Today’s “linear economy” model is unsustainable. We must reconsider our modes of production and consumption in order to extract fewer resources upstream, stop throwing away downstream, and reduce or even entirely avoid waste at each step of the value chain.

- On a global scale, less than 10% of extracted resources are circled back into the economy after use.¹
- A number of essential resources are already at critical availability levels.

¹ Circle Economy (2019). The Circularity Gap report
A circular economy is “a production, exchange and consumption system that optimizes the use of resources at all stages of the life cycle of a good or a service, in a circular logic, while reducing the environmental footprint and contributing to the well-being of individuals and communities”².

• A circular economy is a combination of strategies and business models that aim to close material loops, to optimize the use of resources, and reduce the level of virgin resources consumed.

• Shorter and more local loops should be favoured.

• This new economic model eases pressure on resources, increases GDP, creates local jobs and significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

• Circular loops alone cannot compensate for overconsumption at a global scale. We must reconsider our current economic model in order to reduce the quantities of resources extracted at the source.

• Several European and Asian countries have implemented laws, set objectives and provided economic incentives to facilitate the transition towards a circular economy.

• Collaboration between actors is essential for the successful implementation of a circular economy.

² Pôle québécois de concertation sur l’économie circulaire, October 2016