



გარემოს დაცვისა და სოფლის
მეურნეობის სამინისტრო



Governance Reform Fund (GRF) Project

Supporting the Government of Georgia in Enhancing Governance & Policies for a Transition to a Circular Economy

Roadmap for Developing Circularity Strategy in Georgia

Strategic Approach

Dr Dariusz Prasek

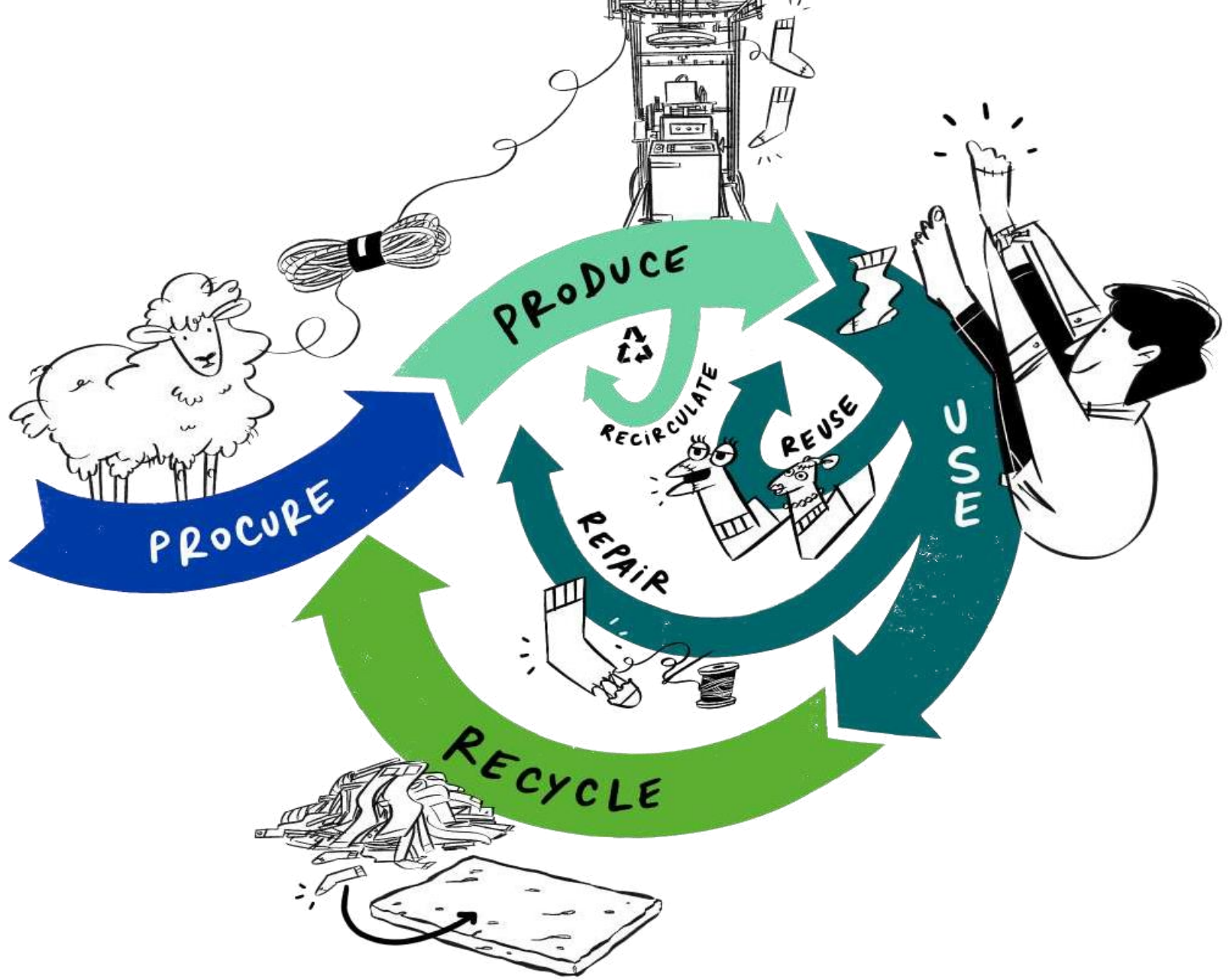
Georgian Society of Nature Explorers “Orchis”

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Key concepts of Circular Economy - 1

- **CRADLE TO CRADLE:** It was born from the hand of chemist Michael Braungart and architect Bill McDonough, who developed a design school that promotes products made to facilitate the recovery of parts and materials at the end of their useful life.
- **THE PERFORMANCE ECONOMY:** Over several decades, the architect and economist Walter Stahel and his collaborators at the Product Life Institute in Switzerland, have been developing the notion of the performance economy, which aims to leave behind the idea that what should be offered to the market are products and services, and instead promote offering what they call “performance” – that is, value for the end user. The implications of this idea, which among other things has contributed to the circular economy with the “product-as- service” business model.



