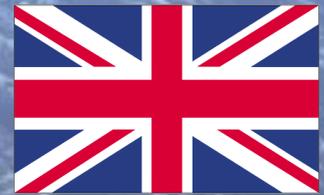




2011 Survey of resource efficiency policies
in EEA member and cooperating countries

COUNTRY PROFILE:

United Kingdom



Country information on resource efficiency policies,
instruments, objectives, targets and indicators,
institutional setup and information needs

May 2011

This country profile is based on the information provided by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The information is current as of January 2011.

This country profile was prepared as part of the EEA-ETC/SCP 2011 survey of resource efficiency policies, which aims to collect, analyze and disseminate information about national experience in the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and collaborating countries. The work resulted in the following outcomes:

- **Short ‘country profiles’ (this document)** - self assessments prepared by countries, describing the current status of resource efficiency policies, including key strategies and action plans, policy objectives, instruments, targets and indicators used, institutional setup and information needs.
- **Summary report** - prepared by the EEA and ETC/SCP, the report reflects on trends, similarities and differences in policy responses, showcases selected policy initiatives from member countries and identifies information needs and knowledge gaps.
- A session on resource efficiency policies during the 2011 EIONET workshop to discuss further needs and to facilitate information sharing and experience exchange among EIONET members.

More information about resource efficiency policies, including an analytical report “Resource efficiency in Europe” and thirty one country profiles, can be found at:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

1. Resource use in the United Kingdom – facts and figures

1.1 General facts and figures about the country



Source:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

Population (projected inhabitants for 2010) [1]	62,008,048
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	10.6%
Surface area (km ²) [2]	243,610
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	4.3%
GDP at market prices – Purchasing Power Standard – Current Prices (Million Euro, 2009) [3]	1,637,092
➤ Percent of total EEA-32 (minus Liechtenstein)	12.6%
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) [4] EU27=100 (2009)	112
Urban population (rate of pop., 2009) [5]	90%
Main economic sectors and their share in total GDP (2009 est.) [2]	
Agriculture	0.9%
Industry	22.1%
Services	77.1%
EU accession date [6]	1.1.1973

Additional relevant background information on the United Kingdom (and on 37 other EEA member and cooperating countries) can be found at the SOER2010 website:

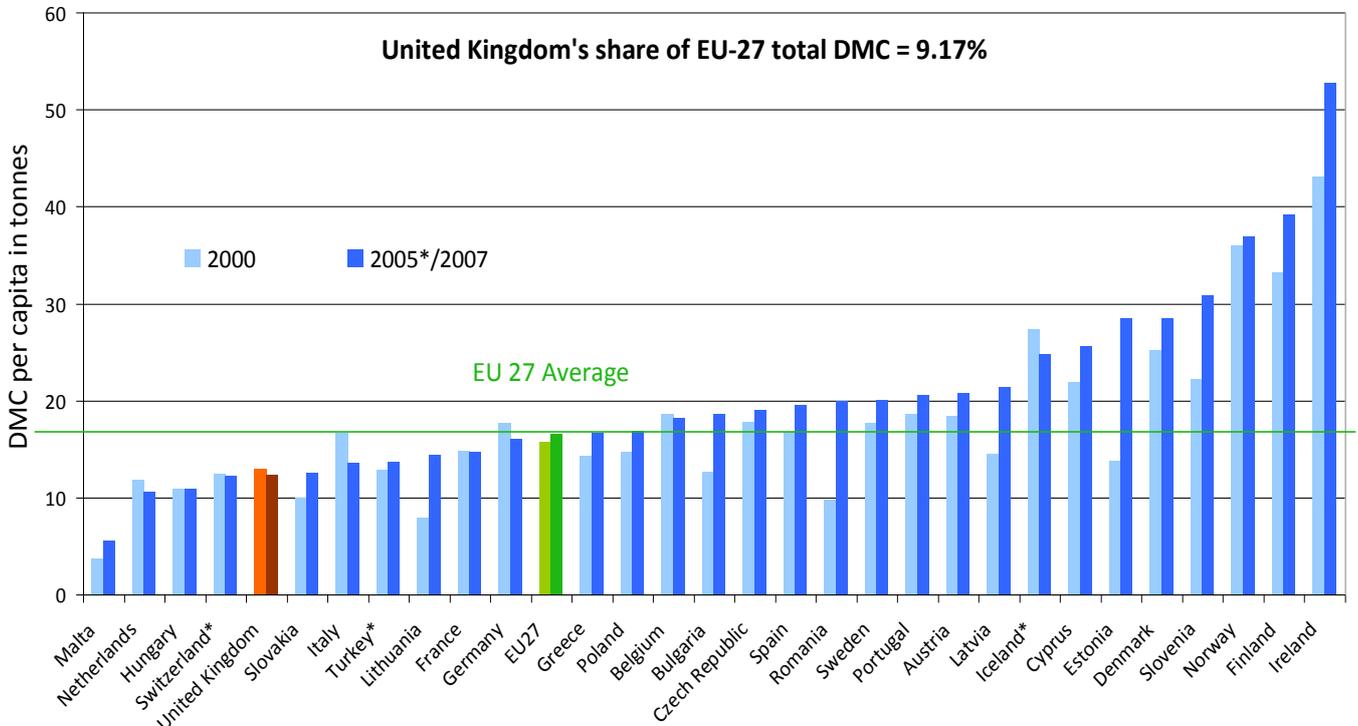
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries/uk>

