THE VALUE OF

RE-USE

Suggestions and experiences for implementing the circular economy in everyday life and implementation feasibility study in the Province of Rimini

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ing. Giorgia Mancinelli

SURFACE
A EUROPEAN PROJECT FOR RE-USE AND ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT

Environmental issues have been the focus of interest and policies adopted by the Province of Rimini for years. Of course, the changes in institutional structure occurred in the last period have limited the possibility of direct actions that this Administration could have taken.

We have, however, tried to keep our guard high and to carry out a coordination and governance on various issues. Mainly, in general terms of territorial planning, but also on specific topics.

The European projects we managed during the 2014/2020 phase focused on these issues: **Strefowa**, funded by the Interreg Central Europe programme, dealt with the reduction of food waste. **Innoxenia**, financed by Adrion programme, dealt with tourism, with a focus on sustainability as well as innovation. Finally, **Surface**[1], another Interreg Central Europe project, addressed the issue of re-use and re-cycle

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1. Together with the Province of Rimini, the following project partners participated in the project: ACT group (Croatia), ATM Abfallwirtschaft Tirol Mitte GmbH (Austria), BZN Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research (Hungary), CPU RE-USE Center (Slovenia), INSIEME Cooperativa Sociale (Italy), IURS Institute for Sustainable Development of Settlements (Czech Republic), K-PV Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship (Poland), RRE-USE Re-use and Recycling European Union Social Enterprises, ZAK Abfallwirtschaft GmbH (Germany).

By investigating what concretely a territory, with its own specificities, can do to increase the recovery of goods and objects that would otherwise end up in waste and therefore wasted. Instead, it is necessary to try to act in terms of realization of the principles of the circular economy, to avoid that from production to consumption, up to the final use of the product, unnecessary waste is generated to be sent to the landfill.

If this happens, the pollution and the quantity of products that risk ending up in landfills in the open air, or even worse in agricultural land, rivers or the sea, increase.

On the virtuous treatment of waste, the Emilia-Romagna Region has invested heavily, in terms of policies to be implemented, resources, information campaigns aimed at citizens and students, from elementary to high school, to increase awareness of the life cycle of the products that we daily use and to promote separate waste collection.

As province of Rimini, we are now with just close to 67% of separate collection. An important result that allows us to use the channel of plastic re-cycling that has yet to be improved, paper, ferrous materials, glass.

Then there is much work that can be done with respect to goods that we no longer use but which can have another life. The Surface project investigated exactly what strategies and methods to implement to encourage re-use.

We carried out education and awareness actions, inviting private and public partners to participate in various meetings and seminars.

We have visited and acknowledged some practices already active in our area, like **Redoo** Lab which gives new life to clothing, or the famed **Mutonia**, an experimental park in which objects such as cars and other artifacts are re-used and transformed into objects of art or scenographies for performances and shows, and then again the "**centro per il consume equo**", in which food is donated and used before the deadline.

We tried to do even more, using all those experts who collaborated with passion and great commitment to the Surface project, to draw up a real feasibility study that we make available to everyone, to build a specialized re-use center, selecting the best practices, we observed and appreciated in Italy and Europe.

The summary of the work done through Surface is in this publication that begins by illustrating how the concept and practice of re-use was born and summarizes the good practices implemented by the other project partners and then goes on to illustrate what is active in the our province and how a re-use center can be put into practice.

We believe that this way of working is particularly useful. Using European projects can help us learn the best experiences in Europe, understand their fundamental concepts, try an application locally or if they are already in place, improve them. In short, concrete and strong initiatives can arise from good ideas, as has happened in the past.

An example for all: from the study of offshore wind in the seas of northern Europe, an analysis was born which then private individuals tried to transform into concrete action.

In the coming months, we will verify how it is possible to participate in the new calls for the 2021/2027 period to manage other projects and continue in a tradition that has given and will continue to give important results.

This is the commitment that I take on, with pragmatism but also with strong determination, as President of the Province.

President
Riziero Santi

#1 CIRCULAR ECONOMY

#2 RE-USE

#3 SURFACE PROJECT

#4 SMART RE-USE PARK REALIZED

#5 IDEALLY SMART RE-USE PARK

#6 DECALOGUE OF RE-USE

#7 VIDEOS ON RE-USE & REPAIR

PROJECT PARTNERS

SMART RE-USE PARK IMPLEMENTATION FEASIBILITY STUDY IN THE PROVINCE OF RIMINI


#1
CIRCULAR
ECONOMY

A NEW PARADIGM

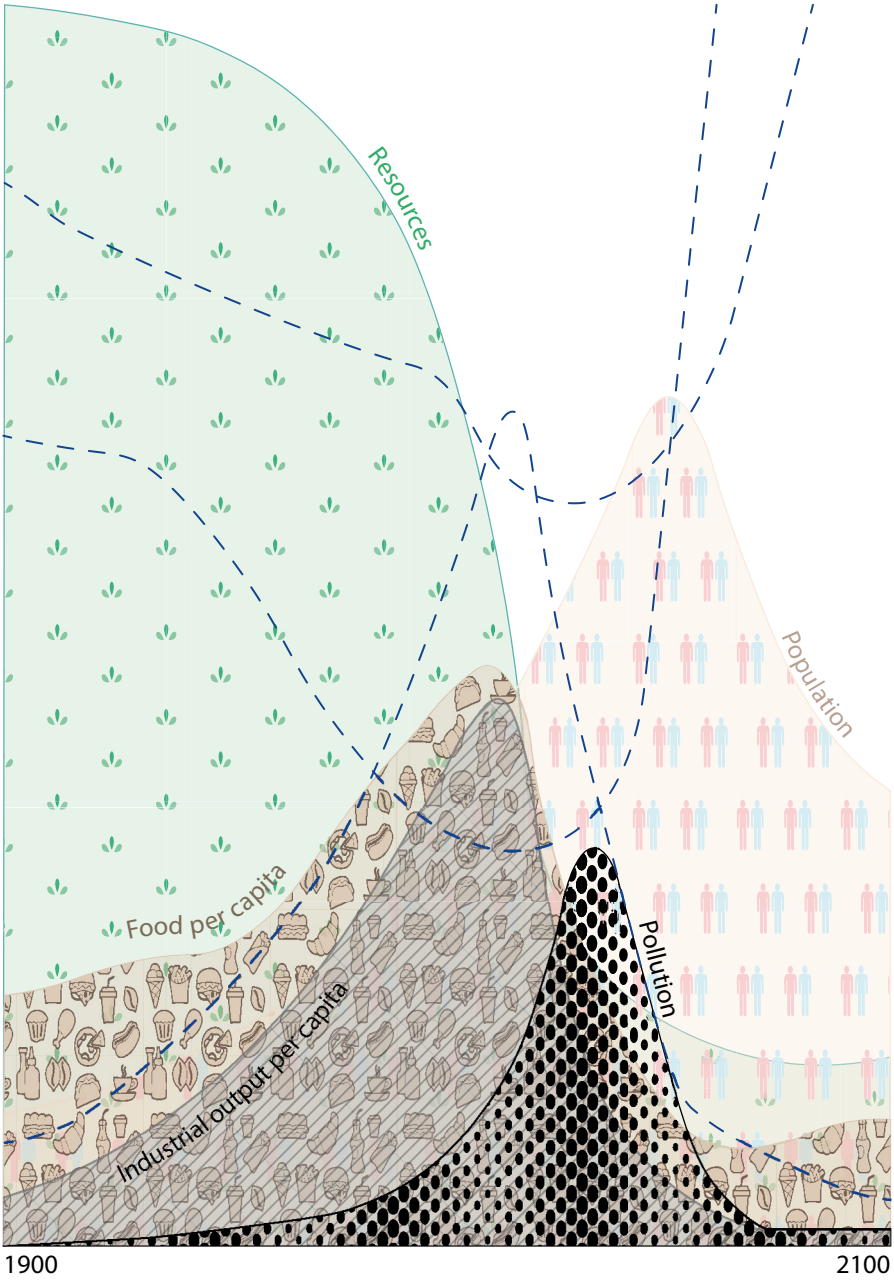
Starting from the post-industrial revolution, the economic growth during the XX century has been characterized by the exploitation of fossil fuels. The economic model adopted has been a linear one, which is defined as a take-make-dispose approach.

As a consequence, a fast-economic growth and technical breakthrough have been experienced. However, the environmental price has been high: environmental pollution, climate change and loss of biodiversity are just few of the several environmental impacts experienced on Earth. The linear model has shown its limits: in 1972 the study ***The Limits to Growth***[1] reported a possible decreasing trend for economic growth, due to an excessive resources exploitation and depletion as a consequence [Figure 1].

In 1987 the *Rapporto Burtland* (*Our Common Future*)[2] introduce the sustainable development for the first time, as a "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*". Between years 90s and 2000, the circular economy has been introduced as a new paradigm, based on a re-thinking of the economic model known.

1. *Donella H. Meadows; Dennis L. Meadows; Jorgen Randers; William W. Behrens III, The Limits to Growth, 1972.*
2. *World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), Our Common Future, Brundtland Report, 1987.*

Figure 1 - World model standard run, The Limits to Growth (1972) page 124.



THE PRINCIPLES

The ***Ellen MacArthur Foundation*** defines the circular economy as a restorative and regenerative one, which is based on three main principles:

Design able to minimize;

Keep products value as long as possible;

