



Share More Consume Less



Overview

Instead of today's take-make-dispose linear model of production and consumption, the circular economy is restorative

Less than 9% of our world is circular

A circular economy could benefit the environment while boosting competitiveness and resilience

€68 billion

Difference in Africa's GDP in 2030 under circular economy scenario

7-8 million jobs

Net growth in jobs globally due to circular economy by 2030

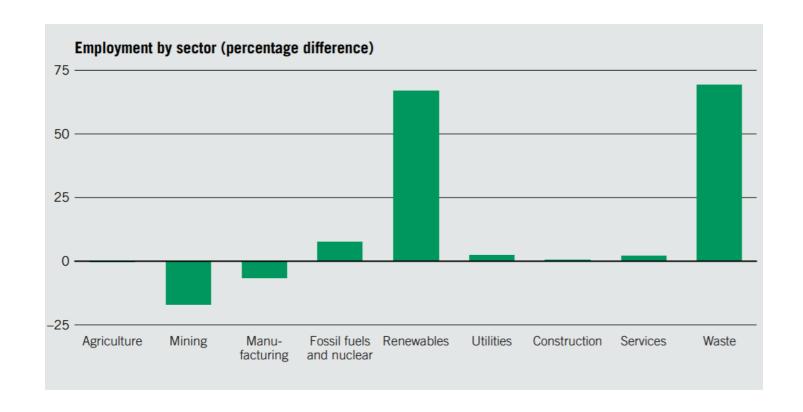


Impact of a transition towards circularity on employment

Type of impact	Examples
Job creation	Circular economic activities will increase the demand for labour in some sectors (e.g. product repair, materials reprocessing and recycling), generating new employment opportunities in some countries. New product system services and digitalization are likely to create new types jobs in the ICT sector
Job substitution	Some employment opportunities will shift from companies, sectors and countries associated with the linear economic model to those that operate according to the circular model. One such example is job substitution through sharing economy platforms and new business models
Job elimination	There will be no direct replacement for certain types of employment in an advanced circular economy, such as jobs linked to linear extractive industries and jobs that are already threatened by automation
Job transformation and redefinition	Many existing jobs across multiple sectors are likely to be transformed or redefined as a result of the circular economy transition. This will require new skills and retraining of the workforce

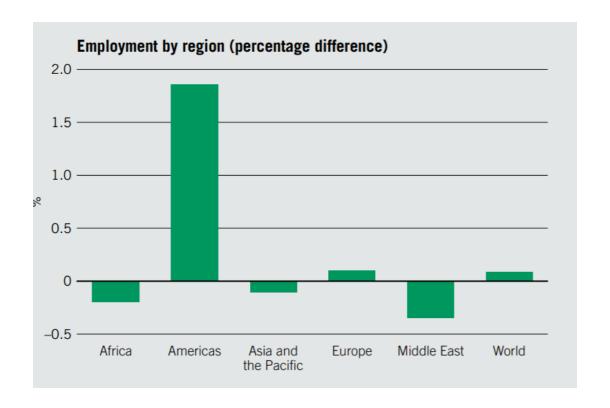


Impact of a transition towards circularity on employment





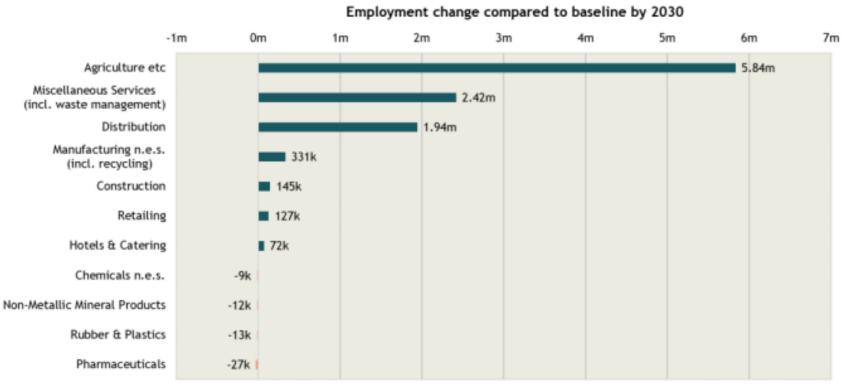
Sectoral differences in job creation and job losses





Variation in employment estimates

The European Commission predicts a 2.7% increase in employment in Africa from the transition to a circular economy





Beyond the numbers

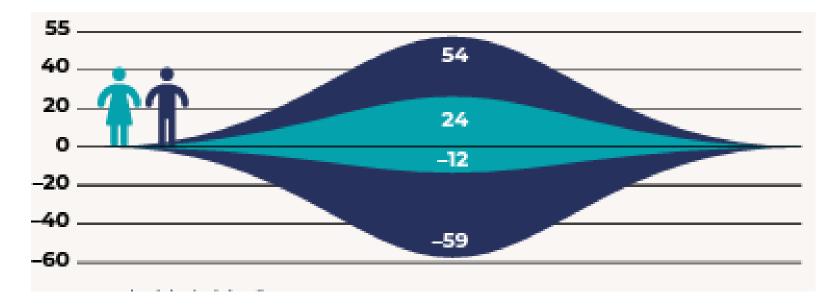
Gender

Informality

Vulnerable groups

Skills

Jobs created and destroyed in the circular economy by gender





Visualizing challenges and opportunities across the chain

Material and food Design and Distribution and End of first life supply chains manufacturing use Stage of product life Lack of social Lack of social New business High levels of protection for protection for models leading informality displaced displaced to social Occupational workers workers protection safety and concerns Need for New and health concerns Related reskilling existing Occupational Wages decent work safety and occupational challenges safety and health concerns health concerns