Factsheet on national sustainable consumption and production policies for United Kingdom is available at:

http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/facts/factsheets_scp/united_kingdom

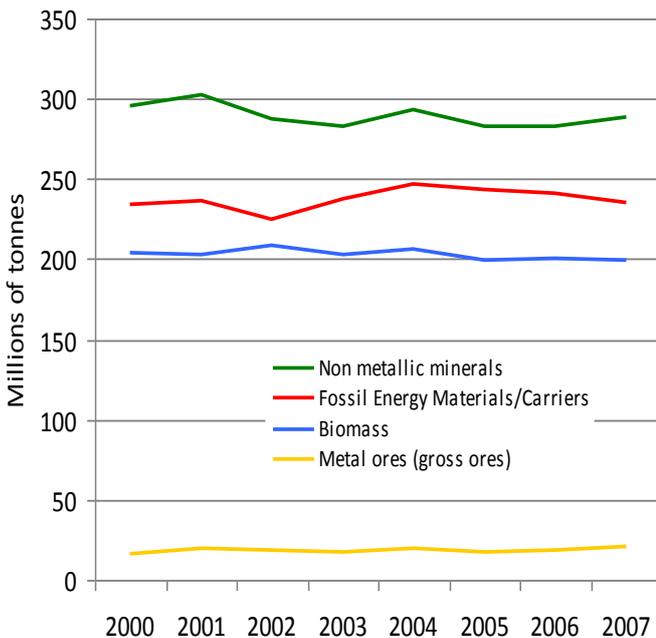
1.2 Facts and figures on resource efficiency for United Kingdom

Use of resources per capita 2000 and 2007 [tonnes DMC/capita]



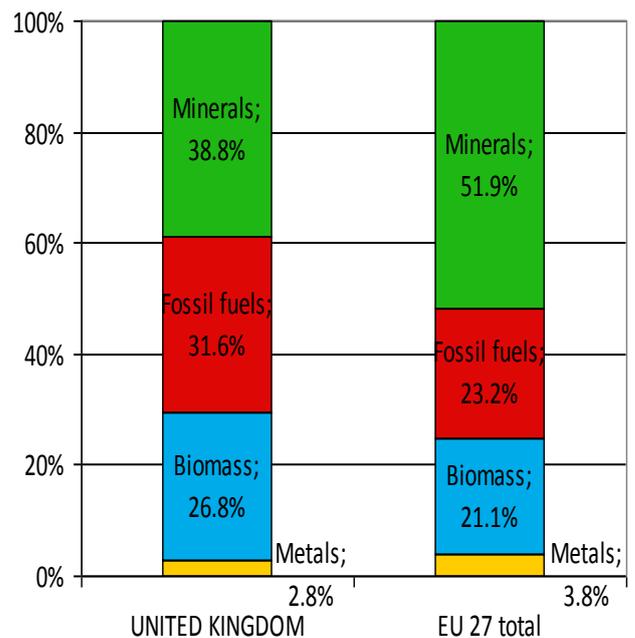
Source: Eurostat, OECD and Total Economy Database [7] * = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Domestic Material Consumption by category over time, United Kingdom



