

CIRCULAR ECONOMY
EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THREE CONCEPT AT INFANT STAGE.
HOW CAN THEY LIVE TOGETHER?
HOW ARE THEY PART OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT?



“Doubts can only be removed by actions”.

J. W. Goethe

“We received this world as an inheritance from past generation, but also as loan from future generations”

Pope Francesco

The next 15' will induce several doubts, hopefully also at least one action.

From:

Take-Make-Use-Dispose (LE)

to

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover (CE)

SDGs mission.
Benchmark of
similarities and
shared points

Circular
economy
definition(s)

Green deal
strategy (and
impact into EU
environment
with focus on
SMEs)

Circular Economy
(CE) definitions
(114 retrieved, 95 are
different, but I am not
going to present all)
★ (J. Kirker et al. 2017)

Which is the understanding of “Circular Economy”? Today perceived as a COMBINATION of “Reduce”, “Reuse” and “Recycle”★; but CE is a “systemic shift”★

CE is intimately connected with “Sustainable Development”★

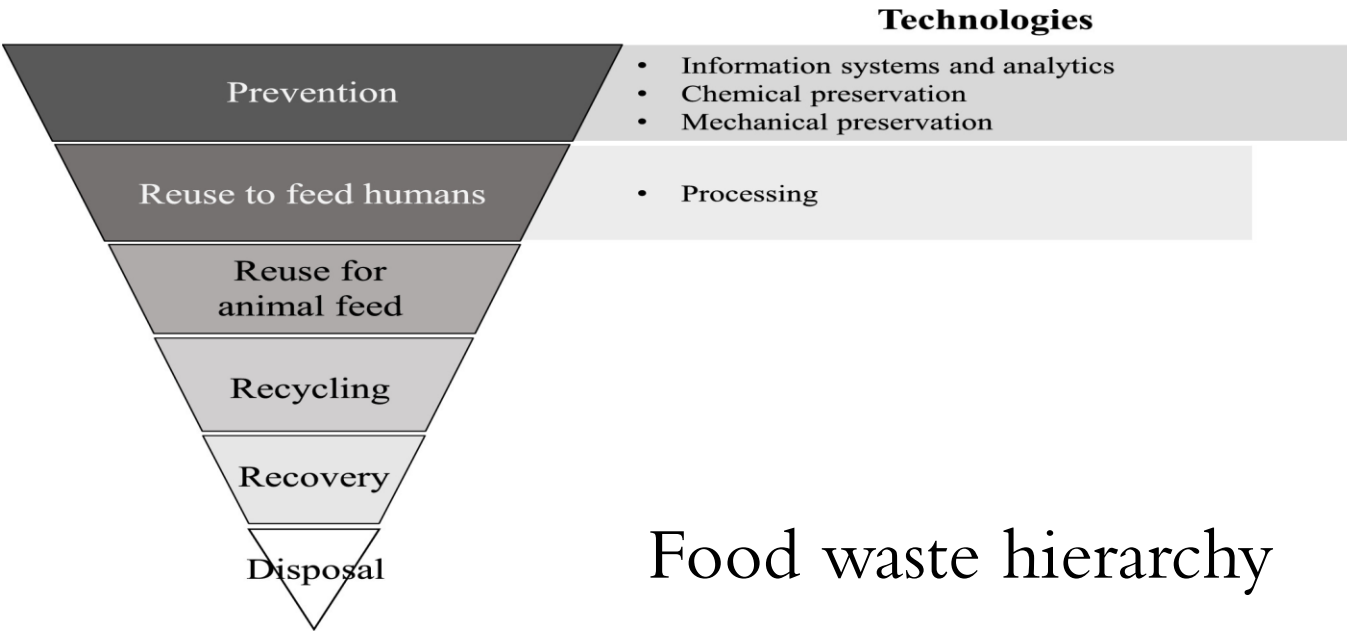
Ellen MacArthur foundation 2012 is the seminal definition

The official EU document on CE is based on the: 4R (present in 4% of definitions) -> Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover

Recycling is the most adopted dimension (79% of definition), Reuse: 74-75%, Reduce: 54-55%: a 3r system seems to be passed through
Only 12% of definitions include the Sustainable Development Concept


