

## **Annex 2 Database**

The following table encompasses the results of the mapping exercise of resource efficiency policies and instruments. The table provides information about country of origin, name of policy, what type of instrument/policy, selected source of information and a brief context description. The context descriptions are often direct quotes from the sources used

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Australia	The Living Murray water purchase project	Purchase of water quota	<a href="http://www.nwc.gov.au/www/html/7-home-page.asp">http://www.nwc.gov.au/www/html/7-home-page.asp</a>	Over 8 weeks, the Murray-Darling Basin Authority, through The Living Murray program, purchased up to \$50 million of high security water entitlements from willing sellers in South Australia and Victoria. The purchase received over 350 expressions of interest from willing sellers in New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria. The Living Murray Water Purchase closed at 6pm on Tuesday, 30 June 2009.
Australia	Water for the Future - Murray Darling Basin	Purchase of water quota	<a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/water/australia/index.html">http://www.environment.gov.au/water/australia/index.html</a>	Australia faces major challenges in ensuring sustainable water supply in the face of drying climate and rising demand for water. In response, the Australian Government's initiative, Water for the Future, provides national leadership in water reform for all Australians. Water for the Future is built on four key priorities: Taking action on climate change, using water wisely, securing water supplies and supporting healthy rivers.
Austria	Wirtschaftsinitiative Nachhaltigkeit Steiermark	Innovation, diffusion and R & D policy, Informational Instruments, Fiscal political instruments and training tools.	Baron et al. (n.d.)" Studie zur Konzeption eines Programms für die Steigerung der Materialeffizienz in mittelständischen Unternehmen"	Enterprises are supported to increase resource efficient production through a range of information instruments.
Austria	Action Plan Resource Efficiency	Resource efficiency targets	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management	Together with business, administration, politics and civil society, targets for higher resource efficiency will be formulated and should be implemented in form of guiding measures and instruments.
Austria	The Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development	Resource efficiency targets	Federal Government	Increasing the productivity of resources by a factor of 4 by the year 2010.
Austria	Top Runner Products (Topprodukte)	Voluntary Topten / information services	Austrian Energy Agency	Shows most energy efficient products in the fields lighting, office, household, heating/warm water, mobility, communication and entertainment electronics.
Austria	Action Plan Sustainable Procurement	Green purchasing	Ministry of Life	Green procurement in public administrations and in companies helps to relieve the strain on the environment. By supporting the market position of green, eco-efficient and intelligent products and services, sustainable patterns of production and consumption are promoted.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Austria	Ecofacility	Information Networks	Austrian Energy Agency	Network of consultants for the modernising of the insulation of buildings
Belgium	MAMBO	Business concept	Miljøområdet. Miljøprojekt Nr 887 2004	"Less waste means more profit for the company." MAMBO is a tool developed for Flemish SMEs. The MAMBO tool allows for correct calculations of the cost for the entire production floor as well as for bottlenecks in the production process.
Belgium	Green Dot scheme	Business concept	<a href="http://www.fostplus.be/">http://www.fostplus.be/</a>	In 1996 the Wallon Region, the Flemish Region, and the Brussels-Capital Region entered into a Cooperation Agreement on prevention and management of packaging waste. In accordance with the packaging and packaging waste directive (Directive 94/62/EC) every company that has packaged or arranged the packaging of products that are sold in Belgium is liable to take back its used packaging in order to achieve prescribed recovery and recycling rates. The recovery rate is 90 per cent and the recycling rate is 80 per cent. In addition to the take-back obligation the companies also have information obligations on detailing the packaging involved and which recovery and recycling rates that are achieved.
Bulgaria	Mining charge	Charge	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Cost coverage.
Canada	Montrose, BC: Water Efficiency Initiatives	Regulation	<a href="http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp">http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp</a>	Water conservation sprinkling restrictions are imposed from May 15 to September 15 of each year. They are enforced by a by law officer. Communication with residents is maintained through a monthly newsletter (\$40 per mailing). West Kootenay Power and the BC 21 PowerSmart Program provided low-flow fixtures for faucets and toilets. The Montrose Fire Department went door-to-door and installed the fixtures for residents, and at the same time performed a fire prevention check.
