

NL

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Opportunities and Challenges



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List of abbreviations

CE	=	Circular Economy
CMU	=	Circular Material Use rate
EU	=	European Union
gha	=	Global hectare
GVA	=	Gross Value Added
PERTE	=	<i>Proyectos Estratégicos para la Recuperación y Transformación Económica</i> The Strategic Projects for Economic Recovery and Transformation
PRTR	=	<i>Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia</i> The Transformation and Resilience Plan
RVO	=	<i>Rijksdienst Voor Ondernemend Nederland</i> Netherlands Enterprise Agency
SETEM	=	<i>Solidaridad, Educación, Trabajo y Emancipación</i> Solidarity, Education, Work and Emancipation

I. Introduction

Background of the Opportunities Report

As opposed to the linear ‘take-make-dispose’ cycle, a **‘Circular Economy’ (CE)** preserves the value of products, materials, and resources for as long as possible and minimizes waste. The CE [is defined as](#):

*“..an economic system that replaces the ‘end-of-life ’ concept with **reducing, alternatively reusing, recycling and recovering materials** in production/distribution and consumption processes...with the aim to **accomplish sustainable development**, thus simultaneously **creating environmental quality, economic prosperity and social equity**, to the benefit of current and future generations.”*

The CE is a **response to today’s linear economic model**, which is depending on high quantities of cheap, easily accessible materials and energy. Even though this model has generated an high level of economic growth, it has **increased price volatility, supply chain risks and an growing pressure on resources**, as stated by the [Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#). Since the linear economic model is not aligned with long-term environmental and social viability, alternatives have been established, including the Circular Economy, Blue Economy, Doughnut Economy and Degrowth models, all with the common objective **to reshape our current economic system into a more sustainable one.**

Currently, **only 8.6% of the world is circular**, with variances observed among countries according to the degree of development and economic growth, as found by [The Circle Economy in 2021](#). Countries with greater economic growth and, aligned, a higher demand for resources, including Spain, face increasing challenges. On the other hand, these challenges also **create opportunities.**

Objectives and Scope

The overall objective of this report is to outline the **current state** of the CE of Spain, the **developments and strategic plan** and **opportunities** for Dutch businesses to collaborate and contribute.

In this report, information on the CE in Spain is presented in the following order:

- Current state and developments
- Legal framework
- Market analysis
- Opportunities: Match between Dutch supply and Spanish demand
- Recommendations and strategies

II. Overview of the Circular Economy in Spain

Current State of Affairs

Spain, with over 47.4 million people, accounts for **10.6% of the EU-28 population**. In 2023, the Spanish economy, with approximately 1.4 trillion euros, represented about 8.4% of the European Union's economy (EU), ranking as the **4th-largest economy in the Eurozone**. The commitment of the government to sustainability, together with Spain's significant economic influence within the EU, positions the country as a potential global leader in the implementation of CE practices.

Regulatory changes and support programs pave the way for CE initiatives and development. Measures to promote circular practices initiated by the Spanish government include **The Spanish Strategy for the Circular Economy ([España Circular 2030](#))**, **The Strategic Project for Economic Recovery and Transformation ([PERTE](#)) of the Circular Economy** and regional initiatives.

The PERTE of the Circular Economy, created within the framework of **The Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR)**, is a plan to accelerate the transition to a CE and meet the objectives of *España Circular 2030*. PERTE has planned investments worth **492 million euros** and is expected to mobilize resources of **more than 1,200 million euros** by 2026. Subsidies mainly go to those sectors addressing the advancements of the CE in Spanish industry: **textiles, plastics and renewable energy** (300 million euros) as well as **eco-design, reuse and waste management and digitalization** of companies (192 million euros). PERTE is financed by the **European Union's [NextGenerationEU](#)**.

