2021 SWITCH-Asia Leadership Academy on Technology for A Circular Economy





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We are living in a Material Cycling world!

Spaceship Earth

- K.E. Boulding (1966). *The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth*
- Transition from the open unlimited 'cowboy' economy to the 'spaceman' economy



 The closed economy of the future might similarly be called the 'spaceman' economy, in which the Earth has become a single spaceship, without unlimited reservoirs of anything, either for extraction or for pollution, and in which, therefore, man must find his place in a cyclical ecological system

Biogeochemical cycle for Element Carbon



annelids 0.2 Gt C

wild birds

0.002 Gt C

fish

wild mammals 0.007 Gt C

0.7 Gt C

"Circular Economy" term created

D.W. Pearce and R.K. Turner (1989). *Economics of Natural Resources and the Environment*. Johns Hopkins University Press



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Preface and Acknowledgements

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What is circular economy?

- Circular economy is an economic system aimed at minimizing waste and maintaining the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible (*IRP and UNEP, 2019*)
- Circular economy is a revolution to today's linear economy that vastly extracts and uses natural resources and vastly discharges wastes

Our economy today is largely linear



Case: the Chinese economy



Case: the Japanese economy



Source: Ministry of the Environment

CE approach: From 3R to 9R

- System: Reduce by design
- User2user: Refuse, Reduce, Reuse
- User2business:
 Repair, Refurbish,
 Remanufacture
- B2B: Repurpose, Recycle



SDGs: CE can help



- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), cover a broad range of development issues, in total 169 targets and 232 indictors
- Heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all UN members in 2015
- CE directly relevant to many SDGs, including Goal 13 Climate Action

1.5° C climate action



CE contributes to climate action

Global GHG emissions

- 45% GHG emissions from the products cycle where CE can work
- Renewable energy transition also needs critical materials (Si, Li, Cu, RE, ...)



Source: Ellen Macarthur Foundation, 2019

CE for building steel in China



Source: Wang et al., 2015

System boundary: Steel cycle associated with buildings in China, 2013–2050, conservation scenario

CE for building steel in China

- 37% saving of iron ore via (i) longer building lifetime (7%), (ii) stronger but less steel use in buildings (18%), (iii) higher material efficiency in the steel cycle (12%)
- 27% reduction of GHG emissions from the steel



CE for passenger cars in the world

Emissions from all materials used in passenger cars

Million tonnes of CO₂ per year, globally



CE for food system in the world

Emissions from the global food system

Billion tonnes of CO₂e per year



CE is cost-effective and business-raising

Cost of emissions reductions

EUR / tonne CO₂





All in the same boat, help each other!



Circularity

Thanks and see you again!



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