

The Circular Economy in IT

What you'll find in this eBook ...

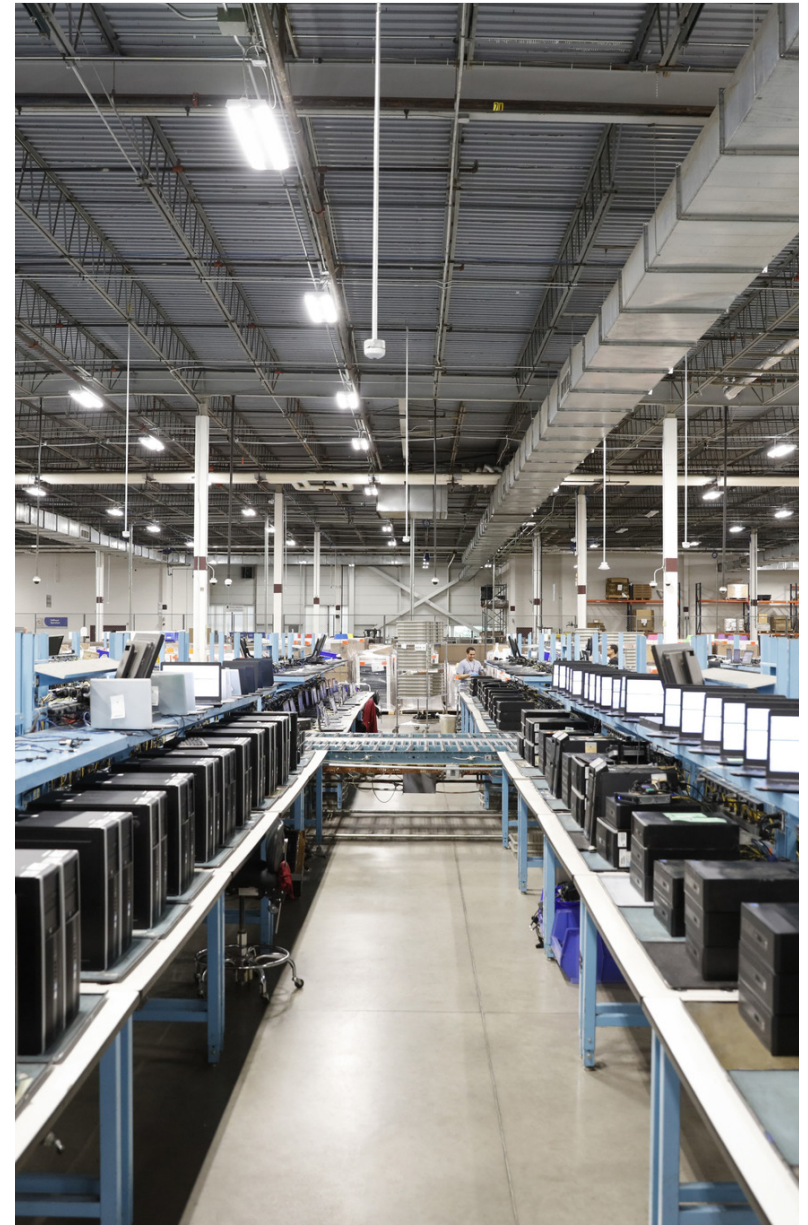
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**Tip: This is an interactive eBook, click around
to make the most of it!**



What is the Circular Economy?

The Circular Economy decouples economic growth and development from the consumption of finite resources. It aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times, and eliminate waste across a product's lifecycle through superior design and re-use.



Webster, Ken, The Circular Economy: A wealth of Flows – 2nd Edition, January 31, 2017, Ellen MacArthur Foundation

The rise of e-waste and urgency for change

Digital advancement in conjunction with rising disposable incomes and industrialization in developing countries has caused an explosion of e-waste*.

It has become one of the world's fastest-growing waste streams, and is taking a toll on our planet.

And the problem is only growing. Emerging technologies like AI and blockchain will require an enormous amounts of compute power and technology to reach their imagined scale — outpacing our energy, space, and material resources.

This rapid pace of innovation in IT is increasing the need for a Circular Economy.

*E-waste: Includes a wide range of products, almost any household or business item with circuitry or electrical components with power or battery supply

*ICT: Information and communication technology

^{1 2 3 4} Baldé, C.P., Forti V., Gray, V., Kuehr, R., Stegmann, P.: The Global E-waste Monitor – 2017, United Nations University (UNU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Vienna.

