





SUSTAINABILITY

PROGRAMME FOR DESIGNERS

Embedding Circularity in Design

2021



THE SUSTAINABLE VISION

MODULE 01

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

MODULE 01 | THE SUSTAINABLE VISION



MODULE 02 | CIRCULAR VISION



MODULE 03 | DESIGN FOR THE FUTURE







MODULE 01 | THE SUSTAINABLE VISION OCTOBER 20

CHAPTER 01 | SUSTAINABILITY

The RJC
The Sustainable Vision
The Responsible Business
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The 5P's of Sustainability

CHAPTER 02 | CIRCULARITY

What is a Circular Economy?
Why Circularity is Rising
Transition to Circular Design
Cradle to Cradle vs Cradle to Grave

CHAPTER 03 | EMBEDDING CIRCULARITY

The Circular Vision for Designers
The Circular Design Process







RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY COUNCIL

- > The RJC is a global standards body.
- > Responsible business is good business, without causing harm to people or the planet.
- > Code of Practices focussing on business ethics and responsible supply chains.
 - > RJC COP contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





THE SUSTAINABLE VISION

- > The pandemic has heightened sustainability awareness.
- > Sustainability will remain a key consideration for consumers post-pandemic with a growing percentage adopting a more sustainable lifestyle.
- > Some consumers have stopped buying certain products due to ethical or environmental concerns.





THE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

- > Consumers are pushing for brands to change by placing greater value on sustainable products.
- > Gen Z/ 16-25 year old consumers are adopting more sustainable behaviours than any other group.
- > Many want brands to take the lead with 64% of consumers wanting brands to reduce packaging, 50% want information on how to recycle and 46% need clarity on sourcing of products.

(source Boston Consulting Group)



THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)





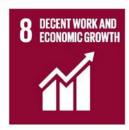
































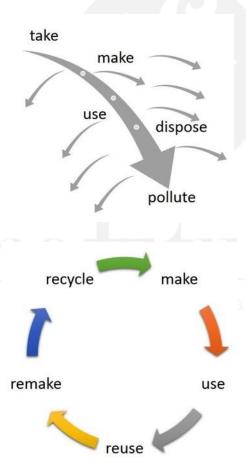




THE SDG'S GOALS SET BY THE UNITED NATIONS ARE SUMMARISED IN THE 5P'S PEOPLE, PLANET, PROSPERITY, PEACE & JUSTICE & PARTNERSHIP

Source: https://vale.com/





WHAT IS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

- > A circular economy is an economic system that tackles global challenges.
- > A circular economy seeks to rebuild capital.
- > Reuse, sharing, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling.
- > Closed-loop system, minimising the use of resources and the creation of waste, pollution and carbon emissions.



RETHINK REPAIR REUSE REDUCE REFUSE RECYCLE RECOVER REGIFT

WHAT IS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

"A CIRCULAR ECONOMY SEEKS TO REBUILD CAPITAL, WHETHER THIS IS FINANCIAL, MANUFACTURED, HUMAN, SOCIAL OR NATURAL THIS ENSURES ENHANCED FLOWS OF GOODS AND SERVICES IT IS AN IDEA, FIRST MADE CONCRETE."

Ellen MacArthur Foundation





WHY CIRCULARITY IS RISING

Consumer Expectations:

Consumers have started to live in a more holistic way, respecting the natural world and contributing towards nurturing the planet.

Market Expectations:

There is a significant rise in "slow design" incorporating natural materials in their raw forms, reducing processed materials and carbon footprints.

Regulatory Requirements:

The European Green Deal The Circular Economy Action Plan EU Action Plan:

"Towards a Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil"



Linear Economy

Recycling **Economy**

Circular Economy









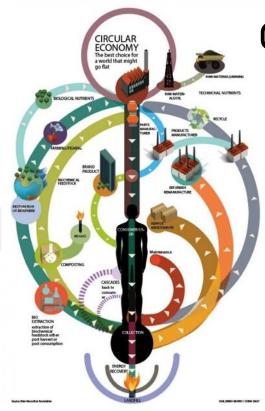
TRANSITION TO CIRCULAR' DESIGN

How do we build economic systems that eliminate waste, regenerate, and use all resources, including energy and materials, to their fullest?