Canada	Surrey, BC: Water Metering & Demand Management Strategy	Information	<a href="http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp">http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp</a>	The City Council adopted a metering and demand management strategy to help reach the City's goal of an effective high quality delivery system of clean water. The strategy comprises four components: 1. Corporate leadership by auditing our own facilities and lead by example. 2. Communication & education programs that help our customers use water efficiently. 3. An effective metering program. 4. An equitable rate structure. This strategy serves as the foundation for the City's various metering and demand management programs and initiatives.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Canada	Greater Vancouver Regional District, B.C.: Water Efficiency Initiatives for the Landscaping and Irrigation Professionals	Information	<a href="http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp">http://www.cwwa.ca/WEE D/Search_e.asp</a>	A seminar series has been developed in conjunction with the BC Nursery Trades Association, Irrigation Association of BC, Western Canada Turfgrass Association and the BC Society of Landscape Architects. The seminars provide landscape and irrigation professionals with water use efficiency information and resources specific to their profession. A full day workshop and trade show was held in 1997 on Efficient Landscapes; in 1998, on Efficient Irrigation; in 1999, on Efficient Turf; and for 2000, Efficient Landscape Design.
Check Republic	Aggregates Levy	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	EEA (2008): Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries. EEA Report No 2 2008	The system was originally designed with a prominent focus on strategic raw materials such as coal, metals and high quality mineral ores. In 2002 the scope of the charge was extended to include aggregate materials. The area charge is equivalent to EUR 3.6–36 (or CZK 100–1 000) per km <sup>2</sup> per year.
China	The National Eleventh Five-year Plan for Environmental Protection	Resource efficiency targets	State Council	Identifying the responsibility and tasks of people's government and environmental protection departments at all levels, guiding and mobilizing the participation of enterprises and civil society and striving for environmental-friendly society.
China	Law on the Promotion of Clean Production	Regulation / governmental loan programme / network, etc.	State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)	In order to promote cleaner production, increase the efficiency of the utilization rate of resources, reduce and avoid the generation of pollutants, protect and improve environments, ensure the health of human beings and promote the sustainable development of the economy and society.
China	The Environment and Resources Committee of the NPC	-	State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)	-
China	Circular Economy Promotion Law (CEPL)	Recycling / circular economy	Government of the People's Republic of China	Promoting the development of the circular economy, improving the resource utilization efficiency, protecting and improving the environment and realizing sustainable development.
China	Ordinance on the Collection and Treatment of Waste Electrical and Electronic Products	Regulation / governmental loan programme / network, etc.	National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)	A special list of waste products will be formulated and the roles of different actors in the collection and reuse/recycle system will be defined.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Denmark	Waste tax	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	Andersen et al. (1997): Affaldsafgiften 1987-1996. Arbejdsrapport fra Miljøstyrelsen nr. 96 1997 Dengsøe & Andersen (1999): Effekter af den forhøjede affaldsafgift. Arbejdsrapport Nr 22 1999	The policy is a charge on solid waste for disposal and incineration of waste. The idea of the tax was to influence local authorities in their waste management organisation towards establishing the needed facilities for reuse and recycling. The magnitude of the tax increased gradually year by year. An ex-post analysis of the policy was conducted in 1996 and in 1999 another ex-post assessment was made focusing primarily on industrial waste. 11 companies were interviewed on how the tax had affected waste management.
Denmark	Environmental Approval	Regulation	<a href="http://www.mim.dk/">http://www.mim.dk/</a>	Prior to establishing production, a company must use Best Available Technologies (BAT) to get an environmental approval. This ensures maximum resource efficiency in the production.
Denmark	Danish deposit fee on aluminium cans and plastic flasks	Deposit fee	<a href="http://www.dansk-retursystem.dk/">http://www.dansk-retursystem.dk/</a>	In 2008 57 million glass flasks, 99 million plastic flasks and 290 million aluminium cans were recycled. Recycling rates on cans and flasks are; metal: 84 per cent, plastic: 93 per cent, glass: 93 per cent and non-returnable container : 88 per cent Total return rate is 102 per cent due to private import of cans and plastic flasks.
Denmark	Raw material levy	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	MST (2004): Økonomiske virkemidler på natur og miljøområdet. Miljøprojekt Nr 887 2004	The tax was introduced to reduce consumption of virgin resources and to increase the reuse of materials. The levy is DKK 5/tonne.
