

No.	Name	Organization	Comment	Response
1	Isabel Cristina Ocazonez	Universidad Santo Tomás	<p>In general, the methodology seems to me relevant, but I have some comments especially for low-income or emerging countries on the item “Increasing collection or sorting capacity for existing recycling plants”, Increasing collection capacity should be under the responsibility of formal recycling cooperatives. They should be strengthened through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of barter market shops for plastic waste. In popular neighbourhoods, shops would be located where non-perishable food products are exchanged for recycled plastic, where the owners would 	<p>All the ideas proposed could be the subject of a collection increase project, but we do not believe it is necessary to specify such examples in the methodology, as there is a wide range of ideas for increasing collection. The tariff incentives indicated should be analysed carefully, as if legislation were to make it compulsory to recycle this plastic, the project would not be additional. If the legislation simply provides incentives, there would be no problem from an additionality point of view.</p>

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			<p>be formalised waste picker co-operatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of vehicles to collect the separated material. - Provision of machinery or equipment for the processing of recycled material, e.g. washing machines and pelletisers. - Incentives to the waste generator for waste separation, by changing the waste weight strata tariff system for waste to final disposal (countries such as Colombia). - Incentives to the waste generator through the use of recyclable material for the payment of various services, mainly those offered by the government, such as: payment of the mass transport service, 	

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			<p>purchase of food in farmers' markets.</p> <p>- Incentives to industrialists who use recycled plastic in their raw materials through municipal tax exemptions.</p>	
2	Alejandro Batres	Corporacion	<p>One of the main consumptions in agriculture is the use of polyvinyl chloride pipes for irrigation, which, having a high chlorine content, cannot be co-processed and cannot be incinerated because of the gases it emits. I have heard of "Eco-bricks of Polyvinyl Chloride", but these must be clean to be crushed, because if they contain soil when they are processed and ground and mixed with cement, when the material hardens they could break and become non-functional.</p>	<p>Very good initiative, this could be a project in the programme if it meets the conditions of applicability and additionality.</p>

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3	Yuranny Valentina	ECOPOSITIVA SAS ESP	In view of the current problems with plastics, I agree that Circular Economy methodologies for Incentivising Plastics Recycling should be made available to project developers to quantify and issue Circular Plastics Credits (CPCs).	Thank you very much for your comment.
4	Alejandra Alarcón Taba	Funcamino Guardianes de la vida	It is very important to get resources so that women's associations and waste pickers can play their role in helping to save the planet. Real campaigns and mass dissemination of information.	Totally agree. A gender assessment can be included in the SDG impact assessment.
5	José Arturo Ruiz Gómez	Jalisco	I think the guide has good research, thank you for developing it. Some concepts have different meanings throughout the document, e.g.	Construction and demolition waste is used in the definition of Controlled landfill. There is no mention of electrical and electronic equipment in the methodology.

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			<p>processing/manufacturing plant and recycling plant. There is a need to clarify which waste streams are considered, e.g. construction waste is mentioned. Also mentioning waste electrical and electronic equipment, among others.</p> <p>The problem is not clear to understand in the introduction.</p> <p>Mention the meaning of Circular Plastic Credit credits from the beginning in a clearer way.</p> <p>Recommendation to mention the waste hierarchy pyramid.</p> <p>Be clearer between collection, transport, storage, collection, treatment, recycling and other processes.</p>	<p>We believe that the issue of plastic waste and how to dispose of it is correctly explained in the introduction, for example: “For the most part plastic waste is not biodegradable, so it tends to accumulate in landfills and in the environment when not properly managed”.</p> <p>The definition of plastic credits is included in the definitions and in the introduction of the methodology.</p> <p>The difference between controlled landfill and uncontrolled landfill is included in the definitions.</p> <p>The introduction already mentions: “This methodology will be a game changer for the environmental plastics recycling and collection industry and, more importantly, for the communities involved in this sector. At the same time, decision-</p>

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			<p>Do research on the differences between landfill and landfill. Is landfill allowed in the guide? Mention the benefits of the guide because it seeks to encourage CE.</p> <p>Do more research on the issue of informality, especially in developing countries.</p> <p>Further develop the monitoring section of the project.</p> <p>Some concepts and meanings are different in English and Spanish, due to translation the idea is lost.</p> <p>More diagrams and images to exemplify points.</p> <p>Be careful with the concepts of municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, industrial waste, construction waste. e.g. in one point it mentions that</p>	<p>makers and civil society will have more accurate, traceable, and verifiable information, which will provide opportunities to remove more plastic waste from the environment and dignify the jobs of millions of people”.</p> <p>The concepts of different wastes are clear and hazardous waste can indeed be landfilled but treated differently from other wastes. The definition is taken from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>Plastic waste can come from different sources (agricultural, industrial, household, among others) and it is a requirement to indicate where the waste comes from in this methodology; not that there is a difference, but differentiation.</p>

