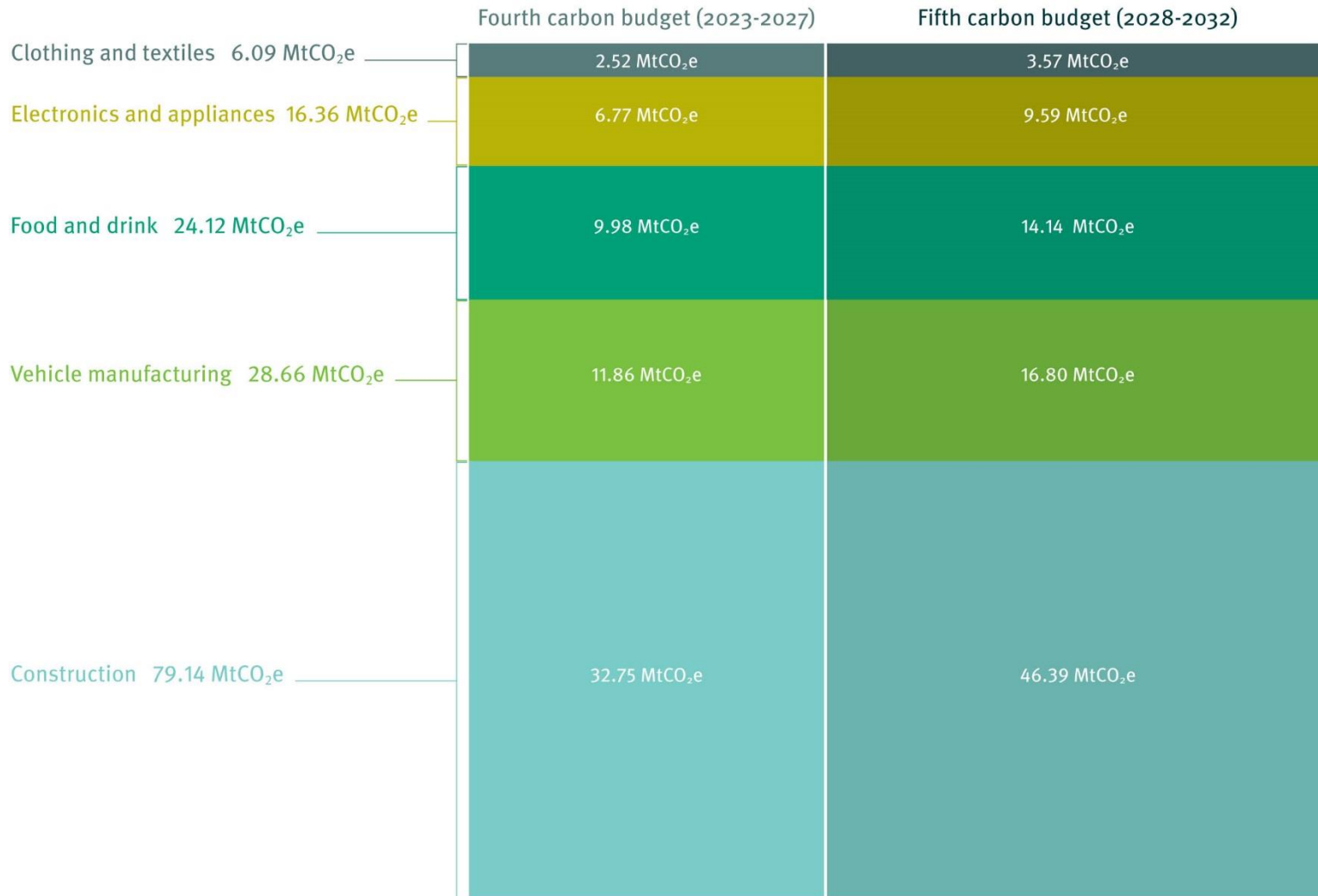


Employment opportunities in a circular economy

29 October 2019

Caterina Brandmayr
Senior policy analyst

Resource efficiency is key to cut emissions



And for businesses' resilience and competitiveness

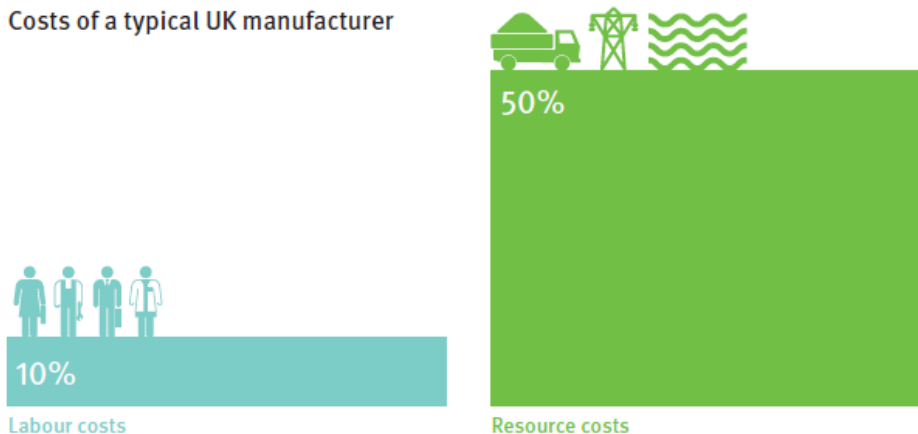
Four in five institutional investors would reconsider or rule out investment if made aware of **resource scarcity risks**



Nine out of ten investors would reconsider or rule out investment where **risks in the supply chain** have not been addressed.