Most frequent critics to CE: neglecting Social Equity (18-20% of definitions)

(i) Reverse supply chain activities and higher degree of cooperation with the actors of the supply chain	(ii) Transition from a “pay-per-own” to a “pay-per-use” approach	(iii) Higher degree of cooperation between companies and customers	(iv) Payment for use-oriented or result-oriented services
Value network	Customer value proposition & interface		

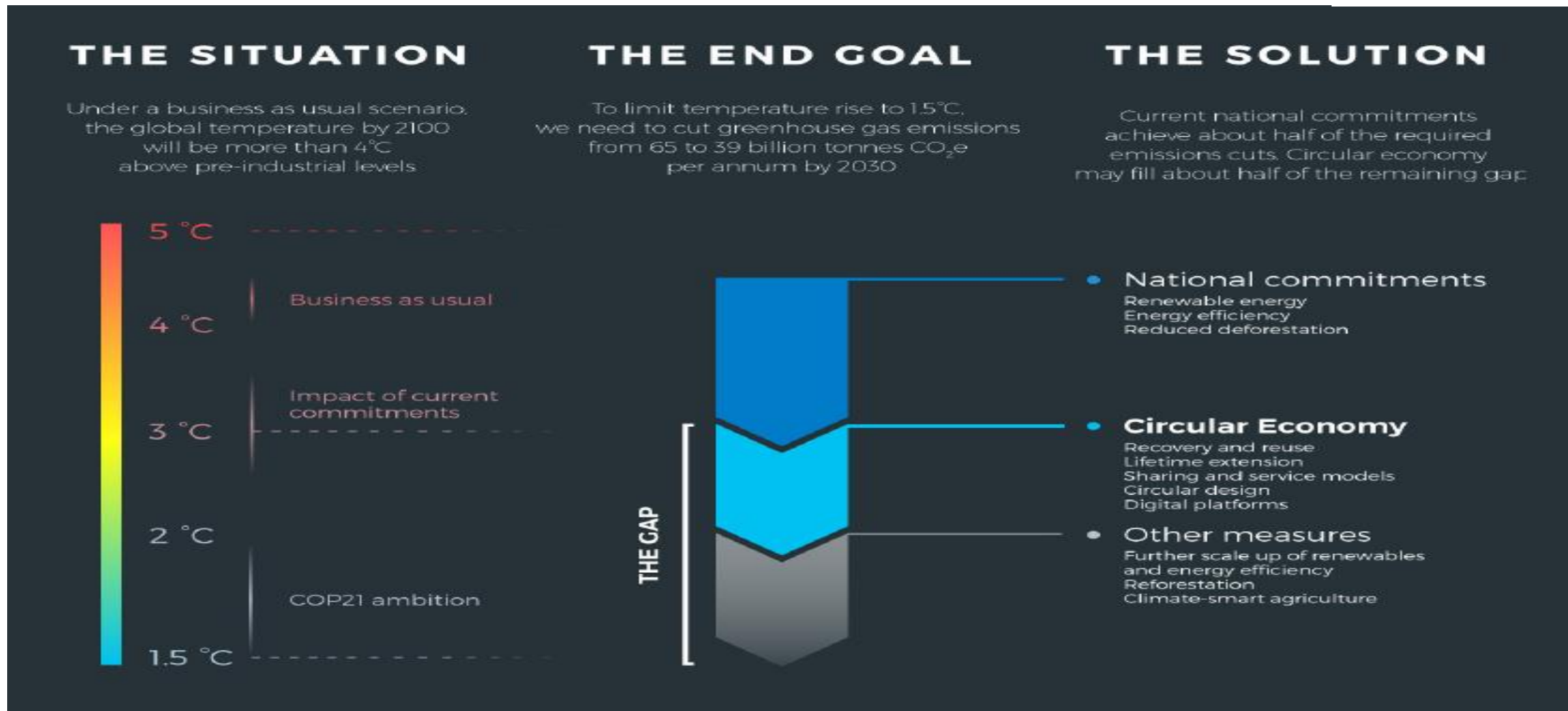


