

POLICY REQUIREMENTS  
CASE HISTORIES & SWOT  
FINAL VERSION




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## 1. Online Repair Guide (AT)

Name of the case	Online repair guide
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>The repair guide - Austria's clever repair search offers citizens a fast, uncomplicated search solution in four federal states (Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg) with more than 450 registered repair shops. Prevention instead of aftercare is the motto here. Instead of letting waste arise, the garbage mountains are counteracted by a good application from repair shops.</p> <p>The positive - every repair shop can register for free at <a href="http://www.reparaturführer.at">www.reparaturführer.at</a> at the online repair guide. The uncomplicated and clear search mask guarantees a quick findability. The mini homepage included in the repair guide is additionally a "free" business card for every repair company. Increased awareness of product life extension benefits our environment, citizens and local businesses.</p>
<p><b>Involved policy makers</b></p>	<p>Abfallwirtschaft Tirol Mitte</p> <p>Ministry of Life</p> <p>Austria Glas Recycling and the respective project partners in the federal states.</p> <p>Tyrol: Tyrol State, Tyrol Economic Chamber, Tyrolean Education Forum</p> <p>Upper Austria: Upper Austria State Waste Association, Upper Austria, Climate Alliance Upper Austria</p> <p>Styria: Association of Styrian Waste and Environmental Advisers, Styria, A 14- Unit Waste Management and Sustainability, Styrian Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Vorarlberg: Environmental Association - Vorarlberger Gemeindehaus, Land Vorarlberg - Office for Future Issues</p> <p>Wirtschaftskammer Vorarlberg</p>
<p><b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b></p>	<p>Setting repair and Re-use at the highest level of waste prevention</p> 



	<p>Preparation for reuse</p> <p>A "preparation for reuse" leads proportionately also to reuse and further use. This prolongs the life of articles or their constituents ultimately avoided as waste. Here after waste or removal definition in cases such as the anonymous collection of clothes in the container (packed in different quality in bags), bulky waste, cell phones, etc. for some well-preserved, functional piece initially exceeded the limit to waste until it over a sorting can again be recorded as worth preserving.</p> <p>The preservation and restoration of product properties of constituents by their processing can contribute to their reuse (according to VDI Guideline 2243).</p> <p>Examples Refurbishment of engines, general overhaul of equipment, reinforced concrete stand of a building or the facade (gutting) remain preserved, truck tires get a new profile (retreading). In each of these cases, what is received is prepared for reuse by some sort of repair and ultimately avoided as waste. Ingredients are not always used only for the original purpose (see re-use, also in the form of art objects). Only what is not preserved in its product shape should be recycled, and then as high as possible at the same product level.</p>
<p><b>How have policy makers been involved?</b></p>	<p>The ATM as the main waste management company in this area pushed things forward to bring the topic of re-use closer to the public. So they involved the government, local communities and municipalities, the re-use network and social economic companies to one table.</p>
<p><b>STRENGTHS</b></p>	<p>Open to everybody; Free entrance</p>
<p><b>WEAKNESSES</b></p>	<p>just a single event, not a fixed address in the community</p>
<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p>usability from anywhere at anytime</p>
<p><b>THREATS</b></p>	<p>no quality control; no permanent installation of this at the recycling facility</p>



## 2. Re-Use collection or action day (AT)

Name of the case	Collect action day / re-use day
<b>Short description</b>	<p>“Tag der Abfallvermeidung” is an Event in Cooperation of Municipalities and the ATM. The Event is taking place with all weathers.</p> <p>Under the slogan “reuse instead of throw away” are products collected by employees of VEREIN WAMS (social business), that are out of use but still in good condition. This Initiative of cooperation of social businesses and recycling facilities and the Tyrol State in the Framework of the EU-Project CERREC with the goal to set up the “RE-USE NETWORK TIROL”</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Municipality, ATM, State Tyrol, ATM, CERREC - Central Europe, Re-Use Network Tirol, Verein Wams, tiseob
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	Discussion and examination of the concept on risks regarding liability for the waste management law with clarification of the relevant legal situation.
<b>Which contributions supported this activity?</b>	Network / Connection of Stakeholders and policy makers, means the social economic associations,
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Open and free for everybody to join
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Not everybody is committed to do participate
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	citizen participation
<b>THREATS</b>	not obligatory for everyone



### 3. FAB LAB / open Repair Workshops (AT)

Name of the case	FAB LAB / open Repair Workshops
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>A FabLab (Fabrication Laboratory) is an open, democratic high-tech workshop designed to provide individuals with single-piece industrial production processes. Typical devices are 3D printers, laser cutters, CNC machines, presses for deep drawing or milling to be able to process a large number of different materials and workpieces ("make almost everything"). FabLabs allow uncomplicated production of highly individualized individual parts or spare parts that are no longer available (rapid manufacturing).</p> <p>FAB LAB INNSBRUCK: "We run our fablab as an open, democratic, high-tech workshop with the goal of providing private individuals with several industrial production methods for individual pieces."</p> <p>In our 135m<sup>2</sup> workshop we have rapid prototyping equipment such as 3D printers, laser cutters, CNC milling machines, vinyl cutters to handle many different materials and workpieces.</p> <p>Operational, educational, technical, financial and logistical support beyond what is available in a fablab.</p> <p>Who can use a Fablab?        Basically everybody! The scope of FabLab's low-cost workshops and membership fees is designed to enable anyone interested in digital production, from home-use to commercial use. To commercial use.</p> <p>What are our rules?        Our rules are based on the international Fab Charter, as well as in other fablabs. The charter contains rules on responsibility for one's own actions towards people, machines and the environment, open knowledge transfer, intellectual property rights and commercial activities.</p> <p>Who owns the Fablab?        Spielraum Fablab is a non-profit association that finances itself through membership fees, workshop revenues, sponsorship and funding</p>
<p><b>Involved policy makers</b></p>	<p>Förderverein Technik Tirol            Location Agency Tyrol            City of Innsbruck            Mpreis            freeform4usuccess</p>
<p><b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b></p>	<p>Key legislation in the field of waste transformation into value-added products.</p>



