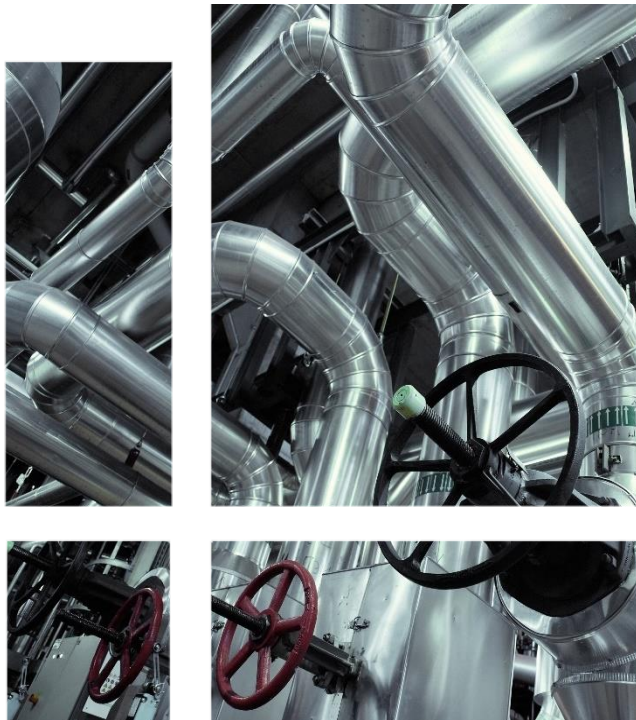


# Measuring Progress in the Circular Economy

Dr Jim Goddin, thinkstep-anz



Circular Economy Webinar Series

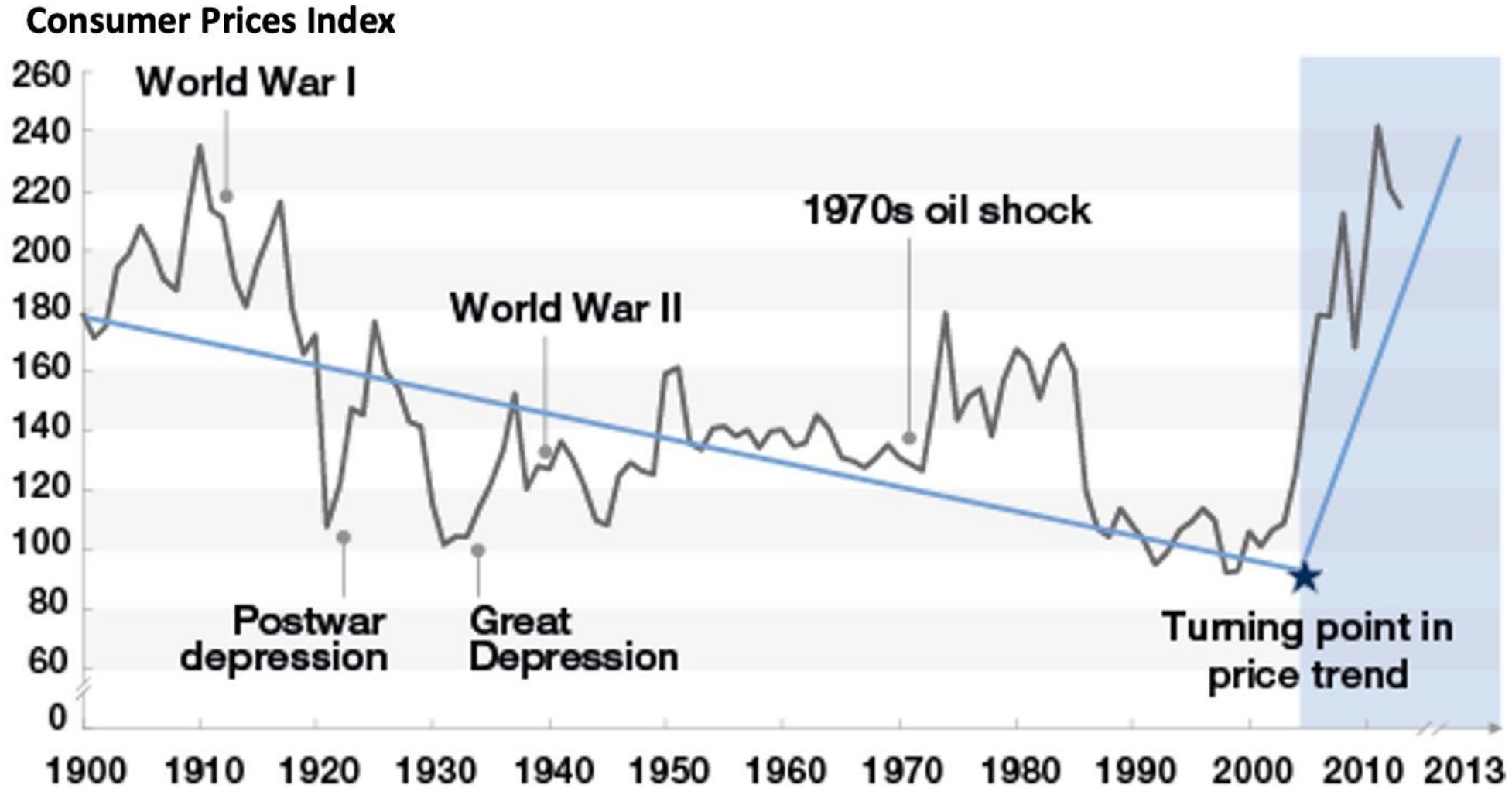
Responsible production, innovation and industry

Time	Description
5 mins	The Circular Economy
5 mins	The Need for Metrics
20 mins	Leading Circularity Indicators
10 mins	CE in Chemical Engineering
20 mins	Questions

# Understanding the Circular Economy



# Market Volatility & Growing Demand



McKinsey

# Growing demand for resources



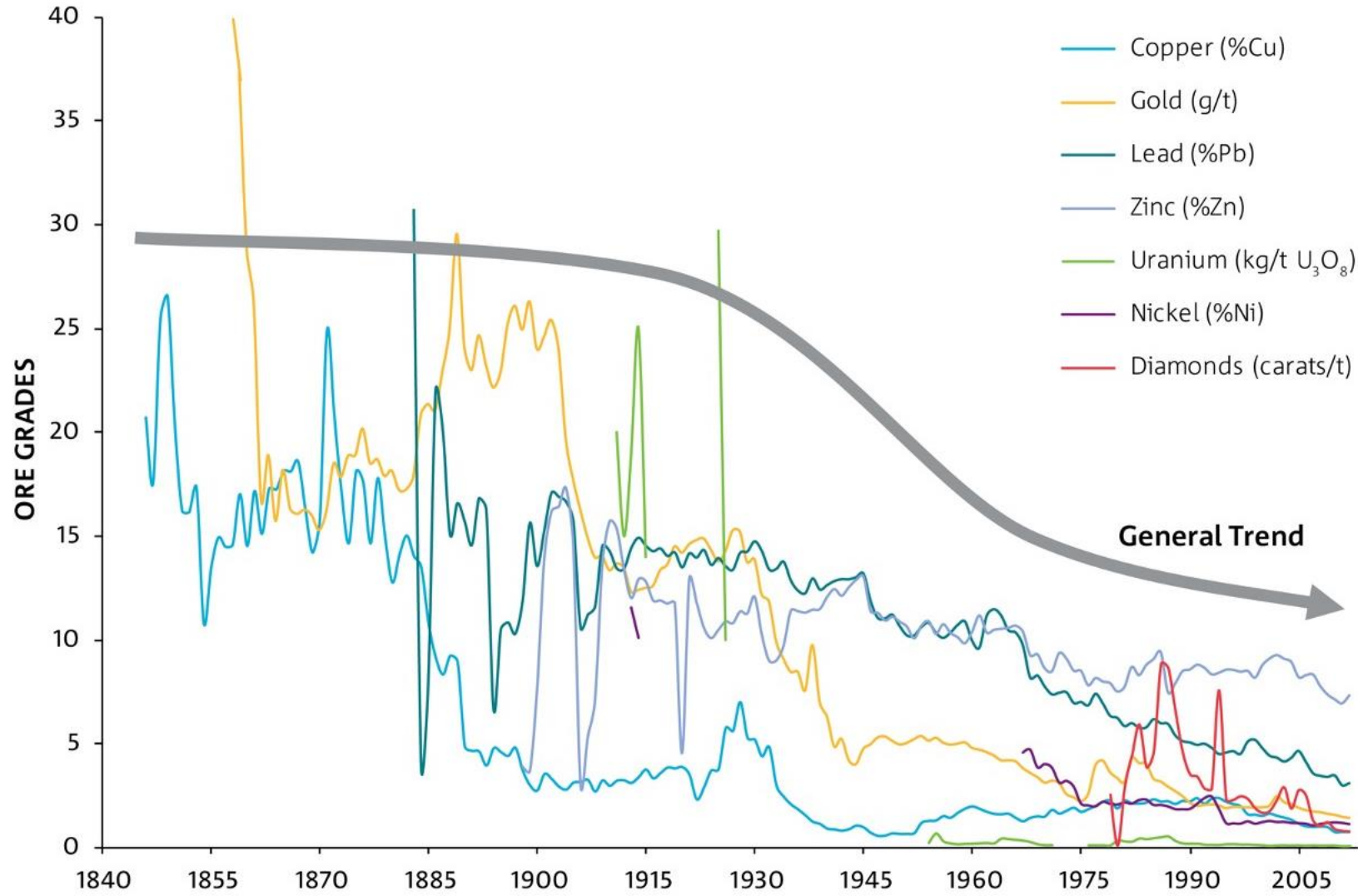
## How many Earths do we need if the world's population lived like...



Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint Accounts 2019



# Decreasing productivity



Source: G. Mudd, Monash University.



World ▾ Business ▾ Markets ▾ Sustainability ▾ Legal ▾ More ▾

## Sand crisis looms as world population surges, U.N. warns

By Emma Farge

April 27, 2022 4:26 PM GMT+1 · Updated a year ago

 Summary

- Global sand use hits 50 bln tonnes a year
- Sand is the second-most exploited natural resource
- UN report calls for new rules on sand mining
- Some rivers flow backwards, deltas sink

GENEVA, April 26 (Reuters) - A U.N. report on Tuesday called for urgent action to avert a "sand crisis," including a ban on beach extraction as demand surges to 50 billion tonnes a year amid population growth and urbanisation.

Sand is the most exploited natural resource in the world after water, but its use is largely unregulated, meaning we are consuming it faster than it can be replaced by geological processes that take hundreds of thousands of years, the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) report says. [read more](#)

## Timber shortage crisis far from over

🕒 May 18, 2022 📁 Market Insight, News

**The Confederation of Forest Industries (Confor) recently warned that the UK faces declining supplies of home grown wood due to lack of productive tree planting. With the country currently needing to import over 80% of its wood requirement, the UK could be sleepwalking into a timber shortage crisis in the not too distant future. Stuart Goodall, Chief Executive, Confor, examines the threats to supply and why the UK must urgently move productive tree planting up the agenda.**

Beyond the UK, it is estimated by the World Bank that global demand for wood products will treble by 2050, driven by an increased population of 7.8bn today, to 10bn in less than 30 years.<sup>[4]</sup> This huge increase is being driven primarily by higher living standards, greater urbanisation – including China's almost inexhaustible need for timber for both construction and manufacturing – and greater use of what is increasingly seen as a more sustainable building material.

These trends are being compounded at a time when a number of other global developments are coalescing. In particular, security of supply of natural resources is under ever greater threat from geo-political upheavals, as witnessed by the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and soaring energy prices. While the UK may not be directly affected by Vladimir Putin's incursion into Ukraine – overall Russian timber imports into the UK are relatively small at only 1.25%<sup>[5]</sup> – Russia remains the world's largest supplier of timber globally. With potentially longer-term economic sanctions placed against Russian exports, there will inevitably be significant disruption to supply chains, price hikes and pressure on countries typically supplied by Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, to seek building material imports from other sources – including those Scandinavian countries that the UK relies upon so heavily.