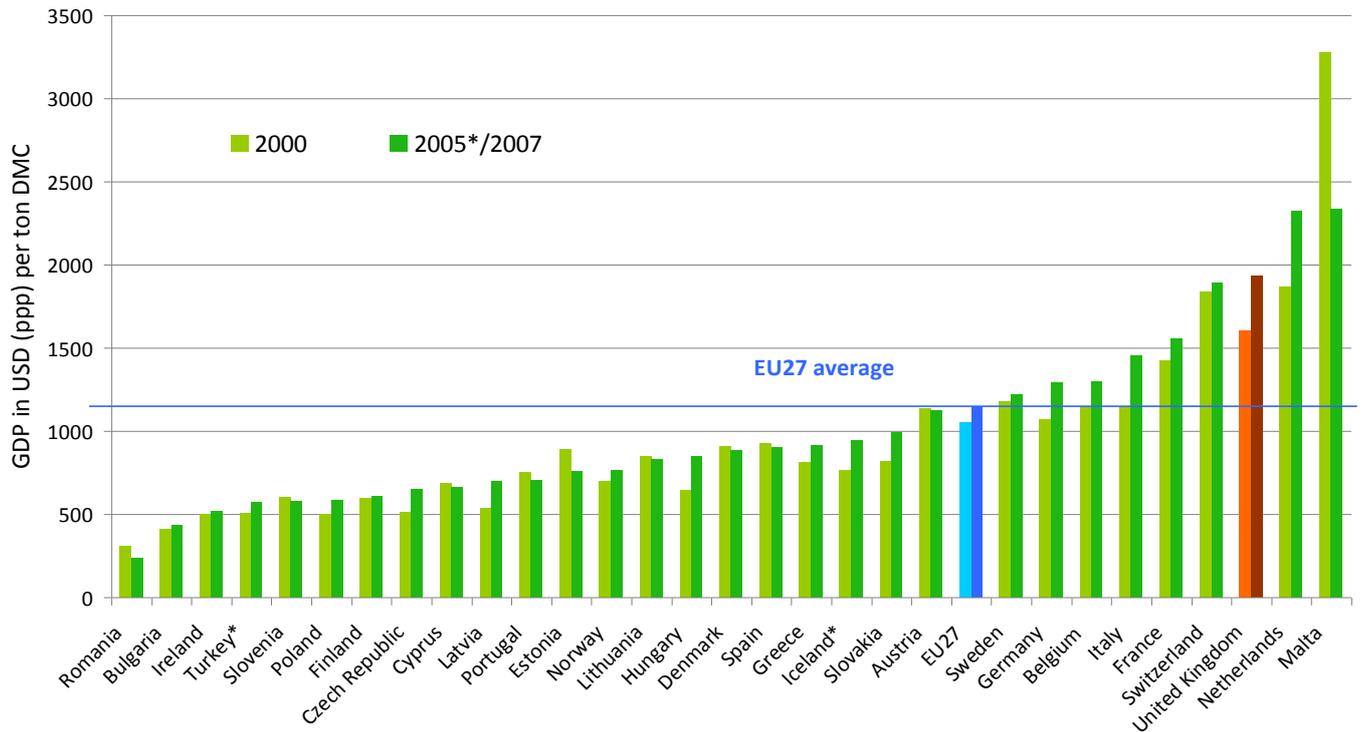
Source: Eurostat [8]

Breakdown of DMC by type of materials (2007)



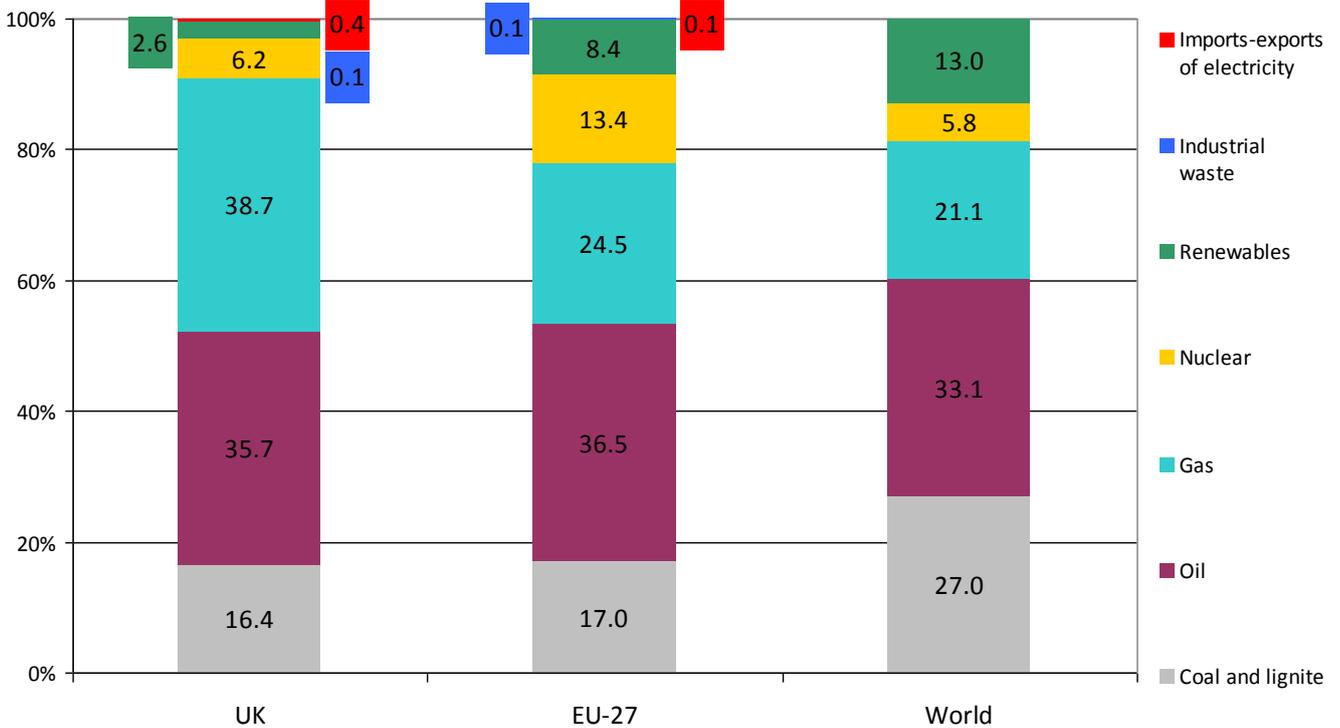
Source: Eurostat [8]

