



SI.dO #BAMBimpact









BUILDING AS MATERIALS BANKS a pathway for a circular future

BEL-EVENT Password: Bamb2019







Noderator





Peter Woodward







Barbara Dewulf, Deputy Director General, Brussels Environment





Welcome









SICO

#BAMBimpact





STORY - The influence of BAMB in shaping circularity in the construction industry

Caroline Henrotay, BAMB Project Coordinator, Brussels Environment









BUILDINGS AS MATERIALS BANKS

The influence of BAMB in shaping circularity the construction industry

Caroline Henrotay - Brussels Environment











Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union













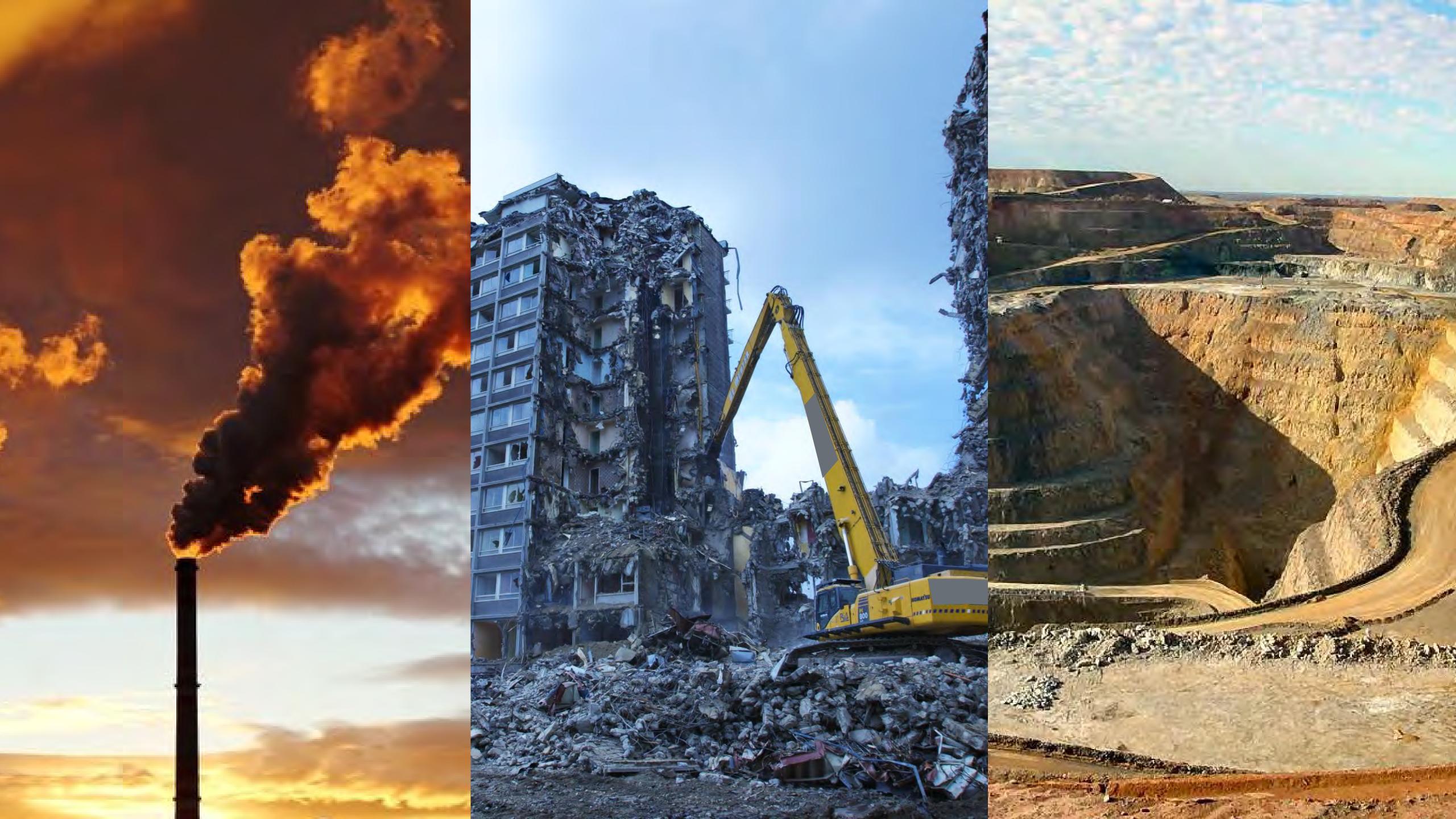


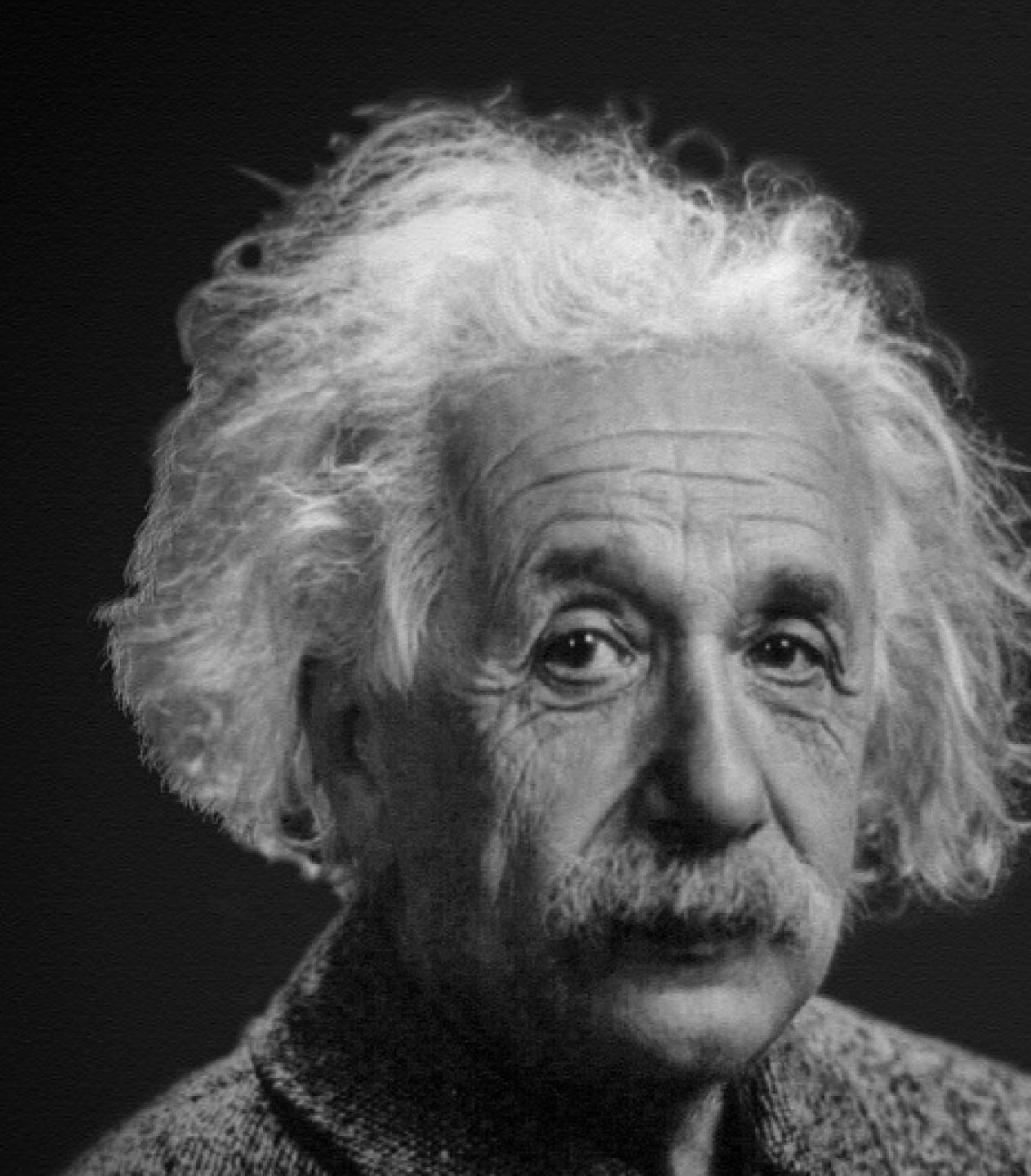












We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them





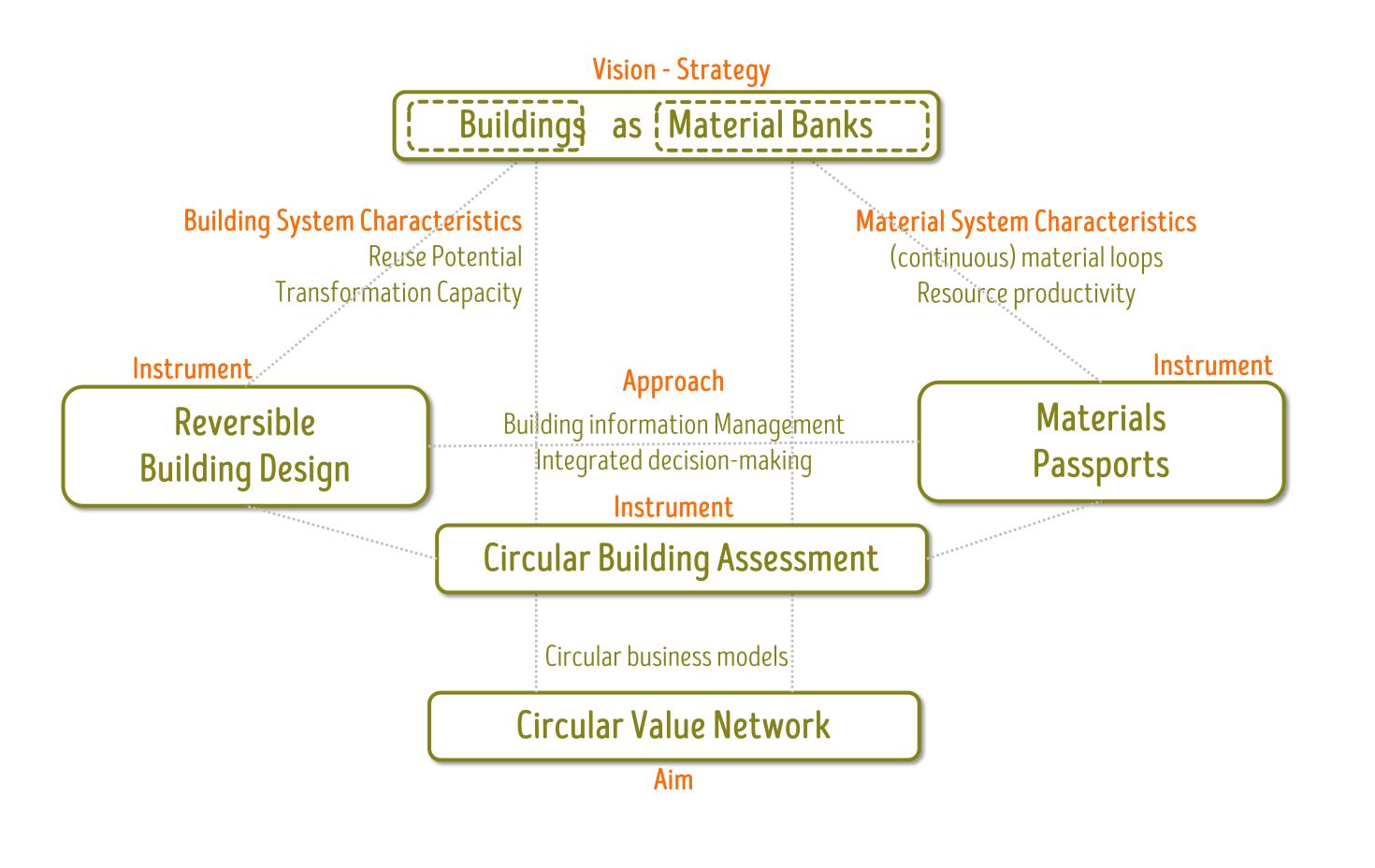
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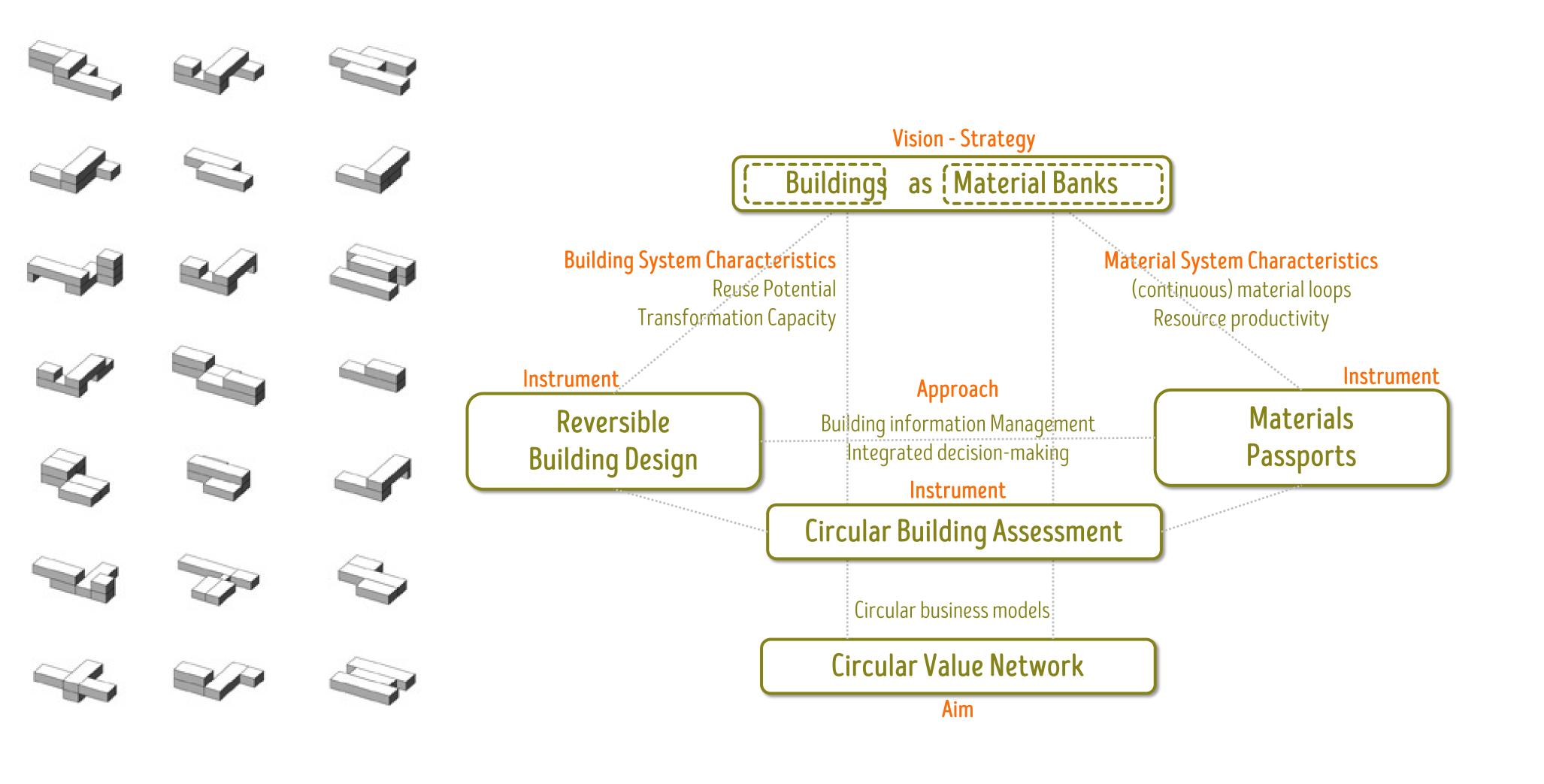








