

Circularity & Sufficiency

3rd Luxemburg Strategy Conference

Jelmer Hoogzaad, Shifting Paradigms, 26 Sep 2023

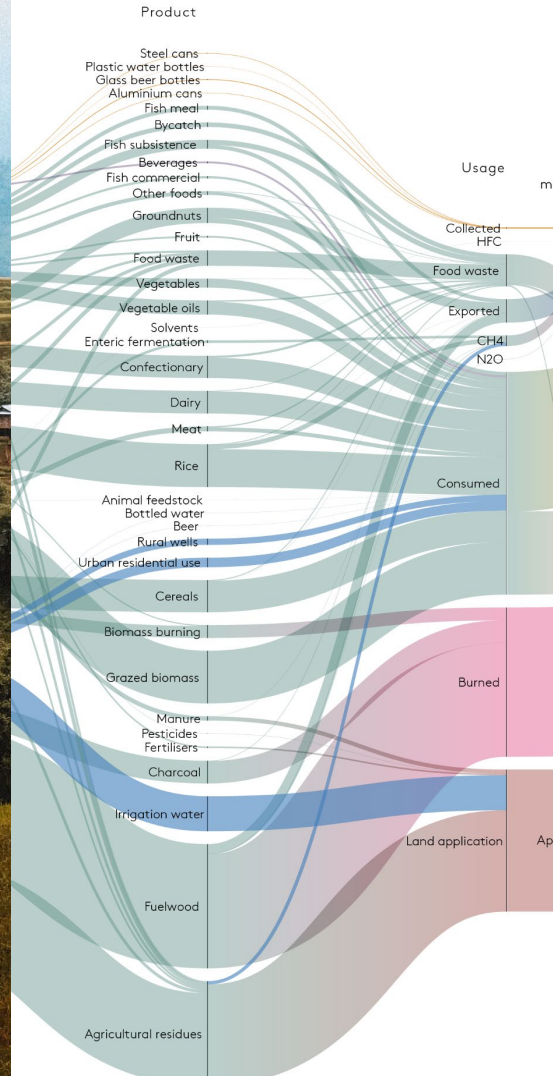
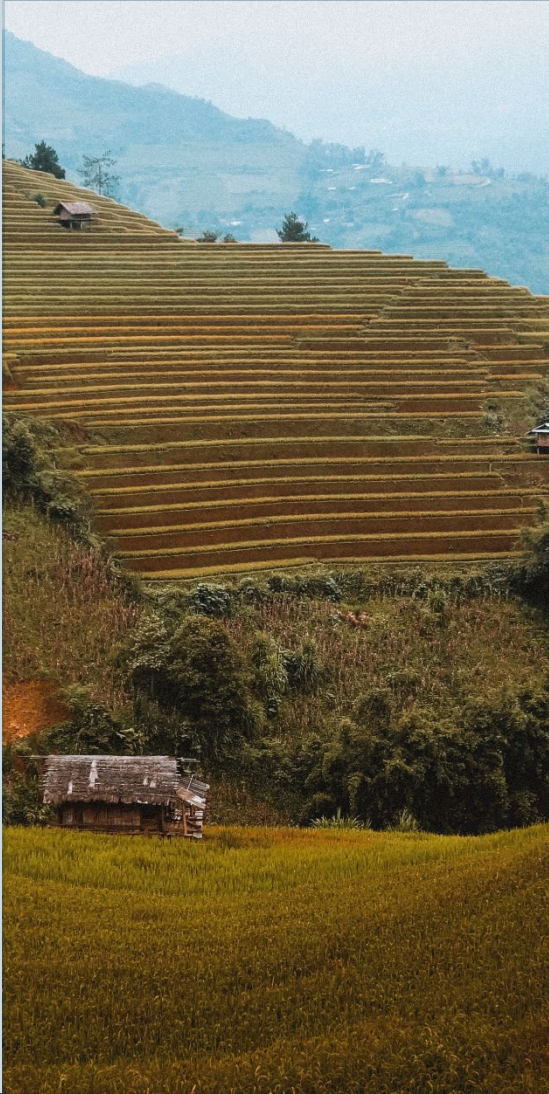
What we do

1. Align with development priorities

2. Metabolic analysis and workshops

3. Select circular opportunities and quantify impact

4. Develop a roadmap and guide investments



Circular GHG mitigation opportunities
Lao PDR
A metabolic approach.



Relative vs absolute impacts

At the level of individual investments we risk pushing:

- relative emissions down (due to efficiency gains),
- absolute emissions up (due to capacity increases).

By exporting industries, the EU reduced its emissions while its consumption-based footprint went up.