⁵ “[52.2 million metric tonnes=452,000 blue whales]”. The Measure of Things. Bluebulb Projects’ The Measure of Things. Web. [Date Visited: 11/08/2018] <https://www.bluebulbprojects.com>.

E-waste is generating a surprising economic prospect

E-waste is rich in valuable minerals like gold, silver and copper. Yet, most e-waste is not properly documented or treated through the appropriate recycling channels. And many products end up in a landfill that could have refurbished and kept in use for longer. This type of inefficiency goes against key Circular Economy principles since valuable and scarce resources are wasted.

Organizations from all industries are finding new ways to sustainably meet the needs of our future while serving their own economic interest. The Ellen MacArthur foundation reports:

“Economic actors in the circular economy have started to tackle waste issues through new private sector business models supporting the circular economy such as ‘reuse, repair, and remanufacture instead of ‘replace,’ and ‘selling goods as a services.’”¹

¹ Webster, Ken, The Circular Economy: A wealth of Flows – 2nd Edition, January 31, 2017, Ellen MacArthur Foundation

^{2 3} Baldé, C.P., Forti V., Gray, V., Kuehr, R., Stegmann, P.: The Global E-waste Monitor – 2017, United Nations University (UNU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Vienna.

Incentives To Act

Incentives To Act

When it comes to the incentives to participate in the Circular Economy, the benefits go beyond just the “right thing to do” for the environment. Gartner reports:

“There are many reasons why companies pursue these so called “circular economy” strategies. Among them are an altruistic desire to do what’s best for the environment and society, combined with a commercial desire for continued differentiation in competitive markets.”¹

Click the buttons on the image to learn more about the incentives to act!

¹Gartner, The Gartner Supply Chain Top 25 for 2018, May 18 2018, ID: G00351344



Incentives To Act

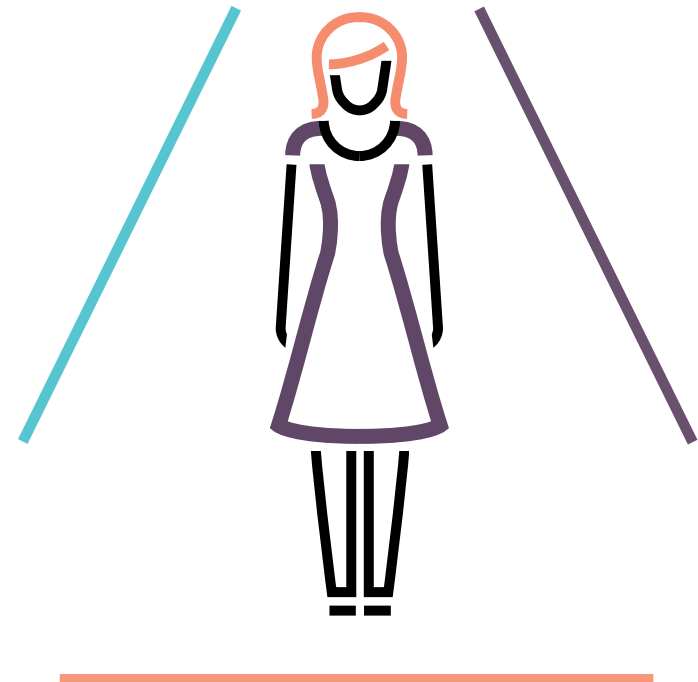
Morals & Ethics

Best practices in IT sustainability are becoming more and more important to customers, investors and employees. People care about the environment and want to purchase from, work for and invest in businesses who do, too.

“Institutional investors and consumers claim that they will put their money on companies that do right by people and the planet.

Companies that opt to “wait and see” if these stakeholders actually shift their values and spending patterns over the next five years will find it impossible to catch up if sustainable business becomes the new standard.” ¹

¹.Gartner, How to Lead Supply Chain in the Big Shift to Sustainable Business: A Gartner Theme Insight Report, March 21 2018, ID: G00350699