Material productivity 2000 and 2007 [USD ppp/ton DMC]



Source: The Conference Board, Total Economy Database, Eurostat [9]
 * = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Primary energy consumption



Source: Eurostat [10]

2. Evolution and main drivers for the development of resource efficiency policies

Focus in UK has been on making a clear business case for action on Resource Efficiency as contributing to cost savings and reduced risk for businesses at the same time as reducing impacts on the environment. Related policy and communications activity is supported through the development of an evidence base on business resource efficiency.

The Pro-Environmental Behaviours Framework also helps develop complementary policy approaches that help consumers make more sustainable lifestyle choices, including demanding more sustainable goods from manufacturers.

3. Overall Policy Approach for Resource Efficiency

To date the UK has not had a dedicated resource efficiency strategy. Instead, resource efficiency has been integrated through other activities including the **2005 UK Sustainable Development Strategy**, the **2008 'Building a low carbon economy: unlocking innovation and skills' strategy** and the **2009 Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, and the Low Carbon Transition Plan**. Resource Efficiency will also run as a theme throughout the forthcoming **Roadmap to a Green Economy**.

The UK focuses on **action** to improve resource efficiency as part of its wider approach to sustainable consumption and production policies and developing a greener economy. The UK aims to build on the positive trends, capitalise on opportunities, and stimulate further change. Measures include:

- **Encouraging best practice**, including:
 - providing information, advice and tools to help businesses and consumers improve their sustainability; and
 - working with industry to take forward roadmaps to tackle the environmental impacts of ten priority product groups (Product Roadmaps, see later).
- **Setting standards**, including:
 - raising the sustainability of energy-using products through EU minimum energy performance and energy labelling standards, and engagement with industry and international partners; and
 - developing guidance for companies to measure and report their impacts, particularly greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Leading by example**, including
 - setting clear policy frameworks to encourage businesses to invest with greater confidence and to accelerate the transition to a green economy; and
 - taking a lead by greening Government, including through sustainable public procurement standards

More specific examples relating to improving resource efficiency in businesses include:

WRAP (Waste & Resources Action Programme) works in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to help businesses and individuals reap the benefits of reducing waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way. WRAP provides advice and support on material resource efficiency in the UK so that householders, businesses, civil society organisations, local authorities and the public sector can save money and make better use of resources. www.wrap.org.uk

Carbon Trust supports business and the public sector to boost business returns by cutting carbon emissions, saving energy and commercialising low carbon technologies. www.carbontrust.org.uk

Media Campaigns – The UK Government has previously conducted media campaigns to raise awareness, particularly of the cumulative cost-saving benefits of simple resource efficiency measures; e.g. the top-ten tips as part of the autumn 2009 ‘**Saving Money – It’s Your Business**’ Campaign.

(<http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/detail?itemId=1083609730&type=CAMPAIGN>)

Plus other energy saving campaigns, such as **Act on CO₂**

<http://actonco2.direct.gov.uk/home.html> .

Research: The UK Government has also funded a range of research to provide better insight into the business benefits of resource efficiency, e.g. finding that there are around £23bn pa savings to be made from simple measures that pay back within a year.

<http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=16943&FromSearch=Y&Publisher=1&SearchText=EV0441&SortString=ProjectCode&SortOrder=Asc&Paging=10#Description>

Business behaviour change – e.g. the ‘Business Thrift Shift’ report.

<http://envirowise.wrap.org.uk/uk/Press-Office/Press-Releases/Envirowise-Business-Thrift-Shift-Report-December-2009.html>

Coalition Government plans

The change of Government in the UK in 2010 meant that the activity, emphasis and delivery mechanisms for some environmental policy areas changed, although the broad thrust of the UK’s aims are largely the same. The new UK government has committed itself to being the greenest government ever, and a [Coalition agreement](#) sets out specific plans for the environment and other policy areas. In particular the new Government is focussing on delivery through market mechanisms (incentivisation rather than regulation), and devolving responsibility to local level.

