



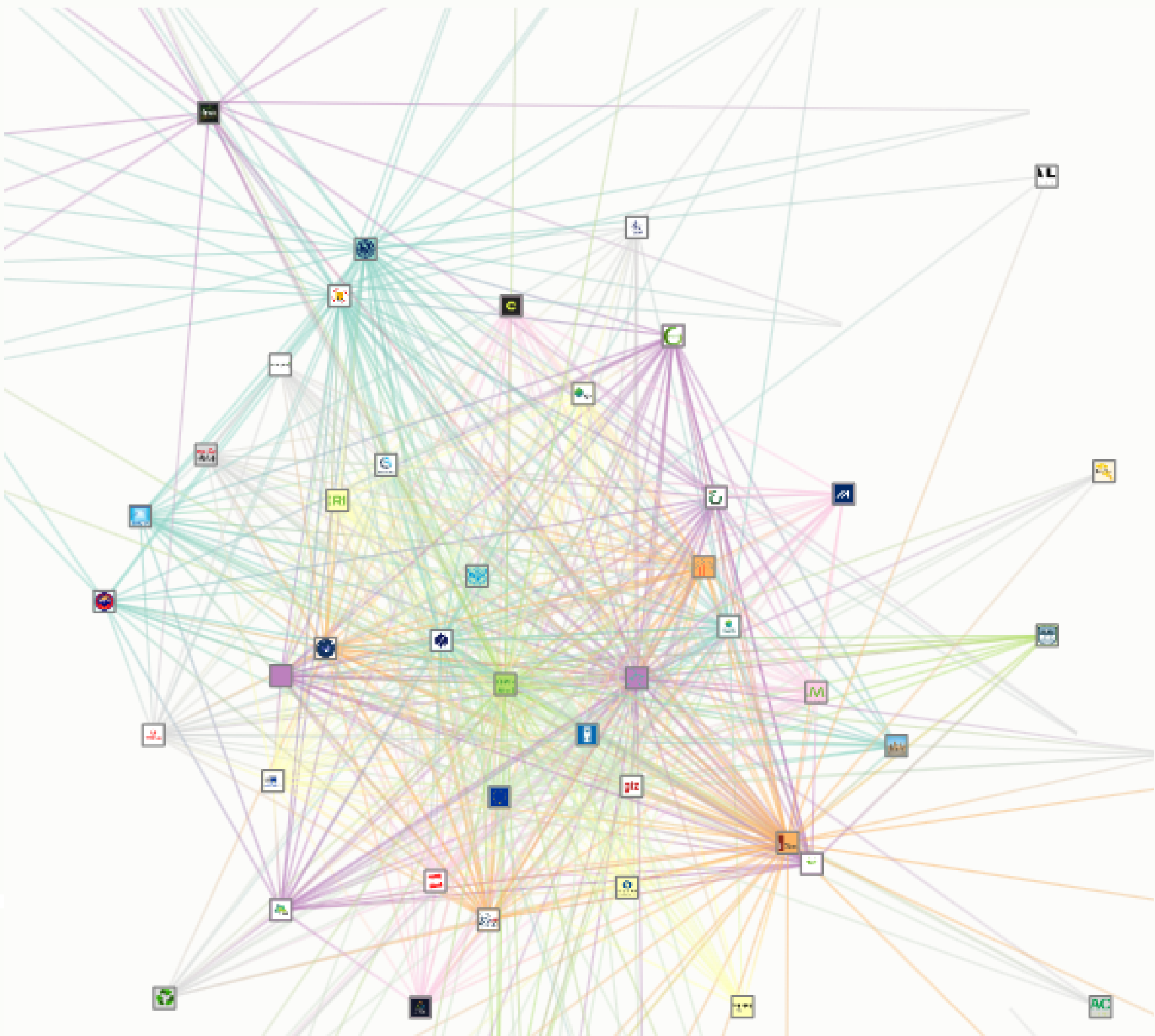
Funded by
the European Union

EU4Green Recovery East

WHO SHAPES CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN ARMENIA?