	<p>Start of a Circular economy, Thematic strategy on waste, Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe, Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>Discussion of the concept with clarification of the relevant legal situation.</p> <p>They run 2 systems in the background. One nonprofit organization and in the same time they run a private business. With this setup their able to do low and no budget project and run the space and the organisation with low-cost and also able to earn their daily income.</p>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Open / public</p> <p>charter contains rules on responsibility for one's own actions towards people, machines and the environment</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>not institutional, motivational driven by single persons</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>uncomplicated production of highly individualized parts or spare parts that are no longer available like rapid manufacturing, rapid prototyping, Industrialisation 4.0</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>-</p>



## 4. Trash Design (SLO)

Name of the case	Trash design
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>They are oriented towards modernist design under the influence of new materials and technologies, which gives priority to the reason and visual appearance of the product. They say that today's consumer culture is based on the ground of innovation and trend creation, and has a deep connection from fashion to architecture. Our daily habits, lifestyle gives an important role to the design. Architecture has become a prominent part of our culture. Today's trend of equipment is vintage, designers and architects are resorting to the ideologies and concepts of the previous centuries.</p> <p>The three creators, united under the name of Trash Design, are associated with today's increasingly current internal design processes, such as processing and re-use. They are interested in an experiment with materials, craftsmanship and, above all, discarding discarded values. They do this in a very convincing way. Their practice is accompanied by awareness, as well as a passion for doing something else, new, upgraded from an existing object or form. They consider it a unique, environmentally engaged experimentation with materials and respect for crafts.</p> <p><a href="https://www.trashdesign.si/">https://www.trashdesign.si/</a></p> <p>Waste to give design is a great challenge even for CPU.</p>
<p><b>Involved policy makers</b></p>	<p>Waste Management Program and Waste Prevention Program Slovenia, Nr.: 35402-1/2016/6, Date: 30. 6. 2016. The waste management programme is set out in Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Decree on Waste. Article 11(2) states that measures are to be determined in the waste management programme, based on an analysis of the existing waste management situation, which are necessary for making improvements in environmentally sound preparation for the reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste for the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia.</p>
<p><b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b></p>	<p>Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives</p> <p>Directive for MSW currently occurs through the following legislative articles: Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette of RS, no. 39/06 - UPB, 49/06 - ZMetD, 66/06 - odl. US, 33/07 - ZPNačrt, 57/08 - ZFO-1A, 70/08, 108/09, 108/09 - ZPNačrt-A, 48/12, 57/12, 92/13 and 56/15); Waste management</p>





	comprises collection, transport, recovery or and disposal of waste, including the control of these activities.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	The design of the priority line of waste management is also being put into the forefront. The field of work is also interesting for new professions in this field.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Key legislation in the field of waste transformation into value-added products.  Circular economy package, Thematic strategy on waste, Roadmap to a resource efficient Europe, Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Lack of appropriate price signals to stimulate use of secondary materials and to reduce the consumption of raw materials.  Poorly appreciated manual and local work.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	The issue of the redesigning the landfill disposal tax could be an interesting in the “light” of the transition to the CE. The problem of the price of raw materials is not taken into account in the price of the product.
<b>THREATS</b>	Conflicting or inconsistent objective and /or requirements in the policies and legislative/regulatory framework waste/ by-product issues ( <i>issue at the national level but also at the EU level</i> )horizontal issue.



## 5. Brokerage Store (SLO)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Brokerage Store</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The brokerage store is one of the first of its kind in Slovenia, it operates in Ljubljana. The project involves combining various socio-economic factors, responding to the needs of the environment and contributing to the improvement of conditions in the local community. The brokerage house is an example of how dispossessed groups of people - homeless people using the overlooked resources - used things can do something for themselves and for a wider society. The basic idea of the brokerage is to accept and sell excessive, used things that are given by our supporters and supporters. Things are sold at low prices, and the earnings are aimed at the integration and employment of homeless people and the further development of the project.</p> <p><a href="http://www.kraljiulice.org/">http://www.kraljiulice.org/</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Social and environmental issues are combined into synergy and enable homeless people to work while protecting resources.
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>Waste Management Program and Waste Prevention Program Slovenia, Nr.: 35402-1/2016/6, Date: 30. 6. 2016.</p> <p>New challenges of the social economy.</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	Sustainable development has been in the foreground for many years and represents the unification of all three components. Social and environmental cohesion gives a synergy for a better quality of life.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Legislation on the active involvement of particularly vulnerable groups and waste as resources.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	State support to homeless people and their integration into society and priority order of waste management.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	Due to the many migrations, more and more people become "Place of the Street", therefore, there is a chance to actively engage them in work processes.
<b>THREATS</b>	Negative attitude of the public to the homeless, rising number of refugees in Slovenia, lack of capacity for their active inclusion.