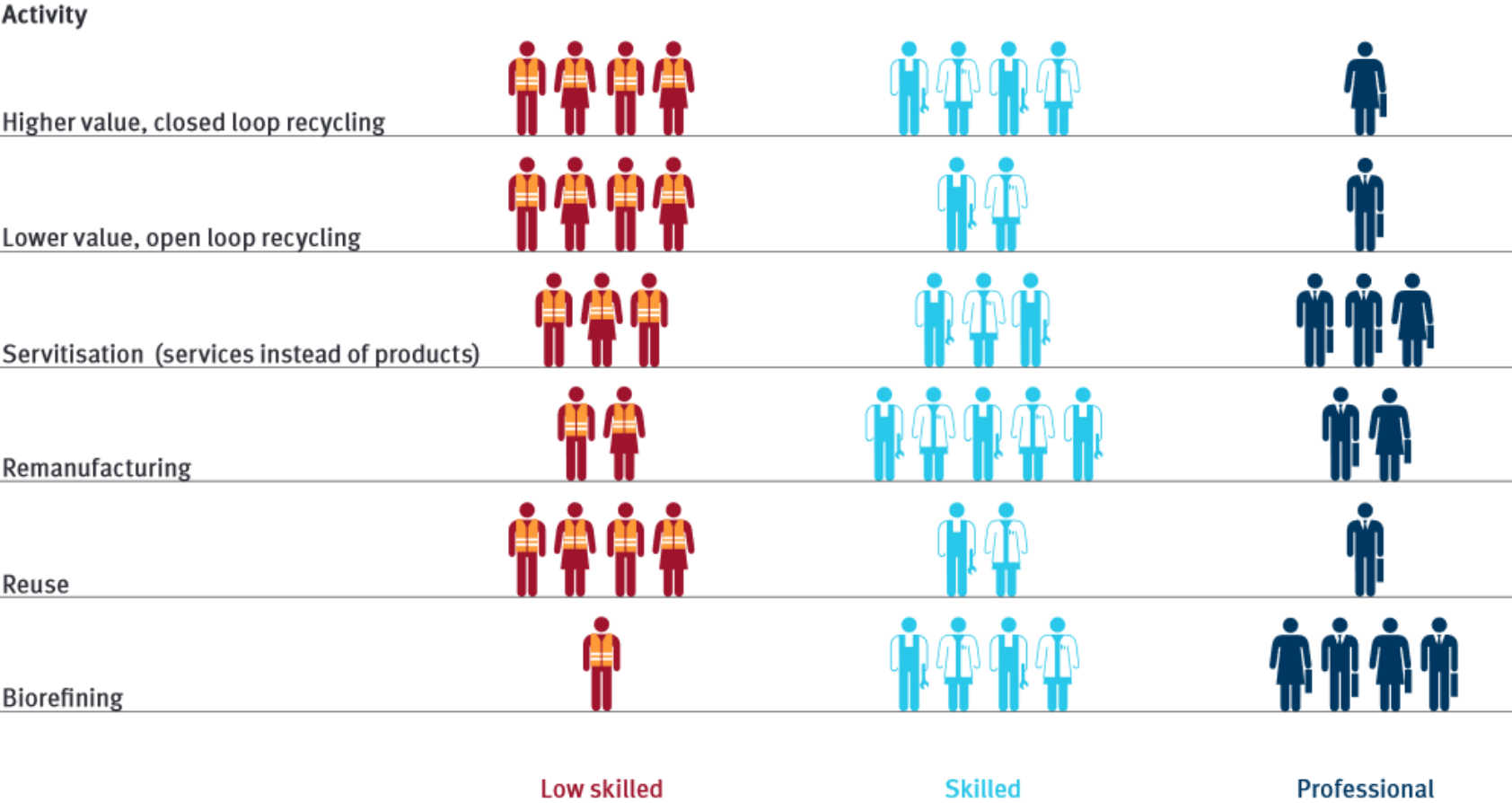
Costs of a typical UK manufacturer









Resources spend is 5x wage costs
UK manufacturers have 5x more opportunities to raise productivity via resource efficiency vs labour savings.

Circular economy jobs

A circular economy requires a range of skills



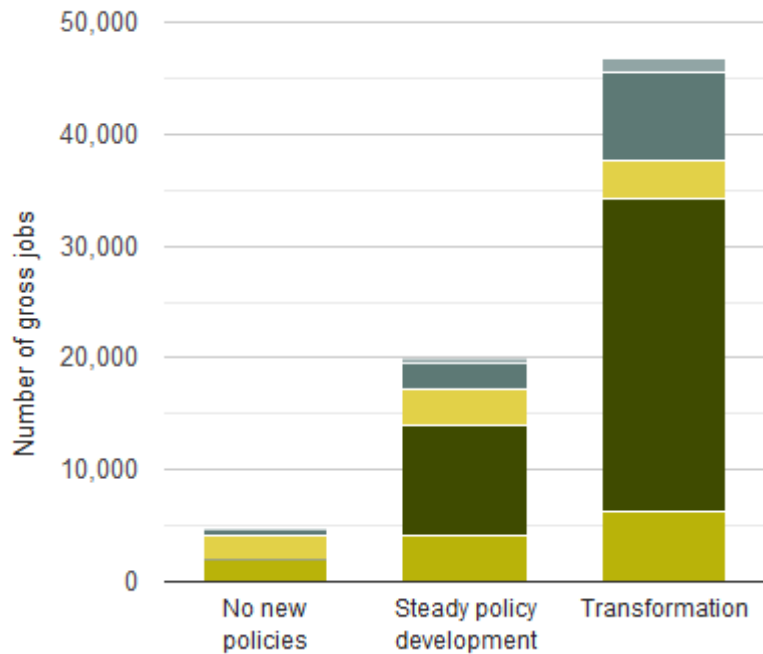
The concentration of circular economy jobs varies

| Activity | Job concentration | Areas of concentration |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Reuse |  | Dispersed throughout the country |
| Closed loop recycling |  | Near manufacturing sites, logistics and supply chains |
| Open loop recycling |  | Near feedstock and markets, close to major ports |
| Biorefining |  | Near major ports, consuming industries, manufacturing sites, population centres and sources of domestic feedstock |
| Remanufacturing |  | Near manufacturing sites, transport hubs and population centres, with some overseas plants |
| Servitisation |  | Head office jobs may be in South East and London; back office and servicing jobs may go abroad |