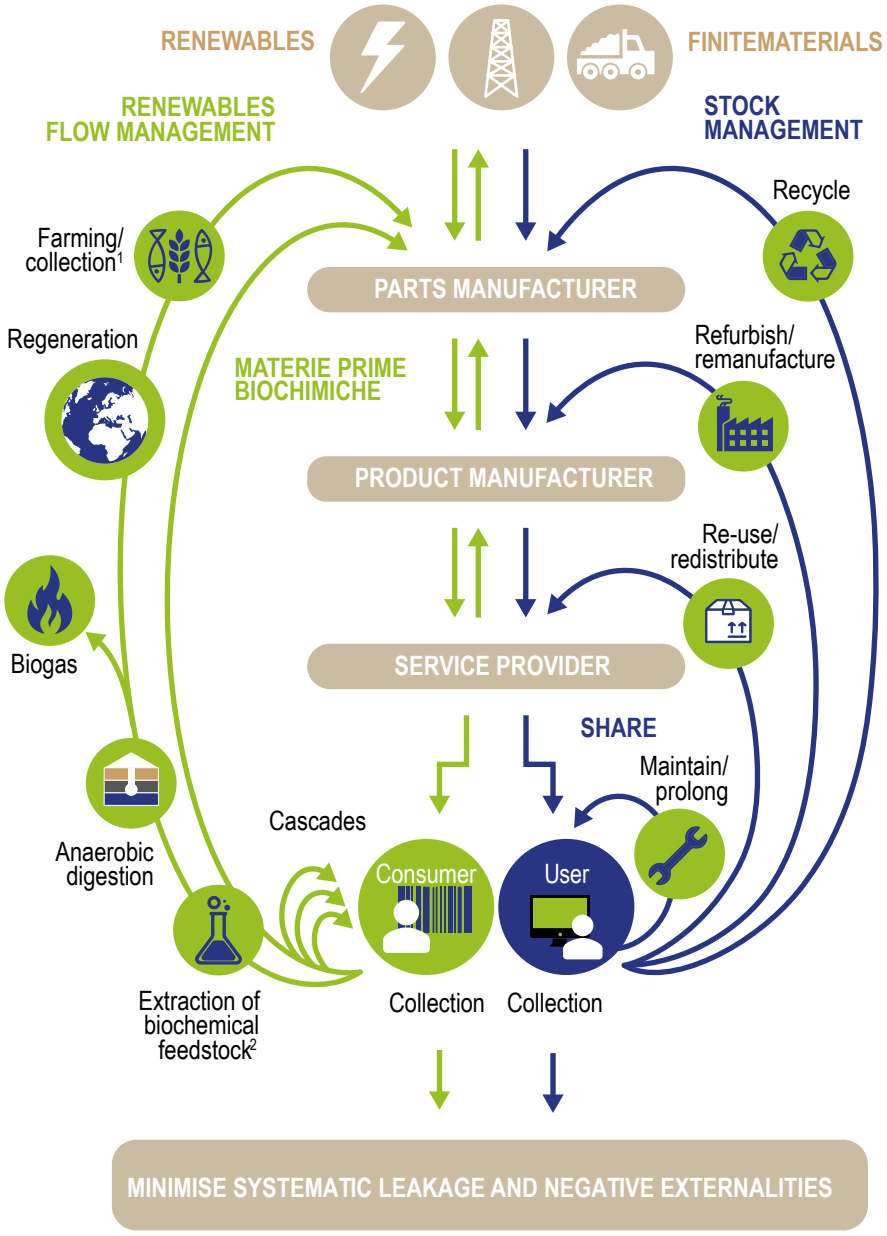
Regenerate eco-systems.

Therefore, circular economy provides the opportunity to decouple the economic growth from finite primary resources exploitation and waste production. This happens thanks to a "*alosed loop*" approach involving both biological and technical material flows [Figure 2].

A systemic approach to economic development is the starting point to understand the circular model: according to this point of view, all the players in the system interact each other. As said before, the aim is to decoupling as much as possible the economic growth from the need of finite primary resources, reducing wastes and environmental impacts as well. There are different solutions to achieve these targets:

ECO-DESIGN: environmental sustainability should be a fundamental principle during the design phase. This is a crucial phase of the life-time of a product or service, since it affects drastically the possible fate during using phase and end-of-life. Through the design, it is possible to adopt low impact materials, recycled and/or recyclables ones. Moreover, maintenance and repair can be facilitated;

Figure 2 - Circular economy systems diagram, Ellen MacArthur Foundation (February 2019).



[1] Hunting and fishing.
[2] Can take both post-harvest and post-consumer waste as an input.

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MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REFURBISH, RE-USE AND RECYCLE are fundamental solutions to apply a circular strategy to extend expected life-time and reducing potential waste. Scraps, by-products and wastes are seen no more as a burden but as a new resource;

RENEWABLE ENERGY: fossil fuels cannot be the "engine" of the circular economy. Fossil energy is finite and its restorative time is not comparable with human lifetime and need. Therefore, renewable energies are the best solutions to provide the possibility to natural systems to regenerate.

Circular economy provides several environmental benefits, like greenhouse gasses emission reduction, lower resources depletion and higher land productivity. Businesses can take advantage from lower costs due to the decoupling from finite primary resources and lower amount of wastes produced. Innovation is necessary to boost the transition from a linear model to a circular one and this can be translated into a job creation potential.

At the end, social benefits can be indirectly derived from all the aspects mentioned above: economic stability is enhanced by economic savings due to lower production costs and extended life-time of products. Moreover, healthcare can benefit from environmental impact reduction and eco-system regeneration.

Figure 3 - Smart Re-Use Park, case study: Vicenza (2020).

AN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Europe has started its transition towards circular economy in 2014 according to the Communication ***COM (2014) 398***[3] "*Towards a circular economy: A zero waste programme for Europe*", followed by the Communication ***COM (2015) 614***[4] "*Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy*". In this document, it is stated that in the circular economy

> **the value of products, materials and resources is maintained as long as possible and waste production is minimized.**

In 2018, several ambitious targets on differentiated waste collection, recycling and landfill disposal have been fixed on a European level, thanks to the "Circular Economy Package" made of four directives[5].

3. COM (2014) 398, Bruxelles, 2.7.2014.
4. COM (2015) 614, Bruxelles, 2.12.2015.
5. 849/2018/UE; 850/2018/UE; 851/2018/UE; 852/2018/UE.

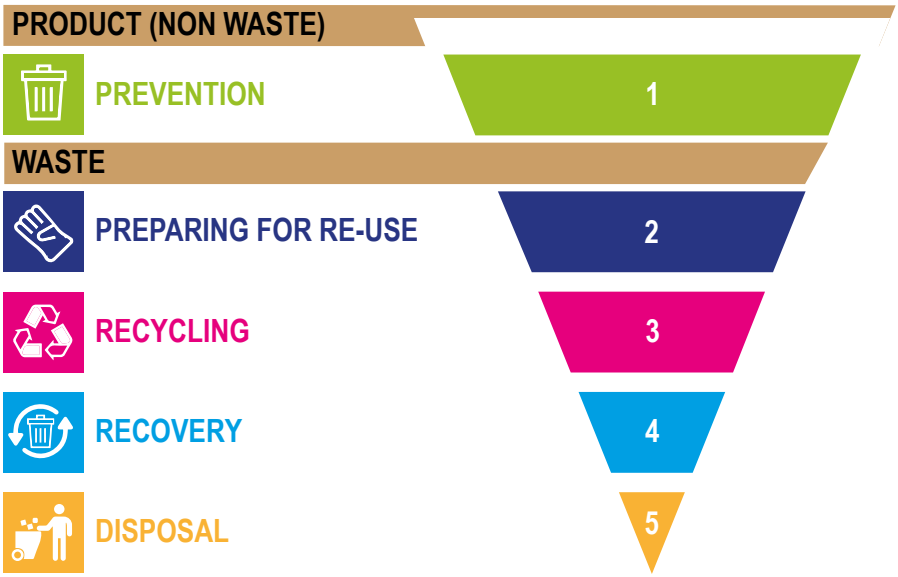
#2
RE-USE

THE IMPORTANCE OF RE-USE

The European Directive ***2008/98/CE***, also known as *Waste Framework Directive*, has introduced for the first time the concept of waste management hierarchy.

Different priorities have been established according to possible scenarios for end-of-life of waste, depending on the environmental benefits associated to each solution.

Figure 4 - Waste management hierarchy[6].



6. https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/

According to the hierarchy, the best option for waste management is prevention. This solution helps to reduce or avoid at all the amount of waste, thanks to re-use or life-time extension. Following the hierarchic order, as soon as a waste is produced, the best solution is to prepare for re-use. Quality check, cleaning and repairing are all activities aimed at preparing the waste to a new life without any other treatment.

The Directive[7] states that re-use means

> *any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived*.

7. *Art. 3, 13.*

RE-USE ADVANTAGES

According to the waste management hierarchy, re-use is a priority solution, providing the opportunity to prevent waste.

However, even if waste is produced, environmental benefits can be obtained through preparation for re-use. New resources are saved and lower environmental impact are derived, especially if compared to other solutions like recycling, energy recovery or land-filling.

Indeed, if compared to recycling, re-use minimizes the waste treatment, even voiding any operation if a prevention strategy has been applied. Sometimes the product can be directly re-used immediately for the same or similar purpose for which it has been conceived, in other case a new functionality can be provided through repairing, substitution of worn-out components or refurbishment.

Preparation for re-use is a low-impact activity if compared to other more “invasive” technical solutions for wastes. In most cases, recycling requires energy and new virgin feedstock to be mixed to recycled one, generating environmental impacts.

Energy recovery and disposal are the worst solutions: they are associated to different kind of impacts and they don’t provide advantages in terms of secondary raw material, causing a new feedstock extraction.

Re-Use is definitely an environmentally friendly solution, providing the opportunity to:

Save primary resources, both material and energetic;

Reduce waste, acting in a preventive way;

Minimize the pollution.

A lower need of primary resources can be translated into economic savings both for suppliers and consumers. Moreover, the creation of a specialized supply chain and new market opportunities generate job creation potential and household's higher economical resilience.

WRAP[8] has performed a ***study***[9] on benefits of re-use, in particular related to domestic furniture as a case study, in order to highlight interesting environmental and economic results.

It is estimated that in England the direct re-use (without any treatment) of a sofa results in 55 kg of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$ saved. Similarly, the preparation for re-use results in 40 kg of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$. On the contrary, recycling is found to have a net balance of zero[10], while landfill causes emission of 30 kg of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$.

From an economic perspective, incomes near 20 Euro per sofa are estimated for re-use organisations. Moreover, householders can save compressively more than 350 million Euro per year through avoided purchases.

8. The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP UK).

9. Karen Fisher, Keith James, Peter Maddox; Benefits of Re-Use - Case Study: Domestic Furniture; WRAP UK, November 2011.

10. Net balance of zero means that the savings associated with avoided materials are equal to the emissions from the recycling process.

Figure 5 - enefits of Re-Use, case study: Domestic Furniture, WRAP (2011).

Figure 6 - Case study: Poland (2019).

STRATEGIES AND SOLUTIONS FOR BOOSTING RE-USE

The opportunity to re-use a product as it is or to prepare a waste to re-use is deeply affected by the product design. Eco-design is seen by the European Directive ***2008/98/CE*** as a prevention solution for the end-of-life.

The systematic adoption of environmental criteria during the design phase could help to develop modular, dismountable and repairable product. An easy disassembling procedure helps the substitution or repairing of worn-out components, providing a second life to products.

The life-time extension must be qualitatively guaranteed by producers through warranty, which provides to consumer the possibility to get assistance, maintenance and restoration.

At the end, the development of a re-use dedicated supply chain is essential: assistance and repair, collection and preparation for re-use centres, second-hand markets are all necessary to support the development of a re-use supply chain.

#3
SURFACE PROJECT

THE ADDED VALUE OF TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION

Fast-moving areas, such as the circular economy and re-use, require articulated structures to stimulate innovation. In this context, transnational cooperation projects such as SURFACE help to accelerate the production and sharing of knowledge, experience and good practice.

Re-use/Waste Prevention/Environmental Strategies have received a new impetus from Circular Economy legislation, and all nations are asked to join forces to "close the circle" of product life cycles, through increased recycling and re-use, thus bringing benefits to both the environment and the economy. The ambitious European objectives, given also the differences in the state of the art in the EC countries, cannot be achieved with a mere national, regional or local approach.

SURFACE's transnational cooperation approach has been designed to avoid the isolation that could affect experts and decision-makers involved in the re-use sector, which could lead to a slowdown and reduced effectiveness of their work.

