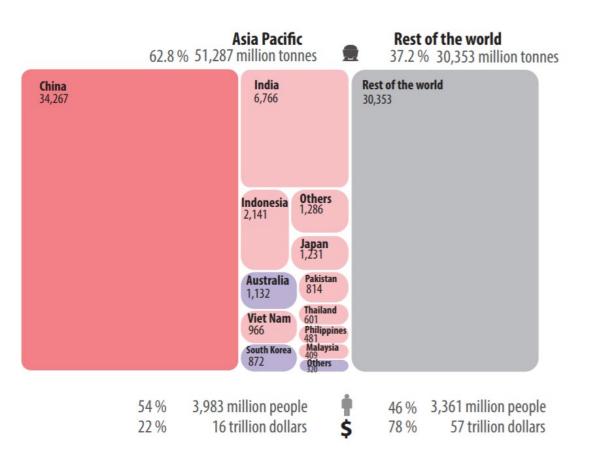
Circular Economy business models that support sustainable consumption Janet Salem UN ESCAP

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Asia and the Pacific dominate global resource use, but at one third of the efficiency

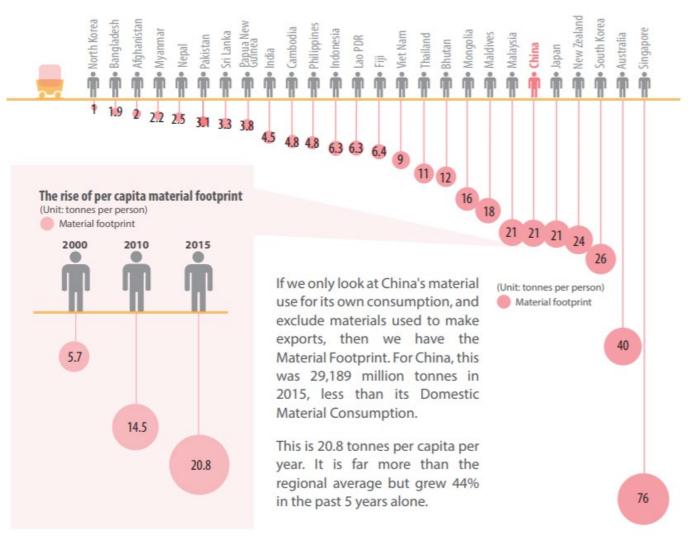


We use over 80 billion tonnes of materials every year.