Currently, 2.91% of the employment in Spain is related to the CE, ranking the country **7th in the EU-28 ranking** (average of 1.71%), increasing from 1.59% since 2008. Despite its increasing focus, Spain faces [challenges](#) related to its ecological footprint, needing to redesign production and consumption methods for sustainable growth. **The ecological footprint in 2019 ranked Spain 42th globally**. With a biocapacity of 1.5 global hectare (gha) per person and ecological footprint of 4 gha per person, Spain counts with a deficit **requiring 2.5 times more land than available** for current lifestyles. To compare, the Netherlands, ranked 15th and has a deficit of 5.3 gha. In addition, Spain counts with a **recycling rate of 42.38%** aligning with the European average. The transition from a linear to a CE is crucial for efficient resource use and waste management.

Currently, Spain counts with:

- **2.91%** of total employment for economic activities are involved in the CE activities (**549,815 people employed**) (2018).
- **149,532 workers trained** on demand in companies whose economic activities are related to CE (2018).
- **64,036 companies** with CE activities (2018).
- **25 329 104 (2.11 % of GDP)** represents the gross value added (GVA) of Spain according to the economic activities involved in CE (2018).
- Total budget of **33 345 370 euros** of LIFE¹ CE related projects with CE associated themes presented by, or with participation of Spanish entities (2019).
- **Circularity rate (CMU)**² of **11.20%** (2020).

Regarding the regional state of affairs in Spain, multiple autonomous communities have published their own CE or bioeconomy strategies ([see Laws and Regulations](#)). The Government of **Catalonia** (ACCIÓ) published a '[sector snapshot](#)' on the [Circular Economy in Catalonia](#) (December 2021). Key takeaways include:

- **626 companies** (out of which **38 start-ups**), employing **32,856 workers**, offer B2B solutions for the CE in Catalonia (2019).
- The estimated **turnover of €11,014 million** from solution to CE, growing at an annual average of **3.58%** since 2015, represents **4.6% of the total Catalan GDP**.
- Sectors with most companies involved in CE projects are: **agrifood** (22%), **clothing and fashion** (10%) and **construction** (9%).

¹ EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action

² The CMU is defined as the ratio of circular material use to overall material use. The indicator measures the proportion of material recovered and fed back into the economy, thus saving the extraction of primary raw materials, in overall material use. A higher circularity rate value indicates that more secondary materials have replaced primary raw materials, thus reducing primary material extraction.

Key Trends and Developments

The Strategy of [España Circular 2030](#) formulates **6 quantitative objectives**, aimed to be reached by 2030:

- **Reducing by 30% Domestic Material** Consumption (DMC) in relation to national GDP, taking 2010 as a reference.
- **Reducing waste by 15%** with regard to the 2010 waste levels.
- **Reducing food waste** throughout the entire food chain: **50%** reduction per person in retail and households and **20%** in production chains and supplies from 2020, thus advancing towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).
- **Promoting reuse** and reuse enabling activities until reaching **10%** of municipal waste.
- **Reducing greenhouse gas emissions** to under 10 million tonnes of CO₂eq.
- **Improving water use efficiency by 10%.**

Challenges

Despite its efforts, Spain faces a wide range of challenges in transitioning towards CE. Main challenges include a lack of **public and private investment**, **political constraints**, and a lack of **public awareness**. In addition, in order to enable the transition, there is a need for more **comprehensive** and **uniform regulations**, increased **collaboration among stakeholders**, and the **development of circular business models**. The [ETC CE Report](#) provides a list of barriers experienced among industries and organizations in **all EU countries** (page 20), including a lack of circular infrastructure/technical or **logistical barriers**, barriers to accessing **finance** and **insufficient recognition** of the value of by-products/secondary raw materials.

Opportunities

Nevertheless, these challenges also create opportunities. Development of the CE leads to new business models, retraining, adapting capacities to new opportunities, job creation and improvement of existing jobs and savings regarding resource use and public budgets.

What to expect?

- **700,000 jobs** generated in EU, from which at least **10% in Spain**;
- Impact on economy in Spain, through PERTE, of around **3,000 million euros**;
- **Cost reduction** and **financial benefits** for companies active in CE through efficient use of resources and the value creation and capture from the market

Laws and Regulations

Laws and regulations regarding the CE can be outlined on a European, national and regional level.

[The European Green Deal](#) provides the blueprint for the transformational change for the EU, setting [legally binding climate targets](#). Together with [United Nations 2030 Agenda](#) the framework for the promotion of a new production and consumption model is established.

