## 'Rapid Review' Role of CE in Business case processes for Precincts & Infrastructure

NSW Circular Forum 21 March 2022



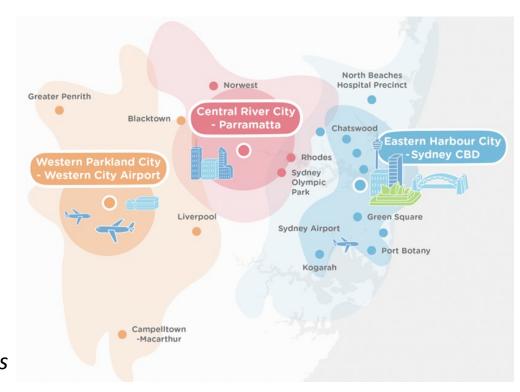


## **Presentation Structure**

- 1. Introduction to **team**
- 2. Rapid Review **Challenge Statement**
- 3. **Question for audience**
- 4. Structure of written report
- 5. Background / **definitions** –

  Circular economy & associated paradigm shifts,

  NSW govt business case steps, infrastructure & precinct
- 6. **Method** *literature review, case studies, executive interviews*
- 7. **Findings** complexity, CE target?, policy/business mismatch, technological progress ...
- 8. **Recommendations** target sectors, target outcomes, characterise digital potential
- 9. Questions for/from audience



## Rapid Review Research Funding

PRECINCTS & INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGE TEAM



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## Rapid Review: Challenge Statement

"... approaches and tools
to embed circular economy (CE) principles
within business case <u>processes</u>
for precincts and infrastructure in NSW ..."



"...notable gaps: policy, guidance, research or development, and metrics and reporting frameworks ..."

## **NSW Govt: Business Case Stages**

Stage 0 **Problem Definition** 

Stage 1
Strategic
Business Case

Stage 2

Detailed

Business Case

#### Case for Change

- Define the business <u>need</u>/oppt'y
- Define objective of intervention
- Define strategic <u>context</u>
- Identify expected benefits and risks
- Identify relevant stakeholders
- Identify potential strategic responses/interventions
- Provide high level cost estimates

#### **Cost Benefit Analysis**

- Create options
- Assess and narrow down options

#### **Financial Analysis**

- Prepare Financial Appraisal
- Prepare Financial Impact Statement

#### Cost Benefit Analysis

Select <u>preferred options</u> and conduct full CBA

#### **Financial Analysis**

- Refine Financial Appraisal
- Refine Financial Impact Statement

#### **Commercial Analysis**

• Analysis of how to conduct the project

#### **Management Analysis**

 Plans are developed to provide confidence that an economically and financially viable project can be completed

## **Question for Audience**

# What precincts or infrastructure do you think could use more 'circularity'?

Enter your input in *Zoom*'s 'chat' function Take *1 minute* ...

## Written Report: Structure

1. Terms of reference, methods, ...

2. Perspectives on **TRANSITION** – CE in context of broader shifts & how business models are changing

- 3. Perspectives on **CIRCULAR ECONOMY** in literature & best practice case studies. Diff. perspective <=> diff. business case
  - 4. Assessment of CE 'literacy' in executive suites: interviews/annual reports.

Methods

a)Literature review

b)Executive interviews

c)Case studies

What is possible?

Bridge the gap

Where we are now?

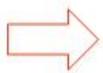
5. Business case basics & CE success factors, enablers, barriers, gaps

6. Recommendations / next steps

#### Circular Economy Definition

There is a lack of consensus of what is circular economy, the strategy and objective change between culture, nation, and organisation.





Almost 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of definitions focus solely on waste management rather than material resource maximisation.

Lack of link to sustainable growth/development (do not outline opportunity)

- NSW
- A circular economy values resources by keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible. Maximising the use and value of resources brings major economic, social and environmental benefits. It contributes to innovation, growth and job creation, while reducing our impact on the environment.
- A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.
- China

Circular economy (CE) is a sustainable development strategy proposed .., aiming to improve the efficiency of materials and energy use...Successful enforcement of a CE can be seen as a way for China to tackle its urgent problem of environmental degradation and source scarcity

