Written statements for the global consultations on circular economy

10 – 12 May 2021
Global consultations on circular economy

Written statements by Government entities

The present document compiles statements received by the Secretariat in writing, prior to and within five days after the global consultations on circular economy, held virtually between 10 to 12 May 2021. The statements are reproduced without formal editing or formatting.
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The Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, before the first preparatory conference on Circular Economy, which was held virtually by UNIDO last year, decided to implement the principles and procedures of circular economy in Afghanistan.

Therefore, a scheme was first written in this regard, which included the importance and necessity of the circular economy for Afghanistan, the country's conditions for accepting this new economic system, and the challenges and opportunities available for the implementation of this system in Afghanistan.

This scheme is to be submitted by the ministry of economy to the presidency for approving so after it implementation will start.

Parts of this scheme will be shared with you in this statement, and please specify for us any areas which UNIDO can cooperate. Because we can consider it as an opportunity and strengthen the project.

Also, the Ministry of Economy has decided to create a unit called the circular economy unit in the Ministry of Economy, and to add it to the Ministry in order to continue this economic system.

Scheme goals:

1. Introducing and importing the circular economy in the economic system of the country
2. Increasing economic productivity through (increasing resource productivity, reducing production costs, creating investment opportunities and job creation, etc.)
3. Environmental protection through (waste recycling, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, protection of natural resources, etc.)
4. Increasing social productivity through (increasing welfare, creating new jobs and incomes, improving people's health and working conditions, improving the living conditions of animals and plants, creating opportunities for innovation and creativity, etc.)
5. Creating a unit called circular economy in the Ministry of Economy

Relevance and rationality of the scheme:

The scheme of the circular economy has different justifications in terms of relevance and rationality, which are given in the following order;

- Relationship of the project with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

According to a study by UNIDO and the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, circular economy supports a number of sustainable development goals, which demonstrates the completeness and
sustainability of this economic system as well as its alignment with sustainable development goals.

- Relationship of the project with the second document of the National Framework for Peace and Development of Afghanistan (ANPDF II)

The subject of circular economy according to its goals is directly related with parts of the ANPDF II including: the sectors of economic growth and job creation (4-4), preventing the severe consequences of climate change and adapting to it (5-4), capacity building program for maintenance and care (4-6) And the marketing (4-9).

- Relationship of the plan with the five-year strategy of the Ministry of Economy
- The subject of this plan is in line with the first goal of the strategic plan of the Ministry of Economy, which is economic initiatives and policies for economic self-sufficiency and social welfare, because this scheme is an innovative and new plan in the country and if properly implemented will improve the economy and increase welfare.

- Acceptance of the plan by the international community
- The issue of circular economy, since one of its main effects is on the environment and resources, therefore not limited to the borders of countries, but is a global issue that is embedded in developed countries and its importance and benefits are obvious to all. Various organizations and institutions, including the United Nations, are trying to raise this issue in a less developed country.

**Advantages of Afghanistan in accepting this issue**

1. Afghanistan's economy is at the beginning of the road and it is good to include the principles of circular economy from the very beginning.
2. Foreign countries and the international community support Afghanistan.
3. Prosperity of investment in the country after peace.
4. Afghanistan dependent on foreign countries for its raw materials and will face problems in the face of crises such as the corona, through which the country can reduce its dependence to some extent.
5. Unemployment and poverty rates in Afghanistan are high, which with this scheme will create new jobs and new incomes.
6. Existence of many wastes in the country
7. High use of non-renewable energy
8. Excessive use of groundwater

**Major challenges**

One of the most important obstacles to the acceptance of these principles in Afghanistan is the lack of awareness about the benefits of this economic system, and other obstacles can be considered; The bad economic situation of the people does not allow them to think about other issues such as environmental protection, protection of resources for the future, and etc. at the government level we can point to the lack of a long-term plan, which in turn makes the implementation of the principles of a new economic system very short or in the same The initial stages remain. There are also other problems or obstacles in its acceptance and implementation, such as lack of necessary budget, technology and experts in this field.
2. Permanent Mission of Austria

UNIDO Consultations on Circular Economy, 10 – 12 May
AT Statement on Wednesday, 12 May 2021 – Session 5

Thank you, Madam Co – chair,
Distinguished delegates,

Let me highlight some aspects regarding this important topic of Circular Economy from Austria’s perspective:

- As we are all aware, the urgency for implementing new forms of economy arises from our understanding and recognition that the biophysical resources of our planet are limited, but our consumption of natural resources is growing rapidly. Therefore, a linear economy “take-make-dispose” is not acceptable anymore. We urgently need to make our economy circular and we have to ensure a transition towards a fossil-free and resource-efficient economy as soon as possible. Therefore, circular economy also plays a major role for greenhouse gas mitigation against climate change because circular economy transforms the way products are made and used, and this transformation has the potential to reduce emissions.

- On these grounds, the transposition of global goals such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the European Union’s Green Deal into national strategies and policies is indispensable. The concept of Circular Economy is highly relevant for the attainment of many of these sustainable goals. The transition to a more sustainable economy and the improved management of natural resources holds many opportunities and can be a source of economic dynamism and increased competitiveness. More resource-efficient and circular economic approaches are the building blocks for sustainable economic models that integrate and guide policy initiatives to preserve our stock of material resources by minimizing waste and promoting sustainable production and consumption. To be successful with the sustainable transition it needs the active involvement and cooperation of society and stakeholders on a global dimension.

- As a lighthouse example on how to support the implementation of circular economy let me mention UNIDO’s program on “Chemical Leasing”. Since 2004 Austria and UNIDO have joined hands to foster the world – wide implementation of this performance based business model. In a Chemical – Leasing framework the producer is not any more selling quantities of a chemical product - for instance a cleaner – but is being paid per cleaned area. In this business model all actors along the value chain do have an economic driven interest to use the product as efficient as possible, because the basis of payment is the service and not the product itself.

- After 17 years of co-operation we can today conclude that “Chemical Leasing” has become a true an unique global success story. Projects are being implemented and mainstreamed all around the world in a multitude of economic areas and technologies.
• Germany, Switzerland, Peru, El Salvador, Serbia and Austria signed - together with UNIDO - a common declaration of interest to continue our support for this initiative, which saved thousands of tons of chemicals, hundred-thousands of tons of Carbon Dioxide and millions of tons of water from being wasted. We know that more countries are considering to sign in, what of course be more than welcome.

• In September this year the fifth Global Chemical Leasing Award will demonstrate another set of impressing success stories being selected from nearly 100 applications world wide.

• Hence, one main objective of the Austrian government is the development of a national strategy on circular economy. The work on this strategy started in September last year. One of the first results is the establishment of a Research and Technical Innovation Programme on Circular Economy projects which has a funding volume of 10 million Euro per year. Before finalisation, the strategy on circular economy will undergo a thorough public review and the final version should be delivered to the government beginning next year.

• I would also like to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for all the important work done in the framework of UNIDO with regard to promoting circular economy. Austria attaches great importance to economic integration and cooperation at the regional level and we look forward to update you on further results of our national strategy in the not too far future.

Thank You

UNIDO Consultations on Circular Economy, 10 – 12 May
AT Statement on Tuesday, 11 May 2021

Session 3: Policy frameworks to enable the transition to a circular economy

Dear colleagues,

Circular economy contributes not only to climate action and resource efficiency but also creates jobs and economic benefits.

However, the right policy frameworks need to be in place, frameworks that are attractive for investors but also set incentives for more circularity.

New economic models, that integrate and guide policy initiatives to preserve our stock of material resources by minimizing waste and promoting sustainable consumption and production, are promising. Some of them we heard already yesterday.

We need to ensure a just transition. To achieve this, the active involvement of all stakeholders is key. In particular the role of the private sector should not be underestimated.
The European Union’s Circular Economy Action Plan in conjunction with the Single Use plastics Directive and the soon to be expected restriction on intentionally added microplastics are groundbreaking initiatives that Austria actively supports and seeks to implement as soon as possible.

In Austria we are currently developing a national strategy on circular economy. The work on this strategy started in September last year. One of the first results is the establishment of a Research and Technical Innovation Programme on Circular Economy which will fund projects up to a volume of 10 Million Euro per year.

Before finalizing the new strategy will undergo a thorough public consultation to involve all stakeholders. We aim to adopt it next year.

We appreciate the best practices we hear from other countries. This is very useful, also for our national process.

Thank you!

UNIDO Consultations on Circular Economy, 10 – 12 May
AT Statement on Tuesday, 11 May 2021

Session 4: Circular economy principles for cohesive action

Dear colleagues,

As already stated by Minister Gewessler yesterday, we need everybody to join efforts in a global transition to a climate-neutral, resource efficient and circular economy.

We need to continue to engage in enhanced international cooperation and strengthened global governance.

We heard yesterday about the Global Alliance for Circular Economy where UNIDO is also an important partner. GACERE is one of the initiatives that should be used for awareness raising and building consensus.

From the regional consultations and the discussion since yesterday, we know that many countries are already active and have policies on circular economy in place.

The scale, focus and objectives of course vary, in particular in developing countries. And there is no common understanding of circular economy and we fully agree that there is no one-size-fits all definition.