Denmark	Danish Green Accounting System	Environmental accounting	Kjaergaard & Hall (2007). Effekter af grønne regnskaber samt anden offentlig tilgængelig miljørapportering. Arbejdsrapport fra Miljøstyrelsen Nr 21/2007	The Danish Green Accounting System is an accounting system covered in 2003 1000 enterprises. 85 per cent of these very obliged to introduce the accounting system. The purpose of the system is to give the public information on companies' use of energy, water and raw material. The accounting system does not set up requirements for ongoing improvements of the companies' performance and to motivate enterprises to save resources. An assessment of the system divided companies into three groups. 1). companies that also had another environmental accounting system. 2) Companies that had little interest in environmental issues. These two groups saw the accounting system as a burden. 3) Companies that had little knowledge of environmental performance but realised business opportunities for material efficiency. These companies had experienced improved efficiency in water consumption and better sorting of waste as an effect of the accounting system.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Denmark	The Danish Pesticides Tax	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	ECOTEC et al (2001). Study on Environmental Taxes and Charges in the EU. Rambøll (2008): Evaluering af målopfyldelse og virkemidler i Pesticidplan 2004-2009. Miljørapport Nr 1247 2008	The tax was introduced to reduce pesticides consumption. The tax is 25-35 per cent of the retail price excl. VAT. The consumption of pesticides decreased from 5,951 tonnes in 1996 with a treatment frequency of 2.71 to 3,551 tonnes and a treatment frequency of 2.07 in 2000. In the Danish Pesticide Plan 2004-2009 a number of other instruments are also applied to reduce the consumption of pesticides (information, R&D, etc.). A target was to reduce the treatment frequency to 1.7. This target was not met, and instead has the treatment frequency increased to 2.4 in 2007. An evaluation shows that these instruments have had limited success in reducing the consumption of pesticides.
Estonia	Mineral extraction tax	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Efficient use of natural resources / cost coverage.
Finland	National Waste Act	Regulation	Melanen, M., et al. (2002) Finnish waste policy—effects and effectiveness. Resources, Conservation and Recycling Volume 35, Issues 1-2, April 2002, Pages 1-15	The only Finnish legislation on resource efficiency is in the waste legislation
Finland	Petra Waste Benchmarking of Helsinki Metropolitan Area	Information Services (material accounting)	Huhtinen, K. (2009) Instruments for Waste Prevention and Promoting Material Efficiency. TemaNord 2009:532	The benchmark compares the amount of waste generated by an individual company with the average of the companies in the same business sector with similar types of property. The aim is to help companies to develop their own waste management system and to reduce the amount of waste. The follow up of recovery rate and the total amount of waste is made easy by set barometers. The system is provided to companies free of charge. Every year the YTV encourages prevention of waste by awarding a prize for saving of Natural Resources
France	La loi du 3 août 2009 de programmation relative à la mise en oeuvre du Grenelle Environnement	Framework programme	<a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Bois,13394.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Bois,13394.html</a>	The Policy sets up targets for the use of wood in the construction sector. The idea is to replace traditional building material with wood.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
France	Code of Construction and Housing	Regulation	<a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-gestes-pour-economiser-l-eau.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-gestes-pour-economiser-l-eau.html</a>	Article L. 135-1 of the Code of Construction and Housing requires that any new construction of building for use as main housing includes a facility to determine the amount of cold water supplied to each room occupied as private or individual unit of a strata lot and the common areas, if any (the assisted living homes are not subject to these provisions).
France	Decree on reuse of water in buildings	Regulation	<a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-gestes-pour-economiser-l-eau.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-gestes-pour-economiser-l-eau.html</a>	The publication of the decree of August 21, 2008 provided the foundation rules applicable to the recovery of rainwater and its indoor and outdoor use.
Germany	Effizienz Agentur NRW	Informational Instruments, innovation, diffusion and R & D policy and Institutional instruments	Baron et al. (n.d.)" Studie zur Konzeption eines Programms für die Steigerung der Materialeffizienz in mittelständischen Unternehmen"	The purpose is to increase resource efficiency in SMEs in Nordrhein-Westfalen (NRW). Effizienz-Agentur (EFA) NRW supports SMES by setting up plans for PIUS-projects. The range of information measures is applied to assist the companies. EFA pays up to 70 per cent of the consultancy costs.
Germany	PIUS - Product Integrated Environmental Protection	Information Services and Information Network	PIUS Info pool	Database on resource efficiency increasing measures of businesses.
Germany	Mineral Oil Tax	Resource taxes (ad valorem)	Federal Ministry of Finance	Part of German Energy Tax Law of 2006, generated income of mineral oil tax of about EUR 40 billion in 2006..
Germany	Resource Efficiency Network	Information Networks	Federal Ministry of Environment	Concentrates know-how and expertise on resource efficient production, products and management and coordinates the exchange of information.
Germany	German Material Efficiency Agency	Information Services	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology	Rising awareness on material efficiency issue and informational support.
Germany	Verbesserung der Materialeffizienz (VerMat) _ Improvement of material efficiency and Förderung von Netzwerken zur Materialeffizienz (NeMat)	Governmental loan programmes resource efficiency investments and Information Networks	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology	Networking of companies for material efficiency. Experts of the Demea expert pool consult concerning reduction potentials

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Germany	r2 Innovative technologies for resource efficiency - raw material intensive production processes	Governmental loan programmes for R&D of resource efficiency technologies	Federal Ministry of Education and Research	Currently 19 joint projects running.
