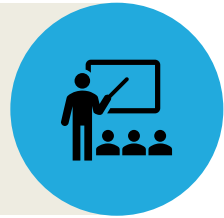


OBJECTIVES OF THE WEBINAR

OBJECTIVE 1: TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) PURPOSE



This is a Training of Trainers (ToT), designed to prepare you to deliver the course to members of your Business Membership Organisation. To support you in this role, you will have access to:

- The full set of training PPTs;
- An online webinar as a self-learning tool, also available for your future trainees;
- A Trainers' Manual with guidance for each slide on its purpose and narrative, learning objectives, PPT content, and suggestions for interaction with participants.

This training will raise your awareness of the Circular Economy by:

- Understanding its key concepts and principles;
- Recognising why it matters for competitiveness, innovation, and sustainability;
- Exploring business models that put circularity into practice;
- Discussing how (you) BMOs can support members, especially MSMEs, in the transition;
- Identifying opportunities to promote awareness, build networks, and enable access to resources.



OBJECTIVE 2: CIRCULAR ECONOMY AWARENESS PURPOSE



SESSION 1 – GOING CIRCULAR:

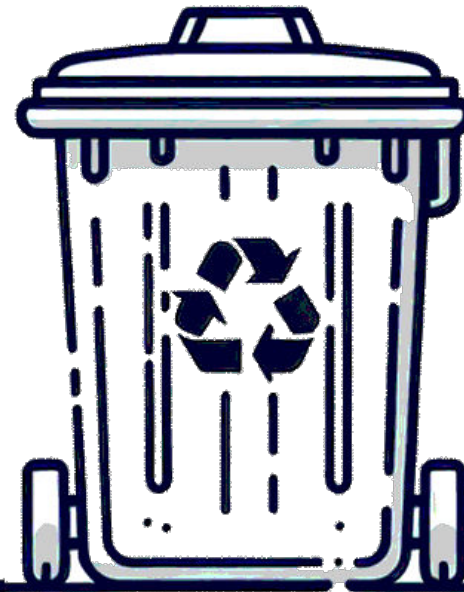
INTRODUCTION TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

WHAT IS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

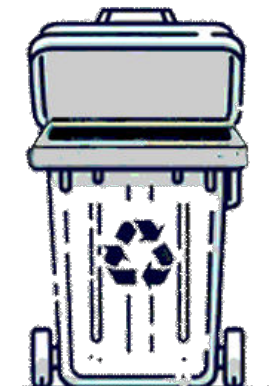
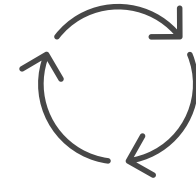
Linear
Economy



