

Stepwise Approach for Using BesteEco-op Excel Tool

The excel is structured as follows:

- There are 6 sheets, namely, with a short description:
 - **Scenario Inputs** (the only sheet which you need to input data; starting sheet)
 - **Component Info** (a calculation sheet with formulas, no input required)
 - **CELD Results** (the top selected allocation method results per scenario)
 - Cut-off Results (a results sheet for the ‘cut-off’ allocation method)
 - N-Cycles Results (a results sheet for the “ allocation method)
 - Allocation Method Description (brief bullet point description of the method)
- ➔ The first three bullet points are the key sheets to use

Key information before using the workbook:

1. The BesteEcoOp Tool is intended to work with LCA results, as such an LCA must be conducted prior such that the results can be input into the BesteEcoOp tool. It is recommended to use the FootprintCalc tool developed by the Footprinters to do a ‘quick’ and rough LCA study as its user interface is intuitive and simple.
2. The BesteEcoOp tool is under development and is not free from mistakes, if you find errors we greatly appreciate if you send us feedback.
3. The CELD allocation approach <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229579>
4. The Tool is best suited to 3 cycles or less, it is currently not possible to model more than 3 cycles in the current format.
5. Recycling credit distribution (consequential LCA) is not accounted for.
6. It is imperative that you model or can input data on one business as usual cycle for the comparison on the results sheets.

Stepwise Approach to Using the BesteEcoOp Tool:

The workbook functions such that you model 2-3 scenarios, one of which is the business-as-usual case. Each time you model a new scenario you fill in the data into the ‘Scenario Inputs’ sheet and then move to the ‘CELD’ results sheet (or another allocation approach results sheet) and then copy and paste the numerical values of calculated results (C20:C22) from the calculation table to the Scenario table of the scenario you have modelled. More information below.

1. Start on the first sheet “Scenario Inputs” (see image below)
 - 1.1. Fill in the columns of the pink table (right hand side of the page):
 - > Total Number of Cycles (fill in the number of cycles)
 - > Cycle 1 Length (the length in years of cycle 1)

- > Cycle 2 Length (the length in years of cycle 2)
 - > Cycle 3 Length (the length in years of cycle 3), if no 3rd cycle fill in 0

1.2. Fill in the columns of the blue Table:

- > Component (name/short description),
 - > Initial Life (component lifespan without refurbishing),
 - > Refurb Allowed (can it be refurbished TRUE/FALSE),
 - > Refurb Extension (how many service life years are added when refurbished),
 - > Manufacturing (kgCO₂eq) – the LCA impact score for the manufacturing stage of the component
 - > EOL Disposal (kgCO₂eq) – the LCA impact score for the End-of-life (EOL) stage of the component (excluding recycling credits)
 - > Refurbishment (kgCO₂eq) – the LCA impact score for the remanufacturing stage of the component
 - > Do not fill in Number of Instances, Effective Life, or Instances Check these are calculation and error check columns.

1.3. IMPORTANT STEP: the sheet requires some manual tidying up depending on your situation. Resize the table to fit your data and clear any remaining data outside the table. (see below picture examples)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Component	Initial Life	Refurb Allowed	Refurb Life Extension	Number of Instances	Effective Life	Instances Check	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq)	EOL Disposal (kgCO2eq)	Refurbishment (kgCO2eq)	Column1	Column2
2	Part A	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	Total Length of All Cycles	30
3	Part B	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	End of Cycle 1	10
4	Part C	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	End of Cycle 2	10
5	Part D	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	End of Cycle 3	10
6	Part E	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	Cycle 1 Length	10
7	Part F	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	Cycle 2 Length	10
8	Part G	10	TRUE	20	1	30	1	10	2	5	Cycle 3 Length	10
9			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!				Total Number of Cycles	3
10			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
11			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
12			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
13			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
14			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
15			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
16			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
17			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
18			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
19			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
20			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
21			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
22			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
23			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
24			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
25			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
26			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
27			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
28			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
29			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
30			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
31			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
32			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
33			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					
34			FALSE		#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!					

