

EUROCLIMA PROGRAMME

# Policy Recommendations for the Promotion of Amazonian Entrepreneurships in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru



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## *Policy Recommendations for the Promotion of Amazonian Entrepreneurships in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru*

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# 1. EUROCLIMA

Euroclima is the regional cooperation programme that fosters the strategic partnership between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, based on shared values and a commitment to jointly address climate change and biodiversity loss. It is a platform for the exchange of ideas and experiences between countries in the region and with the European Union. It is co-funded by the European Union and the German Federal Government through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It seeks to contribute to sustainable, resilient and inclusive transition through climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, including protection, restoration, biodiversity conservation and the promotion of the circular economy. Euroclima is part of the renewed Agenda for Relations between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean and is part of the Global Gateway strategy that promotes investments and financing in relevant sectors, as well as the use of other instruments of the EU and its Member States to achieve more sustainable, just and interconnected societies.

It is implemented under the spirit of Team Europe, through the synergic work of eight agencies: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), AFD Group: Agence Française de Développement (AFD)/ Expertise France (EF), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## Key Messages

- The development of bioeconomy offers an important opportunity for the sustainable use of biodiversity and the improvement of the Amazon rural population's livelihoods. However, these people face major challenges in moving their businesses forward.
- Amazonian sustainable entrepreneurships in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru share common barriers, such as high costs for commercialization, limitations to meet large-scale demands, limited access to technologies and capacity-building needs.
- Aligning institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks for sustainable entrepreneurships in the three countries can boost business opportunities and activate local economic development.

## 2. Introduction

The Amazon basin is rich in biological and cultural diversity. Nonetheless, this richness contrasts with the region's socioeconomic reality, characterized by high-rate poverty, inequality and lack of access to basic services. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2024), the Amazon area has significant gaps in terms of employment, education, connectivity and quality of life compared to the non-Amazon areas in the countries that it comprises.

In today's global context, where consumers and States demand sustainable products and services integrating economic development, environmental care, and sustainable development, sustainable entrepreneurship represent a valuable opportunity for the region's development. They leverage the unique potential of Amazonian ecosystems, which are closely linked to the knowledge and cultural values of the Indigenous and local populations who depend on them. Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have made progress in the promotion of sustainable productive activities by creating regulatory frameworks, financial incentives, support measures and training for the managers of such entrepreneurship. However, challenges remain, especially for small-scale entrepreneurship that could have a direct impact on the sustainable use of biodiversity and local economic development.

This document offers policy recommendations for the promotion of sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurship in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. They are addressed to public agencies, cooperation agencies and civil society organizations that work on bioeconomy. These recommendations are part of the Euroclima program initiative to implement

the Leticia Pact Action Plan. This plan provides a framework for action to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, promoting the conservation, biodiversity management and sustainable development of the Amazon biome, and the protection of Indigenous people and local communities living in this strategic ecosystem.

Between 2022 and 2024, Euroclima, through the implementing agencies: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); the French Public Agency for Technical Cooperation of the AFD Group (Expertise France) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, supported the implementation of prioritized actions of the Action Plan of the Leticia Pact for the Amazon, in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, focusing on the following areas:

- i. Conservation, sustainable use of forests and biodiversity, restoration and bioeconomy.
- ii. Information and knowledge management.
- iii. Empowerment of women and Indigenous Peoples.



Within the framework of subject 1, GIZ worked with the Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Ministries of Environment to strengthen the capacities of sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurs, to improve their opportunities for accessing the market. The following reports were produced as part of this work:

- Evaluation of green businesses in the Colombian Amazonia.
- Analysis of capacity-building needs for Amazonian bio-entrepreneurships in Ecuador.
- Challenges to boost eco and bio-businesses in the Peruvian Amazon.