The University of Sydney

### Literature review / discussion

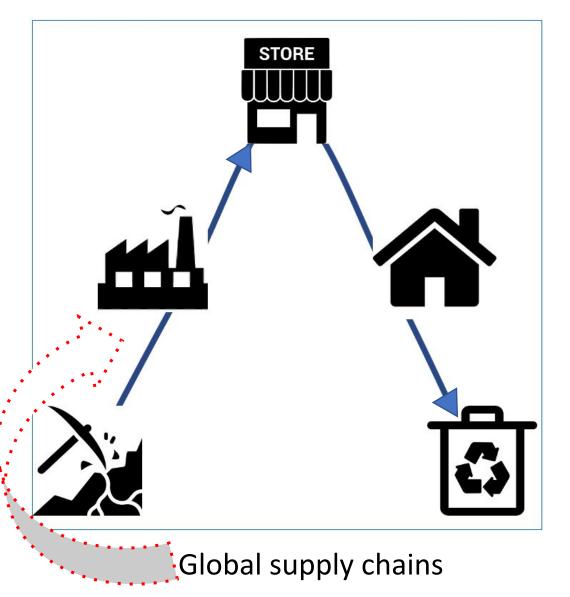
#### Different business case criteria depending on perspective

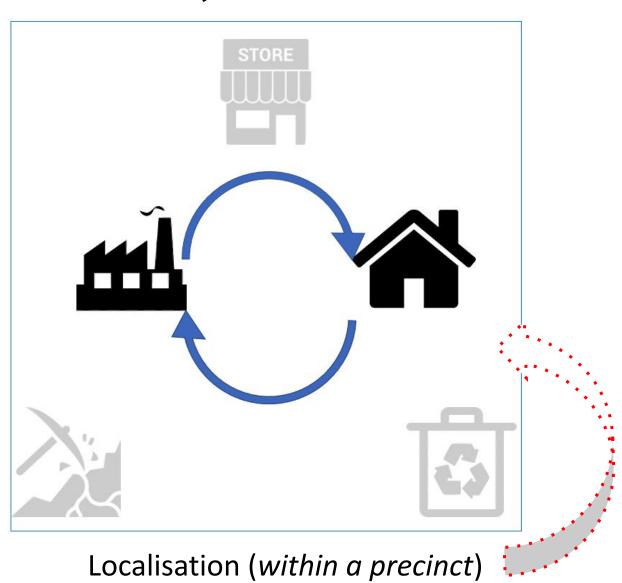
- 1) Adjust existing system **v** adopt new paradigm
- 2) New economic system based on <u>circulation</u> of resources
- 3) Micro-, meso- and macro-level circular economies
- 4) Maximise income v minimise costs
- 5) Products **v** service
- 6) Organic CE as foundation of economic system

What infrastructure to build and where, what *not* to build, what to *expand*, what to *close down*? Questions <u>not</u> for a single infrastructure provider, for public at large (cf. 'energy transition').



## Precincts/Infra. = fixed assets, not material flow





## **Case studies**

#### **Industrial** precincts

- Kalundborg Eco-Industrial Precinct, 20+ years Denmark
- Burnside Eco-Industrial Park Canada
- Parkes Special Activation Precinct (SAP) NSW

#### **Residential** precincts

- The Cape housing development Cape Paterson, VIC
- LIV Mirvac's build-to-rent precinct Sydney
- Circular Economy Villages Bellingen, NSW



## **Parkes Special Activation Precinct**

#### **Problem definition**

- Leverage economic opportunities associated with construction of the Inland Rail
- Build on existing strengths in **agriculture** and **freight** logistics in Parkes
- Explore opportunities to activate **recycling, manufacturing** and **renewable energy** industries.

#### Strategic alignment – NSW Government policy

- Job creation
- Regional economic development

#### **Secondary Objectives**

- Improved environmental outcomes (UNIDO EIP with CE principles embed
- Promotion of industry clustering
- Reduced red tape
- Increased industry investment
- Increased business establishment and  $\exp \Pi$
- Support the Government's 20-year Waste have Parkes capitalise on first mover advarassociated with investment in sustainable waste generation, resource recovery and landfill diversion.
- CE = Enabler, helps to achieve objectives

  -> principles embedded in Master Plan.

  Optimise resource flows (CE)

  as a primary objective in business case

  + delivers other objectives?
  - Shift requires a complete re-think of NSW govt business case process.

#### Why Parkes?

Strategic location at crossroads of the nation's
Newell Highway, which runs north/south, and
the east/west transcontinental rail line.
Parkes is where Inland Rail - Brisbane to Melbourne
- will intersect with east/west rail lines.
80% of Australia's population within reach overnight.