## 6. Repair-Café (SLO)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Repair Cafe</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Repair Café is free meeting places and they're all about repairing things (together). In the 3 place where a Repair Café is located in Slovenia, you'll find tools and materials to help you make any repairs you need. On clothes, furniture, electrical appliances, bicycles, crockery, appliances, toys, et cetera. You'll also find expert volunteers, with repair skills in all kinds of fields.</p> <p>Visitors bring their broken items from home. Together with the specialists they start making their repairs in the Repair Café. It's an ongoing learning process. If you have nothing to repair, you can enjoy a cup of tea or coffee. Or you can lend a hand with someone else's repair job. You can also get inspired at the reading table - by leafing through books on repairs and DIY. The Repair Café changes all that! People who might otherwise be side-lined are getting involved again. Valuable practical knowledge is getting passed on. Things are being used for longer and don't have to be thrown away. This reduces the volume of raw materials and energy needed to make new products. It cuts CO2 emissions, for example, because manufacturing new products and recycling old ones causes CO2 to be released. The Repair Café teaches people to see their possessions in a new light. And, once again, to appreciate their value. The Repair Café helps change people's mind set. This is essential to kindle people's enthusiasm for a sustainable society.</p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/RepairCafeLjubljana/">https://www.facebook.com/RepairCafeLjubljana/</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Activation and motivation of the social sphere for repairs and reuse. activation and motivation of the social sphere for repairs and reuse. creating a positive social climate, connecting people and cooperating
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	In addition to environmental legislation on minimization, preparations for re-use are also important legislation
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	A new concept of social activation will connect people who have problems with social and work competencies.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	In modern times more and more people are lonely and they need socializing; It is about social innovation, which simultaneously increases environmental awareness. Emphasized social responsibility and care for people with special needs. Due to lack of resources, the approach is also interesting for others
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Excessive consumerism, without financial incentives by the state, the lack of regulation for the repair of electronic products.



<p><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p>	<p>Skills a circular economy would require;</p> <p>Technical skills which are currently not present in the workforce. Skills would for instance enable businesses to design products with circularity in mind, and to engage in reuse, refurbishment and recycling. Missing technical skills could be particularly problematic, so we can keep them that way.</p>
<p><b>THREATS</b></p>	<p>The apathy of people to different, consumer orientations. The prevalent advertising of purchases of new products.</p>



## 7. Library Of Things (SLO)

Name of the case	Library of things
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The project of the Library of things was developed in partnership with the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region and its Regional Creative Economy Centre, which supported the development of financial resources for the establishment of the library. The space for the operation of the Library thinks was provided by the fourth partner in the project, the Municipality of Ljubljana, allow sharing and customization of the space in the Community House. It's non-profit organization, location is in Ljubljana. They work as a voluntary organization in order to build a responsible community towards the environment and people.</p> <p>The Library of Things is a non-profit organization of a wide range of leisure activities. At a time when people have less and less money, we can replace missing items instead of buying instead. Sharing, however, brings many other benefits.</p> <p><a href="https://www.knjiznicareci.si/">https://www.knjiznicareci.si/</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Changes, cooperation and evaluation of the value of products allow for the development of purchasing
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Legislation on the transformation of waste into a resource; In fact, libraries can help prevent waste generation and environmental awareness.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	Low prices of technical products in shops, a characteristic of Slovenes by ownership of material goods.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	European guidelines for the circular economy and the priority order of waste management.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Ownership of material goods of Slovenes and cheap purchases of new products, including technical products, low level of borrowing.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	To build a new society that will be socially responsible and motivated to evaluate natural resources.
<b>THREATS</b>	Globalization, orientation towards the Slovenes, more and more material goods.



## 8. EcoSynergy System (SLO)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>EcoSynergy System d.o.o.</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>They are launching a new system that changes the attitude of consumers and industry to waste packaging, waste, and the environment. With a new way of recycling, users with bonuses for home and households are rewarded.</p> <p>All products in the store will be labelled with the EcoSynergy System label included in the system of organized recycling of packaging, for which the manufacturer receives an annual certificate of extended liability of the packaging, which is transferred to the European utility companies in the EcoSynergy System. For all food and non-food products in the packaging labelled with a label included in the collection and reprocessing in the EcoSynergy System, the user for the delivered packaging obtains a credit rating. By purchasing a product labelled with the EcoSynergy System label, the consumer gets a double benefit, namely: a label can be used in a service network in each region with a 10% discount on services such as: hairdressing, car, health, sports, home and household services, etc..; through the submission of packaging to utility companies, EKOKUPON and the possibility to purchase products for home and household at production prices;</p> <p><a href="http://www.ecosynergysystem.com/">http://www.ecosynergysystem.com/</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Waste Management Program and Waste Prevention Program Slovenia, Nr.: 35402-1/2016/6, Date: 30. 6. 2016. The waste management programme is set out in Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Decree on Waste. Article 11(2) states that measures are to be determined in the waste management programme
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Reduction of disposable packaging, ban on plastic bags - free, motivation for waste separation.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	We encourage the population and industry to sort the sorted waste into collection centres of communal companies.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Legislation on the reduction of disposable packaging, the need to conserve resources, the trend in the use of reusable packaging.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	Ow self-supply, huge packaged foods and products Existing support environment does not systematically support micro and SME to transition of the Circular economy a new aspect of the motivation of separate collection using IT.
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	New models of motivation for consistent separation of waste, especially plastic packaging.



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	The scheme of responsibility does not work in Slovenia.
<b>THREATS</b>	The ossification of legislation, the slow introduction of legislative changes



## 9. Ecomondo international Event (IT)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Ecomondo</b>
<b>Short description</b>	An international event with an innovative format that unites all sectors of the circular economy in a single platform: from the recovery of materials and energy to sustainable development.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	It has a very wide range of policy makers involved ( <a href="https://www.ecomondo.com/ecomondo/partner/patrocini-istituzioni-associazioni-consorzi">https://www.ecomondo.com/ecomondo/partner/patrocini-istituzioni-associazioni-consorzi</a> )
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Emilia Romagna Regional law 16/2015; Directorial Decree of 7 October 2013 the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea; Directive 2008/98/CE and following
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	The importance of the theme and the visibility acquired from the event has worked as a natural attractor
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	The international importance recognition of this event
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	The difficult to maintain the level of interest
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	The extension in themes and the visibility it can give to other experiences such as SURFACE
<b>THREATS</b>	It collapse on itself giving importance just to some theme or companies.