This recommendation paper is based on the reports mentioned above, as well as on the review of legal frameworks of the three countries regarding green entrepreneurships and bioeconomy, opinions of public, private and civil society actors with competencies and initiatives on bioeconomy, and on the results of the exchange event to share progress and challenges in the promotion of sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurships<sup>1</sup> held for public representatives from the Ministries of Environment.

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<sup>1</sup> In October 2023, 15 participants of Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Ministries of Environment met in Bucaramanga, Colombia for the 10th edition of the green businesses fair "Bioexpo". In this meeting, topics for joint work in the medium and long term were identified: Challenges for commercializing products created on Amazonian rural zones, regarding infrastructure deficit, basic services.; ii) Cross-border coordination to unite supply and demand for products or raw materials between the three countries. These topics should be addressed through innovation with technology; iii) Decentralization of support functions for green businesses through cross-border Ventanillas de Negocios Verdes. iv) Raising awareness in society about the importance of consuming products and services from green businesses.



# 3. Sustainable Amazonian Entrepreneurships in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

In the Amazon region, the definition and terminology associated with sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurships are different. Colombia works with the concept of green businesses, Ecuador with bio-entrepreneurships and Peru with eco- and bio-businesses. This document uses the term “sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurships” in a general way. In order to facilitate understanding, the terms, concepts and categories used in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are included in the Annex 1.



## 3.1. Green Businesses in Colombia

Colombia has the National Plan for Green Businesses (2022-2030), which establishes guidelines and tools to plan, develop and promote the supply and demand of green businesses. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, through the Sustainable Green Business Office (ONVS, for its acronym in Spanish), leads the consolidation of a sustainable green businesses ecosystem to diversify the Colombian economic matrix. This includes strengthening community, ethnic, rural, and popular productive initiatives aligned with the criteria of the National Plan for Green Businesses.

A highlight in Colombia is the implementation of Regional Green Business Programs (PRNV, for its acronym in Spanish), adopted by Regional Autonomous Corporations, Urban Environmental Authorities and districts<sup>2</sup>, which seek to make the most of the potential of each region. The *Ventanillas de Negocios Verdes* (VNV)

(Green Business Support Offices) play a key role in articulating regional actors, monitoring commitments and generating statistics on the contribution to the region’s development and the conservation of natural resources. Additionally, at the national level, the Colombian government has created instruments and tools that provide regulatory, technical and economic guidelines, grouped into instruments of planning, verification, strengthening and promotion (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2022).

The study by Palma *et al.* (2025), within the framework of Euroclima, identified that non-timber Amazonian green businesses in Leticia, Mitú, and Inírida face commercialization problems at national and international levels due to the high transportation costs of both inputs and the final product. Limitations in infrastructure and transport, limited access to technology, insufficient socio-business knowledge, and difficulties in obtaining licenses, registrations and certification of production and commercialization processes were also pointed out.

<sup>2</sup> Law 768 of 2002.





### 3.2. Bio-entrepreneurships in Ecuador

In Ecuador, the guidelines to foster bio-entrepreneurships are included in Agreement No. 34, as part of the strategy for the conservation of natural heritage through the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecologic Transition (MAATE, for its acronym in Spanish), through the Undersecretariat of Ecuadorian Natural Heritage, leads its implementation. In 2024, the *White Paper on Sustainable Bioeconomy* was published (García, J.M. (Coord); 2024). It defines the national vision on the subject and updates the definitions of bio-entrepreneurships and bio-business, allowing the design of stronger guidelines and criteria to

identify and strengthen bio-entrepreneurships in the nation. The *White Paper* is a tool for making public policy decisions and for strengthening the bio-entrepreneurships ecosystem.

Similarly, Ecuador has made progress in financial and tax incentives, such as double deductibility<sup>3</sup>, and in the development of the National Registry of Bio-businesses, which allows the identification of existing bio-entrepreneurships, as well as their needs for strengthening. Despite these advances, Endara's study (2025), carried out within the framework of Euroclima, identified challenges facing Amazonian bio-entrepreneurships, such as the organization of distribution channels, the creation of digital skills, and the expansion of infrastructure for digitalizing activities.