We are 3 x less efficient

Asia: \$0.33 per kg Rest of world: \$1 per kg

#### **Resource use is uneven, increasing**

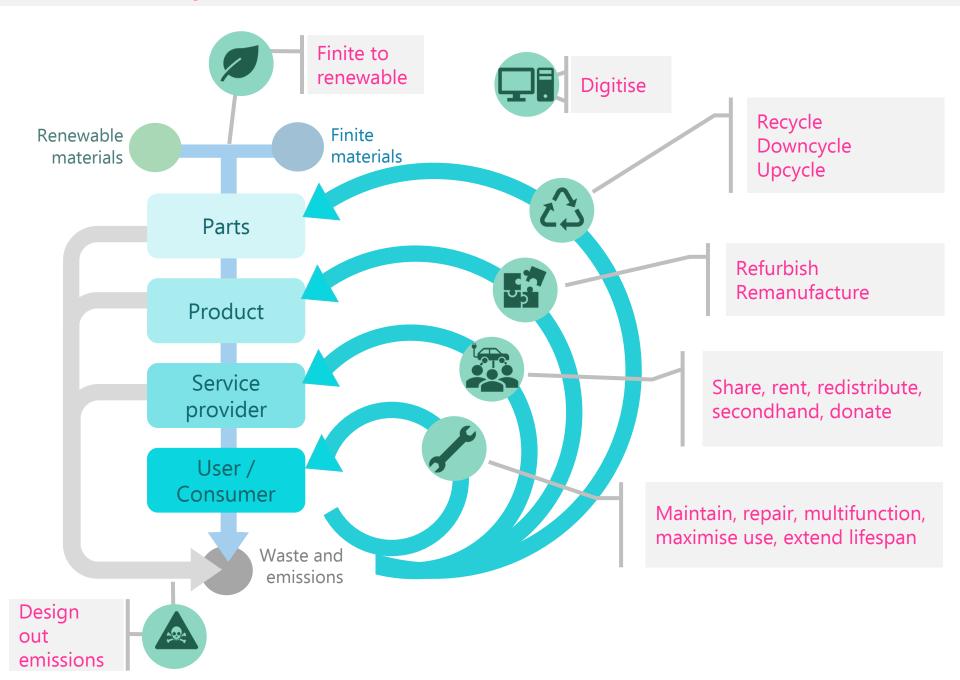


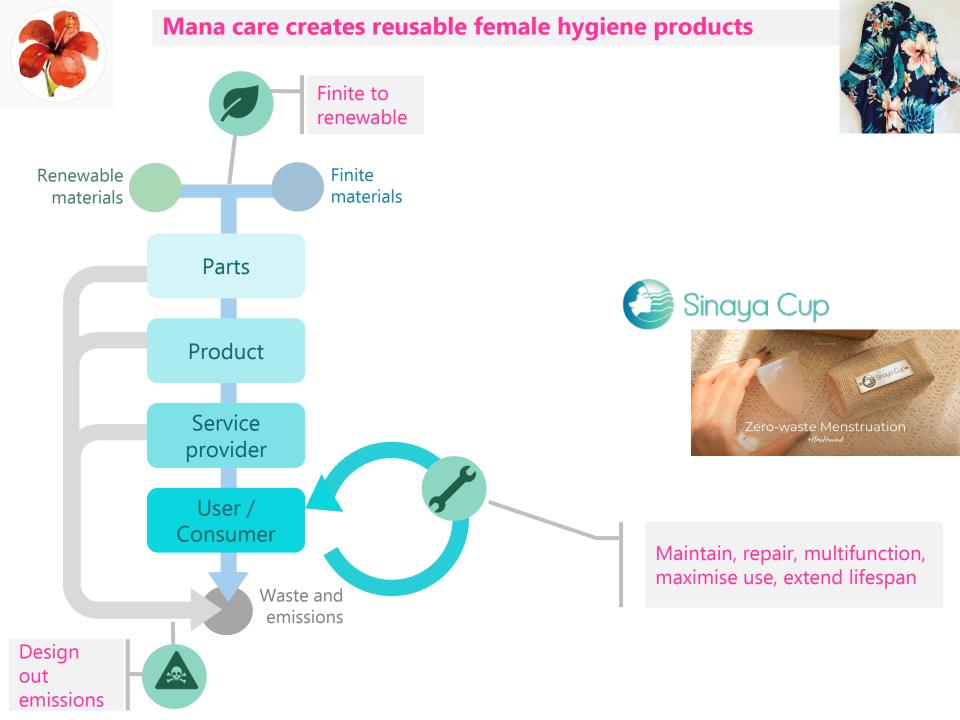
# Per capita material footprints:

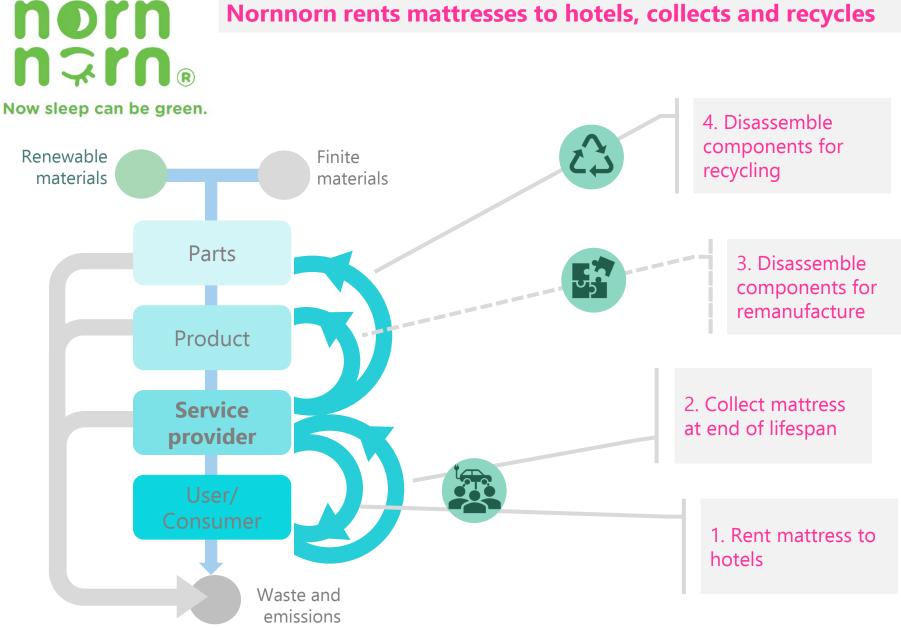
- vary between countries
- vary between urban/rural
  - are growing rapidly

