



EU-FUNDED PROJECT "NATIONAL STRATEGY OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY OF UKRAINE"

Duration of the project: 2023-2025

KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Stakeholders: a wide range of businesses and government agencies.

GLOBAL PURPOSE

Transformation of the Ukrainian economy into a resource-efficient and competitive one, with a focus on economic growth without excessive use of resources and protection of public health from environmental impacts.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Assessment of circular economy potential: analysis of policies, legislation, and private sector activities.
- Identification of capacities for transition to circular economy in 5 priority sectors.
- Development of a strategy and action plan for the implementation of circular principles in the economy.

- Plastics account for a significant portion of waste, but only 30% of the population is covered by separate collection. The problems are the lack of infrastructure and the low quality of recycled plastics.
- Lack of waste collection and disposal systems for batteries and accumulators.
- Lack of electronic waste recycling system due to complexity and lack of a legislative framework.

Key proposed initiatives:

- · Modernization of landfills.
- Development of sorting and recycling technologies.
- Introduction of the EPR systems.
- Support to recycling companies.

Expected results of the proposed initiatives:

\$10 billion investment enables to create a modern infrastructure that will reduce **CO**₂ emissions by **5 million tons** by 2035 and **reduce** waste **by 70%**.

SECTOR: WASTE RECOVERY

Waste recovery is critical for Ukraine taking in to account large volumes of household waste. Last seven years, the recycling rate has been only 5.8% on average, while 94% of waste is disposed of inlandfills.

A linear approach to waste management poses serious environmental threats.

Problems of the sector:

- 89.6% of waste is disposed in landfills and pollutes the environment and occupies the land.
- Waste sorting is carried out in only 26 settlements, limiting the recovery of valuable resources.
- Lack of an effective legal framework and incentives hinders the development of the sector.
- Lack of investment and adequate tariffs limits infrastructure development.