<sup>3</sup> Ministerial Agreement No. MAATE-2022-113.





### 3.3. Eco and Bio-Businesses in Peru

In Peru, the classification of eco and bio-businesses<sup>4</sup> and the strategies for their promotion are included in the guidelines of the eco and bio-businesses catalogue and in the guidelines for the Virtual Stores for Entrepreneurs project<sup>5</sup>. The Direction of Economy and Environmental Financing of the Ministry of Environment (DGEFA, for its acronym in Spanish) is the entity responsible for promoting eco and bio-businesses. An important achievement of the Ministry of Environment is the implementation of the Bio-businesses Program, that aims to promote access to financing for Amazonian bio-businesses<sup>6</sup>.

4 RM N.° 046-2020-MINAM.

5 RM N.° 094-2022-MINAM.

6 RM N.° 186-2022-MINAM

In addition, the Ministry of Environment is carrying out technical support and capacity-building efforts, in person and virtually ([Aula Aprende MINAM](#)), aimed at eco and bio-businesses, subnational and local government authorities, and financial entities.

The study of Pizzini (2025), published within the framework of Euroclima, identified that the eco and bio-businesses in the Amazonian regions of San Martín, Ucayali and Loreto operate in a highly competitive business environment. This context requires having a solid commercial profile as an eco or bio-business to stand out and gain attention from potential clients and strategic partners. Among the main needs for capacity building in Amazonian entrepreneurs, the need to improve knowledge in: business management, access to financing, regulatory framework and public policies related to eco and bio-businesses and associated signatures.



## 4. Challenges for the promotion of Amazonian sustainable entrepreneurships

The advances described display the regulatory efforts in the three countries to promote Amazonian sustainable entrepreneurships and the identification of capacity building needs. Still, regional cooperation faces additional challenges:



**Use of concepts and categories.** Differences in concepts and categories used to define sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurships influence the scope of strategies for their promotion in each country. Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have specific definitions for sustainable productive activities that consider social, economic and environmental criteria. Although this diversity allows an internal strategic approach, it can complicate potential coordination regionally. To achieve cross-border coordination, for example, it is important to understand the terminology and regulations in each country, identify common or similar aspects, and design joint strategies, aiming at the standardization of concepts in the medium term.



**State presence in remote areas.** Holders of Amazonian entrepreneurships acknowledge the state's efforts to promote their growth but consider them insufficient. This occurs mainly due to the distance of these businesses from urban areas. This distance impacts on their businesses as high commercialization costs and lack of adequate infrastructure. Above all, these limitations affect rural communities and Indigenous populations, where structural problems such as poverty, lack of access to services, including connectivity, and weak transport infrastructure are also intensified.



**Inter-sectoral coordination and articulation with key non-state stakeholders.** The effective implementation of public policies for the promotion of Amazonian entrepreneurships requires coordination between institutions in the areas of environment, international trade, economy, tourism, agriculture and research and development. However, such coordination does not necessarily operate efficiently on a day-to-day basis. Inter-sectoral coordination would simplify processes, avoid duplication of efforts, facilitate the exchange of information, and formulate joint strategies with greater impact.



**Developing adequate infrastructure.** Infrastructure is a key factor for the development of Amazonian entrepreneurs. The studies by Endara (2025) and Palma, S., *et al.*, (2025) for Ecuador and Colombia respectively highlight the need to improve infrastructure to standardize production processes and overcome commercialization challenges. Businesses without adequate transport, electricity, access to water and internet connections have fewer opportunities to grow and be competitive, especially those in the food sectors that depend on forest and agriculture resources.