Recycling
Economy



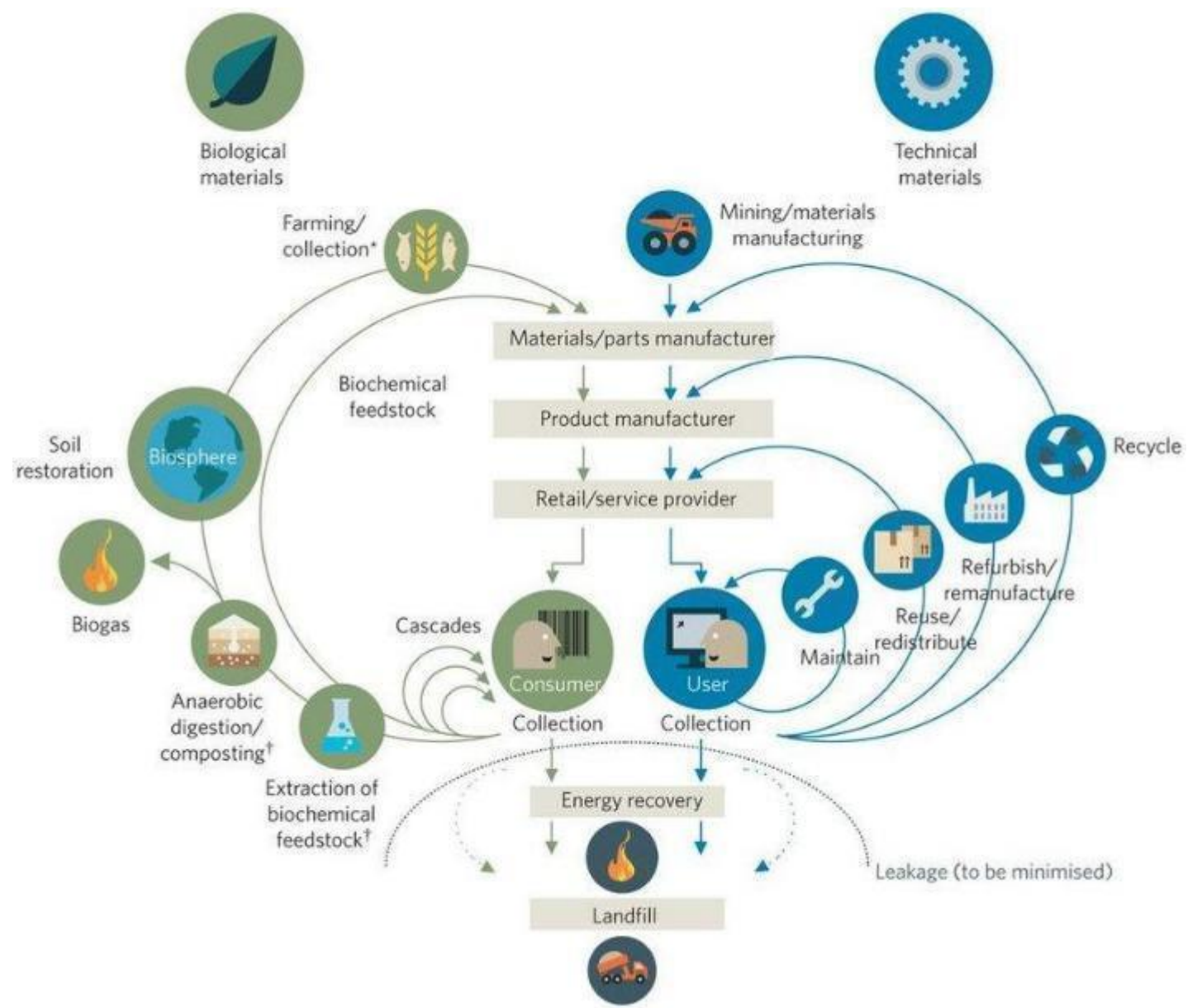
Circular
Economy



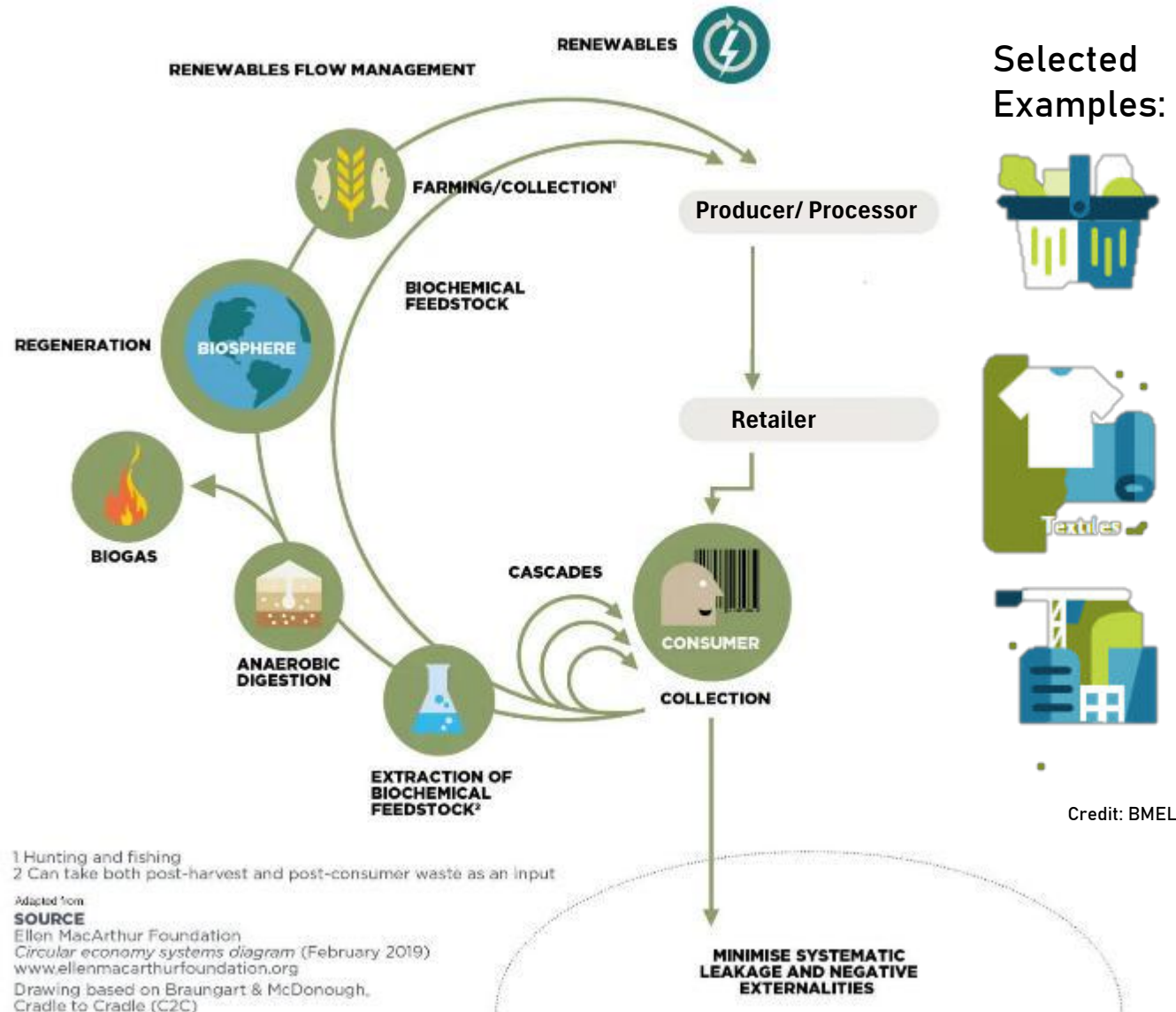
HOW DOES A CIRCULAR ECONOMY WORK?

Mimic of the natural cycles in two material cycles:

- a. biological cycle: residues are returned to nature after use;
- b. technical cycle: products, components or materials are designed and marketed to minimise wastage



BIO ECONOMY / CIRCULAR ECONOMY



- ✓ Focus on same principles
- ✓ Applied to biological flows

A sustainable bioeconomy is the renewable segment of the circular economy. It can turn bio-waste, residues and discards into valuable resources.

THE BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE

Why go circular?



WHY GO CIRCULAR?

COMPETITIVENESS

A circular economy..