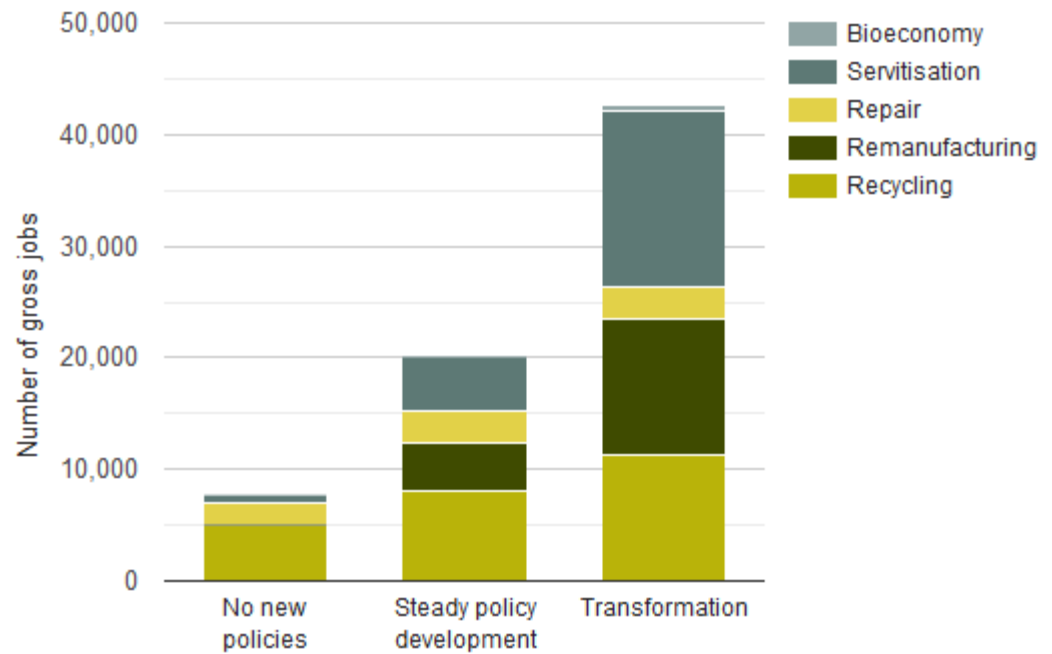
Scale from low     to high concentration