2.16 M
TOTAL BUDGET

10
PARTNERS

9
COUNTRIES

3
TIME IN A YEARS

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURFACE PROJECT

Large volumes of waste and waste water, poor air and water quality, high noise levels, lack of integrated environmental management are unfortunately relevant for most European urban areas. Re-use is a very effective and relevant approach to counter these critical issues, in particular to address the challenges of waste management and prevention and to implement concrete sustainable production and consumption patterns.

The main objective of the SURFACE project is to support the *European Strategy for the Circular Economy* by extending the life cycle of the product through re-use, then saving resources and improving energy efficiency.

SURFACE aims to contribute to the achievement of:

Ecological sustainability Improve resource efficiency by reducing waste and emissions and extending the life of products.

Social sustainability Creating “green jobs” and long-term jobs, including for the low-skilled unemployed, and providing good quality products for people on low incomes.

Economic sustainability Strengthening regional economies by stimulating cooperation between different actors and the development of new sectors and business models (in particular for social enterprises, SMEs and service providers) and supporting the economy of sharing.

The specific objective of the SURFACE project is to improve environmental management and quality of life in urban areas through the creation of Smart Re-Use Parks.

What is a Smart Re-Use- Park?

A Smart Re-Use- Park can offer, at the same time, one or more of these services: used material collection points, and second-hand shops, repair and recycling workshops, rental services, exchange platforms, educational workshops, Fab Labs, online re-use markets, exhibitions for different target groups (e.g. schools, environmental initiatives, general public).

A Smart Re-Use- Park is a flexible and modular combination of re-use-oriented services, located in urban areas, visible and livable, integrated into local waste prevention strategies, able to offer answers to all three pillars of sustainability, having a social, economic and environmental impact.

Figure 7 - Case study: Smart Re-Use Park in Vicenza (2019).

SUMMARY OF SURFACE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The innovative approach of the SURFACE project is based on the consideration that Re-use Centres and Networks, as well as re-use/repair experts, are essential components of a wider, flexible and modular combination of re-use-oriented urban services, part of a local/regional circular economy strategy. To achieve the project objectives, SURFACE partners have:

- promoted the exchange of know-how between Central European countries and regions;
- developed modular solutions for re-use centres and networks to meet the needs of all Central and Eastern European countries, making them easily adaptable;
- developed an ideal “Smart Re-use Park” model;
- launched an online Multi Stakeholder Forum to keep the debate on re-use and circular economy alive.
- created concrete tools to activate and manage a Smart Re-use Park
- promoted education on waste prevention and the circular economy, in particular re-use;
- supported cooperation actions between independent repair services, social enterprises, social cooperatives, sustainable service providers, actors and start-ups of the sharing economy, local and municipal public administrations, as well as actors in the training and education sector, universities.

SURFACE PROJECT RESULTS

Despite the recent improvements of Smart Re-Use Parks and their transnational networking, the decision-making landscape in this field is still very fragmented.

The SURFACE project has therefore fostered the creation of a decision-making process so that re-use and waste prevention become integrated elements of environmental management strategies at local/regional level in line with the EU circular economy strategy.

The pilot actions developed within the SURFACE project could be case studies for future developments, and a wider range of tools and training programmes on re-use and waste prevention developed by the project partners can already be used today.

In addition, the SURFACE project has developed an open source "ACTIVATION TOOL BOX", able to support both those who intend to create a Smart Re-Use Park and those who already manage it.

Tool #1

DECISION MATRIX

The Decision Matrix is useful for those who want to create a new Smart Re-use Park (SRP) and needs support in assessing its feasibility and defining the project.

Tool #2

MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS FORUM VISUAL TOUR

This is a "*Visual Tour on-line*" that allows to know activities and experiences of stakeholders involved in the SURFACE project who could be important potential partners for new Smart Re-use Parks or circular economy projects.

Tool #3

COOPERATION MATRIX

The matrix maps the cooperation mechanisms that can be developed between the stakeholders involved in the implementation / management of a Smart Re-use Park (public bodies, private companies and social enterprises), describing all possible synergies. It can therefore help in the selection process of the partnership.

Tool #4

COLLABORATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN RE-USE ACTORS

This draft cooperation agreement can be used to define and regularize the interactions between the cooperating partners in the implementation and management of a Smart Re-use Park.

Tool #5

POLICIES AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

When you intend to implement a Smart Re-Use Park it is very important to learn from the experiences of others and be aware of the best practices to follow. This document contains case histories of policies and operational requirements relevant to the proper functioning of the Smart Re-Use Park.

CALCULATION MODEL

Tool #6

The calculation model makes it possible to forecast different economic and financial scenarios for the implementation of a Smart Re-Use Park, defining its expenses and possible revenues and allowing the planning of a three-year budget for the activity. The tool allows and predicts a wide variety of costs that could occur, so that nothing remains unevaluated.

TRAINING CURRICULA

Tool #7

The training program for the public and private management of a Smart Re-Use Park is structured in 6 different modules:

- General overview on waste prevention and re-use;
- Collection, sorting and logistics;
- Preparation for re-use;
- Strategies for re-use shops;
- Communication plan for a Smart Re-Use Park;
- Innovation management for re-use providers.

PLAN-DO-CHECK-ACT

Tool #8

Following the principles of a Plan-So-Check-Act cycle we developed a quality scheme for the control and continuous improvement of a Re-Use-Park.

#4 SMART RE-USE PARK REALIZED


TORUN
KEMPTEN
INNSBRUCK
BUDAPEST
VICENZA

INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA

The Smart Re-Use Park concept, in Austria, was implemented in Tyrol as the online platform ***www.noamol.at***. This platform shows the citizens environmentally friendly and resource-saving alternatives for throwing away used items. Conversely, there is also information about how to get used goods. The platform deliberately does not speak of “buying” - there are other options such as renting, lending or swapping. The central question is: “Do you want to give or take?” depending on whether you have something to give yourself or are looking for a certain item. The platform involves re-use and other measures to extend the lifecycle of a product. The longer a product is used, the better and more sustainable the resources are used (raw materials, energy, etc.). This protects the environment.

In the first phase, the cooperation partners in Tyrol defined the entire Innsbruck-Stadt region and the Innsbruck-Land and Schwaz districts as the geographical extent of the re-use park in accordance with the given framework conditions in Tyrol. Subsequently, the rest of Tyrol will also be integrated into the Re-Use Park or the platform.

Noamol.at combines a practical search function with all kinds of information about re-use events, dates or DIY tips and tricks. The platform was programmed with particular attention to mobile applications, which will account for the majority of access in the future. The platform operators (ATM GmbH, IKB) see themselves as a service organization for the respective communities and their citizens. By making all actors in the area of re-use visible on this information platform, awareness of a sustainable lifestyle is increased, which subsequently also benefits the added value of the actors.

Figure 8 - Smart Re-Use Park, Innsbruck, Austria (2019).

KEMPTEN, GERMANY

The Smart Re-Use Park (SRP) of Kempten, in Germany, follows an area-wide approach and covers the functional urban area (FUA) of ZAK waste management. The FUA comprises 48 municipalities and more than 300.000 inhabitants.

Within SURFACE project the physical and virtual SRP was established from ZAK (project partner 6) as main driver. Some activities and services are offered directly from ZAK like collection of re-useable goods with the re-use box, preparation for re-use and selling in their stores. In certain cases, where ZAK is not running the activities itself, ZAK holds a share or giving funds (sponsoring) to actors like Unternehmen Chance, Kempodium (open workshop), etc. For the remaining activities there is an informal cooperation with implementing actors (Social 2nd Hand Shops, repair cafes, food sharer, unpacked shops, rental shops).

The number of actors (service providers) and activities offered in the region are constantly rising. By the end of SURFACE at least 10 different services relating to sustainable life-style and prolonging product life-time are offered.

The feedback from general public is very positive and a raised awareness could be recognised. ZAK will definitely continue to focus on the topic of re-use and repair in future and will try to extend the SRP activities to rural areas.

Figure 9 - Smart Re-Use Park, Kempten, Germany (2019).

VICENZA, ITALY

Cooperativa sociale Insieme, based in Vicenza, implemented the SRP thanks to the SURFACE Project and starting from 40 years of experience in the recovery, selection and sale of used goods.

With its second-hand shop, repair cafè and creative workshops with recycled material, this pole of reuse is aimed at everyone, for all interests and for all ages.

Our SRP main objective is to improve environmental management & quality of life of functional urban areas through the establishment of Multi-Stakeholder forums as a possible solution for increasing sustainability.

The change consists in the availability of a harmonized & evidence based decision making setting in the field of waste prevention & reuse in Central Europe area where reuse & waste prevention options become integrated options of environmental management strategies & action plans, urban decision makers can share decisions and multi-stakeholder cooperation schemes can be shared and used..

Thanks to Surface project, our SRP innovative approach is based on a participatory system/Multi-Stakeholder Permanent Forum on Urban Waste Prevention Plans and an on-site, real case based delivery of Smart Re-Use Park services portfolio.

Figure 10 - Smart Re-Use Park, Vicenza, Italy (2019).

TORUN, POLAND

The Repair Café “Stajnia”, the first re-use point in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region (Poland) has been operating since November 2019. “Stajnia” (means stable) is run by the Tilia Association, a non-governmental organization that has been involved in multi-task environmental and social activities. The main goal of the association is to raise ecological awareness through ecological education: twice a week, residents of the region can visit the Re-Use Point to repair damaged items with the help of specialists and leave there unnecessary things which will be repaired (and sold). Profit from the sale of items goes to maintaining the Re-Use Point.

Thanks to such activities carried out by Re-Use Point, the unwanted items gain a second life. The common goal is to build a better world by reducing the use of natural resources, reducing waste and supporting pro-social initiatives. One of the activities carried are thematic workshops, during which the participants learn how to fix various items including pieces of furniture and clothing or remake them into different articles of everyday usage. The workshops are addressed to children, adults as well as seniors. There have been several workshops organized so far: candle recycling, furniture renovation, bicycle repair and upholstering. As a part of these activities, few instructional videos were filmed and published, showing how to do something or fix it step by step on your own.

It is worth mentioning that the crucial success factor of the project is the fact that the Repair Café “Stajnia” - Re-Use Point is often visited by residents which in turn proves a real impact on raising public awareness and disseminating the idea of re-use in the region.

Figure 11 - Smart Re-Use Park, Turun, Poland (2019)
Photo by Mikolaj Kuras and \Szymon Zdzieblo

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

The assigned FUA from Hungary is the capital city of Hungary, Budapest. Its territory belongs to the service area of the Metropolitan Public Domain Maintenance PLC (MPDM). They are responsible for cleaning the public areas and waste management of the city. They serve 830 thousand households (about 1,86 million inhabitants) and 20 thousand legal bodies. The company runs a municipal waste incinerator, 16 waste yards, 400 kerbside collection points, 2 landfills (Dunakeszi, Pusztazámor). The service area of MPDM is about 500 km^2. The MPDM also focuses on re-use specific activities: it runs two special re-use centres, dedicated for preparing for re-use and raising environmental awareness – "SZÚK". The capabilities of the concerned FUA can be assessed favourable; the number of inhabitants and the population density is benign on collection and haulage costs. Budapest and its agglomeration is economic performance is outstanding in Hungary. As a consequence, the end-of-life products may inhere significant re-use potential comparing to other regions.