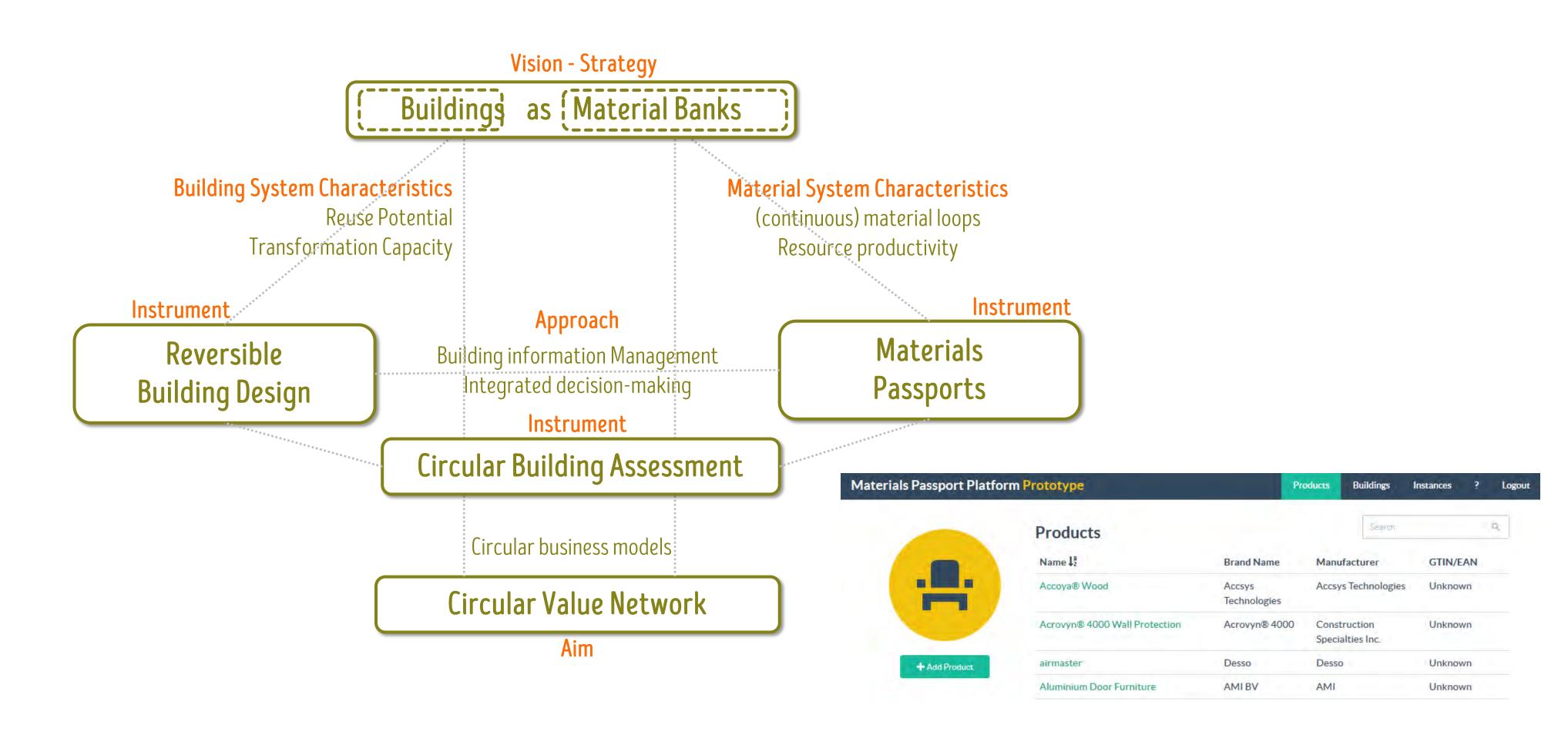






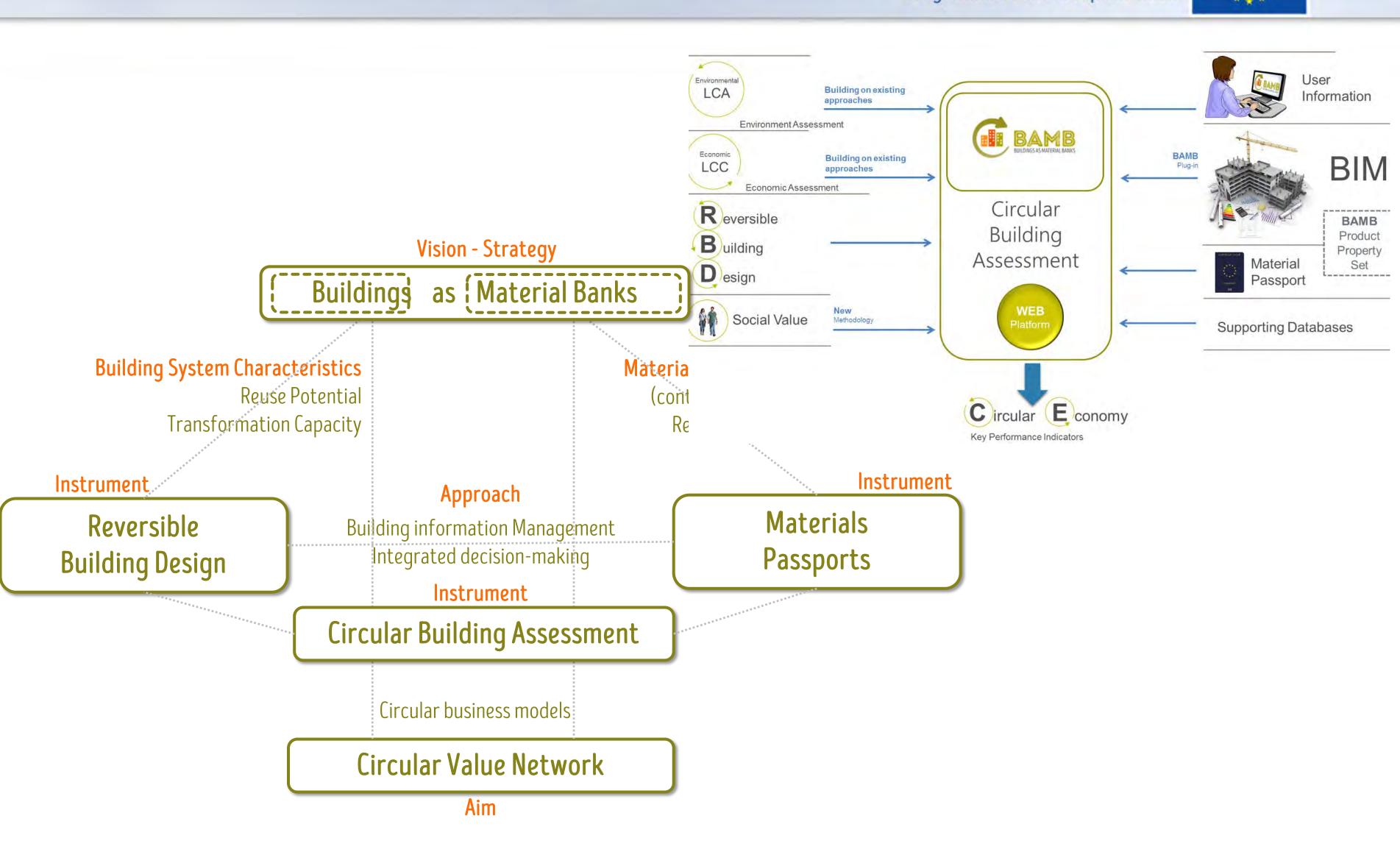








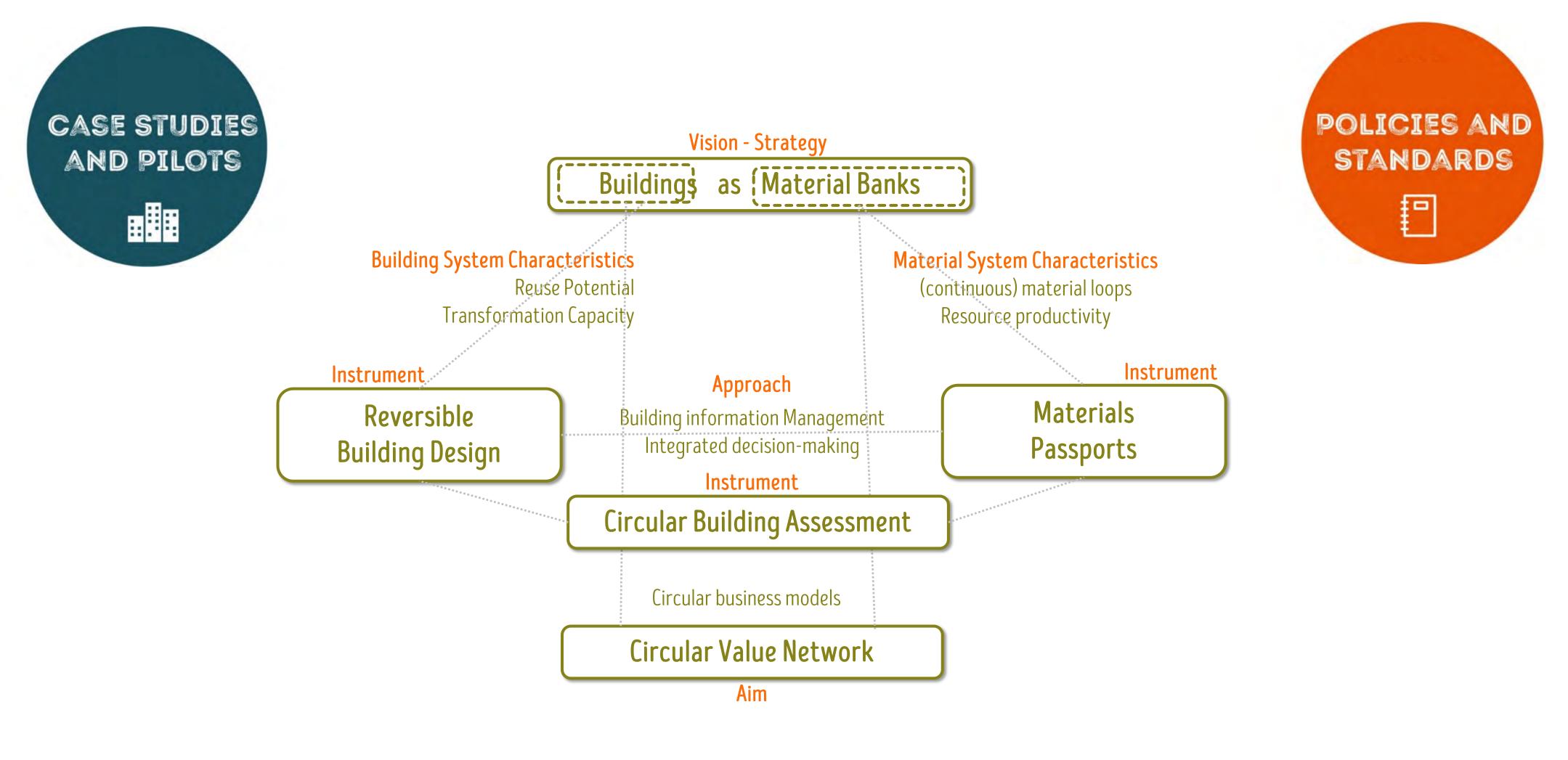




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CIRCULAR ECONOMY PROGRAMME

DINGS **CIRCULAR BY DESIGN**

CIRCULAR MATERIALS

CIRCULAR ECONOMY PACKAGE

CIRCULAR ECONOMY ROADMAP

CIRCULAR ECONOMY STRATEGY

AR CITIES **CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

CIRCUL

BUII

CUI

CIRC HOTSP









chenrotay@environnement.brussels

Caroline Henrotay - Brussels Environment

Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



CKO.





Opening keynote - 'The Secret Life of Buildings'

James Drinkwater, Director of World GBC's Europe Regional Network









'The Secret Life of Buildings'

BAMB Final Event - 5 February - Brussels

James Drinkwater Director, Europe, WorldGBC





have a certain practical interest".

"Although organ transplantation is today merely a clinical curiosity, it may one day

Dr Alexis Carel, 1902







Green buildings use 'circular' principles, where resources aren't wasted

> Green buildings produce fewer emissions, helping to combat climate change

Green buildings can improve biodiversity, save water resources & help to protect forests

Through















building green we create strong, global partnerships

Construction/buildings account for:

½ of all extracted materials
½ of all energy consumption
⅓ of all water consumption
⅓ of all waste

in the EU

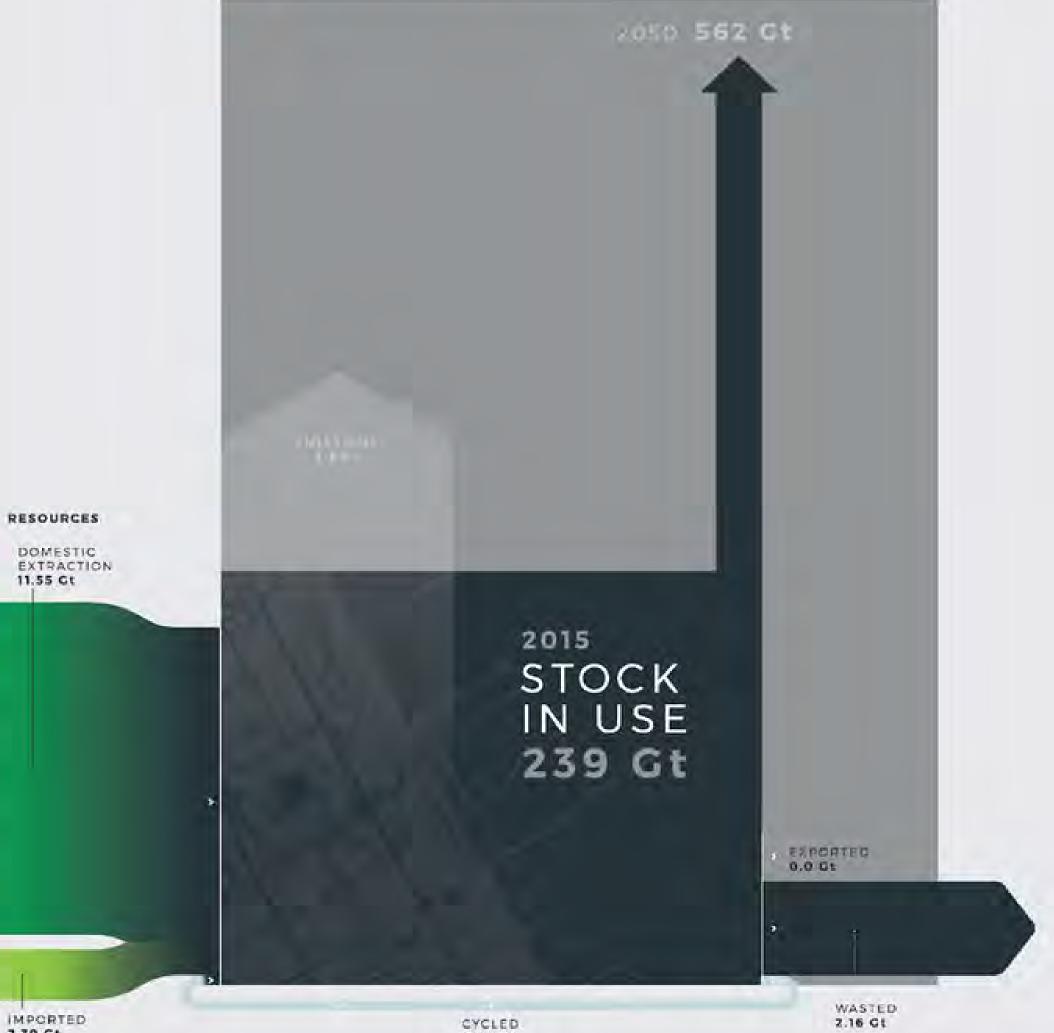


THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT BIG IMPACTS, GETTING BIGGER



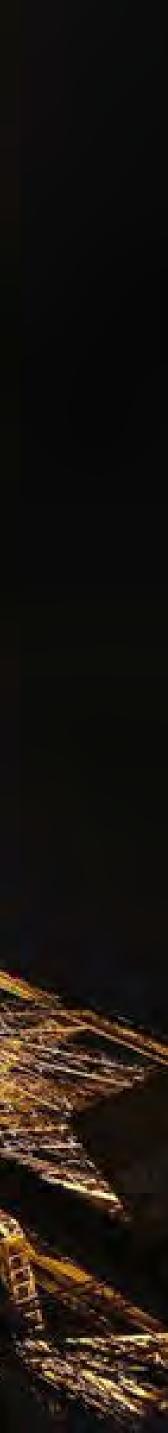


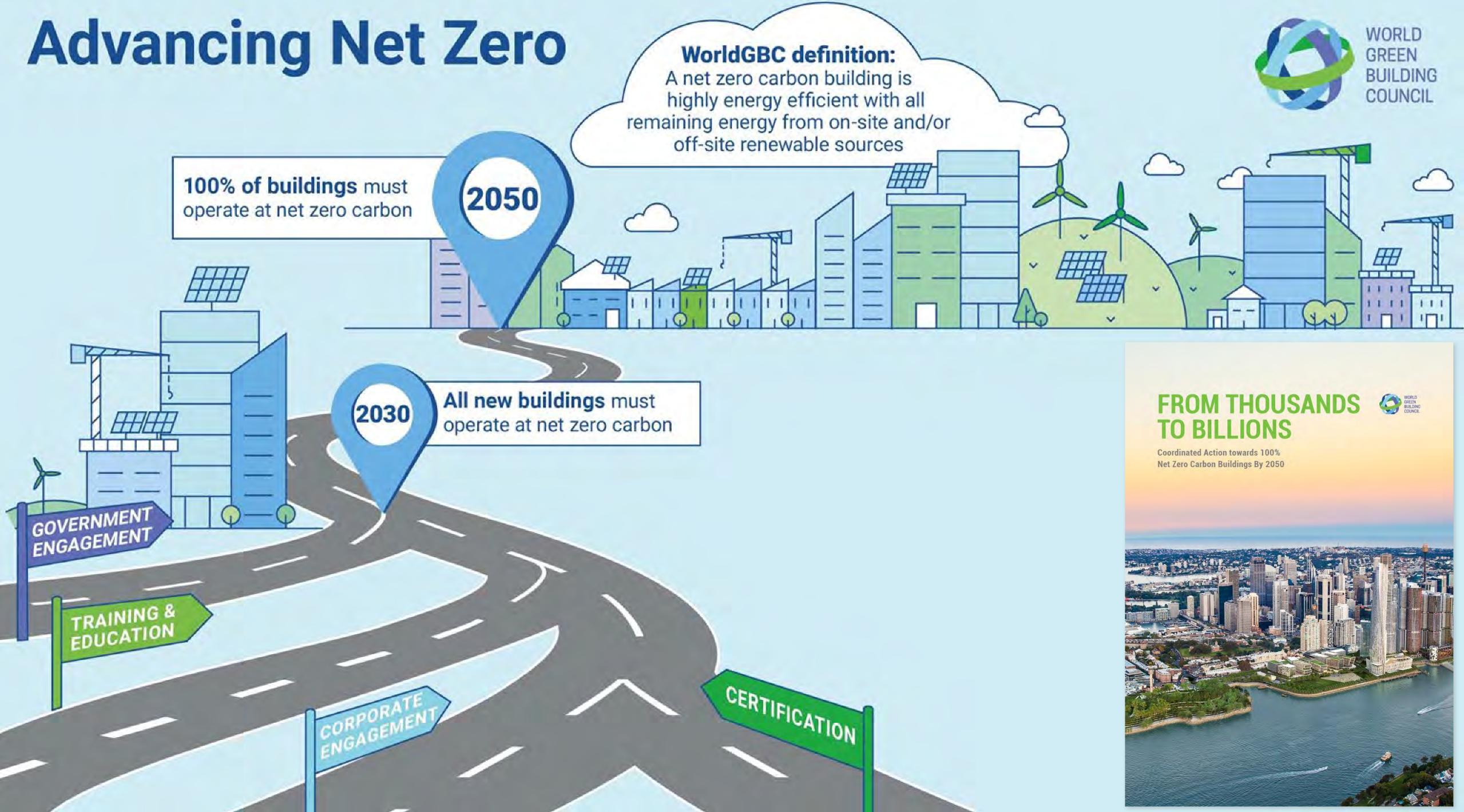




IMPORTED







The Net Zero Carbon Buildings Commitment

Globally the challenge is now to accelerate the debate around carbon emissions across the full life cycle

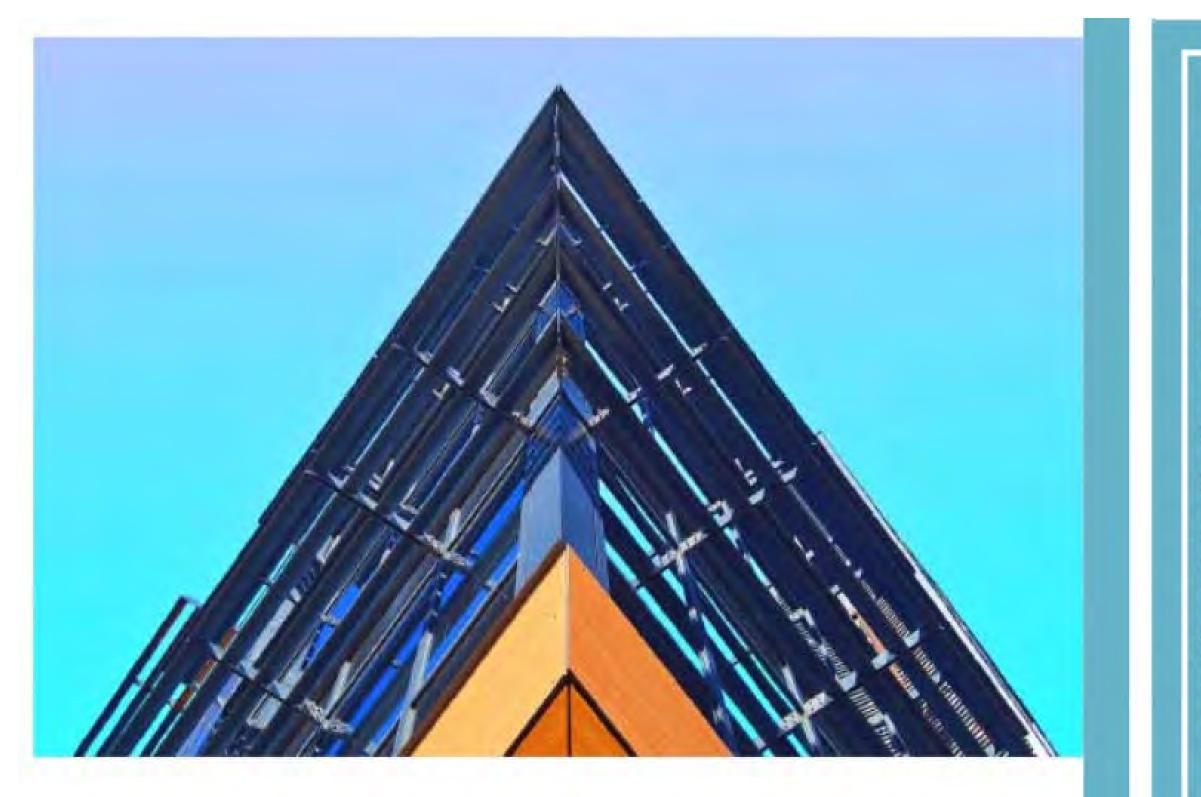






Businesses Cities States & Regions





THE EMBODIED CARBON REVIEW

EMBODIED CARBON REDUCTION IN 100+ REGULATIONS & RATING SYSTEMS GLOBALLY

With the generous support of:







Ympäristöministeriö Miljörninisterlet Ministry of the Environment

DOWNLOAD THE FREE STUDY

STATUS QUO, SUCCESS CASES, BEST PRACTICES AND OUTLOOK FOR IN CONSTRUCTION

One Click

Liik enne vira sto

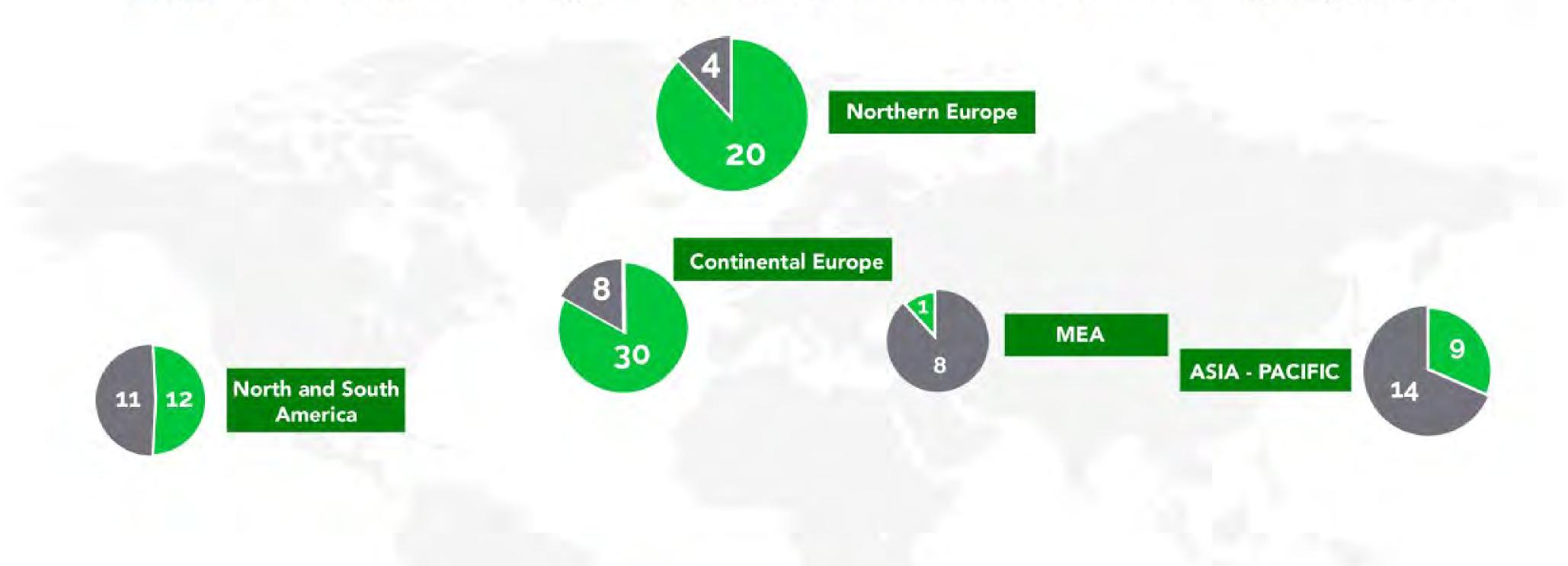
Global embodied carbon emissions from new buildings alone will exceed 100 gigatons by 2060 if unchecked, rising to over 230 gigatons if all renovation activity and infrastructure construction are included.







PREVALENCE OF EMODIED CARBON IN GREEN CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS



Europe is a global leader in this field

Source: Bionova



19

Embodied carbon in scope

Scope: multi-criteria building & infrastructure certifications & carbon only regulations

International

An opportunity to bolster efficiency and competitiveness



Embodied carbon not in scope



The Secret Life(Cycle) of Buildings

Recycle

Use

Disposal

Demolition

Raw Extraction Manufacturing

> To achieve the Paris Agreement the EU must lead a shift in the global debate towards the full life cycle.

Construction/ Installation

To date EU buildings policy has focused on tackling use phase / operational emissions.





The added complexity of our value chain

4.3% Real estate agents, property management and facility management

Many different perspectives, drivers, metrics, data tools...