- .. reduces exposure to volatility in raw material prices

- .. increases resilience of the economic system

- .. increases economic productivity as production processes are optimised giving companies a competitive edge

- .. opens up new markets as companies adapt and deliver sustainable and resource-efficient products



Credit:
ENVATO

Credit. Envato

WHY GO CIRCULAR?

INNOVATION

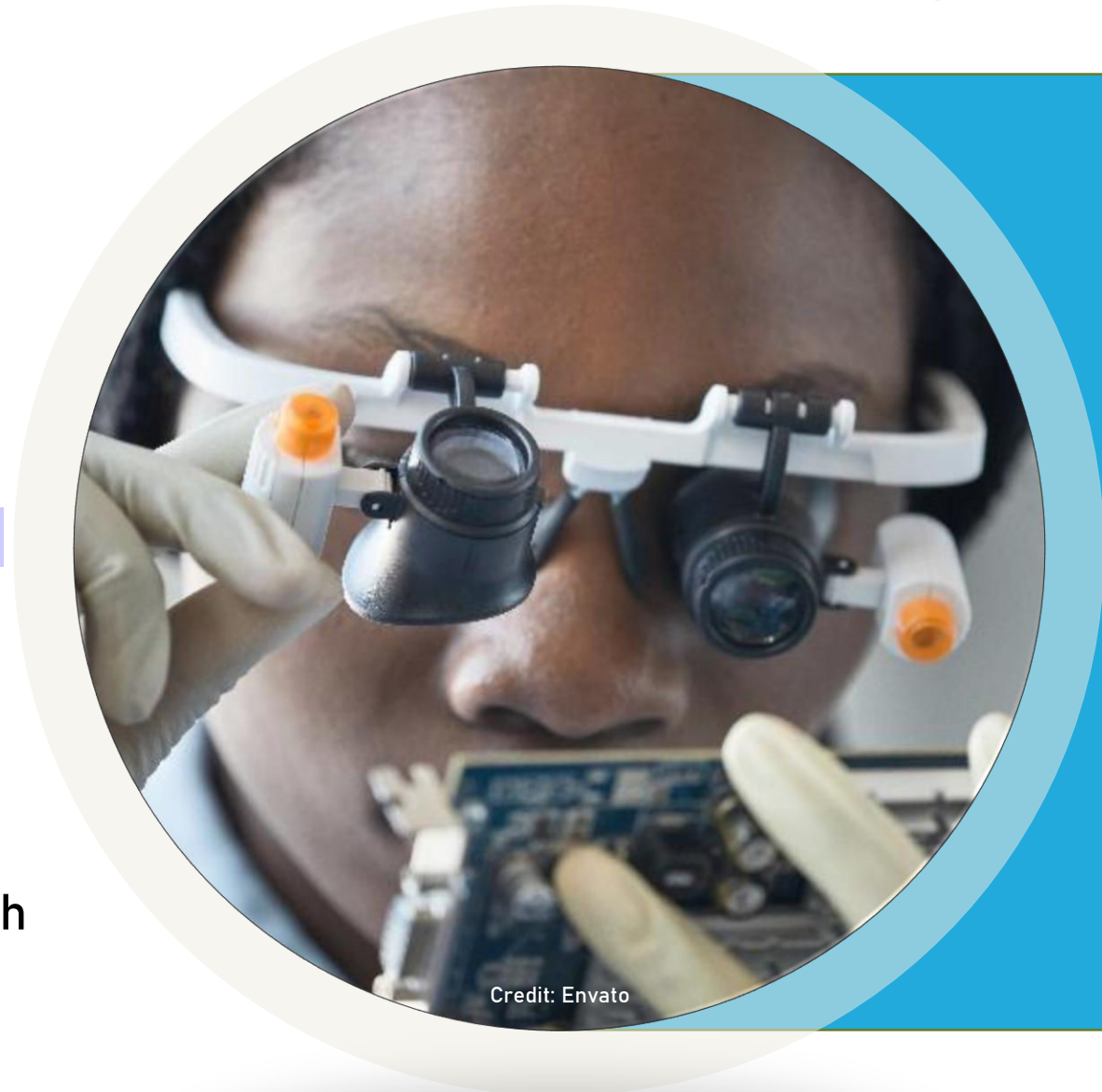
A circular economy...

.. drives new business including service models

.. pushes industrial renewal with digital technologies (e.g. block chain, cloud computing), artificial intelligence and innovative use of sensors for predictive and preventive maintenance to extend product lifespans

.. generates material and product innovation including eco-design and material research

.. stimulates process improvements such as reverse logistics and waste valorisation



Credit: Envato

WHY GO CIRCULAR?

POLLUTION REDUCTION

A circular economy..

..reduces total material input

.. reduces resource extraction and pollution and thereby protects eco-systems

...puts less pressure on natural resources as CE generates material-efficient products

Pollution losses
have been estimated **US \$4.6**
trillion annually (WEF,
2020).



Credit: Shutterstock

WHY GO CIRCULAR?