Germany	Sustainability Strategy	Resource efficiency targets	Federal Government	Doubling of energy and resource productivity by 2020 (compared to 1990).
Germany	Market introduction "Renewable primary products" (insulation materials)	Market-based instruments	Fachagentur Nachhaltige Rohstoffe e.V. (FNR)	Non-reimbursable grant.
Germany	Action plan "Germany: Green IT Pioneer"	Governmental loan programmes for R&D of resource efficiency technologies	Federal Government	R&D programme to support research and development and application of resource-saving ICT products and services; the aim is to develop inter-sectoral solutions, particularly in areas where saving potentials are large.
Germany	High-Tech Strategy (Master Plan Environmental Technologies)	Eco-innovation and technology driving instruments	Federal Ministry of Education and Research	R&D programme focusing in particular on stimulating research and technology in areas of key importance for the future, such as that of environment and energy technology.
Germany	PRO INNO	Eco-innovation and technology driving instruments	Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology	Governmental loan programme to support innovation in SMEs but open to all technologies.
Germany	SMEs innovative	Eco-innovation and technology driving instruments	Federal Government	Governmental loan programme to support innovation in SMEs for technologies for e.g. resource efficiency.
Germany	Green procurement	Green purchasing	Federal Environment Agency (UBA)	Voluntary instrument to support green public procurement.

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Italy	Aggregates Levy	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	EEA (2008): Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries. EEA Report No 2 2008	In each Italian region different rates at provincial and municipal levels applies per cubic metre of sand, gravel and rock extracted. The revenue from the tax is accrued by the municipalities, and legislation prescribes that it is earmarked for 'compensatory investments' in localities of active quarrying. The potential for recycling is therefore under-exploited and constrained by economic, regulatory and organisational factors. Extraction charges are not primarily aimed at reducing the quantity extracted or at promoting recycling. Instead their purpose is to contribute to the external costs associated with quarrying activities through financing land conservation investments implemented by municipalities and other institutions that share the revenues, which mostly accrues to municipalities.
Japan	Construction Material Recycling Law	Sectoral policies / covenants	Ministry of the Environment (MoE)	The aim is that 95 per cent of all construction waste should be recycled in the year 2010.
Japan	Top Runner Programme	Dynamic standards / BAT	METI Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy	The currently highest energy efficiency rate of the products in each sub-group is taken as a standard (the "Top Runner").
Japan	Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing	Green purchasing	Ministry of the Environment (MoE)	The law makes it obligatory for ministries, agencies, the Diet (parliament), courts and other governmental institutions to implement green procurement. Local authorities, private companies and individuals are also encouraged to make efforts for purchasing environmentally sound products and services.
Japan	Green Purchasing Network (GPN)	Information Networks	GPN	3,036 member organisations (as of January 2008) include businesses, local governments, consumer groups, environmental NGOs, and cooperative associations.
Japan	Loans for the promotion of environmentally conscious management programme	Funding for resource efficiency investments	Development Bank of Japan	Environmentally Responsible Management Evaluation Program following exchanges of information with the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI); Qualifying firms enjoy preferential rates of interest on DBJ loans.
Japan	Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society	Resource efficiency targets	Environment Agency Japan	Dematerialisation as economic and societal strategy.
Japan	Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources	Sectoral policies / covenants	Ministry of the Environment (MoE)	Since 1991 Japanese legislation system has been systematically advanced concerning reuse and recycling of raw materials and products.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
Latvia	Natural resource charge	Charge	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Efficient use of natural resources / cost coverage.
Latvia	Materials extraction charge	Charge	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Cost coverage.
Lithuania	Mineral extraction charge	Charge	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Efficient use of natural resources / cost coverage.
Malaysia	National 3R strategy	Framework programme	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	The strategy on waste minimisation covers households, commercial, institutional, industrial and construction waste types through awareness raising, partnerships and institutional arrangements with the full cooperation and participation of the government, private sector and the public at large throughout Malaysia. Ministry of Housing and Local Government developed Master Plan for waste minimisation including promotion of the 3Rs in collaboration with JICA. - National 3R Strategy Workshop organised in February 2009.
New Zealand	The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme	Framework programme	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/</a>	Increasing awareness of the Resource Efficiency in Building and Related Industries (REBRI) guidelines (Link to REBRI project section as per below) and promoting their use to the construction and demolition Industries Encouraging principles of resource efficiency in industry training qualifications (e.g. architecture, engineering and carpentry courses). Running workshops for large construction or demolition firms, based on the REBRI guidelines. Developing case studies using the REBRI guidelines. Reports investigating market development can be found in the additional information section facilitating an industry based steering group to oversee Construction and Demolition waste reduction initiatives. This steering group is made up of industry representatives, and provides feedback on Ministry for the Environment initiatives Working to promote the recovery of Construction and Demolition waste through resource recovery parks Investigating the possibility of using product stewardship to address some construction materials that contribute to the waste stream.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
New Zealand	Increasing awareness of the Resource Efficiency in Building and Related Industries (REBRI) guidelines (Link to REBRI project section as per below) and promoting their use to the construction and demolition Industries	Information	<a href="http://www.branz.co.nz/REBRI">http://www.branz.co.nz/REBRI</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.