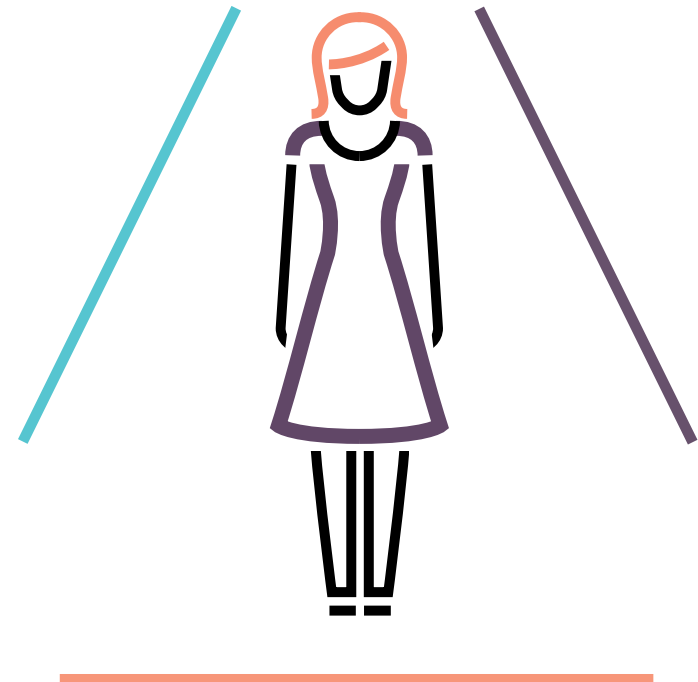
Incentives To Act

Economic Opportunity

In the age of digital disruption, you face a constant need to upgrade your technology to support new business models and customer experiences. But, you can still keep up with the pace of change while participating in the Circular Economy —and gain an economic advantage in the process.

When upgrading IT, many organizations upcycle, remarket and resell their unneeded equipment to return money back to their IT budget — a strategy that can pool money into innovation, and help extend the life of functional assets.

In terms of expanding environments, adapting pre-owned equipment instead of buying new has financial payback. In fact, the savings from choosing functionally equivalent used hardware over new can be dramatic. And when purchasing brand new IT, consider technology that is designed for energy efficiency, and easy recycling and removal of heavy metals for reuse.



Incentives To Act

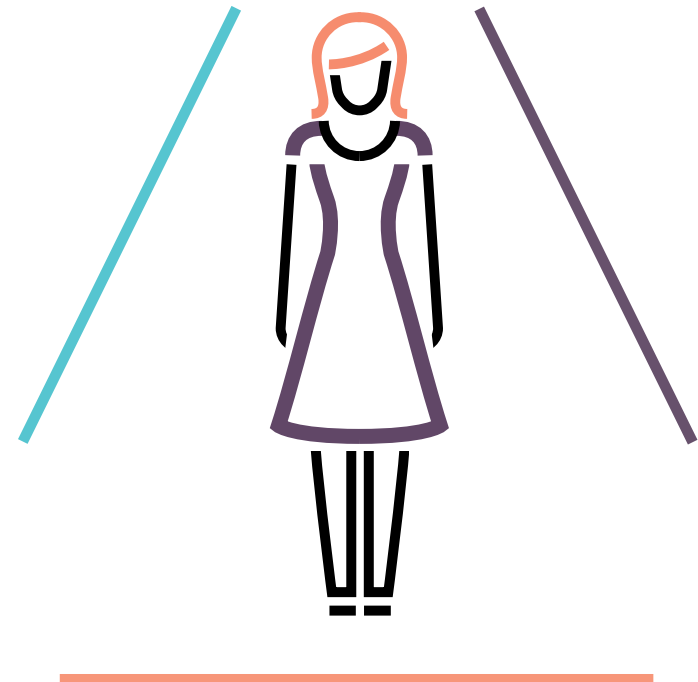
Compliance & Regulations

Official policies and legislation on the proper disposal of technology has become increasingly adopted around the world. In January 2017, ~4.8 billion people were covered by national legislation, which is 66% of the world population, up from just 44% in 2014. ¹

E-waste policies are progressively moving beyond just recycling, promoting Circular Economy models that not only encourage collection and recycling, but also value reusing, refurbishing, and remanufacturing at end of useful life. ²

Not being compliant can be devastating for a company's bottom line and brand reputation. Improper disposal settlements have reached into the millions of dollars. And hefty fines aren't the only risk—sensitive data like customer or employee information left on discarded technology.

^{1,2} Baldé, C.P., Forti V., Gray, V., Kuehr, R., Stegmann, P.: The Global E-waste Monitor – 2017, United Nations University (UNU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Vienna.



The Circular Economy and IT Mindsets Study

To better understand the state of the Circular Economy in IT, HPE Financial Services conducted a study with IT leaders from around the world.