Circular economy

Map out value chains and the **service** which they deliver (nutrition, mobility, shelter).

Then redesign them to:

1. extend the lifetime
2. prioritise regenerative and secondary resources
3. design for the future
4. team up along value chains
5. rethink the business model

Jevons Paradox (rebounds)

1. The efficient use of coal with new technologies increased coal use – it did not preserve resources (Jevons, 1865)
2. Circular economy does not solve this, sufficiency does:
 - “avoid demand for energy, materials, (..) while delivering human wellbeing (..)”
 - involves technologies, infrastructures and lifestyles



Sufficiency-based CE in the global gap reporting

1. Different priorities for low, medium, high-income countries
2. High income countries need to:
 - regulate transport, including air travel and international shipping
 - promote healthy diets
 - incentivize lower per capita m² living space
3. IPCC confirms that we need sufficiency

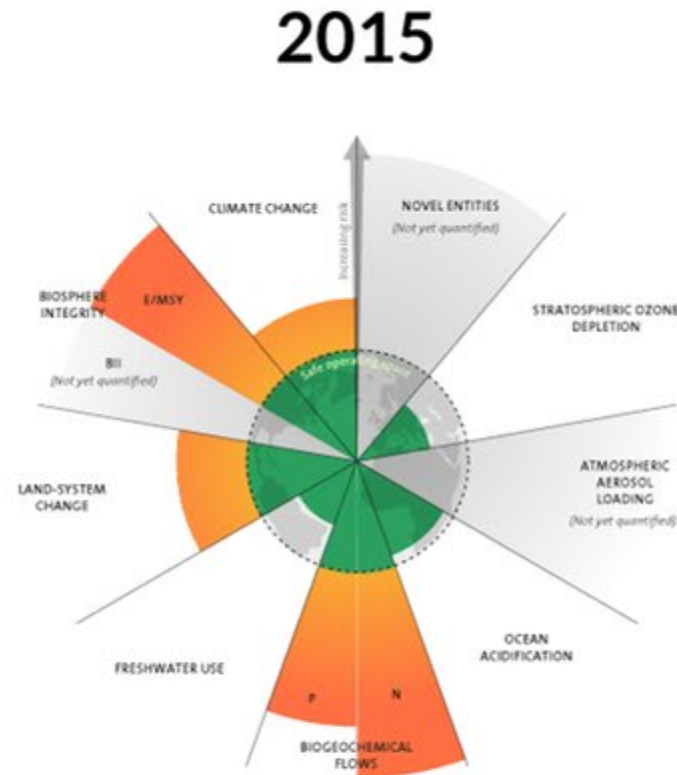


Sources: [Circle Economy, Shifting Paradigms \(2020\)](#). How countries can close the circularity gap; [Circle Economy, Shifting Paradigms \(2021\)](#) Doubling circularity can bring us to 'well below 2 degrees'; [Bocken \(2022\)](#). The Sufficiency-Based Circular Economy; Photo by [Dominik Lückmann](#) on [Unsplash](#)

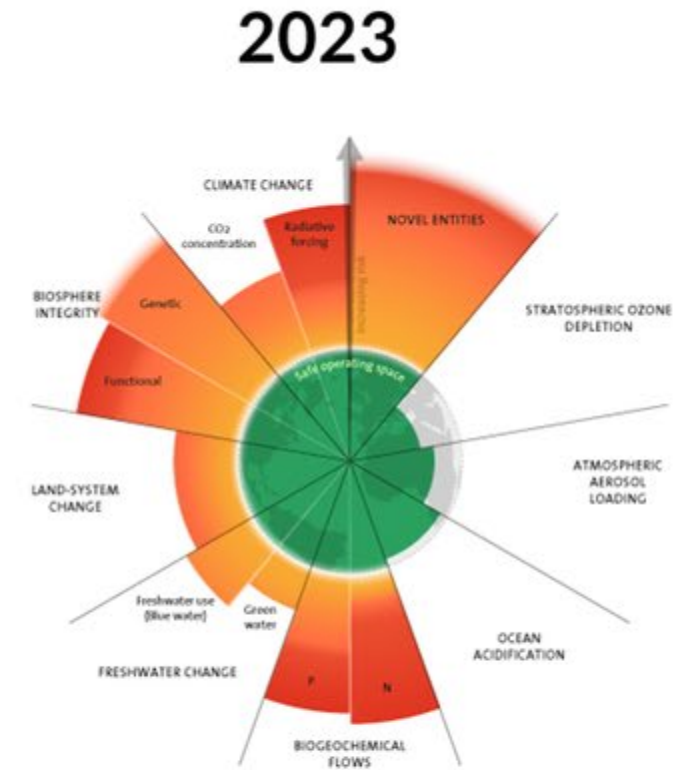
Trade off between sufficiency and CE

1. Reducing demand for relatively circular products, may reduce a country's circularity
2. Sufficiency and CE are both a means to an end
3. The objective is to get back within planetary boundaries

3 boundaries crossed



4 boundaries crossed



6 boundaries crossed

What not to do

(...)



