

Promoting the Circular Economy in the APEC Region

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PASCN Symposium on on Resilient and Sustainable Future for All: Promoting Circular Economy through Responsible Consumption and Production

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Advancing Free Trade for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

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Background

2015 and 2016 APEC Leader's Declarations: Identified need for better waste management

2017 APEC Leader's Declaration: Reaffirmed commitments to promote sustainable management of natural resources

2019 Host Year Priority: 'Sustainable Growth' which looked into marine debris prevention and reduction

2020 Host Year Priority: "Driving Innovative Sustainability" which looked into innovative waste management through circular economy practices

2021 Host Year Priority: Sustainability was a common feature in discussions, including issues on promoting trade in environmental goods and services.

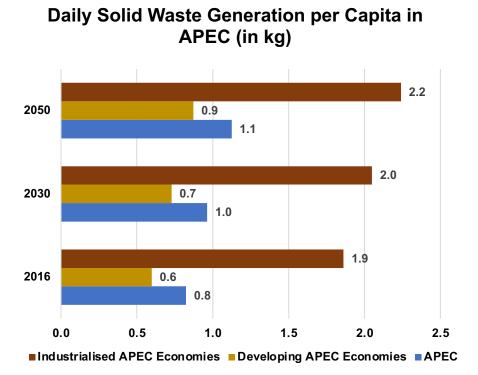
2022 Bangkok Goals on Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy: a comprehensive framework to further APEC's sustainability objectives

Aim:

To explain how transitioning to a circular economy can aid in improving the waste crisis and pursuing sustainable growth



Waste crisis is growing globally and in APEC



¹ World Bank (2018). ² Ibid..

³ Ibid.



- Waste generation is a worsening global problem due to:
 - Growing population
 - Rising affluence
 - Rapid urbanisation
- World Bank estimates annual global solid waste generation will rise by 69% between 2016 and 2050¹
- APEC economies are **responsible for a significant share** of global solid waste:
 - 43% in 2016²
 - 37% in 2050³

Mismanaged waste is harmful

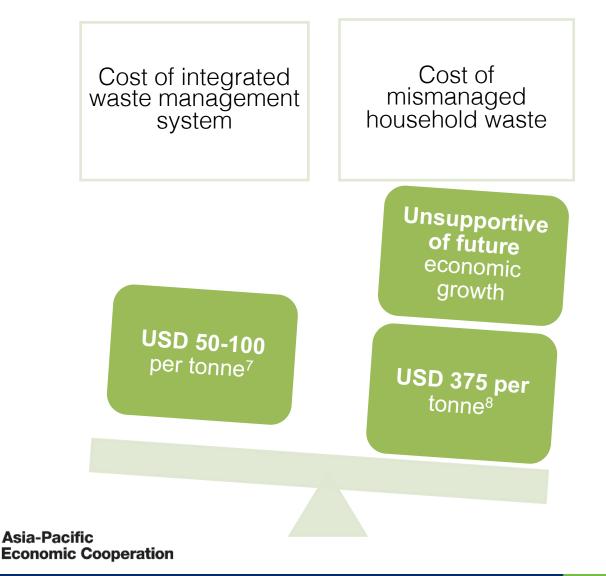
- About 59% of waste in APEC economies was mismanaged, of which 66% was from developing APEC economies⁴
- Large costs to health and economy:
 - Plastics in the oceans are expected to cost USD 1.3 billion per annum to the tourism, fishing and shipping industries in the APEC region⁵
 - 400,000 to 1 million residents in developing economies die yearly due to the harmful effects of mismanaged plastic waste⁶

⁴ World Bank (2018).
⁵ McIlgorm, Campbell, & Rule (2011).
⁶ Tearfund, et al. (2019).





Mismanaged waste is economically inefficient



⁷ Kaza, Yao, & Bhada-Tata (2018).
⁸ Engel, Stuchtey, & Vanthournout (2016).

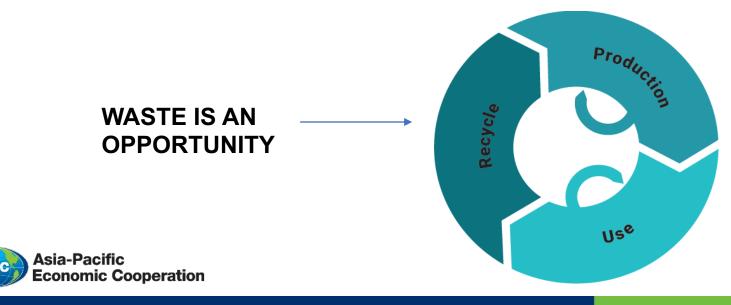
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Transitioning to a circular economy can help

• Without proper management, the waste we throw away comes back in our food, water and air, harming our health and the economy



• Circular economy model enables waste minimisation and resource optimisation through reuse, repurposing and recycling.