- + DESIGN OUT WASTE AND POLLUTION
- + KEEP PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS IN USE
 - + REGENERATE NATURAL SYSTEMS





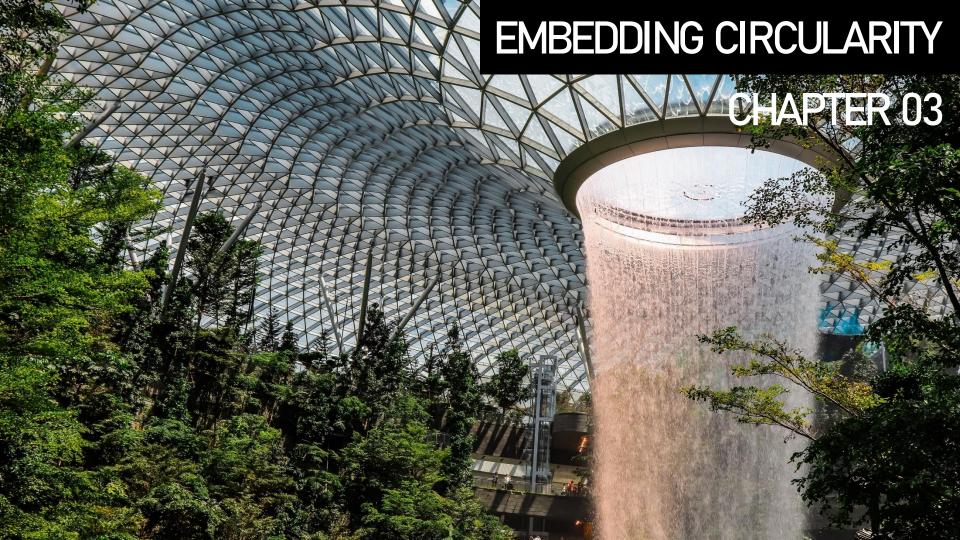


CRADLE TO CRADLE VS CRADLE TO GRAVE

While Cradle to Grave is based on the make, use, dispose principle, Cradle to Cradle uses the principle of closing the loop wherein a product at the end of its lifecycle can be circled back into the production cycle.

In the linear economy, raw natural resources are taken, transformed into products and are disposed of. On the opposite side, a circular economy model aims to close the gap between the production and the natural ecosystems' cycles – on which humans ultimately depend.





THE CIRCULAR VISION FOR DESIGNERS



"DESIGN IS INTEGRAL IN THE SHIFT TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY."

Ellen Macarthur Foundation

"THE NEXT BIG THING IN DESIGN IS CIRCULAR"

Ellen Macarthur Foundation





THE CIRCULAR DESIGN PROCESS

SOURCING: with ethical practices and environmental care

MANUFACTURE: consider your impact and alternative options

DISTRIBUTION: with optimised transporation & logistics

USE: provide care instructions to ensure product longevity and durability

RECOVERY: recycling, reusing and regeneration

RECOMMERCE: with aspirational & concsious storytelling



MODULE 01 | KEY TAKEAWAYS

CHAPTER 01 | SUSTAINABILITY

There is increasing pressure on business to incorporate sustainable practices from international and national legislation.

The SDGs can be summarized by the 5P's people, planet, prosperity, peace & justice & partnership.

Created by the UN the SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects for everyone, everywhere.

The RJC Code of Practices contribute towards the SDGs, there are publicly available resources to support designers in their circularity journey on the RJC website.

CHAPTER 02 | CIRCULARITY

A circular economy is closed-loop system, minimising the use of resources and the creation of waste, pollution and carbon emissions.

Circularity is rising as consumers expect more responsibility from businesses, market trends towards circularity and the increased regulatory requirements for businesses.

Transition to circular design, design out waste and pollution, keep products and materials in use and regenerate natural systems.

Cradle to grave is based on the make, use, dispose principle and cradle to cradle uses the principle of closing the loop.

CHAPTER 03 | EMBEDDING CIRCULARITY

Circular design includes considering the lifecycle of a product at the design stage, and how designers can help "close the loop" to create a circular economy.

You should consider all steps of the process when designing a product, from design to end use.

You should consider the materials you use, the way your products are manufactured, how your products are distributed, and ensuring you provide the proper care instructions so that your product is durable and has longevity.



