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Session 1: Evolutions on a regional and urban level

The Circular Economy in an urban context

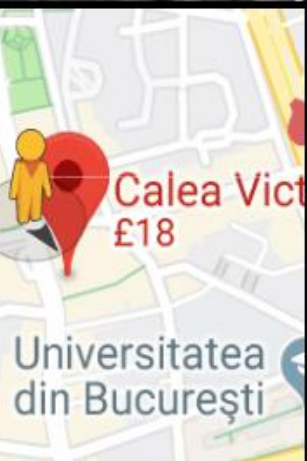






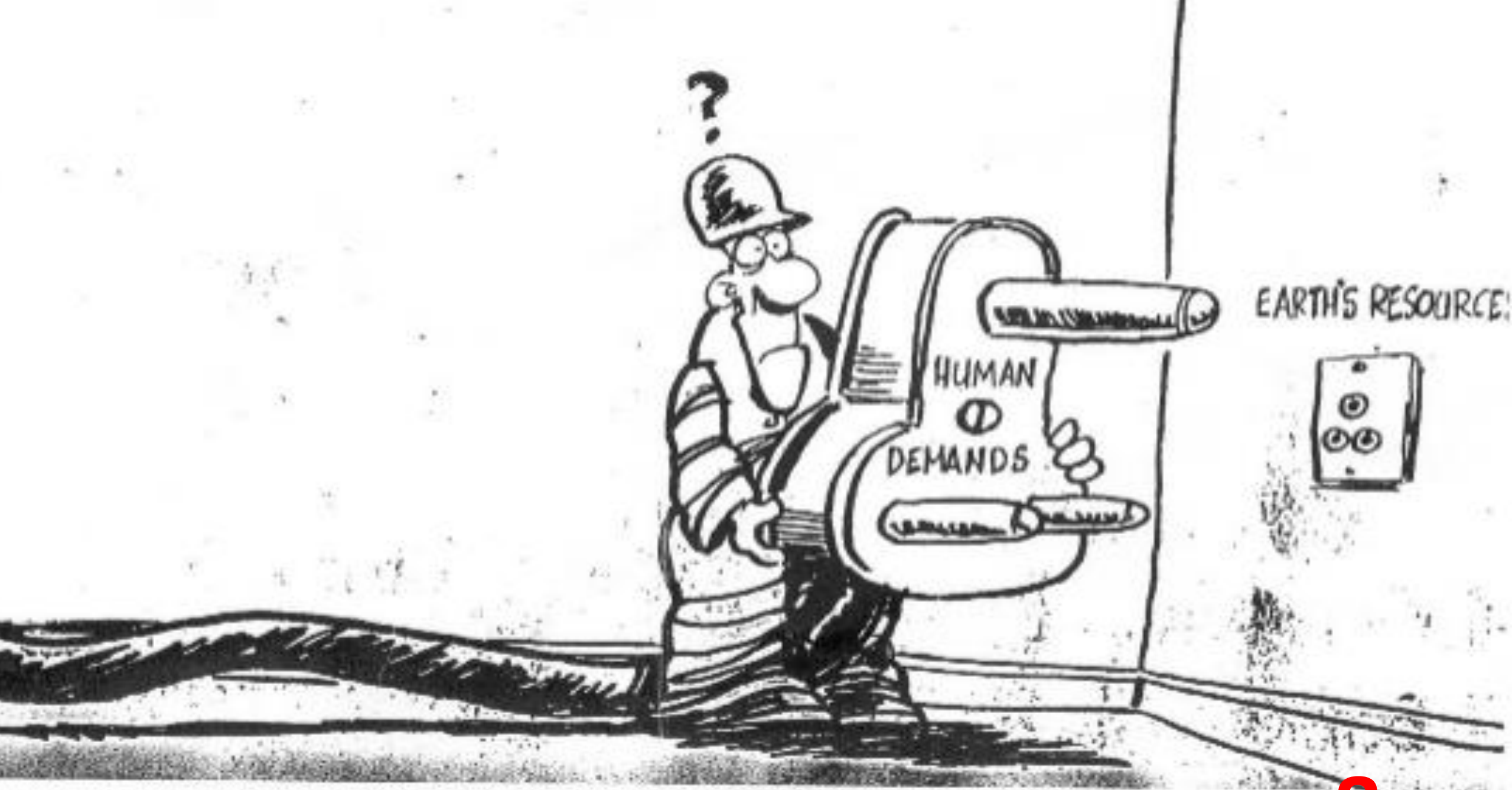
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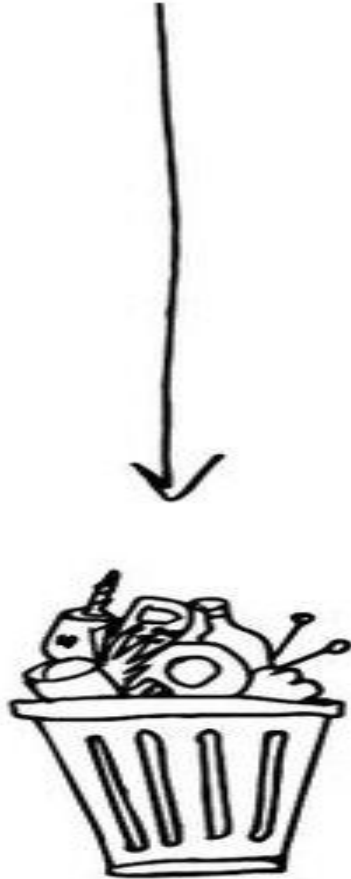
Why does it matter?