Current activities of the SZÚK in the FUA are the collection and distribution of goods for re-use and offering space for environmental education, conferences and trainings. The functionality of a single re-use centre can be upgraded progressively by the additional functions. The SURFACE cooperation has boosted the re-use related activity within the FUA by supporting the MPMD by unfolding the re-use related opportunities that can be implemented at the company and so in the FUA. The main focus of the cooperation is on the awareness raising on the added value of re-use towards a more sustainable environment.

Figure 12 - The MPDM service area, Budapest, Hungary (2019).

#5 IDEALLY SMART RE-USE PARK

JOINT CONCEPT OF SMART RE-USE PARKS

SURFACE's approach contributes to a more sustainable lifestyle by making re-use as an alternative way of fulfilling customer needs. In this broad context re-use not only refers to waste management legislation, but also to a number of strategies, policies and concepts in the area of sustainable development (e.g. Europe 2020 Strategy, Circular Economy Strategy, Sustainable consumption and production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan, European Strategy on Sustainable Development, etc.). Being aware of these mutual interrelationships is crucial for supporting the successful implementation of re-use into practice. This can be done by cooperating with familiar initiatives, forming coalitions, using synergies and by that gaining a higher impact to policy decision makers. SURFACE focuses on jointly creating the knowledge foundations of re-use related approach and demonstrate the potential of

integrated re-use activities for urban resource efficiency and waste prevention strategies. The joint concept elaborated by the project is backed by the former project outputs and consequences:

Survey on regional situations introducing the related FUAs and the starting point with regard to SURFACE' issues such as legislation, re-use activities already existing, etc.;

Related and involved multi-stakeholders were identified and interviewed to know the point of view of local stakeholders, as partners of the Smart Re-use Park;

Urban road-maps were developed through setting up goals and defined steps guiding partners to achieve the implementation of the Smart Re-use Park.

The core project aims to support the European Circular Economy Strategy by prolonging the product life through re-use, and subsequently saving resources and improving energy efficiency by achieving the three dimensions of sustainable development.

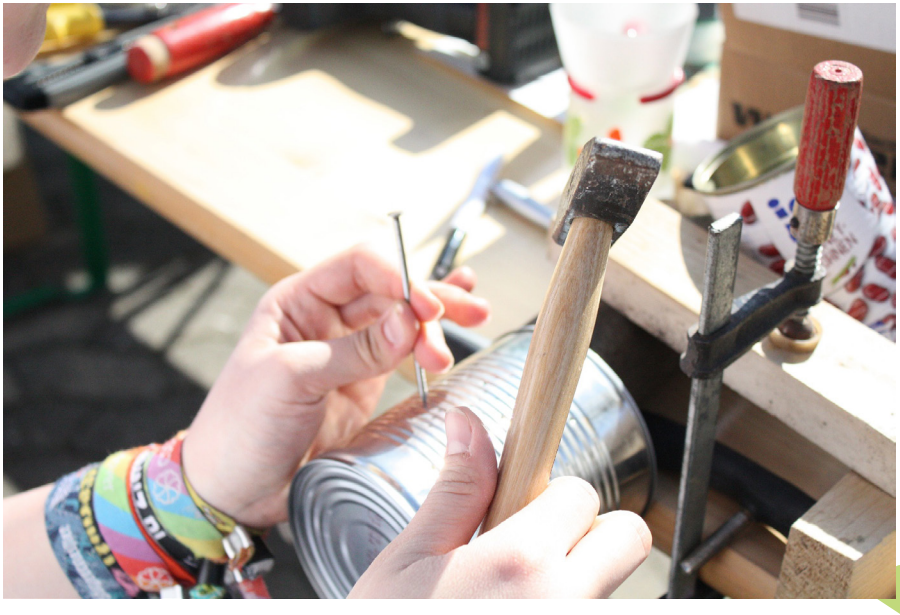
The demonstration of the potential of holistic re-use activities for urban resource efficiency and waste prevention strategies, as well as preparing the ground for the Pilot actions are supposed to demonstrate Re-Use as a key driver for sustainable and environmentally conscious consumption.

SMART RE-USE PARK DEFINITION

The core of SURFACE project is the implementation of a Smart Re-Use Park.

But what is Smart Re-Use Park (SRP)?

Ideally the Smart Re-Use Parks are flexible and modular combinations of re-use oriented services – located in visible and liveable urban areas – and part of the urban waste prevention strategies. Depending on each urban context (different Functional Urban Areas - FUAs) the modular structure of Smart Re-Use Parks is guided by urban strategies and plans which define the combination of services best responding to urban waste prevention goals.



The services that an SRP can offer are, for example: re-use-collection points & shops, repair cafes, repair and up-cycling workshops, rental services, swapping platforms, educational labs, Fab Labs, online re-use marketplaces, exhibitions for different target groups (i.e. schools, environmental initiatives, general public).

To realise an SRP the next aspects should be considered:

Identify a geographical area consistent with the objectives set, the activities to be carried out and development in the medium to long term.

Identify the stakeholders to be transformed into partners for the SRP with whom to start a path of cooperation and collaboration.

Define the organisational and decision-making structure of the SRP.

Define the physical or virtual spaces in which to structure the SRP.

Identify and activate the functions and services that make up the SRP.

An SRP may include all three pillars of sustainability by offering an opportunity for stakeholders to interact with each other.

Main idea behind the implemented SRP has several key points:

It must have social, economic and environmental impact.

It should be designed as centre

for a separate collection of reusable goods on the spot or/and via external collections which would contribute to waste reduction, resource savings and circular economy;

It should offer high range of preparation for re-use

and re-use activities for different materials - such as repairing, restoring, redesigning, renovation, refurbishment, workshops and education and other activities to raise awareness;

It may offer basic vocational education and employment

for socially excluded and vulnerable groups of population; re-use and repair activities hold a big potential for creating jobs for people with different level of skills.

It should be entertaining

for children, youth and adults as well;

It must be accessible for everybody.

#6
DECALOGUE OF RE-USE

TEN TIPS TO IMPLEMENT IN EVERYDAY LIFE

1 "SINGLE-USE ITEMS"? ONLY IN CASE OF EXTREME NECESSITY!

You prefer reusable, non-degradable objects and avoid disposable ones except in case of extreme necessity.

Disposable objects are still very common and used in everyday life, especially on social occasions. Some examples? Glasses, plates, cutlery, straws, napkins, wipes, handkerchiefs, bags, food containers, toys, razors, raincoats, masks...

The European Union Directive on single use plastics of 21/05/2019, also known as the Single Use Plastics Directive, bans by 2021 many products and promotes the return to use of objects that can be used several times to avoid increasing quantities of waste whose disposal (or worse, abandonment) causes pollution to the environment.

For this reason, it is not only plastic disposables that should be avoided, but also their alternatives in bioplastics or paper. "Single use items" should be used for health reasons.

2 PREFER RENTING TO BUYING A NEW PRODUCT

If the goal is to avoid the production of unnecessary goods, the wise choice is to prefer to borrow or rent a good that you will only use on certain occasions, or try to buy it in co-ownership with neighbours and/or friends.

Some examples?

Rent a drill to make a repair, rent a dress for a special occasion, buy the grass cutter together with your neighbour.

Even about rentals you can make environmentally friendly choices, for example in the case of transport vehicles choose cars that pollute less, such as electric or hybrid cars.

The use of car-sharing or bike-sharing services can avoid the purchase of many cars and bicycles.

Choices can also be guided by social ethical criteria by identifying, as suppliers, those companies or cooperatives involved in the employment of people with disabilities or people experiencing economic difficulties.

3 BUY DURABLE AND EASILY REPAIRABLE AND DISASSEMBLEABLE ITEMS

A good way to avoid generating waste is to think ahead to its end of life or re-use. At the time of purchase, it is useful to ask yourself these questions:

- *How long do I expect it to work?*
- *If it breaks down will it be easily repairable?*
- *When it will no longer be usable are its components easily usable for other uses?*

For goods such as household appliances or furniture, it is useful to choose those that can be easily disassembleable so that, during disposal, they can be fully or partially recovered. This information, in most cases, can be found in the product data sheets or in the instruction booklet. For electronic equipment, give priority to models on which modifications can be easily made to enhance them or composed into various parts so that you do not have to change it completely if only one of them breaks or ceases to function. Although cheaper, don't prefer models that have all the parts soldered together. Instead, if you are going to buy sets for an event or for a private ceremony, worry about their possible new use for a similar or even different kind of event. Whenever you buy something packaged, you should also worry about reusing the packaging, return it to the same store that can re-use it or try to recycle it in some other way.

4 FREQUENT SECOND HAND SHOPS AND MARKETS

Make a list of second-hand shops or markets in your town. Find out the conditions for selling or selling goods that you no longer use or for buying items on display that you decide to take instead of a new product. In the first case, you will have avoided waste and in the second case, you have discouraged the unnecessary placing of new goods on the market. It is very likely that in both cases you will also have saved money.

Another good reason to visit shops and flea markets is to find spare parts to complete a repair of a piece of furniture or machinery. Buying the whole good to extract only the spare part you need could be a convenient action in terms of the use of resources, always with an eye to the proper disposal or recycling of unnecessary parts.

Once you have become familiar with the recovery of objects and repairs, it is advisable to inquire if there is a re-use centre or similar places in your city where the goods are sold, dismantled and made available to users who can find missing parts here to regenerate, or build from scratch. Be curious also from places of exchange and recovery in other cities where you travel for work or leisure. You may find surprises.

5 LEARN TO RE-USE

If you've never done it, it's never too late to start retrieving and repairing things. When an object breaks, don't immediately think about throwing it away: if it is repairable, recover it, otherwise, think about using it differently.

If it is repairable, but you do not have the skills to do so, offer it as a gift to those who are able to repair and resell it (craftsmen, mechanics, re-use centres) or to those who can use it for spare parts. This can be for small or large household appliances, musical instruments, toys, work tools, furniture and any other object that is made up of components that can be disassembled and can be readjusted separately.

If none of these solutions are feasible, find out the correct way to dispose of it. In most cases it will be necessary to take the object to an ecological station where it will be disassembled and its components sent to separate recycling or disposal channels. Never leave these objects in the street, not even near dumpsters.

6 CATALOGUE ITEMS YOU USE LESS FREQUENTLY

Recovery activities can be planned by tidying up and cataloguing things that are in your home or workplace, especially those that are stored in your garage, basement or attic and that you might easily forget you have.

You can browse through the different rooms in your home and identify objects that are not usable because they have broken down or because they are no longer suitable for the age of the owner, for example a children's bike.

Select those that can be easily repaired by you, by those that need professional help (e.g. a locksmith or hardware expert). Store in one place all those that cannot be repaired but whose components can be removed. You will leave them in shops, or other places of re-use, that accept items of this type. Finally, dispose of everything else that cannot be repaired or re-used by anyone.