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			hazardous waste can reach landfills together with other waste. Mention the differences between the sources of generation (household, industrial, agricultural, etc.).	
6	Andrés Romero Cortina	Ecopetrol	“3.1 Applicability. General conditions of applicability: 13. The plastic recycling plant does not compete with or divert plastic waste from other recycling plants”. How is this intended to be demonstrated? The collection behaviour of individual recycling plants may vary without direct relation. Is it a geographical location criterion? I think it is difficult to relate the behaviour of one plant to the existence of another unless there is traceability	Simply recording the incoming waste, where a document is made stating that the waste came from a collector who collected it from the environment. During the audits, the auditor will verify the origin of the waste by means of interviews, documentation, visits to the collection site, etc. In addition, this condition can be verified with the help of comments received in the public consultation process of the project itself.

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			and transparency of information on flows.	
7		Ecopetrol	<p>“5. Climate change and the circular economy. Guidance for calculating GHG emissions.” Table 1. Net emission factors. What does this negative factor mean? What is a sink in practice? Once the source is consulted, the sink approach is confirmed. However, this net value involves a system of credits in operation in addition to the loads/emissions. I think this distorts the approach of the initiative. On the understanding that it is also allowed to present particular emission factors as long as they are credible and truthful, the emission factors for chemical and mechanical recycling exclusively from the loads</p>	<p>The negative factor effectively means that it is a sink. The “credits” mentioned at the article do not refer to plastic credits. These “credits” referred to in the reference document are the positive externalities from reusing the material, which result in avoided emissions and therefore in mechanical recycling the positive externalities outweigh the negative externalities, and the emissions are negative, however in the chemical there are net emissions due to the high energy consumption. The wording has been changed for better understanding.</p>

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			(2.91 and 0.31) without the credit components applied should remain as the value proposed in the document.	
8		Ecopetrol	“7. Project scenario. 7.2 Leakage.” Are they only of the plastic types covered by this methodology in its scope (PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP and PS)?	Yes.
9	Carlos Andrés Barrera Sánchez	Casalimpia S.A.	Respected rapporteurs of the project. I congratulate the work done, I think it has a great contribution to sustainability. However, because of my role and experience my contribution may not be significant, I hope that many companies dedicated to the transformation and development of projects have been able to participate.	1. If there is a specific regulation mandating the recycling of plastics, only recycled materials beyond what is mandated by law will be taken into account, as indicated in “Step 1” of additionality. This step would be mandatory, so there would be no point in contributing to the SDGs in that sense. 2. The plastics included in this methodology are those described in the PVEC Protocol, which are the same as those mentioned in Condition 2 of applicability of the methodology. The substitution of virgin plastic by biodegradable

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			<p>I have only two observations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the methodology interact with or recognise local governmental actors, for example, in the case of specific regulations regarding plastics, as is the case in Colombia, would it be necessary to consider in some section, for example in the SDG section, the interaction with national plans focused on plastic reduction? Being of course open and not biased to any specific country or model. 2. What treatment or consideration does this methodology have for plastics obtained from non-conventional sources such 	<p>plastic should be the subject of a new methodology.</p>

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			<p>as some plastics obtained from natural fibres, which could be biodegradable. Would projects for the production of these types of plastics using waste from other processes fit into this methodology or would it be worth mentioning them?</p> <p>I leave these questions for your consideration, they may not be within the scope of the project, but I consider them observable within this field,</p> <p>Greetings, Carlos Barrera +573192603991</p>	
10	Paola Andrea Echeverry Beltran	Corporación Nuestra Génesis	Good afternoon, we thank you for making us part of this invitation and we leave you our contributions.	The reduction of plastic consumption may be the subject of another methodology. This methodology encourages recycling.