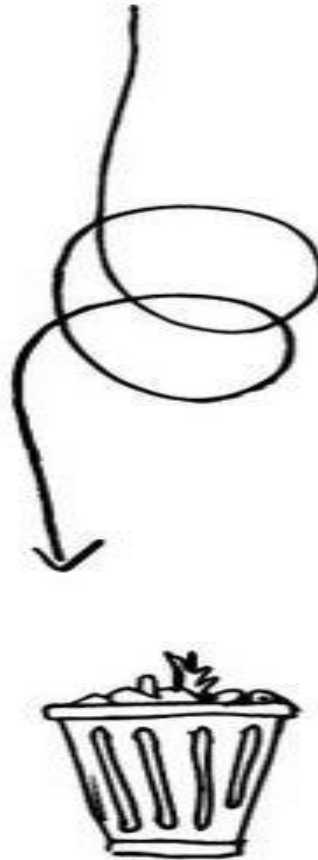




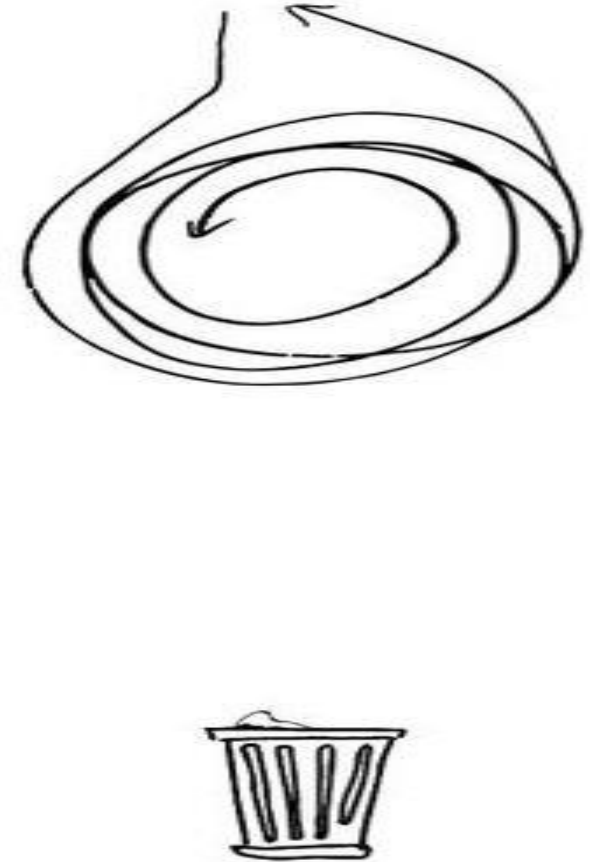
LINEAR ECONOMY



RECYCLING ECONOMY



CIRCULAR ECONOMY





IBM 5110 Computing System



Under \$18,000

There was a time when \$18,000 wouldn't even cover the monthly cost of a computer. But the new IBM 5110 Computing System shown above sells for \$18,000 (other configurations range from under \$10,000 to about \$30,000). And for any of these prices, you get a versatile IBM computer backed by IBM service and reliability.

The 5110 can make a major contribution to your business. For example, it can be programmed to do your accounts receivable

variety of timely management reports.

The 5110 can also be tailored to fit your particular needs. For instance, if you need quick access to data in an area like inventory, we'd recommend a diskette-based system. If the information you work with is more sequential, like payroll, a lower priced tape-based system might be best. Or perhaps, a combination of both.

You can also choose between a higher and lower speed printer and BASIC or APL programming languages, depending

storage capacities as well as a familiar typewriter-like keyboard with a convenient 10-key numeric pad and a built-in display screen.

What's more, it's easy to use. In fact, your own people can learn to operate the 5110 in just a few days.

