



Ambiente



LA IMPORTANCIA DEL MARCO REGULATORIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN HACIA UNA ECONOMÍA CIRCULAR

Slendy Díaz



Changes in biodiversity vary in different parts of the world

The global Living Planet Index does not give us the entire picture – there are differences in abundance trends between regions, with the largest declines in tropical areas.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) divides the world into different geographic regions³⁹⁻⁴⁵. This breakdown is designed to

support the monitoring of progress towards the targets developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Valentina Marconi, Louise McRae
and Robin Freeman (Zoological Society
of London)

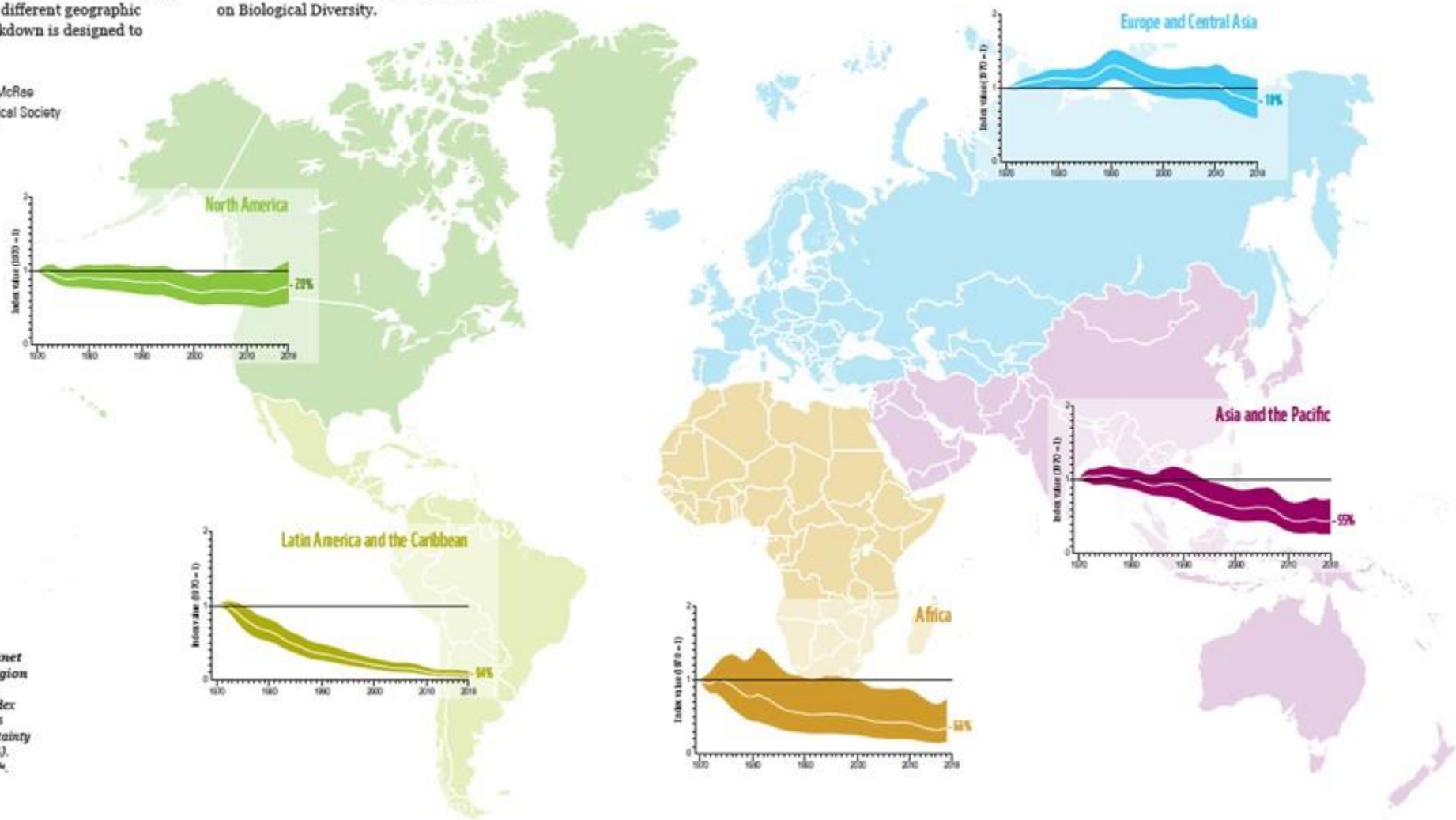
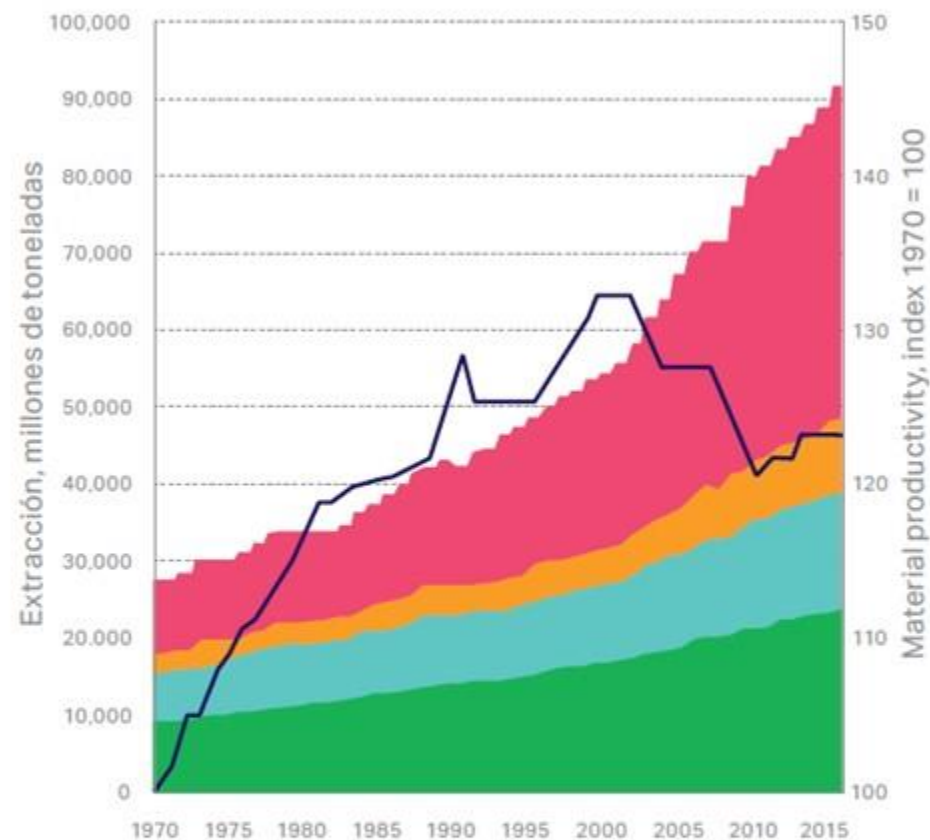


Figure 4: The Living Planet Index for each IPBES region (1970 to 2018)
The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the statistical certainty surrounding the trend (95%).
Source: WWF/ZSL (2022)⁴⁶.