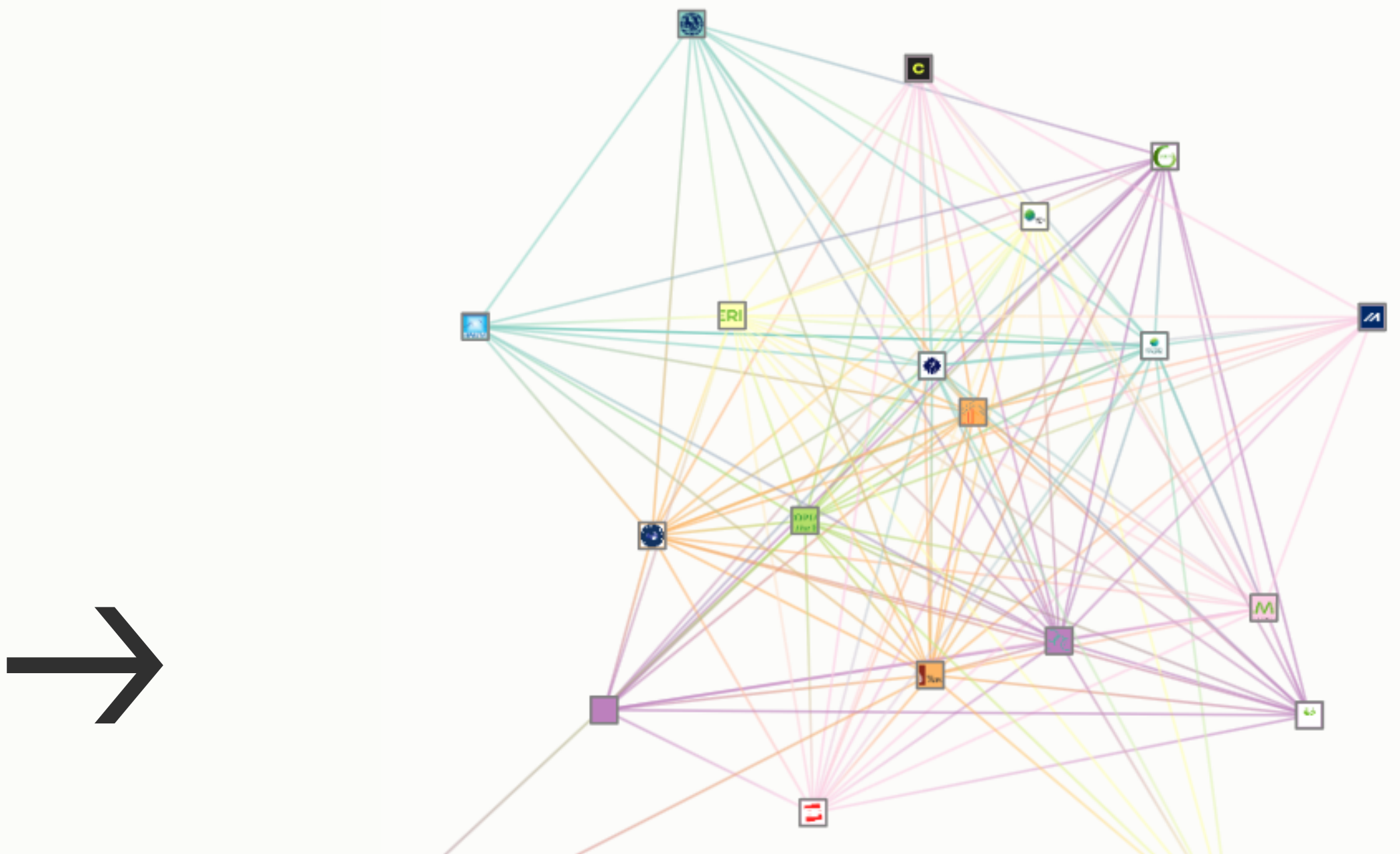
...and where gaps remain

Source: <https://kumu.io/EU4GREEN>



HOW ACTORS CONNECT

This mapping covers 71 institutions across government, business, civil society, finance, academia and international partners. It helps to illustrate who is active, how the ecosystem is structured, and where implementation still lags behind policy ambition.



A BUSINESS HEAVY ECOSYSTEM

Armenia's Circular Economy landscape stands out for its strong private-sector presence: 35 of 71 mapped stakeholders are business enterprises. At the same time, policy coordination remains concentrated around a small group of public institutions and international partners.

photo: EUWI



WEAKNESSES & STRENGTHS

The strongest value chains are packaging, construction & buildings, as well as renewable energy & solar. These are the areas where Circular Economy activity is already most visible and where institutions and businesses are clearly present.

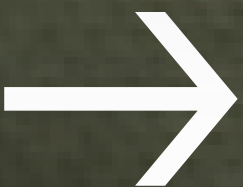
Some of the weaker points are more complex waste streams: In terms of batteries collection exists, but final processing remains unclear. Solar panels are another example: deployment is growing, but end-of-life systems for panels are still missing.



WHAT THE MAP REVEALS

The map reveals an ecosystem with policy momentum, but uneven implementation. 70% of respondents identified weak policy implementation as a key challenge, and 66% pointed out to missing infrastructure for collection, sorting, recycling and repair.

RECYCLED
FABRIC



EXAMPLES OF ACTORS

The ecosystem includes policy makers, implementing partners and innovation actors, such as the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, UNDP Armenia, Impact Hub Yerevan and the American University of Armenia (AUA) Acopian Center for the Environment.



WHERE GAPS REMAIN

The map points out where Armenia's Circular Economy ecosystem already has momentum, and where it still falls short. One of the clearest gaps is that higher-order circular activities such as re-manufacture, re-purpose and refurbish remain far less developed than recycling.