In short, the new IBM 5110 Computing System is a lot of computer for the money. And we'd like the opportunity to talk with you about it. Call your nearby IBM General Systems Division office and arrange for a

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CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Closing the loop

AN AMBITIOUS EU CIRCULAR ECONOMY PACKAGE

BS 8001: 2017

A new standard for
the Circular Economy







Overview

Vision

Factsheets

Policy levers

Case studies

Other networks & resources



Amsterdam: the sharing economy action plan
Shaping a sharing economy that works for businesses and citizens alike



Austin: developing the materials marketplace
Creating new value and saving city and business costs



Belo Horizonte: computer reconditioning centre
Combining resource recovery, skills training, and digital inclusion



Brussels: regional programme for circular economy
Collaborating to achieve systemic change



Glasgow: the business community kick-starting circular cities and regions in Scotland
Adopting circular economy practices to



London: Advance London circular economy SME business support programme
Stimulating and scaling circular breakthroughs



Peterborough: developing a measurement framework for the city and local businesses
Tracking progress on a



San Francisco: Cradle to Cradle carpets for city buildings
Laying the groundwork for circular procurement

OUR WASTE, OUR RESOURCES: A STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND

Making Things Last

A Circular Economy Strategy for Scotland

Scotland's Zero Waste Plan



- Policy roadmap for next 15 years
- Change in emphasis from 'domestic' towards 'business' waste streams
- Timetable for landfill bans for specific waste types
- Timetable for mandating source segregation and separate collection
- Restrictions on inputs to energy from waste facilities
- Action to change thinking away from 'waste' and towards 'resources'
- Changes to planning system to speed up approval of infrastructure
- Improved data capture and analysis to help manage improvement



RESOURCE EFFICIENT SCOTLAND



Communications Toolkit Household Recycling Charter Service Change Communications Guidance



All templates mentioned in this toolkit are available for download at:
<http://zerowastepartners.org.uk/assets/4463/>.



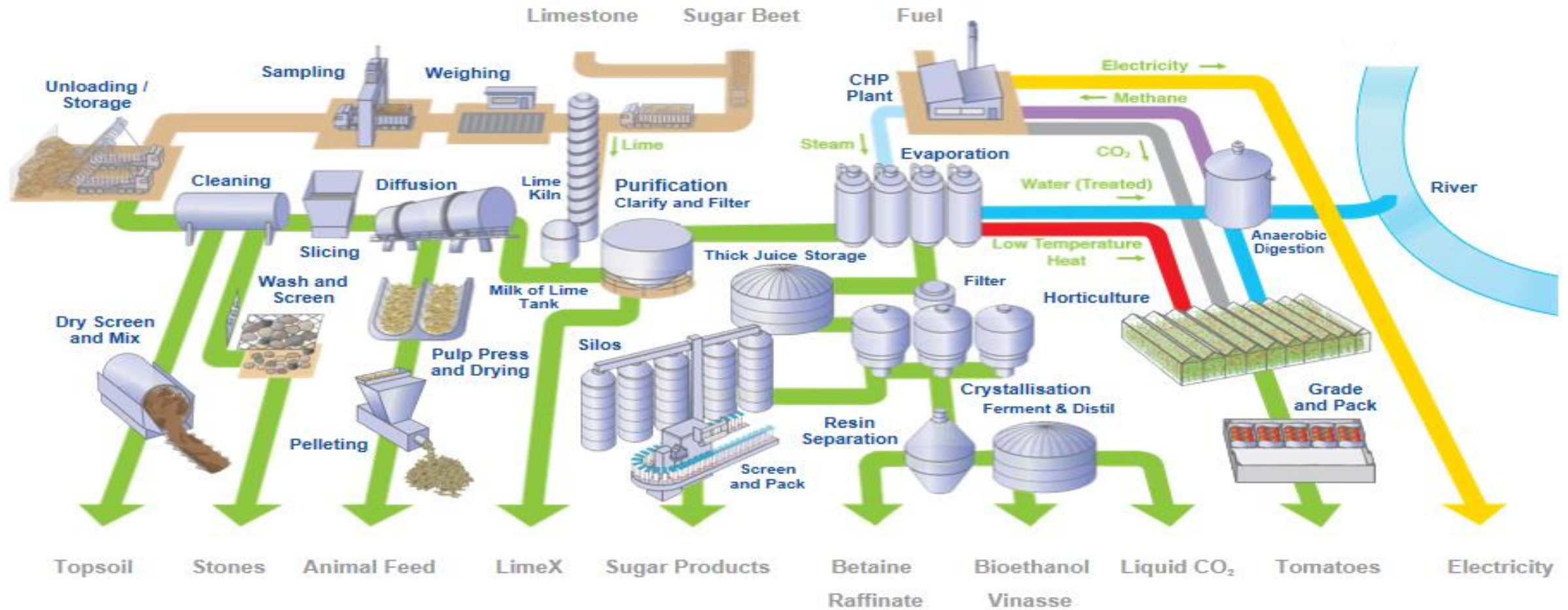
Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

A deposit return scheme for Scotland: Analysis of responses

AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND MARINE



Introduction



Everything must be viewed through **this** prism “**outcome focused**”

1. The relationship between the intervention and outcome is linear and direct.
2. The intervention interacts with multiple other factors to influence the outcomes.

How the intervention changes the situation – eg not just doing things for own sake.

Policies that haven't been informed by good evidence and analysis fall prey more easily to the 'Law of Unintended Consequences'—in popular parlance, Murphy's Law—which can lead to costly mistakes



Thank you

Questions?