By doing this reordering and selection of things to do you will have obtained two results: More space in the rooms and you will have simplified the steps to return to using old abandoned objects as before, or in a different way.

7 CREATE A "RE-USE CORNER"

Work hard to make your repair activities easier and more immediate.

Often laziness and the need to get some spare parts, or specific tools, makes us desist from dealing with a repair or recovery of an object.

One suggestion is to reserve even a small corner of your home - if you do not have a service room or a garage- dedicated to repair activities, where you can have, well organized, the tools and basic products to make small repairs.

You will already need a small worktop that is stable, adequately lit (near a window or with a table lamp). If you also need the worktop for other activities, you can already plan the quickest way to make it free and available for repair work.

Useful tools to have available include: pliers, various types of glue (for paper, wood, etc.), sewing materials, strong scissors, string, screwdrivers, hammer, sandpaper, brushes, screws and tacks, wood saw, scraper, tape measure, cutter, pencils.

And lots of patience!

8 RECOVER AND RE-USE IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY

Repairing or giving a second life to objects is fine, as long as it does not impact on the environment more than sending them for disposal as waste. It is therefore necessary to assess the possible harmfulness of the components that we will need to re-use the original good., pay attention to the types of products that are used for this operation.

For example, choose glues or paints with the ***UE Ecolabel***, with a low content of substances harmful to health; or to cover furniture with new fabrics, if you can not re-use old fabrics, buy those that have the ***Oeko Test 100*** eco-label that ensures compliance with the legal limits of toxic substances.

Other materials useful for the repair or regeneration of a good, such as steel, plastic, rubber may have recycled components of different percentages and certified by specific brands such as ***Remade in Italy*** and ***Plastica Seconda Vita***. Woody materials or paper must instead be certified by ***FSC*** o ***PEFC*** marks that certify their origin from sustainably managed forests or woods.

Their logos are clearly visible on poles or boards in raw wood.

9 SUPPORT ARTISANS AND ARTISTS WORKING WITH RECOVERY AND RECYCLING

The choices of recovery and re-use have great allies that are the craftsmen and artists who use second-hand materials and objects to make their works.

The gears of an old clock could become nice earrings, a plastic sail could become a sports bag, rubber electric cables could support the seat of a design armchair or old vinyl records could become wall clocks...the artists of the recovery are true magicians of transformation.

You can find in your city ateliers, shops and workshops that make furniture, decorations, clothing, design objects or various accessories, with the use of materials still reusable or factory waste. You can inform yourself, by going to visit them in person, if they accept broken or disused objects from which they can get useful material for their products and, if so, organize yourself to bring, the next time, what answers to their requests. Attending shops and workshops is also an opportunity to learn techniques and tricks to repair more quickly and effectively.

By giving up your old objects you get two results: you have freed up space without generating waste; you have given support to craft and artistic recovery activities that are increasingly important to play a strategic role in reducing waste and recovering material.

10 SPREAD THE CULTURE OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Practice makes the master, says an old proverb. It means that even those who have never tried to repair objects can always learn with direct practice and perseverance. If, on the other hand, you are already a master of repair, help others to learn, from suggestions on the safest and fastest tools and techniques to bring an object back to life, lend your repair tools gladly.

For everyone: at work, with family and with friends and acquaintances, express the value of recovery, the importance of the durability of objects and the damage caused by disposable products.

Above all, educate the little ones to re-use what is thrown away daily in the garbage can to build useful and nice objects, encouraging creativity and manual skills.

In the different occasions of daily life, encourage others to prefer more challenging, but certainly responsible, solutions on the purchase and use of objects.

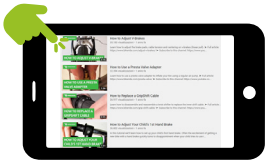
Figure 13 - Picture from Kempten and Vicenza SRPs.


CINZANO


HARLEY DAVIDSON
MOTORCYCLE CLUB

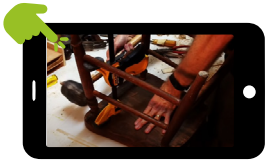
#7 VIDEOS ON RE-USE & REPAIR

REPAIR PART OF THE BIKE
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UChUm0dNkazhh5M95H1SN1lg



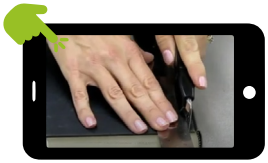
Detailed guide to repair every part of the bike.

REPAIR A WOODEN CHAIR
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwGktjnl33I



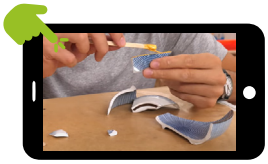
How to repair the joints of wooden chairs that make it wobbly.

REPAIR AN UNGLUED BOOK
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVZ8MKOwLJg



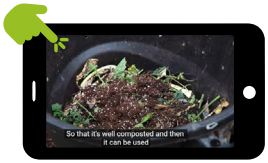
How to repair an unglued book.

REPAIR MUG AND VASES
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eO9CnS-NqO8



Fast version of how to repair cups (mug) and vases with the traditional Japanese Kintsugi technique.

MAKE A COMPOSTER
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7LnBpJkuhs



How to make a composter and produce compost.

FROM A T-SHIRT TO A BAG
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaJQfX0jAE4

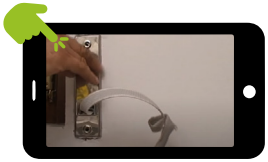
How to make a mask from old fabrics with or without sewing machineHow to turn old T-shirts into bags.

MAKE MASK

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=31CBnLw6wDU

How to make a mask from old fabrics with or without sewing machine.

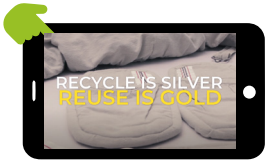
REPLACE THE BROKEN ROLLER SHUTTER BELT https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gc2GhNcf7Uk



How to replace the broken roller shutter belt by yourself.

RE-USE OLD CLOTHING

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RYY09T8VlpQ&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR02zlmjT7UxcyI4vJTk_0Dt7klauDtlGn4x22eapLxMppFxMfVa9bOpVk8



From old clothes to useful every day life objects.

Back to the index

PROJECT PARTNERS

SURFACE project has 9 partners from 8 different Central Europe Program countries, plus 1 partner from a country outside Central Europe Program (Belgium). Furthermore 10 associated partners are involved in the project.

Abfallwirtschaft Tirol Mitte GmbH (ATM)

City of Graz – Department of Environmental Protection

Umwelt. Bewusst. Sein.
ATM
Abfallwirtschaft Tirol Mitte GmbH

The Waste Management Association Mid-Tyrol is a non-profit organisation founded from 104 municipalities in the districts of Innsbruck-Land and Schwaz. It takes care of all waste-management issues from separate collection, treatment, recycling, management of collection centres to information and education on environmental and waste related issues. ATM is one of the pioneers and opinion leaders in Austria for innovation and new approaches regarding waste treatment, collection and especially waste prevention. ATM is the project SURFACE lead partner.

Center Ponovne Uporabe (CPU)

Municipality of Ljubljana

Center ponovne uporabe

CPU's main field of action is re-use. It initiated the re-use concept in Slovenia at national level and currently manages a network of 9 re-use centres. CPU is a non-profit social enterprise with national and international outreach, which mainly works on implementation of waste prevention and waste minimization. It has gained a significant and recognized knowledge in connecting and establishing different / complementary stakeholders at city level in order to guarantee the success of re-use oriented waste management initiatives.

Provincia di Rimini (PoR)

Province of Rimini

PROVINCIA DI RIMINI

The Province of Rimini is a Local Authorities, its main mission is the public administration at local level concerning urbanism, environment, tourism, school management, street maintenance. For Rimini, one of the main tourist basins in Europe, SURFACE project is both a challenge and an opportunity to involve its stakeholder in the evaluation and definition of Smart Re-Use Park and to contribute to strengthen policy debate at regional and national level about integrated re-use oriented waste prevention strategies.

Insieme società cooperativa sociale a r.l. (INSIEME)

Municipality of Vicenza

insieme cooperativa sociale

INSIEME has 30 years of experience in the sector of re-use in Vicenza. It collects furnitures, various old and used items, electric and electronic appliances and textiles from private households and companies which are sorted and prepared for sale. INSIEME is well experienced in operating collection centres for municipalities with the objective to recycle paper, wood, metals and plastics as much as possible. Since 2013 the cooperative INSIEME attempts to manage a Re-Use-Centre through a process of re-engineering, the goal of the experiment is the maximization of the collected waste that can then be prepared for its re-use. An integral part of the whole activity is the cooperation with the responsible waste management entities (municipal and urban) in order to place their action within the prevention strategy in the production of waste and the reduction of the same.

ZAK Abfallwirtschaft GmbH (ZAC)

City of Kempten

ZAK Waste Management is part of the Waste Management Public consortium created by the counties Lindau and Oberallgäu and the city of Kempten. It is a public company which has among its competences the planning, construction, monitoring and operation of waste and recyclable waste facilities. It is specifically focused on recovering material and biological household waste and household-type commercial waste. Since 1991 it has been running 34 recycling sites where well-preserved furniture and other goods can be delivered and again re-used/ redistributed to new users. ZAK played a major role in building up Kempodium a site where “Do it Yourself” & Repair laboratories have been created and a Second Hand Shop has been opened.

Województwo Kujawsko-Pomorskie (K-PV)

Europa Kujaw i Pomorza Association

Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship is one of the 16 regional self-government authorities in Poland. It administers the area of 18.000 square kilometres and 2.1 mln inhabitants. It determines, implements and monitors a strategic directions of the regional policy in terms of sustainable development, innovation and social activity. Through its Department of Environment K-PV operates as the waste management controlling authority. It prepares waste management plans for the region, gives opinion on the local waste management plans and as well takes influence on the waste management on the national level.

Bay Zoltán Alkalmazott Kutatási Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft. (BZN)

The Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research plays an important role in Central-Europe on the field of life cycle assessment (LCA), developing logistics for waste management and simulation analysis of industrial logistics. Its competence is based on high level and innovative service provision for SME-s and large companies as well, among others development based on modelling with special software tools, and researches. It has involved a network of 33 municipalities as Associated Partner.

ACT Grupa (AG)

Humana nova Zagreb, Social cooperative/City of Zagreb

ACT group is a not-for-profit social enterprise and the first Croatian consortium focused on development of work integration social enterprises, organizations and individuals, established in 2013 to find solutions for top priority ecological, societal and economic problems in local communities in Croatia. ACT group members are two social cooperatives, one cooperative, four social enterprise companies, one non-profit making private social institution, one non-profit making association with competences in developing business models which directly respond to local problems and needs.