On a national level, **España Circular 2030** establishes the framework for the transition towards a CE in Spain, outlining the importance waste reduction and maintaining the value of resources as long as possible. Despite it providing a vision and concrete objectives, the strategy is **not legally binding**.

As governance model for the analysis of implementation of CE strategies, the Strategy proposes **3 bodies**:

- **The Interministerial Commission for Circular Economy**: propose sector-specific policies and oversee the implementation of the CE strategy by National and Regional Administrations.
- **The Work Group on the Circular Economy of the Commission of Waste Coordination**: facilitate cooperation and coordination for consistent policy implementation.
- **The Council for Circular Economy**: promote collaboration between public and private sectors, involving social and economic agents, waste management entities, and research centers.

In addition, the Strategy formulates **5 main lines of action and 3 additional ones**, incorporated as cross-cutting actions (Figure 1). The aim is to focus policies and instruments and their corresponding action plans on these lines of action.

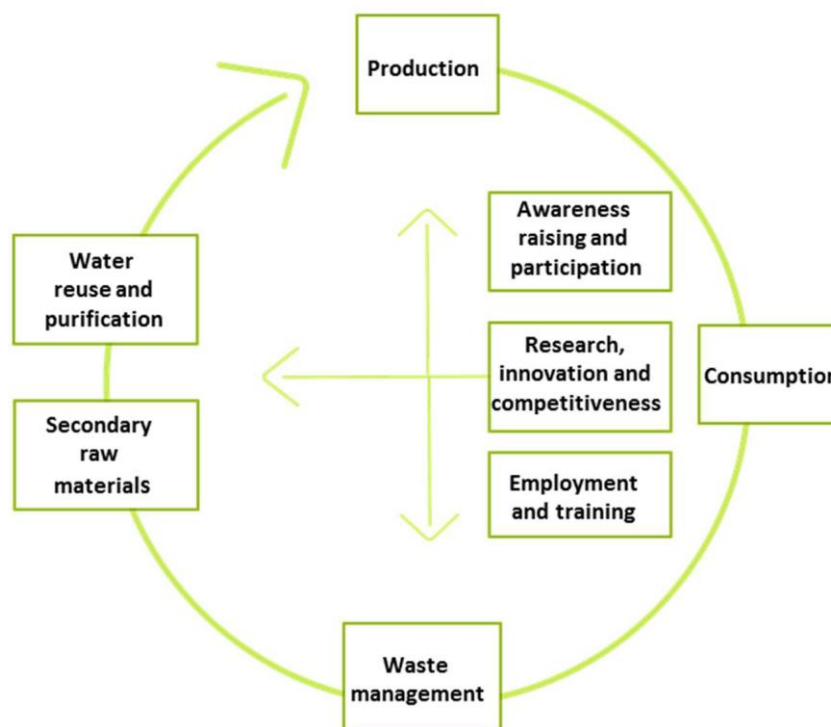


Figure 1: Action lines of the Circular Economy Spanish Strategy and their Action Plans

(derived from *España Circular 2030*, [Executive Summary](#))

Nationally approved laws on the CE

- Law on waste and contaminated land for a CE (see below)
- [The Spanish packaging law](#)

The [ETC CE Report](#) from the European Environment Agency gives an overview of **CE related elements included in** (both regional and national) **policies** (page 10). Relevant examples include the [Strategic framework in SMEs policy 2030](#) and the [Spanish Urban Agenda](#).

On a regional level, following [Article 12.4. a\) \(Law 7/2022\)](#), of April 8, 2022, addressing **waste and contaminated soils for a CE**, autonomous communities (**regional governments**) have the authority to formulate CE strategies. Although implementing the law is **not mandatory**, various autonomous communities have developed their own CE or bioeconomy strategies that integrate

a CE perspective, resulting in **13 approved regional CE strategies and action plans** and **2 regional laws** (and 2 other laws still in the approval process). The regional strategies and action plans per region, written in Spanish (in Catalan for Catalonia):

- [Andalucia](#)
- [Aragaoon](#)
- [Basque Country Region](#)
- [Canary Islands](#)
- [Castille-La Mancha](#)
- [Castile and Leon](#)
- [Catalonia](#)
- [Extremadura](#)
- [Galicia](#)
- [Navarra](#)

The **2 regional laws**:

- The Foral Law ([Law 14/2018](#)) of **Navarra** (June 18, 2018) on waste and its taxation.
- The Circular Economy Law ([Law 7/2019](#)) (November 29, 2019) of **Castille-La Mancha**.

