





Circular Economy Masterclass

 key concepts and latest developments every Waste & Environmental Manager should know.
With Brian Royson Mayne



Integrated Skills Ltd

Next Webinar dates for your diary

17th July 2020 11.00AM

Client Webinar RouteSmart Solvers – how to get ... new routes from scratch, balance existing routes, insert new properties/estates into your routes

James Baker, Consultant, Integrated Skills



21st August 11.00AM

Masterclass - How to Set-Up Community Re-Use Shops – Webinar conversation with Liz Behrens, Service Manager, Leeds City Council





Circular Economy Masterclass

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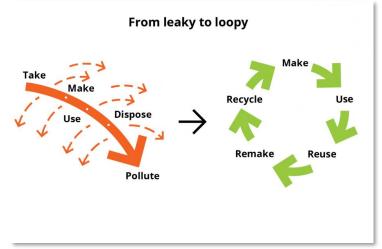


Brian Royson Mayne BA, MA, CEnv, FCIWM, FRSA.



Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts

- Fellow Chartered Institution of Wastes Management
- Chartered Environmentalist
- International Waste Manager (International Solid Waste Association)
- Visiting lecturer in Environmental Policy and Management at the School of Engineering, Cardiff University.
- Technical lead for the Welsh Governments procurement of a treatment facility (ies) for Absorbent Hygiene Products.







- 1. What is the Circular Economy?
 - Potential challenges
 - Potential benefits
- 2. How will we deliver a circular economy?
 - Case studies of businesses
- 3. How will we deliver a circular economy?
 - Government case study (Wales)
- 4. The role of the waste manager



What is the Circular Economy?

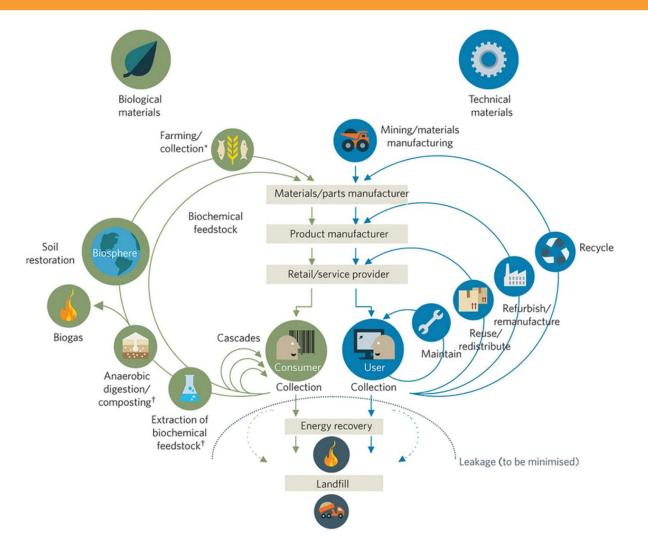




The concept of a circular economy is associated with concepts such as 'industrial ecology' (popularised in 1989), 'cradle to cradle' and 'biomimicry' (popularised in 2002).



What is the Circular Economy?



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Potential challenges for delivering a circular economy

A transition towards a more circular economy would require:

Finance: a transition would involve considerable transition costs.

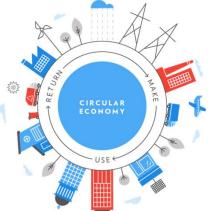


Skills: technical skills currently not present in the workforce.

Consumer behaviour and business models: systemic shifts in consumer behaviour and business models.

Multi-level governance: action at many levels (e.g. international, European, national, local, business, and individual) and in many policy areas (e.g. waste management, professional training, packaging and product design, research and development, and finance).

External trade aspects and existing Government policies such as the internal market would have to be taken into account.



Potential benefits of a circular economy?

A more circular economy will:

- create new opportunities for growth through the development of new services
- reduce waste
- drive greater resource productivity
- deliver a more competitive UK economy
- position the UK to better address emerging resource security/scarcity issues in the future.
- help reduce the environmental impacts of our production and consumption in both the UK and abroad





Circular economy – benefits

Benefit	Description
Enhanced value	Extending the initial and/or subsequent service life of a product or commodity will increase
	the value (to the business) that can be derived from the product's embedded content
Cost avoidance	Avoiding unnecessary or costly procurement, process costs, transfer costs, inventory
	management costs, waste and utility costs.
Enhanced	Reducing resource inputs either through waste reduction or greater efficiency.
resource	
efficiency	
Economic	Improving productivity, creating new jobs, education and skills, opening up new markets and
enhancement	improving the resilience of businesses to supply constraints.
Security of supply	Improving security of supply of critical products or commodities. By keeping products and materials in use in a country longer , the economy (and businesses) will be more resilient to global resource pressures.
	Remanufactured products can have reduced or negligible lead times, minimising disruption
	to services due to failure of key systems.