Following the new Government’s arrival, all UK Departments produced business plans outlining key policy activity in more detail. These included a range of activities to develop further government and business actions on resource efficiency. This will shift the focus towards business action and businesses taking responsibility- with Government providing the right framework, incentives and acting to minimise the regulatory burden on businesses that do the right thing. Specific commitments which are nearing completion include:

- The Roadmap to a Green Economy; joint government-business document, due July 2011.

- The Waste Review, due June 2011 (Defra)
- The Natural Environment White Paper
: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/>
- The Water White Paper (2011)

One year on, all Departments have produced new plans for 2011/2012. Specifically relating to resource use is the commitment to “Publish an action plan on resource security to assist business with strategic risk management and recovery of critical resources. Also, the Government will encourage best practice by leading by example with the commitment to “Publish Government Buying Standards for transport, food, furniture, textiles, gardening services, water-using products and cleaning products and services”

4. Strategies or action plans to improve resource efficiency for individual economic sectors, products or product groups

There are a number of strategies and actions plans currently underway to improve resource efficiency across business sectors and products. These include:

Product Roadmaps

Piloting voluntary engagement with the supply chain on "roadmaps" (e.g. water closets (WCs), plasterboards, windows etc) to improve the sustainability of priority products that have a high environmental impact. This involves engagement with all significant actors in the supply chain (including manufacturers, retailers, suppliers, raw material producers and distributors) to identify and address major sustainability impacts.

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/products-consumers/>

Sustainable Public Procurement

In November 2010 the UK Government published the ‘**Action Plan for driving sustainable operations and procurement across government**’ to guide reform of Government’s operations and procurement and to support our wider policy goals leading by example. The action plan sets out the Government’s priorities around leadership, efficiency transparency and accountability, with objectives;

- To drive the agenda on transparency in the environmental performance of government by facilitating the release of departmental and supplier data;
- To improve the sustainability of the supply base so that government builds stronger relationships with its suppliers and manages risk cost effectively;
- To reform government sustainable delivery by developing new tools and solutions which deliver greater efficiency and provide a lead across government and other sectors.

See: <http://sd.defra.gov.uk/gov/green-government/>

The Action Plan included a range of milestones for delivery – including the publication of new sustainability commitments and publication of Government’s supply chain carbon footprint. The Greening Government Commitments set out plans to reduce the Governments environmental impact by 2015 by; reducing emissions; reducing waste; reducing water consumption and buying more sustainable and efficient products.

<http://sd.defra.gov.uk/gov/green-government/commitments/>

As part of this activity the Government Buying Standards have been developed to help improve the sustainability of priority product groups (e.g. ICT, food, textiles, furniture, construction transport and energy using products) procured by the government.

These are designed to make it easier for government buyers to buy sustainably. Work continues to maintain existing and develop further standards. Information about the Government Buying Standards is available from the Defra website. This provides:

- the official specifications that all central government buyers must follow when procuring a range of products and services
- information about sustainable procurement and how to apply it when buying
- The costs and benefits of recently revised product groups in Impact Assessments.

National Sustainable Procurement Training Programme

Defra also leads on encouraging uptake of sustainable procurement in the wider public sector. The National Sustainable Procurement Training Programme is being piloted and rolled out across the public sector in 2010/11. Its primary purpose is to 'train the trainers' in Sustainable Procurement rather than provide ad hoc direct courses to procurers. The rationale is to show that sustainable procurement can deliver their local drivers such as cost efficiency, carbon reduction, resource efficiency etc. Further 'train the trainer' modules are also being developed on: 1) Carbon Literacy for Procurers and 2) Sustainable Food Procurement. Our policy aim in 2011/12 is to continue to roll out a training programme for local authorities, higher and further education, NHS, central government and in Scotland (both local authorities and higher and further education).

Waste Prevention & Waste Management – Defra

The Government is currently conducting a review on waste policy in England. This looks at all aspects of waste policy and delivery. Its main aim will be to ensure that we are taking the right steps towards creating a 'zero waste' economy, where resources are fully valued, and nothing of value gets thrown away.

The government's Coalition Document outlines our aim for a 'zero waste' economy encouraging councils to pay people to recycle, and work to reduce littering. Defra's business plan outlines our drive towards a 'zero waste' agenda, agreeing goals for 2014/2020 and set the path towards a thorough review of waste policies. This includes exploring voluntary responsibility deals on waste among businesses; repealing Climate Change Act powers for household charging and setting out steps to promote increased energy from waste through anaerobic digestion.