Furthermore, regarding laws and regulations on nature conservation, a topic inherently related to the CE, Spain has given the **status of a legal entity to a lagoon** in the Spanish region of Murcia ([Law 19/2022](#)). By doing so, Spain became the **first European country to grant rights to nature**.

III. Market Analysis of the Circular Economy Sector in Spain

Segmentation of the Market

The **5-step waste hierarchy** (Figure 2), a foundation of the **EU waste management**, included in the [Waste Framework Directive](#), establishes an order of preference for the management of waste. Thus, it provides a framework for effective implementation of waste management strategies, focusing in the first place on waste prevention (reduction), and secondly, on preparation for reuse and recycling.



Figure 2. The 5-Step Waste Hierarchy, EU Waste Framework Directive

Successful implementation of the above framework requires sector-wide assessment and improvement regarding both **sustainable manufacturing** (addressing steps *prevention* and *preparing for re-use*) and **re-use, recycling and circular services** (addressing steps *recycling* and *recovery*).

Sustainable Manufacturing

Production, the first line of action, formulated in Spanish Strategy, seeks to promote the eco-design of products and production processes. This action is key to **minimize the use of non-renewable natural resources** and **encouraging the incorporation of secondary raw materials**, all with the objective of creating products that are more easily **recyclable and repairable**. The

manufacturing industry (excluding the energy sector) represents 12.3% of the Gross Value Added of the Spanish economy.

Extensive list of examples of initiatives all throughout Spain (page 19-64) in [the Catalogue of Best Practices in Circular Economy](#), by the Spanish government.

Current situation ([ETC CE Report](#)):

- **12584** ISO 14001 environmental management systems certifications implemented in Spain (2020).
- **18174 products** (goods and services) **with the EU Ecolabel** in 24 different product groups (2022).
- **17.03% EMAS** (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) registered organisations belonging to economic activities involved in CE and aggregated by INE activity class (Class).

Out of the estimated **3.782 million euros of funds** available to enhance the sustainability of manufacturing (component 12, [Industrial Policy Spain 2030](#)) of the **PRTR**, support will be mainly given to projects that are considered strategic for the industrial transition, favouring the transformation of sectors such as the **automotive** and **electric vehicle industries**, the **agri-food**, **health**, **aeronautical** and **naval** sectors, as well as industrial sectors linked to **renewable energies**.

Reuse, Recycling and Circular Services

Among the main lines of action formulated in the Strategy (Figure 1), both **waste management** (line 3) and **water purification and reuse** (line 5) play a significant role in meeting the objectives set by the EU. [Handel met Spanje – Waste Management](#) provides an overview on the waste sector in Spain.

Current situation ([ETC CE Report](#)):

- **A Circularity Rate (CMU) of 11.20%** (2020), steadily increasing from 8.2% in 2016.
- **Recycling rate of 42.38%** (2019).

- Total business expenditure of **1082.60 million euros on waste management.**³

Objectives regarding recycling, from the Spanish government in [the Spanish Urban Agenda](#):

- Achieve **preparation rates for reusing and recycling municipal waste** of 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and **65%** by 2035.
- Achieve **mandatory recycling rates for all packaging** of **70%** by 2030, to be distributed as follows: 55% for plastic containers, 30% for wood, 80% for iron metals, 60% for aluminium, 75% for glass and 85% for paper and cardboard.
- **Prohibit the dumping of recyclable waste** by 2030.
- Require **all plastic containers to be recyclable** by 2030.