Therefore, these global consultations are very timely to explore possible ways to align our common aims.

The adoption of circular economy principles and best practices will help to overcome the barriers to the transition to a circular economy.

We hope that the consultations do not stop tomorrow, but that we bring the main messages to the Industrial Development Board in July and also to the General Conference in December.
Thank you!

3. **Ministry of Economy and Finance, Cote d’Ivoire**

INTERVENTION DE MADAME LE SECRETAIRE PERMANENT DE LA COMMISSION NATIONALE DU FONDS POUR L’ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL DE LE COTE D’IVOIRE

A la suite de toutes les interventions, au cours de ces deux jours, nous constatons qu’en plus du cadre politique institutionnel pour faciliter la transition vers une *Economie Circulaire*, il faudrait penser au volet financement pour les pays en voie de développement et surtout au *transfert de Technologie* entre les pays afin de vulgariser les bonnes pratiques et de booster le partenariat sud/sud.

Pour ce qui est du financement, *la création de Fonds Nationaux* dans le domaine de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable alimentés par des ressources provenant de taxes et redevances, collectées par les institutions fiscales des pays est à encourager pour aider les Promoteurs des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises à aller vers la transition verte en utilisant l’Economie Circulaire avec pour objectif “zéro déchet”.

Les pays en développement devraient eux aussi appliquer les mesures restrictives liées au paiement des *amandes* sur la base du *principe du Pollueurs/Payeurs*.


Cette institution le FEM qui collabore déjà avec l’ONUDI à travers plusieurs projets et programmes, constitue selon nous une bonne porte de transition vers l’implication de plusieurs pays dans ce nouveau concept qu’est l’Economie Circulaire.

Je vous remercie

Mme KONE Alimata

4. **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, India**

UNIDO Global Consultation on Circular Economy, 10-12 May 2021
Intervention on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India
By Dr. Bhawna Singh
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Session 1: *Circular solutions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and address the climate crisis, 10May, 2021*

Guiding Question 1: What do you see as key benefits your country, company or organization can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving the SDGs and meeting national climate change priorities?
Guiding question 2: What are successful examples of innovation undertaken by pioneers and champions of circular economy at the grassroot level that could inspire and encourage behavioural change towards sustainability?

I. Adoption of Circular Economy principles would enable India to become increasingly self-reliant and leverage resources to support its development and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

II. India is firmly committed to climate action as evidenced by its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris agreement, set at a reduction of the greenhouse gas intensity of the economy by 33-35% in 2030. India will need all possible means to achieve this: energy and resource efficiency, decarbonization of the energy system, and more circular use of all resources.

Circular economy provides a compelling framework for innovation in products, services and business models, that create jobs and incomes. India has several fine examples of leadership in innovation at the grass roots level in this sphere, which embrace circular economy concepts.

(i) The town of Tirupur in Tamil Nadu in Southern India has become a global market leader in producing T-shirts and sportswear made from recycled PET bottles. Companies like Ecohike, NC Johns & Sons and others are turning 12 PET bottles a time into a T-shirt, avoiding 250 gr plastic litter.

(ii) Tata Motors grew its Prolife business unit that is now remanufacturing some 3,500 truck engines on a monthly basis. This is reflective of the fact that companies increasingly are seeing the benefit of remanufacturing to as new as or better than new.

(iii) Arvind mills, a leading integrated cotton textile and garment manufacturer has moved to sourcing and cleaning municipal waste water as an input for their process. The firm is using 5.8 million cubic meters municipal effluents in its processes, and with the knowledge developed it set up a water solutions business unit. It is working with GAP on denim manufacturing without using fresh water.

(iv) There are startups like “Saathi” and “Aspartika” that use large volumes of agricultural residues for making consumables. “Saathi” turns waste banana fibre into fully biodegradable sanitary pads and creates jobs and livelihoods in rural areas. “Aspartika” extracts omega 3 fatty acids from waste silk cocoons, and sells this as a valuable food and feed additive.

Intervention on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India
By Dr. Nandini Kumar
CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

Session 2: Partnerships and initiatives to mobilize circular economy actors, 10May, 2021

Bilateral partnerships via the European Union’s Resource Efficiency Initiative, for example, are underway, in India, which seek to make resource consumption more efficient, to promote a green economy and overall, to propagate the practice of resource efficiency and circular economy, and identify opportunities for scaling them up.

India has joined Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) which is a partnership amongst five UN agencies (UNEP, UNIDO, ILO, UNITAR and UNDP) to support countries in strengthening inclusive green economy. Work on themes of eco-labelling, manufacturing sector, public procurement and capacity-building has been initiated.
Indian organizations are implementing projects under the SWITCH-Asia Programme, which is a EU-funded programme to support sustainable consumption and production (SCP). It is possible to maximise cohesion, impact and results on circular economy via partnerships, platforms and alliances. This could be by:

1. Developing wiki-type of virtual platform hosted by UNIDO or regional Circular Economy organizations/networks for better seeding of Circular Economy principles and how to build up from waste management/resource efficiency strategies to mature circular economy strategies. Such a platform can also become the open-source repository for guidance in making this transition
   a. product-wise
   b. value-chain-wise or
   c. stakeholder-wise
   and contextualized for a country.

2. Organizing alliances such as those of businesses who will adopt and lead the practice of Circular Economy principles in the country. These can become multi-stakeholder convening platforms for creating and disseminating knowledge on the practice of circular economy. BRACE (Beyond Recycling: Alliance for Circular Economy) is one such platform, initiated by the Confederation of Indian Industry. It aims to create and propagate a common understanding of the principles of circular economy and the underlying policy, business and societal requirements.

In the mid-term, outcomes would be 1. Increased adoption of ideas and practices on circular economy by business and 2. Substantial contributions to increased circularity in value chains.

In the long-term desired outcomes would be: 1. increased awareness of broad spectrum of stakeholders, including governments/civic bodies at state, municipal and local levels and 2. An expanded and deepened move towards sustainability.

Intervention on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India
By Dr. Shukla Pal Maitra
National Productivity Council of India

Session 3: Policy frameworks to enable the transition to a circular economy, 11th May, 2021

- There is a need to incentivize industry to implement new policies either market or policy driven that could help creating markets for circular products and services through public procurement and driving innovation and investment. Therefore, facilitating financing and adapting financing methods should be used for circular economy activities.

- There is a need to understand cross-linkages among different sectors, role and interests of different stakeholders and consultative stakeholder engagements are needed to develop coherent policies. Eg. policy targeting increase in production of secondary material needs to be supported with a strengthened system of waste collection and needed logistics, market uptake of goods produced from secondary material, setting of certification mechanism etc. Bringing a life cycle approach in designing product policies enables their coherence to great extent.

- In this regards, Government of India accords top priority to sustainable development goals and is committed to achieve economic growth along with protection and
conservation of natural environment, through promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns, judicious use of resources, innovations, sustainable lifestyles etc.

There are Several policy initiatives of Government of India in this regard, some of them are:

- Steel Scrap Recycling Policy
- Star Labeling Program
- Energy Conservation Building Code
- Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme
- Per Drop More Crop Scheme

To illustrate some examples

I. Environmental Laws and Regulations: In India, we have electronic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 which are based on Extended Producer Responsibility principle. Rules also mandates standards for plastic waste recycler and registration of producer, recyclers and manufacturer that recycle plastic. Rules also bans the manufacture and usage of single-use plastic that is thinner than 50 microns. Further, India is the only country in Asia and the Pacific which has imposed a tax on manufacture / production / import of plastic bags. Also, there is a ban on import of plastic waste.

II. Further, In India, local authorities have been given targets to create waste management plans that include recycling components.

III. In India, Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme a market based compliance mechanism to accelerate improvements in energy efficiency in energy intensive industries was launched in 2012. The energy savings achieved by notified industries is converted into tradable instruments called Energy Saving Certificates (ESChart).

The energy savings achieved in PAT Cycle –I (2012-15) was 8.67 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE) which exceeded the target by 30 percent. Implementation of PAT cycle -II has resulted into total energy savings of about 13.28 MTOE translating into avoiding of about 61.34 Million tonne of Carbon dioxide emission.

- Further, Government of India has recognised the need of integrating resource efficiency with economic developments. India is the first country to constitute India Resource Panel in 2015, on the lines of International Resource Panel with mandate to provide policy recommendation for implementation of resource efficiency.

- Towards implementation of circular economy, country to country cooperation is essential in exchanging valuable experiences and ideas, transferring knowledge and technologies, capacity building through exchange of best practices including development of collaborative projects on 3R infrastructure development, such as eco-industrial zones, science parks, eco-towns, waste-to-energy schemes, waste recovery and recycling schemes and composting schemes in rural areas.

Keynote on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India

By Dr Vandana Kumar

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Thank you, Chair. Distinguished delegates.

It is indeed an honour and pleasure for India to deliver the keynote remarks for this session on circular economy principles for cohesive action. The past two days have clearly demonstrated that on one hand, a circular economy is based on a compelling and simple logic, whereas on the other hand, in practical terms, it means different things to different people.