21st Century Urban Planning & Mobility

@urbanthoughts11



1970: One more lane will fix it.
1980: One more lane will fix it.
1990: One more lane will fix it.
2000: One more lane will fix it.
2010: One more lane will fix it.
2020s: ?



640 x 814

Common sufficiency policies

1. Fish quota
2. Protecting natural reserves, urban planning
3. Restrictions on (advertising for) tobacco and alcohol
4. Taxes and subsidies

See: [EU sufficiency Policy Database](#)



Charlie's

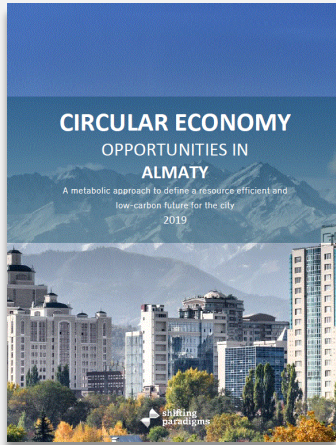


ROUND THE CORNER ICE CREAM

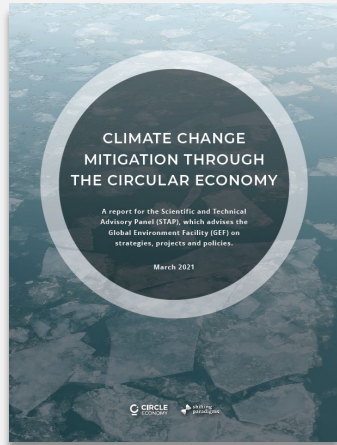
Align all aspects which affect investment decisions and consumer behavior

1. Adjust the tax system (to avoid rebounds)
2. Regulate marketing
3. Remove legal barriers

Further reading



Almaty



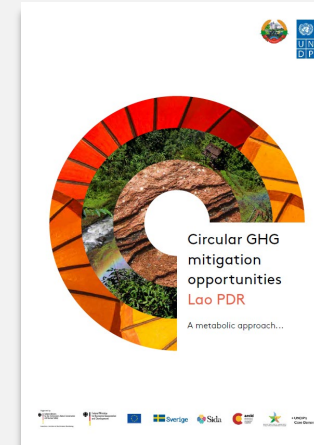
The GEF



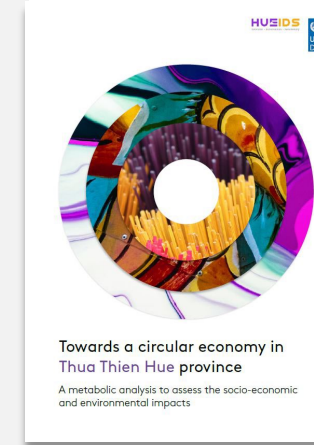
Vanuatu



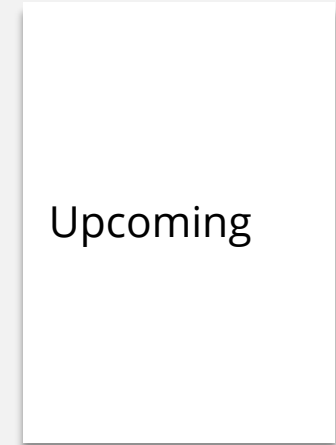
The Gambia



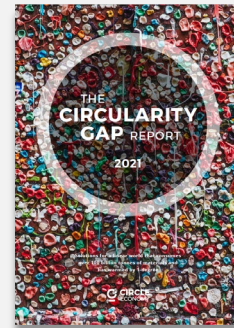
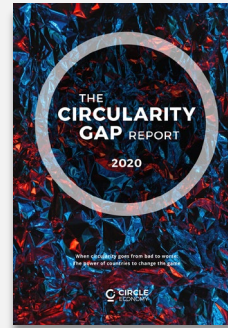
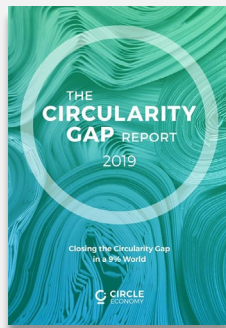
Lao PDR



Hue Province
(Nov 2023)



South Australia



Annual global circularity gap reports

Contacts

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Thank you

A&W
Arthur & Willems