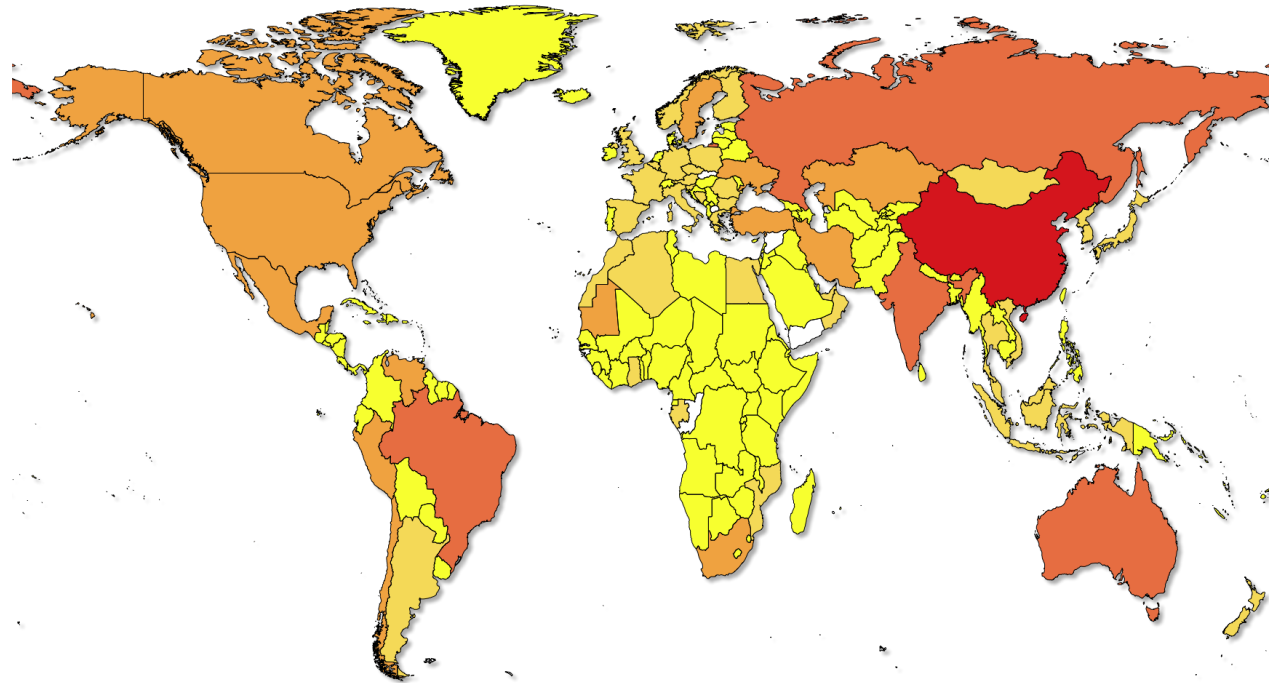






# Monopolistic supply

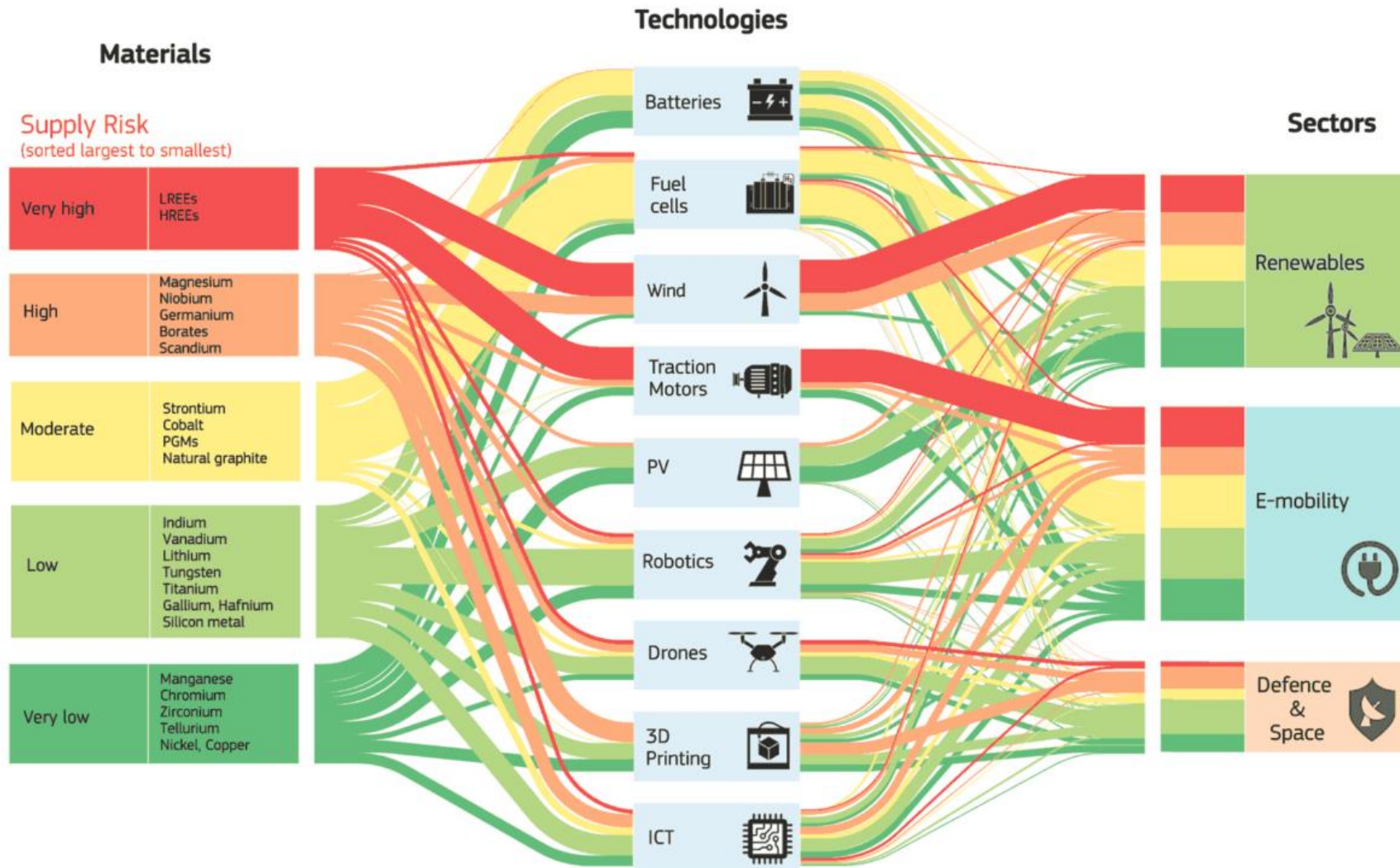
Global (non –fuel) mineral production, tons, 2011



**Periodic Table of the Elements**

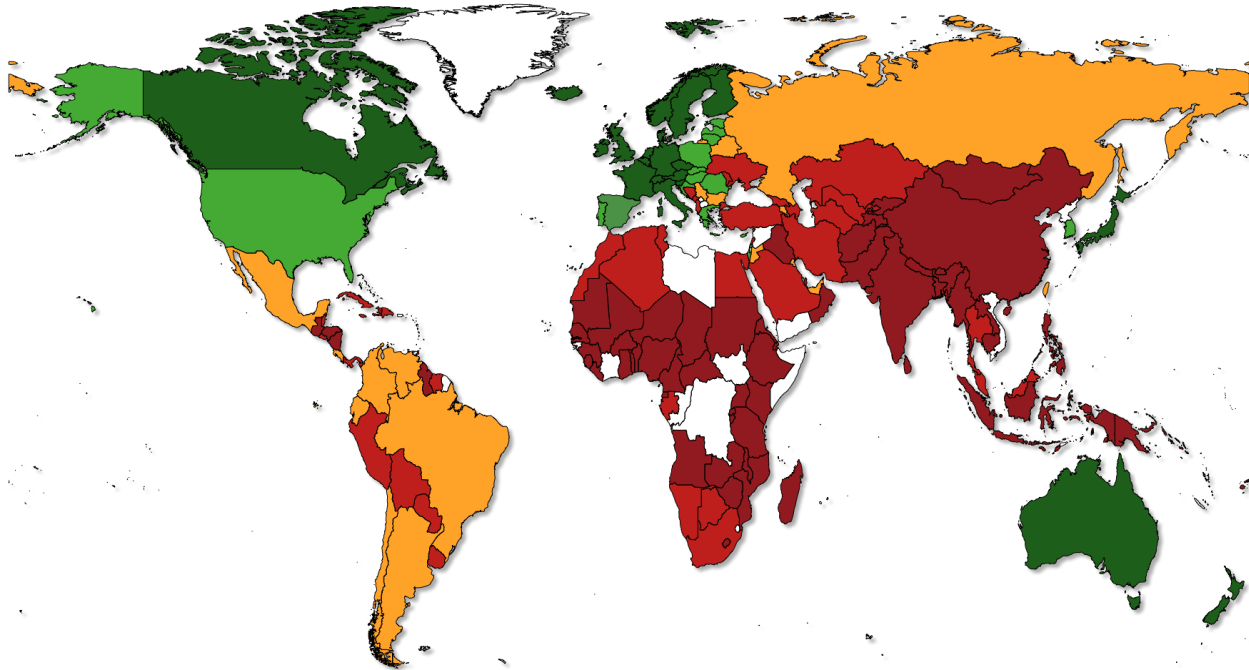
1 IA 1A	2 IIA 2A												13 IIIA 3A	14 IVA 4A	15 VA 5A	16 VIA 6A	17 VIIA 7A	18 VIIIA 8A
1 H Hydrogen 1.008																		2 He Helium 4.003
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012												5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305		3 IIIB 3B	4 IVB 4B	5 VB 5B	6 VIB 6B	7 VIIB 7B	8 VIII 8	9 VIII 8	10 VIII 8	11 IB 1B	12 IIB 2B	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.631	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.971	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.790	
37 Rb Rubidium 85.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.711	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.294	
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.328	57-71 Lanthanide Series	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.227	78 Pt Platinum 195.085	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209]	85 At Astatine [209]	86 Rn Radon [222]	
87 Fr Francium [223]	88 Ra Radium [226]	89-103 Actinide Series	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [276]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [281]	111 Rg Roentgenium [280]	112 Cn Copernicium [285]	113 Nh Nihonium [286]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Mc Moscovium [289]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Ts Tennessine [294]	118 Og Oganesson [294]	
57 La Lanthanum 138.905	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.243	61 Pm Promethium 144.913	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.055	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967				
89 Ac Actinium 227.028	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium 237.048	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064	95 Am Americium 243.061	96 Cm Curium 247.070	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070	98 Cf Californium 251.080	99 Es Einsteinium [254]	100 Fm Fermium 257.095	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1	102 No Nobelium 259.101	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]				