.9% Developers, construction companies and contractors

Investors and financial community

Universities and technical research institutes

> 3.2%-Other

Environmental NGOs, associations and professional societies

> 3.6% Governments/

government entities

3.2%-

2.4%-

3.3%

28.2%

13.7% Individuals (sector not specified)

23.7% **Building product** manufacturers and distributors

6%

Utilities, energy service providers, energy savings companies

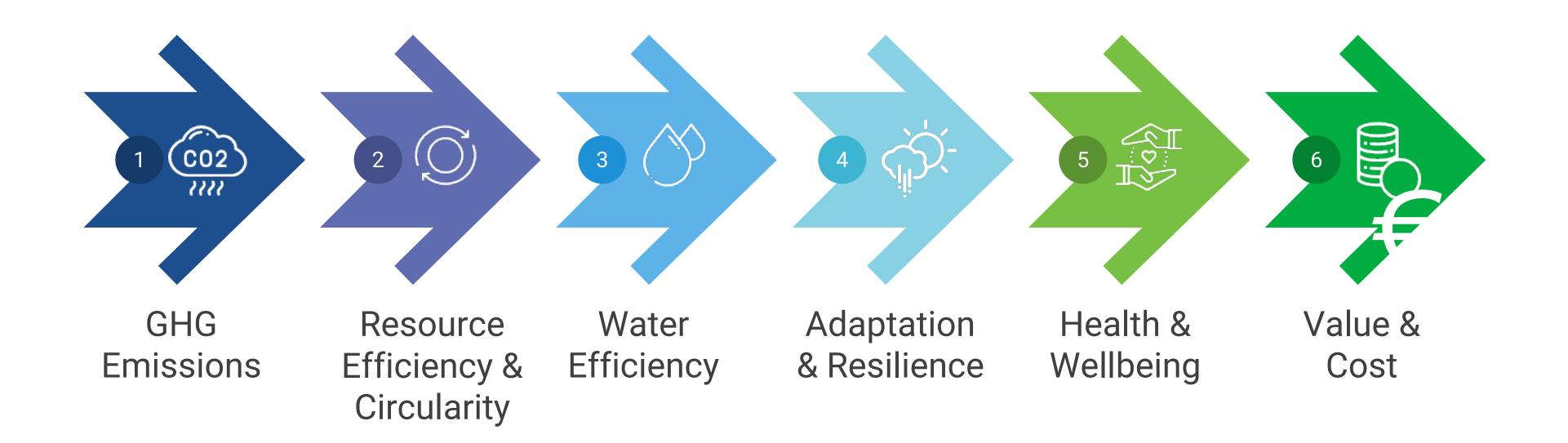
> 8% Tenants/occupiers











Level(s): Shifting the Debate To Life Cycle and Circular Thinking



We need a common language across the whole value chain

... focused on performance across the full life cycle

... that provides robust and comparable data to enable decisions

Level(s) can be the foundations of future building sector policy in the EU, and help establish a *world* leading approach to circular and life cycle thinking







Yes I donate ORGAN DONATION























HOW - The BAMB tools and findings lay the foundation for a pathway towards a circular future









MAKING THE RIGHT DECISION FOR CIRCULARITY

BRE & SundaHus workshop

Gilli Hobbs | BRE

C.L.S. MA

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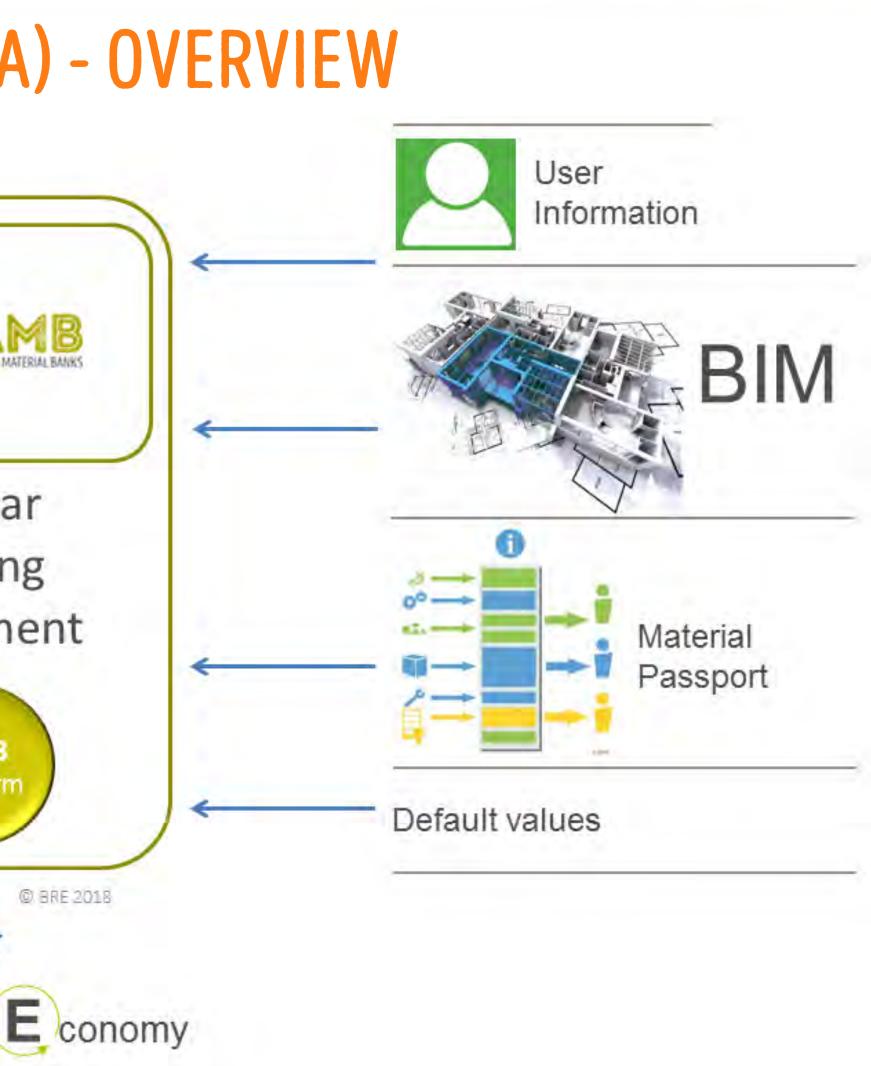




CIRCULAR BUILDING ASSESSMENT (CBA) - OVERVIEW

Environmental Evaluation			BAN BUILDINGS AS MU
Economic Evaluation		~	Circula Buildir
R eversible B uilding D esign	-		Assessm
Congri			Platform
			Fircular





dicators





SUPPORT FOR DECISION MAKING



Economic



Social

Environmental

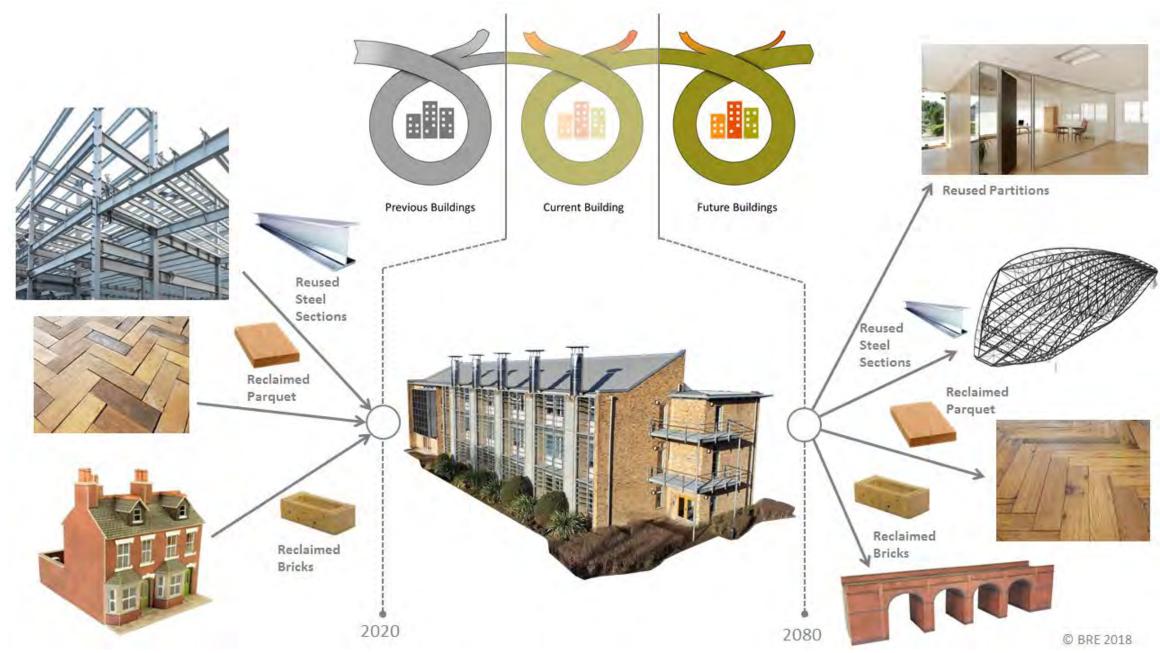




FIND OUT MORE & JOIN THE CONVERSATION...

- Client view Heathrow Expansion
- Designer view BRIC & BRE Env bdg •
- New assessment methods
- BIM data integration •
- CBA platform proof of concept •
- User experience •
- Further developments









C.L.S. MA

Gilli.hobbs@bre.co.uk

Gilli Hobbs | BRE

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MATERIALS PASSPORTS

Making data on materials value for recovery and reuse available

CH ST BY

Lars Luscuere - EPEA

Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union



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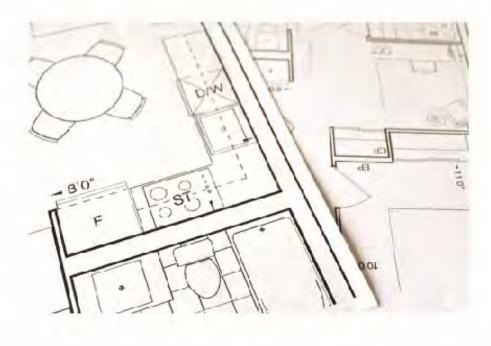


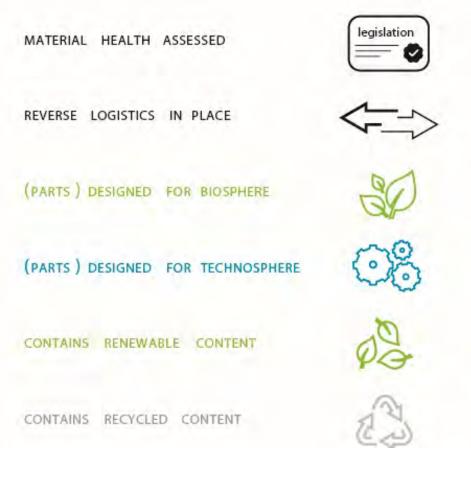


COMPANY **EPEA** Nederland PRODUCT **REMs** Reversible Experience Modules

Product features

- + Lorem lpsum
- + Dolor sit amet
- + Consectetur adipiscing elit

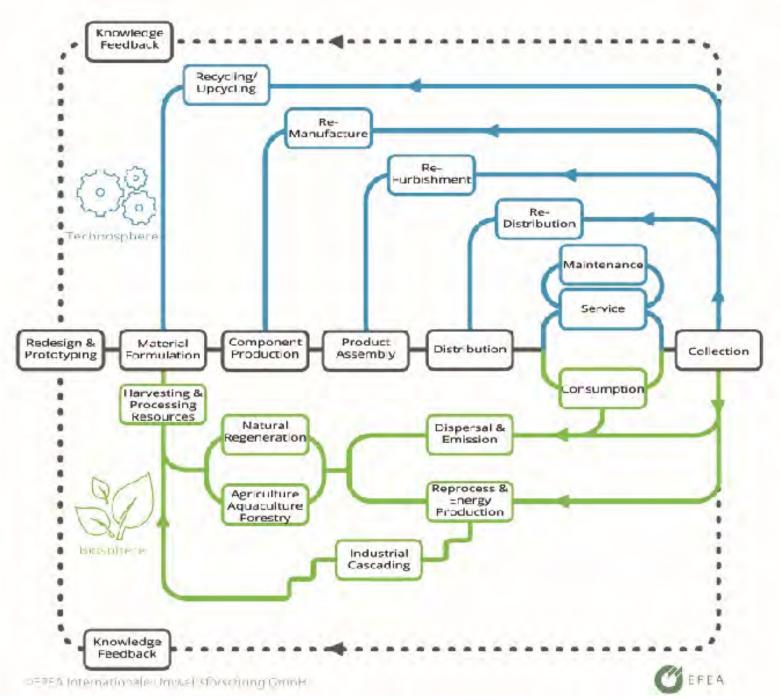






Reuse Potentials

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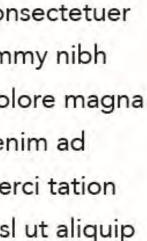




Product story

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C.L.S. MA

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Lars Luscuere - EPEA

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REVERSIBLE BUILDING DESIGN TOOLS AND PROTOCOLS

Opening the door to circular construction

Dr. Elma Durmisevic, University of Twente, 4D architects

1.1.2.37

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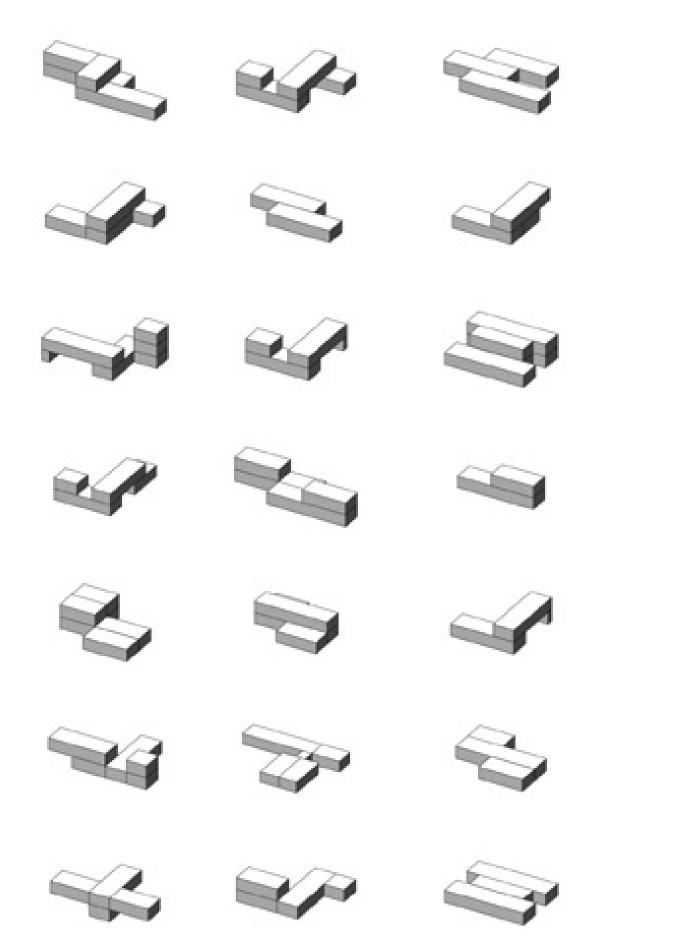


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REVERSIBLE BUILDINGS





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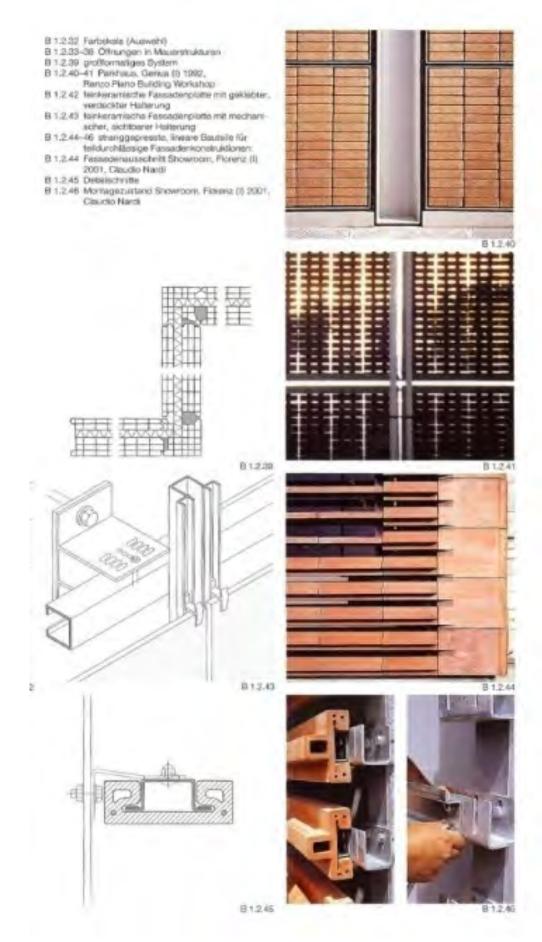








Paradigm Shift towards Circular Buildings and Economy







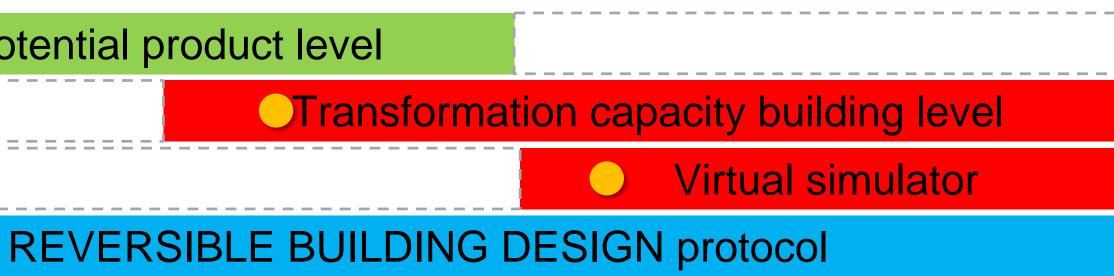
Reversible Building Design Toolkit

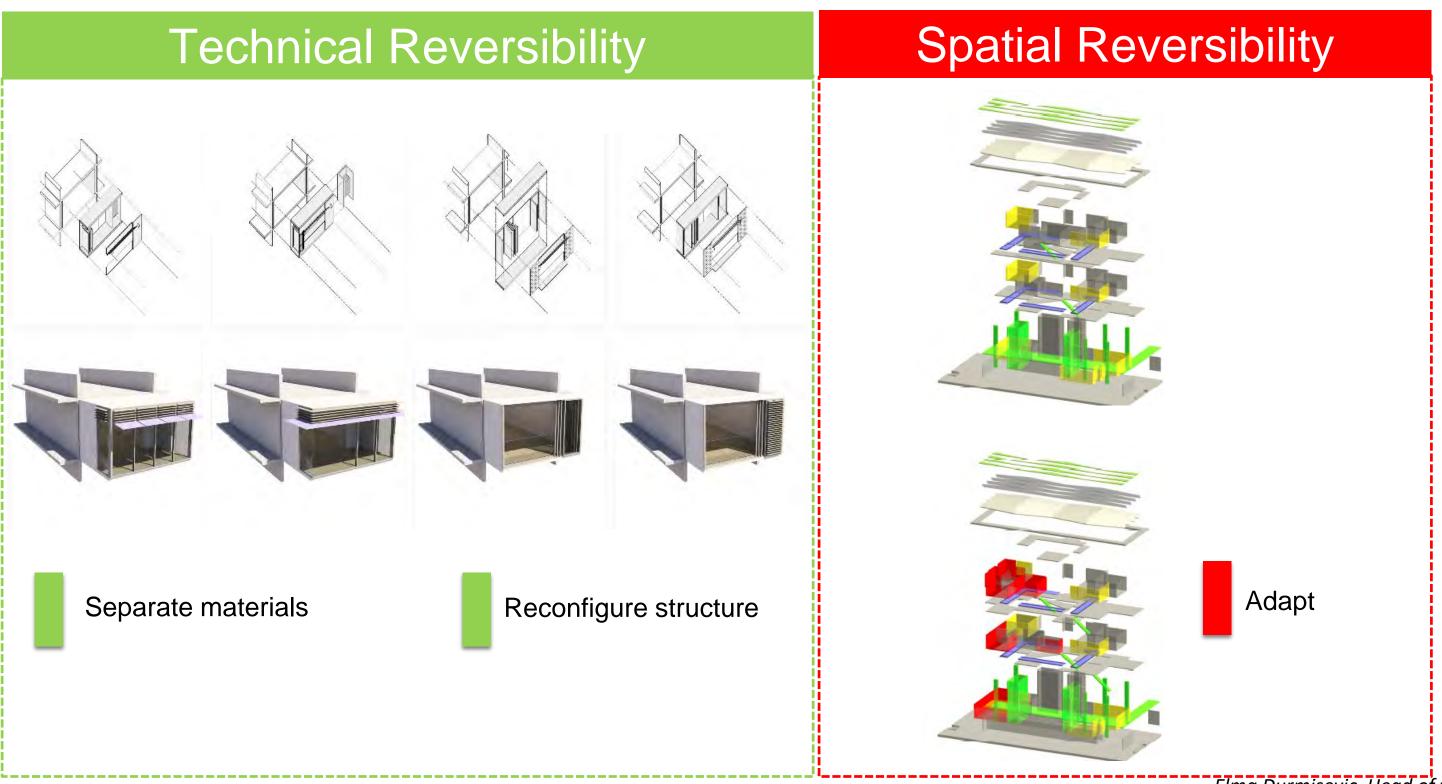
Reuse potential product level

Technical Reversibility

Separate materials







Elma Durmisevic, Head of the research EU Horizon 2020/BAMB Revisable Buildings

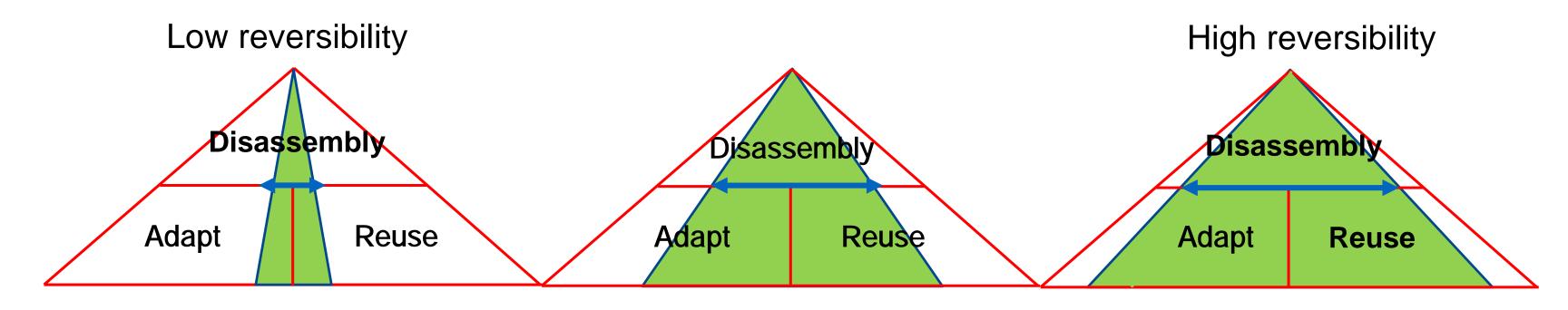
University of Twente / 4D architects



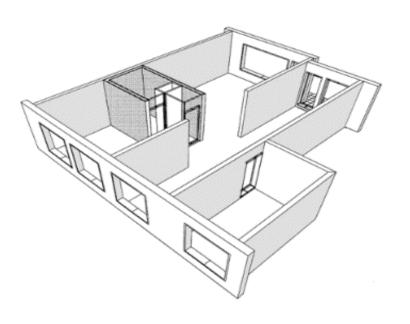


REVERSIBLE BUILDING DESIGN/FRAMEWORK

Reversible Building Reuse Potential



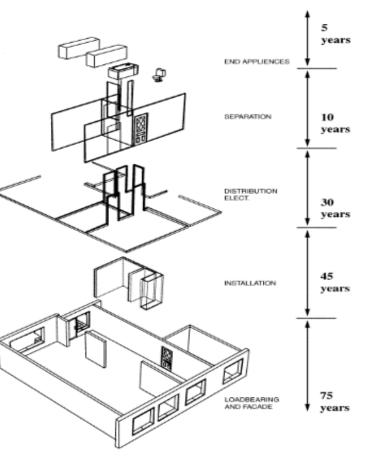
1 Irreversible structure

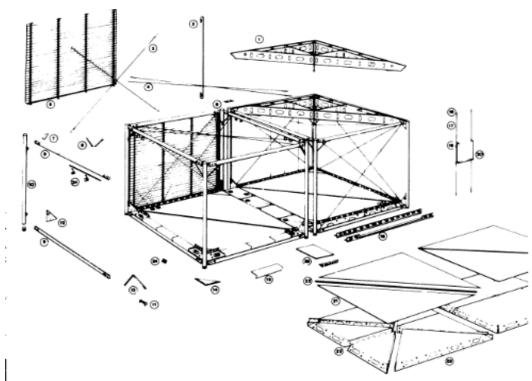




2 Partly reversible

3 Reversible structure







CATEGORIES OF REVERSIBLE STRUCTURES in relation to the type of material composition:



IREVERSIBLE

REUSE % ireversible partly reversible reversible **To 20%** 60 - <mark>10</mark>0% 60%



if RP indicates that a system has RP < than 0,3 these systems will be characterised as irreversible and the end of life options = RECYCLING/DOWN CYCLING. PARTLY REVERSIBLE If system has RP> 0,3 and RP < 0,6 end of life options =REPAIR, DIRECT REUSE, **REMANUFACTURING**.