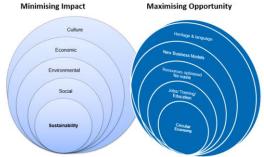
Circular economy – benefits

Benefit	Description
Cost savings	Refurbished and remanufactured products can cost less than new products. The cost
	differential varies from sector-to-sector and also within product lines but, usually, a
	remanufactured product is between 50% and 90% of the cost of a new product.
Environmental	Waste prevention, less waste to landfill, less material consumption and fewer carbon
improvement	emissions. Increasing the utilisation of a product (including re-using products or
	components) can reduce the demand for physical products along with the associated
	material, energy and water needs of production.
Socio-economic	Supporting the repair and re-use sector which is often dominated by Small and Medium
	Enterprises (SMEs) and third sector organisations with social, economic and environmental
	objectives. Enhancing the skills and employability of those involved in relevant supply chains
	by creating training and employment for marginalised people.
	Product service systems that promote repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing rather
	than disposal, tend to lead to better relationships with customers and a more skilled and
	adaptable workforce. This can also lead to a reconfiguration of the supply chain to service
	the new business model.
National and	Delivering policy outcomes – such as National Outcomes, Circular Economy outcomes,
organisational	organisational sustainable procurement objectives, meeting regulatory requirements.
outcomes	



How we will we deliver a circular economy?

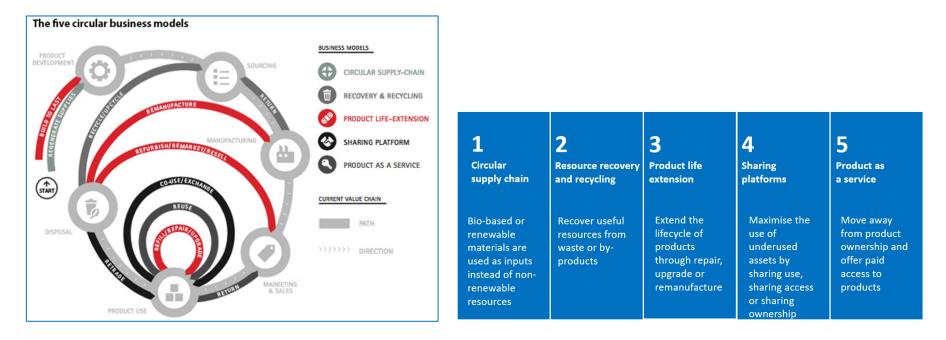
- Develop and deliver new policies
- Ensure stakeholders are engaged
- Adopt circular procurement to drive markets for products and services
- Change the way we do business (public & private) and provide business support
- Embrace technology and encourage innovation
- Gather data and share information and good practice
- Encourage collaboration and partnerships



New tools such as artificial intelligence, the internet of things, and biomimicry mean our design ambitions are limited only by our imagination.



How we will we deliver a circular economy?



https://www.accenture.com





Circular supplies

Manufacturing products from bio-based or renewable materials?

Replacing non-renewable resources with bio-based or renewable materials?





Recycle / upcycle

Collect or recover materials from end of life products and reuse them in new products?

Return

Return wasted parts or materials to the source?





Build to Last Repair, maintain and upgrade Resell Remanufacture





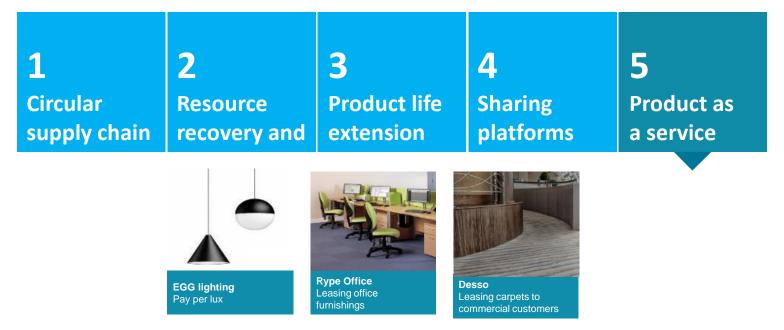


Sharing platform

Develop solutions that enable the increased use of capacity use, access or ownership)?







Product as a service

Offer customers to use your product against a subscription fee or a usage based charges instead of owning it?

Performance as a service

Offer customers to buy a pre-defined service and quality level, and commit to guaranteeing a specific result?





How can we deliver a circular economy- Wales as a case study

Wales is different to other nations because sustainable development is the central organising principle that shapes what it does and how it works.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 puts in place a 'sustainable development principle' which tells organisations how to go about meeting their duty.





