

# The Circular Economy in Cities and Regions

## What is the issue?

For cities and regions, the circular economy represents an opportunity to rethink production and consumption models, services and infrastructure. Cities consume almost two-thirds of global energy, produce up to 80% of greenhouse gas emissions and generate 50% of global waste. The circular economy is a socio-economic paradigm aiming at optimising the use of resources. This is particularly relevant in cities and regions at a time when megatrends such as climate change, population growth and urbanisation are affecting the way goods and services are produced, delivered and consumed. The circular economy implies putting resources back into environmental and economic systems, and reducing material losses through reuse and by preventing waste production.



### Demographic growth

9.7 billion by 2050



### Urbanisation

By 2050, 70% of the world population will be urban



### Climate change

Availability and quality of natural resources at risks



### Economic growth

4.5 trillion dollars potential for economic growth by 2030



### Environmental protection

CO2 emission reduction by 40% globally from plastic, steel, aluminum, cement



### Job creation

700 000 jobs in the EU by 2030

## Why cities and regions?

- ▶ Cities and regions hold core responsibilities in key sectors for the circular economy such as spatial planning, water, energy and solid waste.
- ▶ They are laboratories for innovation and experimentation.
- ▶ They are responsible for 60% of public investment in OECD countries, including in environmental sectors.

## The Programme

The [OECD Programme on the Circular Economy in Cities and Regions](#) supports national, regional and local governments in their transition towards a circular economy, through:



**LEARNING** - Supporting cities and regions with their transition to the circular economy through multi-level dialogues.



**SHARING** - Providing an international network, the [OECD Roundtable on the Circular Economy in Cities and Regions](#), where regions and cities can share knowledge, experiences and good practices with a wide range of stakeholders.

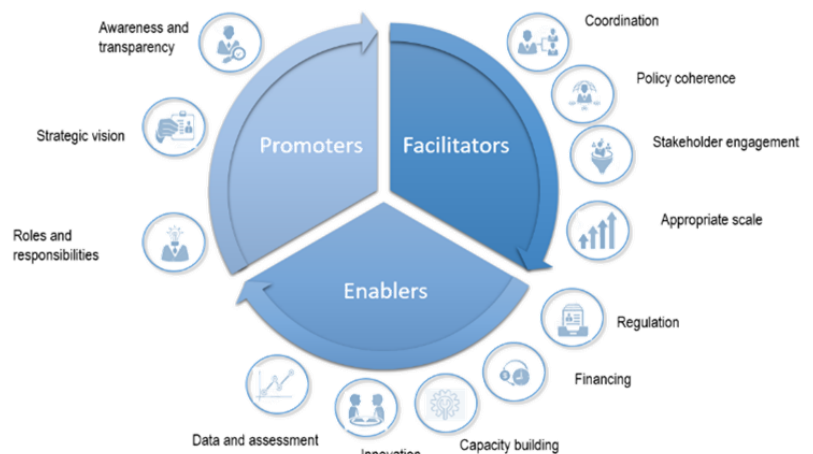


**MEASURING** - Facilitating the uptake of the [OECD Scoreboard on the Governance of the Circular Economy in Cities and Regions](#) to support decision-making and implementation of governance conditions for a transition to the circular economy.

*Join the Programme!*

## What to do? Promote, Facilitate and Enable

The [OECD Checklist for Action](#) identifies 12 key governance dimensions, as key conditions for the transition to the circular economy. They are grouped into three clusters corresponding to the complementary roles of cities and regions as **promoters**, **facilitators** and **enablers** of the circular economy.



## Key publications

### [The Circular Economy in the European Union: flagship report and 10 case studies](#)

(forthcoming)



### [The Circular Economy in Tallinn, Estonia \(2023\)](#)



### [The Circular Economy in Ireland \(2022\)](#)



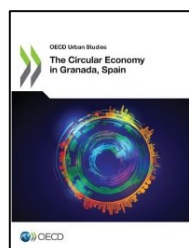
### [Vers une stratégie d'Économie Circulaire à Montréal: Comment accélérer la transition? \(2022\)](#)



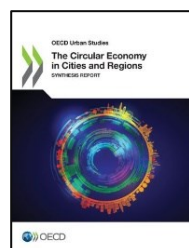
### [The Circular Economy in Glasgow, United Kingdom \(2021\)](#)



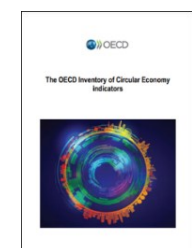
### [The Circular Economy in Granada, Spain \(2021\)](#)



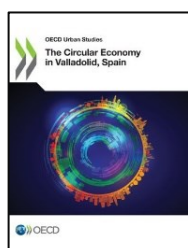
### [The Circular Economy in Cities and Regions: Synthesis Report \(2020\)](#)



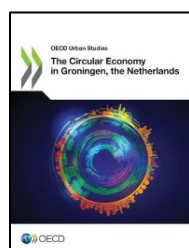
### [The OECD Inventory of Circular Economy Indicators \(2020\)](#)



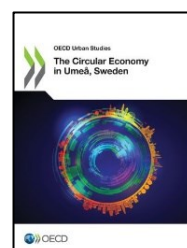
### [The Circular Economy in Valladolid, Spain \(2020\)](#)



### [The Circular Economy in Groningen, the Netherlands \(2020\)](#)



### [The Circular Economy in Umeå, Sweden \(2020\)](#)



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