## Shifting executive decisions - interviews

#### **18x** @ 20-90 minutes

#### **Private sector**

Urban Apostles
Sense Strategy Consulting
MRA Consulting Group
KMPG
Borg Group
Beveridge Williams
BECA

#### **Public sector**

Western Parkland City Authority
Western Parklands Councils
Lake Macquarie City Council
Dept of Regional NSW
'the Dept formerly known as DPIE'
NSW EPA
Transport for NSW
Sydney Water

#### Non-profit

MECLA Narara Eco Village



**Locations**: metro Sydney, Western Sydney, Central Coast, Illawarra, Hunter region

**Review**: Annual reports/sustainability reports/executive surveys

## How to drive change

## Leadership

- **1.** *Hidden army* True believers (among the 27%), shifting the economic system, localisation, overcoming inequity.
- **2.** *Expanding scope* Beyond water/energy use to materials, regeneration, enhancing life in communities; assess benefits realised <u>long term</u>.
- **3.** *Impatience* Investment/private sector 'ready to go'; see bottlenecks in govt regulations, processes, incentives, guidance documents, information gaps.

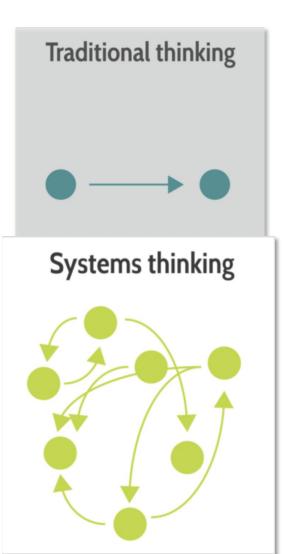


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## **Executive literacy needed**

## 'Threshold concepts'

- A. **Systems thinking**: industrial ecology & butterfly diagram; planning supports technical solutions; 5 capitals: financial, built, human, natural, social + interactions.
- B. **Frames of reference**: siloes in govt; different values in different professions; personal beliefs *v* professional practices: linear economy; stigma: 'waste'.
- C. **Knowledge**: cost to transport materials; scale; public salience of ESG; chemistry/technical feasibility.



## What to do

**Recognise complexity** - Circular economy: <u>complex</u> array of considerations + unrecognised synergies in a precinct or along linking infrastructure for water, energy, transport and manufacturing. Differing objectives for industrial *v* residential precincts (max profit *v* min cost).

**Silver buckshot** - No 'silver bullets' but 'silver buckshot'. <u>Array of strategies</u> from financial and tax incentives to planning policy and education on CE opportunities (staff, mgrs, & executives).

**Implementation opportunity** – CE appears to some to be an afterthought in NSW govt's current business case processes for precincts and infrastructure. Changes afoot ... CE objectives/KPIs can stimulate experimentation to help achieve CE *and* economic aspirations.

**Benchmarks** - NSW Circular benchmark reports – current & future – can help set KPIs for development of precincts & infrastructure and targets for 'benefits realisation' in long-term operation.

**Data sharing** – CE's technical constraint => data. Develop a value proposition for sharing data to enable optimising material flows among businesses and to/from residential sector.



## Recommend ...

- 1. Identify ways to <u>focus on PLACE</u> in planning, design, development and ongoing management to <u>lower</u> govt <u>barriers</u> / <u>enhance enablers</u> for co-location & 'economic localisation' <u>and</u> highlight key industry sectors in NSW govt business case processes while including Indigenous concept of 'Country', regeneration, <u>5 capitals</u>
- 2. Develop **KPIs** for NSW govt business case processes with CE as a <u>primary</u> objective for precinct/infrastructure development reflecting **operations**, material flows and their governance (*i.e.*, 'soft infrastructure')
- 3. Review **planning instruments** (*including 'standard instrument' for all councils*) to create ways to incorporate CE vision, principles and definitions for single- and multi-party developments
- 4. 'Digitalisation' -> better data, better data sharing, better forecasting. Explore 'data availability' as a KPI in NSW govt business cases.

  Smart city, smart precincts, smart infrastructure ...



## Question

What else needs research for CE in precincts/infrastructure?

Your <u>questions</u> for us?

Type into Zoom's 'chat' function

Take 1 minute

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