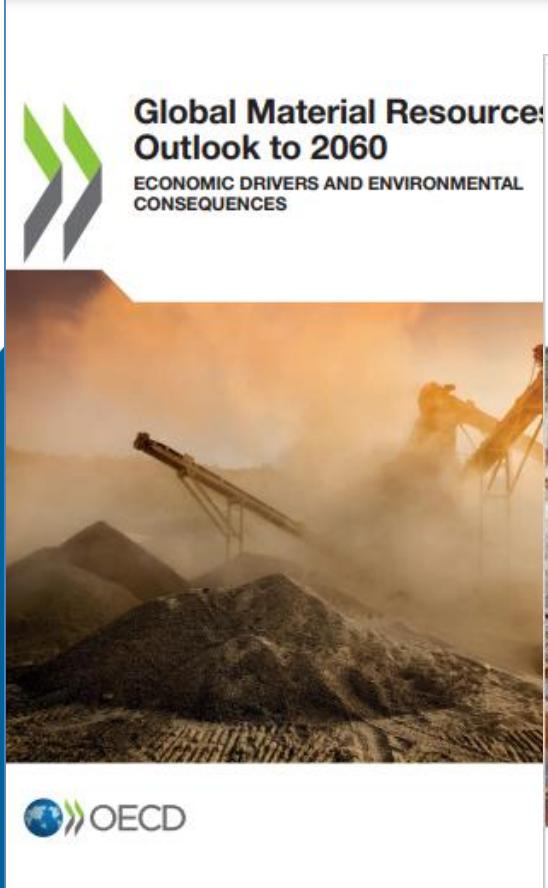
Waste



Leakage



Stringent policies along the lifecycle globally nearly eliminate plastic leakage



Thank you for your attention

[peter.borkey@oecd.org](mailto:peter.borkey@oecd.org)



# It is more costly and less effective to focus solely on waste management

Percentage change in GDP (left axis) and in plastic leakage (right axis) compared to *Baseline* in 2040