The LPI trends presented here follow the IPBES regional classifications, with all terrestrial and freshwater populations within a country assigned to an IPBES region. The Americas are further subdivided into North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean (Mesoamerica, the Caribbean and South America combined).

Trends for each species group are weighted according to how many species are found in each IPBES region. More details about these regional trends and the other cuts of the Living Planet Index can be found in the *2022 Living Planet Report: Deep dive into the Living Planet Index*.

FIG. 7: EXTRACCIÓN Y PRODUCTIVIDAD GLOBAL DE MATERIALES: 1970 AL 2017

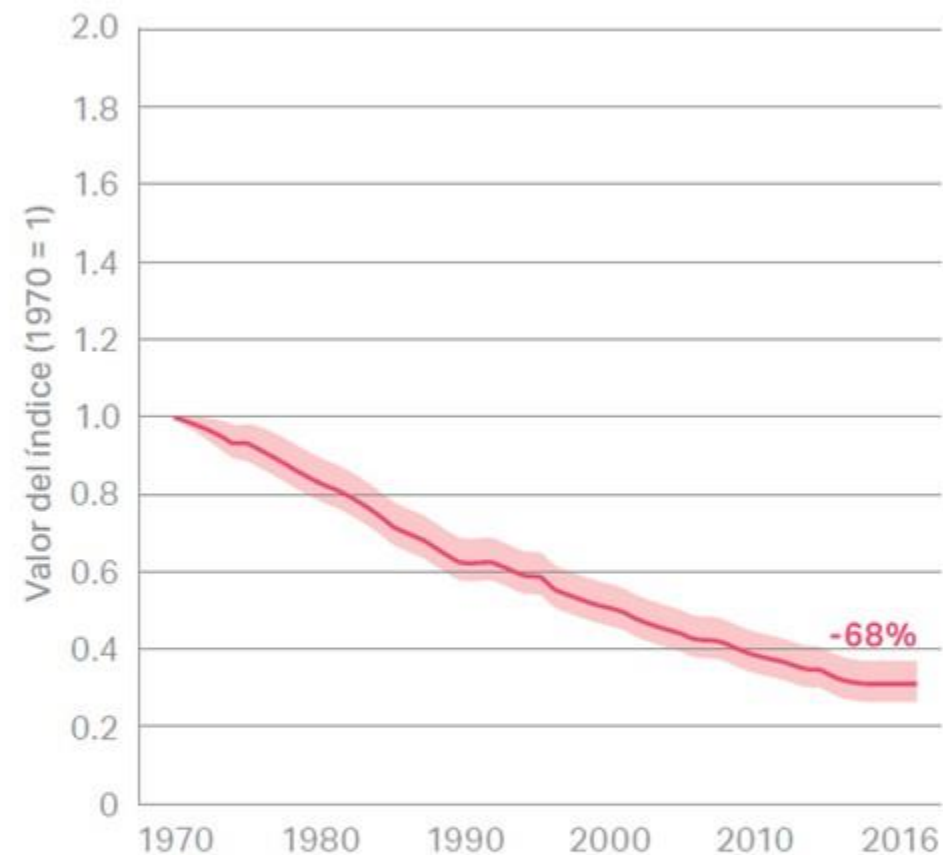


LEYENDA

- Productividad de materiales
- Minerales no metálicos
- Metales
- Combustibles fósiles
- Biomasa

Fuente: Panel Internacional de Recursos, 2019

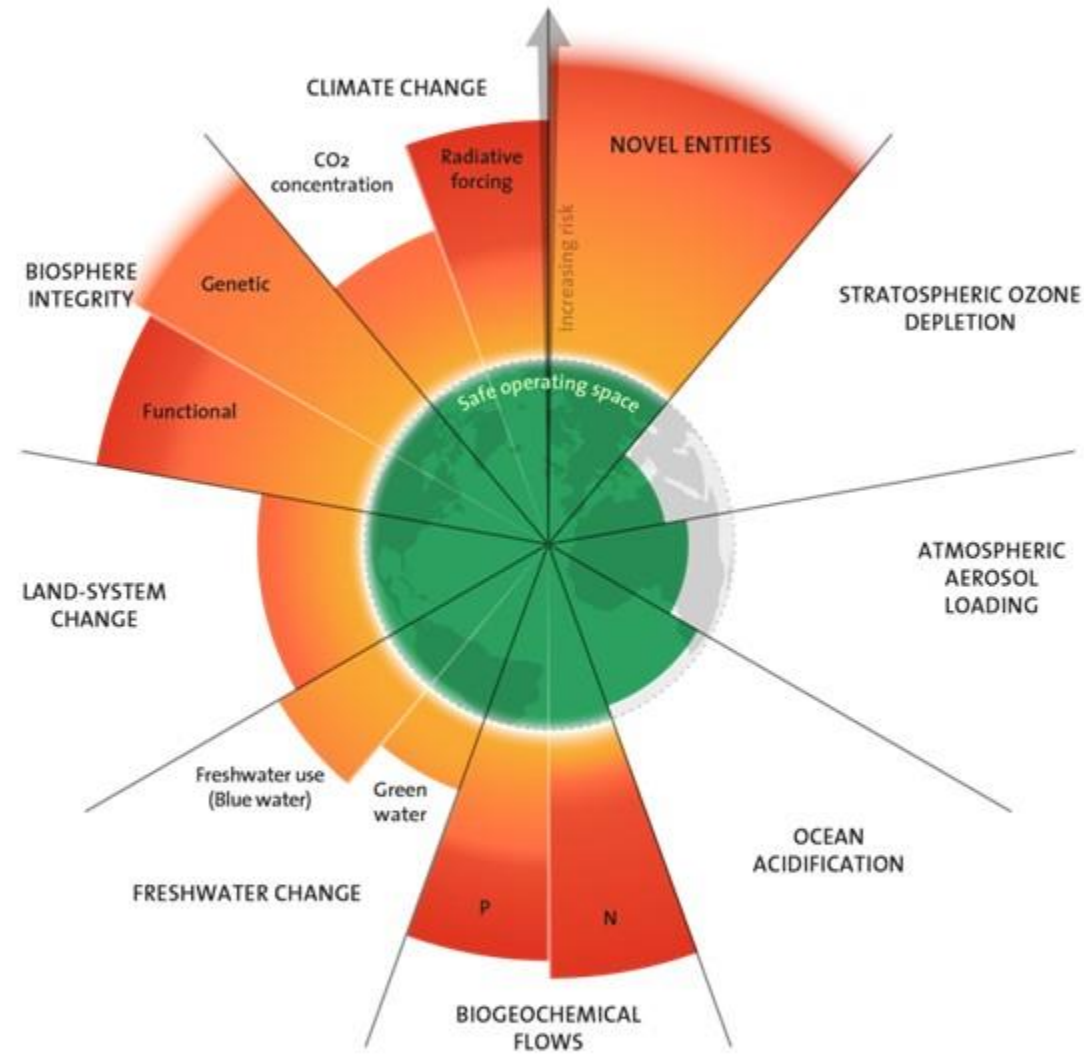
FIG. 6: PÉRDIDA DE BIODIVERSIDAD GLOBAL DE 1970 AL 2016



