



Embedding innovation, enterprise and the circular economy into teaching and learning

21 January 2015, 12:00-13:00

Speaker(s):

Peter Hopkinson, Professor of Innovation and Environmental Strategy, University of Bradford

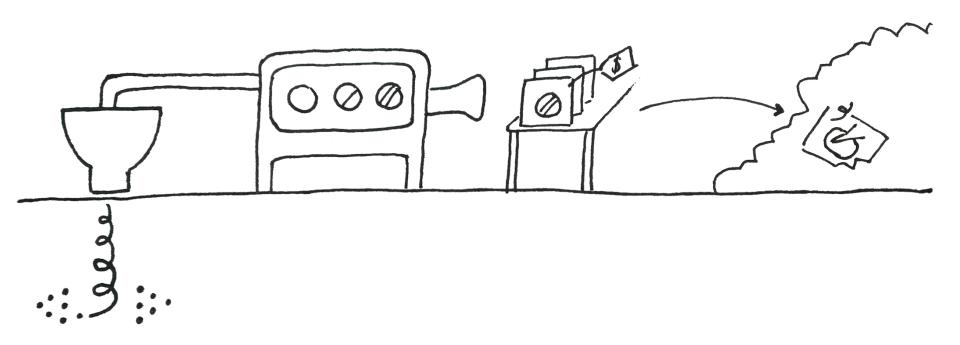
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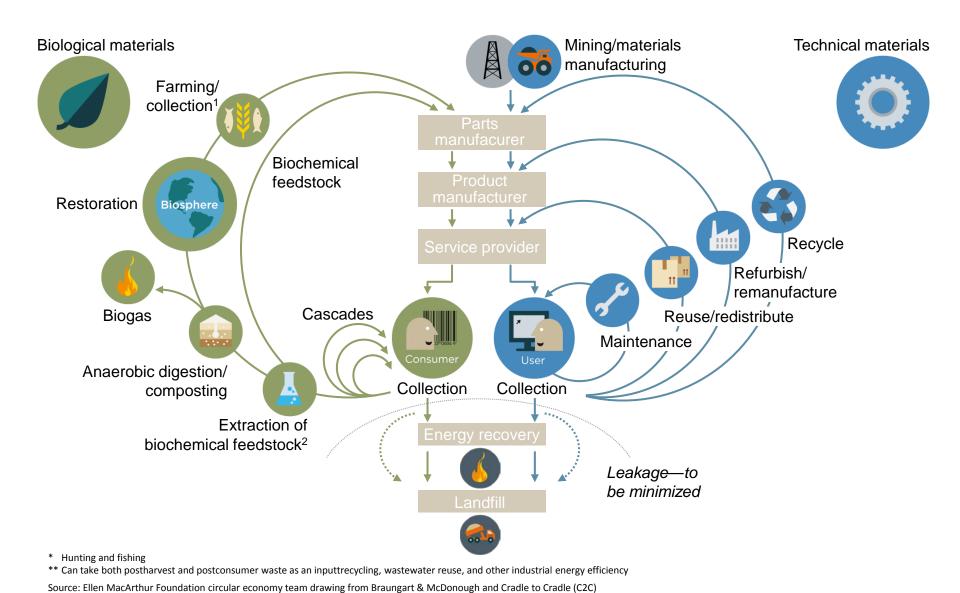


