

Our circular future starts now!

Innovatieconferentie

20 mei 2025, Rijtuigenloods Amersfoort









LINCIT | LINear to Circular Transition, Transitioning to a Circular Business Ecosystem

May 20, 2025 - Néomie Raassens

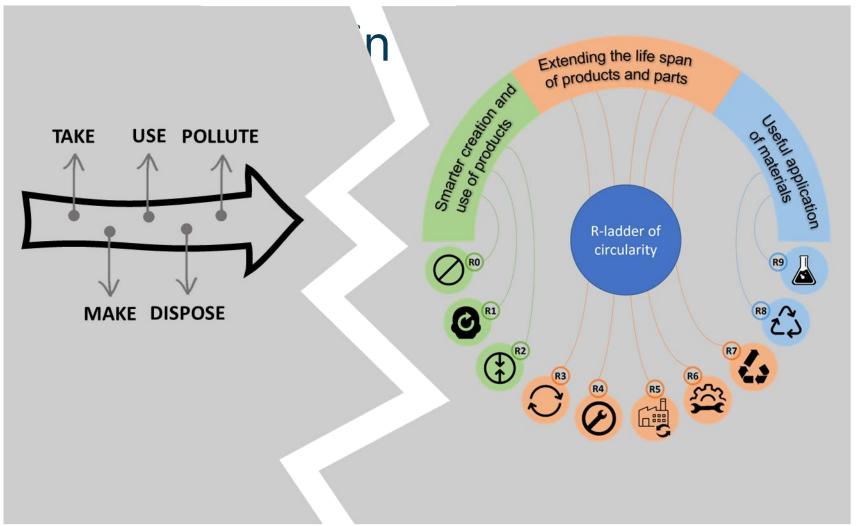
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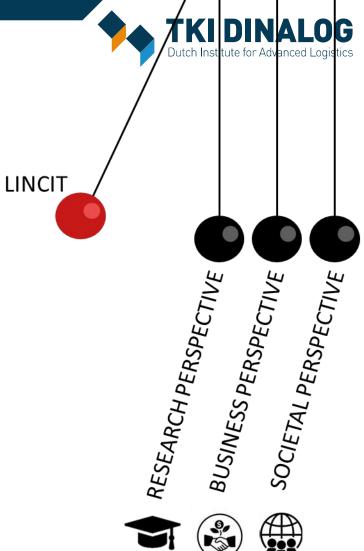






LINEAR TO CIRCULAR TRANSITION [LINCIT]













LINCIT's mission



Guide companies operating a linear supply chain to transition to a circular business ecosystem, and organize the associated logistics and operations



- Starting small
- Redrawing partnerships
- Scaling the ecosystem
- Measuring



LINCIT's main research questions

STARTING SMALL

How should companies rethink their business models and run two models in parallel?

Keywords: business model innovation, learning, digitalization



How should companies manage and scale their operations, and involve different stakeholders?

Keywords: ecosystem growth, governance mechanisms, institution



How should companies set up partnerships to build a minimum viable ecosystem?

Keywords: partner selection, coordination mechanisms, tradeoffs



What interventions are possible to support companies in reaching circular objectives?

Keywords: KPI, dynamic performance management system





- /dinalog-dutch-institute-for-advanced-logistics/
- tkidinalog

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LogiCELL - Logistics in a circular economy living lab