Key concepts of Circular Economy - 2

- **BIOMIMICRY:** Biomimicry is an idea that has been popularized by the scientist and writer Janine Benyus, and is based on the idea that nature has already found elegant circular solutions to many of the problems we face today. The goal is then to seek to imitate or adapt these solutions to our problems. The ideas of this school have been applied in the aerodynamic design of efficient transport, the replacement of expanded polystyrene foam by structures produced by fungi, or the design of passive ventilation systems with low or zero energy consumption.
- **INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY:** Industrial ecology is an approach to the design of industrial processes that seeks to make better use of the resources that enter them, with the aim of minimizing the use of virgin resources and the emission of polluting waste into the environment. Among other things, this school has contributed to the circular economy with the concept of “industrial symbiosis”.



Key concepts of Circular Economy - 3

- **REGENERATIVE DESIGN:** Regenerative design is an area of academic study that focuses on the landscape scale, and seeks to find ways to make the economic activities of human communities regenerate rather than degrade landscapes.
- **BLUE ECONOMY:** Blue economy is the name that the economist and entrepreneur Gunter Pauli has given to a range of innovative business models studied by him and his collaborators in the **Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives Network**, which pushes the concept forward. The models proposed by the network are characterized by the diversity of ways to create value and sources of income. Blue economy models do not develop by growing, but rather by diversifying and sophisticating their functions, which tends to make them more sustainable.



Key concepts of Circular Economy - 4

- **Design out waste and pollution:** For the circular economy, waste is a design error. Therefore, it is best to avoid its generation at this stage, and not incur the cost of taking care of it when it has already been generated. This principle is related to the hierarchy in waste management, which states that reducing is better than reusing, reusing is better than recycling, and recycling is better than discarding.
- **Keep products and materials in use:** Once resources have entered the economy, efforts should focus on preventing them from diminishing or totally losing their value, as it happens when residues are discarded and end up as waste. The ideal is to look for ways to conserve materials, energy, and all the resources found in the products and infrastructure of our economies, and in the ecosystems of our territories.
- **Regenerate natural systems:** The circular economy states that we must go beyond the conservation approach. The economic system must actively seek to regenerate natural capital and biodiversity.

