

CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

Potentials of the Brazilian National Waste Policy

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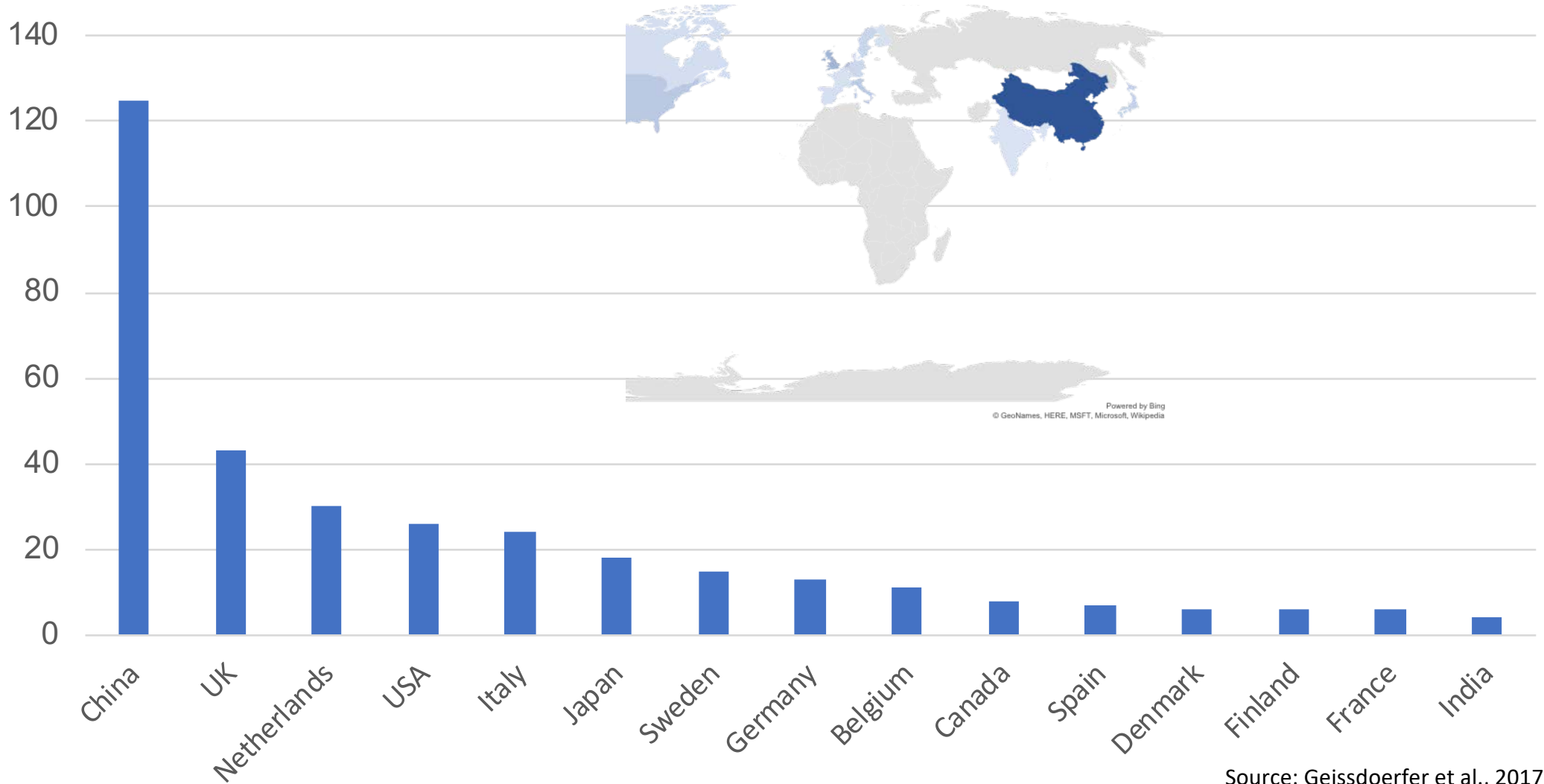
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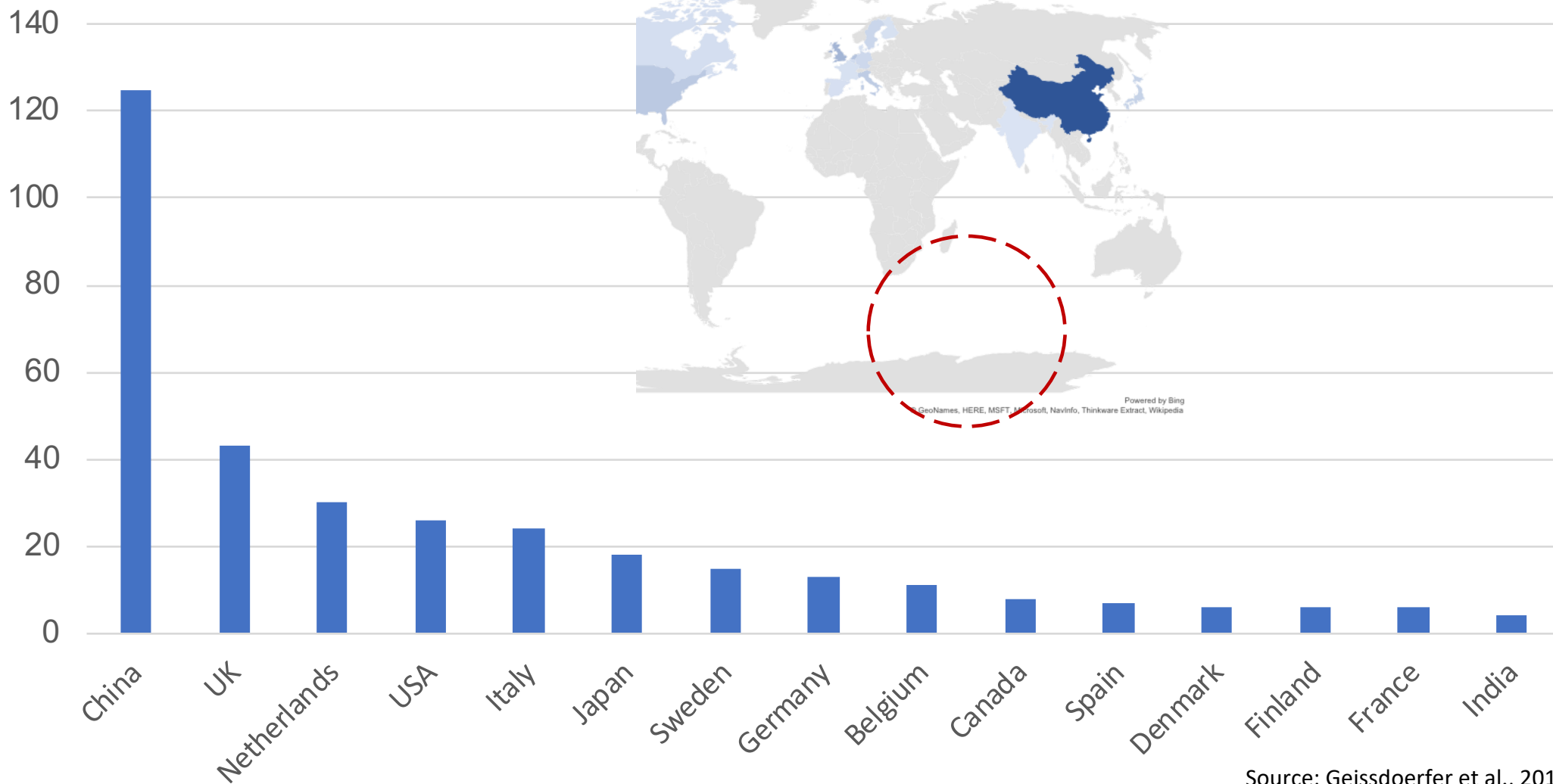
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Source: Geissdoerfer et al., 2017.