# Resource nationalism

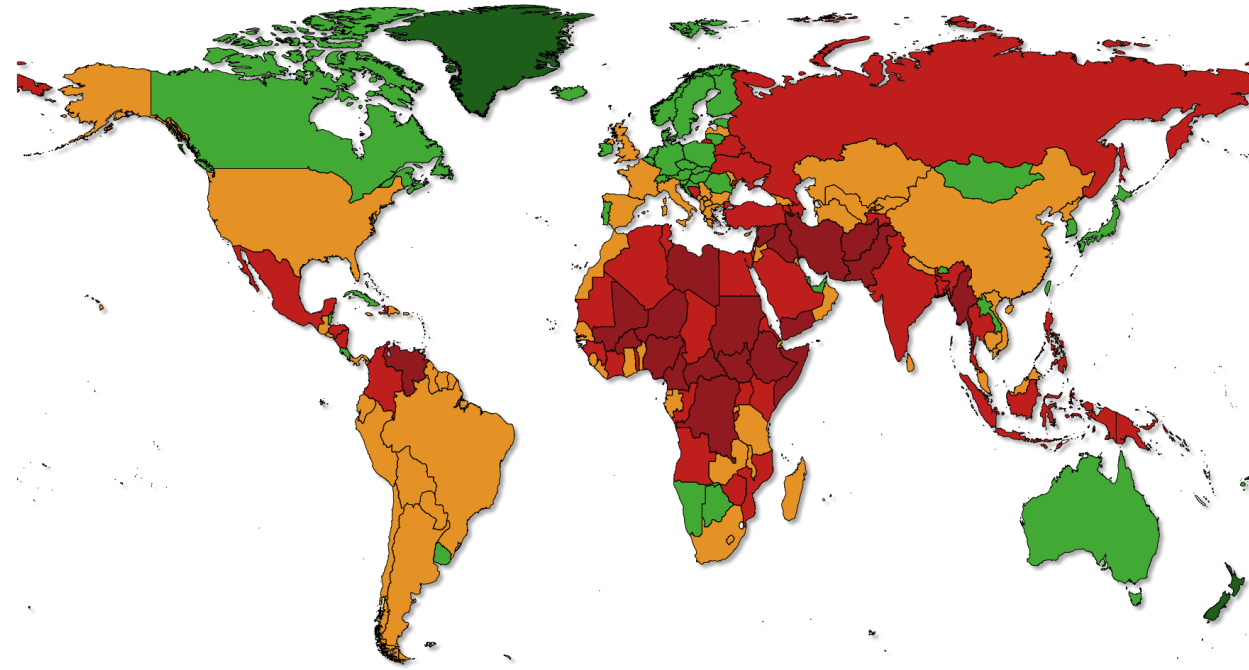


## Regional Supply risks

Environmental Performance Index, Yale



World Bank, Political Stability/No Violence





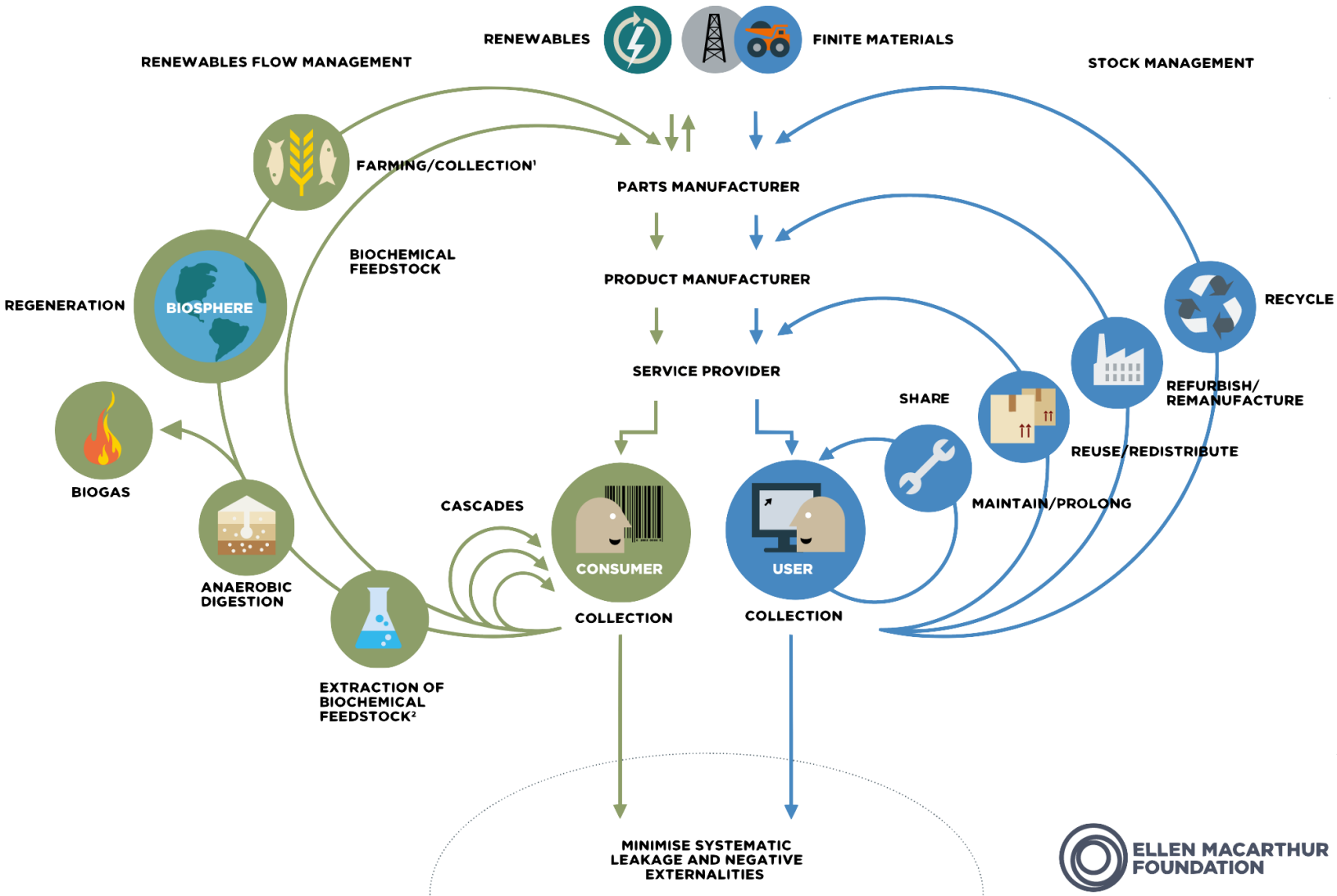
# And we're incredibly wasteful...



Take → Make → Dispose  
(Massive loss of Value)



# US \$4.5 Trillion Global Opportunity



## Decouple growth from consumption

- Design out waste & pollution
- Keep products & materials in use
- Regenerate natural systems

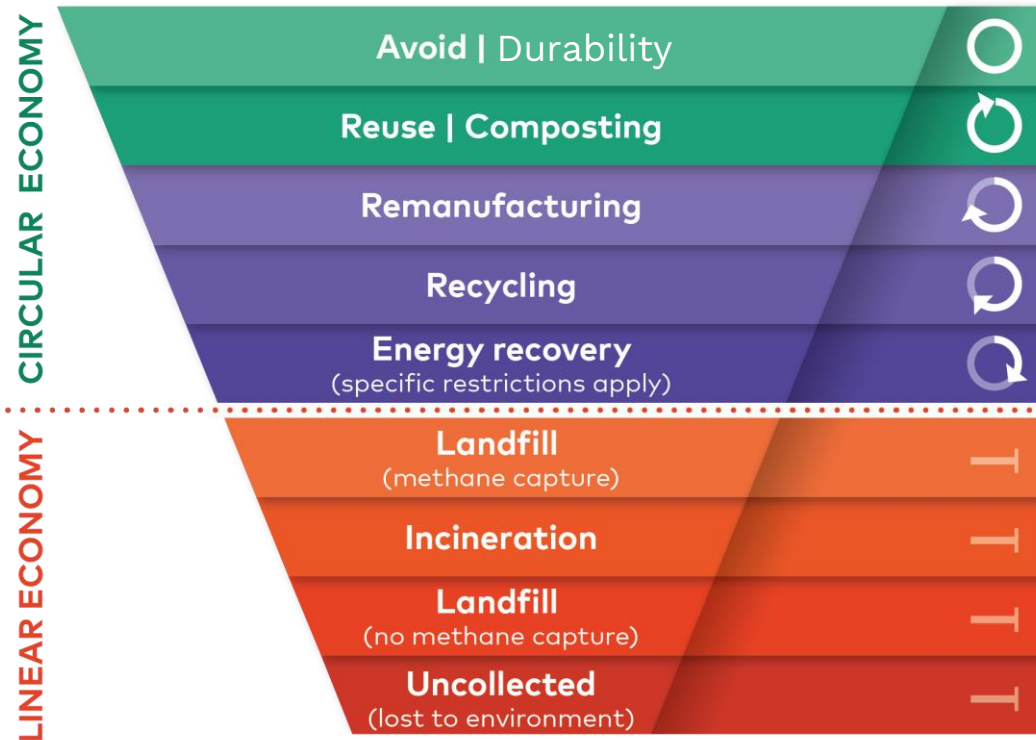
## Renewable Energy

- Burning fossil fuel is not circular

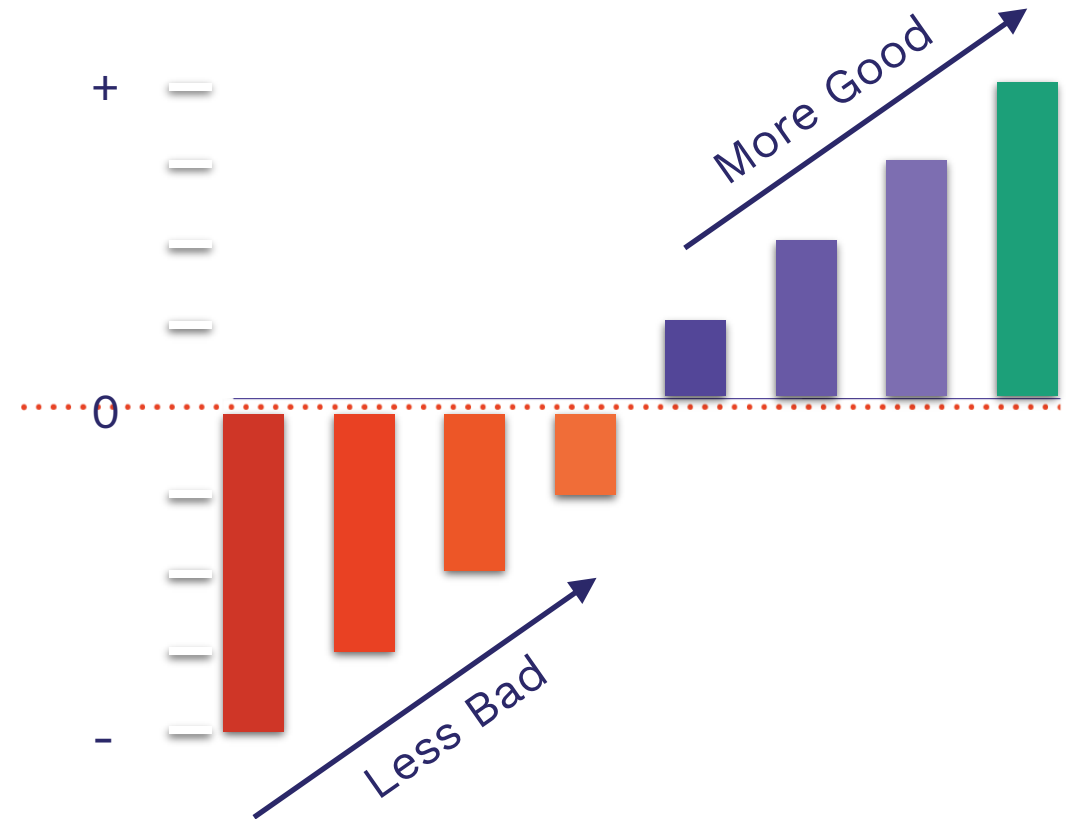
Less Bad → More Good

# Hierarchy aligns with value retention & creation

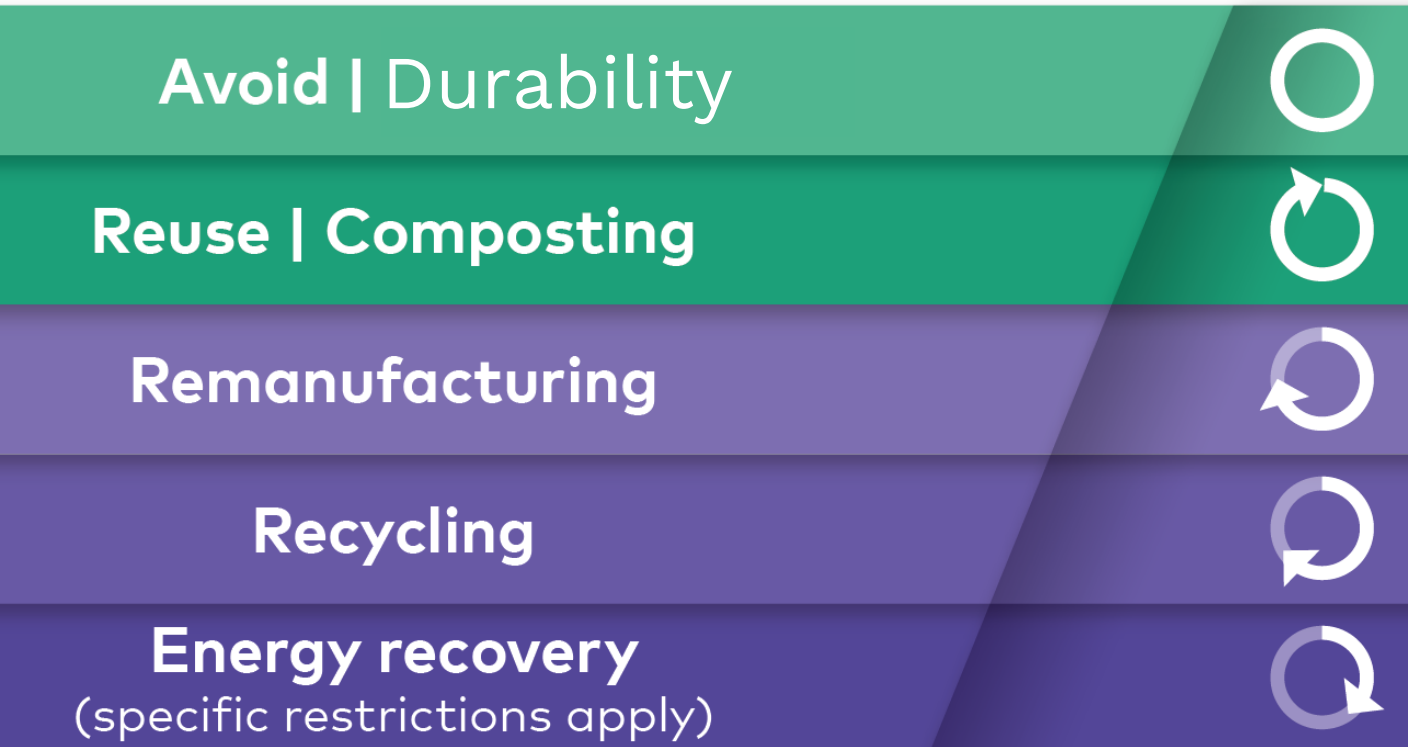
## Circular



## Economy (also, Environment & Equity)



# Where is value created in your products?



Source of Value	Relative Value
→ Installed Value	\$\$\$\$\$
→ All Manufactured Value	\$\$\$\$
→ Most of Manufactured Value	\$\$\$
→ Value of Materials	¢¢
→ Value of Energy	¢
• Cost of disposal	-\$\$\$