Re-Use and Recycling European Union Social Enterprises (PREUSE)

REUSE is a European umbrella organisation representing national and regional networks of social enterprises active in the field of reuse, repair and recycling. REUSE pro-actively participates in the process of shaping European environmental legislation, primarily relating to waste and product policies, in order to create the best possible legal conditions to help promote waste prevention, re-use, repair and recycling activities. Despite differences among member structures, shaped by differing national contexts, REUSE members are all active in waste management whilst at the same time giving significant employment and training opportunities to those who are distanced from the labour market. REUSE members have a wealth of experience on practical ways in which to implement waste prevention activities, through re-use and preparation for re-use activities.

IURS-Institutproudržitelnýrozvojsídelz.s.(IURS)

City of Brno/ÉMRHK Nonprofit Ltd

The institute for sustainable development of settlements is a non profit Civic Association registered under the Czech law, founded in 2001 with an aim to draw attention to urban issues and to help a wide variety of local stakeholders with understanding of the principles of sustainable urban development. In its technical and advocacy capacity IURS is on the Czech market filling a gap between activities carried out by academic and research bodies, institutional governance organizations, commercial companies and lobbying subjects.

IMPLEMENTATION FEASIBILITY STUDY IN THE PROVINCE OF RIMINI

SMART RE-USE PARK

European Union
Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE
SURFACE

#1 INTRODUCTION

#2 STATE OF THE ART

#3 ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL

#4 SMART RE-USE PARK

#5 SWOT ANALYSIS

#1 INTRODUCTION

Re-Use, recycling, green economy and self-production are issues that have acquired considerable importance and centrality, where poverty and environmental pollution are problems with difficult solutions. Re-Use has several strengths because compared to separate waste collection, the recovery of plastic, glass, paper and metal allows to produce new goods with a saving of raw materials, respect for the environment and a much lower cost for production. What is normally difficult to understand and communicate is that saving on production leads to more competitiveness, production, and employment. Every time you differentiate, in fact, you not only help the environment, but also economy and employment.

Another fundamental aspect of re-use is the second life that is given to the objects themselves. They are often thrown away still in good condition, without thinking about the fact that someone else may need them. Giving a second life to your objects, therefore, not only allows a saving in waste management but also allows you a realization, another person a saving, the environment a considerable benefit. This disposable behaviour is facilitated by the perennial state of excitement that the market offers to the consumer, always looking for more satisfaction and satisfaction, always orienting him towards new products coming, as if to demonstrate his social identity through what he owns.

The objective of a feasibility study is to give concreteness to a pre-identified project, providing all the elements for the start of the implementation phase:

- Explicating the conditions that make it convenient to carry out projects for the implementation of automated information systems and the provision of computer services. In particular, it is important to define exactly the expected benefits of the project, estimate the plant and operating costs by identifying and assessing the risks of the project.
- Give concreteness to the project hypothesis by outlining the process of transition from the current state to the final state

corresponding to the expectations. In particular, it is necessary to verify the existence of an adequate technical-organisational solution located within given economic and time constraints, also by comparing different solutions and choosing between them on the basis of explicit and predefined criteria.

The objective of this feasibility study is to assess whether the conditions and possibilities/opportunities exist to start the implementation of a Smart Re-Use Park in the territory of the Province of Rimini, which focuses on the collaboration between different subjects and stakeholders, with the aim of promoting the re-use and repair of products that are no longer needed in order to give them a second life or a second form of use for someone else. Among the elements that will constitute a fundamental point in all SRP activities will be education and raising awareness in the local community about these issues. The strong point of this feasibility study is that it has given a voice back to the municipalities because re-use and recycling is an area from which in recent years have been overshadowed by the work of the companies that deal with separate collection.

Through this feasibility study, a new point of view has been offered where the Municipality is not the one who must first of all work to offer the service, but as a subject able to promote connections and relationships at a supra-municipal level, as thanks to SURFACE, for example provincial, exploiting the logic of the network. In this way, the strength and scope of the messages and activities to be transmitted with the SRP are amplified without necessarily creating a new complex and over-structured subject. The Municipality, however, is also the public entity that is closest to the population and therefore can, thanks to the SRP, respond to needs and requirements that it would not have been able to address otherwise.

Finally, the feasibility study for the SRP on the territory of the Province of Rimini, will allow to extend the range of action to those subjects that for mission, willingness and consistency with the objectives of the SRP will be able to operate and increase the area of involvement.

#2 STATE OF THE ART

2.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON EU-, COUNTRY- AND FUA-LEVEL

EUROPEAN LEVEL

"Closing the loop of the products lifecycle" adopted in 2015 by the European Commission adopted an action plan to help accelerate Europe's transition to a circular economy, boost global competitiveness, promote sustainable economic growth and create new jobs. The Action Plan sets out 54 measures to "close the circle" of the life cycle of products: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials. In addition, it identifies five priority areas to accelerate the transition along their value chain (plastics, food waste, essential raw materials, construction and demolition, biomass and biological materials). The plan puts a strong emphasis on creating a solid foundation on which investment and innovation can flourish.

The four directives of the "circular economy package", published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 14 June 2018, amending 6 previous directives on waste (2008/98/EC), packaging (1994/62/EC), landfills (1999/31/EC), electrical and electronic waste (2012/19/EU), end-of-life vehicles (2000/53/EC) and batteries (2006/66/EC), entered into force on 4 July 2018 and Member States will have to transpose them by 5 July 2020. The four Directives of the "Circular Economy Package", published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 14 June 2018, amending 6 previous Directives on waste (2008/98/EC), packaging (1994/62/EC), landfills (1999/31/EC), electrical and electronic waste (2012/19/EU), end-of-life vehicles (2000/53/EC) and batteries (2006/66/EC) entered into force on 4 July 2018 and Member States will have to transpose them by 5 July 2020.

ITALIAN LEVEL

At country level there are:

- Legislative Decree n. 152 of 3 April 2006 on Environmental regulations which aim is to promote the quality levels of human life, to realise trough the safety and the increase of environmental conditions and the rational use of natural resources. In this Decree in the fourth part there is waste management where at the art. 180 it is introduced the waste prevention and in 180-bis the products re-use. With the art. 199 it is transferred to each Region the adoption of their own Regional Plan for Waste Management.

- Directorial Decree of 7 October 2013 the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea which adopt the National Programme for Waste Prevention in implementation of the Directive 2008/98/CE. The Decree define prevention the measures which reduce the quantity of waste, the negative impact of waste and the content of hazardous materials in other materials or products. The aim is to dissociate the economic growth from the environmental impacts connected to the waste production. Among the measures there are sustainable productions, green public procurement, re-use, information and awareness, economic and financial instruments, rules and research.

Consistent with the commitments made in September 2015, Italy has committed to declining the strategic objectives (SDGs) of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for sustainable development in economic, social and environmental planning. Agenda 2030 represents the key to relaunching sustainable development within four guiding principles: integration, universality, inclusion and transformation.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS) elaborated by MATTM in October 2017 has as its primary objective the improvement of socio-economic well-being conditions in Italy: reducing poverty, inequality, discrimination and unemployment; ensuring environmental sustainability; restoring confidence in institutions; strengthening opportunities for professional growth, study, training; restoring competitiveness to businesses through a fourth industrial revolution based on innovative and sustainable technologies.

EMILIA-ROMAGNA REGIONAL LEVEL

At Regional level there are:

- Regional Law n. 16 of 5 October 2015 about circular economy, reduction of waste production, re-use and recycle which introduce the realisation of municipality centre of re-use.
- Regional Plan of Waste Management (adopted with the approval n. 67 of 3 May 2016) which implement the realisation of re-use centres for extending the objective life by stealing theme form the waste disposal, providing citizens with usable and functioning objects with very low costs or even without, avoiding resource consumption, creating employment and spreading the re-use culture. In this perceptions it is highlighted the importance given to partnerships with the private and the public sectors and with all the population.

EUROPEAN

Closing the loop of the products lifecycle

Plastics | Food waste | Essential raw materials | Construction & demolition | Biomass & biological materials

The "circular economy package" amend

Waste 2008/98/CE	Packaging 1994/62/CE	Landfills 1999/31/CE	Electrical & electronic waste 2012/19/UE	End-of vehicles 2000/53/CE	Batteries 2006/66/CE

ITALIAN

United Nations Agenda 2030

Integration | Universality | Inclusion | Transformation

Legislative and directorial decree

Lgs.D. n. 152 of 3 April 2006 → Environmental regulations
Lgs.D. n. 152 of 3 April 2006 → Waste reduction
Decree of 7 October 2013 → Waste reduction

REGIONAL

Regional law

Circular economy
R.L. n. 16 of 5 October 2015

Regional Plan of Waste Management
Approval. n. 67 of 3 May 2016

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2.2 SITUATION OF RE-USE AND REPAIR ACTIVITIES

Rimini Riutilizza

Rimini Riutilizza is the project in the European Project CERREC where citizens where invited to bring their old but in good conditions objects in a collection centre with the aim of reducing waste and the recovery of objects. Then the products will be given to associations or cooperatives to be sold in market of second-hand goods.

Fab lab

Fab lab: in Rimini there are teo Fab lab, one is part of *FaB lab Romagna* which has established a maker-space in a Highscholl in Rimini; the other is *MAkeRN* a no-profit association which promote the idea of Open and of do it yourself and among its activities there is also sustainability.

Mani Tese ONLUS

Mani Tese ONLUS is an association which among its experience activities of creative recover and re-use. In the headquarter they promote re-use lab, self-production and environmental sustainability. In the last years they worked a lot with the idea of re-use: in 2014 they founded the cycle repair shop that involves disadvantaged people of the territory, in 2015 and 2016 re-use and regeneration of urban spaces.

Biciclo

Biciclo - public bycicle for Santarcangelo, a service of bike sharing in Santarcangelo di Romagna in the Province of Rimini born from the Theatre Festival has asked to the owner of broken or unused bicycles to give them to the Festival for a second life, promoting both the sustainable mobility and recover and re-use of objects.

RiamaBAG

RiamaBAG of the Cooperative New Horizon of Rimini which has found a new life, transforming them in bag the old billboard banner in pvc combined with objects such as safety belts, hydraulic hoses retrieved for another use.

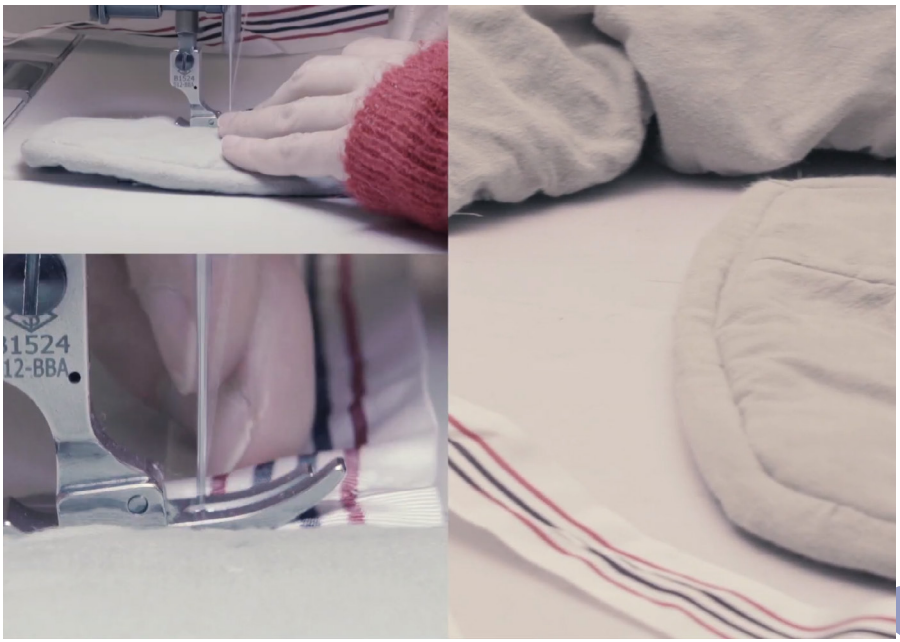
Cambia il finale

The project “Cambia il finale”, is the result of a collaboration between HERA, the main promoter of the initiative, and Last Minute Market.