Circular economy opportunities are shaped by regional strengths and priorities

Yorkshire and the Humber

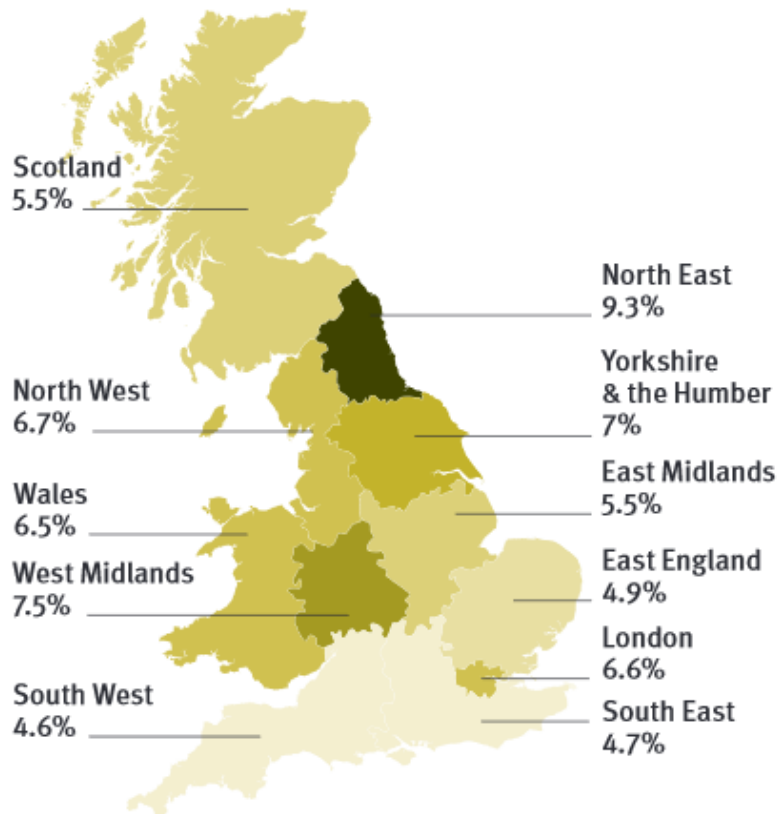


London

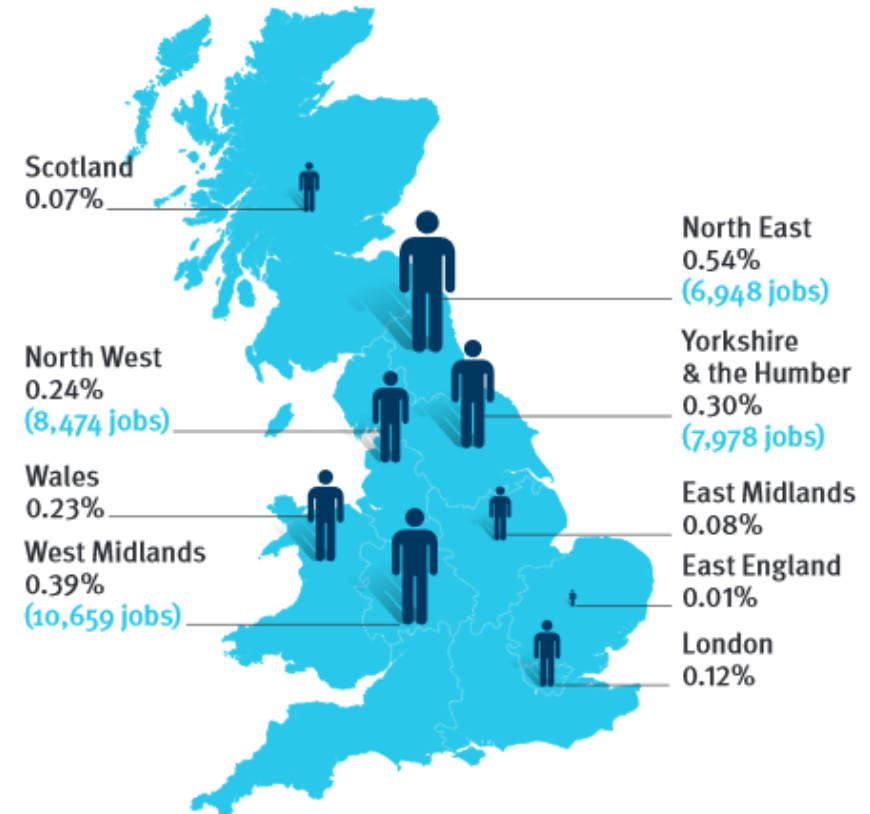


A more circular economy creates additional jobs where unemployment is higher

Unemployment rate in 2014