## A systems approach

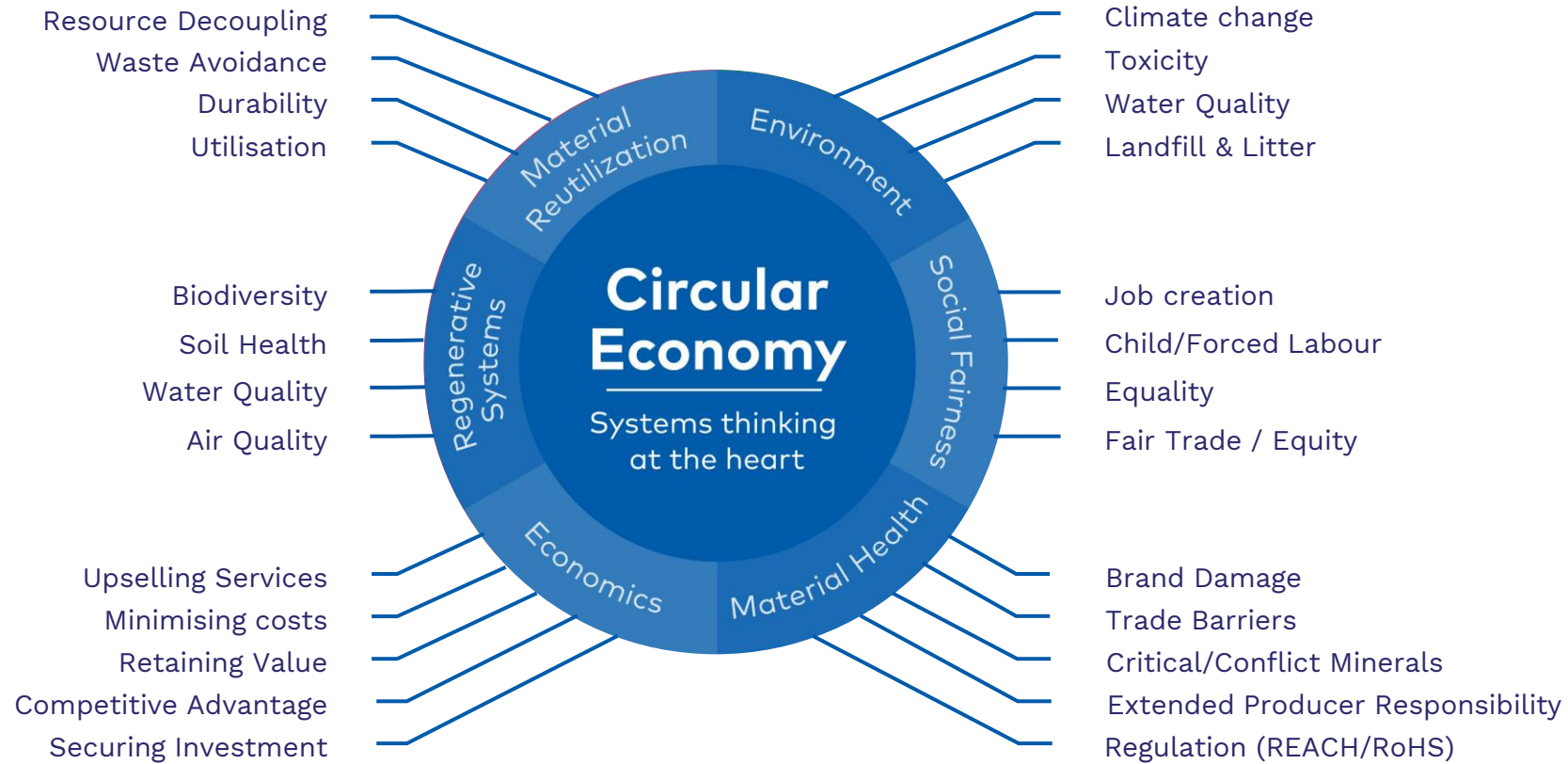


*Provides a framework to optimize conflicting requirements*

*Rethink the systems we make in terms of the services they provide (Volume → Value)*



# A systems approach

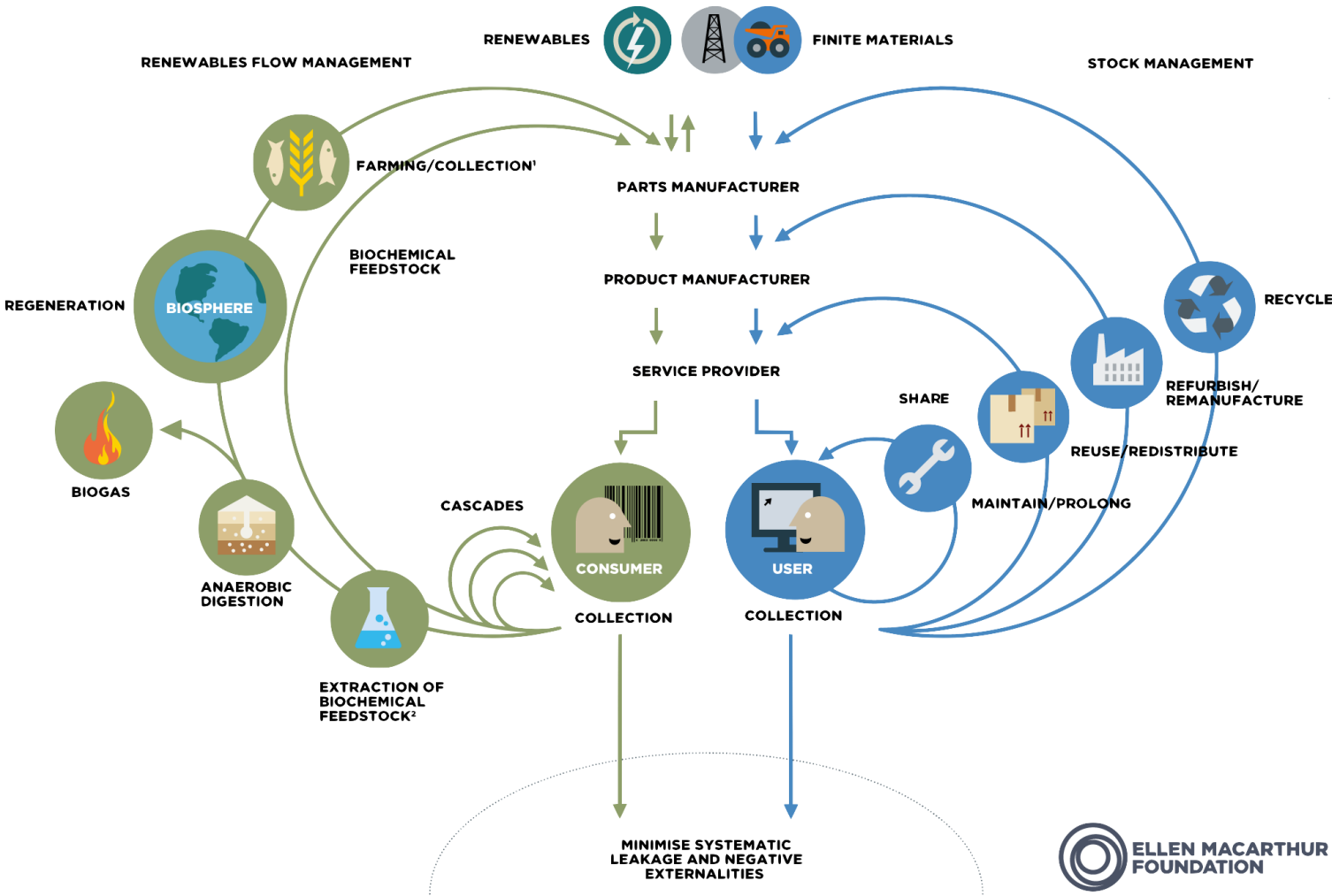




# — The need for Circularity Metrics



# What do we mean by 'Circularity'?



## ‘Circular Economy System’

- What we’re trying to deliver
- Benefits of Circularity:
  - Economic (Direct/Risk)
  - Environmental
  - Social

## ‘Circularity’

- The flow of materials
- How we deliver the benefits
- How much we’ve decoupled growth from consumption & waste

## Why do we need Circularity metrics?

### Comparability

Circularity has multiple 'levers'

- 
- A diagram consisting of a large right-facing curly bracket on the left side, which groups a list of ten circularity levers. The levers are listed vertically from top to bottom: Design out materials, Regenerative bio-materials, Durability, Shared Use (Utilisation), Reuse, Remanufacturing, Refurbishment, Recycling, Composting, and Energy Recovery (limitations).
- Design out materials
  - Regenerative bio-materials
  - Durability
  - Shared Use (Utilisation)
  - Reuse
  - Remanufacturing
  - Refurbishment
  - Recycling
  - Composting
  - Energy Recovery (limitations)



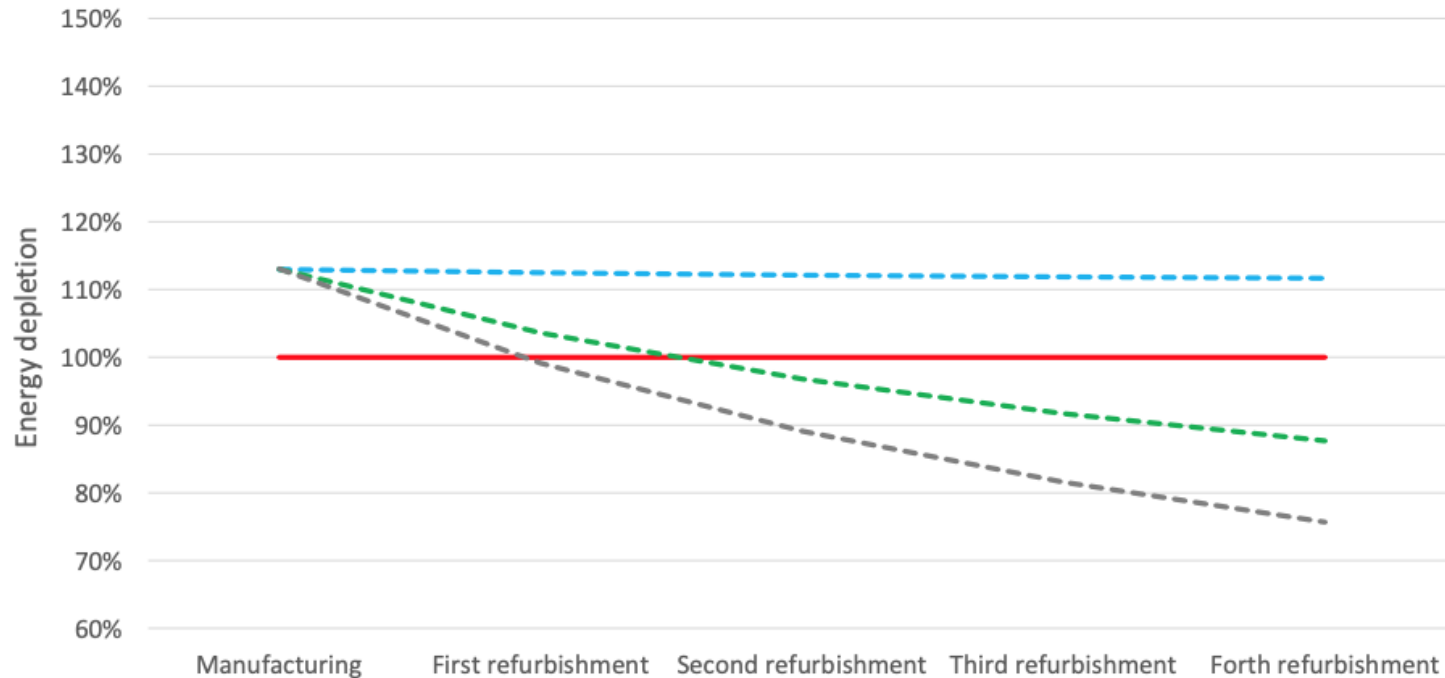
**Can't improve what you don't measure**

(Design, Benchmark, Evaluate, Market)

**Optimizing the benefits from Circularity**

(Economic, Environmental, Social)

## Expand the boundaries

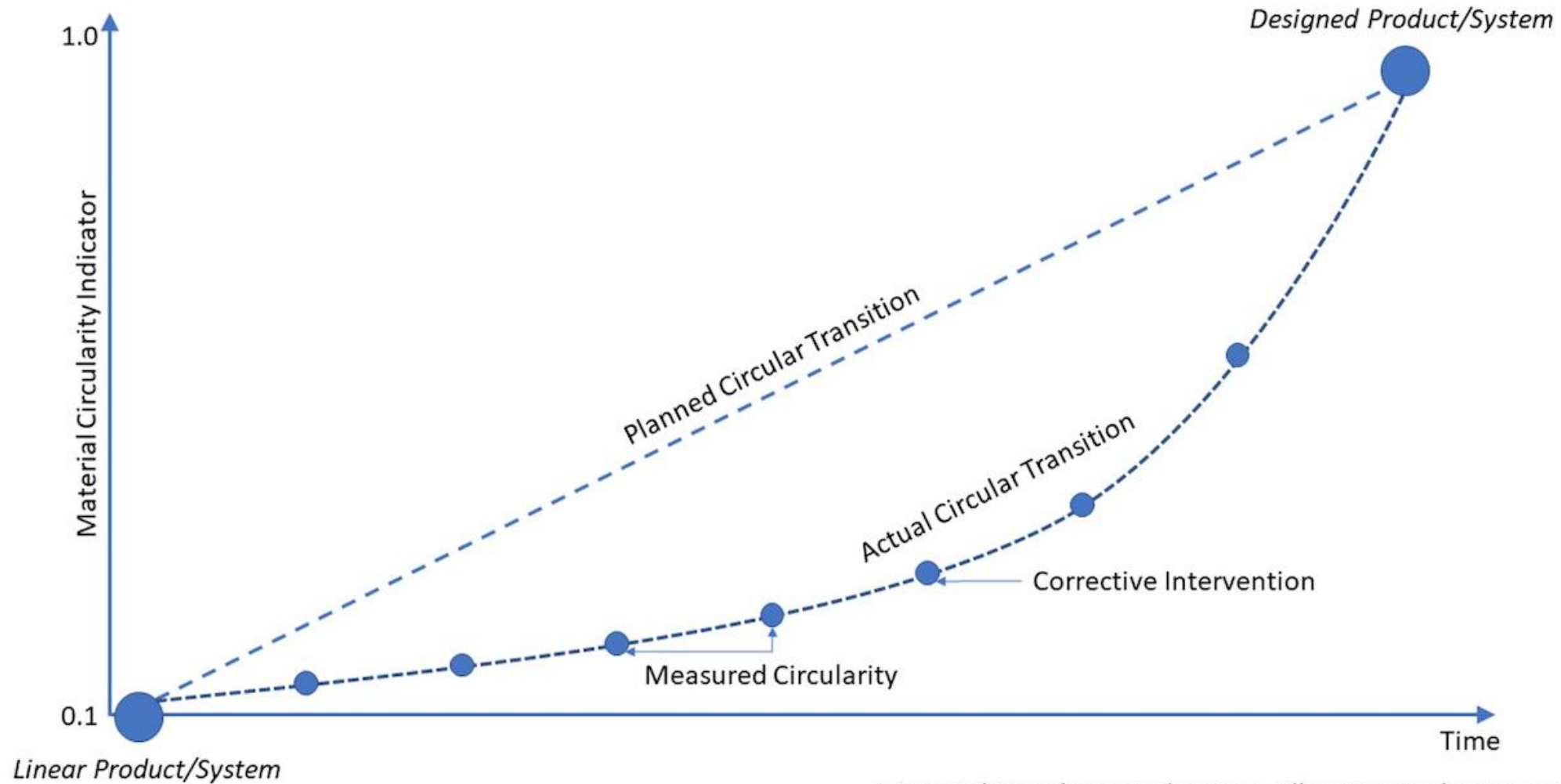


Circular systems may have larger initial impacts:

- More durable materials
- Modular designs
- More equitably sourced...