New Zealand	Running workshops for large construction or demolition firms, based on the REBRI guidelines	Information	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.
New Zealand	Developing case studies using the REBRI guidelines. These case studies are available at REBRI Case Studies	Information	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.
New Zealand	Stimulating market development for recovered Construction and Demolition waste. Reports investigating market development can be found in the additional information section	Information Services	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
New Zealand	Facilitating an industry based steering group to oversee Construction and Demolition waste reduction initiatives. This steering group is made up of industry representatives, and provides feedback on Ministry for the Environment initiatives	Information (dialogue)	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.
New Zealand	Working to promote the recovery of Construction and Demolition waste through resource recovery parks	Information	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	See the above description of context regarding: The Ministry Construction and Demolition waste work programme.
New Zealand	Investigating the possibility of using product stewardship to address some construction materials that contribute to the waste stream.	Product stewardship	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/construction-demo/index.html</a>	The purpose of product stewardship as set out in the Waste Minimisation Act is to encourage (and in certain circumstances require) people and organisations. The Waste Minimisation Act gives the Government the ability to recognise and endorse both voluntary and mandatory product stewardship schemes through accreditation. Involved in the life of a product to share responsibility for ensuring effective reduction, reuse, recycling or recovery of products
New Zealand	New Zealand Packaging Accord	Voluntary agreements	<a href="http://www.packagingaccord.org.nz/documents/EBA-Geventsrecyclingforeventsponsors.pdf">http://www.packagingaccord.org.nz/documents/EBA-Geventsrecyclingforeventsponsors.pdf</a>	The Packaging Council of New Zealand and the Ministry for the Environment have brought together brand owners, retailers, importers, manufacturers, recyclers and local government to negotiate a New Zealand Packaging Accord. The Accord was signed on 10 August 2004 at a function at Parliament Buildings, by the Minister for the Environment, the Packaging Council of New Zealand (PAC.NZ), Recycling Operators of New Zealand (RONZ) and Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ). Each party to the New Zealand Packaging Accord 2004 and the six packaging sector groups have prepared sector action plans. These state what they intend doing over the next five years to improve sustainability of packaging.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
New Zealand	The Enhanced Eco-verification initiative	Eco-verification	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/sustainability/eco-verification.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/sustainability/eco-verification.html</a>	Improving information about standards and certifications relating to reduced environmental impacts of products and firms. Facilitating tools to help businesses meet those standards Enhancing systems to verify that the standards have been met. The Ministry of Economic Development is leading work on this initiative. Projects include: an online directory of ecolabels at <a href="http://www.med.govt.nz/ecolabels">www.med.govt.nz/ecolabels</a> an online environmental performance assessment for businesses lifecycle assessment and management initiatives.
New Zealand	Waste disposal levy	Fees and user-charges	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/waste-disposal-levy/why-waste-disposal-levy.html">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/waste/waste-disposal-levy/why-waste-disposal-levy.html</a>	The levy is designed to encourage people and organisations to rethink how they dispose of waste and reward efforts made to divert material from landfill. Placing this cost on waste helps us to recognise the true social, economic, and environmental impacts and costs that waste has on people and the environment.
Poland	Mineral extraction charge	Charge	ETC/RWM working paper 2006/1 Economic instruments to promote material resource efficiency Main report from phase 1 p 67	Cost coverage.
South Korea	Act on the promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources	Framework programme	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	Framework for waste recycling. Roles and responsibilities of companies and citizens for promoting waste recycling. Waste labelling systems, separate collection and discharge of recyclable waste.
South Korea	Act of resource recirculation of electric and electronic equipments and vehicles.	Framework programme	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	Promoting recycling of waste from electronic and electronic equipment and vehicles. Government have to go into integrated product policy by establishing an eco-assurance system.
South Korea	Comprehensive National Waste Management Plan	Framework programme	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	The national plan provides guidelines for planning and execution of projects and programs for waste minimization goal and sets rules and standards for roles and responsibilities for waste management assigning.
South Korea	Basic Plan for Resource Recycling	Framework programme	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	This national plan sets national goals and strategies for waste recycling policies.