LEYENDA

- Límites de confianza
- Índice Planeta Vivo (medida de la biodiversidad)

Fuente: WWF/ZSL, 2020



Carbon Emissions

PER-CAPITA BY COUNTRY

Measuring the total carbon emissions doesn't always paint the most accurate picture of a country's contribution, if their population isn't considered.

For example, even though China is the highest emitter of CO₂, the average American is responsible for producing **14.4 tonnes** of CO₂ per person, compared to **7.1 tonnes** for a Chinese citizen.

Here's a look at the biggest per-capita carbon emitters in the world:

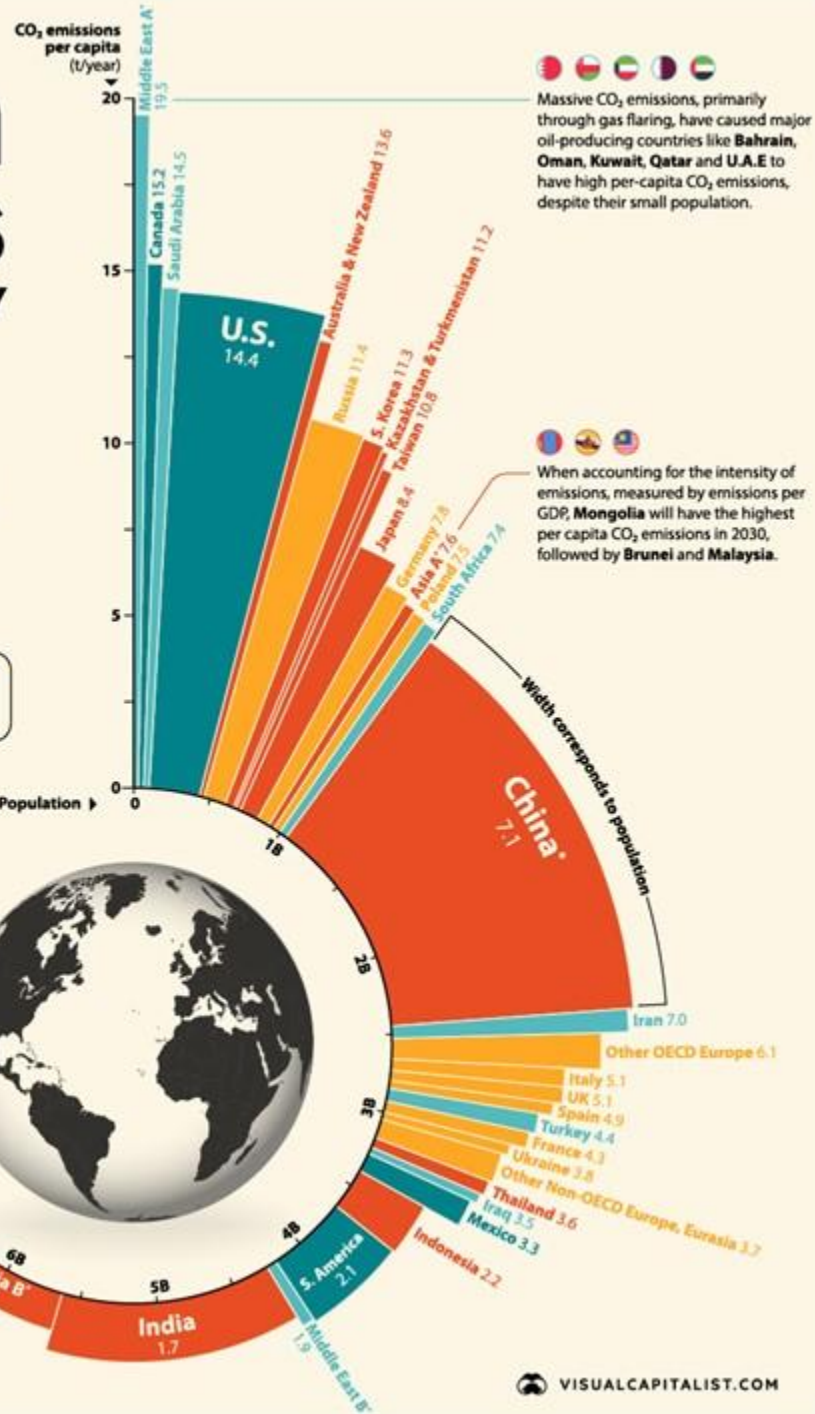


Unequal global distribution of wealth plays a factor in carbon emissions. Developed countries like **Qatar** emit **31t CO₂/yr**, while that of developing countries in **Africa** can be as low as **0.7t CO₂/yr**.