Role of Higher Education in the Circular Economy

Peter Hopkinson

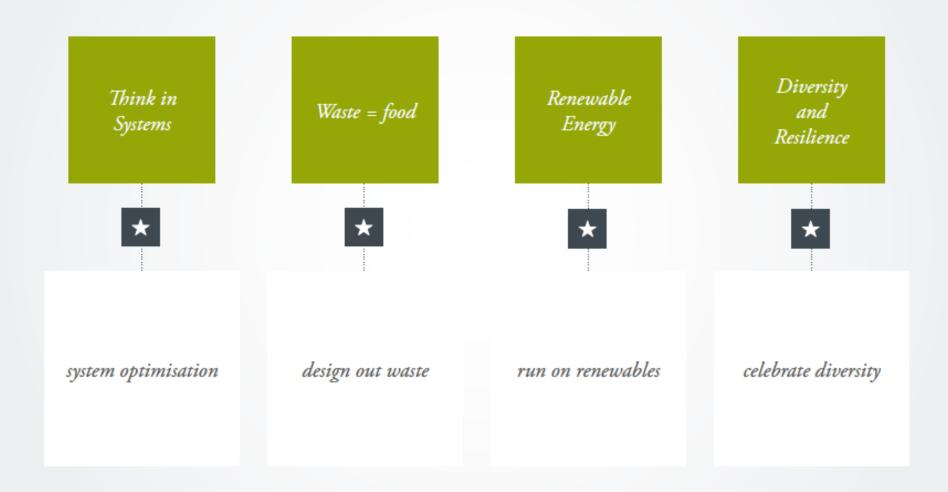
CIRCULAR ECONOMY RESTORATIVE BY DESIGN





⁵

Key concepts and principles



Complementary Frameworks



Performance Economy

Blue Economy

Biomimicry



Natural Capitalism

Cradle to Cradle

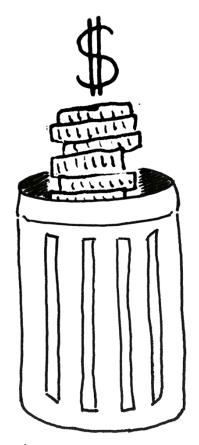


Regenerative Design





\$3.2 trillion value



\$2.7 trillion lost as waste.

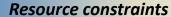
The pressure on resource productivity is rising...

...while key enablers

are

place

coming into



Price volatility at an all time high and depleting reserves



Increasing demand

3bn new middle class consumers expected to enter the market by 2030



New type of consumer

Shift in consumer attitudes towards access over ownership



Shift in demographics

Steady increase in the number of people living in cities, reducing cost of end-of-use collection



Advances in technology

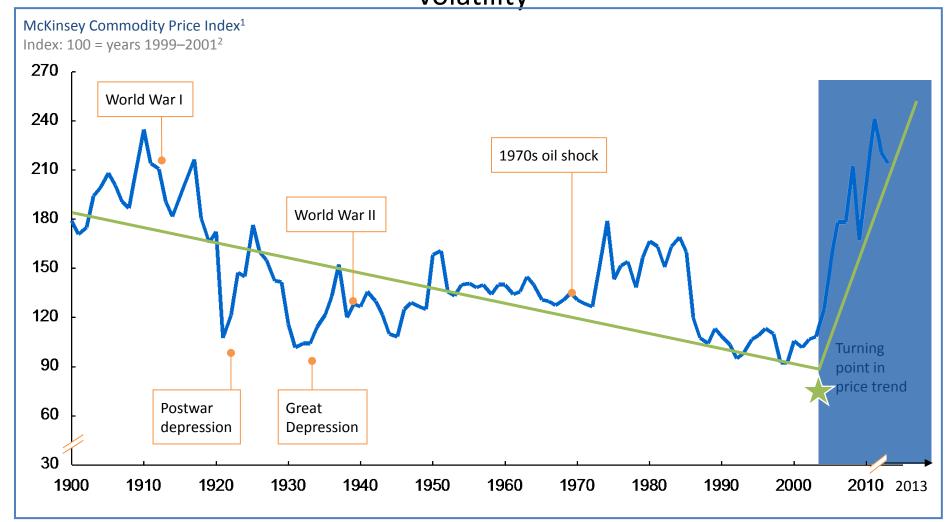
Innovations in information/industrial technologies and end-of-use treatment methods



Mobilized government

Carbon, energy & waste regulation becoming more favourable of circular setups

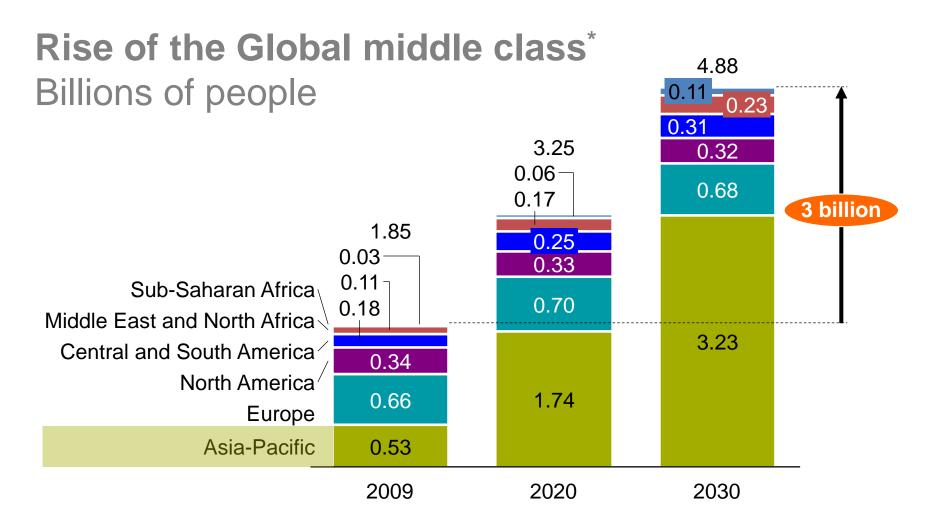
Strong market signals on raw material price increase and volatility



¹ Based on the arithmetic average of four commodity sub-indexes: food, non-food agricultural items, metals, and energy.