Food waste hierarchy

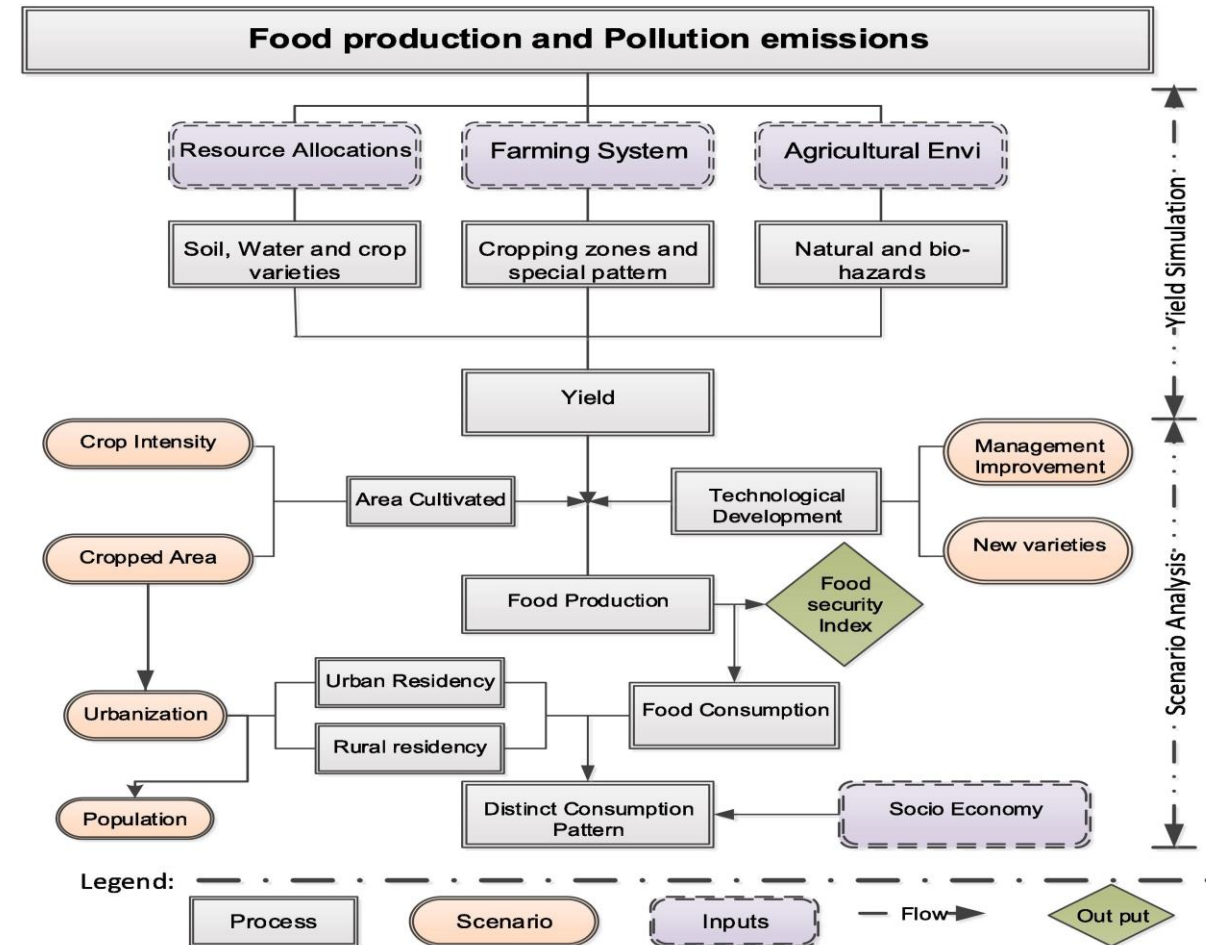
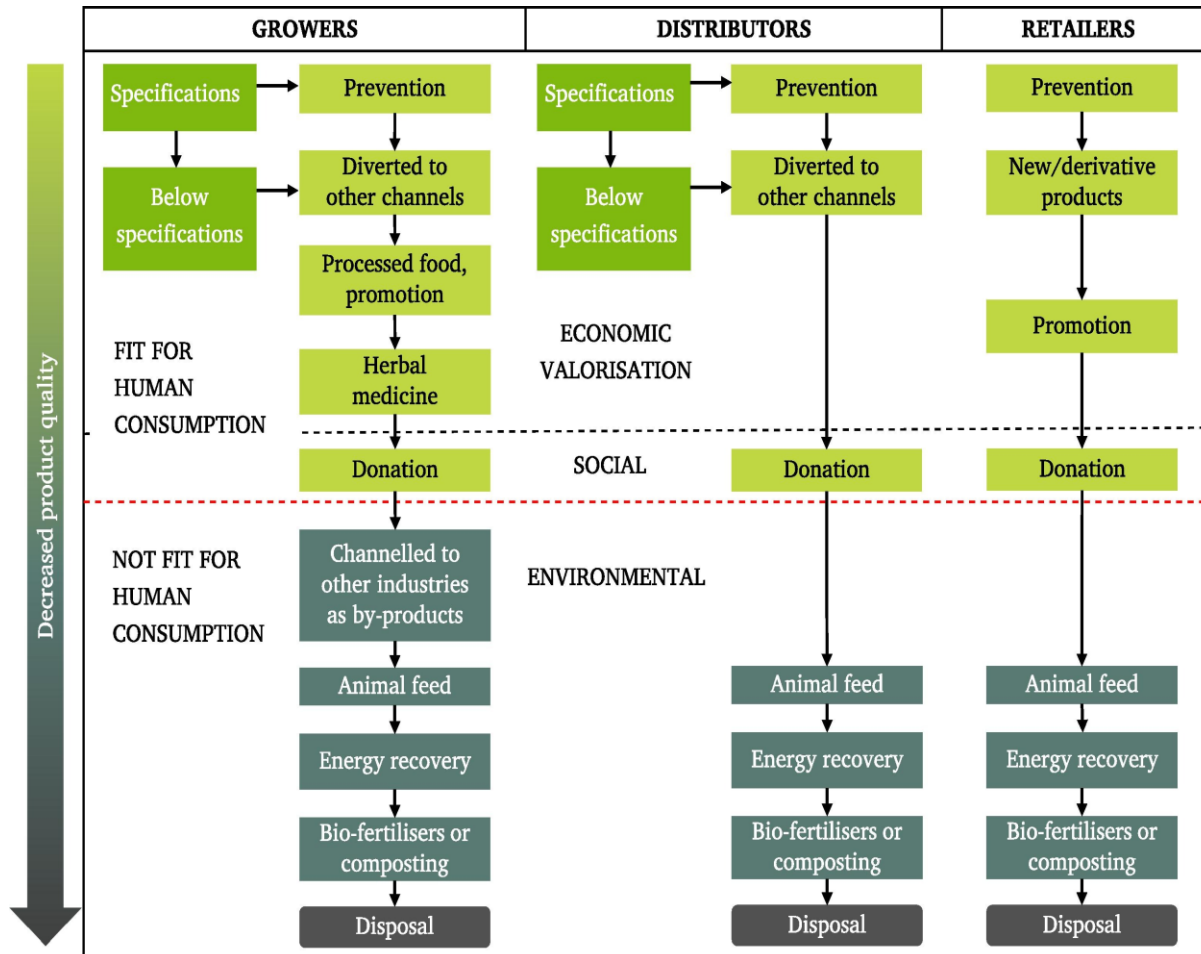
REPORTED LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF CE IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRY SEGMENTS