Jan Heijns

Innovatieconferentie









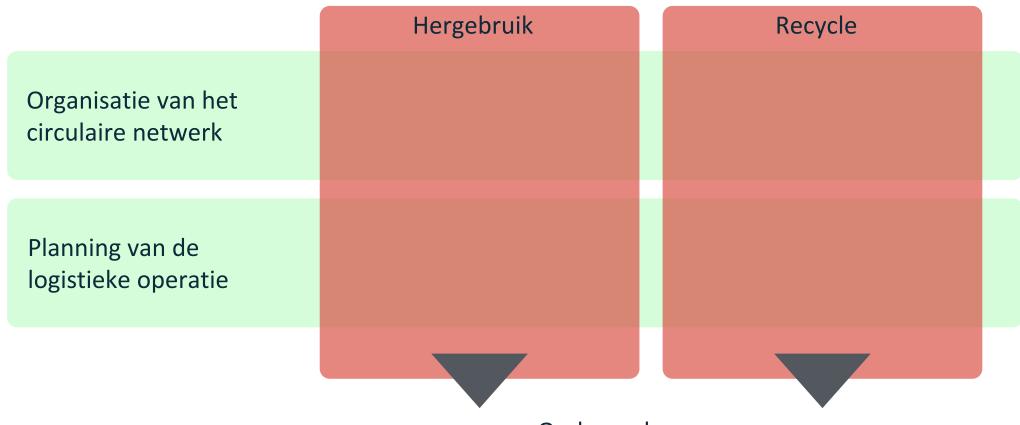












Onderzoeksvragen



CAMS- Modular prefabricated construction: A Circular Asset Management System for closed-loop supply and logistics chains

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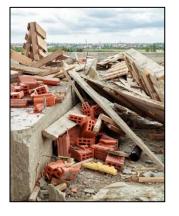




EU and Top Sector Logistics target for construction industry

TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE



HIGH ENERGY CONSUMPTION



RAW MATERIAL INPUT



➤ EU and Dutch target of Fully Circular Economy by 2050

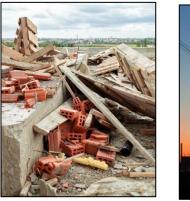
- Top Sector Logistics by 2030
 - 0,4 Mton CO₂ reduction
 - 60% Nitrogen reduction
 - 75% health gain



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INDUSTRIALIZED CONSTRUCTION & MODULARITY



REUSE (HIGHER "R")

CONTROL ENVIRONMENT (FACTORY)

LESS WASTE PRODUCED

SPEED AND LESS EMISSIONS

13



Fully circular prefab construction: Are we there yet?

Barriers:

Fragmentation of supply chain Lack of efficient and transparent data tracking and sharing



Fully circular prefab construction: Are we there yet?

Barriers:

Fragmentation of supply chain Lack of efficient and transparent data tracking and sharing

NOW:

Linear supply chain

Supported by:

Traditional Linear Asset

Management

Take-make-dispose



Tools for analysis, (re)design and control of highly integrated supply chain

FUTURE VISION:

Digitally integrated circular supply chain

Supported by:

New Circular Asset Management System Circular Strategies over multiple lifecycles





What can we do?



Prefabricated modular concepts as enabler for circularity

Project goals:

- 1. Develop a Circular Asset Management System (CAMS) for syndicate of stakeholders to accelerate the transition to a digitally integrated closed-loop supply chain for modular construction.
- 2. Enable the (semi) automation of a circular construction process.





How? Expected deliverables and project's approach

Circular Asset Management Framework

- Roadmap "As-is" (linear) → "To-be" (closed-loop) (focus on integrative mechanisms to add value)
- Systematic and holistic approach for strategic, tactical and operational alignment of Goals/Requirements
 - Product Organization (Syndicate) Processes Tools

Circular Supply Chain Digital Twin



- Simulation for quantitative scenario analysis
- Integrated planning for decision-making on coordinated offsite production – logistics – onsite operations

Distributed Peer-to-Peer Digital Product Platform

- Effective and timely data sharing across supply chain
- Distributed architecture with peer-to-peer connectivity

Field Lab Validation

2 Living Labs for outputs validation

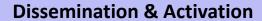




 Integrated functionality test and development of plugins for integration with BIM

Use Cases

- Technical service providers
- Logistics service providers
- I.C.T. service providers





Project's contact



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Shared Connectivity in Mobility and Logistics Enabling Sustainability

dr. Berfu Ünal

Associate Professor Social and Environmental Psychology

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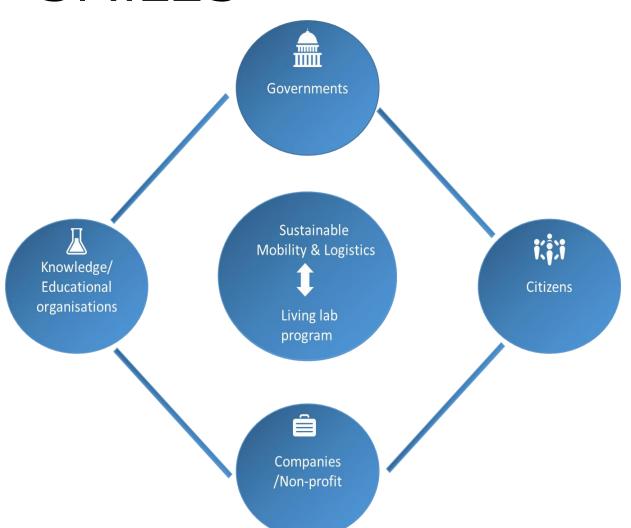