REVERSIBLE

If system has RP > 0.6 this would mean that besides **DIRECT REUSE AND REPAIR** of its parts the system can be **RECONFIGURED AND UPGRADED** and its dimensions adjusted to fit new requirement.







REVERSIBLE BUILDING INTEGRATED VIEW Building level transformation + material composition:















TURNING BAMB SOLUTIONS INTO VALUE FOR YOUR BUSINESS

IBM & VITO workshop

Martijn Peters | IBM

C.L.S. MA

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CXO







APPLYING REVERSIBLE BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS



"WHY INVEST IN A REVERSIBLE BUILDING DESIGN?"





MATERIAL PASSPORTS APPLIED FOR REUSING STEEL STRUCTURES (UK)

"CAN MATERIAL PASSPORTS LOWER FINANCIAL BARRIERS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL RE-USE?"





next use?





MARKET SIZE OPPORTUNITY FOR REUSE

"WHAT IS OR WILL BE THE SIZE OF THE PIE"





disclaimer - unfortunately we will only talk about it





THANK YOU

CTO DY

Martijn Peters | IBM

Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

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POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Supporting the sector through policy in order to make circularity b usiness as usual

1.1.2.27

Molly Steinlage - Brussels Environment















HALL

Josefina Lindblom, DG Environment - Level(s)

• Philippe Van de Velde, Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM) - *Tracimat*

• Mervyn Jones, Rijkswaterstaat, Netherlands - *Purchasing and Procurement Rules*

• Matti Kuittinen, Ministry of the Environment of Finland - *Finish Roadmap to a Circular Economy*









1.1.2.27

msteinlage@environnement.brussels

Molly Steinlage - Brussels Environment

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BAMB PILOT PROJECTS

Learning by doing - circular architecture tested at real scale" at BAMB's final event SBE19 Brussels - BAMB-CIRCPATH

1.1.2.27

Teodora Capelle Bruxelles Environnement

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BUILD REVERSSIBLE IN CONCEPTION (BRIC) BRUSSELS

CIRCULAR RETROFIT LAB (CRL) BRUSSELS





REVERSIBLE EXPERIENCE MODULES (REM) TRAVELLING

GREEN TRANSFORMABLE BUILDING LAB (GTB LAB) NETHERLAND

















INCREASE AND EXTEND VALUE OF MATERIALS



RESHAPE THE DESIGN APPROACH







REDISTRIBUTION OF ROLES



SHARE INFORMATION ACROSS PROCESSES, TIME



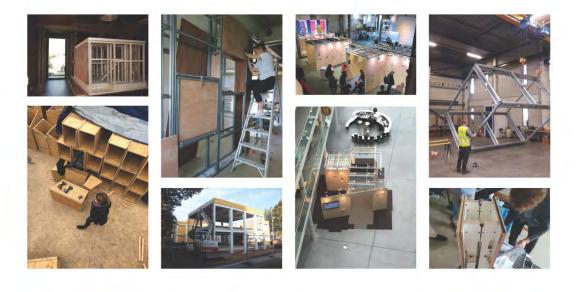
GATHER INFORMATION FOR FUTURE ASSESSEMENT TOOL





BUILDINGS AS MATERIAL BANKS

D14 – 4 pilots built + Feedback report 28.02.2019 **TESTING BAMB RESULTS THROUGH PROTOTYPING AND PILOT PROJECTS**



1. BUILDINGS AS MATERIAL BANKS

1.1. A SYSTEMIC APPROACH

Designing buildings as repositories of valuable materials BUILDING DESIGN is a concrete contribution towards the development of a circular construction industry. The "Buildings as Material Banks" H2020 innovation project has provided practical answers for the preservation of raw materials and the mplementation of waste reduction strategies and solutions. The project has identified actions along the construction industry processes and given in-depth insights into the necessary changes within the value chains to support the circular economy transition.

The Buildings as Material Banks project has contributed to the creation of a new culture of "recovery, re-use, and upcycling". The team developed protocols for reversible building design, addressing different layers ranging from POLICIES AND materials through components to buildings.

The project seizes the opportunities offered by digitalization through the development of more than 300 material passports and by creating a Circular Building Assessment tool.

Materials Passports are electronic and inter-operable data sets that collect characteristics of materials and assemblies. They enable building stakeholders to better capture the value of products they use by extending their life span.

The Circular Building Assessment tool assesses the transformation capacity, and reuse potential of buildings. It allows efficient data management at project level to generate optimal decision-making models for the stakeholders.

The research process developed during the project has provided insights into how policies and standards can shape the systemic shift. It helped identify new needs and opportunities for emerging businesses in the industry.

1.2. PILOT PROJECTS

In order to maximize BAMB's innovation potential, dissemination impact and stakeholder involvement, six pilot projects tested and demonstrated the project outputs in various settings.

The pilot projects investigate and demonstrate new design POLICIES AND approaches to making buildings more flexible throughout STANDARDS their life. From the first phase, they focus on manufacturing to increase the quality of materials and products, on construction and maintenance, as well as on the re-design potential of the building.

> This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovati programme under grant agreement No 642384

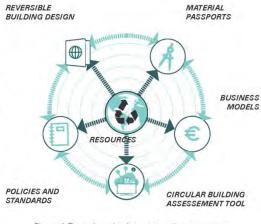


Figure 1: Towards a circular construction ecosystem Building as Material Banks Horizon2020 Innovation project

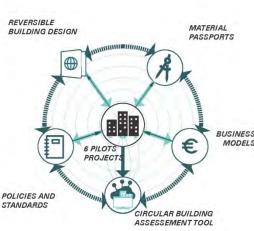


Figure 2: Articulation of the pilots projects around the Building as Material Banks Horizon2020 Innovation project major topics

BRIC 4.4. BUILD REVERSIBLE IN CONCEPTION BRIC)

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS: AS BUILT PLANS (OF EACH TRANSFORMATION/RELOCATION

4.4.1. DESIGN APPROACH

REVERSIBILITY

Constructed during the 2017-2018 academic year, the first version of BRIC building has been deconstructed in winter 2018. Designed for two successive re-assemblies and disassemblies, the project included transformation scenarios for BRIC2 and some incipient idea about BRIC3. Several key strategic criteria were identified:

- each construction has different volume and function • all the succesive buildings use the same materials and
- maximize their reuse potential screwed together or interlocked connections create the opportunity to recuperate, sell, re-use materials after the
- end of the project · circularity has been adressed at various levels: build-
- ing, spatial, system, element and material level

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING

The project combines building circular solutions for reducing waste and minimising environmental impacts, with the aim to close energy and material loops. It challenges the entire value chain. The project tackles topics such as local supply, energy efficiency, and closing urban hydrologic cycles.

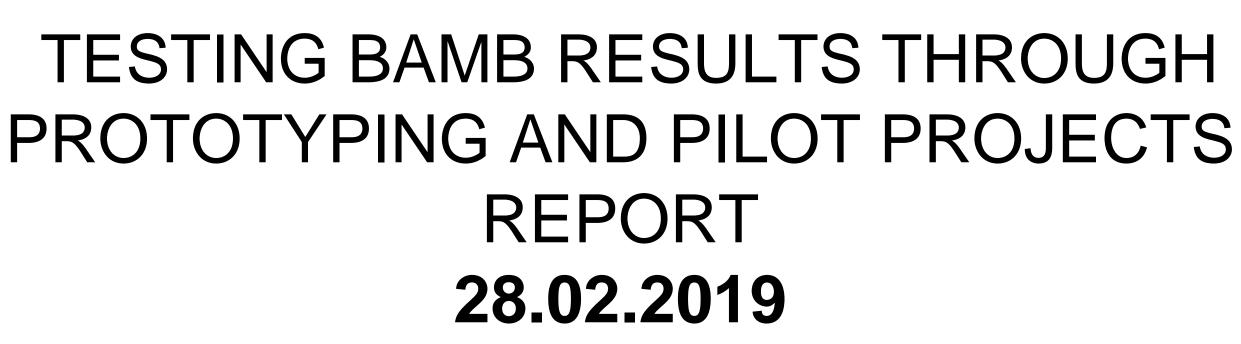
WOOD AS AN INTRINSICLY CIRCULAR RESOURCE

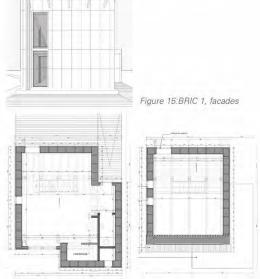
The BRIC project used bio-based and renewable materials with a focus on wood and wooden derivatives. Characterized by its specific "texture, structure, flexibility, and tension"², the wood take multiple shapes, provide re-usable and upgradable products, etc. Timber and woodbased products were used to replace petrochemical and mineral-based construction materials. This reduces natural resource depletion. Within the production phase, the wood demands little energy consumption compared with other products. Moreover, wooden materials sequester carbon, contributing to the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Hence, they offer an additional measure to mitigate Greenhouse Gases Emissions. Light and resistant, with insulating properties and the ability to regulate humidity, timber is an important resource for circularity.



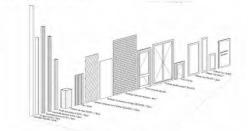
es and finishing), groundfloor plan and second floor plan

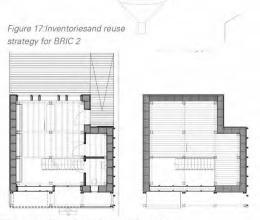
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642384

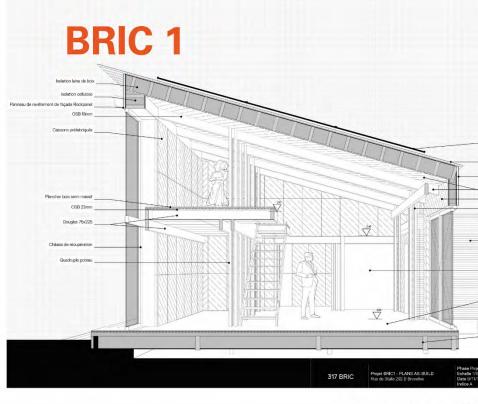




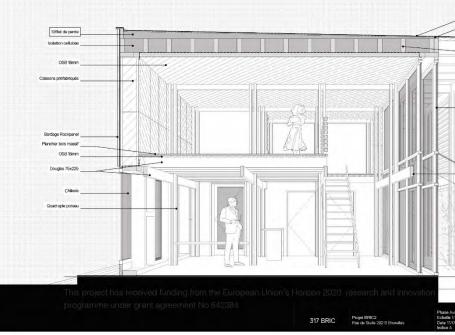


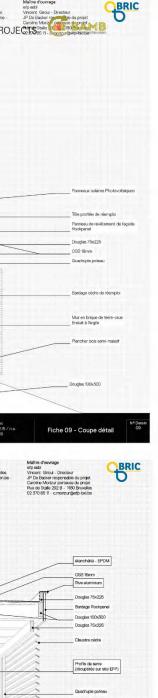






BRIC 2





Profils de serre (récurdrée sur site FEP)



Teodora Capellel Bruxelles Environnement

11230

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Coffee Break





Parallel sessions – PART I : Explore the BAMB tools and results for your business and industry







SI.CO #BAMBimpact





Lunch







Parallel sessions – PART II : Explore the BAMB tools and results for your business and industry















Coffee Break





What did you say?









Welcome to Reburg – the world's most circular city!

Wim Debacker, VITO









WELCOME TO REBURG

WORLD'S MOST CIRCULAR CITY

C.L.S. MA

@ INDUSTRY DAY, FINAL BAMB EVENT BRUSSELS, 5TH OF FEBRUARY 2019

Wim Debacker | VITO

Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

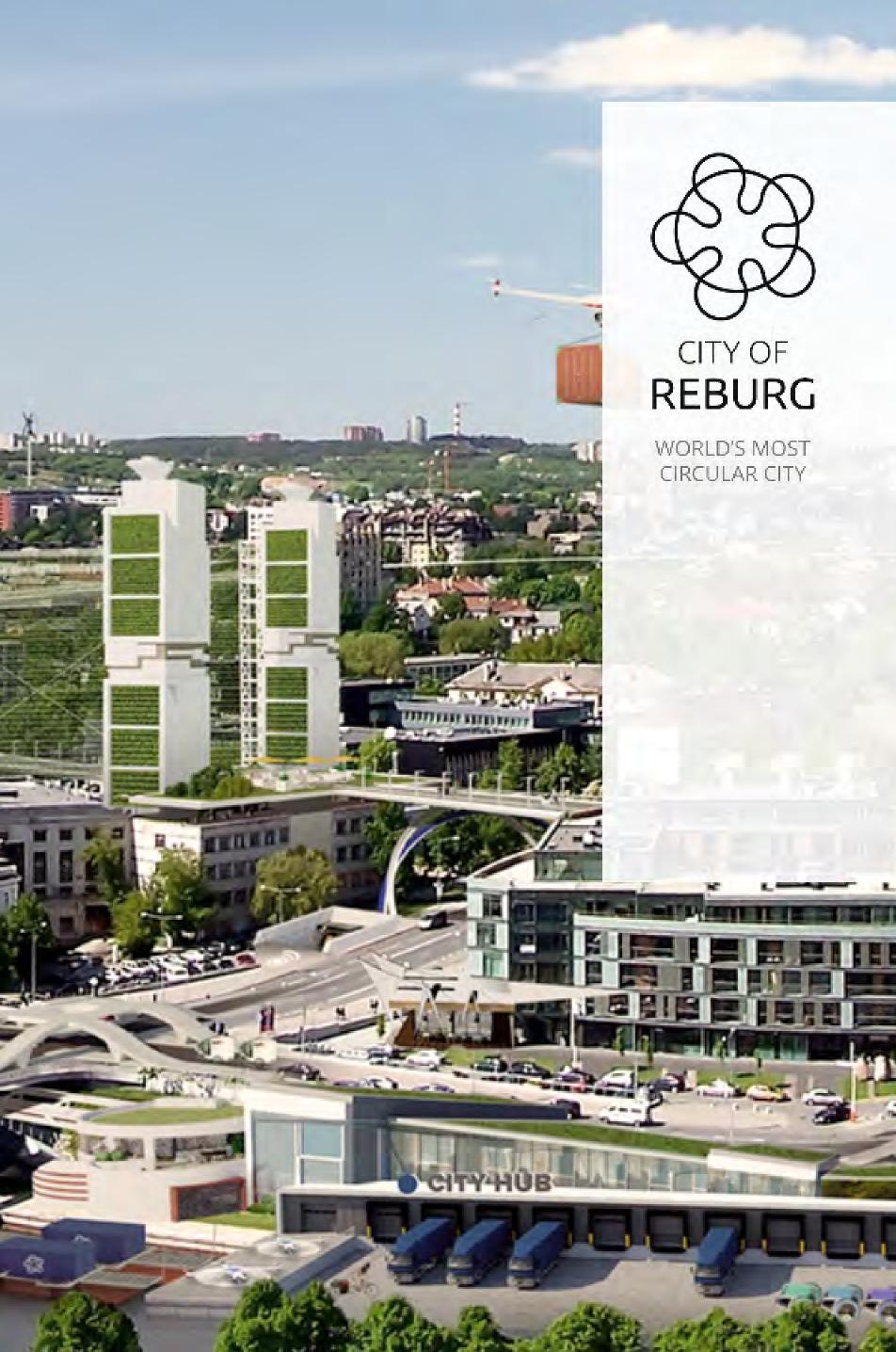


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WELCOME TO REBURG_ THE WORLD'S MOST CIRCULAR CITY

What would life look like in a circular economy? What would businesses do? What kind of spaces would we use to live, work and play? To explore these questions we have designed the city of Reburg, where the circular economy comes to life.

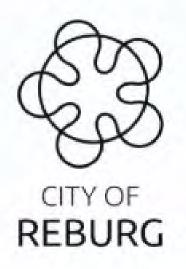
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WELCOME TO REBURG THE WORLD'S MOST CIRCULAR CITY

What would life look like in a circular economy? What would businesses do? What kind of spaces would we use to live, work and play? To explore these questions we designed the city of Reburg, where the circular economy comes to life.

CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS AS MATERIAL BANKS

About the future of building - Smart and versatile buildings adjust to the needs of their users. Unfit building parts are repurposed, upgraded or reprocessed into new materials.









About smart cities and virtualization - The real, the augmented and the virtual reality are mixed into a seamless whole. Thus reducing material and logistic needs.



OUR PARTNERS

REBURG IS BUILT BY MANY HANDS





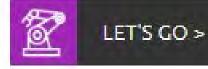




Construction of the local distribution of

MANUFACTURING FABCITIES

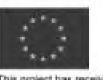
About making, materials and resource loops - Hyperlocal fabcities with local co-working and comanufacturing spaces make for local circularity.







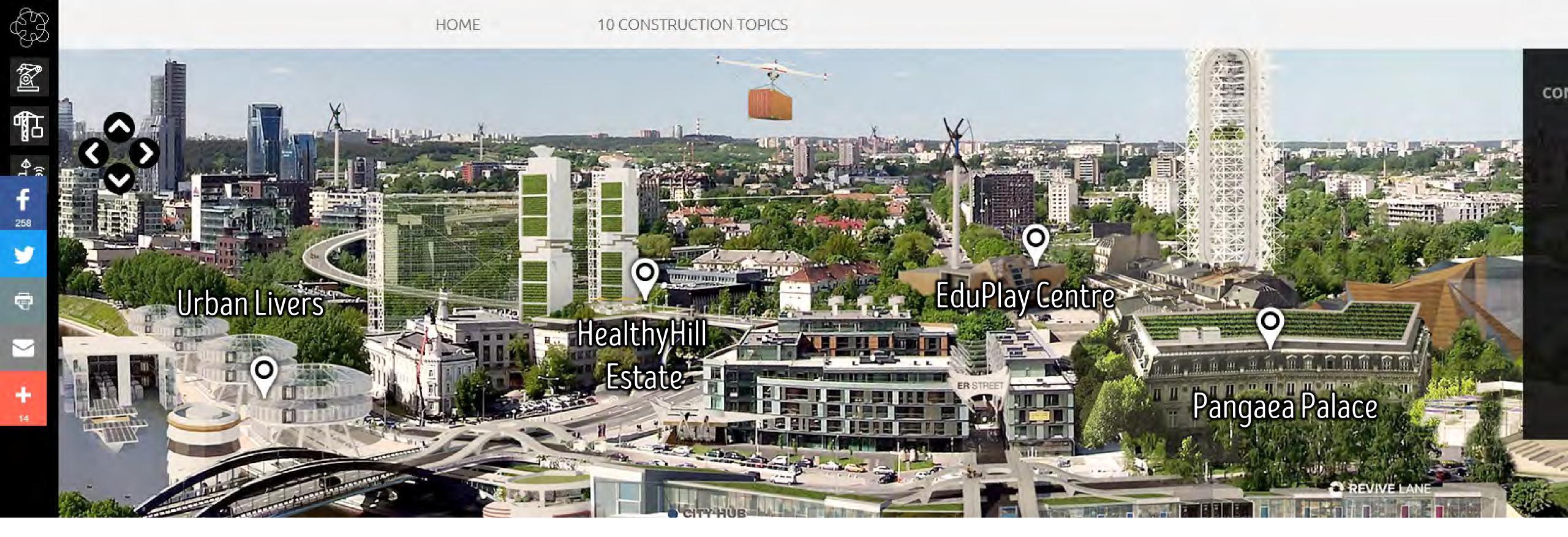
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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 esearch and innovation programm