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- Environmental regulations and standards necessitate the shift towards CE
- Market Access is shaped by regulation
- Incentives can drive the CE transition
- CE practices support ESG-aligned management
- Regulation can shift consumer behaviour and thereby influences market demand



SUMMARY: DRIVERS FOR GOING CIRCUALR



Competition:
Productivity
improvement

Market:
New products
and services

Policy:
Compliance to
regulations

Consumer
demand (for
green products)



Investments by PRIVATE
SECTOR

HOW TO ACHIEVE CIRCULARITY: THE PRINCIPLES



Less Waste:
Design out waste
and pollution



*Products and
materials in use:*
Design long-lasting,
easy-to-reuse
products



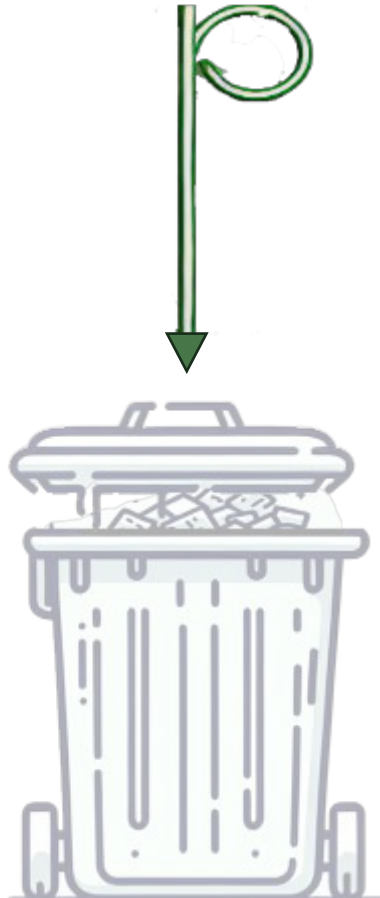
*Giving back to
Nature:*
Regenerate natural
systems

WHAT ENTAILS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

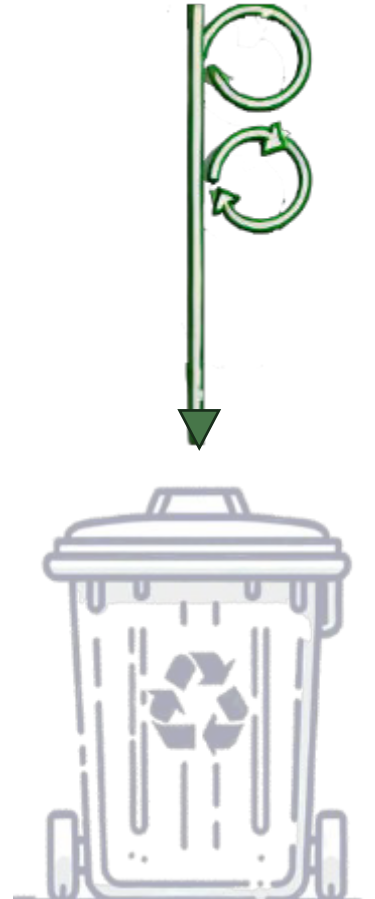
Linear
Economy



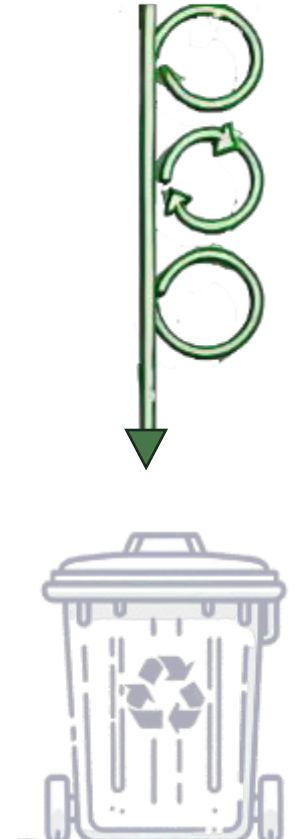
Resource
Efficiency (RE)



RE and Better
Product Design



RE, Better
Product Design
and Sustainable
Consumption



Circular Economy
(RE, Better Product
Design, Sustainable
Consumption, Waste
Management, Resource
Recovery and Recycling)





SESSION 2 – CIRCULAR ECONOMY BUSINESS MODELS

WHAT CIRCULAR ECONOMY
MEANS FOR BUSINESS

TYPES OF CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELLS



Product life & use extension

Repairing,
remanufacturing,
refurbish,
reusing/reselling
repurpose



Resource recovery

Recycling, upcycling,
composting, energy
recovery



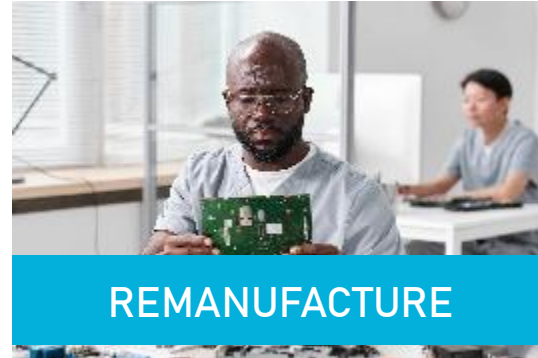
Product-as-a-service

Leasing, sharing,
subscription models
(pay per use models)

CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODEL

PRODUCT LIFE & USE EXTENSION

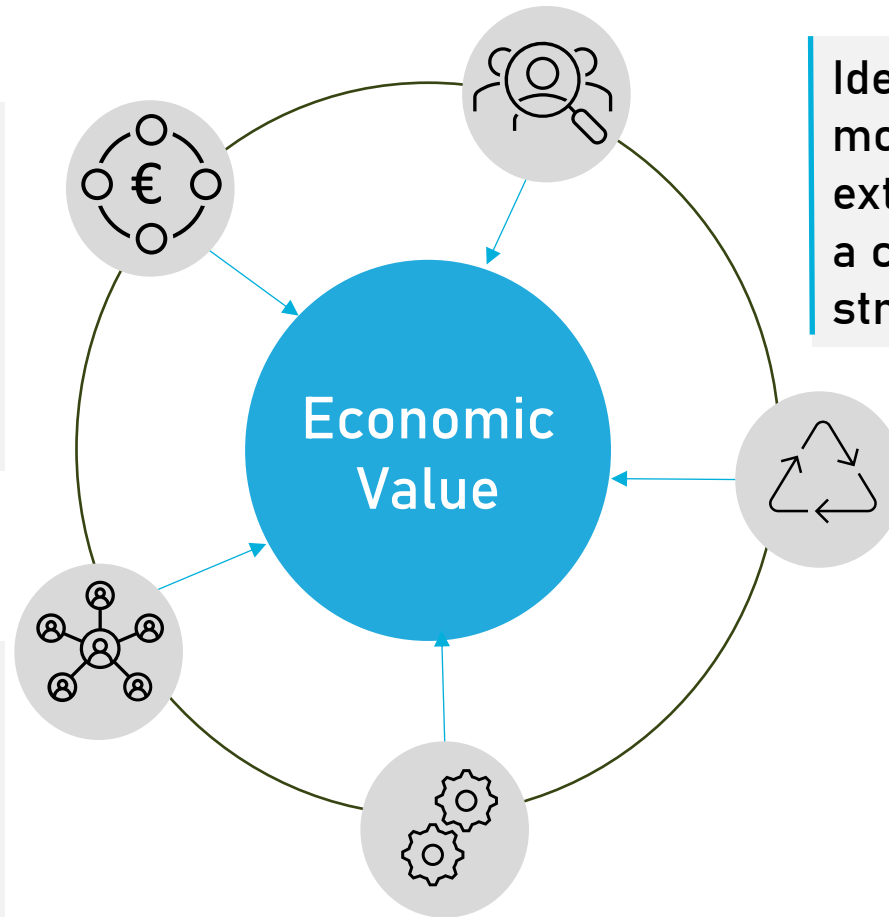
...



EXTENDING PRODUCT LIFESPAN: STRATEGIES

Incentivize internal stakeholders to develop and implement lifespan extension solutions and showcase valid business cases

Enhance connectivity across a product's life to monitor sold products in real time, from how they are used to the state of wear and tear



Identify customers that are most likely to value lifespan extension solutions and develop a customer engagement strategy

Establish a scalable take-back process by incentivizing customer participation and establishing a network of local partners for handling logistics and repairs

Identify how and where profit tools are likely to evolve and establish value-creation opportunities across them product life cycle

CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELL RESOURCE RECOVERY

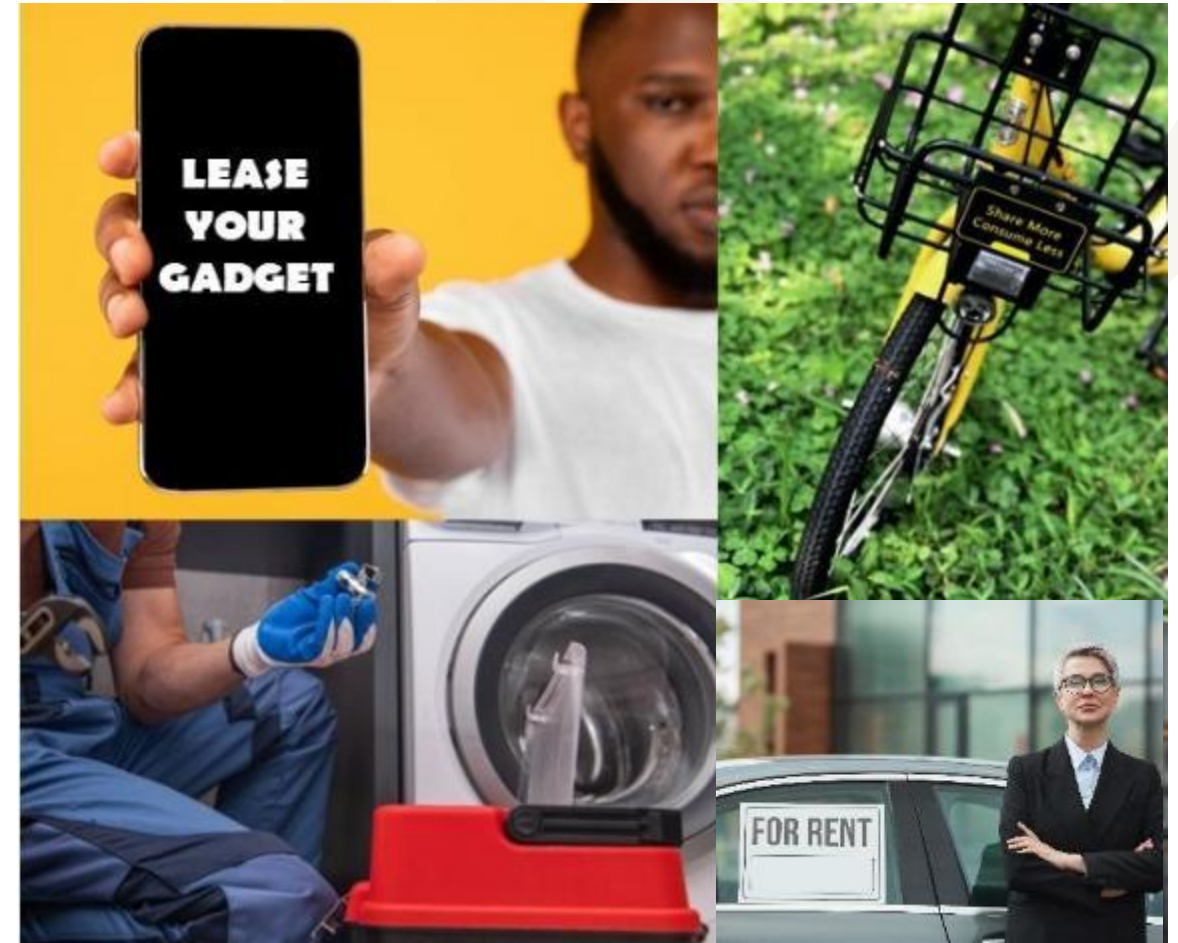


CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODEL

PRODUCT-AS-A-SERVICE

Utilisation over Ownership

- Tech-as-a-Service (iPhones, laptops, and gadgets on subscription, pay per use)
- Appliance-as-a-Service (leasing of washing machines, TVs, and home tech on rental plans)
- Mobility- as-a-Service (e-bikes on monthly plans with maintenance included)
- Hardware-as-a-Service (printers, laptops, and tools offered as a service).
- Sharing Models (carsharing, platform economy)

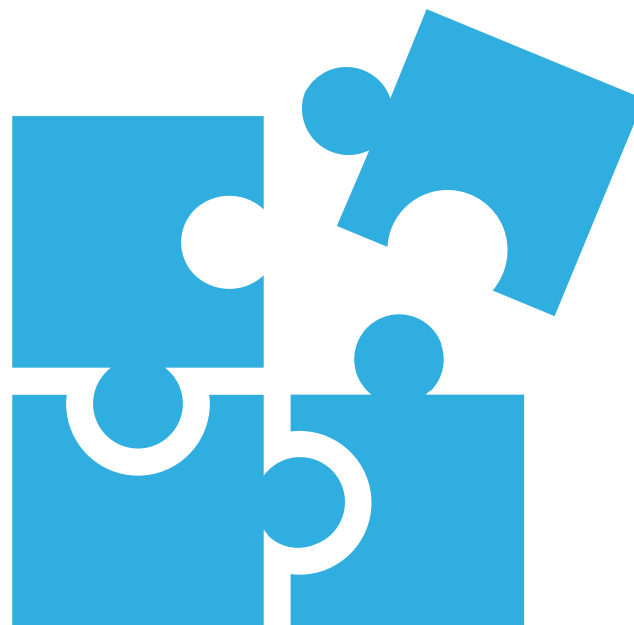


CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODEL

HOW CAN A BUSINESS TURN CIRCULAR

Business Model
Innovation

Design and System
Efficiency



Reverse Logistics and
Supplier Engagement

Customer Participation
and Incentives

BRAINSTORMING



What role can BMOs play in the circular economy transition?



Funded by
the European Union



ROLE OF BMO TO SUPPORT CE BUSINESS MODELS

Collaboration and Networking:

- Building Ecosystems to foster collaboration among various stakeholders, including businesses, government agencies, and non-profits to facilitate knowledge sharing, resource pooling, or collective processes such as extended producer responsibility.
- Facilitating supply chain optimisation, raise awareness on how to redesign supply chains to be more circular

Access to Funding and Resources

- Support to identify and apply for CE grants, subsidies, or funding opportunities
- Connect businesses with investors interested in sustainable and circular business models.

Policy Advocacy

- Influencing Policy that support the circular economy (EPR, circular procurement; incentives, product policies, waste frameworks)
- Feedback Channels to inform to policymakers on the challenges businesses face in implementing circular practices, helping to shape supportive regulatory environments.

Advisory Services and Technical Assistance:

- Facilitate tailored guidance to identify opportunities for circular practices.
- Feasibility Studies to evaluate the potential for adopting circular models
- Implementation Support: Facilitate access to TA and capacity building in circular practices, such as resource recovery solutions, sustainable sourcing, and product lifecycle assessments.