## 10. Rimini Riutilizza (IT)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Rimini Riutilizza</b>
<b>Short description</b>	They are spaces available to all citizens where they are separate collection of urban waste, in particular by those that by nature or size cannot be thrown into the dumpsters on the streets, like the bulky which are collected here and then recovered, recycled and disposed of. Alternatively, for the bulky ones, the Hera Group provides a free collection service at home.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Province and municipality of Rimini, Regional Agency for the Environment of Emilia Romagna, HERA Group
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Emilia Romagna Regional law 16/2015
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	With the EU project CERREC
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	It has a hard connection to reuse
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	It depends on this subject
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	It can be shared with other subject on the territory of Rimini
<b>THREATS</b>	It can disappear easily due to its connection to political will



## 11. Preparation for Reuse Collection (IT)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Preparation for Reuse Collection Areas in Waste Collection Centres</b>
<b>Short description</b>	Within the waste collection centres an area is defined where the potentially reusable waste is selected by properly trained operators. This fraction of waste is taken to an accredited re-use centre where all the preparation for re-use procedures are authorized. The potentially reusable goods are still considered waste and therefore supported by the waste legislation. With the preparation for re-use activities, waste becomes non-waste and can flow into retail and wholesale goods stores.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Waste management companies, local authorities referred to waste management, social enterprises.
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Waste legislation and Directive EU 2018/851. Public procurement legislation. Employment and Social affairs legislation. Health and safety legislation.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	The proposal to create these areas has been discussed and accepted once it has been clarified that the responsible operator is authorized to manage waste.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>The model is existing and working in a cooperation between social enterprises and waste management companies.</p> <p>Operators properly trained in waste management.</p> <p>Legal, ethical, traceable supply chain.</p> <p>No competition between waste management operators and reuse operators.</p> <p>Structured and controlled relationship between social enterprises and waste management companies (presence of tenders or PPP's, environmental and social parameters, valorisation of waste reduction through reuse and preparation for re-use).</p> <p>Simplification for the citizens in the delivery of waste to the Collection Centres without having to refer to different places and having to make the selection between reusable and preparable for reuse, without adequate skills.</p> <p>Management by social enterprises that guarantee, in collaboration with social services and public bodies, to respond to real social needs thanks to job placement.</p>



	Sale or donation to operators authorized to manage preparation for re-use.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Economic resources are necessary for the training of operators dedicated to a first selection of waste with an advanced overview to preparation for reuse and reuse.</p> <p>Necessity of a good and fast communication between reuse centres and collection centres.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Maximization of the interception of waste and potentially reusable waste.</p> <p>Serious and global need of a legal, ethic, transparent, traceable management of waste, preparation for reuse and reuse.</p> <p>Transposition of the Directive EU 2018/851.</p> <p>Strong cultural action towards citizens.</p> <p>Integration between advantaged and disadvantaged people, cultural, environmental and social growth.</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	Difficulties in collecting potential reusable waste because of the changes on the global market and of the quality of the products.



## 12. Preparation for Reuse Centres (IT)

Name of the case	Preparation for Reuse Centres
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>The center foresees an authorized preparation for reuse procedure so as to make possible the distribution to retail and wholesale of used goods, coming from the Collection Centers as waste. The flow of intercepted materials is monitored through a system of "talking labels" and a logistic standardization in order to trace the flow and verify its economic and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The steps: weighing of waste, storage in the "waste area", preparation for reuse operations, storage of the goods in the "goods area", delivery to the customers.</p>
<p><b>Involved policy makers</b></p>	<p>Local authorities referred to waste management, waste management companies, social enterprises.</p>
<p><b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b></p>	<p>Waste legislation and Directive EU 2018/851.</p> <p>European waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Employment and Social affairs legislation.</p> <p>Health and safety legislation.</p>
<p><b>How have policy makers been involved?</b></p>	<p>Partner in Prisca project for setting up the Preparation for Reuse centre.</p> <p>Cooperating in setting up the Preparation for Reuse procedures.</p>
<p><b>STRENGTHS</b></p>	<p>Punctual data on actual reuse and preparation for reuse.</p> <p>The flow of materials is managed by operators authorized to treat waste with the proper know-how and organization to establish what is waste and what is non-waste through clear procedures.</p> <p>Waste reduction in a legal and ethical manner.</p> <p>Reducing the risk of feeding illicit and/or non-transparent and non-traceable supply chains.</p> <p>Possibility to identify criteria for donations to solidarity operators in collaboration with Social Services/charity institutions/associations (e.g. vouchers for disadvantaged households identified by Caritas) or to schools or private companies (esp. books and toys for pediatricists).</p> <p>Integration between ease and discomfort target of citizens, cultural and social growth.</p>
<p><b>WEAKNESSES</b></p>	<p>Very structured model that needs a strong willingness of social enterprises and local authorities involved.</p>



	<p>Heavy waste legislation for preparation for reuse.</p> <p>Unsustainability in case of lack of a simplified legislation on preparation for reuse and of an economic support from the public sector or from the producers (EPR).</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Serious and global need of a legal, ethic, transparent, traceable management of waste, preparation for reuse and reuse.</p> <p>Transposition of the Directive EU 2018/851.</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>Illicit organizations.</p> <p>Producers and consumers trend.</p> <p>Impoverishment or closure of social enterprises with heavy consequences to the territory texture and to the reuse and preparation for reuse targets, locally and globally.</p>



### 13. Waste Consulting (IT)

Name of the case	Waste consulting
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The “Sustainability Front Office” of Vicenza works for waste prevention and recycling, sustainable mobility, energy saving. It is an experimental service of the Municipality managed under a public procurement by Insieme. The aims: to make citizens aware of the culture of the circular economy in order to ensure sustainable growth of the city, to spread the culture of renewable energy/energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, to promote environmentally friendly behaviours among citizens.</p> <p>Moreover, Insieme is increasingly invited to round tables on waste sector at a local and national level and is requested for visits or consulting from social enterprises, municipalities and waste management companies all around Italy.</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Municipalities, waste management companies, local authorities referred to waste management, social enterprises.
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>Public procurement legislation.</p> <p>Waste legislation.</p> <p>Directive EU 2018/851 and the European waste hierarchy.</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>Setting up the experimental project and the tender.</p> <p>Monitoring and reviewing the project in progress.</p> <p>Setting up round tables or visits and consulting.</p>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Willingness of the municipalities/waste management companies to develop an experimental project or to replicate Insieme’s model on reuse, preparation for reuse, waste management.</p> <p>Flexibility and organizational/operational skills of Insieme.</p> <p>Knowledge of the territory, reputation, relational equity of public and social operators.</p> <p>Great communication potential on environmental matters through the public and social operators.</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Experimentation with a short-term (18 months) of the Sustainability Front Office.</p> <p>Impossibility of the social enterprises and unavailability of the municipalities/waste management companies to use their funds to pay the visits and consulting.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	By carrying out the service aimed to the citizens of Vicenza, Insieme has the opportunity to share with the public sector