South Korea	Basic Plan for Resource Recirculation	Framework programme	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	This national plan provides national target goals for enhancing resource efficiency. It specifies about indices for resource efficiency, recirculation of resources through material flow analysis.

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
South Korea	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system	Environmental liability	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	Producer involvement to promote resource-recycling society. Includes 15 products, including paper cartons, glass bottles, metal cans, packaging film, batteries, tires, lubricants, electronic products, etc. Mobile phones and audio equipment were added in 2005; the list will include fax machines, printers and photocopy machines starting in 2006.
South Korea	Eco-assurance system	Environmental liability	3R policies of Korea, June-Woo Park	Target for 2009-14: 89 per cent of waste recycled, after 2015: 95 per cent of waste recycled. Incorporate electric and electronic waste and end-of-life vehicles. Resource recirculation Act on electric and electronic equipment and vehicles is a signal that the main theme of Korean waste policies will be shifted to an Integrated Product Policy.
South Korea	Public Procurement Of Recycled Products	Public procurement	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	USD 67 millions in 2005 for procurement. Increasing each year.
South Korea	Volume-Based Waste Fee System	Fees and user-charges	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The purpose is to impose waste disposal cost on individual waste generators to reduce the amount of waste generated and to promote separate discharge of waste. Waste in landfills or incinerated decreased by 56.3 per cent while collection of recyclable waste increased by 200 per cent
South Korea	Food Waste Reduction	Information (Awareness raising)	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The purpose is to implement education and publicity campaigns in collaboration with NGOs. The government is making efforts to improve facilities and disseminate relevant. Government has made a Food Waste Forum technologies through inspection of treatment facilities nationwide and holding seminars and workshops for the responsible officials
South Korea	Industrial Waste Reduction	Incentives / Information	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	Industrial waste reduction policy was introduced to decrease industrial waste at the source by analysing and evaluating waste reduction records and implementation plans prepared by enterprises generating a huge volume of industrial waste. Under the system, those enterprises with good performance are granted incentives, while those with poor records are provided with training programmes. This policy has been applied to companies producing more than 200 tons of designated waste or 1,000 tons of non-designated waste per annum.
South Korea	Packaging Container Reuse System	Voluntary agreements	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	Under the Packaging Container Reuse system, companies should voluntarily keep the proportion of refillable containers. The items and standard proportion are set by the Ministry of Environment. The items and the proportion are as following

Country	Name of policy	Instrument / Policy	Source	Context
South Korea	Recycling Business Designation	Recycling targets	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The 'Recycling Business Designation' system includes the manufactures of paper, glass and steel as a recycling business, and sets a target rate of recycling for individual sectors.
South Korea	Construction Waste Recycling System	Command and control	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The Act regulates the use of recyclable aggregate for construction of a new road and road expansion of more than 4 km, construction of an additional industry park. To enable stable supply of recycled aggregates, a Construction Waste Management System has been established, which links supply and demand with information on the production & demand volume and quality of recycled aggregates.
South Korea	Material and Workmanship Improvement System	Command and control	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The 'Product Material Improvement' system obliges manufacturers of automobiles and electronic products (TVs, refrigerators, laundry machines, air conditioners, personal computers, audios, mobile devices, printers, copy machines, fax machines) to consider the recyclability of their products from the product designing phase. Major target businesses - that manufacture and import vehicles in excess of ten thousand per year or electronic goods in excess of twenty thousand by item – should assess the recyclability of their products each year and submit the result to the Minister of Environment and the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy.
South Korea	Recycled Products Quality Certification	Quality certificate	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The 'Quality Certification of Exemplary Recycled Products' system was introduced to stimulate the demand for recycled goods by enhancing customers' confidence in them. The government certifies the quality of recycled goods to further improve their quality.
South Korea	Public Procurement of Recycled Products	Public procurement	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	To facilitate the demand for recycled products, the 'Green Procurement in Public Organizations' system has encouraged public organisations to purchase recycled goods. Public organisations subject to the system include the central government, local governments and public corporations.
South Korea	Financial Support for the Promotion of Recycling Industry	Funding for resource efficiency investments	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	The financial support system to nurture recycling industry provides long-term funds at low interest rates to help small recycling businesses develop key facilities. The fund budget for 2005 is USD 67 million , and the interest rate is set at 3.28 per cent (floating interest rate). The fund budget is currently increasing each year.
South Korea	Waste charge	Fees and user-charges	Sang-Hun (?): Policies for Sustainable Resource Management in the Republic of Korea	Waste treatment cost should be imposed on the use of products, raw materials, and containers that are non-recyclable and/or contain toxic chemicals. Not give enough motives to reduce the consumption of the commodities and materials, A double tax burden problem with the Volume-based Waste Collection Fee. 7 product categories and 10 items (cigarettes, disposable diapers, etc).