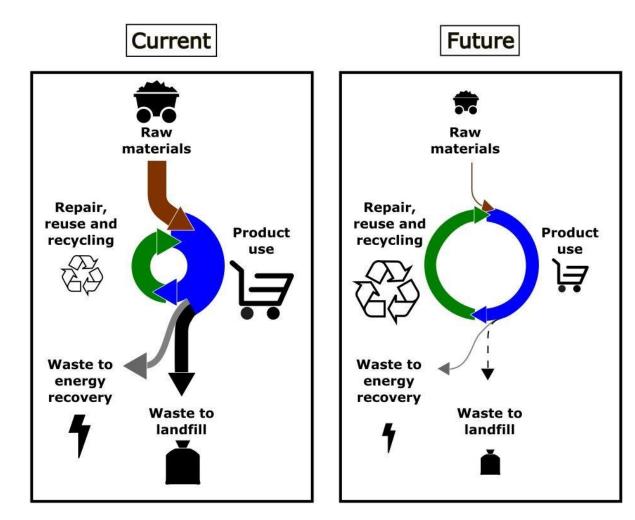


Wales- achievements so far?





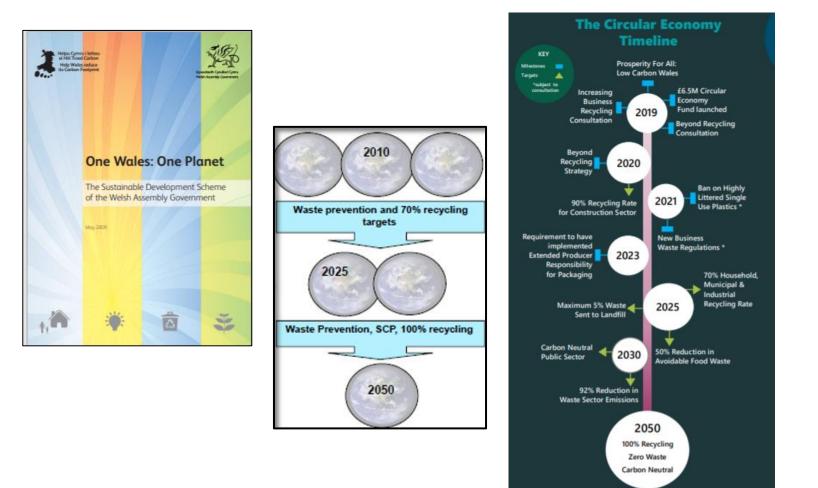
Where Wales wants to be



Welsh Governments aim is to move to a circular economy in Wales. Where waste is avoided and the things we use are kept in use as long as possible.

This is an important part of the action needed on climate change. It also brings many new economic opportunities as part of the move to a low carbon economy.

When will they get there?



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I'm a Waste Manager – what's my role in CE?

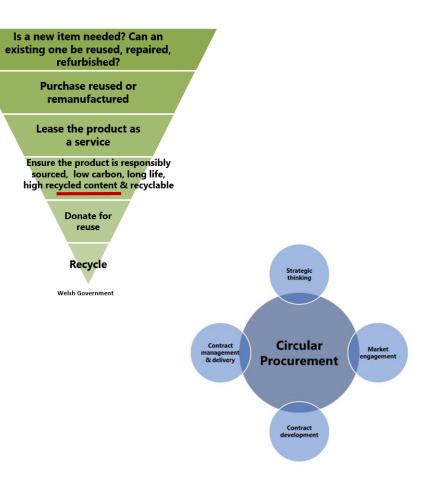
Waste Manager as

- Buyer,
- Facilities User,
- Vehicle Fleet User,
- Waste Stream(s) Carrier,
- Awareness Raiser.





- Circular procurement
 - Refurbishing equipment (containers/ equipment)
 - Using workwear from recycled materials
 - PPE as a service?
- Facilities
 - Collaboration between local authorities/other businesses buildings, equipment
 - Sharing depots/facilities with neighbouring authorities



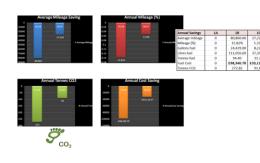
WRAP Cymru



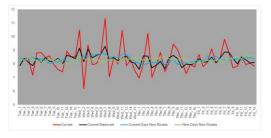
- Vehicles
 - What is the footprint of my fleet?
 - Fuel/carbon/mileage use – review fuel use/type? Electric pros/cons, bio diesel in vehicles?
 - Number of vehicles can I do the same with less vehicles working smarter?



Comparing Mileage, CO2 and Costs







Waste Stream

- Recycling/ reuse collections providing feedstock to companies – could there be new local routes?
- New materials: Absorbent Hygiene Products/ Mattresses/ Carpets
- Organics- use compost in parks/ Depot/ offices using upcycled/ refurbished / recycled rather than new





Awareness raising

- Do I know the life cycle of each of my material stream?
- Who/where is the endprocessor
- What are their social conditions?





Delivering the circular economy



With thanks to.....





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