	<p>skills, organization, experience and know-how, particularly in the relationship with the various stakeholders of the territory.</p> <p>The strategies for the waste reduction have to be complementary to other relevant existing policy areas, such as sustainable consumption and production policy, energy saving and sustainable mobility: playing together with other programs of environmental protection leads to a maximization of the results.</p> <p>Serious and global need of a legal, ethic, transparent, traceable management of waste, preparation for reuse and reuse.</p> <p>Transposition of the Directive EU 2018/851.</p>
<p><b>THREATS</b></p>	<p>Changes in the political framework and consequent changes in the public priorities, in which a short experimental project is very fragile, the cooperation between public and social sector can be discussed, the transposition of the European directive can be badly interpreted and/or badly applied.</p>

## 14. Foodsharing (GER)

<p><b>Name of the case</b></p>	<p><b>Foodsharing in grocery stores and supermarkets</b></p>
<p><b>Short description</b></p>	<p>Actually, after the expiration of the date of minimum durability (MDH), it is no longer the manufacturer of the goods who is responsible for selling (or giving away), but the respective supermarket for defects - a high risk.</p> <p>The markets of the AEZ chain give away food exactly on the last day of the best before date.</p> <p>This eliminates the risk of liability.</p> <p>For a test phase, the system was installed at the end of 2017 directly behind the cash register area, clearly visible to all. A “rescue fridge and shelf”</p> <p>Initially only in one of eleven branches of AEZ. Fridge and shelf compartments are stocked daily by the employees as part of the already running MDH control.</p> <p>Due to the consistently positive experience, the systems were installed in all stores by spring 2018.</p> <p><a href="https://www.merkur.de/lokales/fuerstenfeldbruck/fuerstenfeldbruck-ort65548/ein-supermarkt-in-fuerstenfeldbruck-macht-welt-ein-bisschen-besser-8768982.html">https://www.merkur.de/lokales/fuerstenfeldbruck/fuerstenfeldbruck-ort65548/ein-supermarkt-in-fuerstenfeldbruck-macht-welt-ein-bisschen-besser-8768982.html</a></p> <p>The ZAK in Kempten would like to implement this successful concept in the next few months, in dialogue with the supermarket chains in the ZAK region.</p>
<p><b>Involved political decision makers</b></p>	<p>National / EU Consumer Protection Act</p> <p>Food Surveillance Districtoffice</p>
<p><b>Which policies support this activity?</b></p>	<p>When selling or giving away after the expiration date (MHD) is no longer the manufacturer, but the respective dealer responsible for defects and thus in the liability risk. To give the food exactly on the last day of the best before date means that the directive / law is complied with and there is no risk of liability.</p> <p>The Best Before Date (MHD) is a mandatory label element that must be declared in accordance with harmonized EU legislation on prepackages.</p>







	<p>The BBD specifies the date by which a food must be consumed in any case without significant loss of taste and quality as well as health risk if properly stored (in particular compliance with the storage temperature referred to in the MHD).</p> <p>As the date of expiry is not an expiry date, the food can usually still be consumed after the specified date.</p>
<b>How were political decision makers involved?</b>	Discussion and examination of the concept on risks regarding liability for the food market with clarification of the relevant legal situation.
<b>STRENGTH</b>	<p>No liability risk! The concept has been thought through, clarified with the authorities and successfully tested in 11 branches from January to October 2018. Satisfaction among employees, customers, markets. The offer is very well received. Virtually all foods are "saved".</p> <p>Saving on the costs previously incurred for disposing of the sorted out goods also enables "amortization" of investments in refrigerators and shelves</p>
<b>WEAKNESS</b>	<p>The concept requires the willingness and determination of the market leader or owner to commit financially and personally to food saving.</p> <p>Any fears of problems, conflicts, lost sales, negative impact on customers could unsettle the decision makers.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Large amounts of food (depending on the size of the market chain) can be "saved".</p> <p>The costs for the purchase of the rescue refrigerators and shelves pay for itself in the medium term by the savings in the waste fees and costs of disposal.</p> <p>The concept can be used throughout the FUA in large and small markets.</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>Disputes or conflicts between customers about the free goods have in part occurred with other concepts (distributors in car parks, etc.).</p> <p>This risk is very low in this case because the distribution points are immediately visible to anyone in the entrance area. In the concept described, there were no disputes, problems or conflicts throughout the entire trial period.</p>



## 15. Collection points for used goods (PL)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Collection points for used goods - Selective Collection Points for Municipal Waste</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>In FUA of Torun and Bydgoszcz and whole Poland exists Selective Collection Points for Municipal Waste.</p> <p>Points are specially adapted and organized facilities in which the contractor provide a service consisting of receiving selectively segregated waste (paper, plastics, metals, electrical and electronic equipment, other used goods).</p> <p>Points are an integral element of the municipal waste management system in the commune. They are to support the system. On one hand they are convenient for residents and at the same time it ensures the implementation of the requirements imposed on the commune regarding the achievement of appropriate levels of recycling and preparation for reuse and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills.</p> <p>In the point is only accepted waste generated in households in Torun. Items are collected for further recycling.</p> <p>Selective Collection Point in Torun is run by the Municipal Cleaning Enterprise (limited liability company) which has been chosen though a public tender.</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	<p>Municipalities</p> <p>Private companies as a contractor</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment</p>
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>Regional Waste Management Plan for Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship 2016-2022</p> <p>The Waste Act</p> <p>Waste Act and Maintaining Cleanliness and Order in Municipalities Act</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>Municipalities and private companies work as the contractors. The Ministry of Environment works as an advisory body. At the beginning of the year the Ministry of Environment has prepared Recommendations for building a network of repairs and re-use as well as guidelines for the minimum functionality of selective collection points for municipal waste for local government units which will be helpful in carrying out further activities.</p> <p>This year, in August, a competition was announced under the Regional Operational Program of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship - Measure 4.2 Waste management. Scheme:</p>