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Sweden	MinBas Programme	R&D	<a href="http://www.minfo.se/minbas/">http://www.minfo.se/minbas/</a>	The total financing of the programme was SEK 49 million. SEK 15 million originated from Swedish Geological Investigations (SGU), and SEK 34 million was co-financed by the industry. The purpose of the programme was to promote economic growth and sustainable development within the mining industry. This was sought established by establishing more resource efficient production systems that entail optimal utilisation of resources with decreased energy consumption and environmental impacts. Moreover the product and market development should be strengthened. The work was carried out in 30 projects with 45 studies.
Sweden	Gravel tax	Tax	Legg, D. (2007): Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries. Sweden. European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management.	The policy was introduced to address resource scarcity, water quality and preserve the landscape.
Sweden	Swedish deposit fee on aluminium cans and plastic flasks	Deposit fee	<a href="http://www.returpack.se/flasksh.php?pageld=">http://www.returpack.se/flasksh.php?pageld=</a>  Interview Pallep Hjalmarsson	The aluminium can deposit fee was introduced in 1984. Sweden has reached the world's highest recycling rates on aluminium cans. 91 per cent of all cans are recycled and 85 per cent of all plastic flasks are recycled. AB Svenska Returpak is responsible for the system that annually receives 976 million aluminium cans and 468 million plastic flasks. 170 million cans origin from private import. The value of recycled aluminium is heavily dependent on the world prices for aluminium (ranging from approximately USD 1,200 - 3,300 per tonne. Deposit rate for aluminium cans are SEK 0.5 and for plastic flasks SEK 1-2.
UK	Aggregates Levy	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	Legg, D. (2007): Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries. United Kingdom. European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management.	The aggregate levy was introduced in the United Kingdom in 2002 as a response to the external costs of aggregate extraction.
UK	Water Resources Management Plans	Sectoral policies / covenants	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/em/uksiem_20070727_en.pdf">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/em/uksiem_20070727_en.pdf</a>	This regulation is to make mandatory the creation of water resource management plans by water companies (voluntary since 1999) to ensure water supplies.

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UK	Irrigation Best Practice Guide	Information	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/policy/opengov/defra/available/iar/documents/iar97.txt">http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/policy/opengov/defra/available/iar/documents/iar97.txt</a>	Irrigation of crops in agriculture is major water user
UK	National Industrial Symbiosis Programme	Networks	<a href="http://www.nisp.org.uk/about_us_more.aspx">http://www.nisp.org.uk/about_us_more.aspx</a>	Set up by defra in 2005 to build links between industries to find synergies in resource use.
UK	Envirowise	Information Services	Baron et al. (n.d.)" Studie zur Konzeption eines Programms für die Steigerung der Materialeffizienz in mittelständischen Unternehmen" <a href="http://www.envirowise.gov.uk/uk/Our-Services.html">http://www.envirowise.gov.uk/uk/Our-Services.html</a>	An advice line and information service funded by government, but run by external agencies that offer free advice and support to reduce resource use in businesses
UK	WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme)	Information Services	<a href="http://www.wrap.org.uk/wrap_corporate/about_wrap/resource_efficiency.html">http://www.wrap.org.uk/wrap_corporate/about_wrap/resource_efficiency.html</a>	WRAP developed from the BREW programme and works with the public and private sector and individuals to promote resource efficiency and provide information and resources to support it. Large resource saving potentials are identified in the construction sector. A guide for how to minimise waste from the construction sector is made stipulating that waste quantities can be halved
UK	Landfill Tax	Resource taxes (ad quantum)	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/</a>	A tax on active and inactive waste sent to landfill. 2009/10 prices per tonne £40 active waste, £2.50 Inactive waste. Active waste costs rising £8 tonne / year.
UK	Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulation	Sectoral policies / covenants	<a href="http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49463.PDF">http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49463.PDF</a>	The packaging requirements regulations were introduced in 2000 and have been updated 3 times, most recently 2009.
UK	Producer Responsibility Obligations	Sectoral policies / covenants	<a href="http://www.grdp.org/netregs/92662.aspx">http://www.grdp.org/netregs/92662.aspx</a>	Packaging obligation applies to firms that process over 50 tonnes of packaging over 1 year AND have a turnover of at least £2million /year. Firms that meet these criteria must register with the environment agency and pay for the recovery and recycling of certain amounts of packaging waste.
UK	Site Waste Management Plans	Sectoral policies / covenants	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/construction/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/construction/index.htm</a>	These regulations apply to the construction sector, for all projects of >£300k value and require reporting of the types of waste produced and how it will be recycled, re-used or disposed.