To achieve these objectives, ministry efforts to develop its current waste management system include [PIMA waste](#), funds from the **PRTR** for implementing the waste policy and the funds allocated to waste management (600 M€) in the **PERTE. 421.12 million EUR for investments in the waste sector** have already been transferred to the Regional Administrations.

³ Indicator resulting from the sum of current expenditure plus investment in waste management by companies.

IV. Opportunities for Dutch Companies

Strengths and Expertise of Dutch Companies

The Netherlands is at the forefront of circular practices, facilitated by an open and collaborative environment that unites global companies and research institutes. The country aims to become 100% circular by 2050, set out in [A Circular Economy in the Netherlands by 2050 \(europa.eu\)](#). Yearly, [The Week of the Circular Economy](#), organized since 2015, provides tools to advance and connect circular businesses, with a high variety of events taking place throughout the Netherlands.

[Handel met Spanje](#) gives an overview of sustainably focused initiatives in the Netherlands, including **Fairphone** (smartphones and other electronics designed to last from recycled materials), **DyeCoo** (first waterless textile dyeing machines) and **Beyond Meat** (protein alternatives to meat).

The conducive environment in the Netherlands fosters sustainability and circularity initiatives across industries. Key sectors and areas of expertise include:

- Circular Design and Product Lifecycle Management;
- Waste management and recycling;
- Circular agriculture;
- Sustainable mobility;
- Innovative Technologies;
- Water management.

In addition, the Dutch government formulated the [Dutch Circular Economy Implementation Programme](#) and the **5 transition agendas**, including ten cross-cutting themes that play a role in each of the transition agendas.

Match between Dutch Supply and Spanish Demand

Being one of the frontrunners in the progress towards circularity, the Netherlands can share and expand its capabilities beyond national borders. Thus, the Dutch knowledge foundation and expertise on the different facets constituting the CE, offers opportunities for **export and international collaboration**.

Spain has, in its Strategy for 2030, highlighted 6 priority sectors to work on its progress towards a CE: **construction; farming, fishing, and forestry; industry; consumer goods; tourism; textiles and the garment sector**.

These sectors align with the Dutch transition agendas, including **biomass and food, manufacturing industry, construction and consumer goods**.

Specific Opportunities per Subsector

From the priority sectors on the Spanish side and expertise on the Dutch side, opportunities for collaboration emerge:

Agri-food

When it comes to the agri-food sector, Spain is facing two major challenges: a substantial **water shortage** and **rural depopulation**. More information on this sector in Spain and opportunities for Dutch businesses can be found on [Handel met Spanje](#).

In addition, the Dutch embassy in Madrid published the [Market Report on organic waste from fruit and vegetable processing companies in Spain](#) (November 2021). The report outlines the types of residual streams, Spanish laws and regulations, regional differences and opportunities for Dutch businesses in this sector.

The PERTE formulates 3 axes of action to promote agri-food projects and the allocated related investments:

1. Specific support package for the agri-food industry, with the aim **of improving its production processes**, linked to its competitiveness, sustainability and traceability of food production. Allocation: **400 million euros**.
2. Concrete measures to support the **digital adaptation process** and extend it to all agents that are part of its value chain (farmers and ranchers and their cooperatives, small and medium-sized production, processing and marketing companies). Allocation: **454.35 million euros**.
3. Specific measures to support **innovation and research** to achieve a competitive agri-food sector at all levels. Allocation: **148.56 million euros**.

In total, transfers to PERTE Agri-food reaches a **total of 1,357 million euros**.

Renewable energy

Spain is the European country with the **third highest renewable energy generation capacity**. The country has the highest number of hours of sunlight within the EU, offering a big potential for solar energy generation. An opportunity that has been recognized by an increasing amount of Dutch solar energy companies that expanded their business to the Spanish sun. More on solar energy in Spain can be found on [Handel met Spanje - Fotovoltaïsche zonne-energie](#).

In addition to solar energy, Spain offers optimal conditions for **harnessing wind and hydropower**. Wind is the first ranking renewable energy in Spain, with 1,265 wind farms (21,419 turbines). Hydropower accounted for 17% of Spain's total installed power generation capacity and 11% of total power generation in 2021.