EXAMPLES OF CIRCULAR BUSINESSES IN AFRICA



Nokia/Orange
EGYPT



Equatorial Coca-Cola
Bottling Company
(ECCBC) MORROCCO



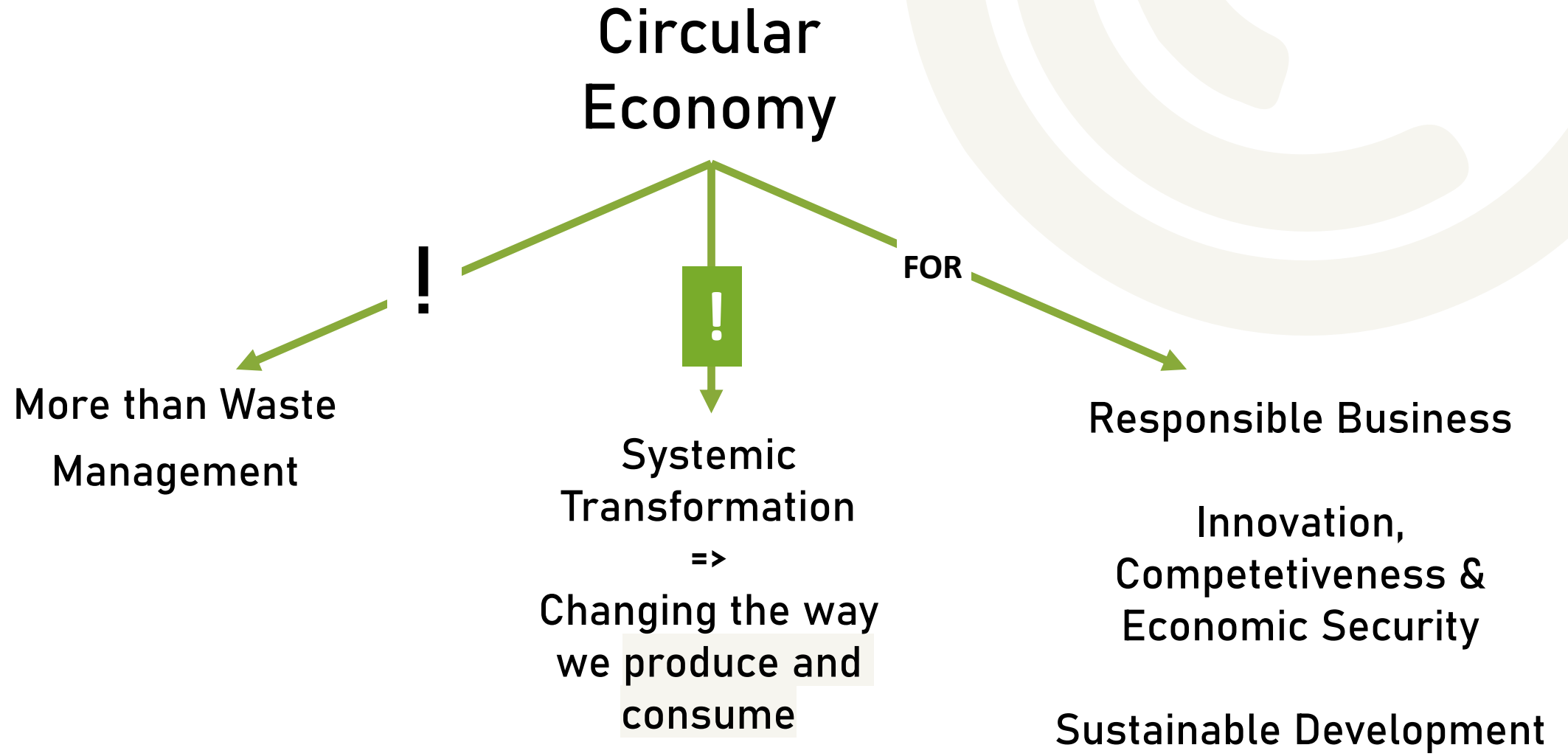
Rewoven/
SOUTH AFRICA



Hello Tractor /
KENYA/UGANDA



SUMMING UP





Credit:
Microsoft stock image

REGULATIONS ACCELERATION A CIRCULAR ECONOMY



African Union 



Continental Circular Economy Action Plan for Africa (2024-2034)

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK IN AFRICA TO ACCELERATE THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