Among the many definitions for the circular economy, India welcomes UNIDO’s recognition that circular economy is above all, an industrial economy. Indeed, governments and other stakeholders can help guide and shape the circular economy, but the circular economy can become a reality only when industries and businesses design and deliver circular products and services.

A well-defined concept should underpin action. The definition of circular economy therefore, should be understood and accepted widely. We believe that circular economy principles should be adopted as comprehensively as possible, in as many sectors of the economy as possible, and on all scales.

First, in its basic form, the goal of a Circular Economy is: waste nothing. So, let the practice begin: The terms reduce, reuse, recycle, refurbish, remanufacture, for example, have long been encapsulated in the 3R- 6R-9R framework and as such, are familiar to many. These have to become the starting point for a long journey, Seeded and propagated widely contextualised for the country, perhaps even sector-wise, using popular media platforms with simple and clear messaging.

Second, create platforms led by businesses, preferably, to build capacity and create awareness. These can lead a transition to circular economy even without waiting for the regulator or the government to make the first move.

In India, NITI Aayog, the government’s think-tank has recently identified 11 areas on which to focus transition to circular economy, beginning with solar panels as a product. India’s automobile sector has a large, active segment in refurbishment and remanufacturing, which is fairly mature – circular economy principles have been practiced in this sector for several decades. This is a great living example, providing thousands of jobs, extending product lifetimes and encouraging growth in the MSME segment of the economy.

Operational frameworks and strategic actions can guide companies as they navigate their circular transition, in collaboration with buyers, vendors and other stakeholders through co-creation of solutions. For example, the Circular Apparel Innovation Factory, is an Indian business-led initiative that brings together manufacturers, buyers, knowledge partners and investors to build the ecosystem for making the textile and apparel industry more circular.

Its work is focused on four themes that can catalyse the transition to circularity: decarbonisation pathways; just transitions and green livelihoods; single-use plastics free textiles ecosystem; and closing the loop on textile wastes.
Cohesive action, the theme of this session, can be applied by businesses in different parts of the value chain, and some industry practices and innovations which contribute to the circular economy in India and elsewhere, are designing for circularity, efficiency and substitution, applied to all resources, particularly materials, water and energy.

Circularity has been operationalized in the different R’s which have strong roots in Indian society, as driven by frugality and a culture that nothing is wasted. In today’s age the R’s need to be industrialized to deliver quality, sustainability and offer good working conditions. Remanufacturing of automotive engines is relatively well established, and remanufacturing is emerging for medical devices. Others are focusing on upcycling turning discarded clothing into T shirts and bags.

Where efficiency of the use of resources is concerned, there is a solid knowledge base and industry practice in India and elsewhere, for which credit is also due to UNIDO and other development partners. One promising example for scaling up is the GreenCo initiative led by the Confederation of Indian Industries. GreenCo has established a factory level rating scheme based on the application of common resource efficiency techniques and management practices. Over 300 medium and large manufacturers are rated and working to bring in their suppliers as well. Lastly substitution concerns the move to use renewable or recovered. India is making speedy progress with the expansion of renewable energy and industries are contributing through several initiatives. Relatively abundant renewable materials offer new industry opportunities – bamboo being a case in point for India with many applications in furniture, construction, fabrics and/or energy generation, as being promoted through the National Bamboo Mission.

Narrow definitions may stifle and discourage industry action. India therefore favours cohesive action through diversity and co-creation. This may be possible with an operational framework that could focus on the triple actions of maximising the use of renewable and recovered resources, relentlessly practicing efficiency of use in all products and processes, and facilitating perpetual use and recovery of end-of-life materials. Following the conclusion of this global consultation, we would request UNIDO to consider fine tuning, promoting and facilitating implementation of such simple operational framework among the Member States.

Thank you
5. **Permanent Mission of Indonesia**

**Indonesia’s Deliberations and Statements** at the *Global Consultation on Circular Economy*  
10 - 12 May 2021

| Overview | • Indonesia supports circular economy as a concept and approach to development, and we believe circular economy will complement and support the achievement of SDGs.  
• However, Indonesia does not belong to the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency, and we wish not to be associated with the Alliance.  
• Indonesia’s approach to circular economy is built in accordance to its own national strategies and programs that are implementable and deliverable fit for its purpose. |
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<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Circular solution to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and Address the Climate Crisis</strong></td>
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|  | • Over the years, Indonesia has studied the relationship between implementation of circular economy and its contribution to the achievement of SDGs.  
• From the studies, we found that circular approach (5R – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refurbish, Renew) in 5 industrial sectors, namely food and beverages; construction; electronics; textiles; wholesale and retail trade (plastics) could generate meaningful economic, environmental, and social benefits by 2030 compared to a “business as usual” scenario such as boost economic growth, create jobs, and reduced pressure on the environment.  
• This circular economy development study will be followed by further development stages, such as developing the National Action Plan and integrating the circular economy in the next National Medium Term Development Plan 2025-2029.  
• Highlighted Points of the remarks delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Leaders Summit on Climate, 22 April 2021 as follows: a. Tackling climate change is Indonesia’s national interest. We must promote green development for a better world. On this matter, Indonesia has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to increase adaptation capacity and climate resilience. b. Developing countries will carry out the same ambition if the commitment of developed countries is credible with real support. In that regard, the realization of the responsibilities and support of developed countries are needed.  
• Therefore, we must continue to take global action and collaboration to accelerate the transition toward the circular economy implementation in developing world. |
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<th>Session 2</th>
<th><strong>Partnerships and Initiative to Mobilize circular economy actors</strong></th>
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<td>Government of Indonesia’s policies and initiatives that have contributed to the circular economy, includes:</td>
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<td>- Low carbon development economy in Indonesia National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024.</td>
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<td>- Assessment of Green Industry Standards by the Ministry of Industry, in the period 2010-2019. The policy has resulted in substantial in energy and water savings.</td>
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<td>- Public Disclosure Program for Environmental Compliance (PROPER) – a programme by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, where contribution commitment through 2020 is to do with the reduction of pollutant, 3R waste activities of non-hazardous waste and GHG emission.</td>
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<td>- Sustainable Public Procurement</td>
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<td>The partners of the Government of Indonesia in the circular economy implementation:</td>
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<td>- UNDP → with the support of the Royal Danish Government which has established an analysis study of the environmental, economic, and social potential for the application of the circular economy principles in Indonesia in 5 (five) industrial sectors</td>
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<td>- United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UNPAGE) → on a study on the potential for green economy recovery through the circular economy approach in the food and beverage sector</td>
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<td>- UNIDO → with the support of Government Switzerland in Global Eco-Industrial Park projects.</td>
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<td>Indonesia is committed to promote and achieve the circular economy through existing:</td>
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<td>- Multilateral mechanism such as SDGs, UNEA, One Planet Network, SCP 10 Years, and G20;</td>
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<td>- Indonesia’s presidency for G20 in 2022 will prioritize to strengthened cooperation on climate change and sustainable development.</td>
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<td>- Regional organization and forum such as APEC and ASEAN;</td>
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<td>- As well as through existing bilateral cooperation.</td>
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<td>Indonesia believes that it would be more effective to improve the implementation of the existing multilateral mechanism and international cooperation which have yet to be fully fulfilled.</td>
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<td>To enhance coordination and collaboration, Indonesia expects that UNIDO will organize special sessions to involve as many organizations and regional forums as possible. The members will, thus, have a more comprehensive understanding of the development, challenges and concerns expressed by members in each organization and region.</td>
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<td>From the said event, Indonesia wishes UNIDO can comprehend the hurdles faced by developing countries and LDCs in implementing the circular economy, particularly for industry and MSMEs. So that UNIDO can give input and partner with the government and other institutions to deliver more concrete action and program.</td>
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### Policy frameworks to enable the transition to a circular economy

- Some regulatory measures that enable the transition to a circular economy in Indonesia.

- The Government of Indonesia has reduced/ written off Sales Tax on Luxury Goods for vehicles with low carbon emissions. In this regard, electric car is subject to a zero percent Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.

- Indonesia opened great opportunities to develop biofuels, the lithium battery industry, and electronic vehicles (EV).

- Based on Government Regulation No 22 Year 2021, after several studies some products previously categorized as hazardous waste can be categorized to be non-hazardous waste. These wastes can be reprocessed into a useful product such as:
  a. Fly ash (sourced from the coal burning process in electricity generation steam power) can be used to protect construction at sea (bridges and others) from shells.
  b. Spent bleaching earth (sourced from oleochemical and/ or processing industrial processes animal or vegetable oil). In the palm oil processing industry, about 20% of it turns out still contains palm oil.

- Indonesia is of the view that six pressing issues are requiring regional and international policy response, they are:
  a. Insufficient data to support accurate policy decisions making dan strategy. It includes determining the targets and objectives of the circular economy implementation;
  b. The lack of capacity and understanding of the majority of stakeholders;
  c. The difficulty in changing the habits of business sectors and consumers who are accustomed to linear economy;
  d. The lack of requisite infrastructure and technology, mainly to reduce waste, closing the supply chain cycles, and maintaining the function materials as long as possible.
  e. The absence of incentive or disincentive policy and a robust regulatory framework to support the circular economy approach and maintain a balance between revenue and supply in order to enable the products and services to compete in the market.
  f. The absence of innovative funding schemes.