The review should be published in June 2011

Energy: business and household efficiency - Green Deal (Department of Energy and Climate Change)

One of the key measures being taken forward to allow businesses and consumers the opportunity to make energy efficiency improvements to their properties that best suit their situation is the developing 'Green Deal'. The UK Government is establishing a framework to enable private firms to offer consumers energy efficiency improvements to their homes, community spaces and businesses at no upfront cost, and recoup payments through a charge in instalments on the energy bill. See:

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/consumers/green_deal/green_deal.aspx

WRAP

WRAP has been responsible for brokering and supporting voluntary agreements designed to reduce waste and improve resource efficiency in specific sectors. These include;

- **Construction Commitment** – Halving Waste to Landfill – this is a voluntary agreement by which signatories undertake to play their part in halving by 2012 the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste sent to landfill. Part of the agreement focuses on more resource efficient design. Here WRAP works with the appropriate industry authorities to prepare advice and support on how construction projects can be designed in a more resource efficient way. In total over 500 signatories representing clients, contractors, designers, manufacturers and waste managers have signed up to the Construction Commitment.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/construction/halving_waste_to_landfill/index.html
- **Utility Industry Agreement** – an agreement in the utility industry to reduce the amount of trench excavation waste sent to landfill.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/construction/how_do_i_reduce_waste/sectors/utilities/uia.html
- **Courtauld Commitments** – an agreement in the grocery retail and supply chain to prevent food and packaging waste. Part of the work being undertaken involves encouraging the adoption of more resource efficient food packaging design, such as the use of blister packs rather than trays for the packaging of meat. Other initiatives include better date labelling of food and the provision of consumer advice and information about the storage and consumption of food.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail_supply_chain/voluntary_agreements/courtauld_commitment/index.html
- **Federation House Commitment** – an agreement to reduce water usage by 20% in the food and drink manufacturing industry by 2020. Working with WRAP, signatories develop site specific plans to reduce water consumption. <http://www.fhc2020.co.uk/fhc/cms/>
- **Home Improvement Agreement** – a spin off from the Courtauld Commitment to reduce packaging and waste sent to landfill in the DIY sector.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail_supply_chain/voluntary_agreements/home_improvement_sector_commitment/index.html

5. Individual types of resources identified as priority for national or sector-specific resource efficiency policies

The UK approach has been to focus on greening the whole economy. This is in the context of supporting environmental outcomes (reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste going to landfill etc) as well as the financial benefits for businesses and the UK economy as a whole. The approach to resource efficiency has been to use a package of measures (see section 3) to focus on reducing the impacts of businesses and products, encourage action by business and improve government procurement (see section 4). These activities are underpinned by an evidence programme that drives selection of the particular products and sectors chosen for action in areas such as product roadmaps, procurement standards, business campaigns etc.

The Government is due to publish a **Roadmap to a Green Economy** in summer 2011. This will set out the Government's goals in enabling the transition to a green economy, the business and investment environment that is required and the policies that we will put in place to shape the business environment. It will also highlight potential opportunities and challenges for different sectors and how Government will help to ensure businesses can seize those opportunities and manage the challenges to ensure sustainable growth. It will bring together both existing and planned policies.

There are a range of fiscal, voluntary and regulatory policies that have been developed on energy/carbon reduction efficiency and waste for example:

- Landfill ban for tyres,
- Landfill tax escalator,
- The work of WRAP in areas such as construction, packaging and food (see references elsewhere),
- The work of the Carbon Trust (finance from as little as £1000 to improve energy efficiency: <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/cut-carbon-reduce-costs/products-services/pages/products-and-services.aspx#finance>)
- The Green Deal (see earlier),
- The 'Warm Front Scheme': http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/funding/warm_front/warm_front.aspx
- Climate Change Agreements: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/ccas/ccas.aspx
- Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/crc/crc.aspx
- Pollution Prevention and Control regime <http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/industrial/>
- Freight Best Practice Programme <http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/detail?itemId=1085326825&type=CAMPAIGN>
- Aggregates Tax
- Vehicle Excise Duty
- Air Passenger Duty

6. Strategic objectives, targets and indicators on resource efficiency

Indicators for Green Growth are under development, including those relating to resource efficiency. So far no targets for resource efficiency have been set.

The SD strategy indicators include a set of SCP indicators, many of which can be regarded as resource efficiency indicators, specifically:

- Household energy use (#6) shows energy use and CO₂ cf household spending,
- Road transport (#7) shows CO₂ emissions cf GDP,
- Private cars (#8) shows CO₂ emissions cf car km and household spending,
- Road freight (#9) shows cf CO₂ emissions cf tonne km and GDP,
- Manufacturing, Service and Public sector (#10-#12) show CO₂ emissions per unit of output (Gross Value Added),
- Resource use (#13) shows domestic material use cf GDP and aggregates extraction cf construction GVA,
- Water use (#15) shows abstractions cf GDP,
- Agriculture (#22) shows fertiliser input cf agricultural production.

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/sdiyp.htm>

The SD strategy, and hence the associated indicators, is currently under review.

7. The institutional setup for the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies

Business resource efficiency is lead from Defra, who work closely with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Business ,Innovation and Skills.