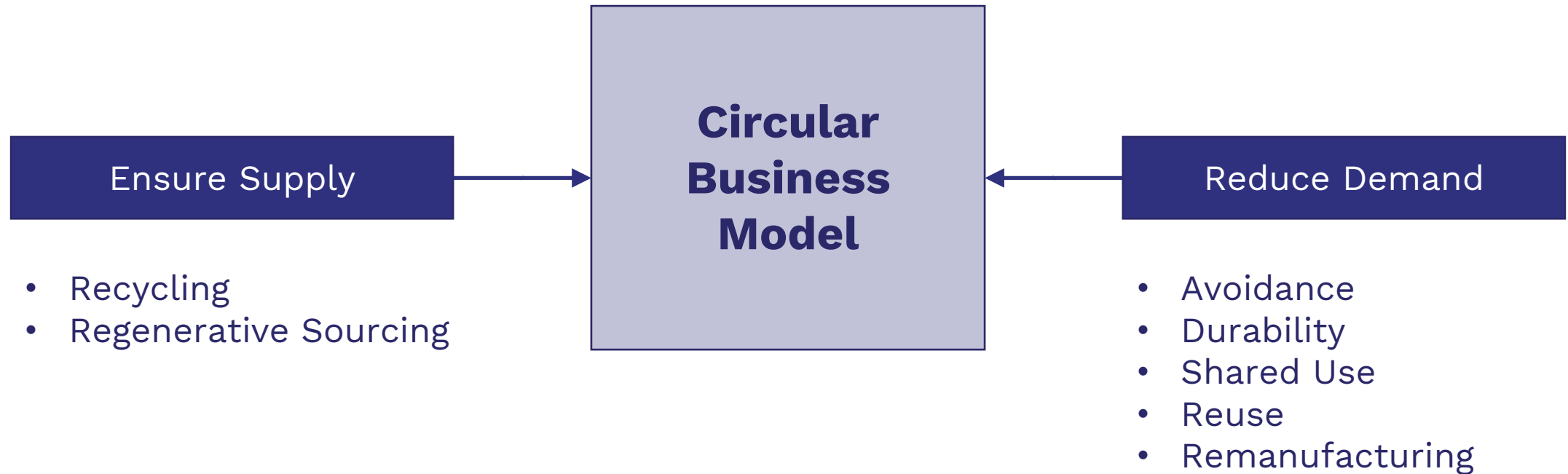
Need to consider longer term benefits & breakeven point.

# Continuous improvement



Material Circularity Indicators, Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2019

## Supply or Demand oriented?





# Supply or Demand Led Interventions

Supply Led  
(Maintain flows)

Demand Led  
(Reduce flows)



Make Recycle

Make Remanufacturing Recycle

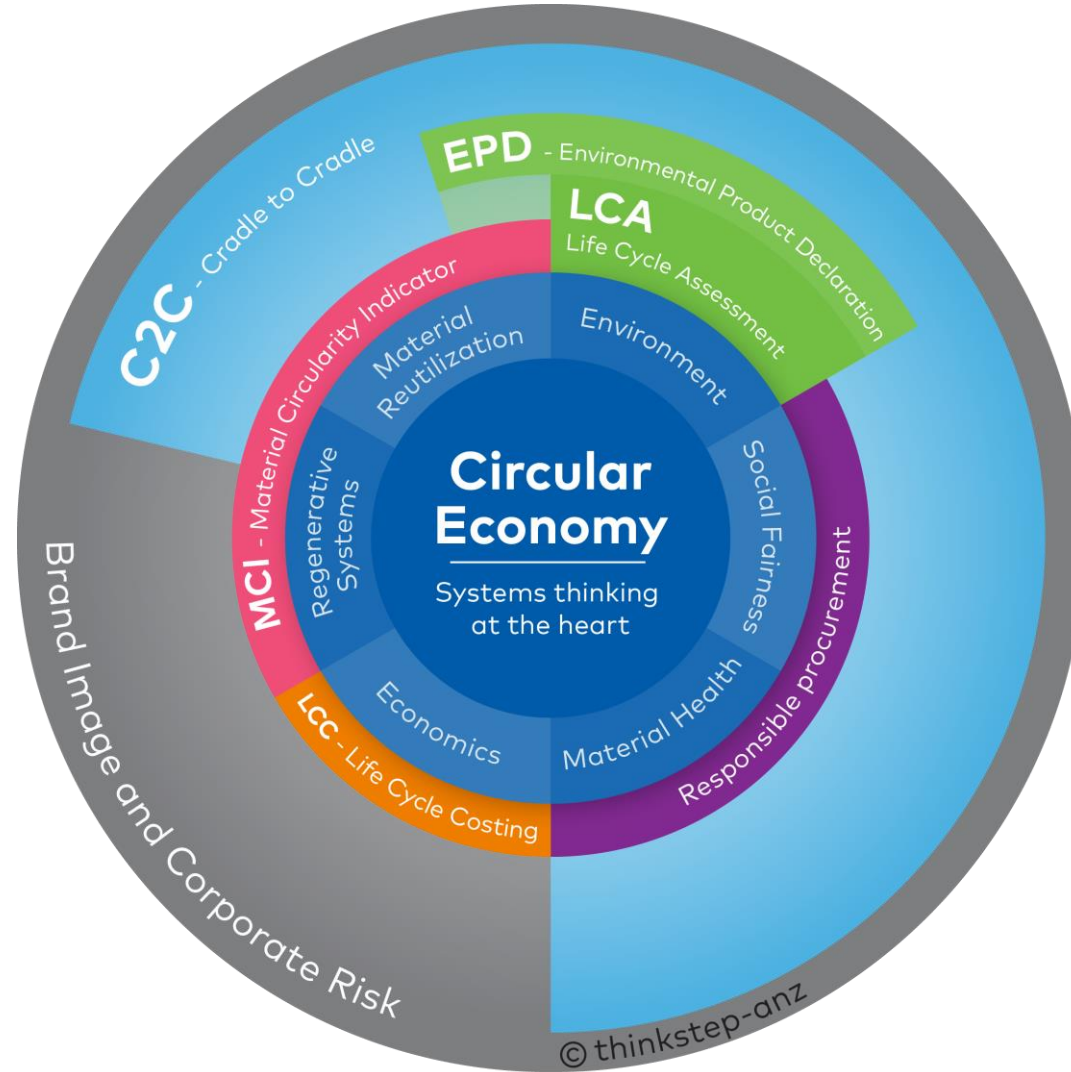


0% → 15% recycled content

12 → 13 months Use

Each give 7.5% circularity  
(Together 15%)

# Systems approach, a combination of metrics

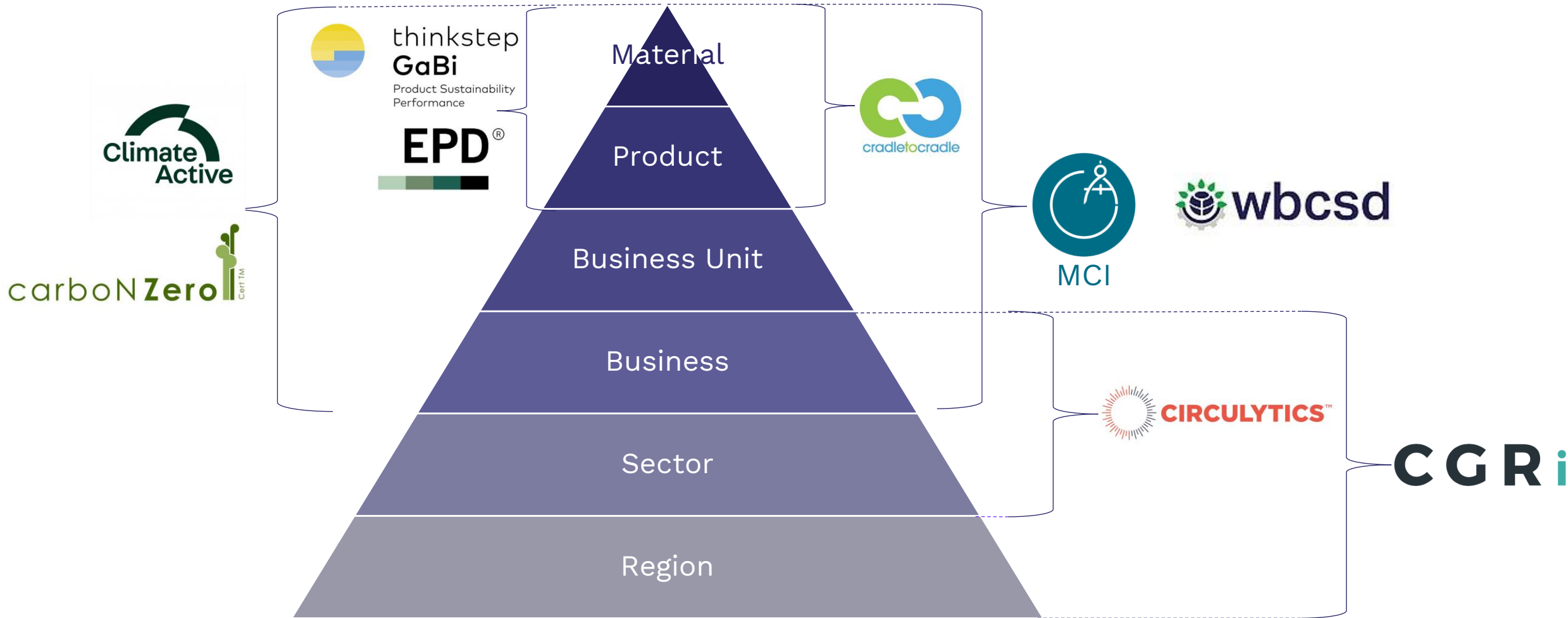


# Leading Circularity Metrics

# Metrics at different scales

## Complementary Metrics

## Circularity Metrics





# Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)

Leading Circularity Metrics



# Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)

## Timeline:

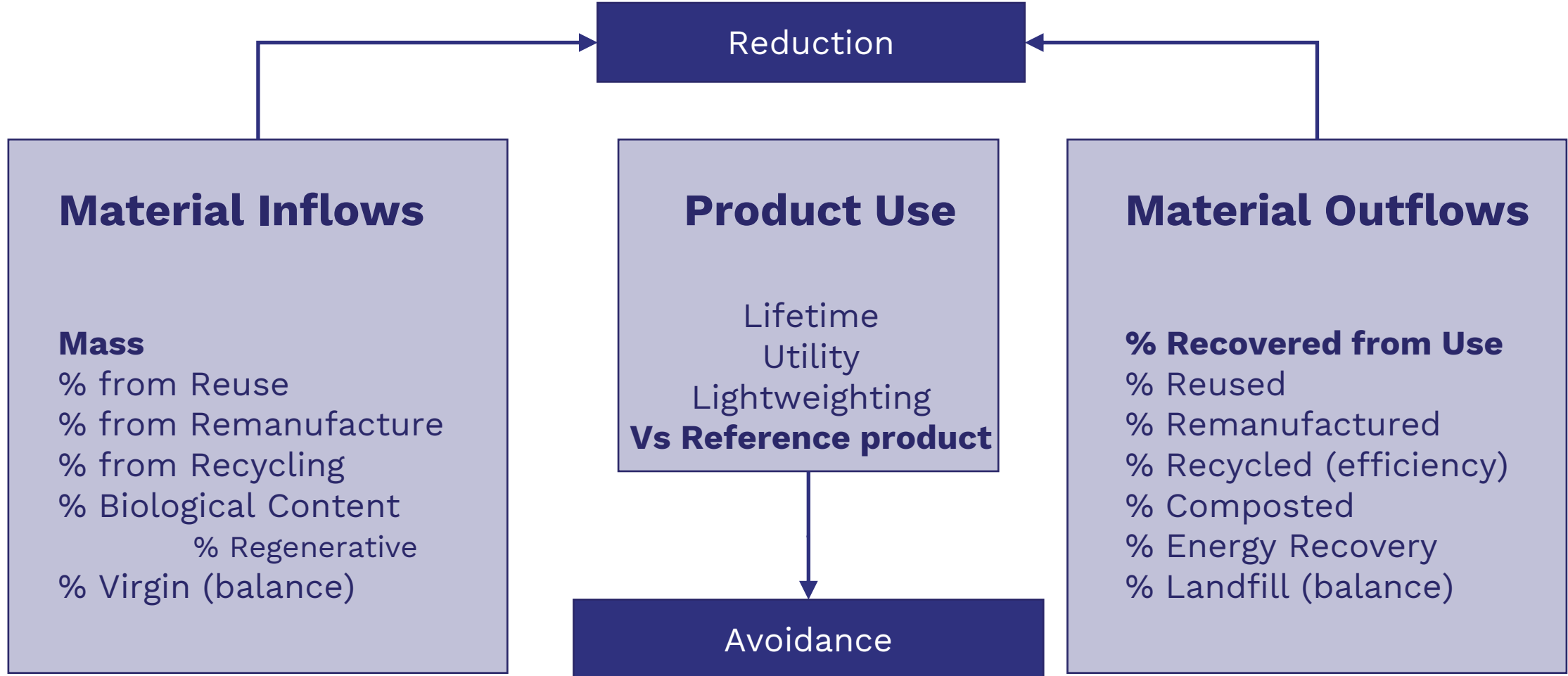
- 2013 – Started Development
- 2015 – First published
- 2019 – Updated (bio-materials)