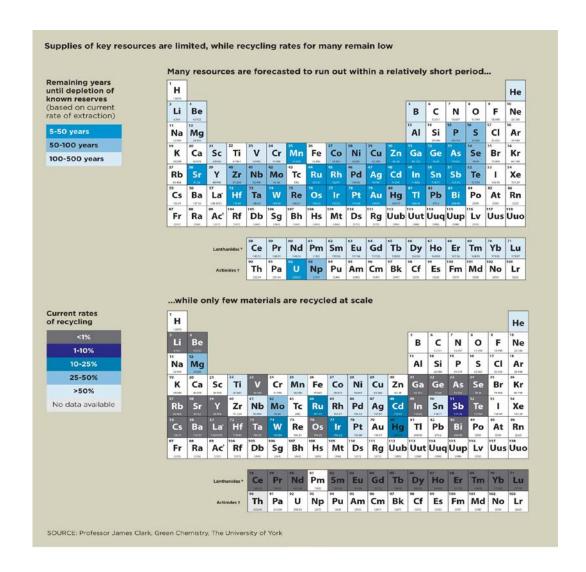
SOURCE: Grilli and Yang; Pfaffenzeller; World Bank; International Monetary Fund; Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) statistics; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); UN Comtrade; Ellen MacArthur Foundation; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

² Data for 2013 are calculated based on the average of the first three months of 2013.



^{*} Based on daily consumption per capita ranging from \$10 to \$100 (in purchasing power parity terms)

Source: OECD



Circular design is likely to deliver a resource performance far beyond the incremental efficiency improvement

| | | Carpet | Fridge | Furniture |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Resource intensity Annual average change ¹ | +3% | -2% | -2% |
| Linear | | | | |
| system | Market growth Annual average ² | +7% | +8% | +5% |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Circular system | Assumed no. of lifecycles | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Material intensity Reduction potential | -50% | -67% | -75% |

¹ In Germany, based on resource productivity growth 1995 - 2005; resources include material, energy, and water 2 Globally, growth rates for carpets and fridges are 2009 - 14E averages, for furniture 2004 - 09 averages

Source: German System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting; Euromonitor (2011); Centre for Industrial Studies (2011); Freedonia (2011); Ellen MacArthur Foundation circular economy team

Where to focus to make the transition – four Building Blocks

Analysis of circular economy case studies highlights that the majority focus on four essential building blocks.



Circular product design



New business model



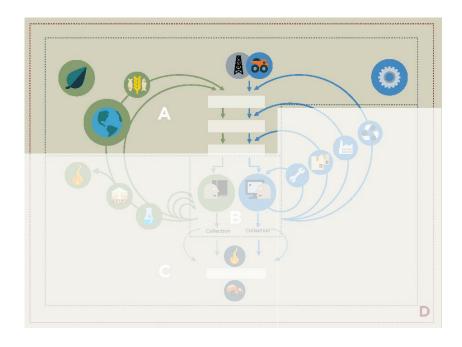
Reverse cycles / Cascades/



Systemx conditions

Building Block A - Circular product design and production

In many case examples, improvements in product design and material selection reduce the cost of moving products into tighter reverse circles, without compromising structural integrity or function.



Focus areas for new designs include:

- Material selection
- Modularisation (e.g., to allow replacement of certain modules)
- Standardisation
- Design for easier disassembly (e.g., through flexible mounting techniques)
- Design to last
- Production process efficiencies to minimise waste





Ecovative



Other approaches to Emotional Durability

Patagonia

"We make useful gear that lasts a long time. You don't buy what you don't need."