## 5. Recommendations

Based on the challenges identified and the results of studies on Amazonian entrepreneurs, this section presents policy recommendations with a regional focus:



### **Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in each country to address the structural gaps faced by Amazonian entrepreneurs.**

This includes the need for regulatory development or modification at national and international levels. It is essential to coordinate efforts to address challenges such as poor transport infrastructure and basic services, high trade costs and the need for partnerships to position value chains to respond to market demands. One alternative is to implement a cross-border coordination, following the model of Ventanillas de Negocios Verdes in Colombia, within the framework of multilateral commitments (soft law and hard law) focused on the main public problems at different stages of the production chains.



### **Promote a common understanding of the terminology and definitions used for sustainable Amazonian entrepreneurs,**

under equivalent characterization and categorization criteria. This effort must respect the institutionality and regulatory framework of each State. Although there is no intention to limit activities, it is important to establish a minimum standard and a method to provide indicators to measure progress in the promotion of the matter.



### **Implement regulatory frameworks complementing the existing ones,**

with an emphasis on sub-national regulations and with a transversal and cross-sectoral vision, considering that Amazonian entrepreneurs are also led and/or have the participation of indigenous people. This can be accompanied by the creation of permanent and participatory coordination spaces and technical roundtables that generate joint proposals with public and private actors at both the national and subnational levels.



### **Develop a capacity-building scheme responding to the needs and requirements of entrepreneurs,**

with an intercultural approach. This scheme must include on-field actions, interventions and training of local authorities to promote replicability. The needs in the three countries include access and use of technologies, improvement of distribution channels, regulation and strategies (including association) for access to international markets, among others.



### **Encourage better traceability in the value chain generated in the three countries.**

This ensures sustainability and compliance with international standards, strengthening the confidence of global markets in Amazonian products. Traceability ensures transparency, legality and authenticity, which is crucial to promote sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in the three countries.

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Rodríguez ,A., Rodrigues, M., & Sotomayor, O. (2019). *Hacia una bioeconomía sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe: elementos para una visión regional*. Serie Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo, N° 191 (LC/TS.2019/25), Santiago, Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).

## Annex 01 Definitions, characterization, categories and types of bio-businesses in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru<sup>7</sup>

	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	PERÚ
Main regulation containing the information	National Plan for Green Businesses (PNNV) from 2022 to 2030.	Organic Code of the Environment Guidelines to promote Bio-entrepreneurships (Ministerial Agreement No. 034). Registro Oficial - Special Edition No. 913 of May 15, 2019.	Main guidelines to identify and promote eco-business and bio-business (MR No. 046-2020-MINAM)
Definitions	<b>Green businesses:</b> Economic activities that offer goods and services with an ecosystemic and life-cycle approach, generating positive social and environmental impacts, incorporating sustainable practices and contributing to the reduction of GHG. These businesses rely on the use, transformation, valuation and conservation of resources to support territorial development.	<b>Biotrade</b> It considers the objectives of biodiversity conservation, social, economic and environmental sustainability, as well as the fair distribution of benefits. <b>Bio-entrepreneurship:</b> Public, private, academic and community association initiatives related to the sustainable use of native biodiversity that contribute to its appreciation and the conservation of natural heritage.	<b>Eco-business:</b> All those businesses that offer goods and services contributing to environmental care. They not only seek economic sustainability but also social and environmental sustainability with a fair distribution of benefits.
Characterization	To be considered a green business, they must comply with twelve criteria divided into four components: - <b>Environmental:</b> Positive environmental impact, life cycle approach, useful life, no use of hazardous substances or materials, materials recyclability or use of recycled materials, efficient and sustainable use of resources. - <b>Social:</b> Social responsibility within the company, social and environmental responsibility in the value chain, social responsibility outside the company. - <b>Economic:</b> Economic viability of the business. - <b>Advanced:</b> Communication of social or environmental attributes, and environmental or social schemes, programs or recognitions implemented or received.	To be considered a bio-entrepreneurship, they must comply with the following guidelines and others that the national authority considers relevant: - <b>Environmental:</b> Wildlife management involves harvesting processes to be supported by a management plan that respects the natural regeneration cycles of the species. Native cultivated biodiversity cannot, under any circumstances, be transformed into monocultures, since these are native crops free of deforestation. Bio-entrepreneurships must comply with current environmental regulations and use appropriate harvesting methods and production procedures that result in good environmental practices, which do not involve risks of environmental degradation and do not involve physical, chemical and/or biological contamination. Likewise, they must generate alternatives that are resilient to climate change and consider safeguards to conserve bio-knowledge and the genetic heritage derived from biodiversity. - <b>Social:</b> Improve the quality of life of those involved in bio-entrepreneurships with a gender approach; save the ancestral knowledge of the communities involved in bio-entrepreneurships; and contribute with social development alternatives aimed at reducing environmental pressure in areas under conservation. - <b>Economic:</b> Bio-entrepreneurships must have demonstrable economic profitability, which guarantees their sustainability over time and represents an alternative source of income for entrepreneurs.	To be considered a bio-business, they must comply with three aspects: - <b>Environmental:</b> Prevent, reduce and reverse impacts on the environment in order to achieve sustainable use of natural resources. - <b>Social:</b> Adopt socially responsible practices in the distribution of wealth and generation of local development, as well as provide accurate information and provide more and better services to consumers and users. - <b>Economic:</b> Generate wealth in a constant and sustained way, with a fair distribution of benefits.