Spain formulated its' [National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan \(PNIEC\) 2021-2030](#), stating that it aims to achieve 100% renewable energies by 2050 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90%. Increases in renewable generation capacity by at least 3 GW/year are planned in the coming decades.

Read more on the [opportunities of renewable energy in Spain](#) and [European investments](#).

Fashion and textiles

In Spain, 990,000 tons of textile products are estimated to go into landfill every year and only 10% to 20% of post-consumption textile waste is collected separately. To solve for the current issues, Spain aims to prepare for the reuse and recycling of municipal waste and separate collection of textile waste by 2025.

The PERTE Circular Economy for the textile and fashion sector will **mobilize more than 1,200 million euros from 2024 until 2026**.

Actions eligible to obtain subsidies include those that focus on:

- Reduction of the consumption of **virgin raw materials**;
- **Eco-design** and placing on the market products made under eco-design schemes;
- Improved **waste management**;
- **Digital transformation** of processes and organisation through infrastructures and systems.

[Find for more detailed information the PERTE on textile and fashion sector \(page 20\).](#)

Water management

The water sector, intricately linked with the aforementioned sectors, has received increasing attention over the past decades and is among the **highest priority sectors in Spain**. Issues regarding water management in the country that experiences extensive periods of drought are worsening due to climate change. Water resources in Spain are diminishing, currently at approximately **40% of their total capacity**.

Reuse of wastewater is therefore of high importance. There is a need for **technological solutions** for the **treatment** and **purification** of drinking water. In addition, the maintenance of water infrastructure is crucial to prevent water loss. The need for efficient water management offers opportunities for Dutch companies and knowledge institutions in the water technology sector.

The PERTE for digitalization of the water cycle is aimed at transforming and modernizing the water management systems. This plan will be used for the urban water cycle and irrigation and industrial uses. The strategic project aims to attract an **estimated 3,060 million euros** in investments from both public and private sectors **between 2022 and 2026**. Moreover, the plan seeks to activate the creation of **nearly 3,500 quality jobs**, opening new professional niches in water management in fields such as engineering, data processing, science and telecommunications professionals.

More information on Spain's [water management digitalisation plan](#) and related investments.

V. Recommendations and Strategies

Collaborations and Partnerships

[The Catalogue of Best Practice in Circular Economy](#) highlights the importance of “**putting the different entities in contact with each other to build a network that strengthens value chains and systems by contacting suppliers and customers who work with the same CE criteria.**”

In light of **international collaboration**, the EU has established (incentives for) various initiatives and partnerships to foster the CE. These bilateral agreements often include terms for cooperation on **research and innovation, technology transfer, and capacity building** in CE practices.

Examples of successful and running collaborations and partnerships **between the Netherlands and Spain:**

- Dutch-Spanish consortium ([LIFE GreenLED](#)) received **EUR 3 million EU subsidy** to make cities climate resilient, focusing on **nature and LED based rain water treatment** for reuse in green cities: [Dutch Water Sector](#)
- NLHydrogen and its Spanish counterpart, the Spanish Hydrogen Association (AeH2), have signed a **memorandum of understanding** agreeing to the creation of [a platform for exchange and collaboration](#) on **Green Hydrogen**, involving industries, governments, universities and research centres in both countries. In addition, multiple missions have been organized in the Green Hydrogen sector for the Netherlands in Spain. Moreover, the report [Green Hydrogen Sector Study Spain](#), published in 2023, lines out opportunities for Dutch companies.
- Dutch and Spanish consortium ([LIFE Phos4EU](#)) on the **recovery of phosphorus** from wastewater for reuse.
- [Trade mission on residual fruit and vegetable flows](#) to Valencia organized by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) together with the agriculture team of the Dutch embassy in Spain in Madrid (2023).