Skills for a circular economy

Circular economy

Lower demand

Higher demand

Kravings of abundant Faculting Sharing machines Architectural milliwork Caulting equipment Shelving installation Pneumatic hammers Railroad administration Form building tools Pipe laying Traffic control devices Road construction Speed square Nailing Traffic patterns Paving Spray foam insulation Facility inspection Mechanical repair Milling Cattles tools (Construction Construction Milling Cattles tools (Construction Construction Co

Order-picking skills
Numeracy
Computer literacy
Work area maintenance
English
Organizational skills
Material handling equipment
Physical abilities
Customer handling
Forklift operation
Communication
Sales and marketing skills
Product knowledge and handling
Lifting ability
Knowledge of retail industry
Attention to detail
Teamwork/cellahoration
Cleaning
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Factsheet about E-waste

E-waste: Electrical or electronic equipment that is waste, including all components, subassemblies and consumables that are part of the equipment at the time the equipment becomes waste

Source: Basel Convention



53.6 Mt

E-waste generated worldwide in 2019



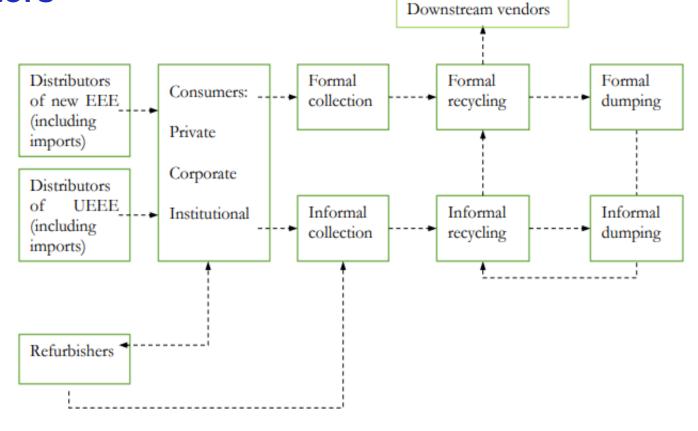
17.4 % (9.3 Mt)

E-waste formally collected and recycled



E-waste value chain and actors

- In many low- and middle-income countries, e-waste sector relies on the informal value chain
- Informal value chain is complex with multi-directional flows and many different actors



Source: ILO Nigeria e-waste analysis (2019)



Job creation potentials of e-waste

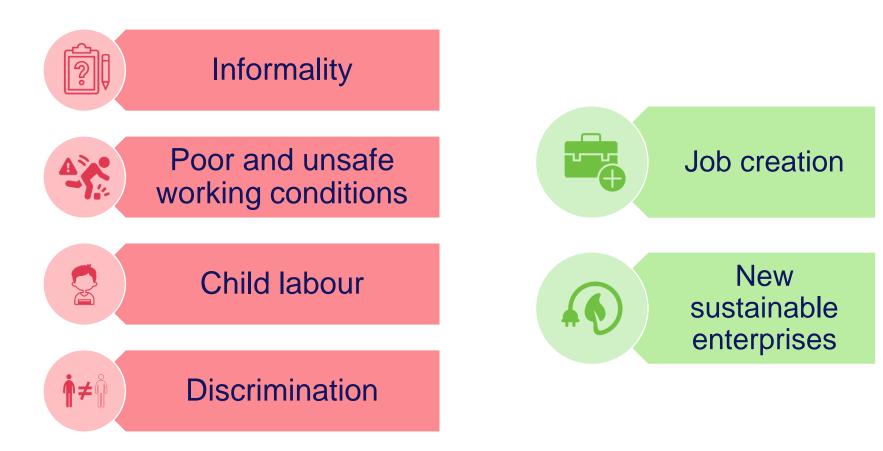
Many studies and analyses support the employment effects of the e-waste sector:

- On average, 63 jobs are created per 1000 tons of ewaste collection
- In the US, for every 1000 tons of e-waste processed, sorting and recycling create 15 jobs while repair create 200 jobs
- In the Netherlands, circularity in metal and electrical products result in a 13% rise in domestic employment

Source: Rreuse (2015), de Boer et al. (2021)



Decent work challenges and opportunities in e-waste





How can we make circular economy inclusive?







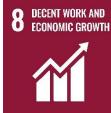
Development and implementation of capacity **building tools**

dialogue Campaign for better awareness

Better data, evidence and analysis















Examples of ILO action

World Employment and Social Outlook: Greening with jobs (2018) publishes statistics on circular economy

The first ever Global Dialogue Forum on Decent Work in the Management of E-waste (Geneva, 9-11 April 2019) – adopted points of consensus

Collaboration at the international level: Platform for accelerating circular economy, UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion, UN E-waste Coalition

Regional and national projects, for example e-waste

ILO, World Bank, Circle Economy initiative to measure jobs







THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

For additional information, kindly contact:

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Advancing social justice, promoting decent work