What is the true meaning of circularity?

Beverage packaging as a case study



Monia Niero

Associate Professor at the Sustainability and Climate Interdisciplinary Center Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies



This Open Online Discussion is hosted by Brunel University London, Politecnico di Milano, Southern University Denmark and Wageningen Food & Biobased Research.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Waste Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/wasman



Keep circularity <mark>meaningful, inclusive and practical:</mark> A view into the plastics value chain

Check for spices

Ciprian Cimpan^a, Eleni Iacovidou^b, Lucia Rigamonti^c, Eggo U. Thoden van Velzen^{d,*}

* SDU Life Cycle Engineering, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

^b Division of Environmental Sciences, College of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Brunel University London, United Kingdom

* Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, Politecnico Di Milano, Italy

^d Wageningen Food & Biobased Research, Wageningen University & Research, Netherlands

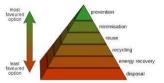
Thank you for having initiated this discussion!

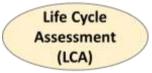


Points of discussion

- 1. The meaning of circularity and the link between circular economy and sustainability
- 2. The proposed scorecard and learnings from the waste hierarchy
- 3. Sustainability assessment of circularity strategies: which role for Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment?









1. The meaning of circularity and the link between circular economy and sustainability

Extract from the paper, section "Meaningful principles for measuring circularity"

"There is no such thing as circular materials, components, and products; there are only different degrees of circularity or resource efficiency, dependent on inherent, designed and created attributes and external variables"

Skeptical

Optimi

 \rightarrow What is the difference between resource efficiency and circularity?



1. The meaning of circularity and the link between circular economy and sustainability



Optimist narrative \rightarrow takes CE as a fundamental part of sustainability transformations and suggests specific actions to reach a sustainable CE

Skeptical

Narratives

Optimist

Reformist

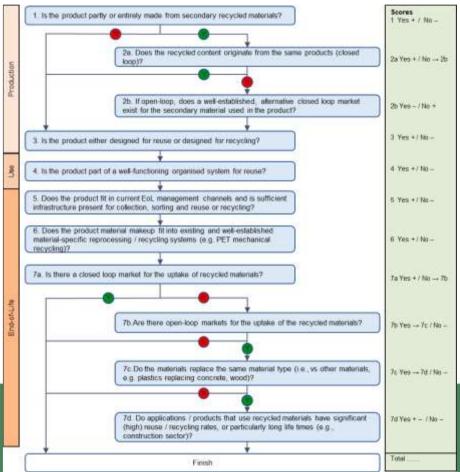
Reformist narrative \rightarrow argues that the CE has transformative potential but only if social and environmental boundary conditions are met

Skeptical narrative \rightarrow questions the general usefulness of a CE for sustainability transformations

\rightarrow Which narratives to you agree with?

Leipold S, Petit-Boix A, Luo A, Helander H, Simoens et al. (2023) Lessons, narratives and research directions for a sustainable circular economy. J Ind Ecol 27 (1), 6-18

2. The proposed scorecard



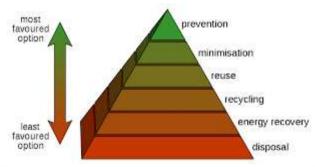
"The paper adopts a product centric approach, although we use material, component and product systems and recycling processes in our argumentation"

→ What is the link between materials, components, product systems and recycling processes in a circular economy for beverage packaging?



2. The proposed scorecare and learnings from the waste hierarchy

"As a simple approach to tackle complexities regarding closed-/open-loop systems, we propose a circularity scorecard which captures aspects that are likely to indicate the environmental sustainability of a product (through its life cycle). It is a "common sense" approach and has parallels to the waste hierarchy, which could work in a similar way, i.e., a simple priority order that most often holds true. Its application, by businesses, for example, could screen for viable new product/packaging designs.



→Any learnings from the application of the waste hierarchy that can be transferred also to the circularity discussion in the beverage packaging sector?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_hierarchy

3. Sustainability assessment of circularity strategies: which role for Life Cycle (Sustainability) Assessment?

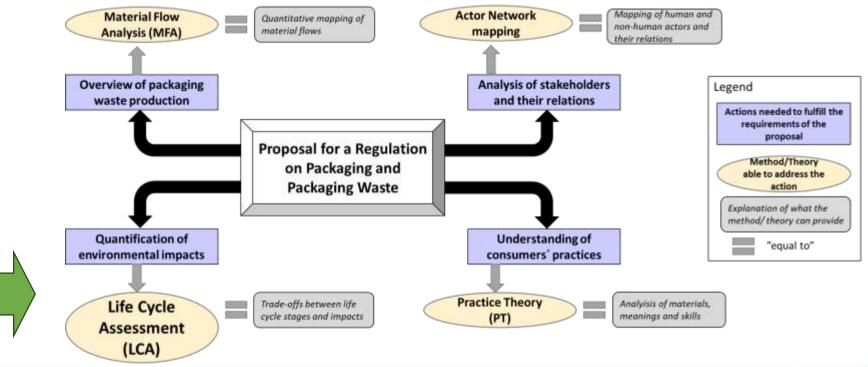
"The development and measuring of circularity, and the monitoring of circularity processes, require indicators that are fit-for purpose, easy to understand and use over time (scalable) (lacovidou et al., 2019).

These indicators must be complemented by comprehensive sustainability assessments (covering the three pillars of environment, economy, and society). Further, sustainability assessment should include rebound effects and trade-offs. The main imperative is to promote changes that deliver fewer trade-offs and create an intense and sustainable spiralling effect, instead of focusing on the unrealistic perfect circle."

 \rightarrow Which role for LCA and LCSA in the circularity discussion?



3. Sustainability assessment of circularity strategies: which role for Life Cycle (Sustainability) Assessment?



Niero M. (2023) Implementation of the European Union's packaging and packaging waste regulation: A decision support framework combining quantitative environmental sustainability assessment methods and socio-technical approaches. Cleaner Waste Systems 6, 100112

Thank you for your attention! Looking forward to the discussion....



Assoc. Prof. Monia Niero

Sustainability and Climate Interdisciplinary Center Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies Piazza Martiri della Libertà, 33 56127 Pisa (Italy)

monia.niero@santannapisa.it