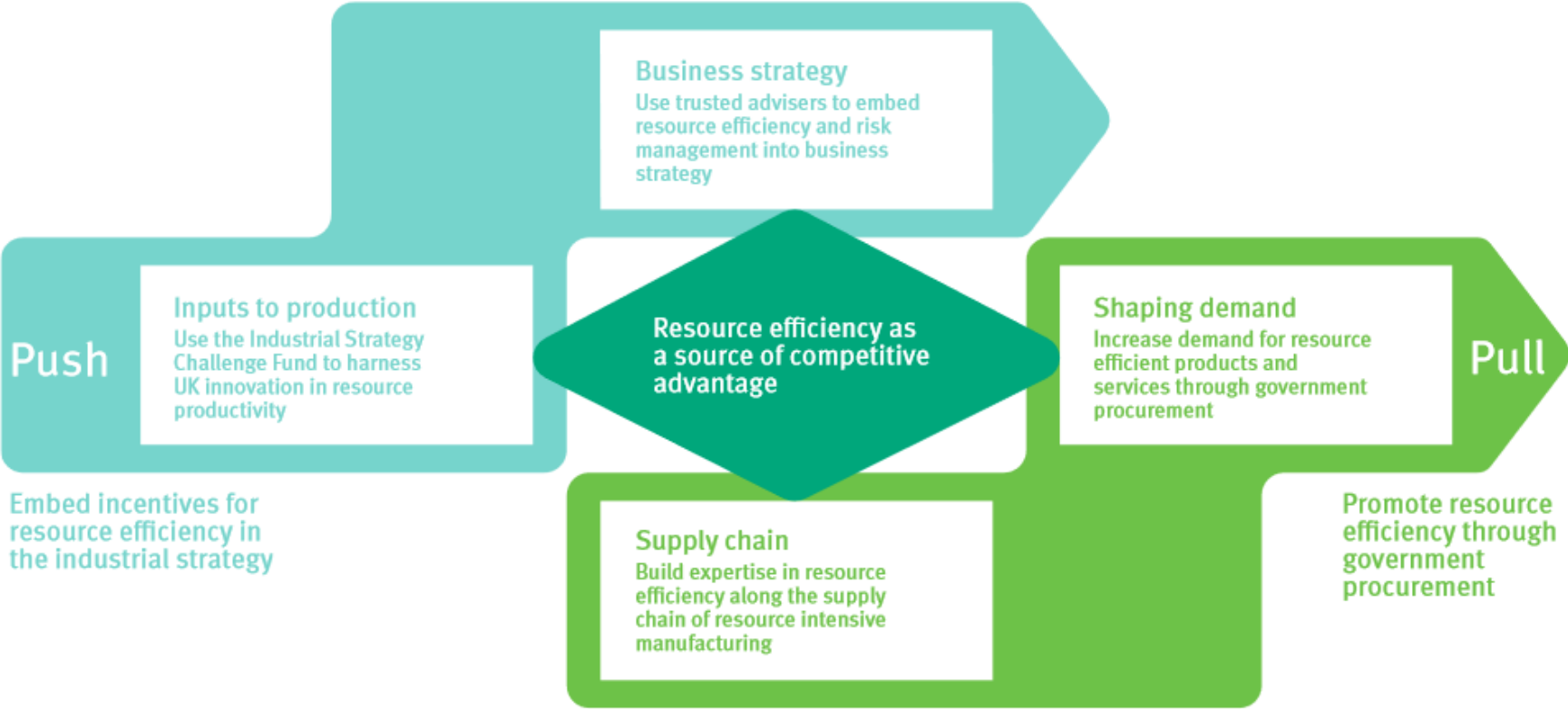


Potential net job creation by 2030
(as % of labour force)



Steps towards a circular economy

A manufacturing upgrade programme to boost resource efficiency



New infrastructure and systems to enable a circular economy

Infrastructure and systems for a circular economy