Conduct It is



Erica Molano



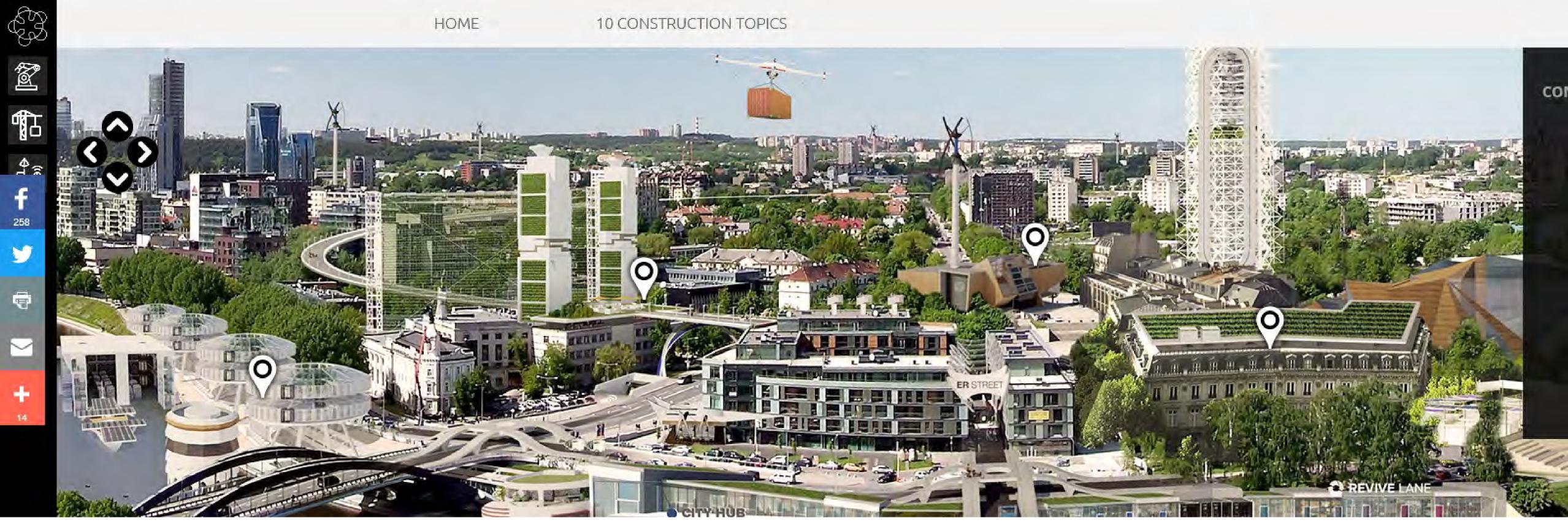
Elma Hobbs



Rodrigo Madagani





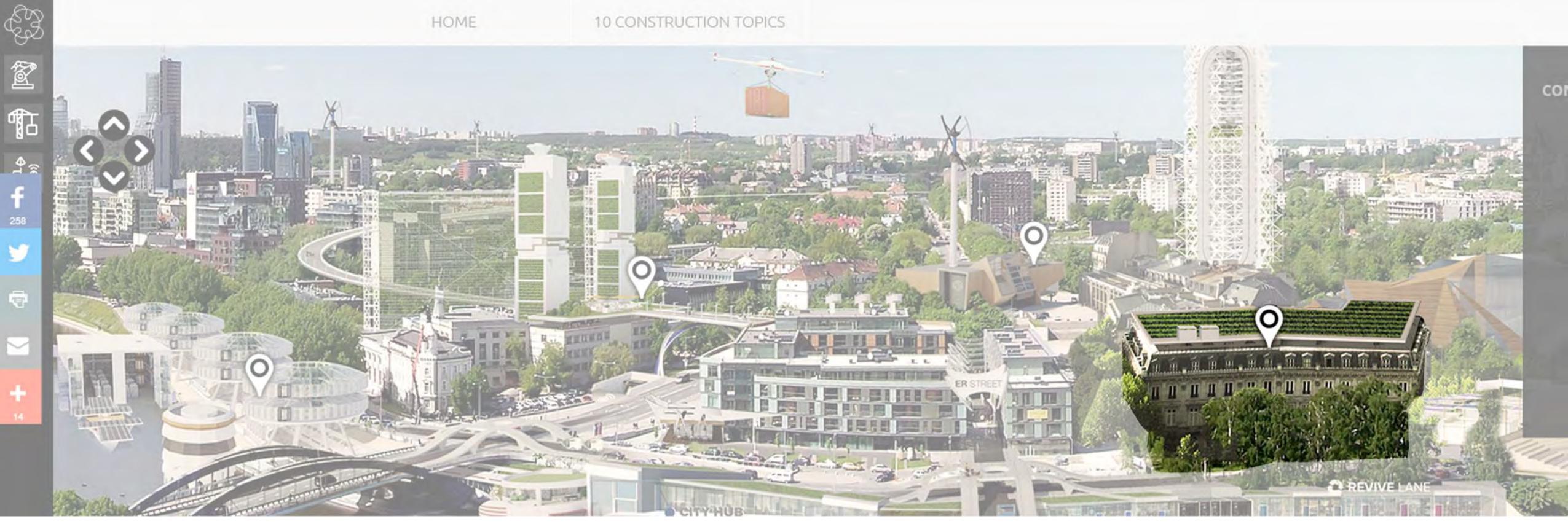


Erica Molano



Resident at Pangaea Palace **President** of the school council Daughter of resident at Healthy Hill



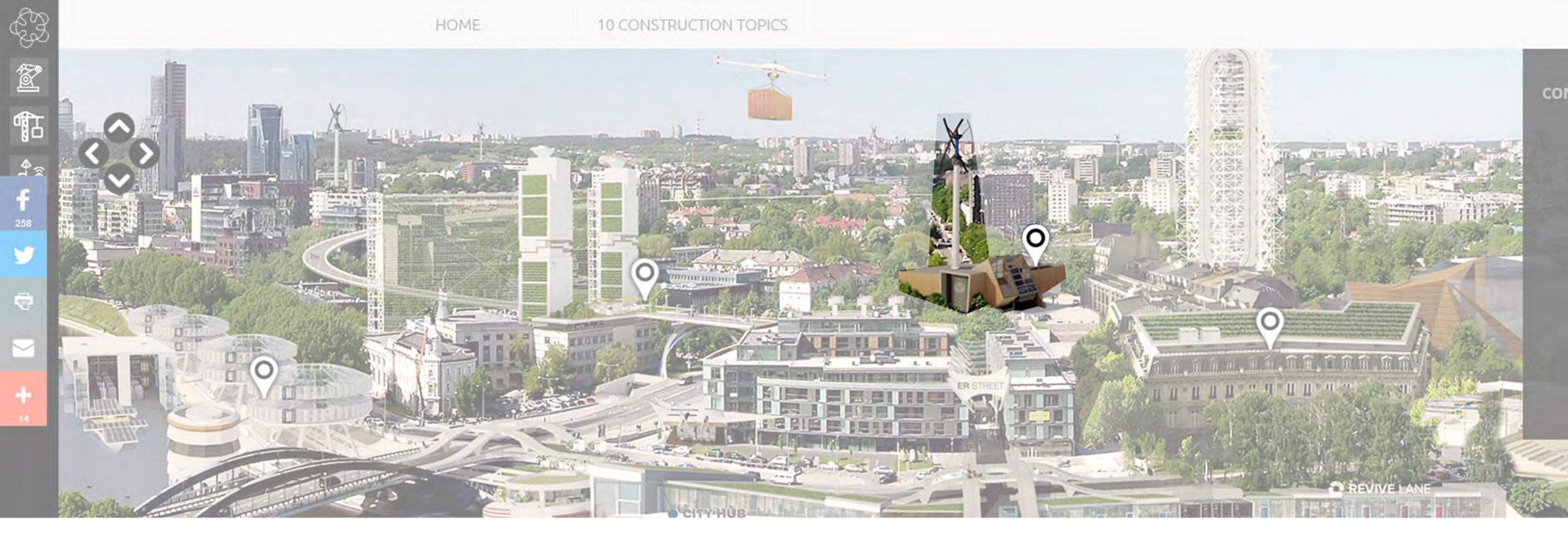


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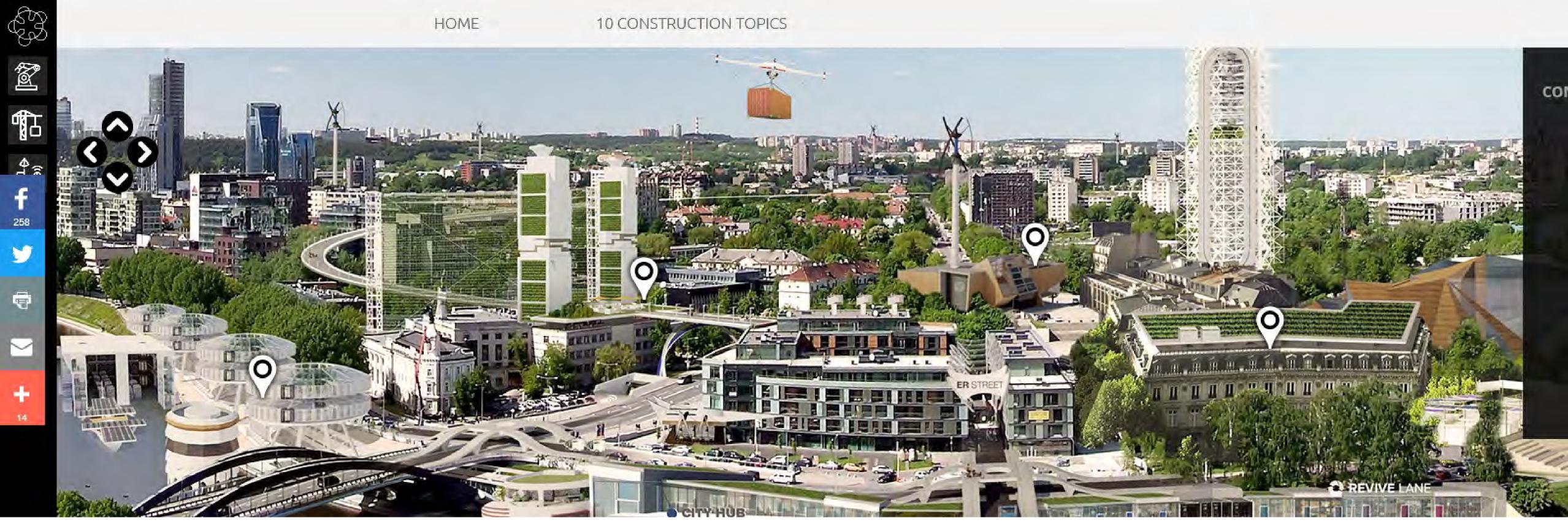


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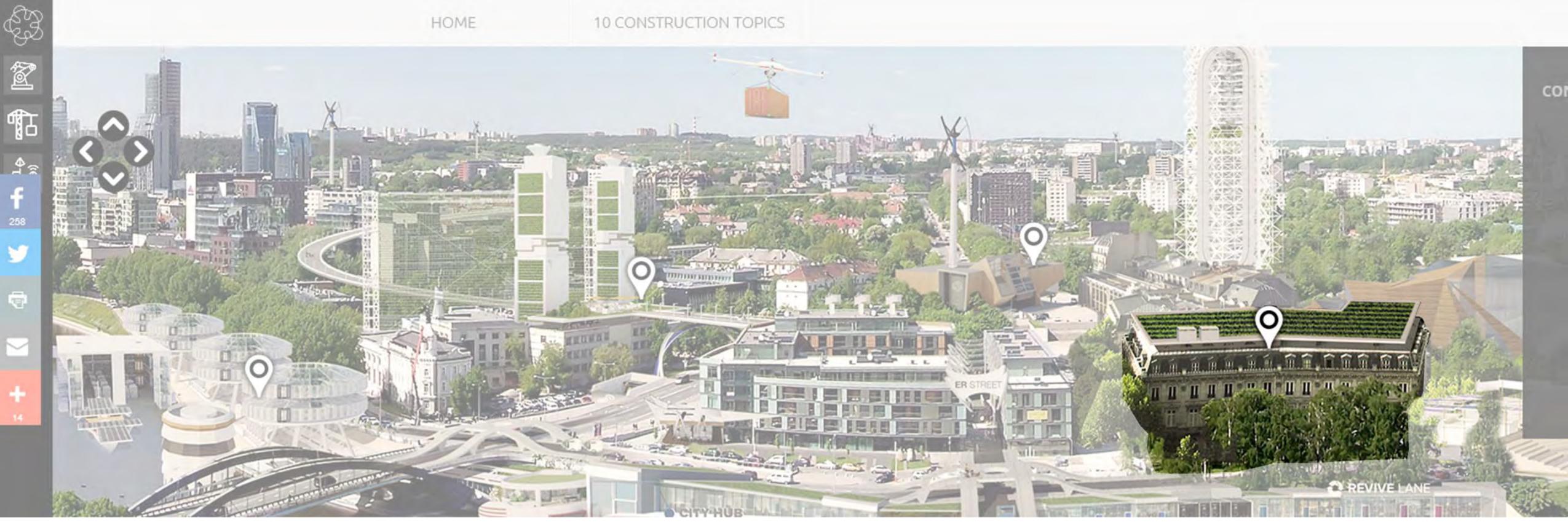


Elma Hobbs



building system developer at Meccalegos Ltd



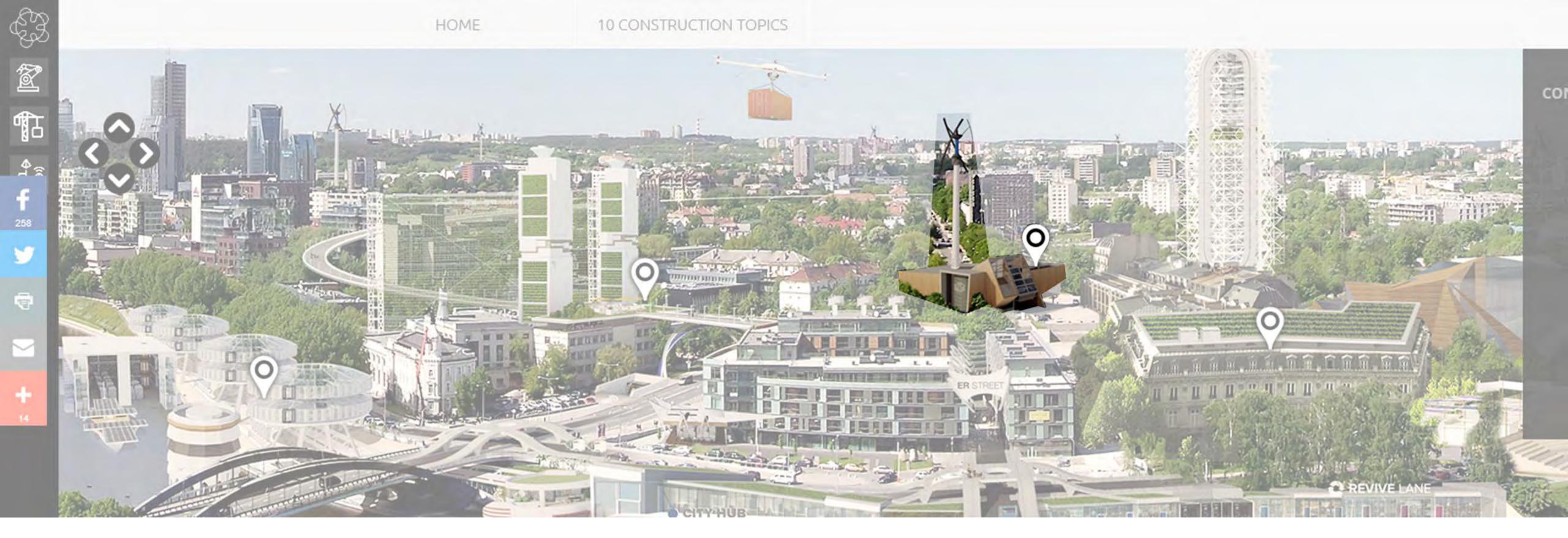


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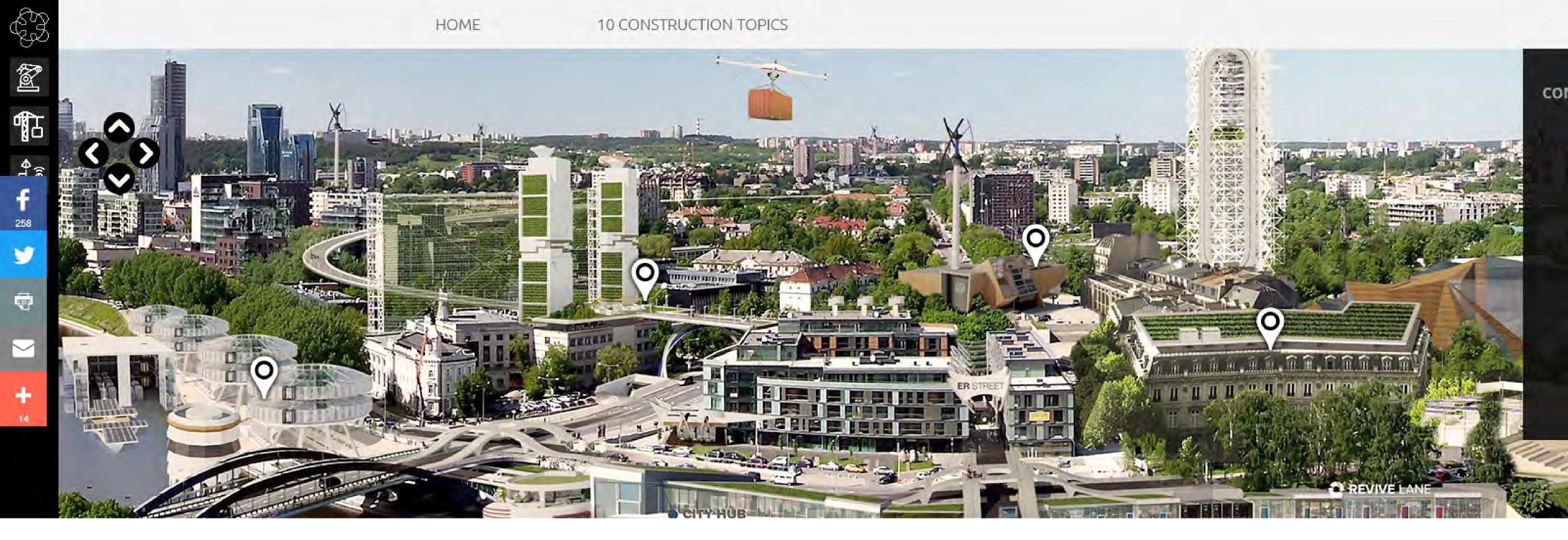


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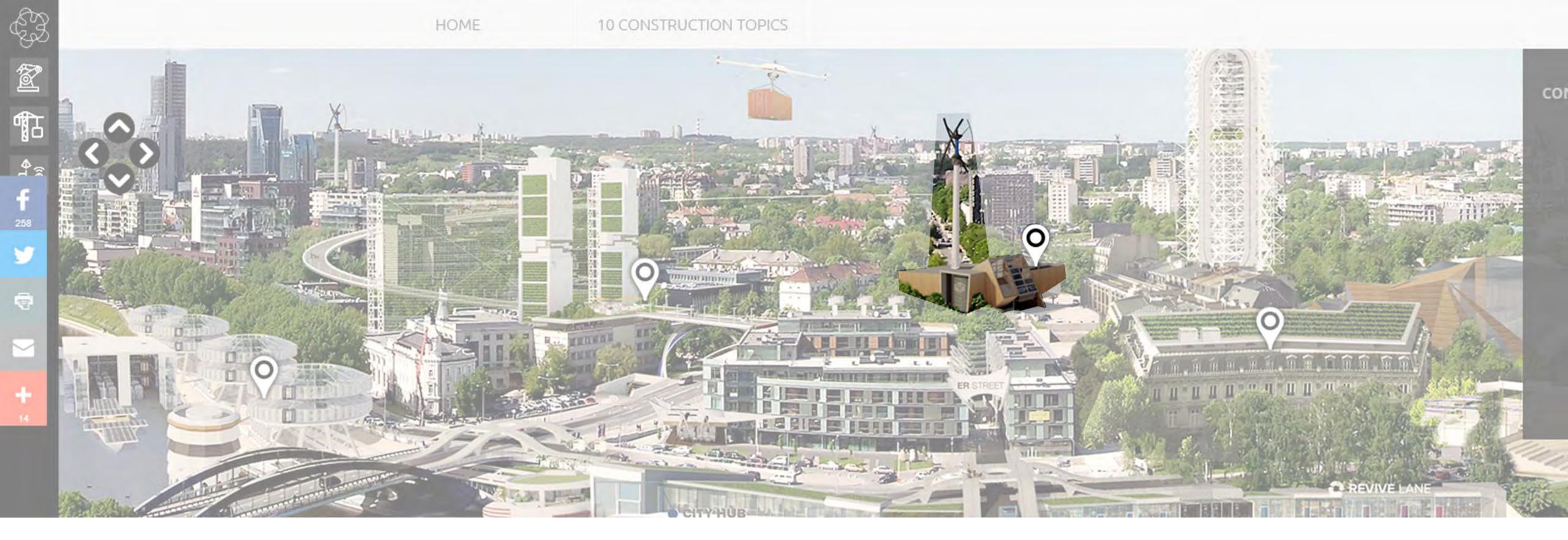




Rodrigo Madagani



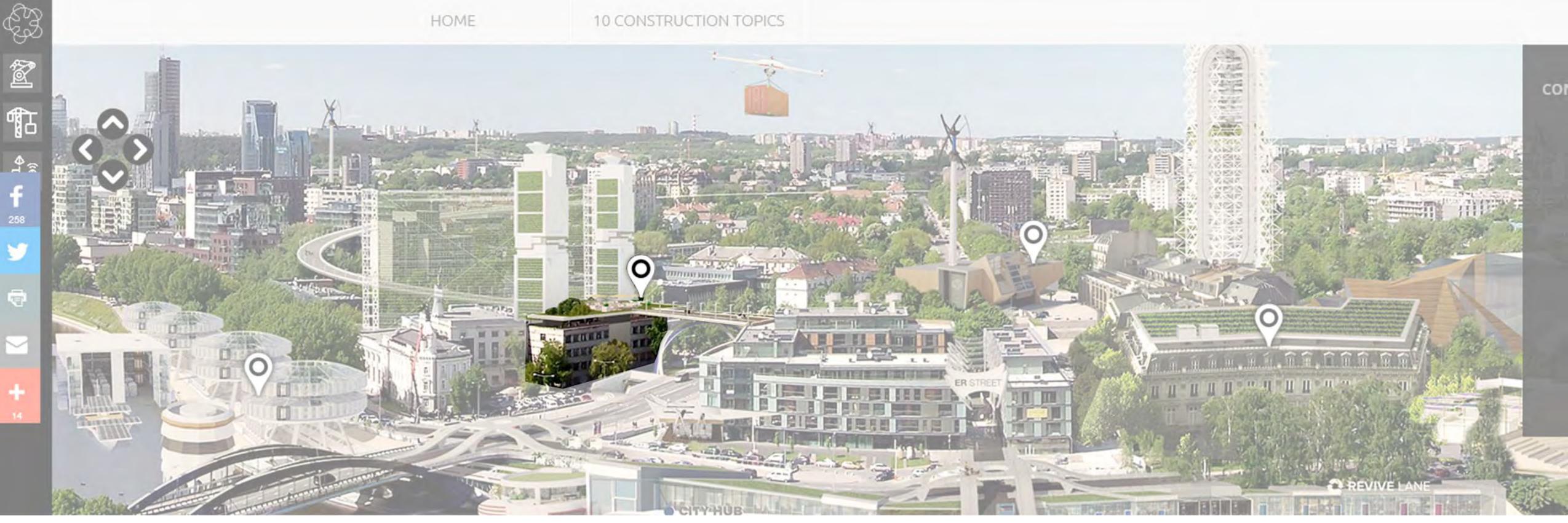
building stock manager at Facilitoutatis



