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How will the future production systems ensure enough natural resources, quality jobs and income opportunities for millions of people in a more humane, sustainable and efficient manner? What impacts will bring the systematic decoupling of economic growth from resource consumption in European regions by 2030? According to the SDG 12 “Ensuring sustainable consumption and growth patterns” regions will have to prepare for a long-term transformation towards a Circular Economy (CE) in order to achieve a significant waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse by 2030. However, on this inevitable transition, we must be aware that not all parties would benefit from a circular model on regards growth and employment. According to McKinsey, there are non-captured system benefits and rebound effects could limit the income. Moreover, this scenario will bring consequences to a considerable part of the industry and employment segments that will be likely to not act quickly enough and would lose by 2030. Therefore to pave the way towards an effective transition it’s necessary new anticipatory approaches on governance from a holistic and systemic perspective that generate cohesive and smooth transformation to disruptive business circular models. This paper highlights the future impacts of CE policy design processes driven by a Systemic Design Approach (SDA) in EU regions by 2030. The SDA fosters the creation of relationships in which a system output becomes the input for another one in order to obtain zero emissions. This relationships network promotes, producing a general wellness improvement in people, activating cash flow between the various system actors (Bistagnino, 2011). This approach enhances in a cohesive manner CE strategies emphasizing the importance of coordinated action from key actors – individuals, the private sector, government and civil society. This paper aims to delve into a better comprehension of the SDA as an essential expertise to discover disruptive innovation for policy planning able to envision circular regions by 2030. Anticipating better governance through strategies that will boost regional development that accomplishes fundamental social benefits and territorial cohesion (Barbero, 2017). On this view, SDA has increasingly deployed to be understood as an important and practical in the making of better CE policies, orientated towards a sustainable development by bringing a qualitatively different approach to the process of policymaking (Bason, 2014). In a future European context by 2030, this kind of methodologies for policy-making will be the base of key policy instruments for the European Commission such as the Cohesion Policy (EC, 2017) enhancing Europe’s future growth, employment, and environmental objectives towards a balanced territorial development. On this view, the endorsement of the SDA as an expertise that could ease the potential effects that transitioning into a circular model might bring will be key to envision policy scenarios by 2030. Moreover, this holistic approach offers an opportunity for renewal or smooth change for the economic policy paradigm, including many previously under-leveraged opportunities coming into focus. For the future policymakers, the SDA can support the creation of more efficient policies that can foster a better governance on CE and disseminate innovative solutions to reinvent and shape circular future for regions across Europe.