DECC have specific responsibility for energy efficiency.

For Defra, WRAP is an important delivery body for policies relating to material resource efficiency. WRAP help businesses, local authorities, civil society organisations and individuals reap the benefits of reducing waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.

For DECC, some of the main delivery bodies are:

- **The Carbon Trust**, which provides specialist support to business and the public sector to help cut carbon emissions, save energy and commercialise low carbon technologies. <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk>
- **Energy Saving Trust**, which helps people save energy and reduce carbon emissions by providing expert insight and knowledge about energy saving, supporting people to take action, helping local authorities and communities to save energy and providing quality assurance for goods, services and installers. <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk>

Respective departments as outlined have lead on particular policies. Resource efficiency is also an integral part of the Green Economy agenda shared by Defra, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) and DECC.

8. Selected policy instruments or initiatives on resource efficiency presented in more detail

From the range of work that WRAP is currently involved in the following possibly lend themselves to further presentation on a case study basis;

- The **Construction Commitment** or **Courtauld Commitments** described above – these initiatives provide excellent examples of how voluntary agreements are set up and made to work
- **WRAP's work to promote industrial symbiosis** so that waste resources of one business can be recovered, reprocessed and reused by another business. The promotion of this relatively novel concept is implemented through workshops, speaking opportunities and the sharing of best practice by quarterly newsletters and case studies of successful industrial symbiosis projects. This work is outsourced on a sub-contract basis with International Synergies Ltd.
- **WRAP also provides more generic advice to businesses on resource efficiency** through its contract with AEA Technology Ltd. Businesses all sizes and sectors are able to obtain a very wide range of resource efficiency topics through WRAP's business support website obtain expert help via the **Resource Efficiency Helpline** and via the numerous events where technical expertise is provided by WRAP advisors.

The UK's Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Background and objectives:

WRAP, the UK's Waste and Resources Action Programme is a comprehensive programme run by a dedicated non-for-profit company limited by guarantee originally established by the government to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill by overcoming the market barriers to the development and expansion of waste recycling infrastructure in the UK. In April 2010, WRAP became the Government's lead material resource efficiency body bringing together the combined expertise previously provided by seven separate bodies.

WRAP provides support to the achievement of resource and waste management objectives and targets defined by government. It has a multi-stakeholder approach, supporting and providing advice to individuals, businesses (including retailers) industry, civil society organisations and local authorities, often by achieving synergies.

The WRAP Business Plan 2008-2010 has defined the following headline targets:

- Landfill diversion: Divert 8 million tonnes of waste materials from landfill;

- Carbon reduction: Save 5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions;

Economic impact: Generate £1.1 billion of economic benefits to business, local authorities and consumers;

This is the final year of WRAP 2008-11 Business Plan. The next annual policy steer to WRAP will set out an updated strategic direction for delivery in 2011-12 and will be used to inform WRAP's business plan for 2011-2015. This includes greater emphasis on resource-efficient product design and waste minimisation, whilst retaining WRAP's original remit to reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste reaching landfill. WRAP has an important role to play in supporting the Government policies to achieve a sustainable, green and zero waste economy.

Means of implementation:

WRAP's delivery model is built around a relatively small core of in-house expertise supported by a network of contracted expertise and voluntary agreements. WRAP achieves results by working with businesses, local authorities, civil society and households, mainly through:

- Brokering of voluntary agreements (such as the Courtauld Commitment with grocery sector to reduce packaging waste, and the "Halving Waste to Landfill" commitment with the construction sector);
- Providing advice and support to local authorities and civil society organisation on waste management and recycling.

Results:

- Since 2000, WRAP has funded infrastructure projects that will over their lifetime; deliver over 120 million tonnes of waste diverted from landfill and over 20 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gases saved. This is equivalent to removing 7 million cars off the road for a year (Source: WRAP).
- Over 500 signatories representing all parts of the construction supply chain have signed up to WRAP's Halving Waste to Landfill Construction Commitment. Signatories to the agreement represent £30Billion of annual construction value or one third of the UK total and WRAP estimates that it has secured sufficient commitments to divert a potential 3M tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste from landfill.
- The Courtauld Commitment brokered by WRAP has been successful in halting the growth in packaging. Over 40 signatories (90% of the packaging sector) signed up to Phase 1 of Courtauld, which was launched in July 2005 and ran to March 2010.
- WRAP helps to develop civil society organisations through the provision of technical, marketing, strategic or other support to directly increase reuse capacity. Impacts of the programme year to date include 20,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill, £3.5m of increased turnover to the sector and 30,000 avoided tonnes of CO₂. Since 2008/9 the programme has achieved 1,445 work placements, 152 new jobs and a total of 83,000 households assisted with re-used furniture, 100 project interventions benefiting 249 local civil society delivery organisations.
- WRAP offers practical help and support to enable a sustainable and profitable industry by helping the waste management and reprocessing industries. Leverage achieved since 2008 to date includes assisting businesses in the sector to raise over £11.5m in commercial funding.