2. Move onto the second sheet ‘Component Information’

2.1. If you had to extend the table size in the previous step 1 to fit more components then you may need to extend the formulas down to the final component row in the sheet 'Component Info'.

> Select the whole row on the left-hand side and drag down till the last component in column A

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1											
2	Component	InstanceID	Start	End	EndTrunc	ActiveYears(V)	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq)	EOLDisposal (k
3	Part A	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
4	Part A	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
5	Part A	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
6	Part B	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
7	Part B	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
8	Part B	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
9	Part C	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
10	Part C										
11	Part C										
12	Part D										
13	Part D										
14	Part D										
15	Part E										
16	Part E										
17	Part E										
18	Part F										
19	Part F										
20	Part F										
21	Part G										
22	Part G										
23	Part G										
24											

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1											
2	Component	InstanceID	Start	End	EndTrunc	ActiveYears(V)	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq)	EOLDisposal (k
3	Part A	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
4	Part A	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
5	Part A	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
6	Part B	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
7	Part B	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
8	Part B	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
9	Part C	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
10	Part C	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
11	Part C	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
12	Part D	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
13	Part D	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
14	Part D	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
15	Part E	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
16	Part E	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
17	Part E	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
18	Part F	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
19	Part F	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
20	Part F	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
21	Part G	1	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10
22	Part G	2	10	20	20	10	0	10	0	10	10
23	Part G	3	20	30	30	10	0	0	10	10	10
24											

2.2. If you had to reduce the table size in the previous step 1 to fit the number of components then you need to clear all the rows where the formula spills over. (see image below for example)

> Select the whole row on the left-hand side and drag down till the last row of data (n/a) and press clear all.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1										
2	Component	InstanceID	Start	End	EndTrunc	ActiveYears (V)	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq)
3	Part A	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
4	Part B	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
5	Part C	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
6	Part D	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
7	Part E	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
8	Part F	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
9	Part G	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
10		30	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
11		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
12		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
13		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
14		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
15		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
16		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
17		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1										
2	Component	InstanceID	Start	End	EndTrunc	ActiveYears (V)	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq) EOL Disposal
3	Part A	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
4	Part B	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
5	Part C	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
6	Part D	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
7	Part E	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
8	Part F	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
9	Part G	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
10		30	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
11		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
12		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
13		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
14		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
15		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
16		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
17		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1										
2	Component	InstanceID	Start	End	EndTrunc	ActiveYears (V)	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Manufacturing (kgCO2eq) EOL Disposal
3	Part A	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
4	Part B	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
5	Part C	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
6	Part D	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
7	Part E	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
8	Part F	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
9	Part G	1	0	30	30	30	10	10	10	10
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										

> You do not need to fill in or input any data into this sheet (Component Info), it is a calculation sheet. The only actions should be to extend or remove formulas in the cells so that the calculations occur correctly.

3. Move onto the third sheet 'CELD Results'

* CELD standards for Circular Economy Linear Digression, more information about the allocation approach can be found in the PowerPoint presentation or upon request.

3.1. Fill in the goal, functional unit, and system boundary of the study

A	B	C	D
2	GOAL:		
3			
4			
5	Functional Unit (FU):		
6			
7			
8	System Boundary:		
9			

3.2. Give each scenario that you will model a short description, see example below.
The first scenario should ideally represent three full replacements without reuse.

Scenario 1: Three Full Replacements (New) - No Remanufacturing

Scenario 2: Moderate Remanufacturing

Scenario 3: Maximum Remanufacturing

3.3. The first scenario you model should represent business as usual. Once you've done this and you're on the sheet 'CELD Results' or any other results sheet, you copy cell C20 and paste into cell C14 and copy cell C23 into cell C15. This sets up the baseline metrics.