## Participants:

- Businesses
- Investors
- Universities
- Government bodies
- Regulators
- NGO's

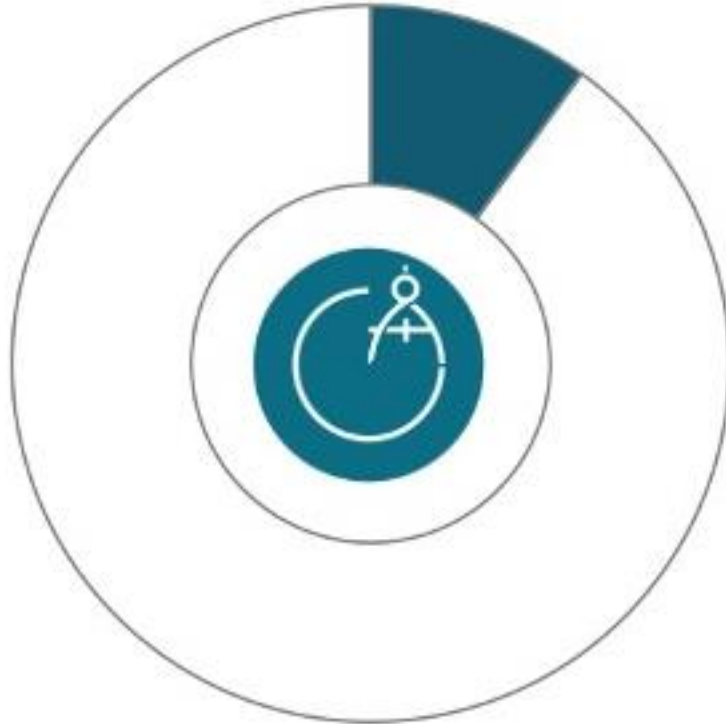


# Three components



# Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)

## Single Metric

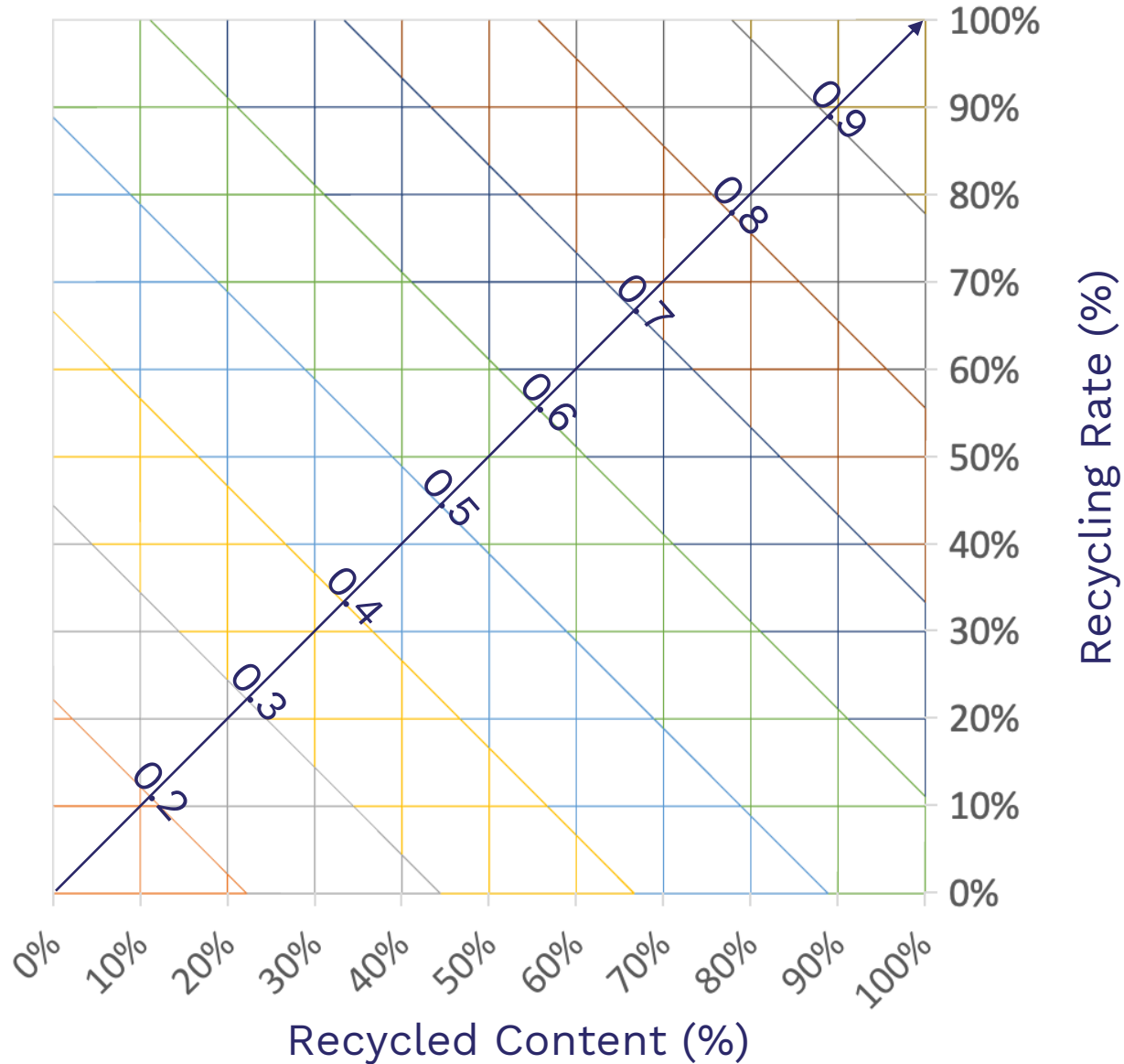


**MCI = 0.1**  
Linear



**MCI = 1.0**  
Circular

# MCI for recycling



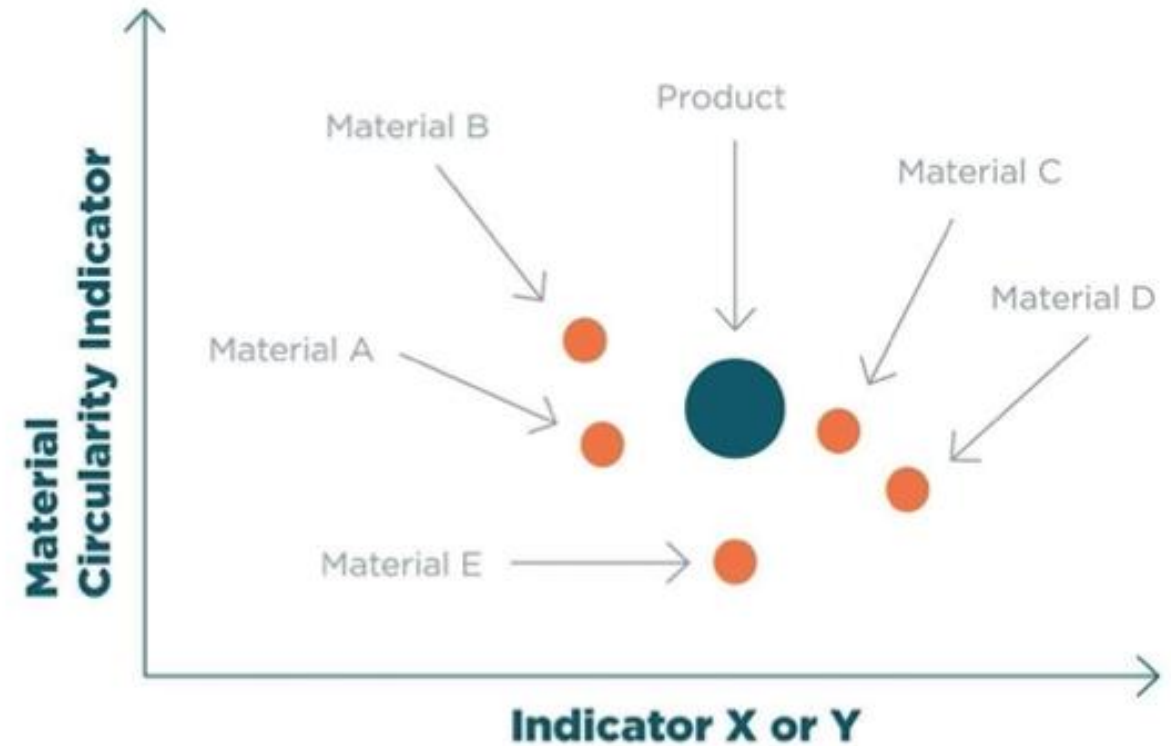
## Caution:

This diagram is simplistic

- Only illustrates recycling
- Regenerative content (100%)
- Composting (100%)
- Reuse (100%)
- Remanufacturing (95%)
- Reuse/Durability (Linear/n)
- Recycling (Varies)
- Energy Recovery (45%)\*

# Material Circularity Indicator (MCI)

Example:	Indicator X	Indicator Y	etc...
<b>Product risk:</b>	XX	YY	
<b>Materials breakdown:</b>			
<b>Material A</b>	XX	YY	
<b>Material B</b>	XX	YY	
<b>Material C</b>	XX	YY	
<b>etc...</b>			



Identify Hotspots & Priorities



## Where to find it

### All of the main LCA packages

- Gabi
- Simapro
- OpenLCA

Being published alongside EPD's, ISC credits...

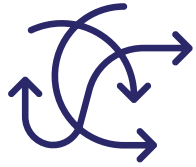
### Free calculator also on our website:

<https://www.thinkstep-anz.com/services/product/material-circularity-indicator-mci-calculator/>

# Circular Transition Indicators (CTI)

Leading Circularity Metrics

# The challenge



- Numerous metrics
- Lack of consistency



- common framework to measure circular performance



**wbcscd**  
Created **CTI Framework**



**GhG Protocol is the standard globally**

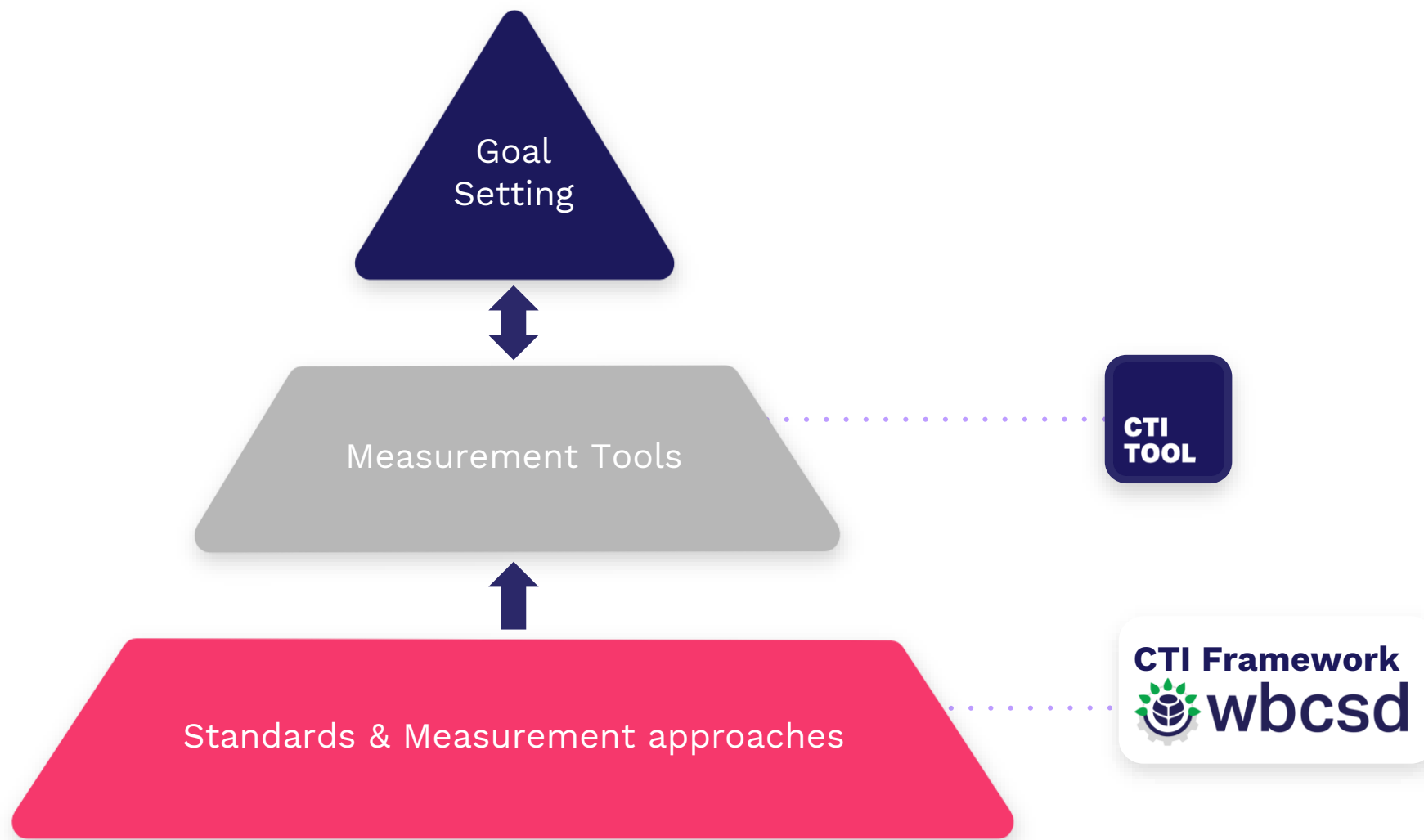
### SUPPORTING STANDARDS:



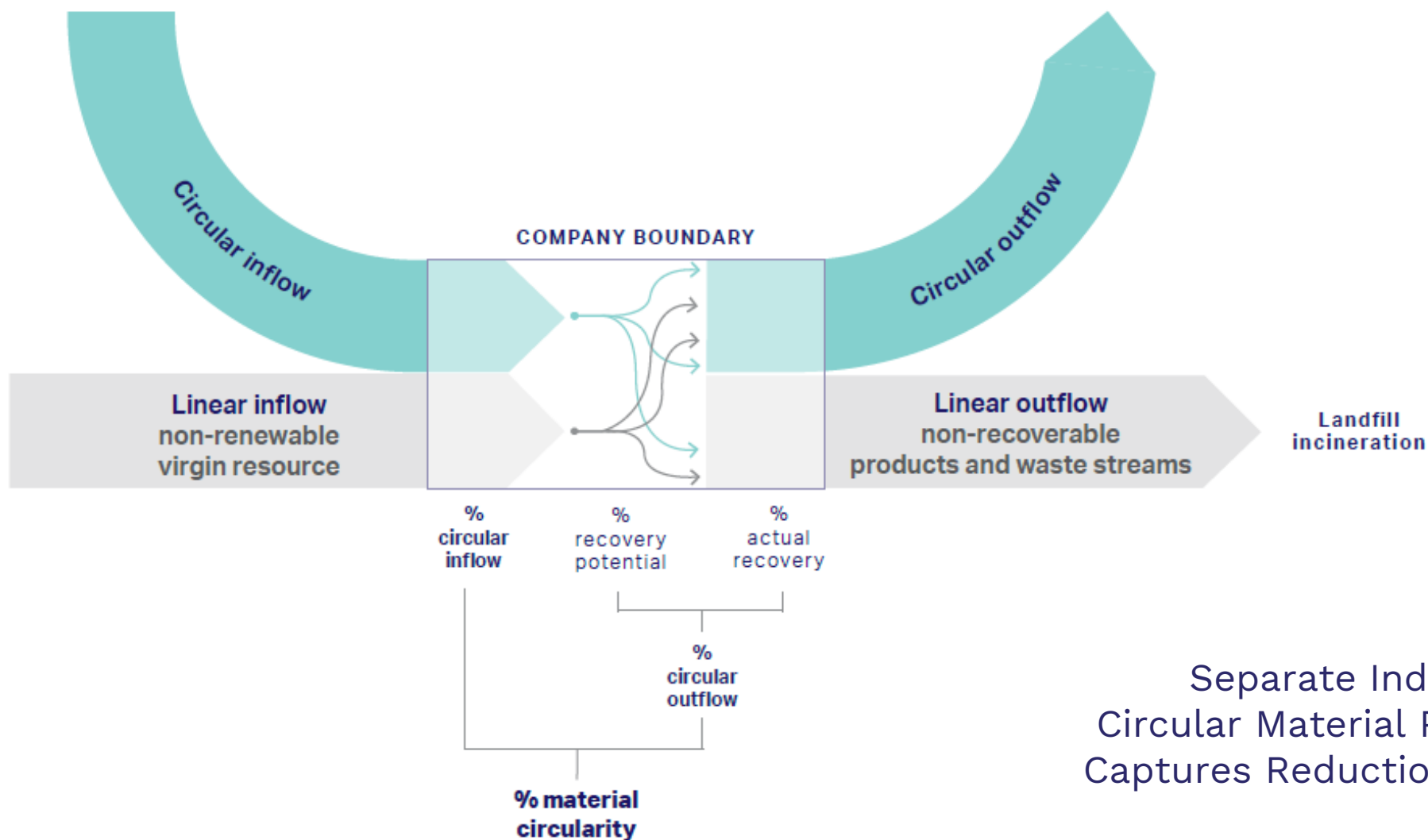
GRI 301, ISO 14021 & ISO 20400

### In alignment with:

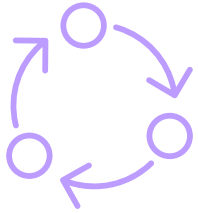






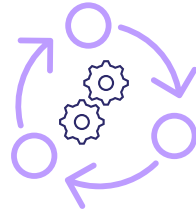


Separate Indicator  
Circular Material Productivity  
Captures Reduction Strategies



## Close the loop

- % material circularity
- % water circularity
- % renewable energy



## Optimize the loop

- % critical material\*
- % recovery type
- Actual lifetime

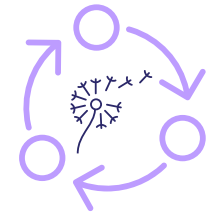
**\* OPTIONAL**



## Value the loop

- Circular material productivity
- CTI revenue

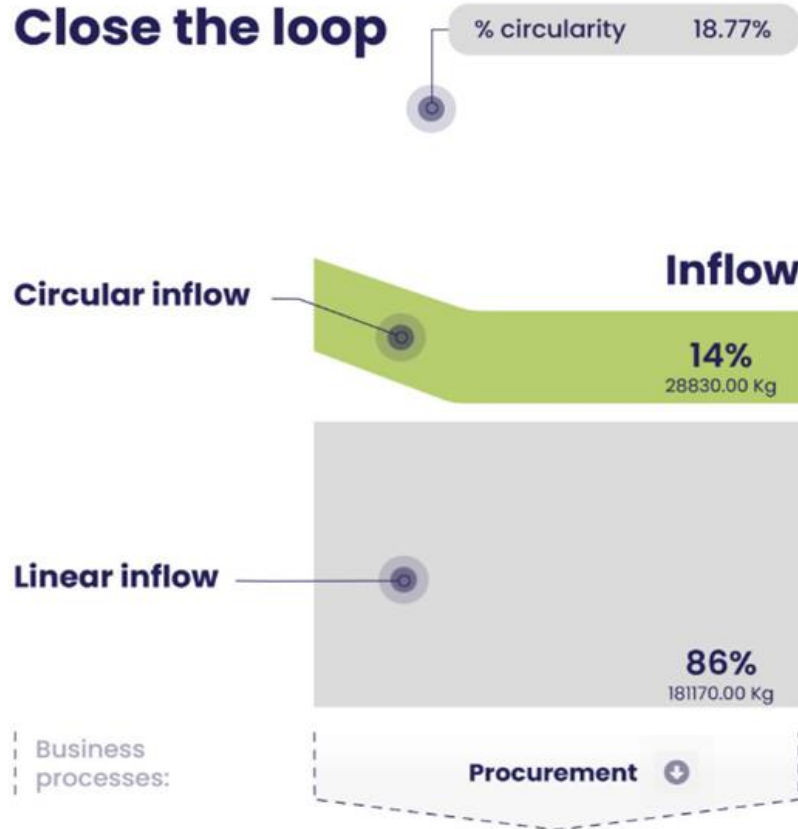
**OPTIONAL**



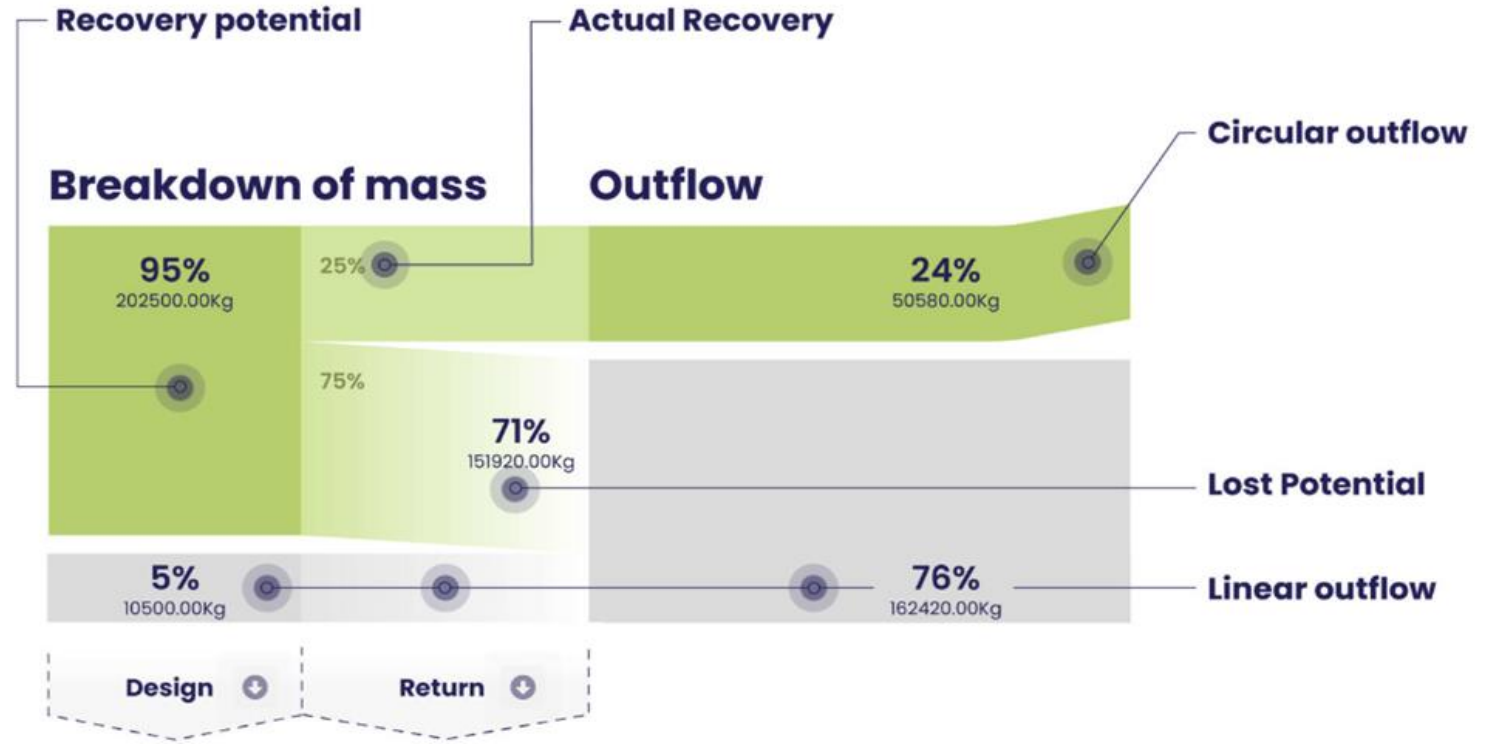
## Impact of the loop

- GHG impact

# Example of “Close the loop” as an indicator



How circular is the sourcing of the resources, materials, products and parts?



How does the company design products to maximize recovery potential?

How much of the outflow does the company actually recover?