Rodrigo Madagani



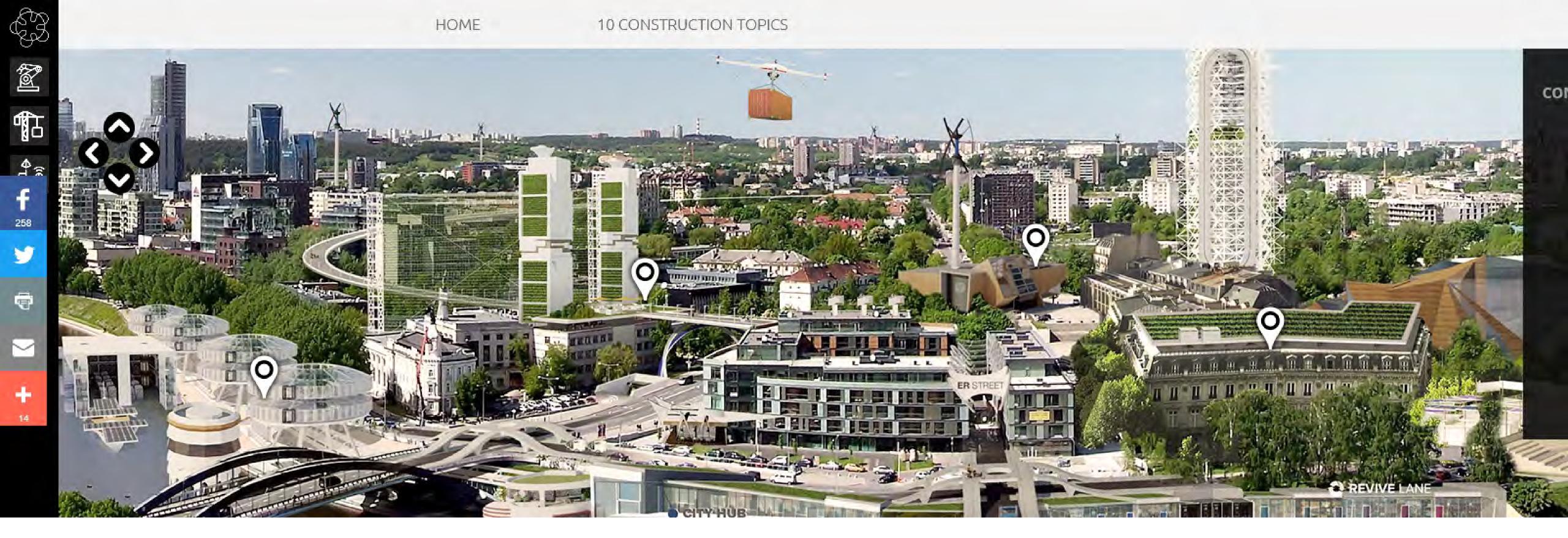
building stock manager at Facilitoutatis



Rodrigo Madagani



building stock manager at Facilitoutatis



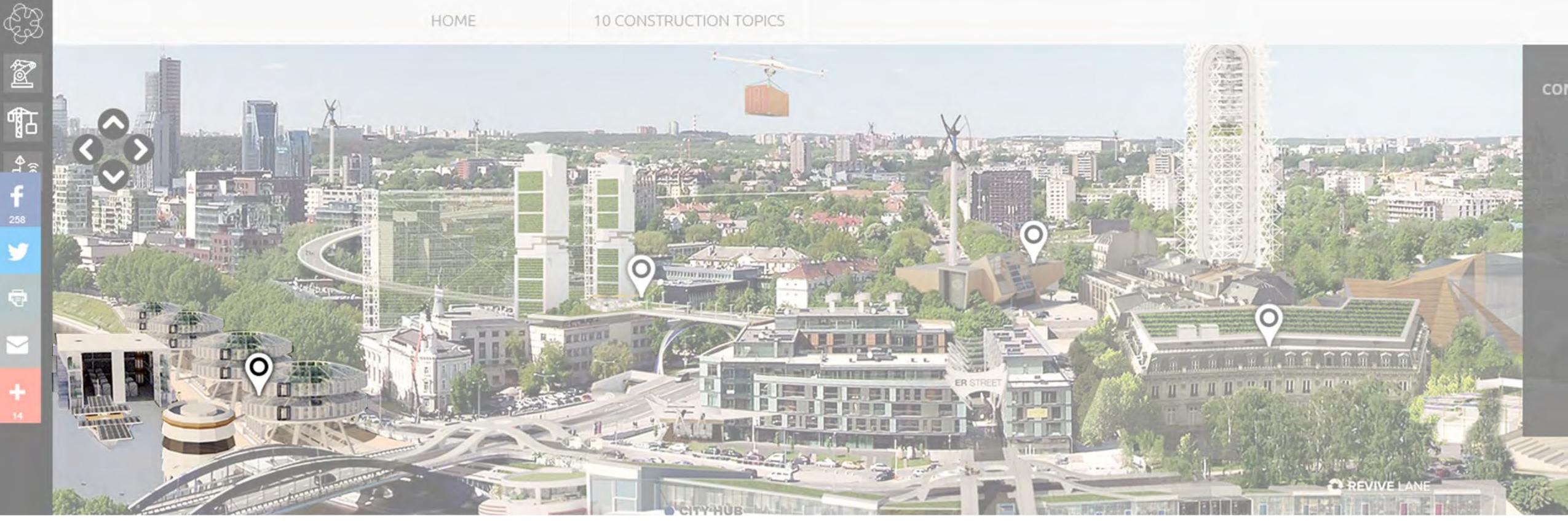
Carmen Van Zandt



component wizard at Urban Metabolism Ltd







Carmen Van Zandt



component wizard at Urban Metabolism Ltd



10 CONSTRUCTION TOPICS



2

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← Back

MATERIAL BANKS

In the beginning of the 21st century, Reburg, like many cities, suffered from wasteful construction and demolition works. More than 30% of all waste generated within Reburg originated from construction and demolition works. Nowadays, Reburg has adopted a circular building practice, which is almed at getting resources back in such a way that they can be used again for other applications. Two strategies can be put forward to achieve this:

In both strategies, buildings are considered as materials banks, temporary repositories of valuable building products that can be recovered for other applications as well. Only a limited amount of primary resources have to be imported to keep the cycle running and only a limited amount of materials end up as waste that needs to be disposed.



• Urban Mining, by recovering building materials and building components from existing buildings for low- or high value recycling/reuse, even though these buildings were initially not designed to be easily deconstructed. Urban Metabolism, by designing, installing and re-installing building components in such a way that they are used over and over again.



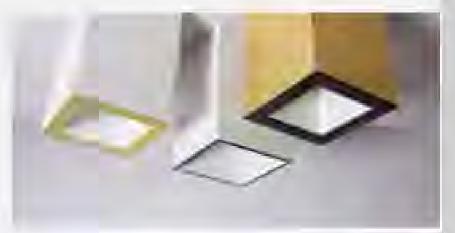
SIGNALS OF CHANGE



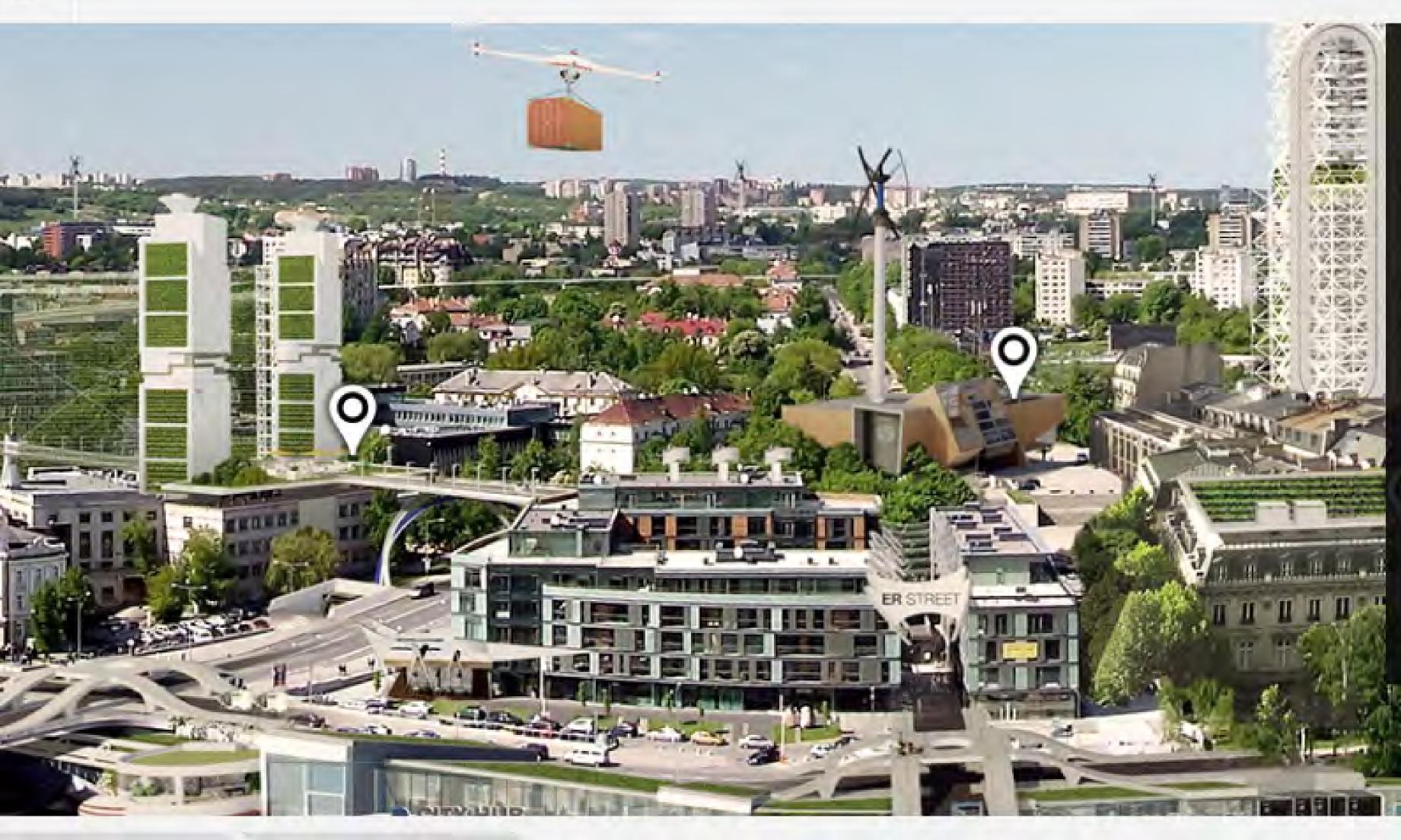
URBAN MINING COLLECTIVE

Urban mining as a thriving business



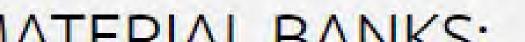


ROTOR DECONSTRUCTION Pooling of reclaimed building components



EduPlay Centre

Urban Livers



CONSTRUCTION JOBS IN REBURG

Building configurator

INTERMODULAR

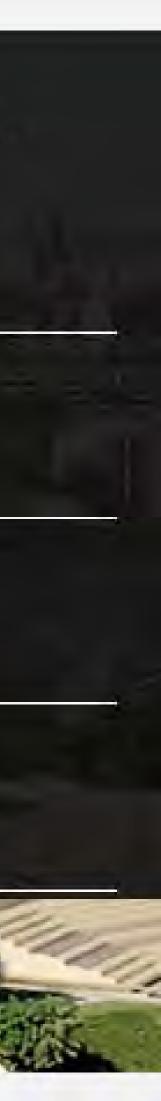
Here Building assembler

Facilitoutatis

Building stock manager

Digital Brick

Building system developer







WWW.REBURG.WORLD/







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Wim Debacker | VITO

C.L.S. MA











SICO

#BAMBimpact





The voice of the Industry: panel









- James Drinkwater, Director of World GBC's Europe Regional Network
- Mark Edwards, Environmental Assessment Manager Resources & Construction, Heathrow Airport
- Sébastien Garnier, Innovation and Project Manager, Housing Europe
- Didier Leon, Senior Relationship Manager Real Estate & Infrastructures, Triodos Bank
- Josefina Lindblom, Level(s) framework, DG Environment, European Commission
- Stefania Rocca, Executive Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (EASME)





Closing keynote - 'Resources and the future'





Janez Potočnik, Co-Chair of the International Resource Panel and former EU Commissioner for the Environment







RESOURCES AND THE FUTURE 5th February 2019 JANEZ POTOČNIK Co-chair UNER International Resource Panel (IRP) Partner SYSTEMIQ





International Resource Panel



WE WANT CHANGES ... BUT WE DO NOT WANT TO CHANGE

People are strange...

— Jim Morrison —

AZQUOTES



International **Resource** Panel

20th CENTURY THE GREAT ACCELERATION

Growth of population by a factor 3.7

- fuels by a factor of 12, biomass by a factor of 3.6
- Total material extraction grew by a factor of 8
- GHG emissions grew by a factor of 13



• Annual extraction of construction materials grew by a factor of 34, ores and minerals by a factor of 27, fossil

THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- Population growth (2050 9.7 billion)
- Per capita consumption growth (consumers moving from low to middle class consumption till 2030)
- 8 people own the same as the poorest half of the world and the richest 1% is more wealthy than the rest of the world)
- 800 million people are hungry, over 2 billion suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, over 2 billion people are obese
- We throw away one third of the food we produce



THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- There is increasing evidence of the climate change threat • 60% of ecosystems already degraded or used unsustainably • Biodiversity: Living Planet Index - 60% fall in just 40 years • 85 % of the world's fisheries are at (beyond) biological limits

- 33% of soils is degraded or used unsustainably due to various reasons
- 7 millions premature deaths yearly globally and almost half a million in Europe due to air pollution
- A million of plastic bottles are bought every minute. 9% of plastic recycled, 12% incinerated, 79% landfills or environment



THE TASTE OF 21ST CENTURY

- Nearly half of all the work we do, will be able to be automated by mid of the century
- In 1997, DeepBlue beat Gary Kasparov world Chess champion

 using an algorithm conceived in the 1950s and lots of human
 data. In 2017, AlphaGo beat Ke Jie world Go champion –
 discovering by itself the principles of the game and how to
 play it Era of artificial intelligence





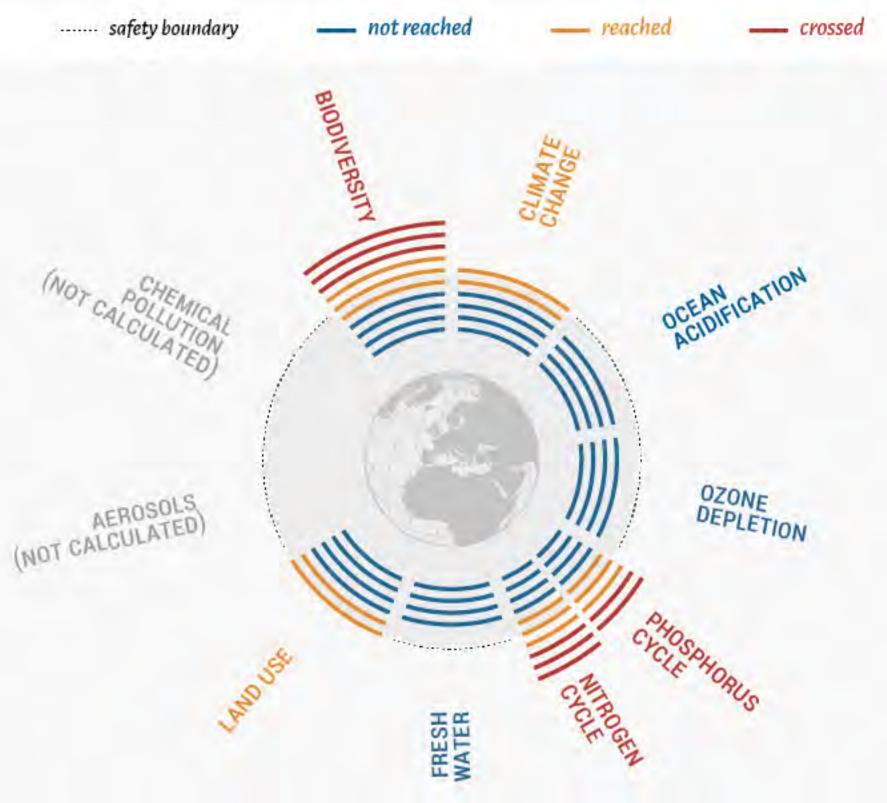
For the first time in a human history we face the emergence of a single, tightly coupled human social-ecological system of planetary scope.

We are more interconnected and interdependent than ever.

Our individual and collective responsibility has enormously increased.

Planetary boundaries

By 2015, we reached or crossed the boundary between safe operating levels and dangerous conditions in five planetary trends.





EMPTY WORLD AND THE FULL WORLD

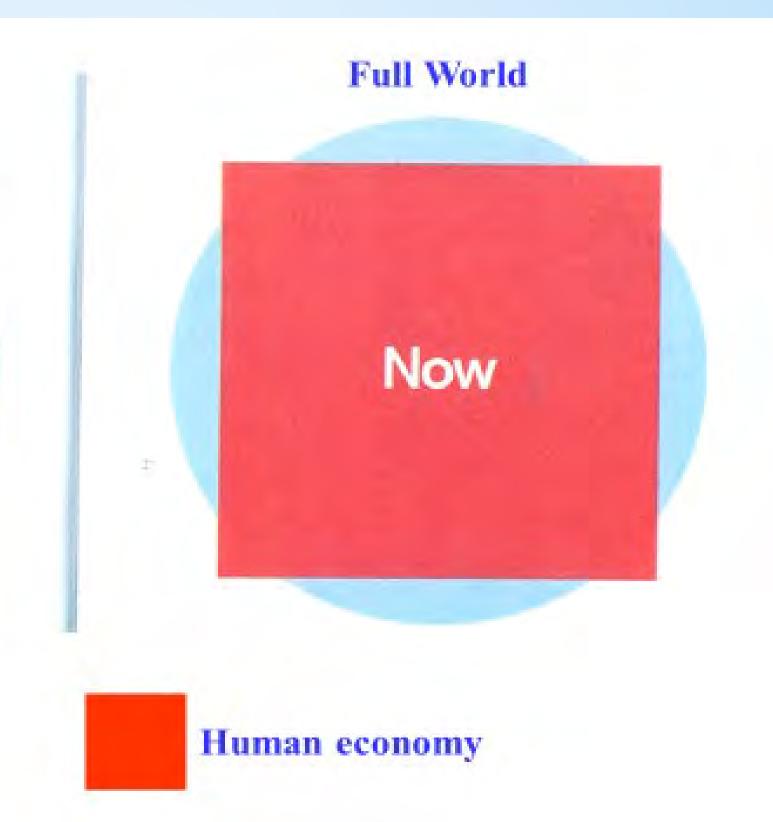
Empty World



The World

Source: Club of Rome: Simplified after Herman Daly

Labour and Infrastructure limiting factors of human wellbeing



Natural resources and Environmental sinks limiting factors of human wellbeing





In the 21st Century we do not have any more the luxury of thinking and acting based on short term logic and interests









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GLOBAL MATERIAL FLOWS AND RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY (1970-2017) environment

- Consumption has been stronger driver of growth in than population growth
- High-income countries are currently consuming 10 times more per person than low-income countries
- Global material productivity USD per kg started to decline around the year 2000. The decline is attributable to a shift in the share of global output from highly material productive economies to less productive economies.
- Global material resource use is expected to reach nearly 90 billion tonnes in 2017 and may more than double from 2015 to 2050. The level of globally based on the same system of production and consumption

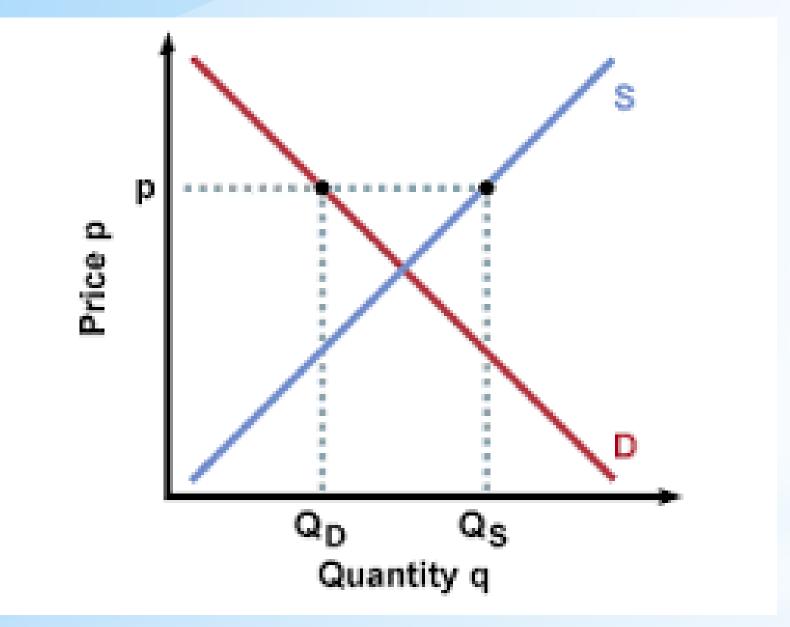


wellbeing achieved in wealthy industrial countries cannot be generalised



GLOBAL MATE

Price Signals: Finacial Capital Overvalued Human Capital Undervalued Natural Capital not Valued



Economic model Inbuilt Economic, Social, Environmental Inbalances



Rational Behaviour



Withdrawals from the ecosystems

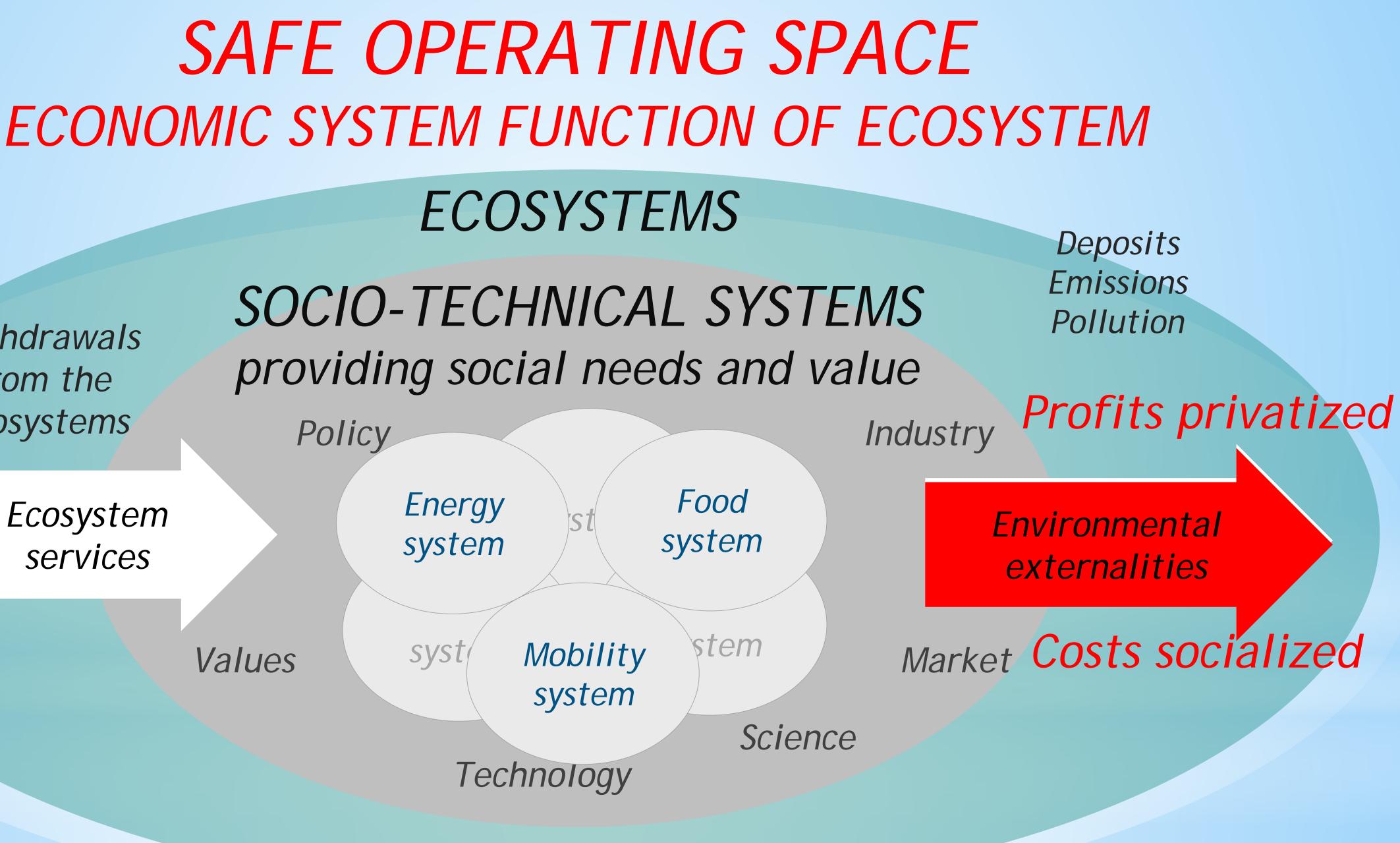
Policy

Ecosystem services

Energy system

syst(

Values



European Environment Agency



MEASURES OF SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDE NATURAL CAPITAL DEPLETION GROW MUCH SLOWER THAN GDP

2,0

Gross Domestic Product Human Development Index

Genuine Progress -0,1

Inclusive Wealth Index² -0,2 0,8

1 1990-2005, as later data not available globally,
 2 IWI exists in two versions, one unadjusted, and one where adjustments are made for environmental damage, oil capital gains, and total factor productivity. The adjusted version is shown here,
 3 Global population growth was 1.6 percent per year during the period
 SOURCE: UNEP (2014a), Kubiszewski et al. (2013)



Progress per capita³, globally, 1990-2010, real terms

Considerations

Capital Economic Social Natural







It is not helping if you are walking faster, if you are walking in the wrong direction!