The discussed elements of the no delay approach



Agri food waste hierarchy and ratio between production and pollution



Linear economy

Current challenge

Carbon & nutrients
C & P N
K

Production on the farm

Food Processing

Consumption

Waste

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

on the environment

Pollution to water and air, loss of soil.

Circular economy

Circular Agronomics approach

Using nutrients more efficiently at the farm level

- Intercropping
- Crop rotations
- Fertiliser application strategies
- Conservation tillage
- Cover crops
- Animal feeding & bedding strategies



Manure

Wastewater from soybean processing & acid whey

Food waste

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

- ✓ Fewer emissions to air and water
- ✓ Less eutrophication and greenhouse gas emissions and NH_3 emissions
- ✓ Improved use of resources
- ✓ Reduced use of mineral fertilisers
- ✓ Increase of soil organic matter

Nutrient Recovery & Re-use from:

- Manure treatment and valorisation
- Nutrient recovery and reuse from food waste & food-processing waste
- Food industry wastewater treatment

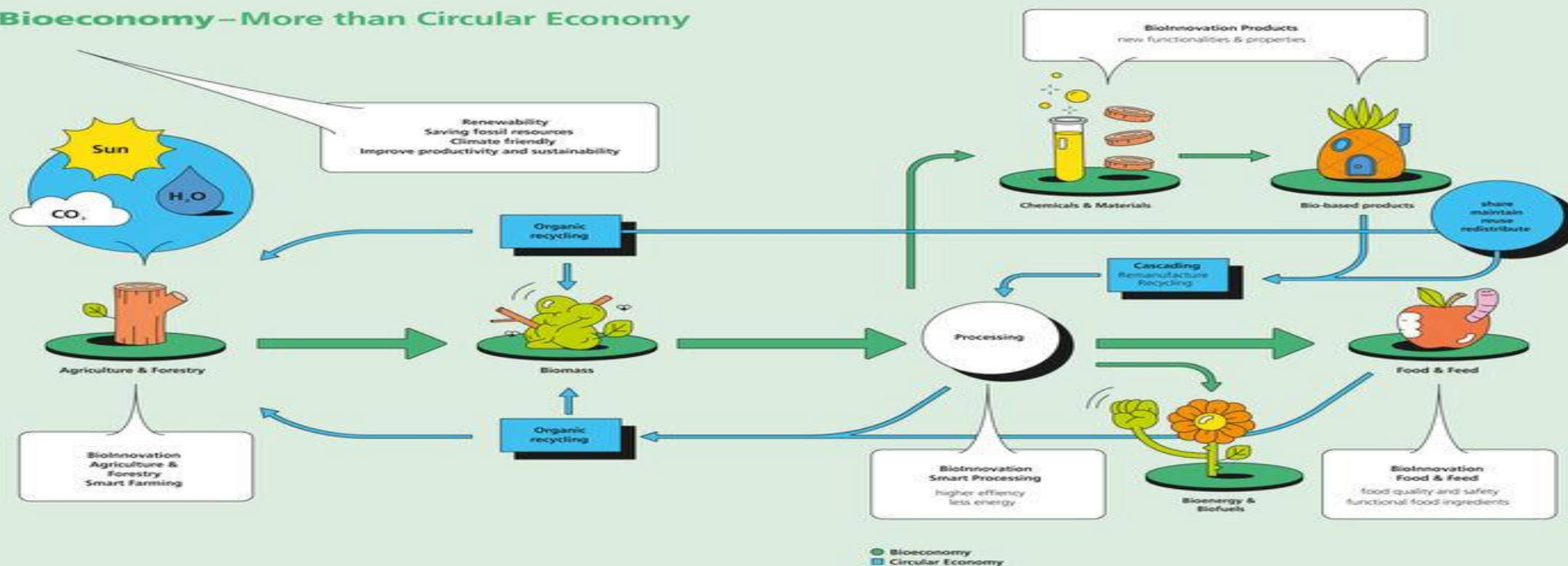


Recovered nutrients

P-rich digestate, soil improver



Bioeconomy – More than Circular Economy



Is Bioeconomy the answer?



The opportunities

- The European Commission notes that the EU bioeconomy (not restricted to waste feedstocks) already has a turnover of nearly €2 trillion and employs more than 22 million people, 9% of total employment in the EU. In addition, each euro invested in EU-funded bioeconomy research and innovation is estimated to trigger €10 of value added in bioeconomy sectors by 2025.
- Rate (CAGR) trend in turnover of 11% and in employment of 5% over the period 2009-2013
- It is important that waste resources are managed in accordance with moving up the resource (waste) hierarchy, i.e. energy-from-waste only deals with waste that cannot be reused or recycled or valorised by other treatment options
- Market for renewable chemicals, already estimated \$57 billion worldwide and forecast to rise to \$83 billion by 2018. The UK chemical industry currently has sales of over £60 billion per annum. The inquiry heard that around £6 billion of this might be replaced with renewable chemicals produced from waste materials.'

Agriculture and Bioeconomy



What are the main drivers of the reutilization and reincorporation of materials into the economy?