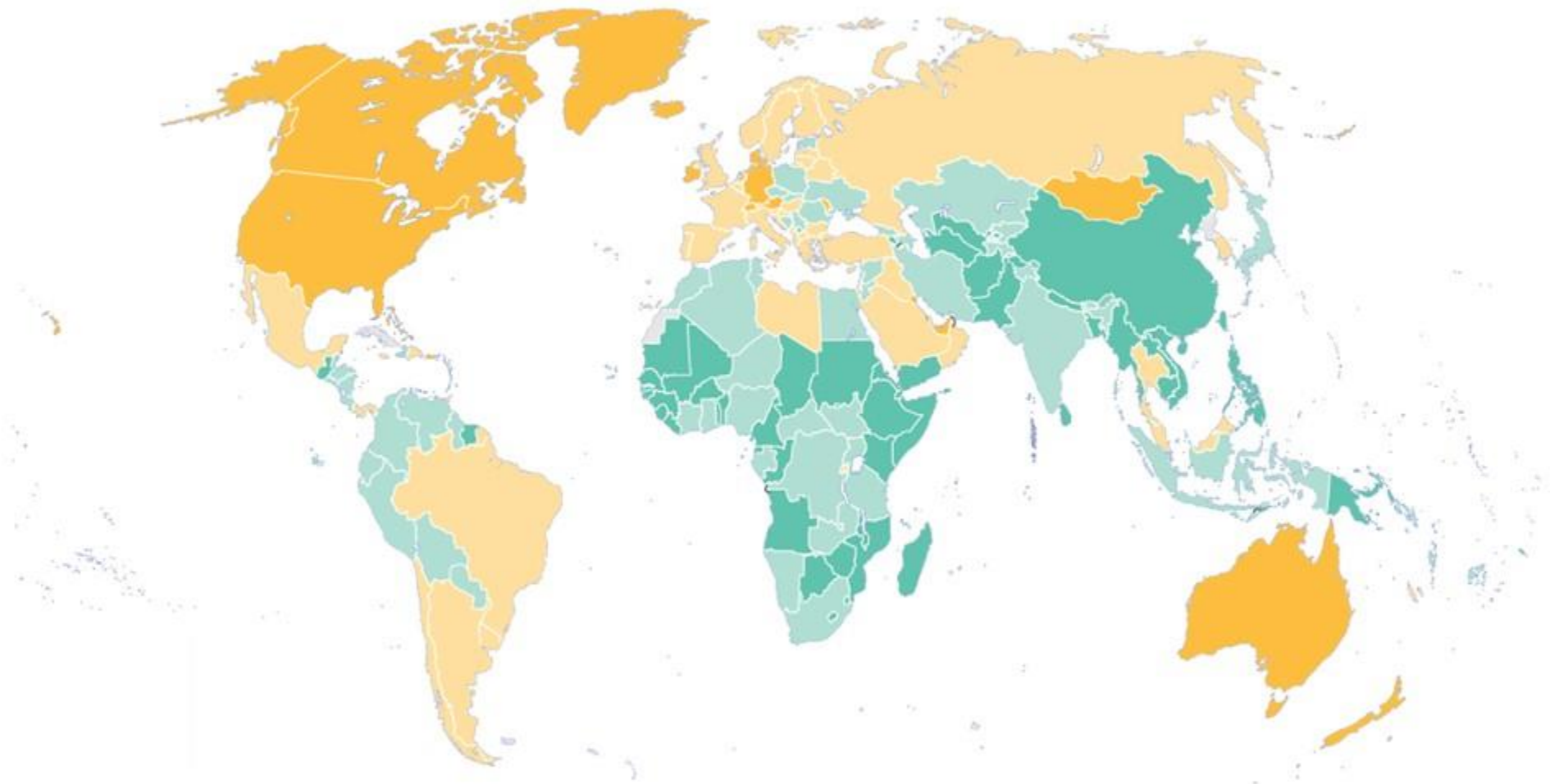
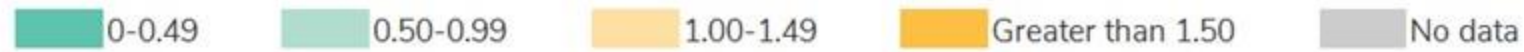
- *1 Middle East A
Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates
- *2 Middle East B
Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen
- *3 Asia A
Brunei, Malaysia, Mongolia, Singapore
- *4 Asia B
Asia without Asia A, China, India, Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia, S. Korea or Japan
- *5 China
China, Hong Kong

The CO₂ emission values are based on estimates of the source chart. There may be a negligible difference between the ones provided here and the source data.

SOURCE: AQAL GROUP, IEA (2021)