OUR COMMITMENT

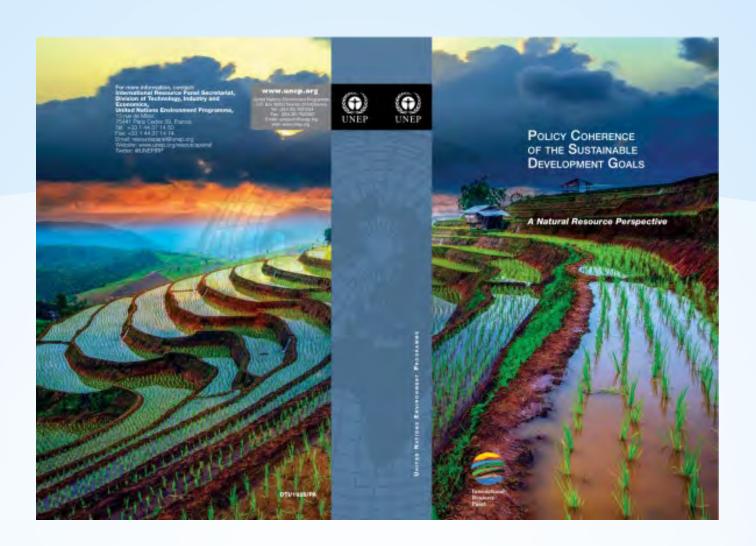


THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development





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Trade-offs among various SDGs are unavoidable. Sustainable Consumption and Production is the most efficient strategy to mitigate trade-offs and create synergies to resolve the development and environmental challenges articulated in the SDGs.



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SDGs DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON NATURAL RESOURCES





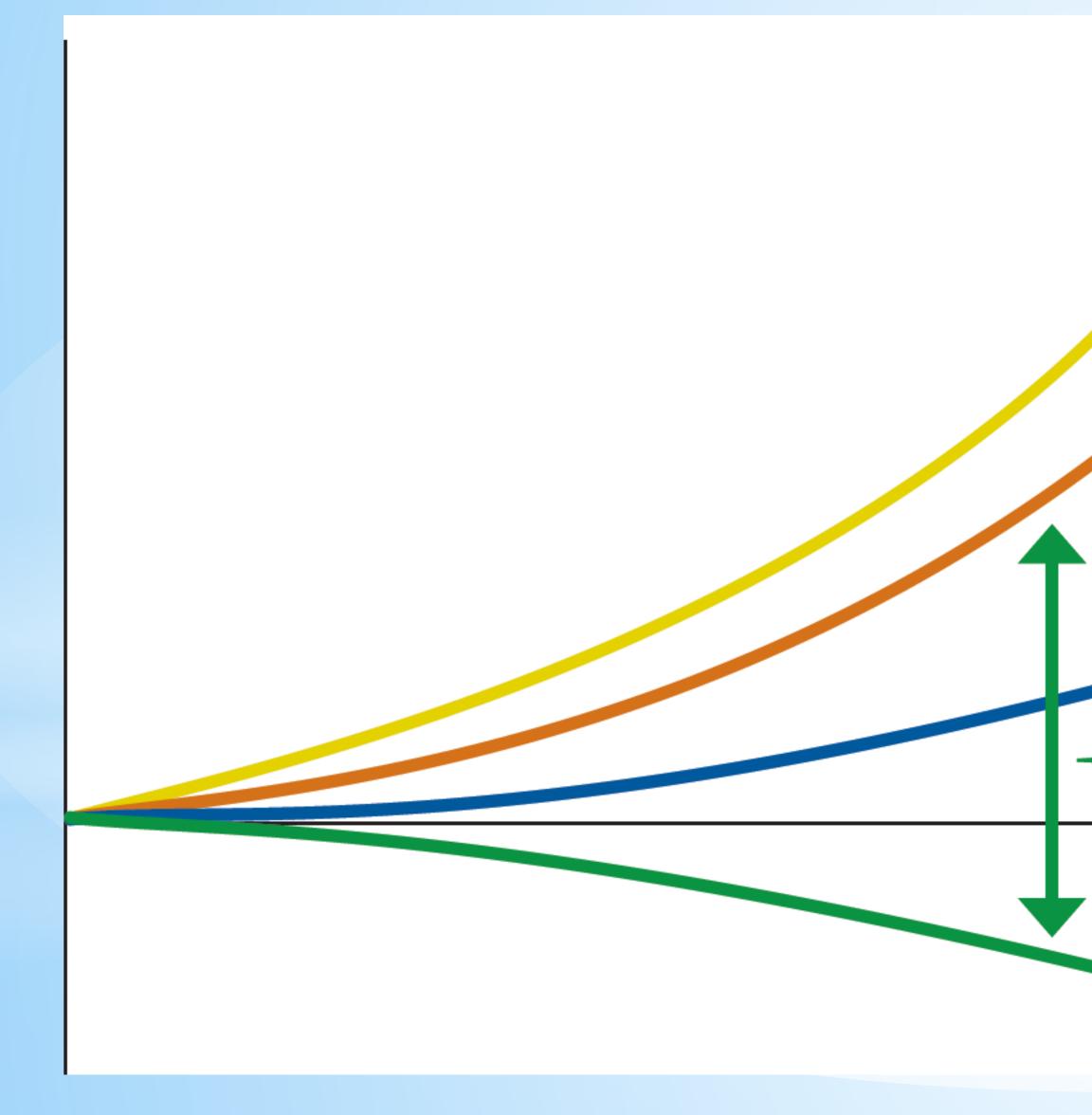
RESOURCES THE MISSING LINK





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DECOUPLING IS THE IMPERATIVE OF MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY environment



Human well-being

Economic activity (GDP)

Resource decoupling

Resource use

Impact decoupling

Time

Environmental impact



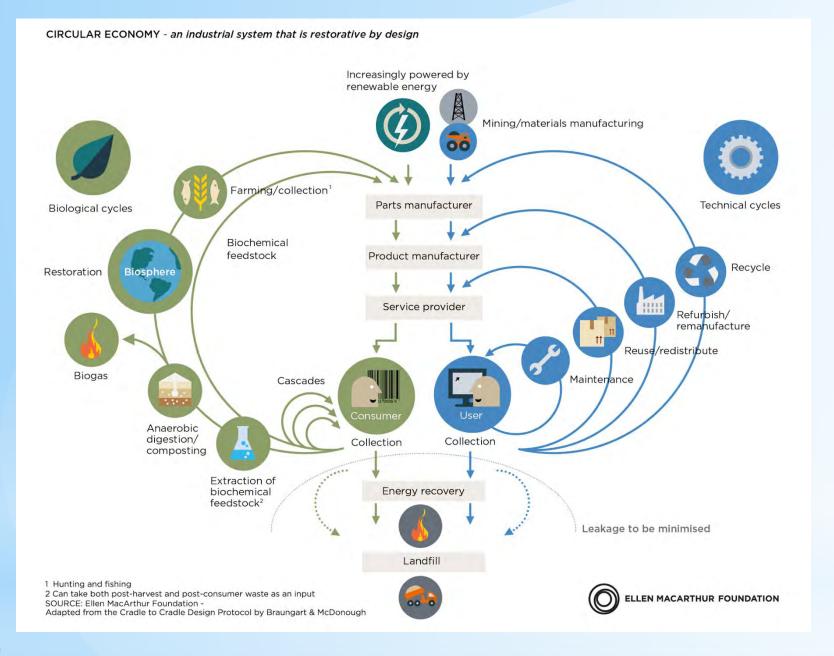


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environment

In the mid-term, except in specific cases, resource shortage will not be the core limiting factor of our (economic) development but the environmental and health consequences caused by this excessive and irresponsible use of resources will be!





- Started as an environmental initiative
- In two years it was transformed to an economic based initiative with positive environmental and health consequences
- In reality is should be seen as a part of the bigger picture of societal and cultural transformation needed to sustain the humanity and its prosperity.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



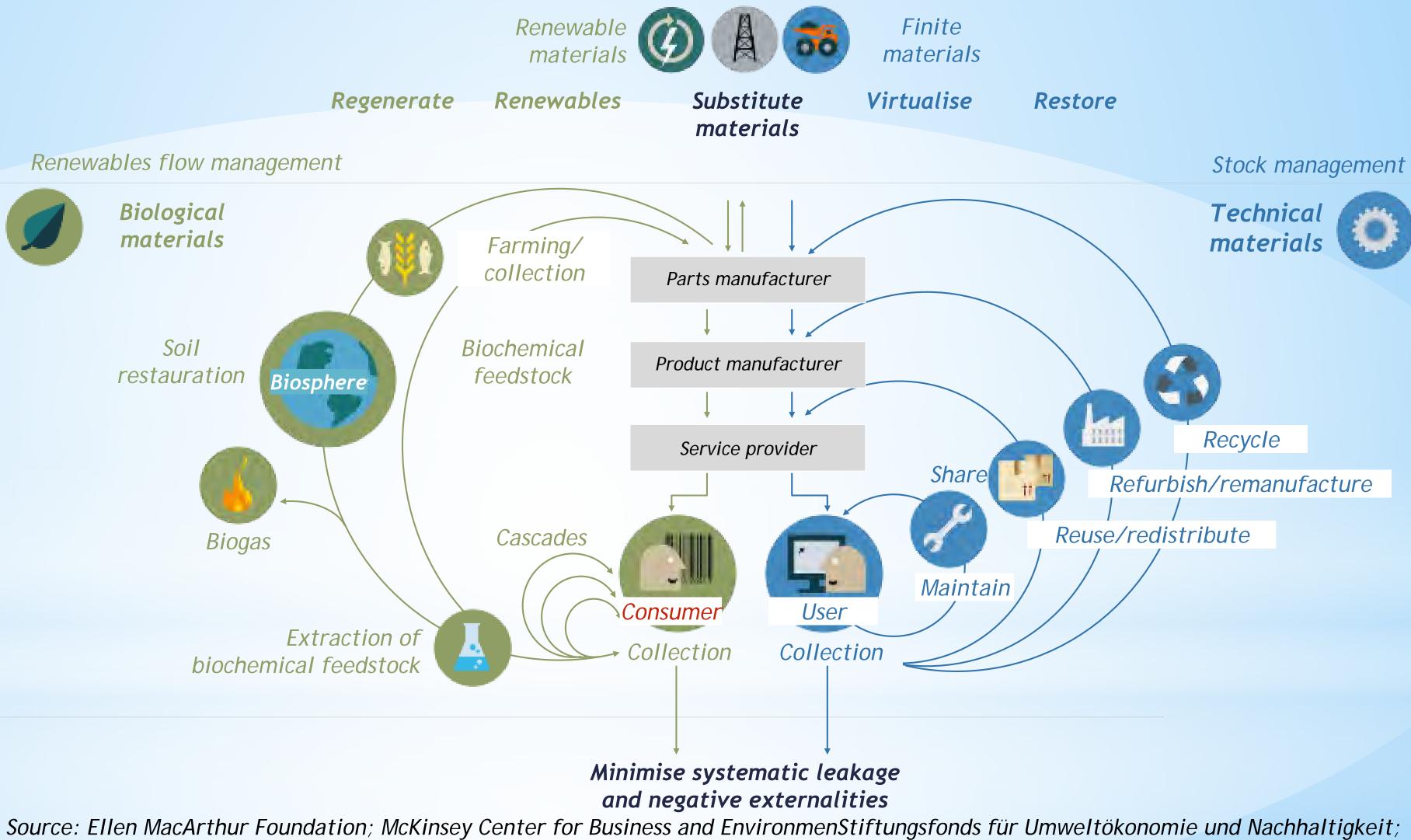
Principles

1

Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows

Renewables flow management





Foster system effectiveness by revealing and designing out negative externalities



3

OUTLINE OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY SYSTEM





Resolve – A menu of business actions for a better ec



Shift to renewable energy and materials Reclaim, retain, and restore health of ecosystems

Examples

Reuse/secondhand

Return recovered biological resources to the biosphere



Optimise



- Remanufacture products or components Recycle materials Digest anaerobic Extract biochemicals from organic waste
- Books, music, travel, online shopping, autonomous vehicles etc.



Replace old with advanced non-renewable materials Apply new technologies (e.g. 3D printing) Choose new product/service (e.g. multimodal transport)



Source: Growth Within Report (Ellen MacArthur Foundation & McKinsey Center for Business and Environment, 2015)



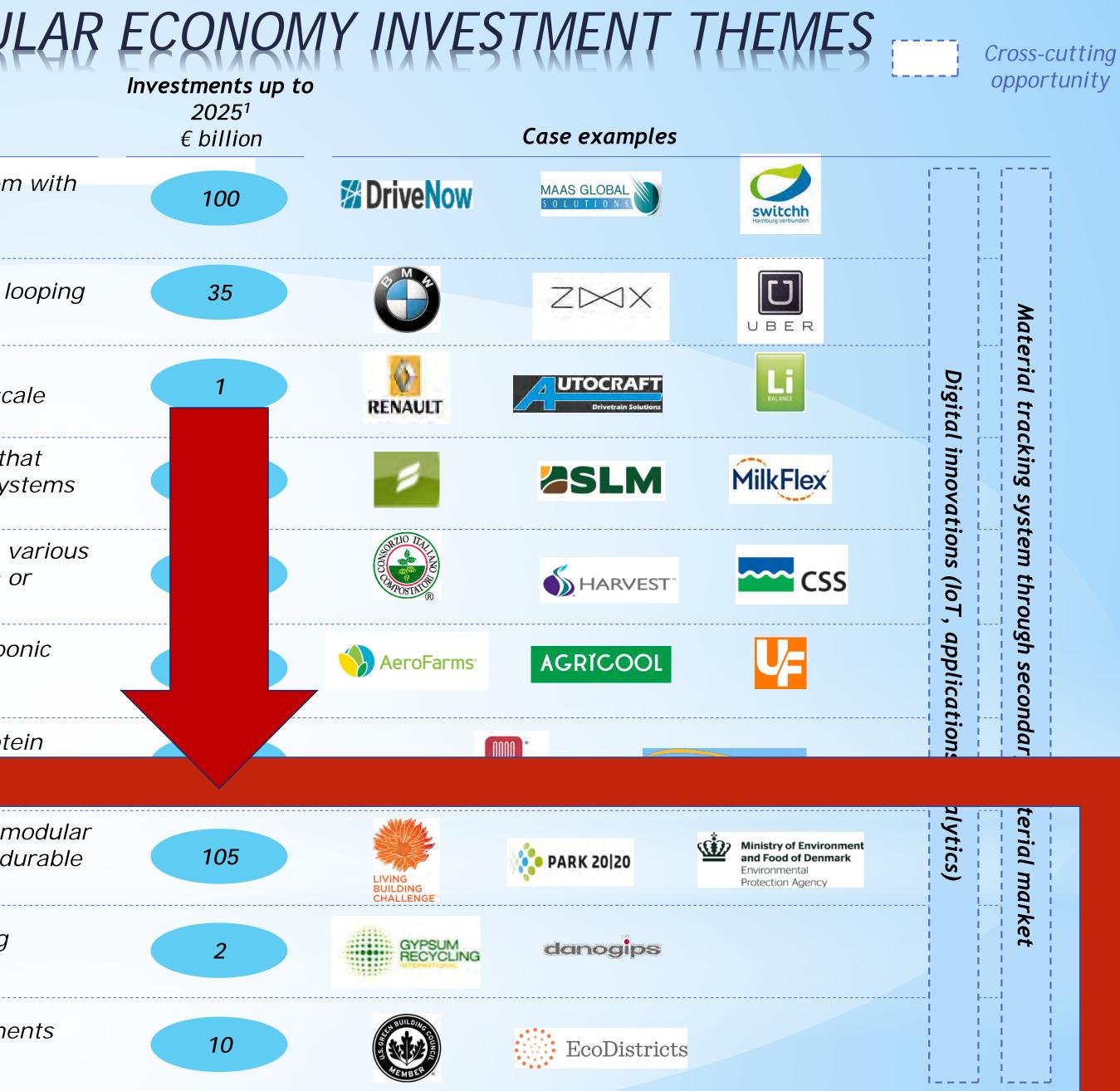






DESCRIPTION OF NEXT-WAVE CIRCULAR ECONO

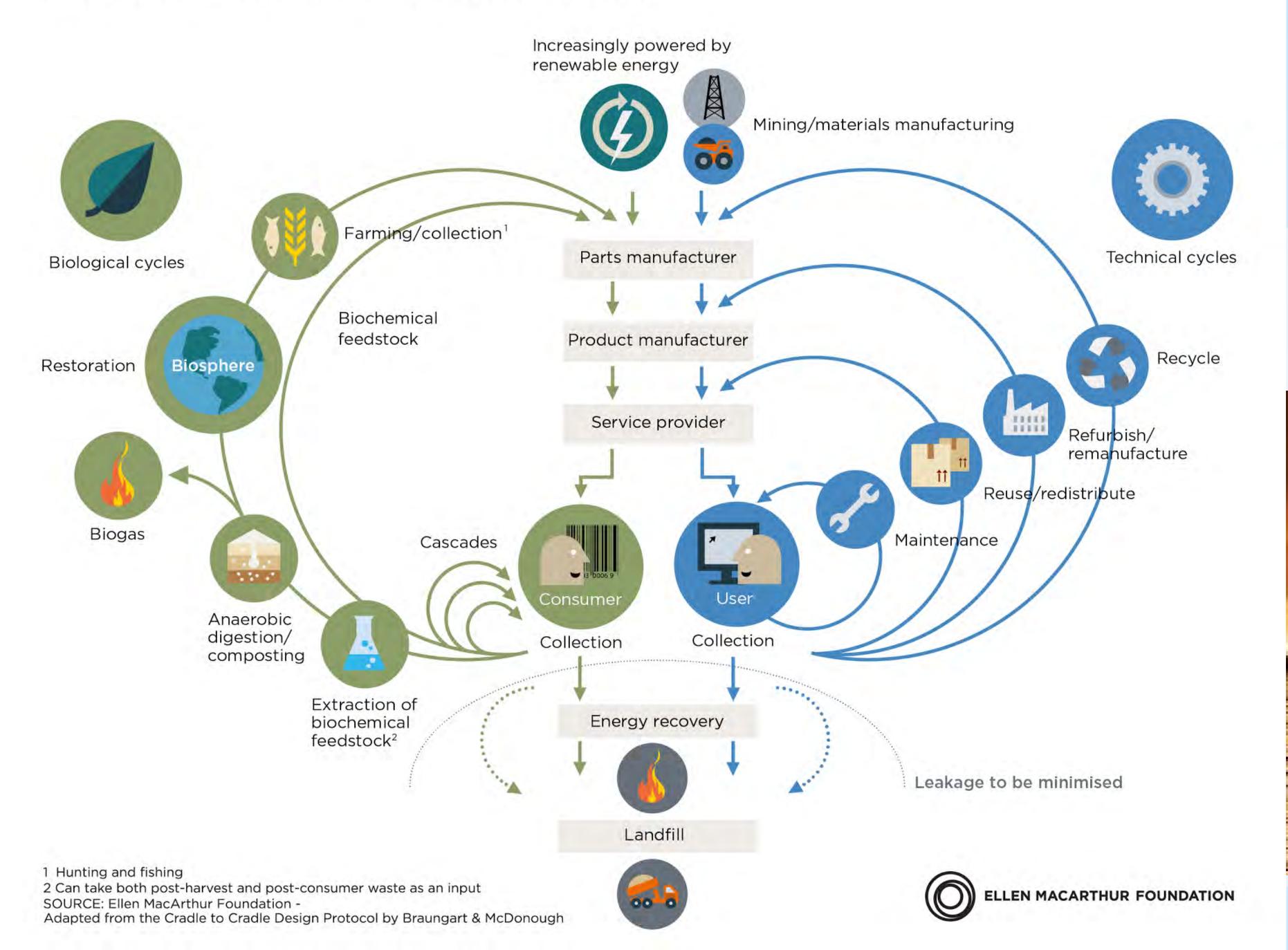
		Description
Mobility	Integrating mobility systems	Fully integrate the public transport system shared vehicles
	Designing and producing circular cars	Design and produce clean cars made for low with durable materials
	Remanufacturing car parts	Rollout remanufacturing of car parts at scale
Food	Deploying regenerative agricultural practices	Shift towards an EU agricultural system th regenerates the soil and revitalises ecosyst
	Closing nutrient loops	Scale nutrient and energy recovery from waste streams using anaerobic digestion of biorefineries
	Farming through indoor urban farms	Scale hydroponic, aquaponics, and aeropo farms in urban areas
	Developing next-wave	Develop new and efficient sources of prote
Built Environ- ment	Designing and producing circular buildings	Design and produce multi-usage highly m and energy-positive buildings made of d non-toxic materials
	Closing buildings loops	Ramp-up recycling and re-use of building materials
	Developing circular cities	Integrate circularity into urban development through innovative business models



