



✕Circular Economy

✕— A circular economy is an economic model that minimizes waste by recycling

Understanding ✦ Circular Economy

The goal of a circular economy is to reduce waste by extending the life cycle of products and materials. In a circular economy, instead of following the traditional “take, make, throw away” model as in a linear economy, products are designed to be reused, repaired, renewed and recycled so that materials stay in the economy for as long as possible. This approach not only reduces negative impacts on the environment, but also offers new opportunities for innovation and efficiency in resource use



The Future of the Circular Economy

The future of the circular economy offers a vision of a world where economic growth no longer depends on the exploitation of limited natural resources, but on innovation and the efficient use of materials



Close collaboration between various sectors will mark the future of a circular economy



Policies that encourage circular economy practices will be developed by the government



Consumers will become more aware of the importance of a circular economy

Consumer Contribution in the Circular Economy



✦ By choosing products that are durable and repairable, consumers can contribute to the circular economy

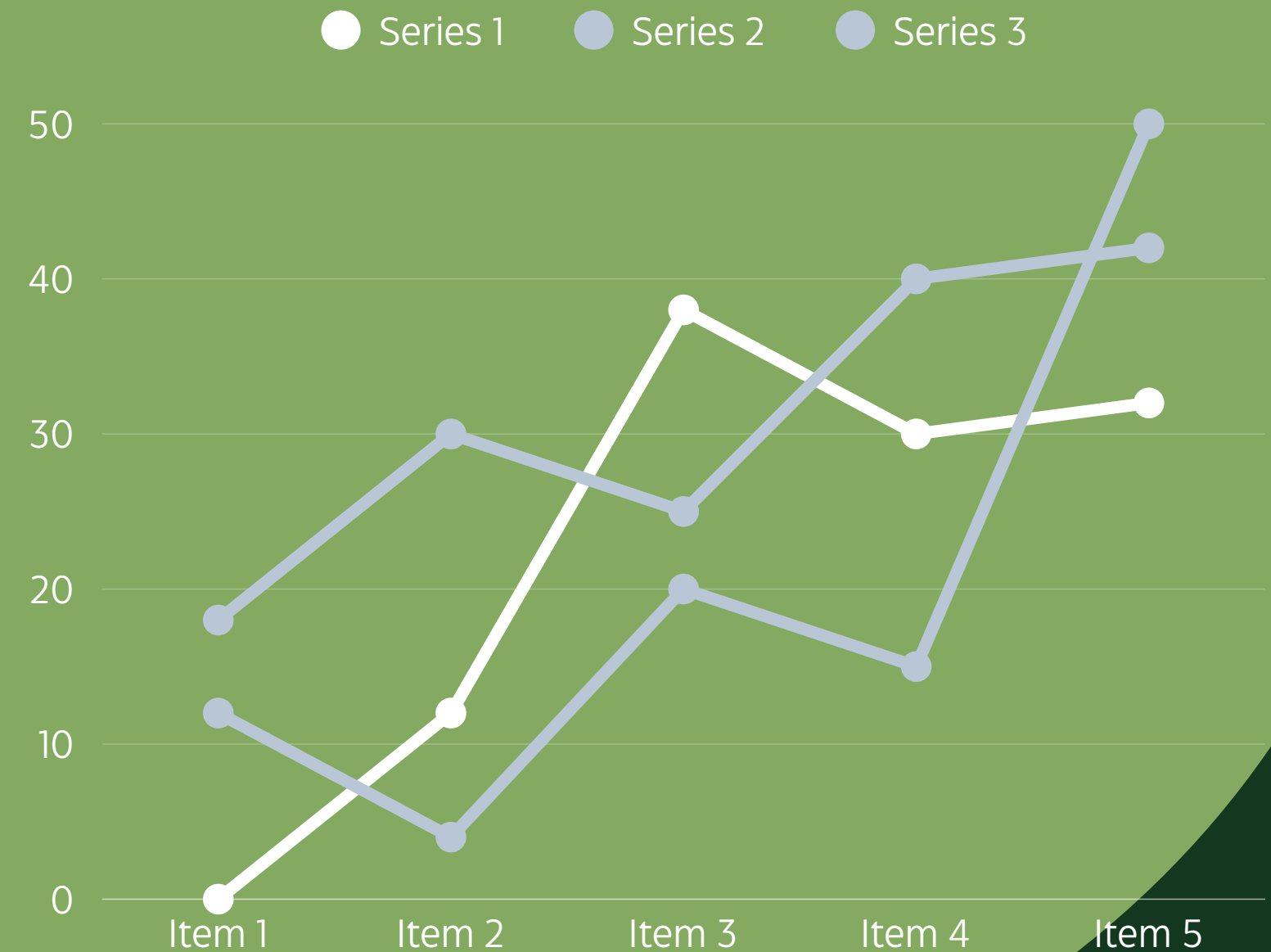
✦ Consumers can reduce waste and resource use by avoiding unnecessary items and choosing quality over quantity



Impact of Waste on the Environment



The fact that plastic waste does not easily decompose naturally makes it a significant contributor to environmental damage and can persist in nature for hundreds of years. Throwing plastic carelessly, especially in the sea, can result in pollution that is detrimental to marine ecosystems and threatens marine life. Plastic can be mistaken for food by marine animals, causing death by causing a blockage in the digestive tract. In addition, microplastics formed from plastic degradation can enter the food chain, which can pose a health risk to humans





The Role of Technology in the Circular Economy



The implementation of a circular economy is assisted and accelerated by technology through the creation of innovations that enable the use of resources more efficiently and sustainably. For example, technologies such as big data and the Internet of Things can be used to track and optimize product life cycles, facilitate recycling processes, and reduce waste through careful monitoring

✦ Why is the Circular Economy Important?



A circular economy is important because it provides solutions to increasingly pressing environmental challenges, including the depletion of natural resources and the growth of waste that damages ecosystems. This model can be used to reduce dependence on new raw materials, minimize waste, and reduce carbon emissions, thereby contributing to long-term desirability. Additionally, the circular economy drives new economic opportunities by encouraging innovation, efficiency and job creation in industries that prioritize the recycling and reuse of materials

✦ Economic Opportunities from the Circular Economy ✦



1

Reducing the use of new raw materials and using recycled materials can significantly reduce production costs and increase profitability for the company

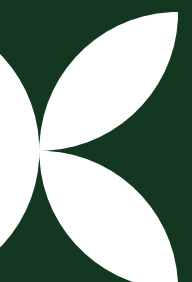
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In addition to recycling, product improvement and the development of environmentally friendly materials, the circular economy creates jobs in other new sectors

3

Innovation and competitive advantage in the marketplace can be gained through the development of new products that are more durable, repairable, or easily recyclable

✦ Key Principles of a Circular Economy ✦



Three key interrelated principles form the basis of a circular economy: reducing waste and pollution, extending product life cycles, and regenerating natural systems. The initial principle is to reduce waste and pollution by preventing environmental pollution from the start of design and production. Products and processes are designed to minimize or eliminate waste by considering environmental impact

Expanding the product life cycle, the second principle, emphasizes the importance of maximizing the value and usefulness of a product for as long as possible. The strategy includes maintenance, repair, recycling and upcycling, allowing products to be used or converted into new products. The third principle is the regeneration of natural systems, which includes the use of renewable materials and the processes that support them



Thank You