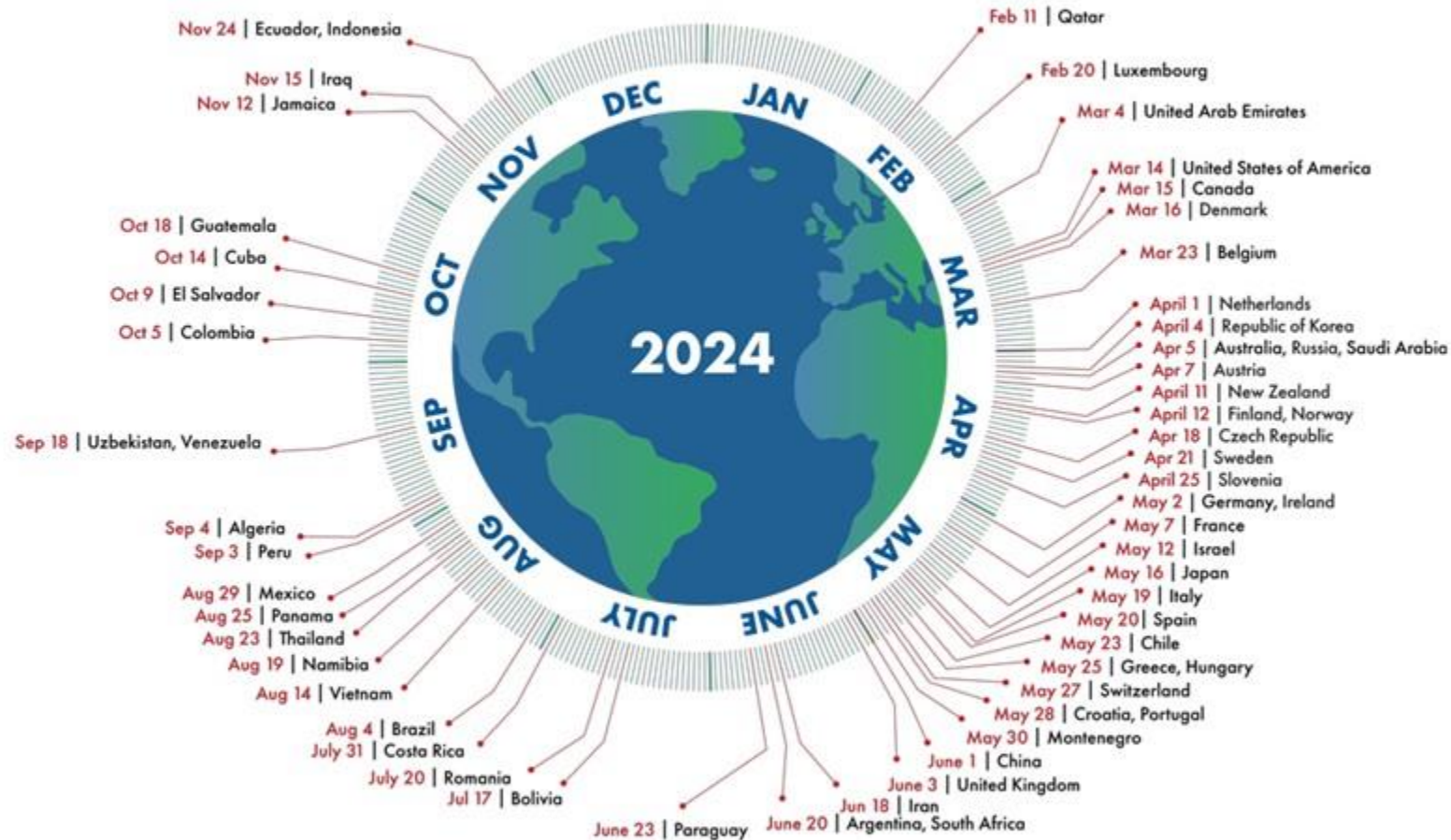


GENERACIÓN PERCÁPITA DE RESIDUOS



Country Overshoot Days 2024

When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



For a full list of countries, visit overshootday.org/country-overshoot-days.



EARTH
OVERSHOOT
DAY

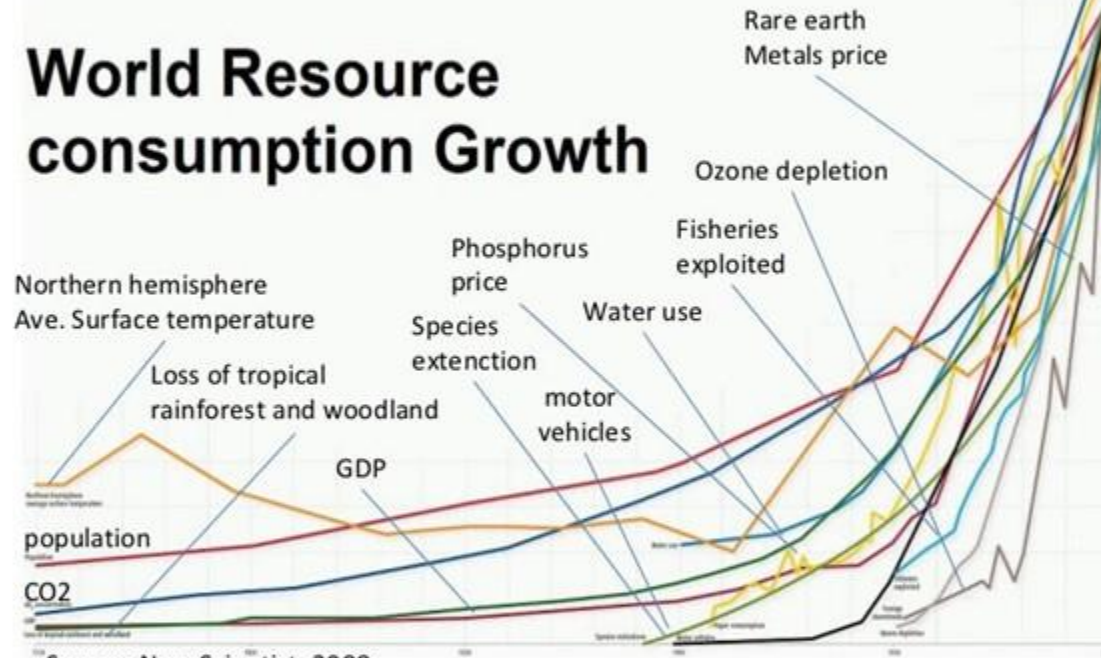
Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2023 Edition
data.footprintnetwork.org



Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

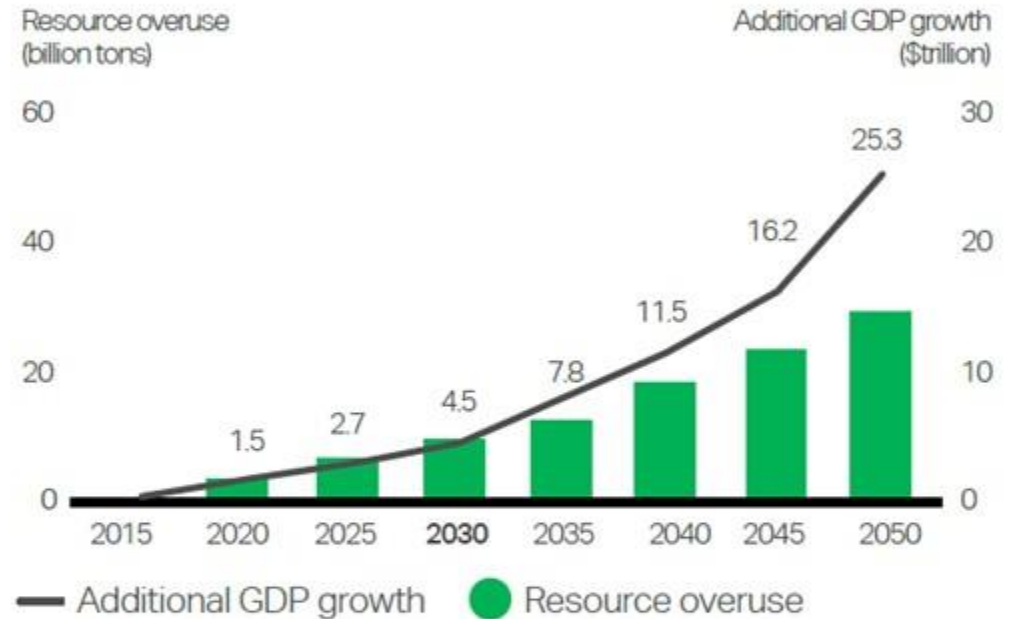
LINEAL

World Resource consumption Growth



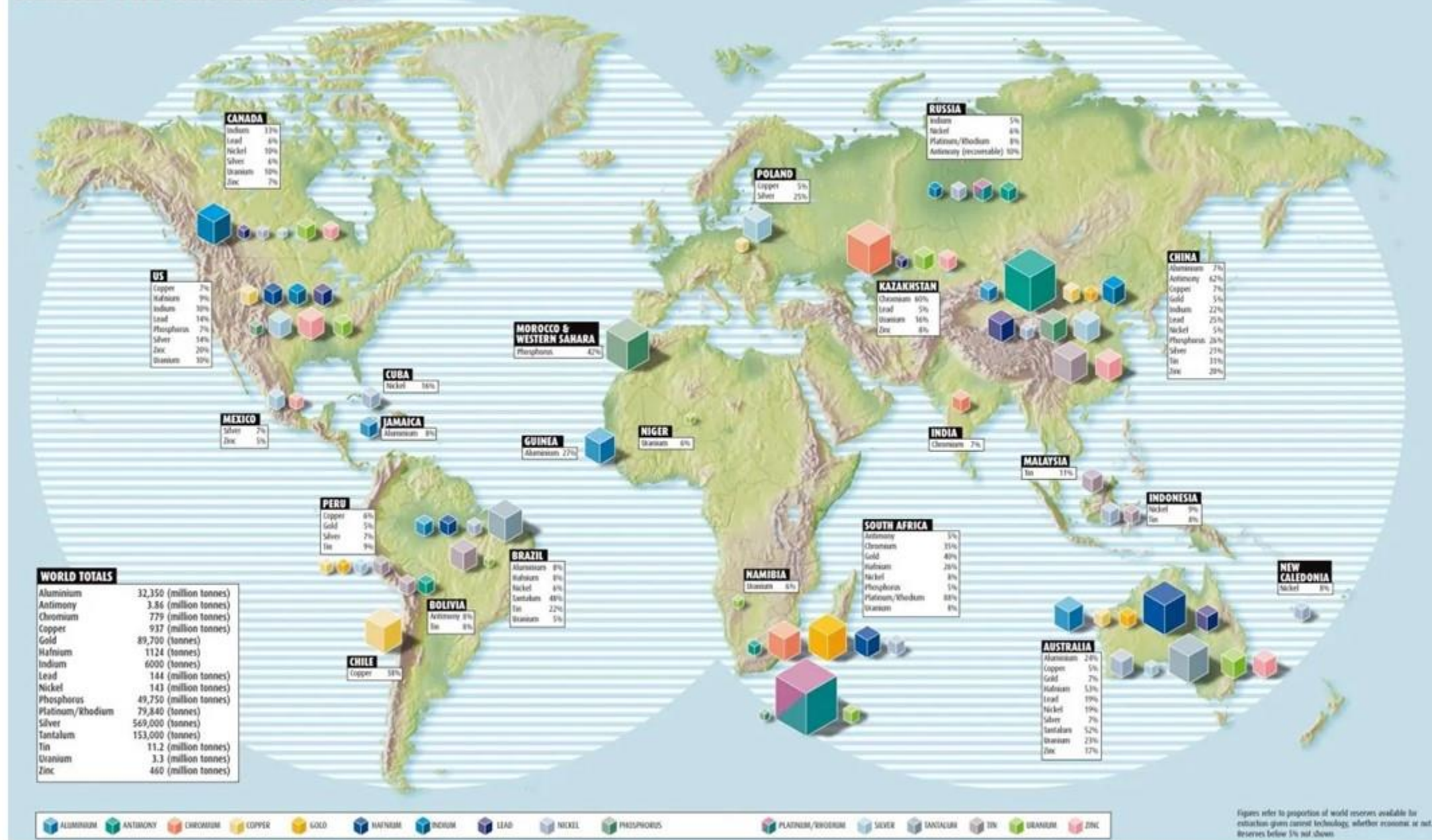
CIRCULAR

More GDP with fewer resources



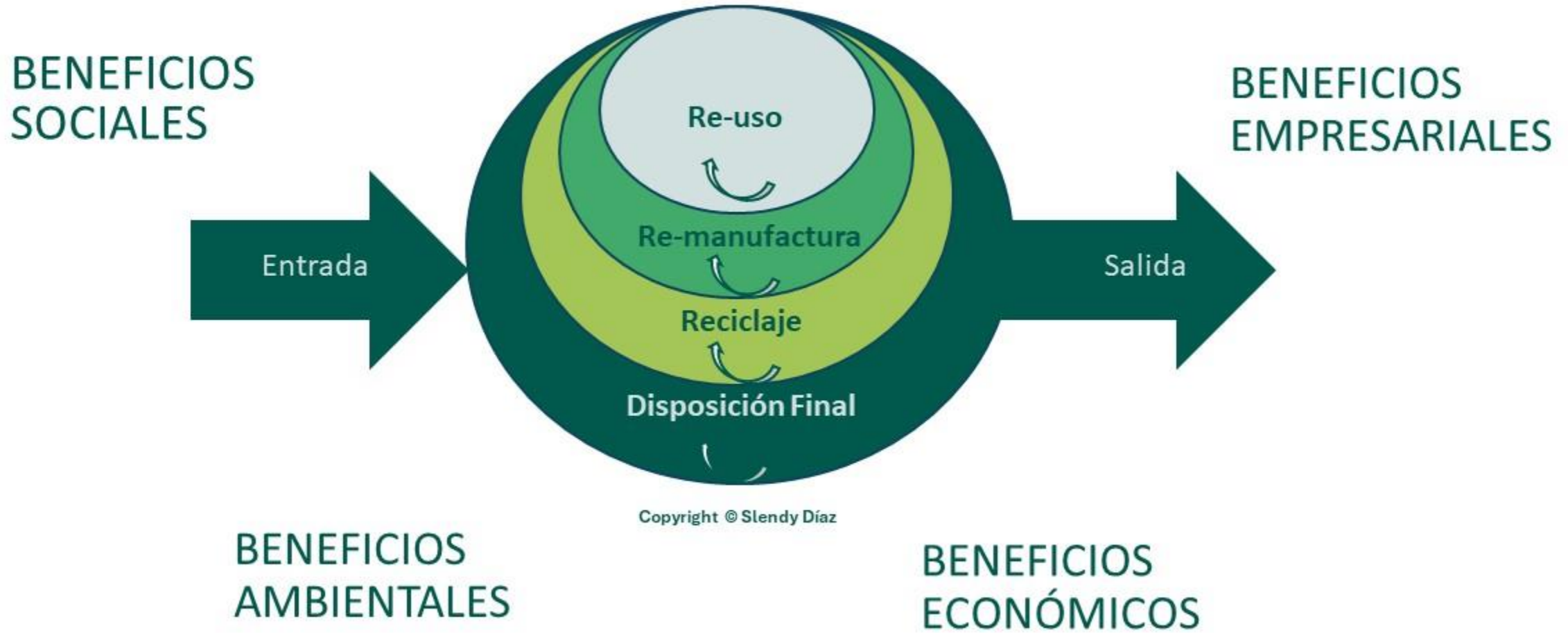
Source: "Waste to Wealth," Accenture Strategy 2015

WHERE THE MINERALS ARE



Figures refer to proportion of world reserves available for extraction given current technology, whether economic or not. Reserves below 5% not shown.

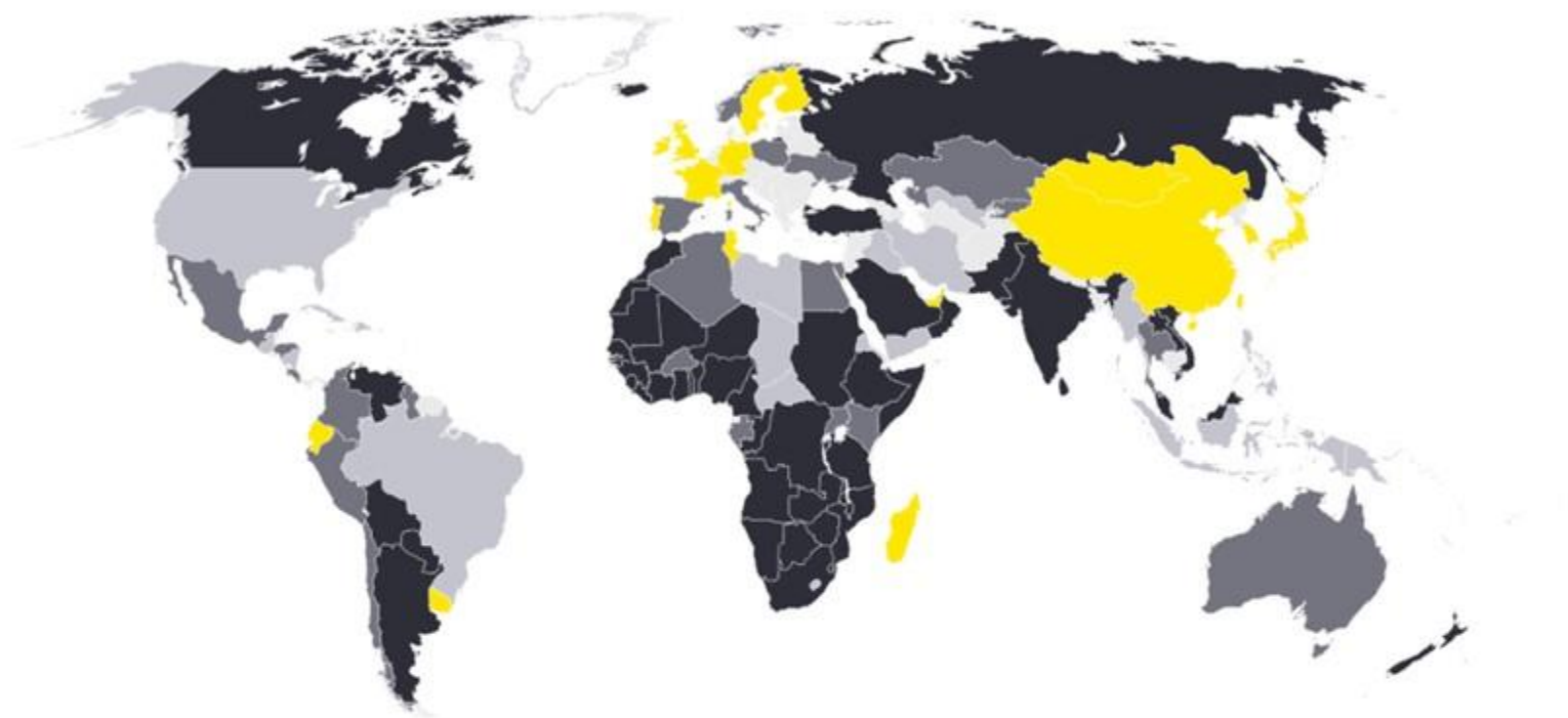
Beneficios de la economía circular



EL ROL DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS:

Resolver!!!

Maturity assesment of federal and national regulations



□ No data available.

Note: Maturity levels are not cumulative.⁴

Level	Description	Value
Basic	Waste management and recycling	1
Initiated	Fiscal policy, EPR, product policy	2
Progressive	Roadmap	3
Mature	National circular economy policy	4

RESPONSABILIDADES EC



Gobierno
Regulación
Control
Incentivos
facilitar



Legislativo
Actualizar
marco
normativo y
regulatorio



Empresas
Producción
limpia, buenas
prácticas,
transparencia
Ecodiseño
Innovar



Academia
Formar
capacidades
Investigación
Innovación



La gente
Consumo
responsable
Consumo local
Separación en
la fuente

Activista: el que toma acción!