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CIRCULAR ECONOMY - an industrial system that is restorative by design



CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE







CARBON MANAGEMENT

LAND

WATER

CLIMATE

ENERGY

MATERIALS

DECOUPLING

RESOURCES



PILLARS FOR EFFICIENT CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

SUPPLY SIDE SOLUTIONS

Energy, Carbon management

Circular Economy, Land, Water, Materials Management

DEMAND SIDE SOLUTIONS

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Eco-system services Environmental sinks

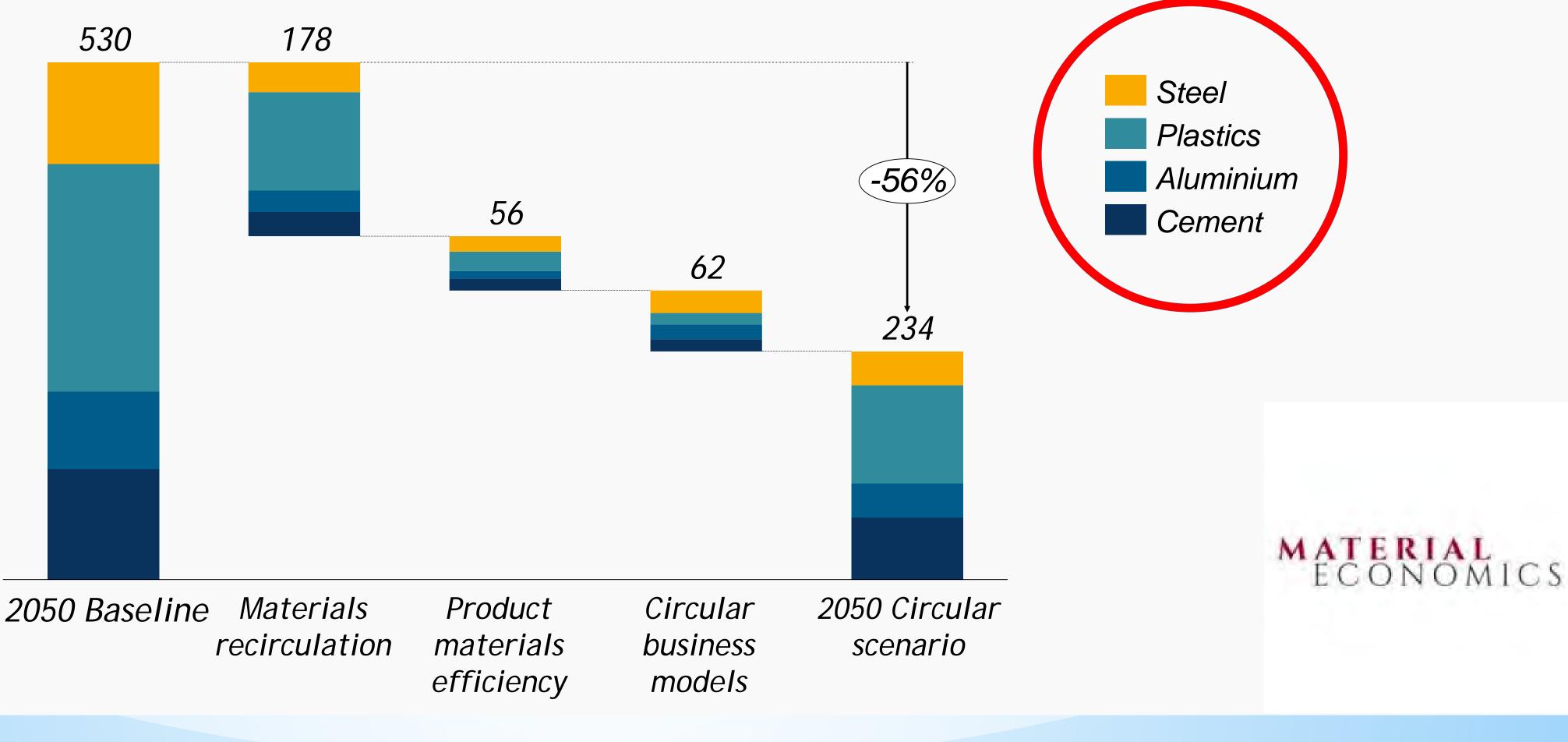






MORE CIRCULAR ECONOMY CAN REDUCE EU EMISSIONS FROM MATERIALS BY 56%

EU emissions reductions potential from a more circular economy, 2050 *Mt CO*₂ *per year*







CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND CITIES





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URBANISATION

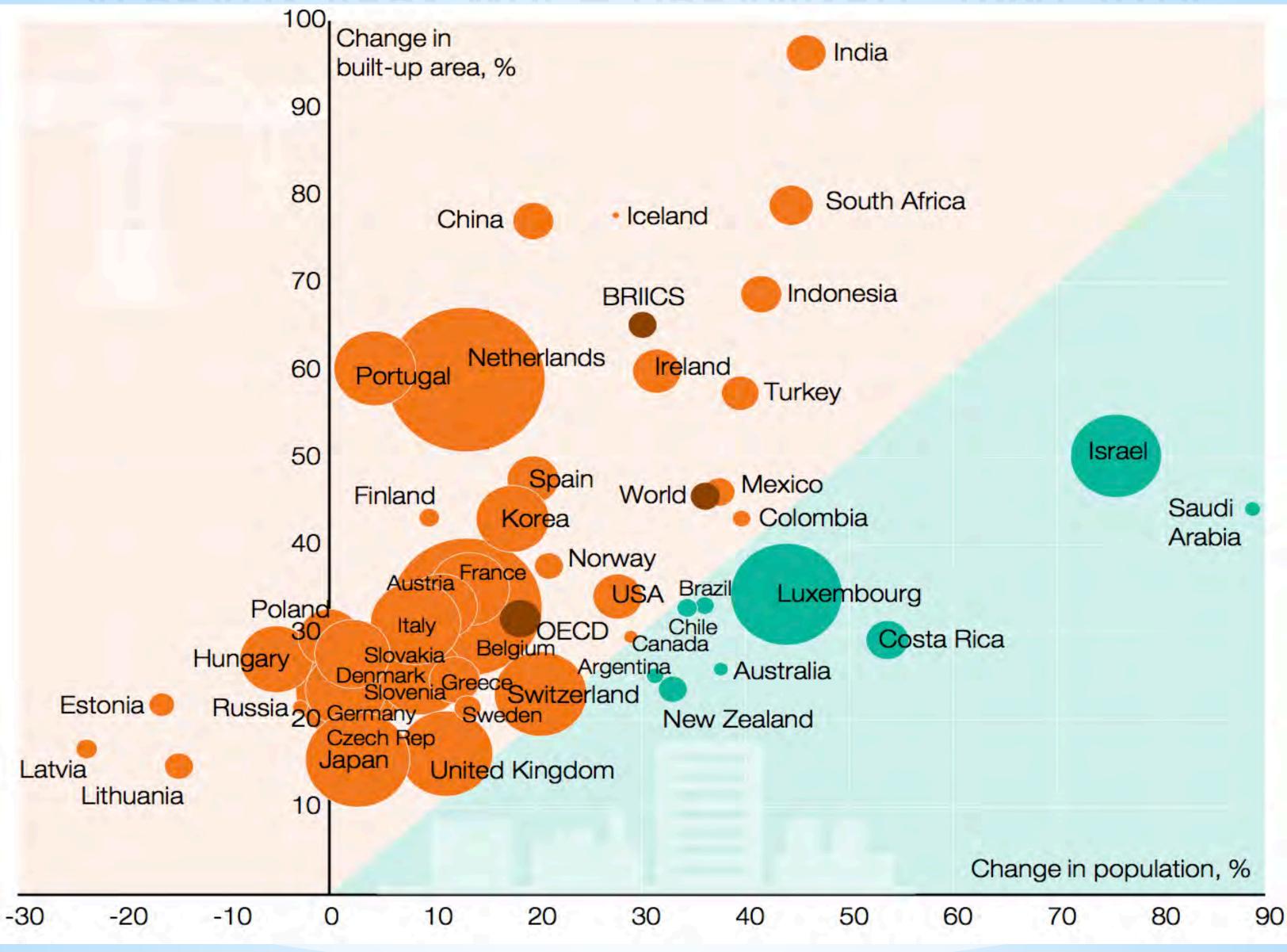
- Globally, an area of the size of the UK has been converted to buildings since 1990 (OECD GG Indicators 2017)
- More than 50% of urban fabric expected to exist by 2050 still needs to be constructed
- In the three years period (2011-2013), China has used more cement than the USA during the entire 20th century

environment





BUILT-UP AREA PER CAPITA IS INCREASING, INCLUDING IN COUNTRIES THAT ALREADY VERY MUCH URBANISED, 1990-2014



Source: OECD, Green Growth Indicators 2017



"NEW URBAN AGENDA" OUITO 2016

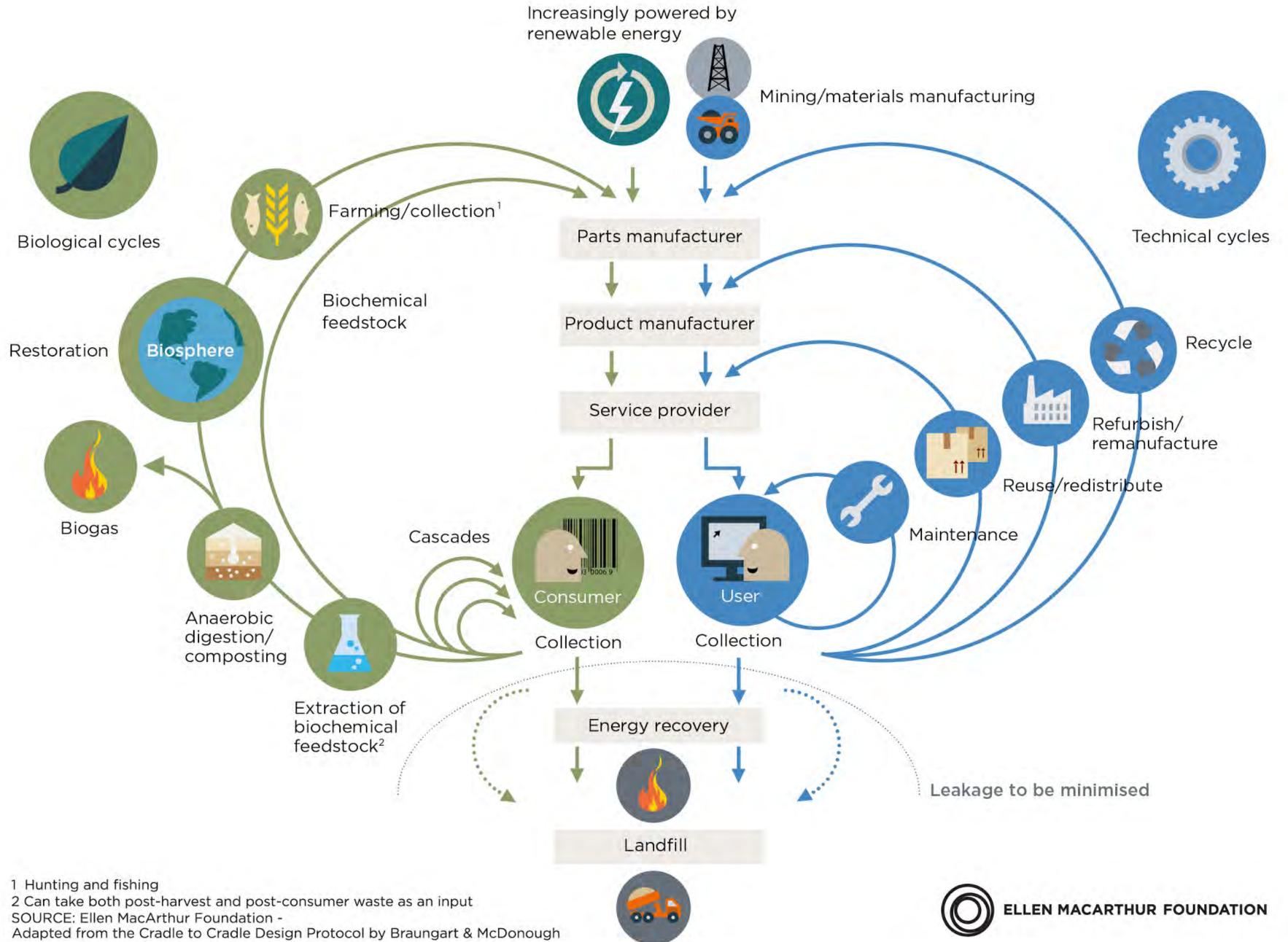
- Ieave no one behind
- sustainable and inclusive economies
- environmental sustainability

Roadmap for sustainable urbanization with its three transformative commitments

> and references to resource efficiency, alongside low-emission and resilience, of housing, infrastructure and basic services.

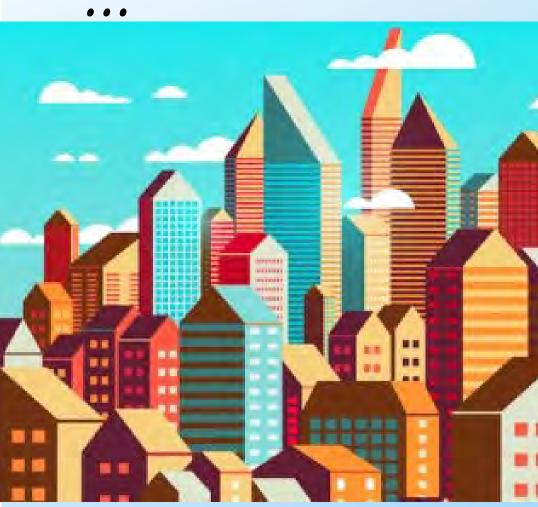


CIRCULAR ECONOMY - an industrial system that is restorative by design



URBAN **SYSTEMS** AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- SHARING MODELS
- MOBILITY SYSTEMS
- WASTE RECYCLING
- SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS
- ENERGY EFFICIENCY





"THE WEIGHT OF THE CITIES" - RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS OF FUTURE URBANISATION 2050

Urbanization is expected to be more or less completed in 50 years.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to shift the expected urbanization onto a more environmentally sustainable and socially just path.





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RECOMMENDATIONS

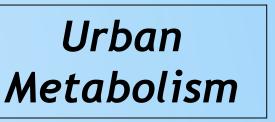
Shift from 'linear' to 'circular' metabolisms

environment

- Urban metabolisms must be monitored to inform strategic planning 2.
- Relationships between GDP, population and land/material/energy 3. use must be measured and targets developed by city types
- Change city planning 'defaults' toward 5D framework 4.
- Use urban infrastructure investments as catalysts for change 5.
- Link infrastructure & land use policy (regional and neighborhood) 6.
- Promote appealing mixed-income mixed-use city cores; prevent 7. suburbanization
- 8. Attractive business propositions to support infrastructure transformation
- Leverage the power of 'experimentation' to re-imagine futures in 9. practice
- 10. Foster inter-city learning networks
- 11. Support from higher levels of government









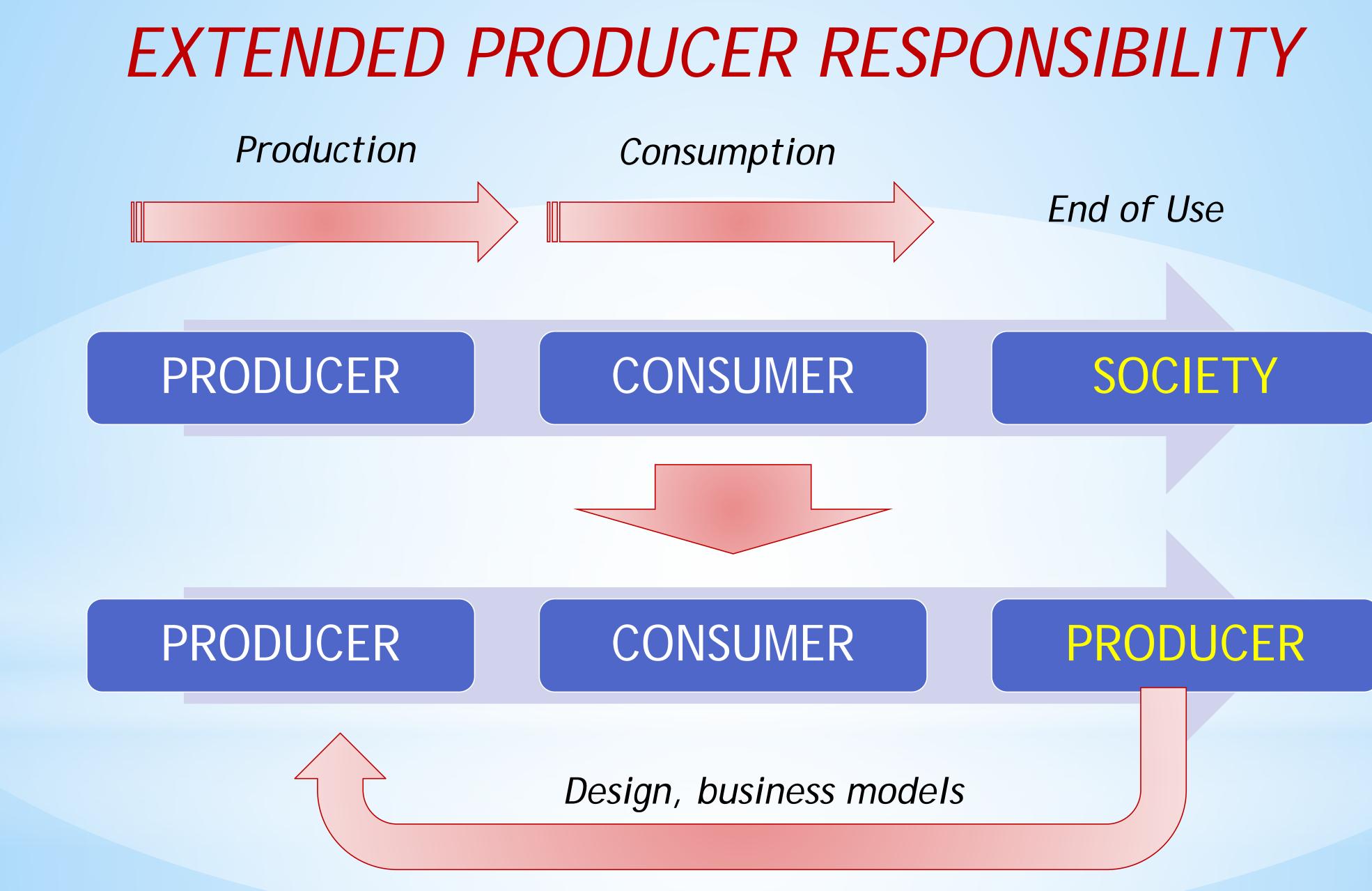


Redefining Risk Management To make it compliant to SDGs

From being a pure product or service providers managing the risks of the company, farm, bank through profit maximisation

To socially responsible companies, farmers, bankers ... managing also the risks of the society











SYSTEM INITIATIVE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL **RESOURCE SECURITY** WØRLD World Economic Forum - Annual Meeting 2018

Complexity and scale of these challenges requires a space that allows actors with responsibility for those environmental governance mechanisms to be able to consider and experiment with both new forms of collaboration and more "systemic" approaches ... through promoting multi stakeholder cooperation, more agile governance (including sub-state actors, such as cities, states and provinces), the use of new technologies, and enhanced accountability and transparency.



SYSTEM INITIATIVE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL **RESOURCE SECURITY** WØRLD World Economic Forum - Annual Meeting 2018

• The challenge seems to not be one of not inadequate and implementation. global risks.

- scientific evidence anymore; rather it is one of cooperation
- There is a deepening perception of a lack of synchronicity between economic and environmental policy responses to





INTRODUCING MORE OF THE SHARING SOVEREIGNTY INSTEAD OF OWING SOVEREIGNTY

CIRCULARITY AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



Why it is important to keep materials in the economy and make it circular?

- We have to fix a broken compass! In essence this means the consumption and production integrating all pillars of sustainability.
- To avoid globally extensive and inter-systemic crisis and frequent conflicts and to show that we are committed to implement what we have agreed in SDGs. Changes are high time to prove it.
- level.

development of new economic model based on sustainable

unavoidable and humans are supposed to be intelligent. It is

• To prove that we understand our challenges and we are serious about efforts to improve European competitiveness on a global



And how?

Change will not appear by waiting for the leadership of others, be the leaders on your level of governance and authority ... in politics, in business, academia, civil society, in making your investment decisions ...





GLOBAL RESOURCE ASSESMENT 2017 **Recommended policy strategies**

- Set targets and measure progress 1.
- 2. of governance
- 3. Take advantage of leapfrogging opportunities
- 4. failures
- **5.** Promote innovations toward a circular economy
- Enable people to develop resource efficient solutions 6.
- Unlock the resistance to change 1.
- 8. actions



Develop a national plan and act on key leverage points across all levels

Implement a policy mix that builds incentives and corrects market

Strengthen cooperation and reach a consensus for coordinated global

WORK ON ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE Cities



A lot could be done on that level due to relative autonomy of the governance and many concentrated CE related problems and opportunities





Guy McPherson: "If you think the economy is more important than the environment (and health), try holding your breath while counting your money".





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Panel



Contact IRP Secretariat at resourcepanel@un.org Visit our website at http://resourcepanel.org/



THANK YOU

For more information







Closing of the day





Thank you for your attention!