Data and methods

Annual data from 2019 to 2019 to 19 EU countries



Four models



PCSE estimator

Findings

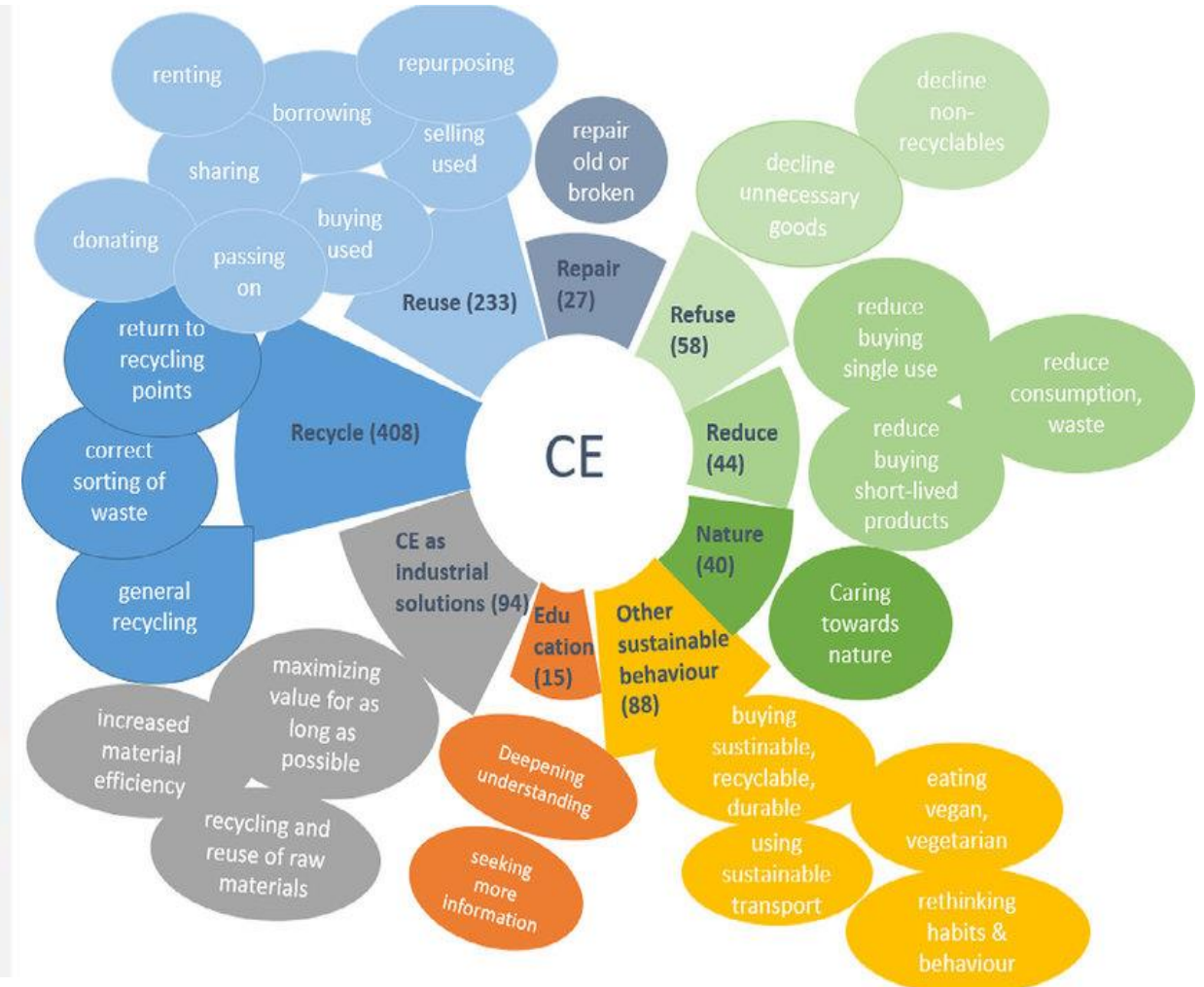
DRIVERS

- Recycling rate of municipal waste
- Young-age dependency ratio
- Proportion of population with tertiary education
- CO2 emission from energy combustion
- Total environmental revenue tax
- Distribution of income by quantiles, Quantile 2

BARRIERS

- Old-age dependency rate
- Gross domestic product per capita
- People at risk of poverty or social exclusion
- Primary energy consumption
- GINI index
- Distribution of income by quantiles, Quantile 4