Políticas públicas

EL ROL DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS:

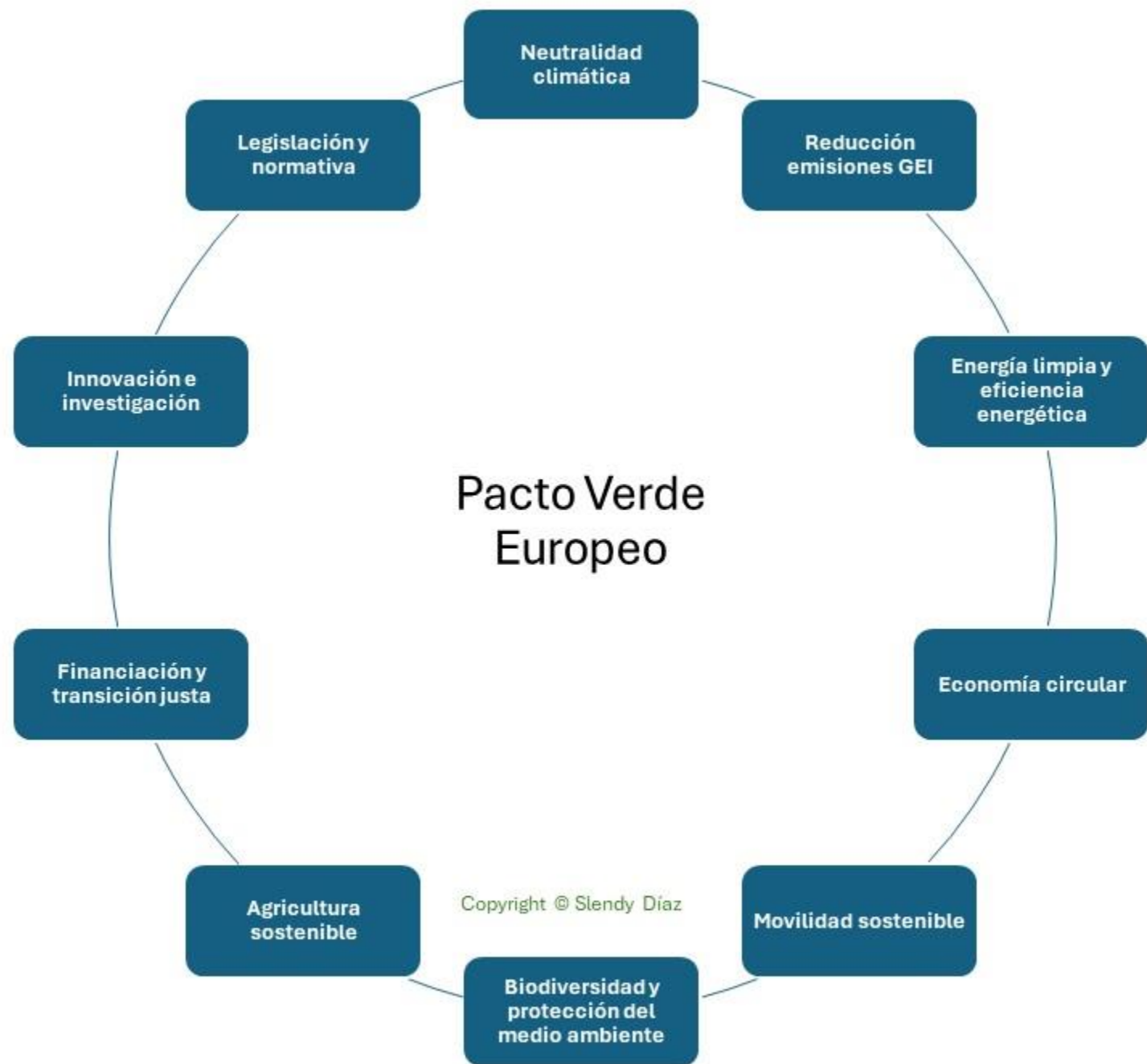
Ordenar!!!

JERARQUIA DE RESIDUOS



EL ROL DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS:

Incentivar!!!



Pacto Verde Europeo

ECONOMÍA CIRCULAR

**Reducción de
Residuos y
Aumento del
Reciclaje**

**Promoción del
Eco-diseño**

**Impulso a la
Economía de
Recursos**

**Estrategias Farm
to Fork**

**Desarrollo de
Normas y
Reglamentos de
Productos**

**Fomento de
Modelos de
Negocio
Circulares**

**Educación y
Concienciación**

**Transparencia y
Trazabilidad**

**Fondo de
Transición Justa**

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Economía Circular Colombia ENEC



	Flujos de materiales industriales y productos de consumo masivo	Responsabilidad extendida al productor
	Flujos de materiales de envases y empaques	
	Flujos de biomasa	Compostaje Biocombustibles Fertilizantes
	Flujos del agua	Reuso y recirculación Uso eficiente
	Fuentes y flujos de energía	Energías renovables NC Eficiencia energética
	Flujos materiales de construcción RCD residuos de construcción y demolición	Construcción circular Innovación materiales
	Comunicación y cultura ciudadana	Educación Innovación empleos verdes

MEDIDAS POSCONSUMO

- Fortalecer la cadena de valor del aprovechamiento
- Actualización normativa residuos
- Actualización marco tarifario
- Certificación e incentivos a la economía circular
- Fortalecimiento de la transformación mediante IAT
- Fortalecimiento de la trazabilidad.





**Productor
(importador)**



**Comercializador
y distribuidor**



Consumidor



**Gestor Residuos
posconsumo**



**Autoridades
Ambientales y
Entes
territoriales**

Roles en la cadena de valor del residuo posconsumo

PLANES POSCONSUMO – REP COLOMBIA



EyE Medicinas



RAEE



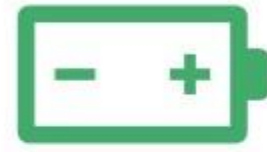
**Envases
plaguicidas**



Llantas



**Pilas
usadas**



**Baterías
ácido
plomo**



**Bombillos
fluorescentes**

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**Residuos procedentes de bienes de consumo
masivo**