are very different from what has been delivered so far:

- information, guidelines and education systems
- take back centres and specialist logistics
- reuse, repair and remanufacturing centres

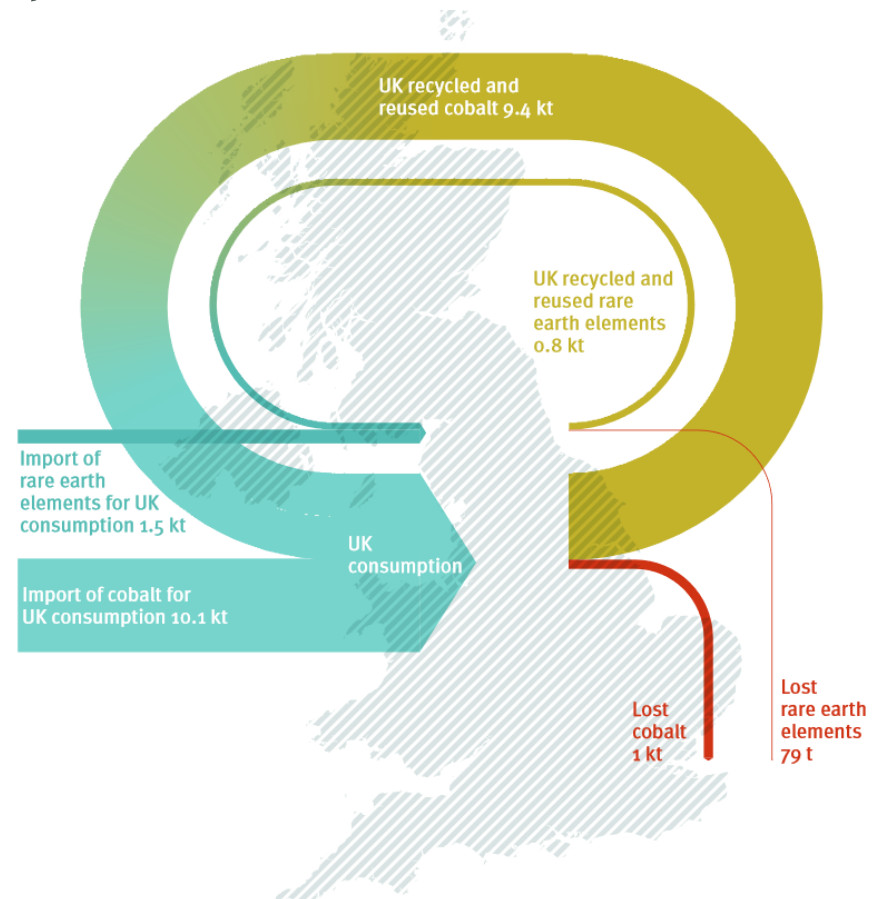
Delivery requires better data on infrastructure and materials flows