### Circular Economy Principle for Cohesive Action

- Indonesia believes it is important to establish a consensus set of principles for the circular economy. It is, therefore, essential to accommodate the condition and the needs of all countries and respect the level of development.

- Furthermore, the circular economy principles must assist all members to attain SDGs and to promote inclusive trade and investment in accordance with prevailing international rules and
As mentioned in session 2 intervention: We believe that further arrangement is needed for members to have more comprehensive understanding on the development of circular economy in as many organizations and regional forums as possible.

In this regard, we are confident that UNIDO will contribute substantively to the consensus-building on a set of circular economy principles relevant to the member's condition and needs.

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<th>Session 5</th>
<th>Means of Implementation to Support the shift to a circular economy in developing countries and economy in transition</th>
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<td></td>
<td>• Indonesia believes that it would be more effective to improve the implementation of the existing multilateral mechanism and international cooperation which have yet to be fully fulfilled.</td>
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<td>• Indonesia would like to convey our fervent hope that UNIDO can also enhance its cooperation with the existing multilateral mechanism and international cooperation to strengthen readiness and capacities of developing countries and economies in transition to advance the transition to the circular economy by, among other things:</td>
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<td>i) Developing sustainable financing and investment schemes this initiative will include the opening of opportunities for private and non-government organizations to partner with the Government</td>
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<td>ii) Partnership to build requisite infrastructure, such as waste collection and to increase the number of essential equipment needed to enlarge stakeholder’s participation</td>
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<td>iii) Technological transfer, such as to increase energy efficiency</td>
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<td>iv) Capacity building in the area of holistic data collection and process that is essential to support the policy and strategy making</td>
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<td>v) Capacity building aimed at increasing business and consumer understanding.</td>
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GLOBAL CONSULTATIONS ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY

SESSION 1 - CIRCULAR SOLUTIONS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

- What do you see as key benefits your country can derive from adopting circular economy principles and practices in terms of achieving the SDGs and meeting national climate change priorities?

**Ans:**

By adopting Green Circular Economy Principles and Practices, Kenya is set to benefit in various ways, including:

1. Reduction in carbon emissions and cleaner marine environment thus moving towards attainment of SDG 13 and 14; our NDC commitment of reducing emissions; and achieving the Constitutional right of every Kenyan to a clean and healthy environment.

2. Contribution to global GHG reduction and mitigation of potential threats from climate change.

- What are successful examples of innovation undertaken by pioneers and champions of circular economy at the grassroot level that could inspire and encourage behavioural change towards sustainability?

**Ans:**

The Flipflopi Project is a circular economy movement based in East Africa whose vision is a world without single-use plastic. In 2018, the Flipflopi Project was able to construct a traditional sailing dhow from waste plastics from Lamu Island beaches in Kenya. The keel, ribs and structural elements were made from recycled plastic including bottles and bags, whilst the hull and decking were covered completely by re-purposed flip-flops.

The dhow sails along the Kenyan coast and inland waters and serves as a positive example to the society on how single-use plastic can have a second life and thus conserve our environment.

MTCC Africa, has implemented a successful pilot project on the uptake of Port Energy Efficient Technologies and Operations at Ports in Africa with focus on the Port of
Mombasa, with quantifiable results for adaptation with the port community promoting long term sustainability.

- **How can we increase ambition in updated Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement by building on synergies between climate action and circular economy principles?**

  Ans.

  This ambition can be increased through general inclusion of the shipping and maritime industry into the NDCs by building on synergies between climate action and circular economy principles through use of renewable energy at ports to mitigate GHG emissions via a vis climate action.

**Session 2 Partnerships and initiatives to mobilize circular economy actors**

- **Are there successful examples of introducing circular economy principles and practices in your country, company or organization, including with support of national, multilateral, bilateral and South-South cooperation initiatives and partnerships?**

  Ans.

  Kenya was recently selected to participate as a Lead Partnering Country (LPC) in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) - Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) - Norway GloLitter Partnerships (GLP) Project.

  The overarching objective of this Project is to initiate a process to assist the country prevent and reduce marine plastic litter from the maritime transport and fisheries sectors, as well as to identify opportunities for the reduction of plastic uses in both industries. This Project will make significant contribution to the achievement of SDG 14.

  Kenya is also participating as a New Pilot Country (NPC) in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) - Norway GreenVoyage2050 Project. This project aims to support implementation of the Initial IMO strategy on the reduction of GHG emissions from ships, which has a clear goal of achieving at least a 50% reduction in GHG emissions from international shipping by 2050 compared to 2008.

  MTCC Africa is an example, of successful project implementation between the International Maritime Organization Global MTCC Network with funding support from the European Union. Within the region, MTCC Africa has leveraged on bilateral support from various member countries, like South Africa, Namibia, Mauritius. Upcoming Partnership with the African Union is set to further enhance cooperation initiatives in the region within the Maritime and shipping industry.

- **How can we enhance coordination and collaboration between existing global and regional alliances, coalitions and partnerships on circular economy to maximize cohesion, impact and results?**
By holding roundtable meetings with industry leaders, NGOs and public bodies to discuss leadership, cooperation and enabling actions for the pathways to a circular economy. By bringing interested parties together to share ideas and disseminate know-how on new business models and their bottlenecks and to develop a guidance document to support industry and governments in best practices for re-use, recycling and progressing towards circular economy models.

Session 5: Means of implementation to support the shift to a circular economy in developing countries and economies in transition.

- What different funding sources exist to accelerate and scale clean circular economy initiatives in developing countries and economies in transition?

Ans.

Project Based funding targeting specific SDG goals is available from International Organisations. This nature of funding also ensures that there is sustainability of the initiative sought post the projected period by the donor, this means that the developing countries are able to sustain such like initiatives, having had built capacity during the project period, i.e. MTCC Africa. Bankable Projects is also a funding source that can be financed by International Financing Institutions.

- How to leverage public finance to mitigate risk and accelerate private investments in circular economy solutions in developing countries and economies in transition?

Ans.

As Public finance is government money received from taxes, loans, grants etc., the role of government in terms of funding private investment on circular economy in order to mitigate the financing gap of the private investment can be done by having in pace solid Public Private Partnerships in aid of developing countries and economies in transition.

- What programmes, policies and incentives can enhance preparedness of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries and economies in transition to develop and adopt technologies, practices and business models relating to a circular economy?

Ans.

Government supported technical training, for train the trainers through an established project office set up i.e. MTCC Africa can be used to reach out to potential small and medium-term entrepreneurs with market ready technology within the line of GHG gas mitigation and energy efficiency specifically in the shipping and maritime industry. It is through programs similar to the just concluded energy efficiency Conference and Exhibition.

Policies that can be relied upon to enhance preparedness, in the Kenyan context includes, the Big 4 Agenda, and the Africa Union AIM Strategy plus the African Union Vision 2063.
• What are the biggest barriers and capacity gaps faced by least developed countries and small island developing States vis-à-vis the circular economy transition?

Ans.

Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States face similar challenges like insufficient budget allocation of resources to transit the linear structure of ports towards circular models and integration of the port development plans into the city municipality plans.

Least developed countries and small island developing States also face the challenge of limited expertise and professionals to spearhead and oversee new circular models.

The challenge of not having home grown problem identification by the indigenous representatives. Having the nationals of the State identify the barriers as well as mitigation measures is more advantageous in promoting an all-round circular economy transition.

• What support can the international community offer to strengthen readiness and capacities of developing countries and economies in transition to advance the transition to a circular economy in an inclusive and just manner?

Ans.

Developing countries and economies are in need of budgetary support and technology transfer to be able to adopt circular economy models in ports. This will contribute to the reduction of emissions and clean and healthy marine environment.

Developing countries and economies also require capacity building of the officers to manage and operate these circular economy technologies and models i.e. training of trainers.
INTERVENTIONS BY MARITIME TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION CENTRE (MTCC) AFRICA

INTERVENTION: Means of implementation to support the shift to circular economy in developing counties can be done through enhancing mutual cooperation with regional organizations such as the African Union and the African Union Regional Economic Communities. In addition to this, support from the United Nations specialized agencies i.e. the IMO, UNEP, the European Union with technical expertise to support i.e. training of trainers will aid in instituting implementation measures to climate action requirements in the shipping and maritime industry in developing countries.

In line with the interventions made by the State Department for Maritime and Shipping Affairs under session one and two means of implementation can take the form of having quantifiable results emanating from strategic pilot projects. One such example is through MTCC Africa. The process leading to the identification of the scope of problem is owned by governmental agencies working under the guidance of the International Maritime Organization. This sets the industry apart on this climate action agenda as the indigenous technocrats are fully involved in implementing the recommendations of the said pilot projects as well as building capacity in the African region on GHG gas emission mitigation, energy efficiency and climate action. In trying to promote sustainable development through practical adherence to the United Nations Development Goals, South-South cooperation is an option that ought to be strengthened in order to pick viable lessons to fully implement a circular economy cycle.