Why A Circular Economy Roadmap For Georgia

CONFRONT
GLOBAL
CHALLENGES



RESOURCE SCARCITY

DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEMS

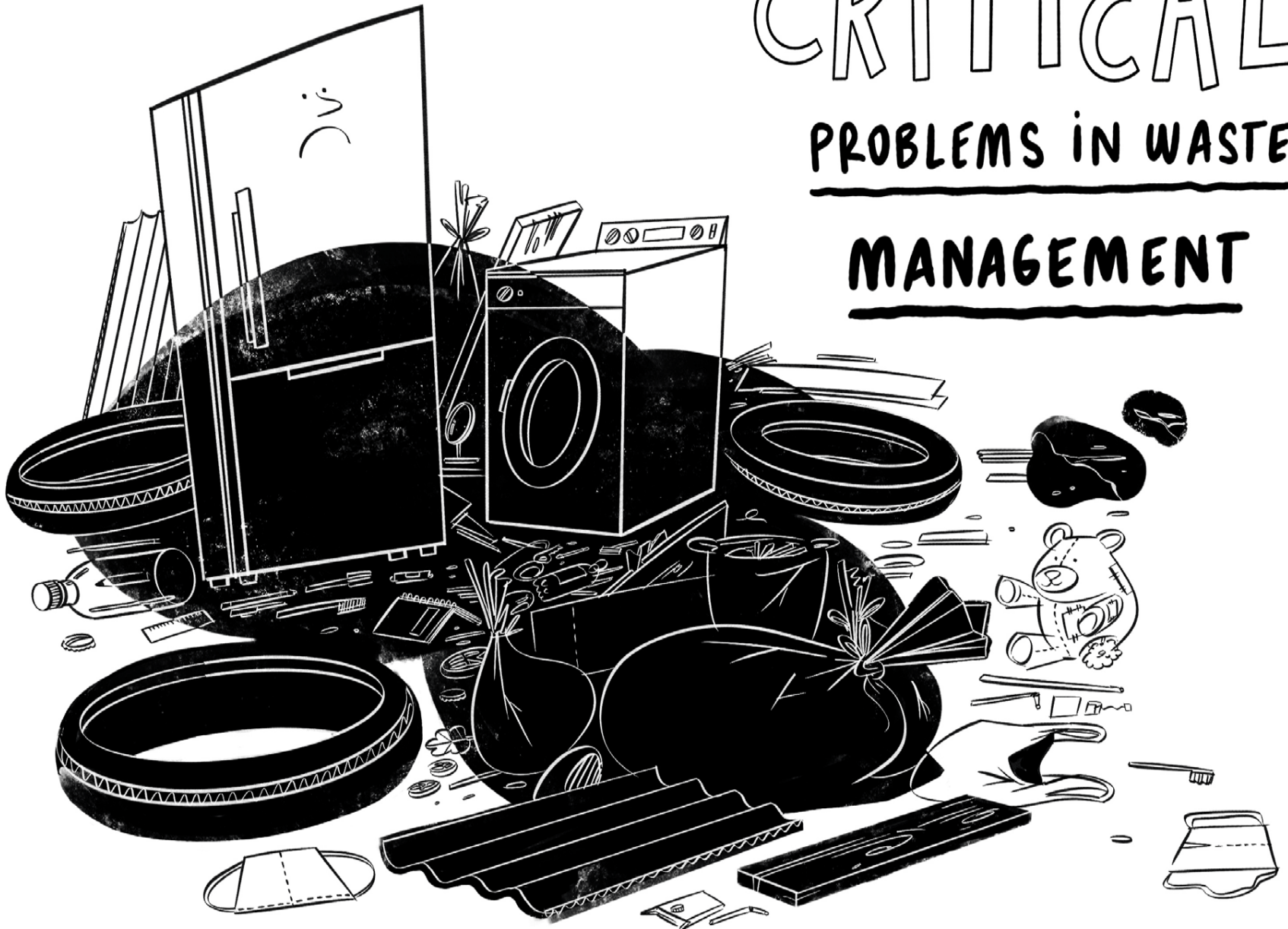
CLIMATE CHANGE



CRITICAL

PROBLEMS IN WASTE

MANAGEMENT



OVERCOME DILEMMA

BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



**A LONG TERM
VISION**



**A
SHARED
PATH**

What is CE Roadmap

- A roadmap is a strategic plan that defines a long-term vision and establishes the main initiatives required to achieve it.
- Roadmaps are high-level documents that serve as communication tools and help articulate thinking around common challenges and plans to address them.
- The first circular economy roadmap was published in 2016 by SITRA, the Finnish Innovation Fund. Since then, other countries, such as France, Slovenia, Netherlands, Chile and some sub-national territories, such as the city of Amsterdam, have published circular economy roadmaps.



How the Roadmap is developed

The Roadmap is based on:

- A new 2020 European Union Circular Economy Action Plan, which is a fundamental component of the **European Green Deal**
- Georgia's commitment to EPR
- 2022 Circular Economy Mapping
- Close cooperation between MEPA and MESD and Inter-governmental Advisory Group
- Close interaction between thematic groups
- Consultation with key stakeholders



By 2050, a regenerative circular economy drives Georgia to a sustainable, fair and participatory development path that puts people at the centre



- The circular economy has been embedded in the culture of the country, generating sustainable production and consumption patterns in all levels of society.
- Circular practices have driven the regeneration of nature, positively and sustainably impacting the lives of people and the environment.
- The innovation potential of the circular economy has been fully tapped into, igniting the creativity of people for the design and implementation of more efficient and sustainable production systems.
- The circular economy has reached all regions of the country, promoting sustainable local development compatible with the visions and vocations of each place.
- The circular economy has become a generous source of opportunities, enabling a fair transition.

A COUNTRY WHERE
NOTHING GETS WASTED
AND EVERYTHING



is
TRANSFORMED
FOR THE CARE OF LIFE

Vision, Strategic Goals and Targets for Circular Economy Road Map

Strategic goals:

- Strategic goal is to become a regional leader and be close to European standards of circularity.
- Improving regulations, raising awareness and creation of specific platforms for interaction of different stakeholders for creating enabling environment.

Targets:

- The target for coming 5/10 years will be to increase the level of circularity from current 1.3% up to 6.6%.
- The other target for coming 5/10 years will be to create enabling environment for further efficient transition to circular models of economy



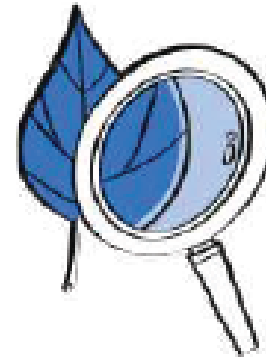
Road Map: from Circularity Mapping to Circular Economy Strategy

- Roadmap is a way from Circularity Mapping towards developing Circularity Strategy
- Roadmap will define the priority direction for developing a circular economy
- Roadmap will provide basic recommendations for preparation of the Circularity Strategy and Strategic Action Plan for Circular Economy
- Roadmap will define short-term, mid-term and long-term targets and structure the recommendations in accordance with these targets



Key Pillars of the Transition

- Circular Innovation
- Circular Regulation
- Circular Culture



Circular Innovation

- Zero waste firms.
- Promotion of circular models.
- Research and development for A circular economy.
- Strategic collaboration for high impact circular economy solutions.
- Scale-up of high potential circular solutions.
- Information systems for modelling the local environmental impact of goods and services.
- Technical standards for the circular economy.
- Circular public procurement.



Circular Regulation

- Expand the range of products subject to Extended Producer Responsibility.
- Update the regulatory framework for waste management to facilitate reuse and recovery.
- Incentives and information for the separation of waste at source.
- Product standards in the circular economy.
- Strengthening the inspection of inadequate waste disposal.
- Driving the circular economy at the international level – Georgia’s contribution to international and regional CE initiatives.



Circular Culture

- Dissemination of circular habits and practices.
- Circular economy in the school community.
- Skills for a circular economy.
- Ecolabelling system for Georgia.
- Transparency and traceability for the circular economy.
- Monitoring progress towards a circular economy.





Georgia 2050

Thank you!

Contact Details:

Dr. Dariusz Prasek

deprasek@gmail.com

orchisge@yahoo.com



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