'Pull' measures to create markets for secondary materials

Business as usual, relying on 'push' measures

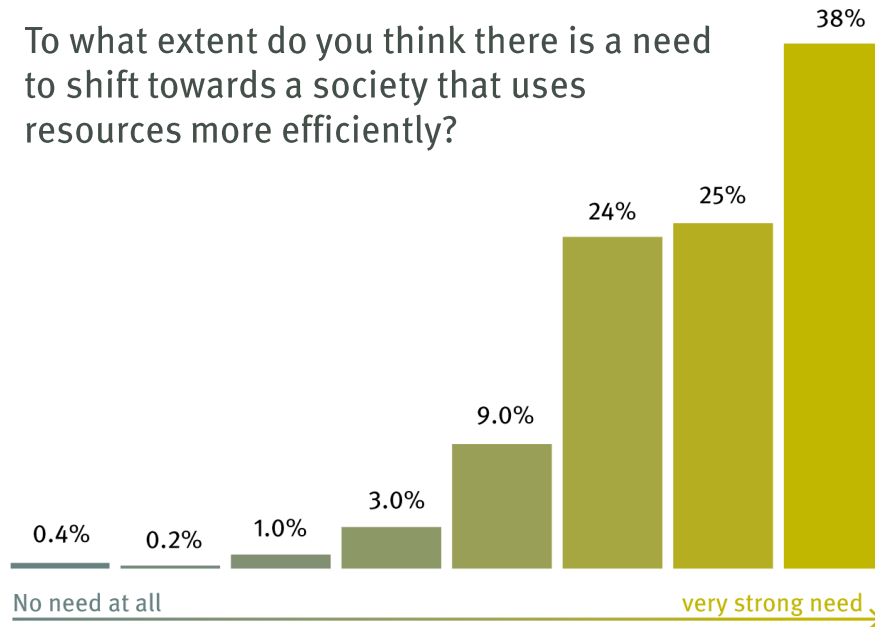


Material flows with 'pull' measures

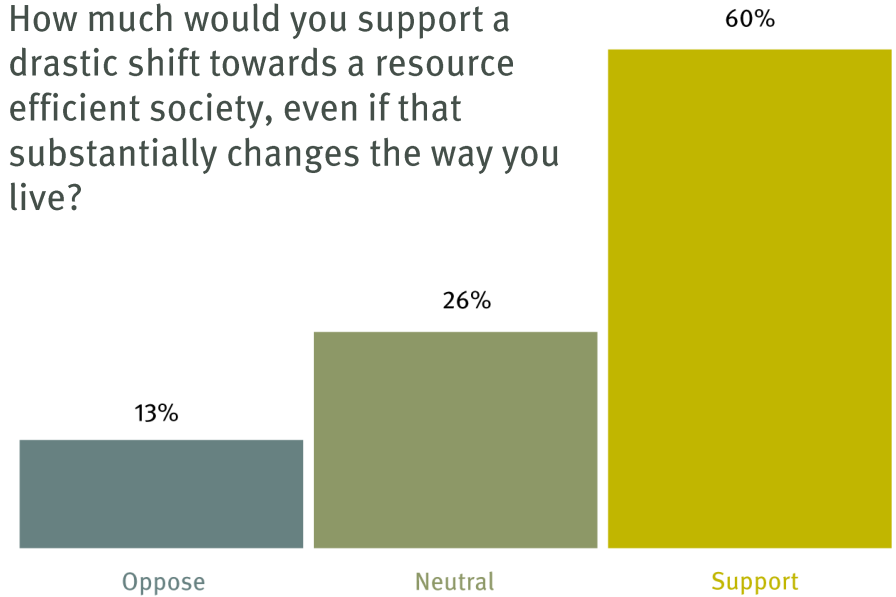


A strong public mandate

To what extent do you think there is a need to shift towards a society that uses resources more efficiently?



How much would you support a drastic shift towards a resource efficient society, even if that substantially changes the way you live?



Strong public support for:

- Design for reuse, repair and recycling
- Reduced, recyclable and biodegradable packaging
- Product repair and maintenance services
- Extended producer responsibility
- Sharing, swapping and gifting of products

But... there are conditions for policy acceptance:

- Affordable and convenient products and services
- Fair distribution of resources and responsibilities
- Trust between Government, business and citizens
- Safe and hygienic products and services
- Personal freedom and lifestyle choice

Thank you

For more information:

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