Global positive visibility of our initiatives is also a plus. visit our website at MTCC Africa for circular economy recognition model

7. Ministry of Industries and Production, Pakistan

Dear Alejandra

Have a peaceful day. Hope all are well your good self side.

Thank your good self for the invitation, effective communication and cooperation. I tried my best to share possible inputs in chat as per my experience and some are as follow;

1. Create CE Circles and Technical Working Groups (UNIDO, EU, IFC, GIZ, APO, Tokyo Japan UNEP, UNWTO, members countries).
2. APO Tokyo Japan is also working on Green Productivity.
3. May link CE with ISO 14001/ MFCA.
4. CE may have Ranking in GCI to give ownership to the concept.
5. Study value chain and supply chain of whole Country, Cities, industrial Zones waste generation, types, and possible utilization for other processes as a raw materials. The study may be based on (Supply End - User End - Receiving End), currently receiving end is environment, air, land, sea etc, so the above study is needed to
identify receiving end, that use the waste as raw materials for products manufacturing.

6. May develop Demonstration companies in each sector on CE and develop a framework based on lesson learnt, compile best practices for further sharing where suitable.

7. Develop CE Practitioners through face to face capacity Building Programs.

8. The developed countries may give tax incentives to developing countries on import of CE products.

9. CE may be linked with CSR.

10. Innovation of such products being used for production. Like dyes in water, that may be recovered once products are dyed or may be used that waste water having dyes for any other process. As waste industrial waters is a big issue.

For information and may avoid if not suitable, please.

Kind regards
Aftab Khan
NPO Pakistan
03334131165

Statement – SMEDA Pakistan

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, transitioning towards circular economy for Pakistan is an important, yet challenging task, given the fact that the results of this transition would manifest over a considerable period of time, however it would set the basis of a sustainable economic development process where natural resources are not depleted and our environment is protected for future generations. Given a global restart due to COVID-19, Pakistan is positioned to initiate its movement towards facilitating creation of a circular economy.

The government of Pakistan has launched an ambitious program; billion tree tsunami in order to arrest climate change issues, that is a first step towards transitioning to a more circular economy and needs to be coupled with exploring and adopting more sustainable solutions, incentivize sustainable green production and expanding existing recycling efforts. Policy interventions will be key to smoothen this transition; though a concerted effort that looks across value chains of consumption and production within the economy, plugging gaps where there is leakage.

Pakistan’s Electric Vehicle Policy presents a good example at transitioning of the auto sector towards more environment friendly production by large and small & medium sized enterprises in the country. Pakistan already has certain policy frameworks in place that includes

- Amendments in the Non-Degradable Plastic Products Regulation 2015
- Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017,
- Ban on Polythene Bags Regulations, 2019;

There is a requirement of creating harmonization and a national policy framework anchored in;
1. Discouraging certain activities and use of certain products; finding substitutes and
2. Efficiency improvement through targeted programs and incentives

On an institutional level, various departments and organizations are working directly or indirectly for Circular economy in Pakistan. For instance, National productivity organization has carried out number of awareness sessions on circular economy. Similarly, SMEDA successfully runs numbers of programs for resource efficiency, research and awareness creation, a recent development is the establishment of energy desk being setup in collaboration with UNIDO. Pakistan believes that these activities go hand in hand towards creation of circular economy ecosystem. We also believe that culture of innovation and entrepreneurship will lead towards creation of circular economy and accordingly we have placed special emphasis on this through Pakistan’s SME Policy 2021. Various other programs have been also been initiated for social entrepreneurship; another key component of circular economy.

On regional and international level, we believe that there is a need to create knowledge sharing network that can help countries to identify, demonstrate and scale up sector wise eco-friendly business innovations. This can be achieved through cohesive plan at national levels and shortening the learning curve with help of technology transfer and investments in the SMEs; that are the breeding grounds for solutions that are required to move towards circular economies. We believe that UNIDO role including ITPOs in promotion of circular economies will be key to achieve SDG 9 and 12 and Pakistan stands committed to working with UNIDO for achieving the SDGs.

Thank you.
8. Permanent Mission of Philippines

Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations

VN-PH-207-2021

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and has the honor to submit the text of the interventions delivered by the Philippine delegation during the Global Consultations on Circular Economy held on 10-12 May 2021.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 17 May 2021

The Policymaking Organs Secretariat
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIDO CONSULTATIONS ON THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Session 5. Means of Implementation to Support the Shift to A Circular Economy in Developing Countries and Economies in Transition

12 May 2021 | 8.00 – 11.00 PM

Delivered by

Ms. Rachel Herrera, Commissioner
Climate Change Commission

1. Greetings to the Participants and thanks to UNIDO and convenors Mexico and Austria for the timely consultations on the take up of the Circular Economy paradigm, which promises to be the comprehensive approach to solving the multifaceted environmental and socioeconomic problems confronting our Planet today.

2. Faced with one of the most challenging problems of our times, climate change, as well as, pollution and rapid degradation of our global natural resources base, among others, humanity has no choice but to rethink its fragmented approach to surviving as a species.

3. For developing countries like the Philippines, the choice to leapfrog into a cleaner and more sustainable future is quite clear: we have to be bold and efficient in developing their economies. There is little or, perhaps, no room for serious mistakes and a long learning curve this time.

4. Notwithstanding the fact that it is a nascent concept and still to be fully operationalized, we believe that the Circular Economy is the way out of humankind’s dilemma because of the serious mistakes it committed in the past. CE has a very simple proposition: humanity to mimic nature, take only from it what we need to address our wants and not to feed our greed. Additionally, it teaches us to practice prudence, using resources already extracted the longest time possible through recycling and not generating harmful residuals.
5. The Circular Economy requires not only business and industry to act but all of us, especially Governments.

6. That is why the Philippines is committed to take a proactive role in the uptake of the circular economy as a measure to increase resilience and adaptive capacity identified under the country’s first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

7. Our Congress is also deliberating on the passage of a national ban on single-use plastics, as part of the whole suite of solutions, including establishing Extended Producer Responsibility, improving waste management, incentivizing consumers, retailers, and manufacturers, exploring alternatives, and raising awareness.

So in response to your questions, Chair, we would like to posit the following:

8. Developing countries do need jumpstarting to enable them to avoid the massive environmental mistakes of the past. The rapid transition to a Circular Economy would require delivery on the Means of Implementation (MOI) committed under the various global agreements: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, as well as, the Convention on Biological Diversity, among others. We refer specifically to Finance, including for Technology Development, Transfer and Diffusion; and, Capacity Building.

9. Governments are key in facilitating CE take up because such requires a radical change in our development paradigms. For this, decisive policies which could facilitate the requisite changes in the way sectors produce and consume are in order. But first and foremost, the basis for this paradigm shift, in the form of stock takes, comprehensive assessments of the givens in terms of resources, capacities and technologies, as well as, the gaps, must be established.

10. We, therefore, appeal once again, for delivery on the MOI commitments under the relevant Agreements, without conditions, to enable countries with no or little means to transform into a cleaner and sustainable future.

Thank you, Madam Chair.
Global Consultations on Circular Economy

Session 1: Circular solutions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals and address the climate crisis
10 May 2021
9:00 – 10:00 PM

MEREDITA A. SOMBILLA
Undersecretary, NEDA – Regional Development Group

(Allotted time for intervention: 3 minutes)
Estimated time: 3 minutes

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

On behalf of the Philippine delegation, I would like to thank UNIDO for giving us the opportunity to join in these consultations and share the Philippines intervention for this Session.

As we are all aware, the COVID-19 pandemic has tremendously affected not only the health of our people but also our economies. This pandemic revealed inequalities and vulnerabilities among countries, which threaten to reverse our progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including climate action.

Regaining momentum and bouncing back from the impacts of the pandemic require us to veer away from business-as-usual and promote systemic change through circular economy (CE) and other innovative approaches. CE solutions are gaining traction worldwide as they offer opportunities for green recovery by reusing and recycling to extend the useful life of products, and reducing the greenhouse gas emissions generated from our ‘take-make-waste’ extractive economy, which heavily relies on fossil fuels.

In the Philippines, there have been patches of CE initiatives, which proved to be useful in our quest for sustainable businesses and lifestyles. We have social enterprises where plastic and textile wastes are upcycled to create eco-ethical fashion and home accessories. Multinational companies in the country have started greening their supply chains, which benefit many medium, small and
micro-enterprise (MSME) suppliers by improving resource-use efficiency which redound to savings in their operations.

To scale-up these initiatives, the Philippines formulated the **Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PAP4SCP)**, consistent with our national priorities and our long-term vision of a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life for all (*Ambisyon Natin 2040*). This Action Plan intends to steer behavioral change among Filipinos by choosing green goods and services and shift to a more sustainable and climate-smart lifestyles in the long run. It pushes the government in creating the enabling policy environment to steer private sector actions towards sustainable development. These actions include: undertaking life cycle assessments, promoting extended producer responsibility, recovering industrial wastes for other useful purposes, especially electronic wastes, which will increase as we digitize our processes and approach the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and pursuing energy-efficient and climate-friendly technologies/equipment, to support our climate commitments.