	<p>Points of selective collection of municipal waste - co-financing over 200,000. Euro.</p> <p>The following activities have been planned for support under the competition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. construction, reconstruction, modernization of selective collection points for municipal waste and their equipment / retrofitting of elements ensuring their proper functioning,</li> <li>2. information and educational activities in the field of waste prevention addressed to the residents of the commune as part of the project mentioned in point 1.</li> </ol> <p>The scoring criteria included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creation of a repair point (preparation for re-use)</li> <li>- creation of an exchange point for used things (not being waste)</li> </ul>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Available to residents</p> <p>Infrastructure adapted to storage</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Collected used goods due to the law can't be used again for example sale, given away</p> <p>poor quality of the waste stream</p> <p>poor public awareness</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Due to the fact that Point is collecting used good, next to it can be built Re-Use/Repair Workshop, FabLab or other object suitable for Re-Use activities</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>No changes in law, restrictions in law</p>



## 16. Repair-Cafés (PL)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Repair Cafes</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Repair Cafés are organizing all over the world. Unfortunately, in FUA of Torun and Bydgoszcz haven't been organized yet but in 3 other cities in Poland they are already function dynamically.</p> <p>Repair Cafes are places where residents can repair broken items for free and spend their free time and enjoy a cup of tea or coffee and a cake.</p> <p>Residents can repair items by their own because there are available tools, they can ask for help or even lend a hand.</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	<p>Municipalities</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations</p> <p>Repair Café Foundation</p>
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	The Waste Act
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	Non-governmental organizations and associations organise meeting by their own or under the banner of Repair Café Foundation. Repair Café Foundation supports local groups around the world to start their own Repair Café. Organisations can buy starter kit for €49 where they can find all instructions how to create Repair Café.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Available to residents</p> <p>Residents can repair broken items for free and get to know how deal with minor faults at home</p> <p>Used products get their second live - zero waste activity</p> <p>No costs of repairing items</p> <p>Residents integration</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>There is no chance to repair everything due to lack of time and repair equipment</p> <p>Periodical events</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Chance to promote initiative of the second life of products</p> <p>Items will not be thrown away</p>



	the opportunity to integrate and support disable and exluded people - they can help/work in Repair Cafe
<b>THREATS</b>	Repair of electrical and electronic equipment - the risk of injuring both the repairer and the owner of the equipment  Nowadays it is easier to buy new products or even from second hand at websites like e-bay



## 17. FabLab (PL)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>FabLab ‘Wedka’, FabLab ‘Pracownia’</b>
<b>Short description</b>	FabLab is a workshop, a place, a community in which tools for creating projects are available for everyone. It is also a place for meetings and for exchange of experiences of people with similar interests. Everybody can come to the studio and carry out their technical projects. Cabinets, cots for children and toys are created. Bicycles and electrical devices can be renovated. FabLab provides tools, power outlets and space. The project is aimed at universities, DIY enthusiasts, designers and enthusiasts of technical and artistic creation.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Non-governmental organizations Associations
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	Law on Foundations
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	They organise and prepare everything needed to run FabLab. They try to raise some money for equipment, materials and current costs/bills by donations and determination of membership fees
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Available to everyone Possibility to do something yourself The development of creativity Residents integrations
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	the need to obtain funds for materials and equipment
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	the opportunity to integrate and support disable and excluded people or even local children - they can help/work spend free time in the FabLab, learn something new
<b>THREATS</b>	Nowadays it is easier to buy new products or even from second hand at websites like e-bay  The majority of society prefer to spend free time in different way



## 18. Awareness raising and education (HU)

<b>Name of the case</b>	Awareness raising and education
<b>Short description</b>	The Hungarian FUA situates in the area of Budapest. The company (FKF) being responsible for municipal waste management on the area runs two centres for preparing for re-use and raising environmental awareness. They started in 2016. They plan to boost up the number of visitors and acknowledgement of these centres among the citizens. They organise educational lectures and open days for children from nursery and elementary school.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	Ministry for Innovation and Technology
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	National Waste Prevention Plan 2014-2020 (NWPP) 2012. CLXXXV. Act on Waste
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	The policy makers have not been involved yet. The awareness raising and education activities are done in accordance with the CSR of the company and with the NWPP.  However the involvement of policy makers is planned in a later phase of project implementation.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	Strong commitment of the company on environmental raising awareness and education  Positive feedbacks from target groups  Vivid attendance of target groups  Well equipped infrastructure for presentation (equipment, flyers, educative brochures, etc.)
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	The number of teachers, presenters are limited and should be enlarged
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	Being an exemplary way for establishment of a Smart-Reuse Park in Hungary and for other (especially for CE) countries  Best practices on education  Good start for widen civil engagement and activities
<b>THREATS</b>	Not known actually.