The 10-stage circular economy framework

Smarter manufacture and product use



Transforming into a circular economy Benefits & Barriers

Asia-Pacific

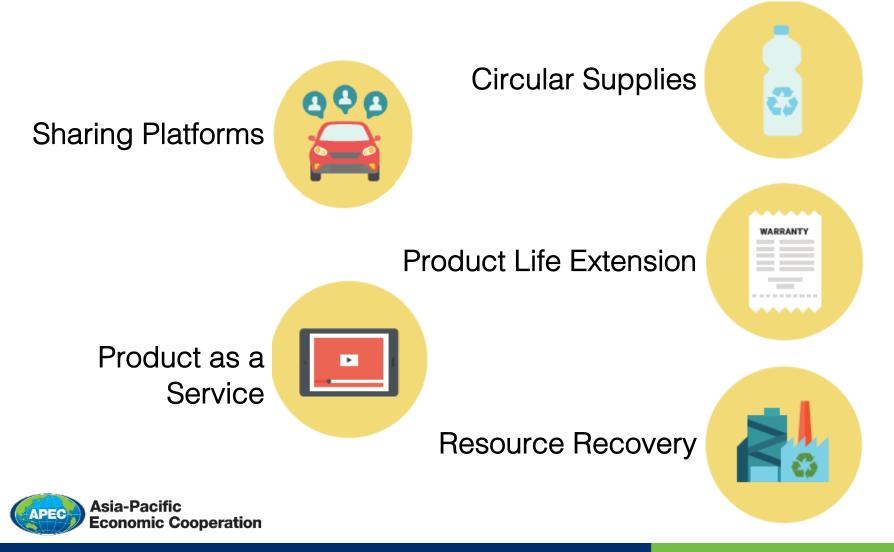
Economic Cooperation

APEC

Benefits of the circular economy:	Barriers to the circular economy:
Less dependent on external sources of raw materials	High upfront costs in the short run
Generation of new types of employment and businesses	Complex international supply chains
Reduction in environmental degradation	Weak intellectual property rights and data privacy concerns
	• Require strong demand from consumers to operationalise



Circular economy presents opportunities Even in the midst of COVID-19



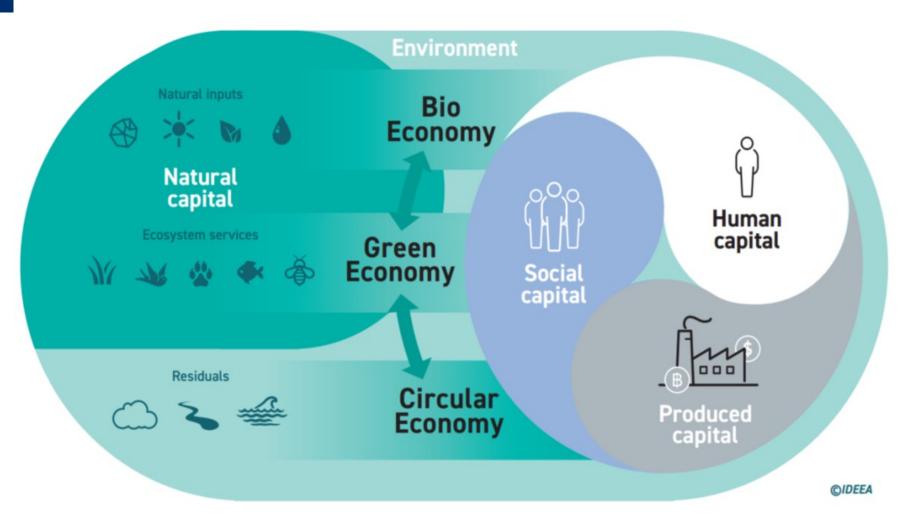
Circular economy is dependent on trade

- Scale and specialisation are needed for a circular economy to be efficient
- Interconnectedness of global supply chains require all stakeholders along the chain to embrace circular practices





The Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model





Notes: Framework lifted from Figure 2 of The Asia Foundation and IDEEA, 'Understanding the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy Model'.

The APEC Bangkok Goals on Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy – Key Areas and Goals

- Addressing all environmental challenges such as climate change, extreme weather and natural disasters. Emphasis on climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
- **Progressing sustainable and inclusive trade and investment** in a way supportive with environmental policies.
- Promoting environmental conservation, sustainable use and management of natural resources. Reversing biodiversity loss.
- Advancing resource efficiency and sustainable waste management towards zero waste



Regional cooperation has a role APEC can contribute to the transition

- Promote standardisation
- Encourage businesses to adapt and transform
- Develop benchmarks for progress
- Raise public awareness and education





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