We use between 3-208 kg per person per day in Asia

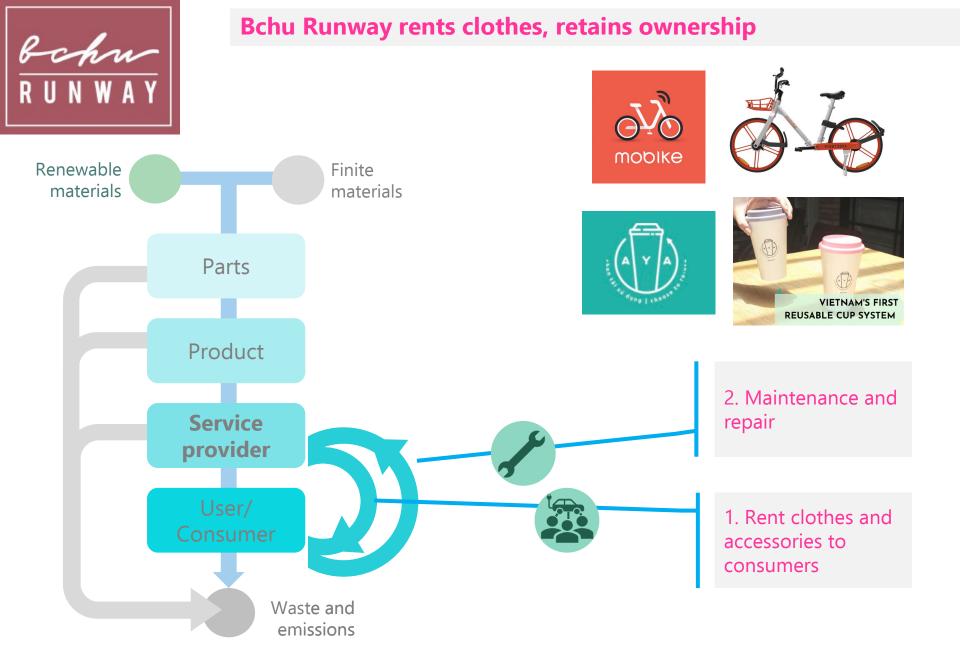
#### **Circular economy**

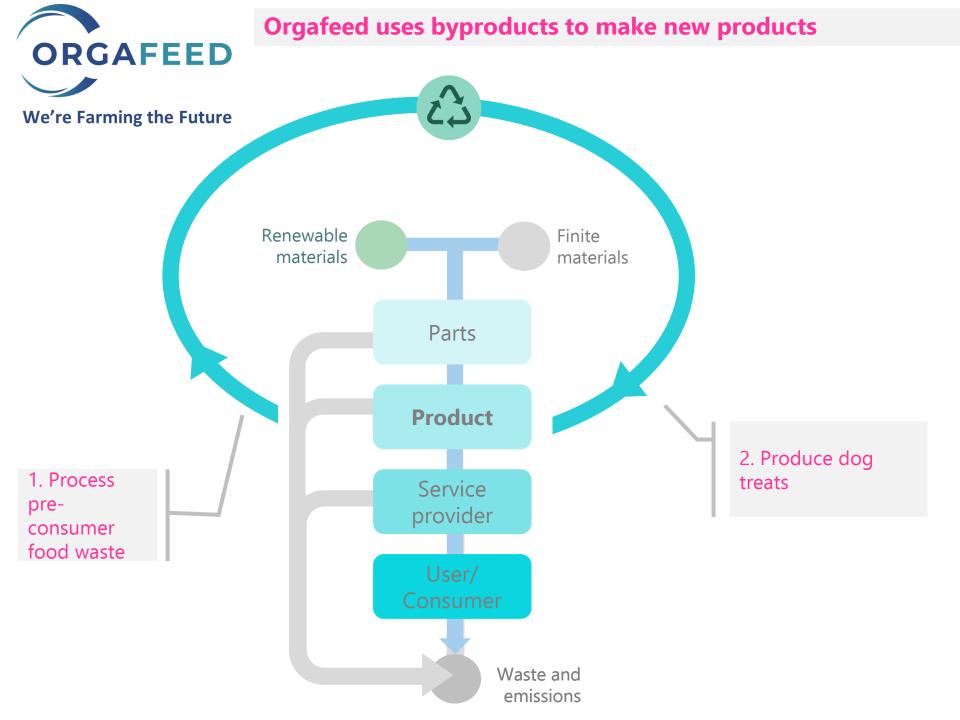


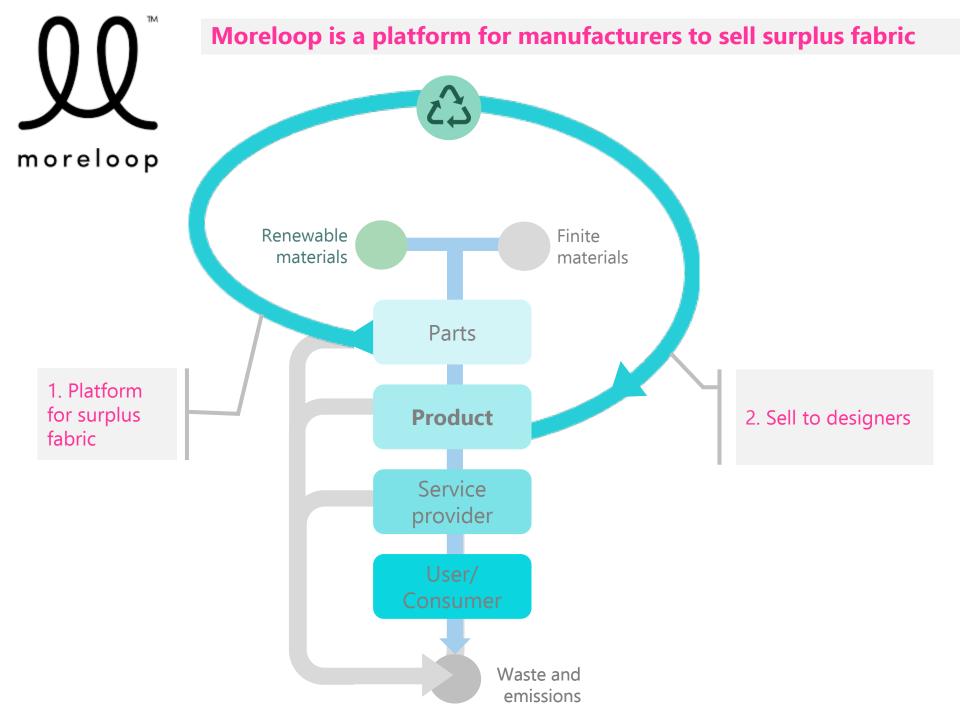




#### Nornnorn rents mattresses to hotels, collects and recycles









## Mitigating risks of circular economy

- Supply chain cooperation upstream. Dependent on collection and sorting ecosystems, government policy.
- Supply chain cooperation downstream.
  Dependent on willing customers.
- Supply chain cooperation lateral. Pre competitive cooperation on standards, R&D, policy advocacy.
- Trade restrictions 'waste' plastic may be restricted from trade, therefore circularity increasingly domestic.
- 5. Cost of R&D lots to learn about recycling
- 6. Price risk if cost of raw materials drops.



ENVIRONMENT | PLANET OR PLASTIC?

## Shipping plastic waste to poor countries just got harder

More than 180 countries have agreed to include plastic in a treaty regulating exports of hazardous waste.

BY LAURA PARKER f 🔰 🖬 🔗		2 MINUTE REAL
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It just got more difficult for rich countries to ship their plastic waste to poor countries. On May 10, more than 180 nations <u>agreed</u> in Geneva to add mixed plastic scrap to the Basel Convention, the treaty that controls the international movement of hazardous waste. Which of these risks apply to your country or business?

- **1. Price risk** I'm worried that the materials I need will suddenly become expensive.
- 2. Supply risk We're worried that the supply might change in the next decades:
  - 1. Geological risk running out
  - 2. Geopolitical risk countries start to hoard critical minerals
  - 3. Geographic risk –the nearest deposit is in a place I don't want to interfere with
- 3. Natural system degradation I'm worried the impacts of resource extraction, production, use or waste management (or lack of) might cause environmental and/or reputational damage (and be regulated in the future).
- **4.** Trade risk I'm worried we won't be able to trade with the country that produces the materials I need due to trade restrictions, tariffs or other issue.

### THANK YOU

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