The purpose of the study was to:

- Determine presence of environmental sustainability strategies in IT
- Measure awareness and understanding of the Circular Economy, and desire to be a part of it

Key takeaways from the study



HPE Financial Services, The Circular Economy and IT Mindsets Study, September 2018

Most organizations have an environmental sustainability strategy, and the Circular Economy on their radar — and not only because it’s the “right thing to do” for the environment

Most companies (79%) have an environmental sustainability strategy with formal goals and KPIs in place. These strategies are set from the top down—with over half of organizations driving towards KPIs and goals set by C-suite leadership.

Moreover, the Circular Economy is on the agenda of most organizations. In fact, 64% said they are already familiar with and discussing the Circular Economy. And of those organizations, nearly all (90%) believe being part of the Circular Economy is important. Respondents note benefits that go beyond just the “right thing to do” for the environment, and recognize the intrinsic value in Circular Economy participation. For example, having a positive influence on corporate reputation, and making employees proud to work for their company.

However, there is still much more work to be done in this space. Although most companies have environmental sustainability goals, there are still 21% of companies that do not. And these organizations will have difficulty catching up if sustainable business becomes the new normal. Furthermore, the goals cited were concentrated on efforts like the reduction of power consumption and carbon footprint, and increasing recycling — and there was a lack of goals aligned to Circular Economy core principles like re-use and keeping products in use for longer.

Get to the facts

IT functions are participating in environmental sustainability at the most basic level— and lagging behind in adoption compared to the overall organization

Only 69% of IT organizations have environmental sustainability goals and KPIs specific to technology. And since 79% of organizations have a company-wide sustainability strategy, it means IT functions are trailing behind compared to the organization as a whole.

Similar to the wider organization, IT organizations are narrowly focused on goals like the reduction of power consumption. This laser focus on just one aspect of environmental sustainability is most likely a residual effect of the first energy crisis in 1973, which made global news headlines and resulted in an influx of energy-related policy. Energy efficiency is a notable goal, but objectives aligned to Circular Economy principles like reusing end-of-life products, remarketing idle resources and extending the life IT equipment should be integrated into IT sustainability plans as well.

Get to the facts

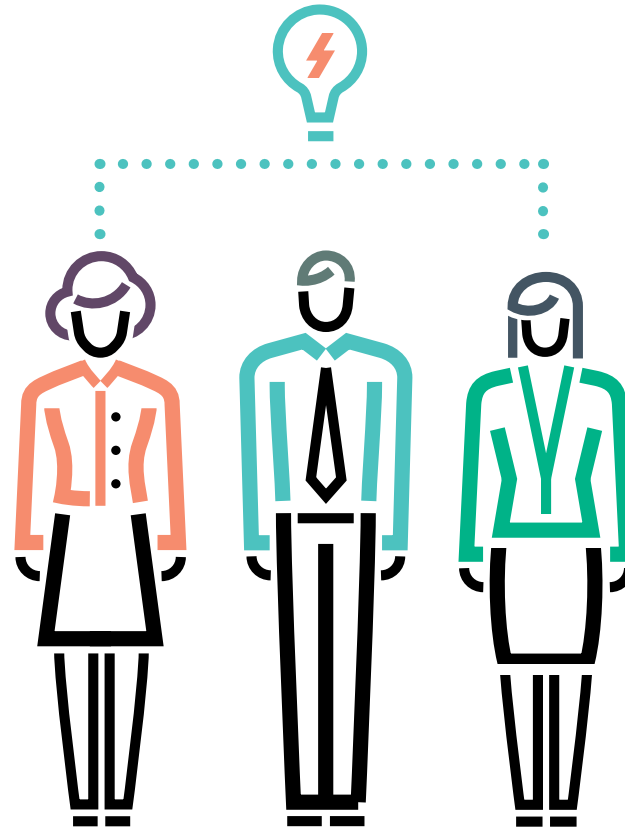
Nearly half of companies are heavily regulated and required to report on environmental impact, and IT organizations have an opportunity to maximize contributions while adding economic value

Environmental legislation is becoming more commonplace and strict around the world. And so it makes sense that nearly half (48%) of the companies we talked to are heavily regulated and required to report carbon and environmental disclosures. However, most IT organizations are not working on goals that support a Circular Economy. For this reason, they are missing an opportunity to help meet their organization's environmental requirements and maximize their contributions towards a more sustainable world.