- **Race Against Waste** is a Dutch initiative that collaborated with Catalan partners **SETEM** (Solidaridad, Educación, Trabajo y Emancipación) and **Solidança**, to create awareness among children on proper waste collection and recycling during a month-long educational program (2023): [Holland Circular Hotspot](#)

EU LIFE programs active in Spain (2023-2026) that provide opportunities for the emergence of future collaborations:

- [LIFE ZEROLANDFILLING](#): **Recovering landfill waste** through an innovative and integrated process committed to the CE;
- [LIFE GLEANSMART](#): New Sustainable Circular System for **reducing food loss** via Fruit Gleaning and Upcycling;
- [LIFE ABATE](#): Decreasing **waste treatment plants** environmental footprint;
- [LIFE CIRTECHTEX](#): **Reducing textile waste** in the manufacture of personal protective equipment;
- [CLOOVER2](#): **Closed-LOOps VErification** of reused and recycled polyolefins crates, drums & jerry cans.

[Find funding & tender opportunities related to the CE](#) from the **Horizon Europe** framework programme for 2021-2027 (with a budget of €95.5 billion in total).

VII. Conclusion

Summary of Key Points

- The Spanish economy is making advances in its transition to the Circular Economy, guided by plans such as the **España Circular 2030** and the **PERTE**.
 - **España Circular 2030** establishes the framework for this transition, outlining a strategy regarding waste management and circular (production) processes.
 - **PERTE**, financed by **NextGenerationEU**, has planned investments worth **492 million euros** and is expected to mobilize resources of **more than 1,200 million euros** by 2026.
- Spain currently has **only a handful of laws in place** to enforce the adoption of environmentally friendly and sustainable practices, which include **the law on waste and contaminated land** and the **packaging law**.
- Despite its efforts, the country still has a long way ahead. Main **challenges** in Spain's progress include a lack of **public and private investment, political constraints**, and a lack of **public awareness**.
- On the other hand, the CE creates **opportunities**, including the generation of **70,000 jobs** in Spain and an impact on Spain's' economy of around **3,000 million euros**.
- Due to Dutch expertise in various sectors, multiple collaborations have emerged between the Netherlands and Spain, including **water** ([LIFE GreenLED](#) and [LIFE Phos4EU](#)), [Green Hydrogen](#) and **waste management** ([food waste](#) and [Race Against Waste](#)).
- In addition, **meaningful partnerships** have the potential to develop **between Spain and the Netherlands**, in sectors, including:
 - **Agri-food**
 - **Fashion and Textiles**
 - **Renewable energy**
 - **Water management**

Concluding Thoughts

All in all, Spain is advancing in its efforts in transitioning towards a Circular Economy, guided by a framework of strategic initiatives and investments policies. However, the progress is still rather limited, due to various challenges both the private and public sector face. Political constraints, a lack of investment and limited public awareness pose barriers on a fast and smooth transition. Thus, solving these limitations require (international) collaboration, a cross-sectoral approach, and the courage, particularly among those in positions of influence, to rethink and change our current economic system. Collaborations between the Netherlands and Spain in various sectors, including agri-food, water, renewable energy and fashion and textiles, provide the opportunity to accelerate the transition, benefitting both countries welfare and, most importantly, the environment.



Appendices

Case Study(s) of Successful Companies in Spain

- [The Catalogue of Best Practices in Circular Economy](#) gives an extensive list of examples of best practices in the CE all throughout **Spain**.
- [Leading Circular Economy Solutions Catalogue](#) showcases different use cases implemented by the **Catalan** ecosystem aimed to share and highlight innovative experiences, exchange knowledge and inspire. It includes, among others, the Dutch company **Too Good to Go**, fighting food waste.
- [The Green Tech Catalogue](#), published by ACCIÓ, gives access to over 145 innovative solutions from leading organizations in **greentech** from Barcelona **Catalonia**.

Want to know more?

- Online information about doing business in Spain can be found on our Spain pages and on the website of [the Dutch embassy and the Netherlands Business Support Office \(NBSO\) in Spain](#).
- You will find an overview of the most promising sectors in Spain on our [Business Opportunities in Spain page](#).
- Our advisors can explore the Spanish market for you free of charge. They will be happy to give you [tailored advice on doing business in Spain](#). [Ask your questions](#) to our advisors.
- Contact the [embassy in Madrid](#) and/or the [Netherlands Business Support Office in Barcelona](#), to help you answer questions and build your network.