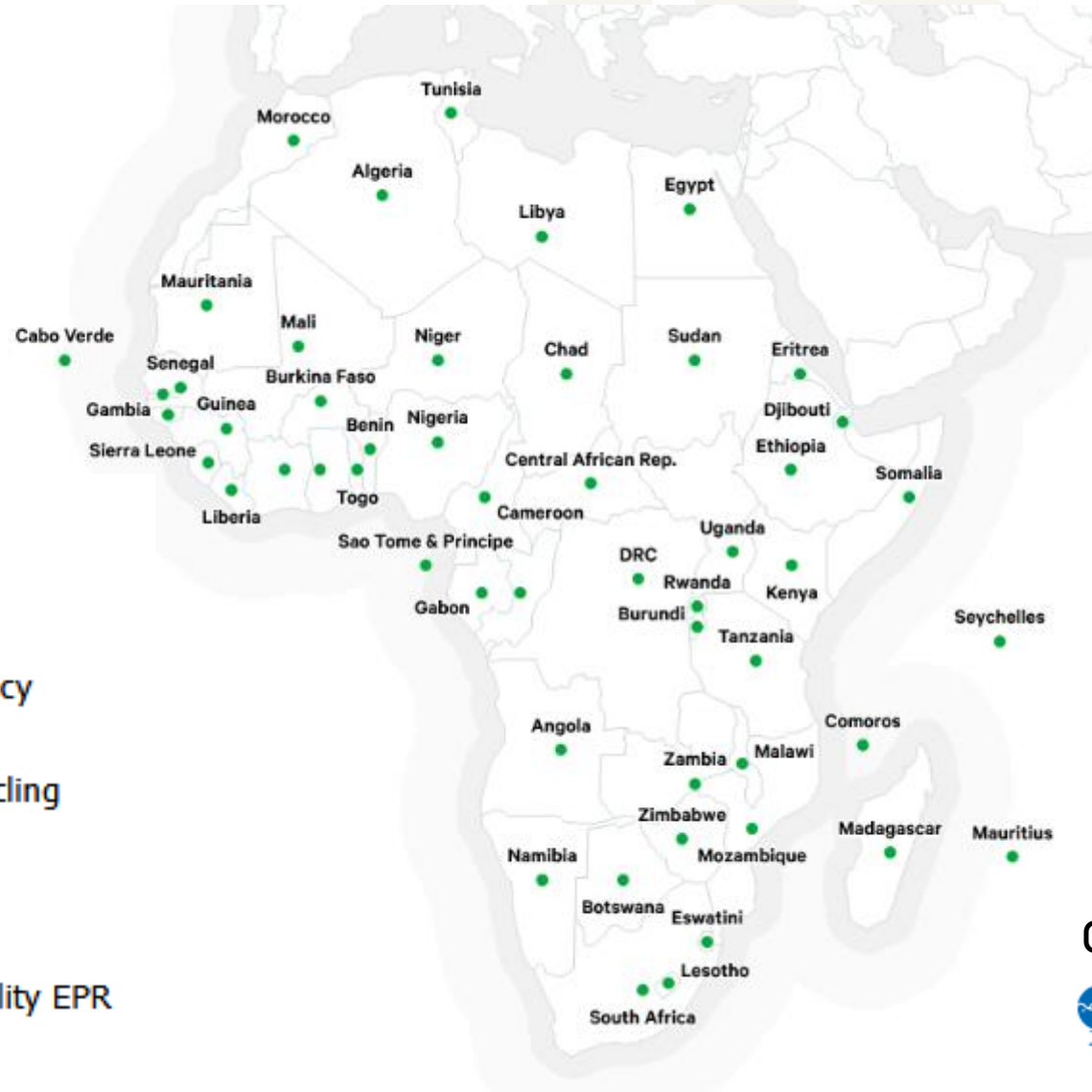
CIRCULAR
ECONOMY
.EARTH

Policies Trade

Policy types

Circular Economy policy categories

-  Fiscal Policy
-  National Circular Economy Policy
-  Waste Management And Recycling
-  Product Policy
-  Extended Producer Responsibility EPR



Credit:

TYPOLGY of Regulatory measures supporting the Circular Economy



Credit: Envato

Selection only:

Fiscal instruments

Examining or introducing fiscal instruments, such as subsidies and incentives, investment funds or taxes, charges, rebates, and fees

Producer requirements

Affecting producer requirements, for example, by extending producer responsibility or guidelines

Product requirements

Affecting product requirements, for example, by developing circular economy criteria or establishing targets and rates for circular products

Public Procurement

Introducing guidelines and criteria for circular public procurement practices such as product as a service models, or procuring goods which have greater durability, reparability or recyclability

Trade policy and international governance

Putting in place measures to support collaboration with the international community and circular economy trade related measures

Waste management

Supporting waste management, for example, by facilitating waste collection, recovery and management, or establishing waste criteria

ADDRESSING THE WHOLE VALUE CHAIN

Fiscal instruments

Trade Policy

Product requirement

Producer requirement

Public procurement

Extended Producer responsibility
Waste management

Extraction

Design & Production

Distribution

Use/Consumption

End of Life



Circular Economy and Trade with the EU

Product imports into the EU will face stricter environmental standards, mandatory sustainability disclosures, and increased recycled content requirements.

Regulation with impacts on imports to the EU include:

- Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)
- Waste Directive including Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Waste Shipment regulation
- Single-Use Plastic
- Packaging Directive
- CBAM



IMPLICATION OF EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) places specific obligations on producers requiring them to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of their products.
- As the EU enforces EPR regulations, producers in third countries may need to invest in compliance measures, which could increase their production costs.
- Stakeholders in third countries are encouraged to engage with the EU's regulatory processes to better understand and adapt to these changes.

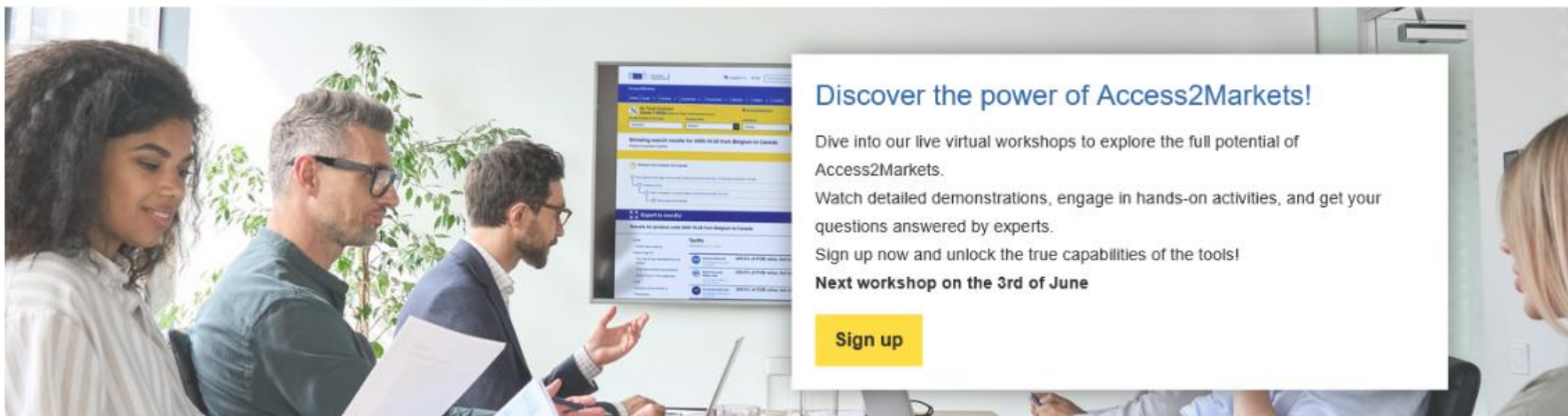


Are you facing trade barriers? Contact us for help

The Single Entry Point is the first point of contact within the European Commission's trade department for all EU stakeholders who are facing market access issues in third countries or who find non-compliance with sustainability commitments.

Single Entry Point >

Existing trade barriers



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Trade agreements



Existing trade barriers



Statistics



Company stories



Focus on SMEs



Videos



ANY QUESTIONS?

switch2
green

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THANK YOU

Contact

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Nick.GOETSCHALCKX@ec.europa.eu

Contact DG INTPA E2/3