In addition, business value is being overlooked. With innovation pressures rising, IT budgets barely expanding, and shorter and shorter technology lifecycles— IT organizations should take measures to add value back to their business through the Circular Economy. For example, upcycling and remarketing idle equipment can give functional assets a second useful life, and in turn provide money back to the business. Furthermore, choosing pre-owned equipment where appropriate can help expand budget for innovation projects where new technology is absolutely required. These are just a few examples of how IT organizations can take action in line with the Circular Economy to gain both environmental and economic benefits.

Take action

Take action—Our challenge to you



9 out of 10 IT leaders who know about the Circular Economy think it is important.

Now, let's take action!

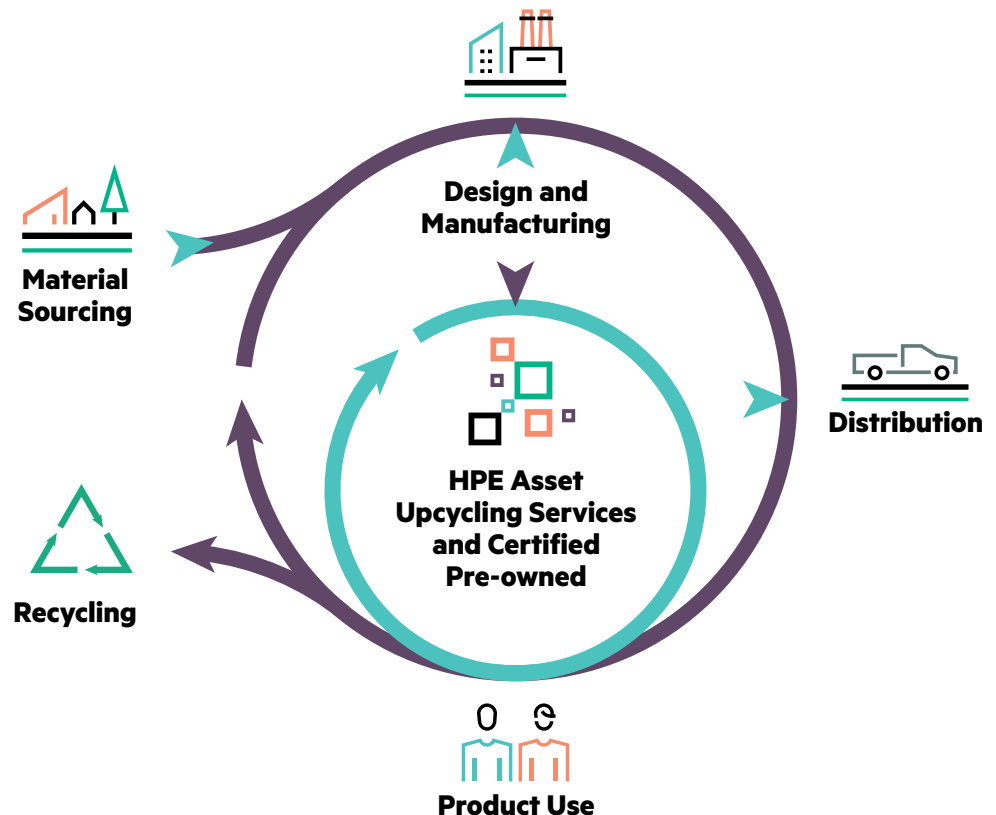
The Circular Economy in IT

Our mission at HPE is to advance the way people live and work. We're making a real contribution to the Circular Economy in IT by providing best-in-class products, services, and reporting capabilities that help customers like you meet business and environmental sustainability goals. **Let's do this together.**

Learn more at

hpe.com/info/circulareconomy

Join the **#HPEUpcycling** conversation on **LinkedIn** or **Twitter**



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The CER is provided to illustrate the estimated environmental impacts that result when assets are returned to HPFSC after use. HPFSC believes this information is substantially representative of the resources reclaimed or saved through our processing methods. The values contained in the CER are estimates that reflect potential - not actual - recycling and reuse rates. The various statistics and values depicted in the CER are based on asset return volumes for IT products within general product categories subsequent to return to HPFSC. Statistical conversion coefficients and other methods of estimation are applied to evaluate the types of materials that specific products, or products of substantially similar description, typically contain. The information depicted in the CER is provided for discussion and information purposes only. HPFSC makes no representations or warranties, and shall have no liability to any party for any damages, claims or losses of any kind whatsoever, whether direct, incidental, indirect, special or consequential, arising out of or in connection with the CER, the information contained therein or the procedures used to create the CER. In providing the CER, HPFSC is not providing any service to the CER's recipient and is under no obligation to provide any additional reports to such recipient.

a00060221enw, November 2018