Baseline Metrics (Single Cycle + No Remanufacturing Case)		
12 Metric	Value	Notes
13 Product system life (years)	30	3 cycles × 10 years
14 Baseline: Single-cycle impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	Input Number	Manufacturing + EOL for 1 cycle
15 Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	Input Number	3 full replacements (no reuse)
16 Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	#VALUE!	Annualized baseline
18 Calculation Table		
19 Metric	Value	Notes
20 Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
21 Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
22 Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
23 Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.
24		
25 Scenario 1: Three Full Replacements (New) - No Remanufacturing		
26 Metric	Value	Notes
27 Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	Input Number	3 full replacements (no reuse)
28 Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	#VALUE!	Annualized baseline

The user copies (C20:C22) the data from these cells and pastes them into the scenario table before adjusting the scenario input sheet for a different scenario
NB: Paste option only numbers not formula

Baseline Metrics (Single Cycle + No Remanufacturing Case)		
12 Metric	Value	Notes
13 Product system life (years)	30	3 cycles × 10 years
14 Baseline: Single-cycle impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84	Manufacturing + EOL for 1 cycle
15 Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252	3 full replacements (no reuse)
16 Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	8,4	Annualized baseline
18 Calculation Table		
19 Metric	Value	Notes
20 Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
21 Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
22 Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
23 Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.
24		
25 Scenario 1: Three Full Replacements (New) - No Remanufacturing		
26 Metric	Value	Notes
27 Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252	3 full replacements (no reuse)
28 Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	8,4	Annualized baseline

The user copies (C20:C22) the data from these cells and pastes them into the scenario table before adjusting the scenario input sheet for a different scenario
NB: Paste option only numbers not formula

3.4. When modelling the second/third scenario the user copies the calculated results from the calculation table (C20:C22) and pastes them in the relevant scenario results table.

Calculation Table		
19 Metric	Value	Notes
20 Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	63,78	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
21 Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	51,33	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
22 Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	38,89	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
23 Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	154,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.

The user copies (C20:C22) the data from these cells and pastes them into the scenario table before adjusting the scenario input sheet for a different scenario
NB: Paste option only numbers not formula

*Copy cells C20,C21,C23 and paste only the numerical values into the blank scenario value cells.

Scenario 2: Moderate Remanufacturing		
Metric	Value	Notes
Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)		Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)		Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)		Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	0,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.
Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	0,00	over the period of 30 years
Reduction vs Baseline (%)	#VALUE!	

4. Once you have modelled the BAU (full replacements no reuse) scenario, save the document and return to the ‘Scenario Inputs’ sheet. Adjust the information to represent a different scenario and repeat steps 1-3. Do this for all three scenarios. (See below for example)

Baseline Metrics (Single Cycle + No Remanufacturing Case)		
Metric	Value	Notes
Product system life (years)	30	3 cycles × 10 years
Baseline: Single-cycle impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	84	Manufacturing + EOL for 1 cycle
Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252	3 full replacements (no reuse)
Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	8,4	Annualized baseline

Calculation Table		
Metric	Value	Notes
Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	63,78	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	51,33	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	38,89	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	154,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.

Scenario 1: Three Full Replacements (New) - No Remanufacturing		
Metric	Value	Notes
Scenario 1 Total Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	252	3 full replacements (no reuse)
Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	8,4	Annualized baseline

Scenario 2: Moderate Remanufacturing		
Metric	Value	Notes
Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	75,33	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	70,00	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	64,67	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	210,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.
Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	7,00	over the period of 30 years
Reduction vs Baseline (%)	17%	

Scenario 3: Maximum Remanufacturing		
Metric	Value	Notes
Cycle 1 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	63,78	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 1.
Cycle 2 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	51,33	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 2.
Cycle 3 Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	38,89	Includes allocated manufacturing, disposal, and refurb impacts for components active in Cycle 3.
Total System Impact (kg CO ₂ -eq)	154,00	Allocated using CELD triangular method to account for reused components.
Impact per year (kg CO ₂ -eq/year)	5,13	over the period of 30 years
Reduction vs Baseline (%)	39%	

- 4.1. On the right-hand side of the results sheet the scenario comparison summary results should be visible.