Indeed, we have to transform our current linear business models into a circular system that is regenerative and restorative by design. Through this UNIDO consultation, we need to engage the private sector more proactively and foster stronger intergovernmental and multistakeholder collaboration to support capacity building, knowledge exchange, and technology transfer. We also look forward having a platform that will help us create a common metric to effectively track and report our progress in CE and enhance synergies and contribution to achieving the SDGs and our commitments under the Paris Agreement. In so doing, we can harness the potential of CE technologies to further increase our climate ambition and move us away from resource-intensive production and wasteful consumption.

Thank you and let me wish everyone a fruitful discussion ahead.

9. Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, Tunisia

« Moyens de mise en œuvre pour accompagner le passage à une économie circulaire dans les pays en développement et les économies en transition »

Notre empreinte écologique mondiale augmente rapidement, dépassant à la fois la croissance démographique et économique. Aujourd'hui, 80% de la population mondiale vit dans des pays qui connaissent des déficits écologiques, c'est-à-dire qui utilisent plus de ressources que les écosystèmes ne peuvent en renouveler.
Les systèmes mondiaux de production et de consommation conduisent à une surexploitation des écosystèmes, une perte accélérée de la biodiversité, une dégradation des terres et de l’air, la pollution et la rareté de l’eau. Par exemple, 2 milliards de personnes vivent dans des pays confrontés à un stress hydrique élevé, et un cinquième de la superficie terrestre est affectée par la dégradation des terres.

D'où l’économie circulaire n’est plus un luxe mais elle est devenue une obligation.

**Quelles sont les différentes sources de financement existantes pour accélérer et mettre à l'échelle les initiatives d'économie circulaire propre dans les pays en développement et les économies en transition?**

Maintenant pour accélérer la mise en œuvre de ce nouveau paradigme économique nous avons besoin entre autres de sources de financements, en effet les entreprises circulaires ont souvent un accès limité au financement en raison de risques élevés, de marges bénéficiaires incertaines, de coûts initiaux élevés et de modèles commerciaux et de technologies non testés.

Pour fournir plus de capital aux entreprises circulaires, le secteur financier doit adapter le financement pour s’adapter aux nouveaux modèles commerciaux circulaires. En particulier, il devrait revoir son approche d’évaluation des risques linéaires et circulaires, en tenant compte non seulement des risques des nouveaux modèles commerciaux circulaires, mais aussi des risques associés aux activités linéaires, tels que le risque de perturbations de la chaîne d’approvisionnement, la rareté des matières premières, des ressources la volatilité des prix, ainsi que des réglementations environnementales de plus en plus strictes.

**Banques**

Les banques devraient s'engager avec des entreprises circulaires pour combler les lacunes de connaissances liées aux nouveaux modèles commerciaux circulaires et proposer de nouvelles lignes de financement, telles que le financement de la chaîne d'approvisionnement. Pour réduire les risques, ils peuvent recourir à des garanties et impliquer d’autres investisseurs. En outre, les banques devraient chercher à élargir les conditions d’éligibilité des garanties pour tenir compte, par exemple, de la propriété intellectuelle technologique.

**Financement participatif**

Le crowdfunding est un nouveau modèle financier bien adapté aux besoins des petites start-up innovantes. Sur les plateformes de financement, les start-up peuvent recevoir une petite contribution financière d’un certain nombre d’investisseurs.

**Institutions financières multinationales (IMF)**

Les IMF sont une source essentielle de capitaux internationaux pour les projets circulaires, en particulier dans les pays où l’accès au capital est limité. Par exemple, le Fonds pour l’environnement mondial pour cinq grands traités environnementaux a, dans son 7e programme-cadre, identifié l’économie circulaire comme un domaine prioritaire pour les investissements d’impact.
Comment tirer parti des financements publics pour atténuer les risques et accélérer les investissements privés dans les solutions d’économie circulaire dans les pays en développement et les économies en transition?

En tant que plus grand consommateur de biens et de services de l'économie, les gouvernements disposent d'un énorme pouvoir d'achat et peuvent ajuster les politiques de marchés publics pour conduire les marchés dans le sens de la circularité.

Les gouvernements peuvent devenir eux-mêmes des investisseurs de premier plan, créant et façonnant activement des marchés et orientant les investissements vers les besoins de financement de l'économie circulaire.

Les finances publiques, avec leur capital patient à long terme, peuvent faire face aux risques et à l'incertitude entourant de nombreuses entreprises circulaires. Cela peut également aider à attirer des financements privés.

Quels programmes, politiques et incitations peuvent améliorer la préparation des petites et moyennes entreprises des pays en développement et des économies en transition à développer et à adopter des technologies, des pratiques et des modèles commerciaux liés à une économie circulaire?

Les décideurs ont à leur disposition une gamme d'instruments politiques qui peuvent aider à soutenir les entreprises circulaires et à développer leurs activités. Celles-ci incluent l'intégration de critères circulaires dans les processus de passation des marchés publics pour créer une demande de produits circulaires et façonner les marchés, des régimes de responsabilité élargie des producteurs (REP) qui étendent la responsabilité des producteurs pour les produits aux étapes post-consommation, ainsi que l'ajustement des cadres fiscaux pour favoriser entreprises et activités circulaires, avec des mesures telles que la réduction de la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) sur les activités de réparation et d'entretien afin de fournir des incitations fiscales pour une plus large utilisation de ces activités. Une subvention pour les industries extractives, en revanche, est un outil politique qui soutient les entreprises linéaires en créant des incitations fiscales pour une plus grande extraction et consommation de ressources.

*Les modèles commerciaux circulaires modifient fondamentalement les modes de production et de consommation pour limiter leur utilisation des ressources naturelles d'où l’importance de la réalisation de l’ODD12

*Les entreprises circulaires ne sont pas toujours durables. Une plus grande efficacité matérielle n’est pas suffisante en soi; au lieu de cela, nous devons conduire à des réductions absolues de la consommation de ressources pour faire progresser la durabilité. Aussi Le soutien public à l’innovation prend diverses formes, allant des programmes de R&D, des subventions de recherche pour les PME, des prix et d'autres programmes de reconnaissance pour récompenser l’innovation.

Quel soutien la communauté internationale peut-elle offrir pour renforcer l’état de préparation et les capacités des pays en développement et des économies en transition à faire progresser la transition vers une économie circulaire d’une manière inclusive et juste?
Population : Plus de la moitié de la population mondiale vit dans des villes, la proportion devant augmenter rapidement au cours des prochaines décennies pour atteindre 68% en 2050.

PIB : Les villes jouent un rôle central dans l'économie mondiale, générant 85% du PIB mondial. Consommation de ressources naturelles : Les villes sont également les plus grandes consommatrices de ressources, représentant 75% de la consommation mondiale de ressources naturelles

Production de déchets

La moitié de tous les déchets mondiaux sont produits dans les villes.
Les émissions de gaz à effet de serre
Les villes représentent 60 à 80% des émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre.

Superficie du terrain occupée
Les villes occupent moins de 2% de la surface de la Terre.

- Les villes comme incubateurs d'innovation peuvent être une piste de coopération internationale : Stimuler les programmes de villes circulaires : car les villes ont une grande empreinte et produisent beaucoup de déchets, il est nécessaire de mettre en œuvre des programmes qui soutiennent les entreprises circulaires contribuant à la prévention des déchets dans les zones urbaines (par exemple par incubation, accélération, programmes de formation, réseautage et soutien financier).

- Aidez les pays à Développer une stratégie nationale d'économie circulaire : décrivant une vision de l'EC au niveau national et à formuler un plan d'action CE détaillant les mesures pour atteindre les objectifs de cette stratégie nationale, en formulant des mesures concrètes pour soutenir activement les entreprises vertes et circulaires par le biais de divers types d'instruments.

- Inciter les pays à introduire une interdiction de certains produits en plastique à usage unique en effet à titre indicatif dans notre région Méditerranéenne plus de 200 000 tonnes de plastique fuient chaque année. L'interdiction doit être accompagnée de l'identification d'alternatives durables appropriées. Cela stimulerait la création d'entreprises circulaires.

- Promouvoir les pratiques circulaires dans le secteur de la construction : Programmes de construction circulaire réussis (comme celui de l'Écosse) soutenir les PME avec un savoir-faire technique sur les stratégies circulaires (par ex. démolition et démantèlement), des matériaux durables et des économies d'énergie.

- Promouvoir les principes et pratiques durables dans l’industrie du tourisme : les systèmes nationaux de certification (comme celui du Costa Rica) peuvent contribuer à améliorer la gestion environnementale grâce à des directives et vérification indépendante pour éviter le «green washing » dans le secteur. Avec ses larges chaînes de valeur, les certifications touristiques ont un effet multiplicateur sur d’autres secteurs.

Les initiatives circulaires ne sont pas une fin en soi ; ils doivent contribuer à la mise en œuvre du Programme 2030 en soutenant un développement équitable et durable.
EN FIN:

Pour assurer la réussite de la promotion d’une économie circulaire les conditions suivantes doivent être réunies:

- Un engagement politique fort des plus hauts centres de la décision politique.
- un processus soutenu de renforcement des capacités (secteurs public et privé)
- Une démarche collaborative et participative à travers des mécanismes de concertation et d’échange comme les groupes de travail, les ateliers de réflexions et les séminaires.