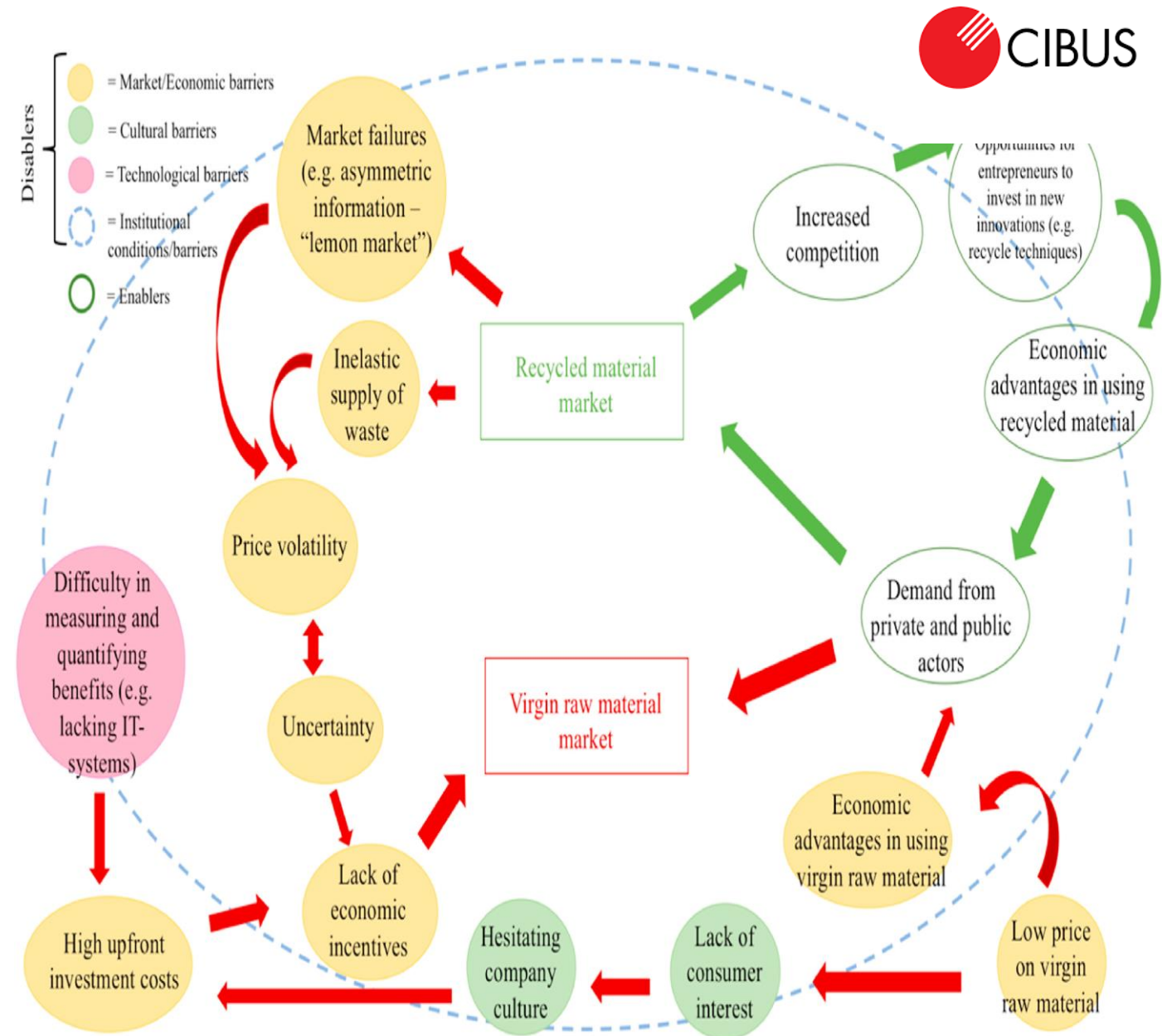
How consumers accept the high value waste derived products: the consumers' dilemma



