Corrigendum to "The circularity gap of nations: A multiregional analysis of waste generation, recovery, and stock depletion in 2011" [Resour. Conserv. Recy. 151 (2019) 104452]

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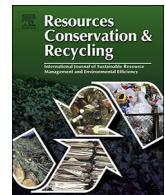
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Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

Absolute Reductions View project

SV on JCLP "Why and how to achieve Sustainable Resource-Efficient and Effective Solutions based on circular economy thinking" View project

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "The circularity gap of nations: A multiregional analysis of waste generation, recovery, and stock depletion in 2011" [Resour. Conserv. Recy. 151 (2019) 104452]

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The authors regret to inform the reader that the numerical values of the variable Circularity Gap Index (CGI) in Table 1 of the original publication were incorrect and should appear as reported in Table 1 of the current document. CGI is the fraction (in %) "of material wastes passed through waste treatment sectors, [that] were not reintroduced into the economy as recovered materials". In the original version the global CGI was reported as 19 % while in the updated version it is 64 %.

Table 1 Traditional material gap represented as 100 – Circularity Index (CI), and circularity gap index (CGI) for the world, and selected regions and countries in 2011.

Region	100 – Circularity Index (CI) in %	Circularity Gap Index (CGI), in %
World	95.8	64.2
Japan	91.8	54.2
Europe	92.3	57.8
India	94.9	69.2
North America	96.0	69.9
Latin America	96.5	74.8
Africa	96.6	57.8
China	97.1	58.2
Australia	97.5	70.1
Russia	97.6	83.4
Asia and Pacific	98.1	64.7
Middle East	98.7	66.3

Moreover, we wrote as an example: "the traditional approach for material gap indicates that Japan generated less output of waste per unit of total material input (100 – CI = 92 %) compared to China (100 – CI = 97 %). In contrast, using the new CGI, our findings show that the fraction of residual waste generated by waste treatment activities in China (CGI = 7 %) was more than 3 times smaller than in Japan (CGI = 26 %)." Instead, we use an updated example in accordance to the corrected CGI: "the traditional approach for material gap indicates that Japan generated less output of waste per unit of total material input (100 – CI = 92 %) compared to China (100 – CI = 97 %). In contrast, using the new CGI, our findings show that the fraction of residual waste generated by waste treatment activities in China (CGI = 58 %) was larger than in Japan (CGI = 54 %)."

We would like to apologize for any inconvenience and state that the changes concerning Table 1 reported here do not affect the scientific conclusions of the manuscript.

We also thank Edgar Towa from the Université Libre de Bruxelles for uncovering our error.

Supplementary information

Please refers to the updated version of "analysis.xlsx" file (available in: https://github.com/aguilarga/cgn_supplementary_material).