With “Cambia il finale” the goods that are still in good condition have a second chance and do not become waste. At the base of the project there is the possibility to donate those goods, in particular bulky ones, people want to eliminate, but that are still reusable and therefore (if correctly recovered) they can be put in in a virtuous circuit of reuse.

ReeDo was born from courses organized by ZoneModa of the University of Bologna. It was created by a group of former students and teachers, who created ReeDo Hub, a cooperative with the first open laboratory, ReeDoLab, now a craft laboratory.

The reuse in the ReeDoLab starts from the furniture designed and handmade, where materials and furniture intended to be dumped, were reused as old wooden structures, school desks, etc.. ReeDoLab carries out various activities, in particular through the realization of sewing courses, but a very important action carried out by ReeDoLab is the transformation of old garments or in another garment, or in other everyday objects such as bags, belts, etc.. A new form of creative reuse that allows you to avoid the waste of a large quantity of fabrics in a simple and affordable way.



Mutoid

Near Santarcangelo di Romagna there is the Mutoid Waste Company, with the village-laboratory Mutonia, built inside a disused gravel pit thanks to the ability of this group of artists who decided to establish their base camp here. It is from Mutonia that one can immediately perceive the philosophy of this group of artists where recovery and reuse reigns, from the houses in which they live, the accessories worn and instruments to play.

The Mutoid have different origins, not only geographical, but also of skill. In fact, they can be mechanics and welders, but also carpenters, designers and much more, all with a common artistic vein. Guiding the Mutoids is the adherence to a number of shared principles, particularly for the materials used in their works. In fact, these must be mainly “waste” such as scrap, vehicle parts from bodywork to various components, not forgetting materials made of wood, plastic and in general anything that can be modified to create art.

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY-FUA

Last year, GDP growth in Italy in volume terms slowed down compared to 2017 (+0.9% from +1.7%), showing an almost stagnant trend. Italy's economic performance was affected by the negative contribution of net foreign demand and a significant deceleration in consumption.

Gross investments, on the other hand, represented the most dynamic component of demand, with an increase of 3.4% and a contribution to growth of 0.6 percentage points.

In the first quarter of 2019, Italy's gross domestic product recovered slightly, conditioned by modest growth in consumption and exports. Investments showed an improvement driven by construction. On the supply side, there was a lack of growth in the service sector, while manufacturing, construction and agriculture increased.

In 2018, the labour market was only partially affected by the economic slowdown and employment continued to grow. National accounts estimate of labour input into the total economy indicate an increase in employment of 0.9% on average for the year. In the first months of 2019, the number of people in employment remained positive.

The decline in the number of job seekers continued, with greater intensity than in the previous year. This led to a decline in the unemployment rate, which, although back below 11%, is still above the Euro area average.

#3 ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL

3.1 RE-USE POTENTIAL

The development potential of the green economy in Italy is underestimated both in terms of environmental benefits, well-being and quality of life, and in terms of increasing the value of production of goods and services, added value and job creation. To assess these potentials, we've analysed the effects produced by the adoption and development over the next 5 years of the following **10 necessary and useful green economy measures:**

1. **Relaunching renewable energy sources** in implementation of the Paris Agreement;
2. **Accelerate and increase the energy upgrading** of homes, schools and offices;
3. **Implement a national urban regeneration programme;**
4. **Developing the different waste re-use and recycling chains** in the direction of the new objectives for the circular economy;
5. **Relaunch spending on environmental research and development;**
6. **Upgrade the national water system;**
7. **Implement a programme of interventions** to reduce hydrogeological risk;
8. **Strengthen organic farming, typical and quality** agricultural production and relaunch sustainable forest management;
9. **Complete the remediation** of contaminated sites of national interest;
10. Activate some strategic measures for sustainable mobility.

The effects of these measures have been calculated by applying cross-sector matrices to cost estimates based on literature data and interviews with operators and experts. The use of the input-output table and social accounting matrix (Sam, Social Accounting Matrix) methodologies allows the quantification of the impacts generated by spending programmes in terms of:

- **direct effects** on added value and employment produced directly in the sector affected by demand activation;

- **indirect effects** generated in a chain on the economic system and related to the activation processes that each sector produces on other sectors of activity, through the purchase of intermediate goods, semi-finished goods and services necessary to the production process;

- **induced effects** - Sam matrix - in terms of added value and employment generated by the use of the additional income flows achieved by the subjects involved in the implementation of the measures (Keynesian multiplier).

The jobs generated have been accounted for in terms of annual work units and are therefore equivalent to so-called full-time jobs. The production values generated, cumulated over the five years, would be equal to about 370 billion euros, those of the added value would be about 129 billion; the work units, also cumulated over the five years, would be equal to about 2.2 million and, also calculating the induced effect, would reach about 3.3 million work units. This means activating on average every year 74 billion Euros of economic production, mostly national, almost 26 billion Euros of added value and 440,000 work units, 664,000 considering the induced effect.

OBSTACLES WHO LIMIT THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The various studies examined (Eurobarometer, ISTAT and Ministry of the Environment) show that Italian companies do not differ from their European partners in their awareness of having to invest in environmental issues. Both because this leads to a better reputation in the market, but also because these investments allow to reduce production costs. Difficulties emerge when it comes to accessing credit to support these investments, which are above the European average.

The main factors hindering entrepreneurs from engaging in these investments are **excessive bureaucracy, access to credit, difficulty in meeting technical or regulatory specifications, lack of experience and lack of expertise.** Moreover, access to possible public support instruments can also be problematic due to insufficient dissemination of information.

Removing these obstacles would make it possible:

increase productivity in terms of added value per employee by about 6.5% compared to current performance;

increase employment in the green sector by 11.4% to the European average or 40.1% to the German average.

RE-USE

This theme brings us back to that of repair. Data processed by Eurostat show that in Italy there are almost 25,000 companies that repair electronic goods, but also other personal goods (clothing, footwear, watches, jewellery, furniture ...), putting our country in third place among the five most important economies in Europe. Behind France (over 40,000 companies) and Spain (about 30,000).

The trend shows how the crisis of 2007 swept away about 6,000 companies - 1/4 compared to those operating in 2016 -, recording a trend in contrast with the other 4 European countries, which despite - or perhaps also because of - the crisis have seen a growing birth rate of this type of companies (France + 12,700, Spain + 8,500, Germany + 3,000 and the United Kingdom + 2,500).

If we consider the value of production, the 24,000 Italian companies in 2016 generated 2.2 billion Euros at national level - with a reduction of about 800 million Euros compared to 2008 -, compared to 4.9 billion Euros in France, 2.6 billion Euros in Germany and 5.3 billion Euros (2015 figure) in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the average profitability of companies, we find that on average in the United Kingdom a repair company generates an annual value of over €655,000, in Germany €210,000, in France €121,000, in Italy almost €92,000 and in Spain €61,000.

It is also interesting to note that on average a repair company in Italy has reduced its production value by around €10,000 from 2008 to 2016. Finally, shifting our observation to employment, we find that there were more than 16,000 employees in repair companies operating in Italy in 2016, a slight increase compared to 2007,

while France, Germany and Spain managed to employ twice as many people as Italy.

The picture that emerges from this comparison allows us to see how the potential for turnover and employment in the repair sector in Italy are still compressed and could be freed up by adopting measures that favour repair activities, limiting or prohibiting the introduction of non-repairable products, equating the VAT rate for repairs with that for waste management or allowing the tax deduction of expenses incurred for repairs.

SECOND HAND GOODS

According to studies conducted by the Doxa Institute, the total value of the second-hand goods economy is estimated at € 21 billion/€, equal to 1.2% of Italian GDP. In the last 3 years the turnover of this sector has increased steadily, thanks to the strong drive of online buying and selling (+72% since 2014) and 48% of Italians have bought and/or sold used products (42% total on online platform).

In December 2017, the Chamber of Commerce of Milan surveyed about 3400 second-hand shops in Italy. This translates into a turnover that is conservatively estimated at €1.2/1.4 billion per year. The potential of this market is estimated to be significant. According to the National Report on re-use 2018, produced by "*Occhio del riciclone*" in collaboration with Utilitalia, reusable durable goods, such as furniture, books, toys, giftware, household appliances that could find new life without passing through recycling plants, would amount to 600,000 tons per year, about 2% of national waste production.

Studies elaborated by the Foundation for Sustainable Development have identified the following barriers to the development of the second-hand market:

the lack of a certified supply network for the second-hand sector, such as to ensure the legitimate ownership of used goods and proposed for sale;

the unclear professional, fiscal and legal framework of dealers of repaired goods, which among other things creates further shadows with respect to the problem mentioned in the previous point;

the lack of a regulation governing the figure of the second-hand dealer and the creation of centres for re-use.

RECYCLING

The Foundation for Sustainable Development has conducted studies, according to which in order to achieve the 2035 targets - without prejudice to the production of municipal waste - we will have to recycle about 19 Mt of municipal waste, almost 6 Mt more than in 2016. And, considering the rate of return from separate

collection in relation to the amount of municipal waste recycled, the system of separate collection will have to intercept between 6 and 8 Mt more waste than 2016. In addition, to ensure the recycling of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste according to the estimates drawn up by the Ministry of the Environment need to increase plant capacity existing from a minimum of 2.1 Mt/a to a maximum of 4.5 Mt/a. This would require a minimum of 31 to a maximum of 65 new installations, with a total investment that varies between 638 M€ and 1.351 M€. Also, according to studies conducted by the Foundation for Sustainable Development, on the side employment the attainment of the recycling targets for municipal and packaging waste would create in the individual supply chains over 23,000 new full-time jobs. And it would reduce greenhouse emissions of about 10 Mt of $C0_{2\ eq}$.

With regard to the **obstacles to the development of recycling in Italy**, the most important ones are summarized below:

the substantial immobility

of updating the End of Waste regulations;

the absence of support measures

particularly in countercyclical situations, for the recycling market;

the presence of illegal and clandestine practices

which penalize operators;

the scarcity of controls in certain sectors

in particular for the verification of the capacity to carry out quality waste treatment;

the lack of facilities for certain sectors

such as the treatment of organic matter;

the considerable disparity in performance

between the different territories, in particular North, Central and South;

the strong tax/fault evasion in different parts of Italy.