SMILES







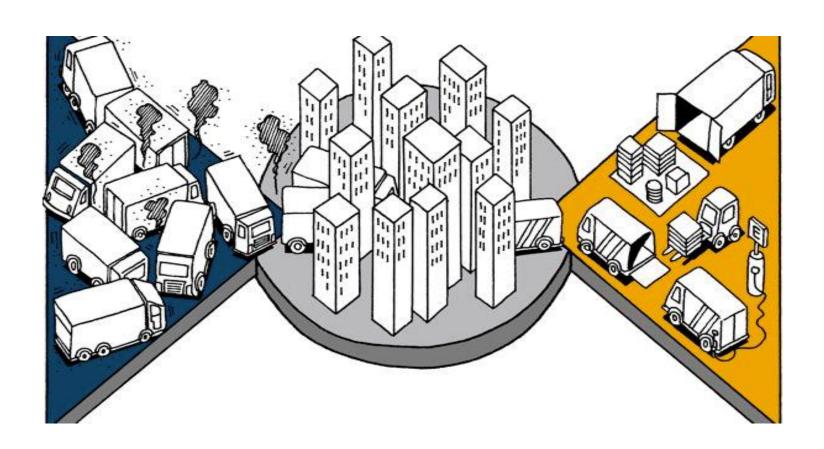
Case: Sharing resources

> To contribute to a circular economy in logistics





Delivery Bundling







Collaborative Vehicle Utilization Framework

- > Sharing vehicles via borrowing and lending
- > Favoured because:
 - Allows for keeping control of the process and customers while still offering flexibility in capacity



What drives collaboration to share?

- > Interviews in 12 companies
 - Inquiring whether they already share certain resources
 - · What they need to further increase collaboration







What hinders collaboration to share?

> Collaboration is often easier outside core business areas such as sharing knowledge, labour or software

> Trust issues, fear of losing customers, cultural mismatches or even a lack of time might hinder.



Conclusion

- > Sharing resources for a circular economy in logistics is possible but companies need support
- > Government or neutral mediators to enable data privacy and managing sensitive information
- > Balancing sustainability with profitability



Interested in more?

2 July 2024 – Final Event

Email: smiles@rug.nl

Participants needed for our survey study!







Thank you!!!

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Companies see the importance of shared and circular logistics, but they also feel like the necessary conditions are not there. They need support in the form of necessary software, tools, know-how and clear legislation to go through the transition.



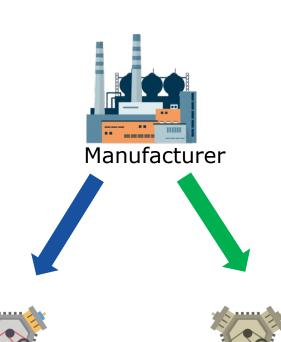
Redrawing partnerships

Marin .

Remanufacturing can be harmful to the environment, depending on the business model

(a) Remanufacture by the original manufacturer

(b) Remanufacture by third-party remanufacturer

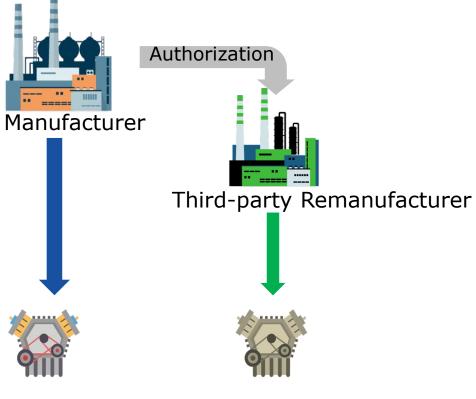


New product

If the remanufacturer is

an original manufacturer, new products are less attractive

a third-party, new products will be more attractive



Remanufactured product

New product

Remanufactured product



Misalignment between sustainability goals or requirements - product (building and its assets) – processes - information - organization(s) hinder the achievement of circularity targets. Revealing and measuring these misalignments helps focusing efforts.



Waste isn't waste — it's stock.





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