2011 survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries – UNITED KINGDOM

- WRAP is delivering industrial symbiosis by encouraging companies to connect together in all aspects of their business so that resources can be traded where one businesses unused resource are recovered, reprocessed and reused by others. Savings this year resulting from industrial symbiosis include 190k tonnes of water saved due to recycling metal and plastics. In the East Midlands 363k tonnes of water will be saved from a synergy on waste electrical and electronic equipment.
- WRAP's website also lists its targets and latest results in reducing emissions, waste to landfill and the resulting economic benefits. [WRAPs targets and results](#)

For further information on WRAP, please visit:

- <http://www.wrap.org.uk/>
- <http://www.recyclenow.com/>

9. Topics of interest and information needs for follow up work

- Non-regulatory approaches to delivering behaviour change in businesses.
- Development of disaggregated indicators (e.g. for rare metals.)

10. References

10.1 Facts and figures about the country

[1] Eurostat, 2011 [demo_pjan]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en

[2] CIA World Factbook (2009 est.)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

[3] Eurostat, 2011 [nama_gdp_c]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>

[4] Eurostat 2011 [tsieb010]

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb010&plugin=0>

[5] World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21352016~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

[6] European Commission 2008

http://europa.eu/abc/12lessons/key_dates/index_en.htm visited December 15, 2008

[7] Eurostat, OECD and Total Economy Database

DMC data from Eurostat Database, Material Flow Accounts, and OECD, Population data from Eurostat Database, Population, and The Conference Board — Total Economy Database, September 2010. www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/

[8] Eurostat

Material flow accounts, env_ac_mfa, uploaded June 2010

[9] The Conference Board, Total Economy Database, Eurostat

GDP data from The Conference Board — Total Economy Database, September 2010, www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/; DMC data from Eurostat Database on Environmental Accounts, and OECD.

[10] Eurostat

Energy statistics, uploaded Oct 2010

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/energy/data/database>

10.2 Resource Efficiency Policy References

WRAP (Waste & Resources Action Programme)

www.wrap.org.uk

Carbon Trust

www.carbontrust.org.uk

Saving Money – It's Your Business

<http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/detail?itemId=1083609730&type=CAMPAIGN>

Business Thrift Shift

<http://envirowise.wrap.org.uk/uk/Press-Office/Press-Releases/Envirowise-Business-Thrift-Shift-Report-December-2009.html>

Coalition Government plans – Coalition Agreement

http://www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_187876.pdf

The Natural Environment White Paper

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/>

Product Roadmaps

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/economy/products-consumers/>

Action Plan for driving sustainable operations and procurement across government

<http://sd.defra.gov.uk/gov/green-government/commitments/>

Green Deal

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/consumers/green_deal/green_deal.aspx

Construction Commitment

http://www.wrap.org.uk/construction/halving_waste_to_landfill/index.html

Utility Industry Agreement

http://www.wrap.org.uk/construction/how_do_i_reduce_waste/sectors/utilities/uia.html

Courtauld Commitments

http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail_supply_chain/voluntary_agreements/courtauld_commitment/index.html

Federation House Commitment

<http://www.fhc2020.co.uk/fhc/cms/>

Home Improvement Agreement

http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail_supply_chain/voluntary_agreements/home_improvement_sector_commitment/index.html

Warm Front Scheme

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/funding/warm_front/warm_front.aspx

Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/crc/crc.aspx

Pollution Prevention and Control regime

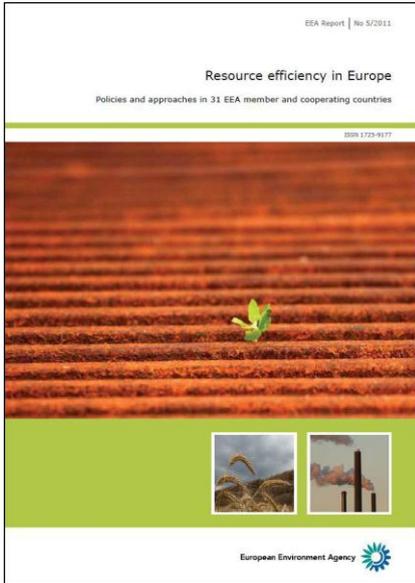
<http://ww2.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/industrial/>

Sustainable Development Strategy

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/sdiyp.htm>

Energy Saving Trust

<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk>



Resource efficiency in Europe

Policies and approaches in 31 EEA member and cooperating countries

Further information about resource efficiency policies, including the analytical report and thirty-one detailed country profiles, are available on the EEA website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

Selected examples of resource efficiency policies, instruments or targets presented in the thirty one detailed country profiles