CE articles on Web-of-Science

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Brazilian Extended Producer Responsibility



National Waste Law

- 2010
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- National Policy
- Not the only CE tool



Sectors

- Electronics
- Tires
- Packaging
- Batteries



Shared responsibility

- Producers
- Retailers
- Importers
- Governments
- Consumers



Voluntary agreements

- Public – private
- Federal + State

The first 9 years of EPR



- Private sector - Behavior change
- 7 PROs in place +
- 8 PRO in negotiation



- 4 National agreements with the private sector +
- 3 States with agreements (more ambitious)

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- Enforcement limitations
- Punishment for companies making efforts
- No punishment for companies doing nothing



- Unfair competition
- Free riders due to unequal enforcement (EPR)

São Paulo State

- 2018
- EPR enforcement through environmental permits
- All companies that produce in the state have to comply
- 45 million people & 1/3 Brazil's GDP

Enforcement

- More companies affiliated with PROs
- Model for other states
- More efficient than individual enforcement

Conclusion

- Other countries could benefit from this policy

- Developing countries' particularities must be considered when designing CE policies
 - Regulations/enforcement
 - Infrastructure
 - Informal sector

- Recycling and EPR are just a part of CE
 - Eco-design/materials
 - Reduce
 - Reuse



THANK YOU!

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