## 19. Webshop for goods (HU)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Web shop for goods</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>The FKF, as the host of the Hungarian FUA, maintains a web shop for advertising the offered second-hand products that were delivered from the citizens. This is a subpage of the main website of the company. The webpage shows photos and the price for each offered items.</p> <p>The webpage is available, here (only Hungarian):  <a href="https://www.fkf.hu/szuk-bongeszo">https://www.fkf.hu/szuk-bongeszo</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	This aspect is not relevant for this case.
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	In general, keeping products in use phase by finding new owners (users) for them supports the principle of environmental sustainability. The National Waste Prevention Plan 2014-2020 directly addresses incentives for re-use and preparing for re-use.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	Policy makers have not been involved yet. In a later phase of the project the involvement of policy makers is planned via invitation to workshop and/or Multi-Stakeholder Forum. The FKF also in contact with the municipality, Hungarian Waste Management Association, where the outcomes are published.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Strong intention of FKF to develop the webpage and also widen the number of published items.</p> <p>As a web-based application it reaches the widest audience (theoretically)</p> <p>Quick and convenient method for browsing the offered items.</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Actually the sort of published items on the webpage is incomplete.</p> <p>Low, but sturdily increasing number of visitors.</p> <p>The webpage motor is obsolete.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>The promotion of the webpage through the client contact database of the company inheres a relevant potential to boost up the number of visitors.</p> <p>Development of the English version of the webpage leads to a more wider public audience and/or businesses.</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	No relevant threats have been identified.





## 20. Re-Use Goods Stores (HU)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Re-Use Goods Stores</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>At the two (Smart) Re-use Centres (facilities) of the FKF the reusable items are offered within a separate section of the premises. The second hand shop offers reusable (and fully functional) items from the next typical categories:</p> <p>Furniture's</p> <p>Consumer goods</p> <p>Books</p> <p>Ornaments</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	<p>This is an operative activity, which means it does not need to involve policy makers. However, the activity supports the environmental sustainability goals, so it has indirect relation to policy making as a bottom-up approach.</p>
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>In general, keeping products in use phase by finding new owners (users) for them supports the principle of environmental sustainability. The National Waste Prevention Plan 2014-2020 directly addresses incentives for re-use and preparing for re-use.</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>No policy makers have been involved yet. This is an operative activity and involvement of policy makers during the development are not relevant. The re-use shop can be a good example for the manifestation of strategic aims formed by policy makers.</p>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>The re-use goods store fully supports all the three legs of sustainability (social - fully functional items on a reasonable price; economic - income for the waste management company, environment - prolonging products' use phase).</p> <p>Increasing interest of people to donate and to buy commodities at the Re-Use Centres.</p> <p>The shop is integrated into one facility with the infrastructure for education and raising awareness - a multipurpose site.</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>The geographical locations of the two Re-Use Centres are not favourable (downtown locations)</p> <p>The prices for goods are symbolic. From economic aspects it is a weakness, meanwhile from social aspect it is favourable.</p> <p>The number of visitors are not sufficient.</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>With a well-targeted marketing the popularity of the re-use centres can be significantly increased.</p>



	<p>Joint re-use activities can be installed; especially offering space for civil initiatives (repair café, redesign, etc.)</p> <p>Establishment of similar re-use centres on other (more frequently visited) locations in Budapest.</p>
<p><b>THREATS</b></p>	<p>Due to the low income may lead to stop the activity.</p> <p>Due to the symbolic price of offered second-hand items bargain hunters skim the precious ones before the socially vulnerable citizens.</p>



## 21. Re Use - Second Life (CZ)

<b>Name of the case</b>	Re Use - Second Life, Re Nab, Retro Use - Brno
<b>Short description</b>	<p>Re-Use project includes three areas of ecological activities in Brno: Re-Use - Second Life, Retro-Use and Furniture Bank (Re-Nab).</p> <p>From the web <a href="http://www.prumyslovaekologie.cz">http://www.prumyslovaekologie.cz</a>:</p> <p>The Re-USE waste prevention project has been operating in Brno for the third year. Thousands of unused items that their owners put into circulation for further use have so far earned almost 300 thousand crowns.</p> <p>The proceeds from the sale of deferred goods go in the full range to the creation of new flower beds that the Public Greenery used for creation a blossoming Brno city.</p> <p>Unused things may be postponed by the public on selected waste disposal centres (currently has 6 locations) throughout the year. The objects do not end up unnecessarily in the landfill or in the waste-disposal facility but return for a symbolic price into circulation.</p> <p>Most people give away unused items of daily necessities, dishes, books, toys, or sports gear.</p> <p>In particular, the deposited furniture (Re-NAB) is offered by city in cooperation with the Social Welfare Department to people in social need, and old objects with historical value (Retro-USE), which are primarily offered to museums, theatres and other cultural institutions.</p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	<p>Local municipality - City of Brno,</p> <p>Regional and national authorities</p> <p>European/National Waste legislation</p>
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>Within the Czech Republic, there are 2 regulations in the field of waste - Waste Act -Act no. 185/2001 and Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic for 2015-2024. Support of reuse parks or re-use centres is not explicitly mentioned.</p> <p>The key chapter is both the legislative background and the strategic documents of the government and the region. Legislation in the Czech Republic does not restrict reuse as such, but the definition of waste in some of its life stages often makes impossible to use it as a reuse.</p> <p>Inspiration by Brno is nevertheless usable. In this case, unneeded items are donated to collection points and thus do not become waste and can be further utilized or even sold. The proceeds go to</p>



	generally beneficial activities, which simplifies access to the records of sold items.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>Local municipality - City of Brno - namely the company Sako, which belongs to the institution of the city of Brno, governing individual projects (Re-Use, Retro-Use, Re-Nab) and manages collection points. The city of Brno supervises everything.</p> <p>Regional and national authorities have a consultative function, in order to comply with all legislative requirements.</p>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Based on several years of operation, we can say that these projects are well realizable in our country</p> <p>Location within waste collection points and use of existing staff</p> <p>Thanks to the fact that the proceeds are provided for public benefit activities within the city, additional advertising is created for the project</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Space for the collection and sale of items must be ensured</p> <p>People have to bring items to these places</p> <p>The necessity of selecting goods for resale before it becomes waste</p> <p>Sales are dependent on the business abilities of staff - the uneven load of individual collection points</p> <p>Promotion mainly through electronic media is targeted only at a part of the population</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>Possibility to create similar collection points and projects at other locations</p> <p>It would be possible to organize regular bazaars where certain types of collected items would be sold</p> <p>If the transport of items was ensured, there would appear an increase in the interest in donating items to collection points</p> <p>Potential ability to draw resources to build new collection points from some grant titles</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>Unwillingness of people to donate objects city without payment</p> <p>If the funds were used for other purposes than public beneficial activities (in the form of collections) there would be a disproportionate administrative burden</p>