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UK	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	Tradable permits	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (29 August 2003): Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme Consultation Paper.	This regulation is a tradable permit scheme for local authorities that aim to support the achievement of landfill waste reduction targets resulting from EU legislation.
UK	Market Transformation Programme	Information Services	<a href="http://efficient-products.defra.gov.uk/cms/about-mtp-background/">http://efficient-products.defra.gov.uk/cms/about-mtp-background/</a>	MTP works with other government programmes such as BREW (now WRAP) and with other agencies, industry and trade bodies to provide consensus based information on the life-cycle costs of goods and services. It also identifies potential costs and benefits of new policy options to address resource use in each product area.
UK	Sustainable Clothing Roadmap	Information, awareness raising	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/products/roadmaps/clothing/action-plan.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/products/roadmaps/clothing/action-plan.htm</a>	The Sustainable Clothing Roadmap involves more than 300 companies within the clothing supply chain. The scope is to increase sustainability along the clothing supply chain. The initiative is co-ordinated by Defra. One of the prioritised actions addresses maximising reuse and recycling of fibres. One of the actions made is Defra sponsored project on 'Uniform Reuse' conducted by Centre for Remanufacturing and Reuse. The project includes a website that provides industry with information in reuse opportunities available. The project contributes by at increasing the technology innovation for corporate clothing reuse/recycling, waste clothing infrastructure is improved (collection, sorting, recovery), awareness rising for businesses and independent evidence to inform the sector is provided.
US	Environmental Technology Opportunities Portal (ETOP)	Information Services	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Match companies and organisations with programmes for fostering environmental technologies
US	Green Suppliers Network	Information Networks, BAT	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Collaboration between industry and government that focuses on offering small and medium-sized manufacturers the best available technical assistance on Lean and Clean manufacturing techniques.
US	Green Buildings Program	Governmental loan programmes	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Creating and using healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, maintenance and demolition.
US	Sustainable Materials Management	Resource efficiency targets	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Shift focus away from waste management towards materials management.
US	Sustainable Manufacturing Initiative (SMI)	Eco-innovation and technology driving instruments	Department of Commerce	Identifying US industry's most pressing sustainable manufacturing challenges and co-ordinating public and private sector efforts to address these challenges.

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US	Sustainable Business Clearinghouse	Information Services	Department of Commerce	A central portal for information on Federal-level government programmes and resources that support sustainable business.
US	Pollution Prevention Act	Regulation / governmental loan programme / network, etc.	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Increase efficiency in the use of energy, water, or other natural resources, and protect our resource base through conservation
US	Smart Growth Policies	Complex interplay of spatial planning, fiscal incentives, loan programs, etc. in urban and rural development under the umbrella "smart growth"	Smart Growth Network (SGN)	Promoting compact development and containing sprawl; protecting undeveloped land and open space; providing a variety of transportation options; maintaining affordable housing; and achieving positive fiscal impacts.
US	Product Stewardship / Extended Product Responsibility	Networks	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Product-centred approach to environmental protection; calls on those in the product lifecycle—manufacturers, retailers, users, and disposers—to share responsibility for reducing the environmental impacts of products.
US	The Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC)	Recycling / circular economy	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Four national priorities or focus areas for the RCC: Municipal Solid Waste, Green Initiatives-Electronics, Industrial Materials Recycling, Priority and Toxic Chemicals Reduction. The RCC consists of numerous partnerships and collaborations with federal, state, local, and tribal governments; industry organizations; businesses and corporations; and individual citizens.
US	Design for Environment (DfE)	Networks	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	EPA's Design for the Environment (DfE) Program allows safer products to carry the DfE label, through its Safer Product Labelling Program. The DfE mark enables consumers to quickly identify and choose products that can help protect the environment and are safer for families.
US	eCycling	Recycling / circular economy	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	At present, there is no Federal mandate to recycle e-waste. There have been numerous attempts to develop Federal law. However, to date, there is no consensus on a Federal approach.
US	WasteWise	Recycling / circular economy	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	WasteWise is a free, voluntary EPA programme through which organisations eliminate costly municipal solid waste and select industrial wastes, benefiting their bottom line and the environment.
US	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP)	Green purchasing	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Helps the federal government "buy green," and in doing so, uses the federal government's enormous buying power to stimulate market demand for green products and services.
US	Executive Order 13514 and 13423	Green purchasing	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Require federal agencies to purchase environmentally preferable products and services.

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US	Environmental Technology Verification Program	Eco-innovation and technology driving instruments	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Verifies the performance of innovative technologies that have the potential to improve protection of human health and the environment. ETV accelerates the entrance of new environmental technologies into domestic and international marketplaces