Un plan intelligent de communication

- Afin de sensibiliser toutes les parties Prentantes, y compris le grand public sur les enjeux, et les opportunités qui pourront être offerte par l’Economie Circulaire Ceci peut être fait à travers des conférences, séminaires, site web, articles de presse, campagnes dans les médias audiovisuels et électroniques.

Une action soutenue de mobilisation des ressources

- Provenant de sources nationales et internationales pour financer la mise en œuvre du plan d’action décliné de la stratégie nationale.

10. Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, Uruguay

Sesión 1 (15:00 - 16:00 CEST) Soluciones circulares para alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y abordar la crisis climática

¿Cuáles considera que son los beneficios clave que su país, empresa u organización puede obtener de la adopción de principios y prácticas de economía circular en términos de alcanzar los ODS y cumplir con las prioridades nacionales de cambio climático?

La economía circular implica la transición hacia un nuevo sistema económico regenerativo orientado a minimizar y valorizar los residuos, incorporar desde el diseño el máximo aprovechamiento de los recursos destinados a la producción de bienes y servicios, promoviendo asimismo su uso eficiente.

La adopción de prácticas de economía circular en nuestro país impacta en:

- Una mayor eficiencia en el uso de recursos, resultando en aumentos de la rentabilidad y disminución de la contaminación
- Mayor valor de los productos y servicios uruguayos por tener una producción sostenible, brindando mayores oportunidades de acceso a nuevos mercados
- Generación de empleo y valorización de oficios tradicionales (reparación por ejemplo)

¿Cuáles son los ejemplos exitosos de innovación emprendidos por pioneros y defensores de la economía circular a nivel de base que podrían inspirar y alentar un cambio de comportamiento hacia la sostenibilidad?
En cuanto a ejemplos exitosos, Uruguay ha apoyado, a través de diferentes instrumentos, la implementación de nuevos modelos y prácticas circulares. En los últimos años se apoyaron varios proyectos demostrativos, que permitieron generar información valiosa para optimizar y avanzar en la adopción de nuevas tecnologías. Para citar solo tres ejemplos:

- **Sector primario**: Granja Lechera Rincón de Albano de Pablo Pérez. Optimización en el uso de recursos a través de la generación de Biogás, recirculación de aguas para lavado, compostaje de fracción sólida.
- **Sector industrial**: Frigorífico Pando (Ontilcor) – Implementó medidas de eficiencia energética en todo el proceso, incorporando la quema de contenido ruminal en caldera sustituyendo energéticos de fuente fósil. Este fue un proyecto liderado por mujeres.
- **Pymes**: Vitana, aprovechamiento del orujo de la industria vitivinícola para la producción de complemento nutricional con alto contenido de polifenoles.

Link a proyectos demostrativos: https://biovalor.gub.uy/proyectos-demostrativos/

¿Cómo rastrea su país el progreso hacia la adopción e implementación de la economía circular y evalúa sus impactos, particularmente con respecto al avance en el logro de los objetivos nacionales de desarrollo sostenible y cambio climático? ¿Qué herramientas, metodologías y medidas institucionales ha adoptado su país para permitir esto?

Uruguay ha elaborado colectivamente entre actores públicos, privados, academia y sociedad civil un **Plan de Acción en Economía Circular** de mediano plazo durante el 2019. Hoy se está realizando una tarea de evaluación y monitoreo del Plan a partir de la contratación de una consultora argentina. En el marco del un nuevo proyecto en Economía Circular con foco en el sector Energía y Alimentos se incluye la definición de indicadores de economía circular y el establecimiento de una línea de base.

Actualmente se está en la búsqueda de apoyo de cooperación para generar los mecanismos para el monitoreo de los indicadores del ODS12.

¿Cómo podemos aumentar la ambición en las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional actualizadas en el marco del Acuerdo de París aprovechando las sinergias entre la acción climática y los principios de la economía circular?

En el sector energía es posible incorporar medidas para incrementar las metas planteadas en las contribuciones determinadas. Uruguay está trabajando en el aprovechamiento de los excedentes de energía eléctrica (Uruguay 97% renovable) que desplacen consumos de fuentes fósiles que hoy se concentran en el sector industrial y fundamentalmente el sector transporte.

Asimismo, los residuos orgánicos dispuestos en rellenos sanitarios son unas de las fuentes de emisiones de gas metano, que con estrategias de economía circular vinculadas al rediseño de los sitios de disposición final y un aprovechamiento de estos residuos en la producción de fertilizantes orgánicos se colaboraría en su disminución lo que impactaría en la reducción de emisiones.
¿Existen ejemplos exitosos de introducción de principios y prácticas de economía circular en su país, empresa u organización, incluso con el apoyo de iniciativas y asociaciones de cooperación nacional, multilateral, bilateral y Sur-Sur?

Uruguay tiene ejemplos exitosos, entre los que se encuentra Biovalor, proyecto de valorización de residuos agroindustriales. Fue un proyecto del gobierno uruguayo articulado y ejecutado por tres ministerios: el Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (MIEM), el Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) y el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP). Fue cofinanciado por el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial GEF.

Su objetivo fue impulsar la transformación de residuos generados a partir de actividades agroindustriales y de pequeños centros poblados, en energía y/o subproductos, con el fin de desarrollar un modelo sostenible de bajas emisiones. Dentro de otros componentes, a través de este proyecto se vehiculizó la concreción de proyectos demostrativos que comentamos en la sesión anterior, los que contribuyeron a la generación de conocimiento, para el impulso de nuevas prácticas.

Los logros de este proyecto se fundamentaron en una estrecha articulación entre todos los actores involucrados en este tema transversal.

Link al proyecto Biovalor: https://biovalor.gub.uy/

Biovalor en coordinación con la Agencia Nacional de Desarrollo, lanzó en 2018 el instrumento Oportunidades Circulares, hoy operativo en Uruguay. Este instrumento en primer lugar aporta a la difusión del concepto de economía circular a la sociedad en su conjunto, y en segundo lugar ejecuta un mecanismo de apoyo para la identificación e implementación de nuevos modelos y prácticas con enfoque circular.

Otro ejemplo es el Programa PAGE, que surge a partir de una iniciativa de cinco agencias de la ONU, para apoyar a países que desean embarcarse en trayectorias de crecimiento más ecológicas e inclusivas. En el marco de PAGE, siete ministerios nacionales y la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto de Presidencia de la República trabajan juntos para lograr los objetivos nacionales de economía verde.

Link al Programa PAGE: https://www.un-page.org/Uruguay%20country

Desde el año 2019, PAGE coordina el "Premio Uruguay Circular" con el objetivo de otorgar visibilidad y reconocer proyectos con un enfoque circular.

Otra de las principales estrategias de economía circular y de acción climática de Uruguay fue la implementación de una transformación en el área de generación eléctrica, que es la principal fuente de emisiones a nivel internacional. Uruguay logró alcanzar un 98% de generación eléctrica renovable en 2019, a partir de una fuerte incorporación de fuentes de energía renovable no tradicionales, como biomasa, eólica y solar.

¿Cómo podemos mejorar la coordinación y la colaboración entre las alianzas, coaliciones y asociaciones globales y regionales existentes sobre economía circular para maximizar la cohesión, el impacto y los resultados?
La definición de estándares e indicadores regionales pueden contribuir al seguimiento de los avances a nivel nacional, regional e internacional en la transición hacia una economía circular.

A través de normativas y programas conjuntos de valorización de residuos, en zonas de frontera especialmente.

Promoviendo la cooperación técnica entre países, que colaboren en la búsqueda de soluciones a los escollos que los territorios enfrentan para impulsar procesos de transformación hacia la circularidad de sus procesos productivos.

Racionalizando las normativas nacionales que prohíben el ingreso de residuos en los países de la región, imposibilitando soluciones cercanas y obligando a buscar soluciones en otros continentes.

Sesión 3: Marcos de políticas para permitir la transición a una economía circular

¿Cuáles son las brechas políticas, legislativas y de gobernanza a nivel mundial, regional y nacional?

¿Qué debería concretarse para facilitar la transición a una economía circular?

Uruguay identifica varios aspectos que deberían concretarse para facilitar la transición hacia una economía circular.

- En primer lugar, entendemos fundamentalmente fortalecer el concepto de la economía circular en todos los niveles. Aún nos encontramos en la fase en la que pueden haber sutiles divergencias en cuanto a este concepto.
- Debemos generar y profundizar el conocimiento, que habilite la evaluación en términos técnicos y económicos, y la conveniencia de implementar nuevas prácticas y tecnologías con enfoque circular.
- Se debe promover el cambio cultural que conduzca hacia un estilo de vida que reconozca aspectos de sostenibilidad ambiental, social y económico.
- Es fundamental coordinar y articular los esfuerzos y recursos asignados, en esta transición hacia una economía nacional circular.
- Incorporar la priorización en las compras públicas de productos y servicios que cumplan con los principios de la EC.
- Y por último, debemos desarrollar adecuados instrumentos financieros y no financieros que incentiven a los sectores económicos al cambio.
- Como se mencionó, el estudio y adaptación de las normativas regionales que impiden procesos de valorización en los que se requiere una escala mayor.