3.2 POTENTIAL OF FURTHER ACTORS AND ACTIVITIES

Some subjects that could be interesting to consider inserting them within the SRP in a structured way, not only as possible users but also as an integral part of their organization, are two almost parallel sectors:

- **Education** when one considers the interest in sustainability issues and Agenda 2030. In this case the potential stakeholders are: schools, CEAS

- **Craftsmen and small entrepreneurs**, especially in the most marginal areas, in a sort of "economic revitalization".

The potential of SRP, if well established and properly developed, can go far beyond waste reduction and social reintegration of people in need. Within the SRP, or around it, can gravitate a series of small private realities with which to build and establish strong links and collaborations for mutual development and subsistence. On the one hand, the SRP can be a means to expand the sales capacity of a person who is deprived of his or her work and services. On the other hand, these subjects often have a know-how and a level of experience that can be well exploited in the realization of workshops or support for social reintegration. In many cases, small craft enterprises struggle to innovate and risk closing down, so the SRP can provide an opportunity for renewal and growth.

In fact, if used as a tool for the community and for the community it can represent an opportunity for the economic and social development of the territory.

#4 SMART RE-USE PARK

4.1 AIM AND GOAL OF THE INTENDED SMART RE-USE PARK

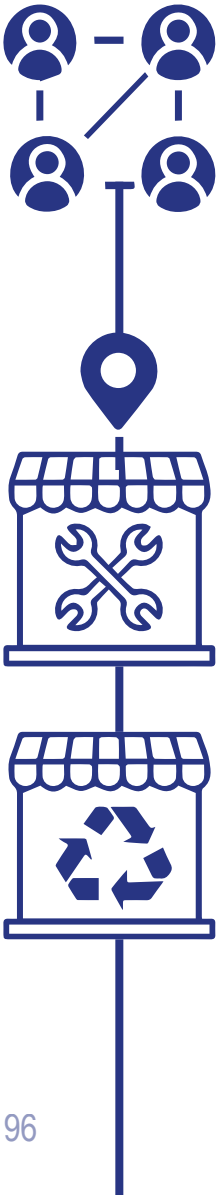
Given the territorial scope considered for the FUA in question, it is not possible, at least in a first phase, to identify a single location, but rather to exploit the logic of the network to offer innovative solutions, the objective of creating a SRP in the FUA of PoR is to identify public (such as municipal administrations) and private (such as associations and companies) that collaborate within the project by 2025. The logic of the network in a reality like that of the province of Rimini because:

- The territory included in the FUA is very large.
- The territories/municipalities concerned are very distant from each other
- The territories are very heterogeneous in terms of:
  - Requests and requirements
  - Possibilities and opportunities

The common denominator for the development of the SRP in the FUA of the Province of Rimini will be the attention to the weak population groups that have been identified as priorities. This leads to orient the development of the SRP above all towards a structure that includes subjects who work and interface with this segment of the population as a priority.

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SRP

The Smart Re-Use Park in the Province of Rimini will consist of:



A network of subjects distributed over the territory of the province of Rimini, since the Municipalities that have lent interest to the initiative are located in different points, from the Apennines area to the sea.

In the first phase of the Smart Re-Use Park will rely mainly on the **spaces already available to the subjects involved, be they public, such as municipalities, or private as associations or small companies.**

This system will also make it possible to overcome some regulatory constraints related to spaces (safety, etc.) as they are already fulfilled. The idea is to evaluate, after the first years of activity and settlement, the identification of new common spaces that can further accentuate the idea of the Smart Re-Use Park.

The activities of the SRP will mainly revolve around two elements that have been identified as essential for this territory:

- **Education and awareness raising**, both in schools and towards adults, to make them understand the difference between reusable goods and waste also through educational workshops.
- **Re-use activities:**
  - Collection of reusable goods and shops/ sorting centres
  - Repair and recycling workshops
  - Exchange platforms

Priority for the development of the SRP in the province of Rimini will be the attention paid to the weaker sections of the population who could benefit most from similar initiatives.

In this sense, those who work primarily with these people, such as associations of the third sector, for example *Mani Tese*, will be involved.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1 Feasibility study (2021)

a. **Increase the awareness** of subjects who have already shown interest in the topic.

b. **Create a stable base** with a number of public and private entities.

c. **Define the limits** of action of the SRP:

   i. must support the weaker sections of the population.

   ii. involve operators in the territory both as associations, cooperatives, etc., and individuals as craftsmen already present in the territory?

   iii. connecting to the services already offered by the municipalities, as a support function and not replacing them.

d. **Define a complete and precise business plan.**

2 Identify ways of collaboration and cooperation to ensure the success of the SRP: (2021-2022)

a. Define as **actors** involved;

b. Define **roles**;

c. Define the **management** of the SRP ;

d. Implement a **memorandum of understanding** committing the subjects/stakeholders in the SRP.

3 **First development of SRP activities: (2022)**

a. Initiate activities within the SRP;

b. To promote and share the activities of the SRP with those in the municipalities;

c. Dissemination of activities;

d. Communication activities.

4 **Periodic analysis of the results: (2022-2023)**

a. Initially six-monthly periodic collection of SRP feedback;

b. Annual analysis of the development of the SRP ;

c. Evaluation of progress and any changes in the structure of the SRP, of the actions and any new collaborations.

5 **Evaluate the possibility of creating a new management entity to start the first activities of the SRP in the municipalities and with the actors involved after the first years of operation. (2024)**

In the early stages of development of the SRP in the province of Rimini, the role of the municipalities will be fundamental for the provision of spaces, skills and relationships to give the initial impetus to the project. The aim is to bring the SRP to be more autonomous respect to the strong presence of the Municipalities as foreseen in the first period of the project, in order to guarantee its continuity and sustainability over time. The Municipalities will however maintain a role of control and direction given the close relationship between the SRP and possible support strategies.

4.3.1 Organisation

Territorial agreements establishing common rules of conduct with one person in charge on a rotating basis between the various parties participating in the SRP. In this sense, for the start of the SRP in the FUA of Rimini, it will be the same Province that will initially take charge of the first coordination and management activities.

Provide for the figure of the “advisor” in the proper sense of the subject he advises, imagining the figure of HERA and Montefeltro Servizi for any doubts or questions and an association/cooperative as regards the aspects more connected to their field

Management guidelines not to convene everyone every time where the person in charge can make autonomous decisions. Establish which decisions should be taken all at once.

Municipalities participate with contributions and/or spaces

The associations/cooperatives/small craftsmen participate with their time and work.

The aim is to create a flexible structure able to change and adapt to different needs and requirements, welcoming new subjects and activities.

4.3.2 Activities

- Collection points and re-use shops,
- Repair and recycling shops,
- Educational workshops,
- Fab Labs,
- Exhibitions for different target groups (e.g. schools, environmental initiatives, general public).

4.3.3 Public Relations

- **Common educational tools:**
  - toolkits;
  - manuals;
  - educational paths.
- **Coordinated communication tools:**
  - creation of a brand;
  - recognition tools (e.g. glass window sticker, door sticker, poster, etc.).
- **Creation of a common line of communication** (e.g. font, keywords to use, ...)
- **Definition of initiatives in which to participate**
- **For activities of a "social" nature**, i.e. related to supporting the weaker sections of the population: Elements of recognition during the period of activity of those involved equal for both those who support and those who are supported.

4.3.4 Business Plan

INCOME	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Operating Income from Services			
Equipment rental	8.000	12.000	15.000
Education and training	10.000	12.500	15.000
Maintenance and shelter	70.000	85.000	100.000
Space rental	5.000	5.000	5.000
Other			
Total Operating Income from Services	93.000	114.500	135.000
Operating Income from Sales of Goods			
Product selling	80.000	100.000	120.000
Goods category 2			
Goods category 3			
Goods category 4			
Other			
Total Operating Income from Sales of Goods	80.000	100.000	120.000
Cost of Goods			
Beginning Inventory			
Goods Purchased or Manufactured			
Shipping Charges			
Labor (wages and payroll)			
Other			
Less Ending Inventory			
Cost of Goods Sold	-	-	-
Gross Profit	173.000	214.500	255.000
Non-Operating Income			
Interest Income			
Rental Income			
Gifts Received			
Donations			
Other			
Total Non-Operating Income	-	-	-
Total INCOME	173.000	214.500	255.000

EXPENSES	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Operating Expenses			
Accounting and Legal	6.000	4.000	4.000
Advertising	10.000	8.000	8.000
Depreciation	5.000	5.000	5.000
Dues and Subscriptions			
Insurance	12.000	12.000	12.000
Interest Expense			
Maintenance and Repairs			
Office Supplies			
Payroll Expenses	90.000	110.000	130.000
Postage			
Rent	30.000	30.000	30.000
Research and Development			
Salaries and Wages			
Taxes and Licenses			
Telephone	1.000	1.000	1.000
Travel			
Utilities	8.000	8.000	8.000
Web Hosting and Domains	500	500	500
Other			
Total Operating Expenses	162.500	178.500	198.500
Non-Recurring Expenses			
Furniture, Equipment and Software	10.000	2.000	2.000
Gifts Given	2.000	2.000	2.000
Other (cars, office IT)	35.000		5.000
Total Non-Recurring Expenses	47.000	4.000	9.000
Total EXPENSES	209.500	182.500	207.500
Net Income Before Taxes	(36.500)	32.000	47.500
Income Tax Expense			
NET INCOME	(36.500)	32.000	47.500

#5 SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT Analysis here proposed is a summary of what emerged during the physical and telephone meetings with the stakeholders questioned during the construction of the feasibility study, where they were often guided as part of a more structured participatory process so as to always obtain the desired level of information in the most efficient and effective way possible.

STRENGTHS

- The presence of a certain political will to implement an SRP.
- A good level of separate collection.
- The presence of subjects that already implement in the field of re-use and recycling also in an innovative way.
- The importance given to the issues related to the circular economy and the public attention that has been built up.

WEAKNESSES

- The lack of a strong and competent person who can be a driving force.
- The lack of a territorial and systemic vision of the province of Rimini.
- Lack of awareness given to the issues of re-use and recycling by citizens.
- Difficulties in involving actors around a common project.
- Lack of adequate spaces to host laboratories and temporary stores.

OPPORTUNITIES

- To be able to give an economic and not only environmental value to re-use and recycling activities.
- Giving new opportunities to people in the weaker sections of the population.
- Development of new activities by third sector actors and small artisans.
- Regional, National and European programming in favour of these initiatives.

THREATS

- Do not take the opportunities given by collaboration and cooperation outside your own borders (political, geographical, business, action...).
- Do not identify a mode of operation of the SRP such that it operates almost autonomously.
- The loss of momentum towards a circular economy as soon as it becomes “normal”.
- Distrust and lack of support from both the population and the institutions.

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THE VALUE OF
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Suggestions and experiences for implementing the circular economy in everyday life and implementation feasibility study in the Province of Rimini

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