**The Circular Economy - (Macarthur Foundation)**

**Fill in the spaces with the following words involving verb tenses, nouns and adjectives**

To reduce, to work, to rethink,

[schools of thought](https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept/schools-of-thought), benfits, concept, resilience, origins, economy, model, cycles, machine,

renewable, locally,

**Re-thinking Progress**

There's a world of opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and redesign the way we make stuff. 'Re-Thinking Progress' explores how through a change in perspective we can re-design the way our economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- designing products that can be 'made to be made again' and powering the system with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_energy. It questions whether with creativity and innovation we can build a restorative\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The concept of a circular economy**

In a circular economy, economic activity builds and rebuilds overall system health. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_recognises the importance of the economy needing to work effectively at all scales – for large and small businesses, for organisations and individuals, globally and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Transitioning to a circular economy does not only amount to adjustments aimed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the negative impacts of the linear economy. Rather, it represents a systemic shift that builds long-term\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, generates business and economic opportunities, and provides environmental and societal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Technical and biological cycles**

The model distinguishes between [technical and biological cycles](https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept/infographic). Consumption happens only in biological cycles, where food and biologically-based materials (such as cotton or wood) are designed to feed back into the system through processes like composting and anaerobic digestion. These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_regenerate living systems, such as soil, which provide renewable resources for the economy. Technical cycles recover and restore products, components, and materials through strategies like reuse, repair, remanufacture or (in the last resort) recycling.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the circular economy concept**

The notion of circularity has deep historical and philosophical origins. The idea of feedback, of cycles in real-world systems, is ancient and has echoes in various schools of philosophy. It enjoyed a revival in industrialised countries after World War II when the advent of computer-based studies of non-linear systems unambiguously revealed the complex, interrelated, and therefore unpredictable nature of the world we live in – more akin to a metabolism than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. With current advances, digital technology has the power to support the transition to a circular economy by radically increasing virtualisation, de-materialisation, transparency, and feedback-driven intelligence.

**Circular economy schools of thought**

The circular economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_synthesises several major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They include the functional service economy (performance economy) of Walter Stahel; the Cradle to Cradle design philosophy of William McDonough and Michael Braungart; biomimicry as articulated by Janine Benyus; the industrial ecology of Reid Lifset and Thomas Graedel; natural capitalism by Amory and Hunter Lovins and Paul Hawken; and the blue economy systems approach described by Gunter Pauli.