<sup>7</sup> The document can be reviewed: [Perfiles de la bioeconomía y conceptos relacionados en Latinoamérica.. GADeR-ALC PN Bioeconomy Workstream: 11.9285.5-001.36](#)

<p>Categories</p>	<p>They are divided into three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Bio-products and sustainable services:</b> They incorporate better environmental practices in their process based on the use and exploitation of biological resources. Some activities examples include organic agriculture, livestock, aquaculture and sustainable fishery, bio trade in products derived from wildlife, non-timber and timber, sustainable tourism services, among others.</li> <li>- <b>Industrial eco-products:</b> They can demonstrate that their production process is less polluting to the environment than other products in their area. Some examples of activities include the exploitation of organic and inorganic waste, production of sustainable textiles, construction of sustainable infrastructure and buildings, manufacture of ecological packaging with natural fibers or biopolymers and recyclable containers, among others.</li> <li>- <b>Products for environmental quality:</b> Their production model incorporates actions to reduce air, water and soil pollution, as well as the mitigation or adaptation to climate change through the implementation of green actions and technologies. Some examples of activities are the energy generation or commercialization from non-conventional renewable energy sources, clean technologies, businesses associated with the preservation, restoration and recovery of ecosystems, and sustainable motorized and non-motorized transportation, among others.</li> </ul>	<p>There is no categorization established by the regulation.</p>	<p>They are divided into four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Waste recovery products:</b> Generate goods or services based on the recovery of organic and inorganic waste. Some business examples include the use of plastic bottles to create clothes, compost, or the elaboration of plastic-made bricks.</li> <li>- <b>Sustainable building materials:</b> Develop the design and implementation of buildings that incorporate environmental sustainability criteria. Some business examples include the design of green roof buildings or the construction of a building using plastic bricks.</li> <li>- <b>Energy and resource efficiency products:</b> They develop products based on innovation processes or technological developments related to the efficient use of energy and natural resources. Some business examples include solar lamps or domestic photovoltaic panels.</li> <li>- <b>Bio-businesses:</b> Based on the sustainable use of biodiversity products, considering environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria. There are three sub-categories: ecotourism services, direct consumption products (such as organic meat and vegetables, etc.) and products derived from flora and fauna (such as oils, capsules, cosmetics, etc.)</li> </ul>
<p>Typology by phase of development</p>	<p>They are divided by three:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Green entrepreneurships:</b> Start-up businesses that, from their inception, are oriented towards meeting green business criteria.</li> <li>- <b>Endorsed green businesses:</b> Established businesses with commercial operations and complying with green business criteria.</li> <li>- <b>Green anchor companies:</b> Businesses that comply with green business criteria or that have approved sustainability certifications. They have already consolidated and incorporated other green businesses into their supply networks and value chains in general.</li> </ul>	<p>Mainly, we can differentiate between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Bio-business</b></li> <li>- <b>Bio-entrepreneurship</b></li> </ul> <p>The conceptual difference at the regulatory level is in the process of formulation.</p>	

