RESOURCE HIERARCHY

THE LEVELS
of the
RESOURCE HIERARCHCY...

			... APPLY TO ...			**LEVEL DEFINTION**
			LIFE CYCLE PHASE	RESOURCE DOMAIN	RESOURCE USAGE	
Prevent food loss Reshore	**Reject**	Simplify Lengthen product life Reshore	**TAKE**	material energy	**PREVENT**	**Rejection** has effect on the take-stage. By preventing the usage of material or energy resources they do not need to be mined. It is said to be the highest level of the hierarchy.
	Reduce			material energy		**Reduction** is generally about turning down the tap. You still use som resources but less through simplification of product, increase of life span, reducing distance for transport, etc.
	Reuse	Share product		material energy service		The library is the most common example for **reuse.** This level is about reuse on local level for example through sharing or leasing. Little transport is necessary.
Distribute as human food (food bank)	**Redistribute**	Product-service Reintroduce		material energy service	**EFFECTIVE**	**Redistribution** is also about reusing resources, but more transport is needed. For example reintroducing a second hand product in a new market.
	Repair	Maintain product	**MAKE & USE**	material energy service		Once resources are broken but are in their fixed state still valuable, **repairing** and maintenance are generally the least resource intensive solutions to extend the life of resource.
Convert to human food	**Refurbish**			material energy service		In case of electroniscs **refurbishment** is the combination of repaired and redistributed products. In many other cases it the updating of a product to the current standards.
Convert to animal feedstock	**Repurpose**	Cascade parts		material energy service	**EFFICIENT**	**Repurpose** is the update or adaption of a product such that it can be used to serve a new function or within another context.
Convert to industry feedstock	**Remanufacture**			material energy service		**Remanufacture** is generally a more thorough process of disassembling a product, replace worn and broken parts with new ones and reassemble it.
	Recycle			material energy		**Recycle** is a term often used for simple reuse of materials. It actually concerns the chemical process of liquifying materials (such as smelting) to act as a feedstock for new material production.
Compost to fertilizer Anaerobic Digestion Sustainabile energy resource	**Recover**	Incineration		material energy		**Recovery** is retrieving the lowest forms of energy or feestock for energy production from a material. The actual material is broken down and cannot be recycled anymore.
	Return	Sequestration	**DISPOSE**	material energy	**LOSS**	Most hierarchies call this landfill. However, this stage is more than that. It concerns solids as well as liquids and gases to be **returned** back from economy to the ecology.

BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS — Resource Separation — TECHNICAL MATERIALS

9 ENABLERS:

	Design Design for disassembly End-of-life value	**Testing Grounds** Living labs Learn by doing	**Asset Management** RAMS Asset inventory
Chain Integration Total costs Total chain impact	**Logistics** Smart logsitsics Reverse logistics	**Business Models** Reposition Capitalise hidden value	
	Open data Process alignment Unlock opportunities	**Finance** New investment models Financial incentives	**Regulations** Free zones Performance based

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