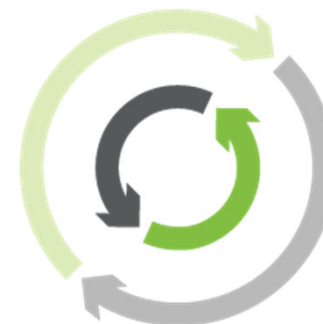


# "CIRCULAR ECONOMY": SUMMARY



- ❑ A 'Circular Economy' (CE) is an industrial system that aims to design out waste ('restorative by design')
- ❑ There is increasing momentum towards a formalised (CE) from linear (make-take-dispose), driven by a combination of natural resource depletion, environmental impact and scope for huge economic benefits
- ❑ Unlike most other "resource efficiency" sectors, a CE is not dependent on, but can be a major beneficiary of, new technologies
- ❑ Circular flows differ by type:
  - **biologic matter** feeds back into the system through processes like composting and anaerobic digestion
  - **technical matter** (products, components, materials) is recovered and restored through strategies like reuse, repair, remanufacture, recycling ...
- ❑ The CE will impact all major global industrial & service sectors; with different drivers, currently greatest application is being pursued in food, plastics, construction, textiles and scarce raw materials



- ❑ The EU has taken the lead on the Circular Economy (the EC began implementation of its Circular Economy Action Plan in 2015); in the EU annual material cost savings alone can be worth US\$340bn-US\$630bn pa<sup>1</sup>
- ❑ Investment in the CE is set to explode: ~€100bn annually in the EU CE over 2017-2025<sup>1</sup>, of which ~€35bn on "next-wave" CE themes
- ❑ The CE provides huge scope for innovation (by new and incumbent actors) in business models and supply chains, often with data-driven strategies

<sup>1</sup> Ellen MacArthur Foundation