## 22. Public refrigerator (CZ)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Public refrigerator - Ostrava</b>
<b>Short description</b>	<p>On June 28, 2017, the Ostrava Food Bank opened the first public refrigerator in Moravia. It wants to prevent unnecessary ejection of food that people cannot consume while helping the needy.</p> <p>The money for the purchase and operation of the fridge was gained by the visitors of the Colours of Ostrava festival, who collected the points by mobile application - Help by movement, for which CEZ Foundation donated 50,000 crowns to Food Bank.</p> <p>The food bank continuously supplies the food to the fridge. The food can be worn by everyone who has something extra at home. Detailed instructions on what food you can put in is on the refrigerator. They should be packed originally, the packaging should be undamaged and the date of consumption should not elapse. Home-made products are not suitable.</p> <p>The fridge is in Ostrava suburb Fifejdy, in the street Gen. Píky, in front of the House for Women and Mothers with Children. This house is run by the Salvation Army, which resolved the trouble of Food Bank with a search for a suitable place, and took care of the operation of the refrigerator.</p> <p>In the Czech Republic, shared refrigerators are functioning only in the Bohemia, namely in Plzeň, České Budějovice, Pelhřimov, Chrudim and Prague. Some of them are operated within private areas, such as shops or cafes.</p> <p>The ČEZ Foundation has supported the food bank project several times, for example contributing 80,000 crowns to the purchase of a car for Vysočina food bank. "We are very fond of activities that promote responsible behaviour, community coexistence and help for the needy. In addition, the public fridge is an innovative act that moves these themes even further," said director of the ČEZ Foundation, Michaela Zikova.</p> <p>Sources: <a href="https://ostrava.rozhlas.cz">https://ostrava.rozhlas.cz</a> and <a href="https://moderniobec.cz/">https://moderniobec.cz/</a></p>
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	<p>Local authorities - representatives of the city</p> <p>National / EU Consumer Protection Act</p>
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	<p>The Czech Federation of Food Banks is the umbrella organization of food banks in our country and supports the establishment of public refrigerators. It deals mainly with foods with a short consumption date. Represents at the national level all 14 functioning food banks, defends their interests at the national level, assists with the preparation of national contracts and methodologies, and observes the basic rules of the Food Banking</p>



	<p>Charter. The Czech Federation of Food Banks is a non-governmental, apolitical organization that is a member of the European Federation of Food Banks FEBA and a member of the Global FoodBanking Network GFN.</p> <p>The project does not deal with the provision of "un saleable food" e.g. damaged or otherwise polluted packaging, etc. These are disposed of by sales organizations.</p> <p>Although some foods may be consumed after the expiry date, and only with a clear indication that the minimum shelf-life has expired. Quality is guaranteed by the provider, which is problematic for public refrigerators.</p>
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	<p>Primarily in approving the concept of public refrigerators</p> <p>Consequently, in discussing the location and operation of refrigerators</p>
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<p>Prevention of food waste before the expiry date</p> <p>Targeting a socially weak placement with an organization dealing with social issues</p> <p>Project support also from the private sector</p>
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<p>Problematic location of the fridge - local residents are afraid of collecting non-adaptive populations</p> <p>The need to ensure the management and maintenance of the refrigerator</p> <p>Poor advertising leads to a lack of food in the refrigerator, which must be supplemented by a food bank</p>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<p>The possibility to include smaller and medium sized food organizations in cooperation</p> <p>Location in other places associated with social activities</p>
<b>THREATS</b>	<p>In other cities, food does not really reach the socially weak citizens, and due to poor management, the refrigerator can be empty.</p> <p>Should be a loss of good name for the project.</p>



## 23. Waste Management Plan (CZ)

<b>Name of the case</b>	<b>Waste Management Plan of the Moravian - Silesian Region for the 2016 - 2026</b>
<b>Short description</b>	The plan represents a long-term strategy determining the baseline in the management of major waste groups in order to meet the 4th strategic objectives, namely waste prevention and reduction of specific waste production; minimizing the adverse effects of waste generation and its management on human health and the environment; sustainable development of society and bringing European "recycling society" closer together; maximum use of waste as a substitute for primary resources and transition to a circulating economy. It is fully in line with the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic and is committed to meeting European targets in all areas of waste management.
<b>Involved policy makers</b>	region
<b>Which policy/ies are supporting this RP</b>	The strategy fully respects the waste hierarchy with the aim of diversion of waste from landfills through waste prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling and other waste recovery.
<b>How have policy makers been involved?</b>	It is the responsibility of the Region to annually evaluate the plan using the system of indicators for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Waste Management Plan and after two calendar years to prepare a report on the fulfilment of the objectives of Waste Management Plan.
<b>STRENGTHS</b>	The Waste Management Plan is designated as a generally binding decree. This means that it is binding on the entire region, it has been evaluated by the SEA process. So, from the environmental point of view, it's okay.
<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	The program, in accordance with the Waste Act, lists recycling and reuse within one monitored indicator. Re - use is specifically mentioned in car wrecks and tires
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	The only objective that is close to SURFACE is Goal 53. To encourage the use of service and charity centres and organizations to extend the life and reuse of products and materials. Idea close to repair cafe
<b>THREATS</b>	Although it is a long-term document, the region will be elected for two years. New regional assembly can change access to waste