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			<p>At Corporación Nuestra Génesis we believe that what should be encouraged is the non-consumption of plastic. This component is missing in the initiative of how to measure the decrease of plastic consumption from the baseline instead of seeking to increase the data of plastic material collection as a business opportunity. In our opinion, the increase in collected plastic is directly proportional to the increase in uncollected and unusable plastic, so it is a negative indicator when it grows, no matter which way you look at it. So we consider that a possible suggestion is to include incentives for all those who do pedagogy on responsible consumption,</p>	<p>The introduction simply states that word, we do not see it as a promise, as in the special conditions of applicability there are benefits for the informal sector.</p> <p>Examples: Case C: Projects including collection activities: The projects improve the working conditions of the collectors compared to the baseline scenario. Case D: Informal recycling plant: From the moment the formalisation process has started, it is ensured that no fraudulent labour practices are taking place in the collection or sorting processes (formal or informal) that take place before reaching the recycling plant. These measures are intended to enable informal projects to be formalised on the basis of the plastic credit incentives. In addition, additionality Step 2 encourages small projects in rural</p>

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			<p>which can also include separation at source and proper disposal, as Our Genesis does.</p> <p>On the other hand, analysing the proposal in more detail in order to make specific recommendations, it would be focused on how to increase the benefits to the informal sector and promote its development by giving added value to the material they collect. It is a titanic task because it includes an associative, formative and even psychosocial component to carry it out, however, it seems that from this point of view, recycling can contribute to social development.</p>	<p>areas or developing countries to enter the scheme. All these types of projects may be more likely to be in the informal sector.</p> <p>Regarding the training of the population in recycling, it could be considered within the projects in the SDG section, specifically as a contribution of the project to SDG 4. If it were a training to collaborators of the activity, they could contribute to SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth.</p>

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			<p>The text says “The main objective of this methodology is to increase and strengthen plastic recycling projects in the formal sector and, especially, in the informal sector, promoting the formalisation of projects and improving the achievement of the SDG targets”. But reading it, it does not seem to me to emphasise the informal sector, so that “especially” seems to remain an unfulfilled promise within the goal. This is how we perceive it from a superficial point of view. In order to make a specific proposal on how to contribute from this methodology so that this can be achieved, we feel that it is a task to sit down</p>	

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			with people who have worked on the issue.	
11	Lina Paola Pachón	Nuestra Génesis Unidos por transformar vidas	<p>Before talking about recycling, it is essential to talk about reduction and reuse. When prevention of waste generation is neglected and only post-production waste management is given importance, this is a terrible mistake, as recycling alone is not a sustainable solution.</p> <p>Recycling guides us in some ways towards a sustainable future, but the real solution lies in producing less.</p>	<p>Other reuse and reduction methodologies will be developed. This is a recycling methodology that tries to solve a problem that already exists, the waste is already in the environment and must be removed. The introduction has been modified to make clear the scope of the methodology.</p>

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12		Corporación Nuestra Génesis	The methodology does not express the consequences of having a bad recycling from the source, one of the biggest problems of recycling today is that a large percentage of the plastics recovered are not really recyclable, how to induce the consumer to recycle properly, when from the same production of plastic are mixing materials that make it more difficult to return to a productive cycle?	It is a recycling methodology, not a separation methodology; the subject matter is very broad and not everything can be included in a single methodology. However, it could be a differentiating factor for a recycling project by contributing to the SDGs, specifically SDGs 4 and 8, which are related to education, training and awareness-raising of citizens and workers, respectively. These differentiating factors can increase the value of the plastic credits generated by the project.
13		Corporación Nuestra Génesis	Again, the production stage of the plastic should be considered, recycling alone is not a solution if producers do not guarantee the returnability of the packaging to the production cycle.	One of the applicability conditions requires the returnability of the packaging to the cycle, as this is one of the objectives of the methodology: 10. The recycled plastic is sold to an identifiable plant or distributor, which ensures its final use as a raw material for industry or the manufacture of recycled plastic

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				products. Fuel production is not considered a suitable end-use for the applicability of this methodology.
14		Corporación Nuestra Génesis	This document has the name: CE methodology to incentivise the recycling of plastic materials, however, it is a methodology only focused on projects that are related to recycling plants. It is not a real methodology to incentivise recycling, as the role of both the producer and the consumer is being left out. It is a document only for managers, with important aspects, yes, but it only touches on one link in the solid waste hierarchy, eliminating other actors that are equally important in the generation of waste. Behind recycling there is a whole chain of decisions	<p>We fully agree that recycling alone is not the final solution. However, as mentioned above, it is a recycling methodology, to intervene in other parts of the process (other R's) it is necessary to create new methodologies, as the complexity is high and it would be impossible to develop all of them in a single methodology.</p> <p>What this methodology does try to do is to favour the weakest links in the recycling process, such as informal waste pickers and informal recycling, so that they can become formalised, regularise their situation and have better working conditions. This is done by facilitating their access to the programme.</p>

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			<p>that should be evaluated from the beginning of the plastic's life cycle, not only focusing on repairing the impact. The economy can never be circular if both producers and consumers of plastics are left out. Re-evaluate the name of this document, or, alternatively, its content.</p>	