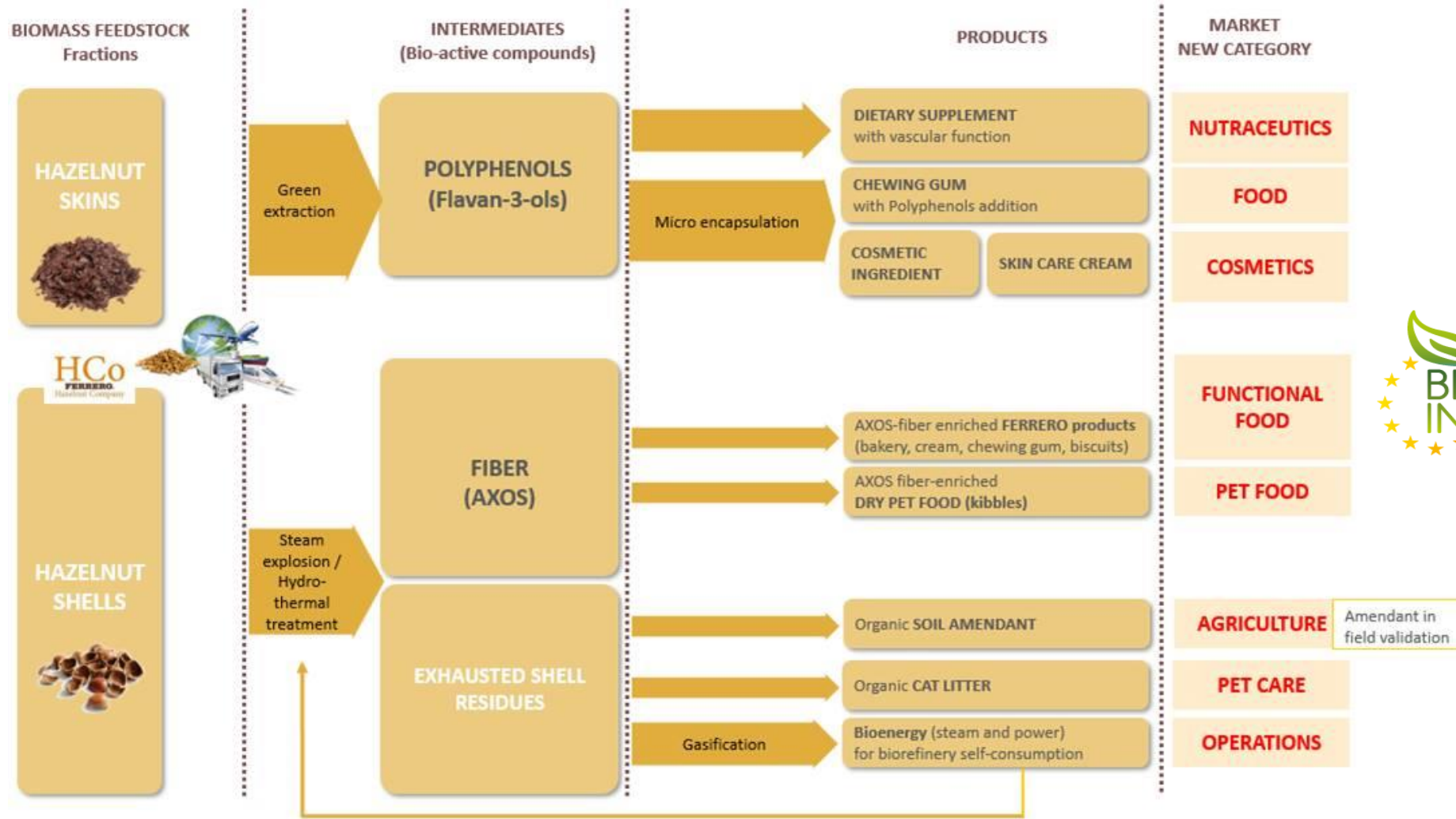
A possible unifying definition



CE is an economic system that goes beyond the historical concept of “end-of-life” concept supporting ALTERNATIVELY Reusing, Recycling, recovering focusing any further industrial processes on production/distribution and Consumption process.



Nutwave project



Awards

2019 Research & Innovation Days (R&I Days)



2020 online Synergy Label Award Ceremony open event



The **Nutwave** project has been awarded twice with a **BBI JU Synergy Label** for the **value and excellence of Innovation**