## Where to find it

### **CTI Tool available from:**

<https://ctitool.com>

### **List of Implementation Partners here:**

<https://www.wbcasd.org/Programs/Circular-Economy/Implementation-partners-profiles>

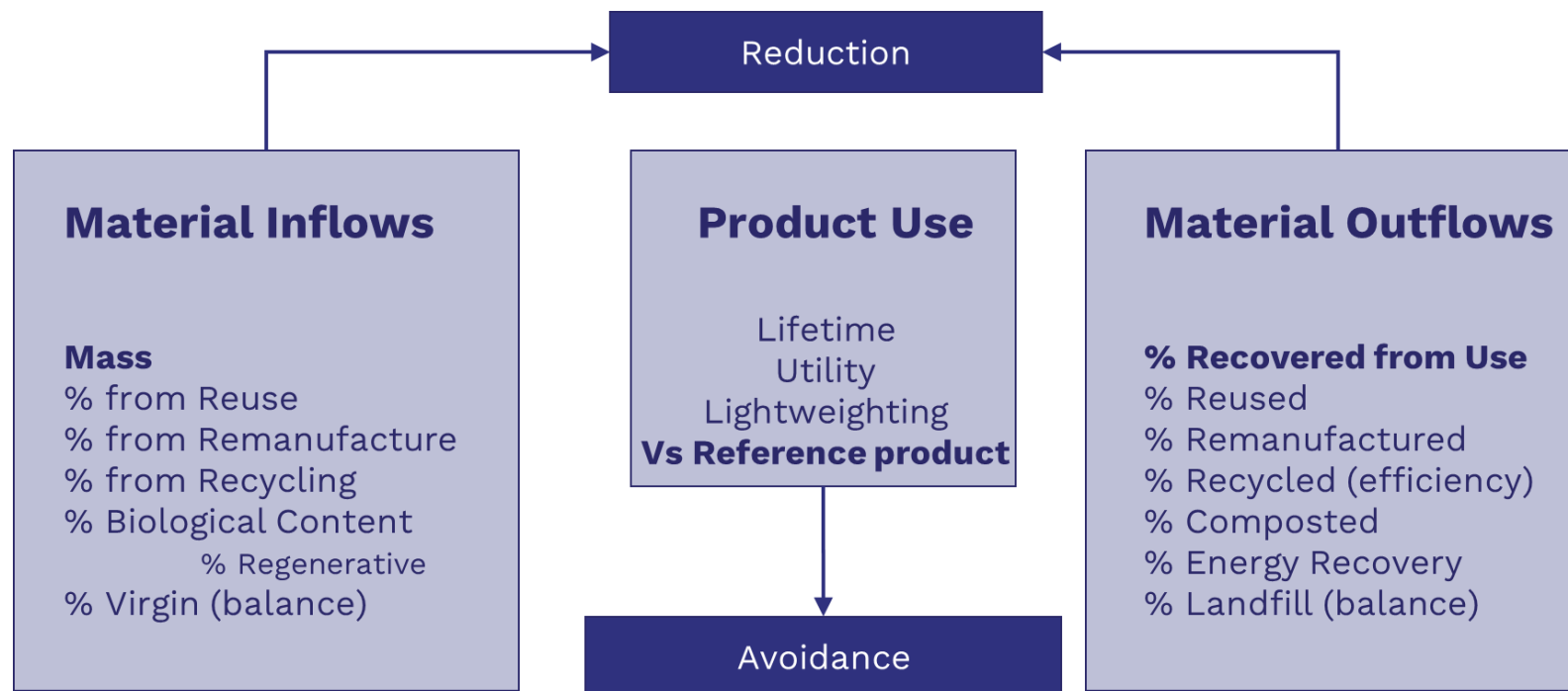
Trained to help you implement CTI

(Or you can speak to me afterwards!)



# CE in Chemistry

What do we need to be thinking about?



## Reduction

- Waste as feedstock (Industrial Symbiosis)
- Chemical Recycling
- Re-refining
- Regenerative Bio-based

## Avoidance

- Less but higher performance
- Service life extension
  - Filtration
  - Catalysts
- Service-based models(e.g. leasing)
- Low water processes

## Example: Corrosion Inhibitors

### **Circularity:**

- Service life extension

### **Potential Pitfalls:**

- Mass of inhibitor vs concrete

### **Other indicators:**

- Economics
- Toxicity
- Carbon footprint





## Example: Timber preservatives

### **Circularity:**

- Service life extension
- Regenerative sourcing
- Composting

### **Potential Pitfalls:**

- Toxicity

### **Other indicators:**

- Economics
- Toxicity
- Carbon footprint





## Example: Microdosing Fertilisers

### Circularity:

- Lightweighting
- Composting

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Cost (time/labour)
- Energy/CO<sub>2</sub>

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Toxicity
- Carbon footprint
- Supply risks



## Example: Coolant Filtration

### **Circularity:**

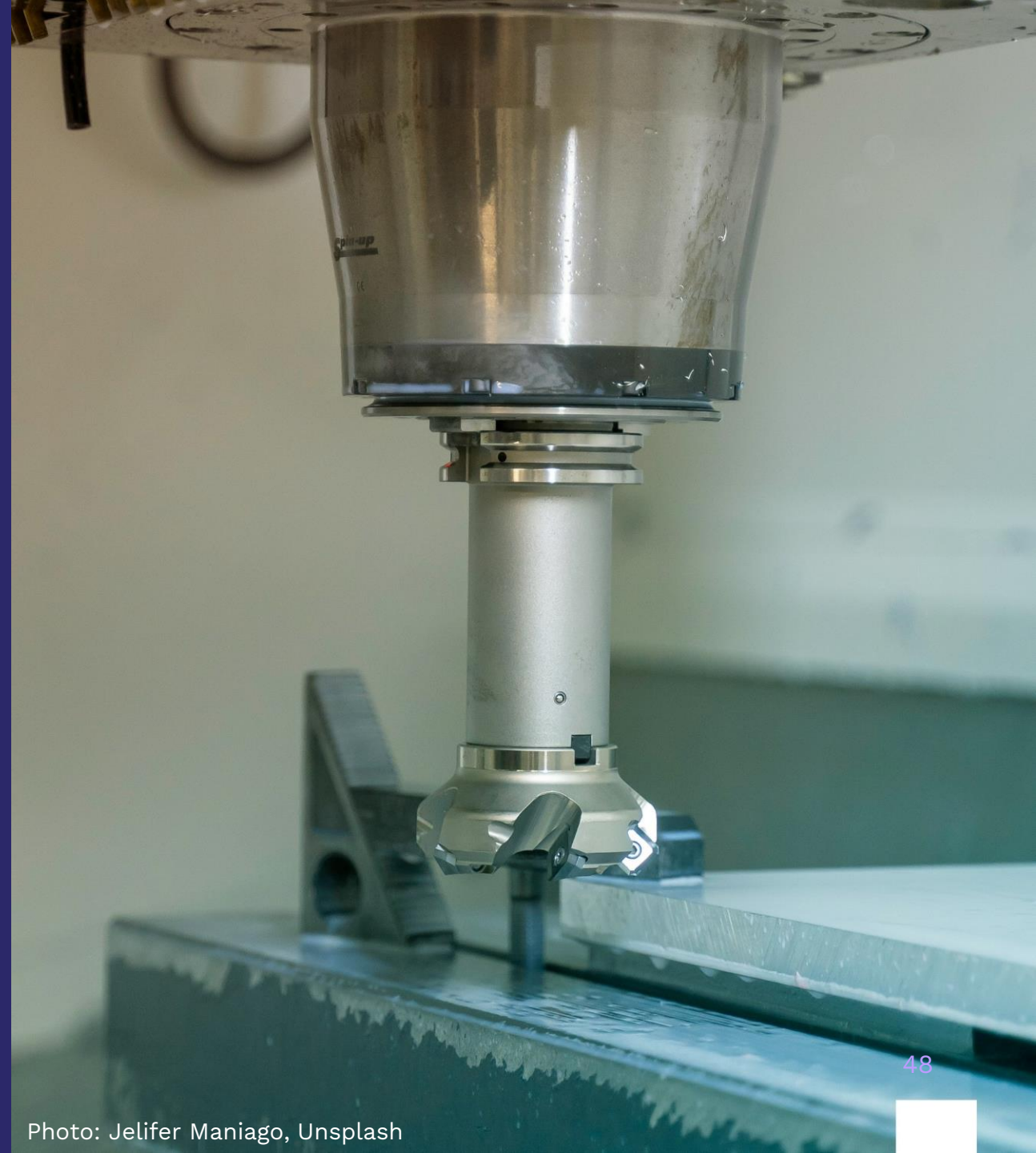
- Service life extension
- Product-as-a-Service

### **Potential Pitfalls:**

- Quality
- Guarantees
- Sales of Consumables

### **Other indicators:**

- Economics
- Carbon Footprint
- Toxicity





## Example: Bacterial Separation of Metals

### Circularity:

- Lightweighting
- Regenerative production
- Composting

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Efficiency
- Toxicity
- Biodiversity

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Carbon Footprint
- Toxicity





## Example: Paint Recovery

### Circularity:

- Recycling

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Economics
- Quality
- Reverse Logistics

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Carbon Footprint
- Toxicity





## Example: Self-healing Coatings

### Circularity:

- Service life extension
- Lightweighting
- Product-as-a-Service

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Economics
- Quality
- Toxicity

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Carbon Footprint
- Toxicity





## Example: Simplification

### Circularity:

- Recycling
- Recycling Efficiency
- Stewardship Scheme

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Aesthetics
- Performance
- Cost
- Behaviour change
- Reverse logistics

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Carbon Footprint



## Example: Digital Product Passports

### **Circularity:**

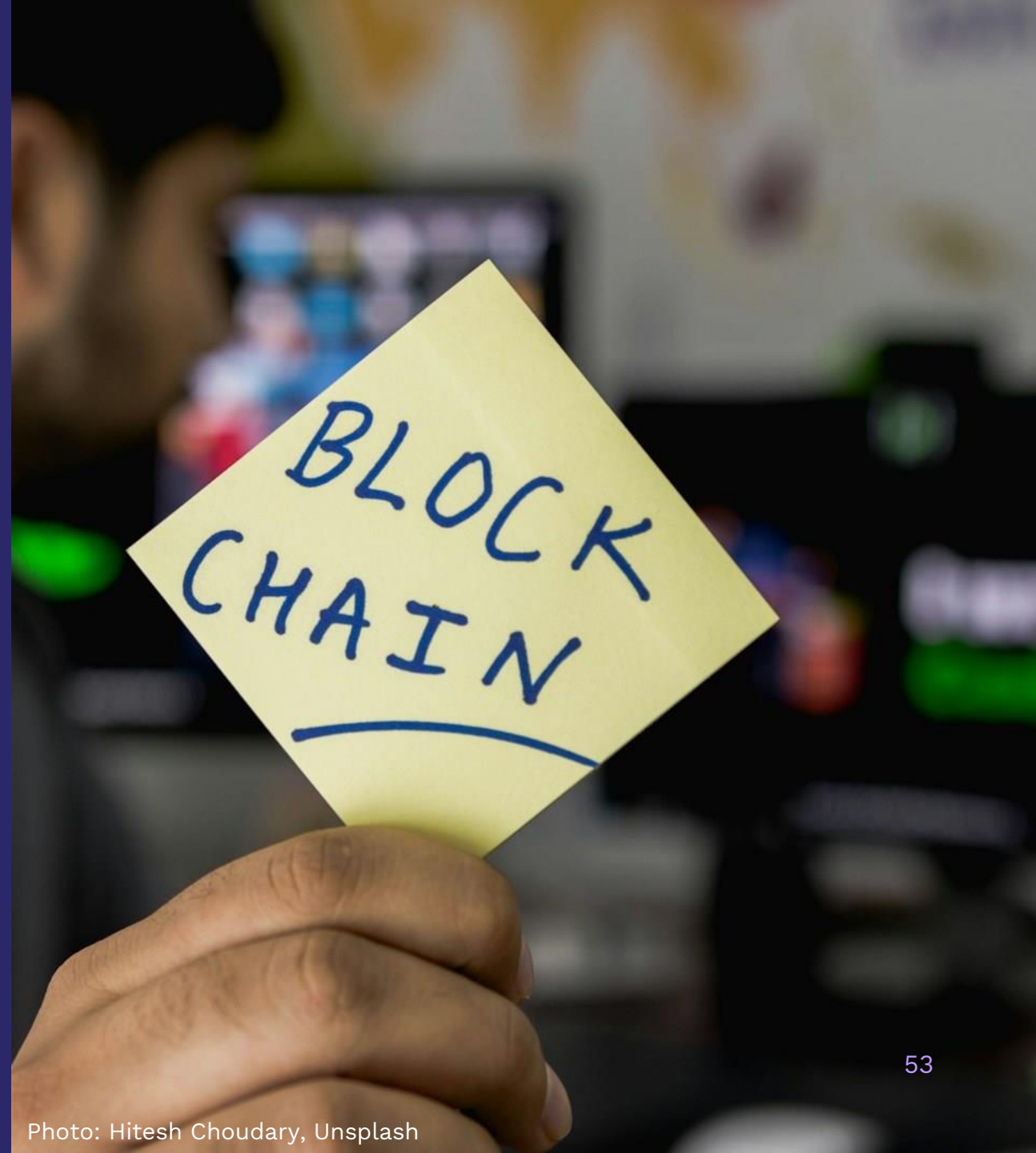
- Enabler for downstream circularity
- Reuse
- Remanufacturing
- Recycling

### **Potential Pitfalls:**

- Transparency
- Cost
- Logistics & Standards

### **Other indicators:**

- Economics
- Various – application specific





## Example: Pre-emptive Compliance

### Circularity:

- Enabler for downstream circularity
- Reuse
- Remanufacturing
- Recycling

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Transparency
- Cost
- Logistics & Standards

### Other indicators:

- Economics
- Various – application specific



## Words of Caution

### 1. **Circular Economy is systemic**

- Circularity of your own systems
- Enabler for circularity in other systems

### 2. **Circularity is only one axis.**

- Intent is to deliver benefits (Economic, Environmental, Social)
- Poorly designed systems can do the opposite
- Beware of unintended consequences (“And then what?”)

### 3. **The transition is a journey.**

- Identify the easy wins and get started
- Continuous improvement mindset (includes data)
- Collaborate

### 4. **Transparency & Traceability**

- Tell the story of your journey, where you started, where you’re going and why.
- Be prepared to back it up – Show you know or that you’re finding out.



# — Questions?

[jim.goddin@thinkstep-anz.com](mailto:jim.goddin@thinkstep-anz.com)





# Jim Goddin

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