¿Existen ejemplos exitosos de creación de un entorno propicio para la inversión?

La Ley de Promoción de Inversiones, es un instrumento creado hace más de 20 años en Uruguay, con el objetivo de promover la inversión en sectores priorizados a nivel nacional. Este instrumento contribuye a la conducción de la estrategia país impulsando a la inversión, a través de beneficios tributarios. Este instrumento establece criterios de evaluación de las inversiones, los cuales son periódicamente revisados y ajustados. Actualmente, entre otros parámetros, se reconocen con especial énfasis aspectos de generación de empleo y adopción de tecnologías
limpias. Aquellos proyectos que adopten tecnologías limpias, mejoran el puntaje de evaluación los proyectos de inversión, resultando en mayores beneficios fiscales.

La Ley de Promoción de inversiones ha impulsado de manera efectiva la incorporación de estas tecnologías, en el sector empresarial en Uruguay.

Adicionalmente, Uruguay implementó otro instrumento llamado “Fondo Industrial”, el cual otorga fondos no reembolsables a pequeñas y medianas empresas del sector industrial para apoyar la reconversión tecnológica. Este Fondo reconoce y otorga un puntaje diferencial a aquellas empresas que presenten proyectos consistentes con el concepto de economía circular.

Introducir instrumentos de mercado e incentivos para el sector privado, difundir la conciencia

Plantear iniciativas para los consumidores o desarrollar otras políticas y medidas reglamentarias para permitir la transición a una economía circular en su país

¿Cuáles son las cuestiones más urgentes que requieren una respuesta política regional e internacional?

Hay algunas cuestiones que nos gustaría mencionar, en cuanto a la respuesta política regional e internacional.

- Sería importante contar con indicadores estandarizados, que permitan monitorear los avances en economía circular a nivel regional e internacional. En la medida que todos los países adoptemos criterios comparables en las métricas, podremos evaluar los avances de manera comparativa y más transparente a nivel global.
- También sería relevante contar con ciertas normas de referencia. Consideramos que se está avanzando en este sentido. Por ejemplo, Uruguay actualmente está participando en el desarrollo de la Norma Técnica ISO de Economía Circular.
- Entendemos importante realizar la revisión y adecuación de reglamentaciones regionales. Por ejemplo en Uruguay se promulgó la Ley N° 19.829 de gestión integral de residuos en donde se reconoce e integra el concepto de subproducto. Creemos que sería importante que se genere un consenso regional en este sentido.

Sesión 4: Principios de la economía circular para una acción cohesiva

¿Qué mecanismos, acuerdos, asociaciones o instituciones podrían utilizarse para construir un consenso sobre un conjunto de principios para la economía circular?

¿Qué enfoques y medios de promoción y sensibilización podrían utilizarse para promover un entendimiento común de una economía circular?

Uruguay continúa trabajando en la articulación de los diferentes sectores vinculados a la Economía Circular; privados, oficinas estatales, academia, y otras organizaciones.

Hoy en Uruguay disponemos de diferentes propuestas de formación académica que abordan diversos aspectos (aristas) de la economía circular. A través de un proyecto de economía circular que comenzará su implementación en el correr de este año 2021, Uruguay se planteó el objetivo
de realizar un trabajo conjunto entre las distintas instituciones académicas del país, para la construcción de un programa académico que reúna las propuestas existentes.

En la misma línea de la construcción de conceptos, y luego de un camino hacia una matriz de energía eléctrica con un alto porcentaje de fuentes renovables, situado por encima del 97% y con los desafíos que ello implica, Uruguay ha identificado el concepto de Circularidad Energética.

Uruguay ha postulado la aplicación del concepto de Circularidad Energética, incorporando una nueva dimensión, a la propuesta de la Fundación Ellen Mac Arthur de una mariposa de dos alas, en un sistema de tres alas que refleje la transformación de los excedentes de energía renovable variable en productos y procesos que contribuyan a la descarbonización.

Otra iniciativa que Uruguay ha llevado adelante, es la implementación de una Plataforma Industrial, el primer mercado virtual del sector industrial de Uruguay, que conecta oferentes y demandantes de residuos y subproductos; infraestructura y maquinaria; y servicios de gestores de residuos y de logística. Esta plataforma promueve la competitividad empresarial y facilita la cooperación entre los actores que integran el sector.

Link a la Plataforma Industrial: https://www.plataformaIndustrial.com.uy/quienes-somos/

Sesión 5: Medios de implementación para apoyar el cambio a una economía circular en países en desarrollo y economías en transición

¿Qué diferentes fuentes de financiación existen para acelerar y escalar las iniciativas de economía circular limpias en países en desarrollo y economías en transición?

En primer lugar los Organismos multilaterales e internacionales, juegan un rol fundamental en este camino de avanzar hacia la transición. Tal es el caso de ONUDI, BID, GEF, Banco Mundial, por nombrar alguno de ellos.

Por otro lado, necesitamos a la Banca de plaza para proyectos que responden a un modelo de rentabilidad clásica.

Hace algunas semanas Uruguay fue seleccionado por Naciones Unidas por el programa REIF (Renewable Energy Innovation Fund), el cual plantea un modelo innovador para financiamiento. Este Fondo aportará 7,5 MUSD a la banca privada de plaza para que ejecute préstamos a proyectos innovadores de energías renovables en el Uruguay. El análisis de riesgo de los préstamos será el mismo que el aplicado en forma tradicional. Si bien este fondo está dirigido a energías renovables, es un modelo para aplicar en cualquier iniciativa o proyecto circular. Se va a comenzar a implementar a lo largo de este año 2021.

¿Cómo aprovechar las finanzas públicas para mitigar el riesgo y acelerar las inversiones privadas en circular soluciones económicas en países en desarrollo y economías en transición?

En el marco del Plan de Acción de corto y mediano plazo en Economía Circular definido por Uruguay en 2019, se ha definido una acción orientada a las compras públicas de alimentos y sus empaques con perspectiva sostenible.
El objetivo de esta acción es optimizar empaques, promover cambios en materiales de empaque, maximizar la reciclabilidad, minimizar desperdicios y pérdidas y emisiones GEI asociadas a las compras de alimentos y servicios de catering realizadas por organismos públicos.

Las compras públicas son un fuerte instrumento para continuar empujando hacia el enorme desafío del cambio cultural y del seguimiento del paradigma que implica la transición hacia un modelo circular.

¿Qué programas, políticas e incentivos pueden mejorar la preparación de las pequeñas y medianas empresas de los países en desarrollo y las economías en transición para desarrollar y adoptar tecnologías, prácticas y modelos comerciales relacionados con una economía circular?

En cuanto a programas, políticas e incentivos que preparen a las pequeñas y medianas empresas en esta transición, Uruguay puede compartir alguna de sus experiencias exitosas.

El 2018 se lanzó el instrumento Oportunidades Circulares, que ejecuta un mecanismo de apoyo para la identificación e implementación de nuevos modelos y prácticas con enfoque circular. Este programa ha apoyado en la validación de más de 20 ideas de negocio, y en la implementación de 25 proyectos y/o prototipos.

Otro ejemplo es el "Premio Uruguay Circular", lanzado en 2019 por PAGE, con el objetivo de otorgar visibilidad y reconocer proyectos con un enfoque circular. Este programa (ha sido editado en 2 oportunidades) se ha venido re editando desde entonces año a año, y ha otorgado un reconocimiento y ha destacado a 10 proyectos implementados en Uruguay. Estas acciones continúan aportando a la visibilidad y difusión de nuevas prácticas, a la sociedad en su conjunto y en particular al sector empresarial.

Adicionalmente, Uruguay a través del instrumento “Fondo Industrial”, que dispone de fondos no reembolsables para pequeñas y medianas empresas del sector industrial a fin de apoyar la reconversión tecnológica. Este Fondo reconoce y otorga un puntaje diferencial a aquellas empresas que presenten proyectos consistentes con el concepto de economía circular.

El programa Prodisenío, que tiene como objetivo el acercar a las pequeñas y medianas empresas a soluciones de diseño para sus productos, está trabajando para incluir el ecodiseño como uno de los criterios de priorización para el llamado que se realizará este año.

¿Cuáles son las mayores barreras y brechas de capacidad que enfrentan los países menos adelantados y los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo con respecto a la transición a la economía circular?

¿Qué apoyo puede ofrecer la comunidad internacional para fortalecer la preparación y las capacidades de los países en desarrollo y las economías en transición para avanzar en la transición hacia una economía circular de una manera inclusiva y justa?

Brindar fondos para dar continuidad al cambio cultural y de formación en el conocimiento del concepto de la Economía Circular y para desarrollar la investigación y la innovación bajo este paradigma.
Ofrecer cooperación técnica que habilite conocimientos para la mejor gestión de procesos de producción de bienes y servicios bajo este modelo económico no lineal.

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