<p><b>Regulatory advances</b></p>	<p>Since 2002, Colombia has been preparing the National Plan for Green Businesses, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and in coordination with other public and private institutions<sup>8</sup>, which are articulated with other regulations and public policy instruments<sup>9</sup>. At present, there is a National Plan for Green Businesses (PNNV), in force from 2022 to 2030.</p>	<p>The bases of the regulatory framework for bio-entrepreneurships in Ecuador are found in the Organic Code of the Environment<sup>10</sup> and its regulations<sup>11</sup>. These regulations are complemented by the guidelines for the promotion of bio-entrepreneurship<sup>12</sup>, which establish guidelines for characterizing bio-entrepreneurship initiatives and are currently being updated to achieve a clearer conceptual delimitation between the concepts of bio-enterprise and bio-business.</p>	<p>In recent decades, the push for eco- and bio-businesses has been gaining importance by enacting various regulations and public policies<sup>13</sup>, both from the environmental and from the economic and foreign trade sector. This inter-sectoral cooperation has also been evident since 2001, with the creation of important spaces for articulation and meetings<sup>14</sup> between various public and private actors that address the subject<sup>15</sup> (SASE Consortium, 2013).</p> <p>Currently, some regulations address the ideas of eco- and bio-businesses in a more specialized way, led by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), such as the “General guidelines to identify and promote eco-businesses and bio-businesses”<sup>16</sup>, the “Provisions on the MINAM Catalogue of Eco-businesses and Bio-businesses” and the “Provisions on the Virtual Stores for Entrepreneurs project of the Eco-businesses and Bio-businesses Catalogue of the Ministry of the Environment”<sup>17</sup>. This regulatory framework includes six action lines to promote eco- and bio-businesses, focusing on business skills; research, innovation and technology; access to markets; access to financing; institutional, policy and regulations; and equal participation.</p>
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8 National Strategic Plan for Green Markets 2002-2012 and National Plan for Green Businesses 2014-2022.

9 Among them: Sustainable Production and Consumption Policy; National Sustainable BioTrade Program, National Bioeconomy Strategy, and National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services.

10 Law 0. Registro Oficial - Supplement No. 983 from April 12, 2017.

11 Executive decree No. 752. Registro Oficial - Supplement No. 507 from June 12, 2019.

12 Ministerial Agreement No. 034. Registro Oficial - Special Edition No. 913 from May 15, 2019.

13 Among them: Regulation of the Law for sustainable conservation and use of biologic diversity (SD No. 068-2001-PCM), the previous National Environmental Policy (SD No. 012-2009-MINAM), the National Strategy for Biological Diversity to 2021 (SD No. 009-2014-MINAM), the Guidelines for Green Growth (MO No. 161-2016-MINAM), the National BioTrade Strategy (SD No. 008-2016-MINCETUR), the National Policy for Competitiveness and Productivity (SD No. 237-2019-EF), and the National Plan for Competitiveness and Productivity (SD No. 237-2019-EF).

14 In 2001, the BioTrade Committee in Peru (PR No. 71-2001-CONAM-PCD) was formalized. This was a technical group made up several institutions dedicated to designing and implementing the National BioTrade Promotion Program, whose work was later consolidated in 2010 with the creation of the National Commission for the Promotion of BioTrade (SD No.009-2010-MINCETUR).

15 Some of these institutions were: Ministry of Foreign trade and Tourism, Ministry of Environment: Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, the Exporters Association, the Peruvian Association of Adventure travel and Ecotourism, among others.

16 MR No. 046-2020-MINAM.

17 MR No. 094-2022-MINAM.



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