DON'T BUY THIS JACKET



DESIGNED FOR PROFESSIONALS



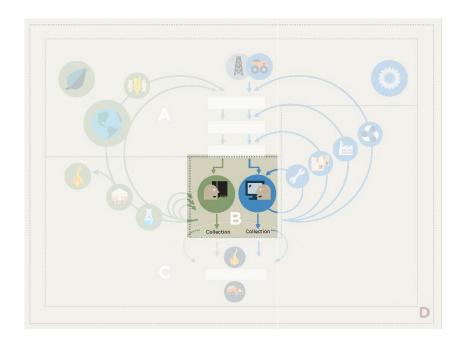






Building Block B - New business models

The ability to translate better designs with longer-lasting usage into attractive value propositions is essential for more circular products to compete successfully against highly efficient, low-cost, linearly produced products



- Examples of new models:
 - Consumer as user
 - Performance-based models
 (e.g., leasing, hiring)
 - Products become services (e.g., combining products with building kits and training)
- No one-size-fits-all solution: good knowledge of value chain participants' needs and ongoing innovation are required to find a fitting model



Under-utilised resources



COHEALO





ASSET PRODUCTIVITY IS A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR BLIND SPOT IN YOUR HEALTH SYSTEM

Cohealo's asset mobilization and analytics platform enables hospitals to more efficiently manage medical devices.



ASSET MOBILIZATION

INCREMENTAL CASE REVENUE

ASSET COST AVOIDANCE

COHEALOSHARE PLATFORM



Sharing economy – what can't we share

Peer-to-peer rental

The rise of the sharing economy



The Economist

Click Here to Access!







Rent a private parking spot







part of it.

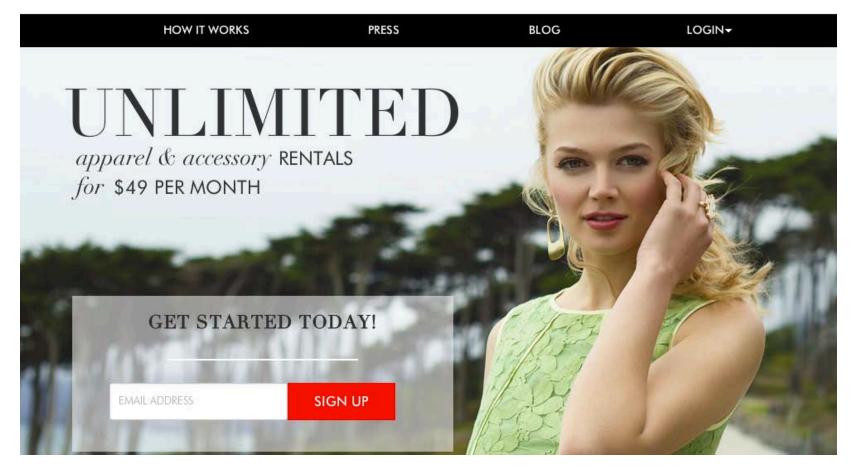






Le Tote

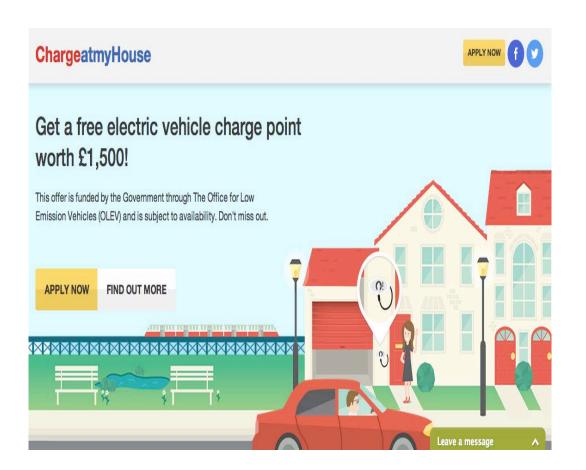








ChargeatmyHouse



Other approaches to Service

Umicore

Pay-per-molecule:

Leasing precious metals, like Ruthenium

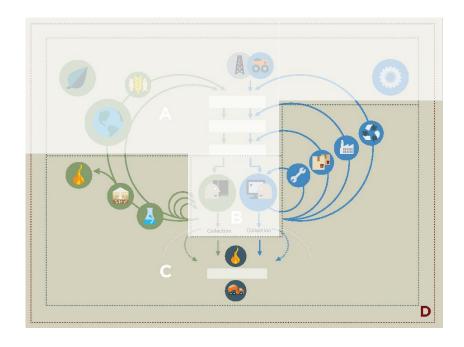


Remanufacturing Loop



Building Block C - Reverse cycle and cascades

Cost-efficient, better quality collection and treatment systems with effective segmenta-tion of end-of-life products will be crucial to enable economically attractive circular designs. Building up the capabilities and infrastructure to close the loops is critical



Success factors for collection systems:

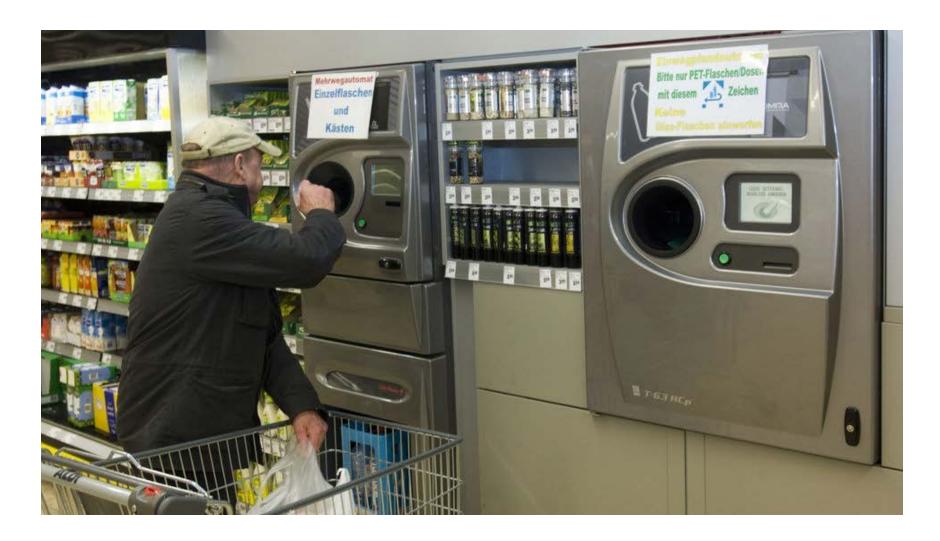
- Be user-friendly (addressing users' key reasons for making or not making returns, such as guaranteeing complete deletion of a user's phone data to allay privacy concerns)
- Be located in areas accessible to customers and end-of-life specialists
- Be capable of maintaining the quality of the materials reclaimed



In-store Dispenser System



Collecting Machine



BT – Hub delivery and reverse logistics





Building Block D – Systems conditions

Effective cross-chain and cross-sector collaboration are imperative for the large-scale establishment of a circular system. Market mechanisms will have to play a dominant role, but they will benefit from support by policy makers, educational institutions, and popular opinion leaders

- 1. Develop and reinforce cross-value chain collaboration, e.g. joint product development and infrastructure management, requiring
 - Cross-value chain business models
 - Visibility of material flow
 - Industry standards and match-maker mechanisms
- 2. Rethink economic incentives, e.g. shift the tax burden away from labour / income and towards non-renewable resources
- **3. Provide a suitable set of international environmental rules,** by establishing standards and guidelines
- 4. Lead by example: governments can use their own procurement and material handling processes to accelerate the spread of circular setups
- **5.** Access to financing and risk management tools to support capital investment and R&D





LAST CHANCE FOOD Customer Insight

RIDICULOUS POTATO

MISS MASHED POTATO 2014.

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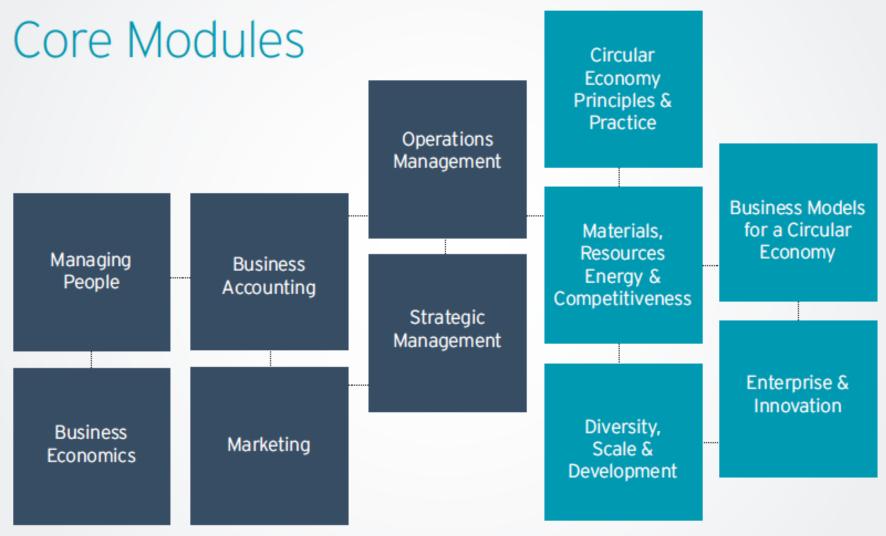








Innovation, Enterprise & Circular Economy MBA



Executive Education Introductory course:



