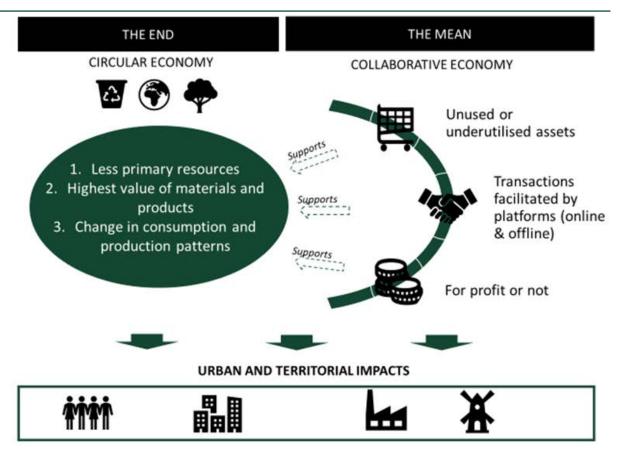
## The topic – the Urban Circular Collaborative Economy









# The scope – six territories

#### Stakeholders' territories



Get the data · Created with Datawrapper





# **Example of initiative – Made in Moerwijk (The Hague)**



## Possible and realised impacts - Made in Moerwijk (The Hague)

#### **Environmental**

- Resource savings: manufacturing from plastic waste;
- Fostering environmental awareness by creating green gardens;

#### **Economic**

- Job creation (20 jobs created over a year, whilst 100 envisaged);
- Fostering entrepreneurial approach among young people;

#### **Social**

- Hiring former unemployed and socially excluded people;
- Reinsertion of excluded people back to the labor market;
- Reduction of social poverty and exclusion in one of the poorest district of the Hague;
- Increased social cohesion, more exchanges between people.









# **Example of initiative – Robin Food (Maribor)**



## Possible and realised impacts - Robin Food

#### **Environmental**

 Resource savings: since the creation of the food cooperative in 2017, 1000 tones of food waste or 1 million products have been saved from being wasted

#### **Economic**

Employment creation: 3 full-time employees

#### Social

 Savings for consumers (because of cheaper prices): estimated savings from shopping in Robin Food Maribor of around EUR 100 per person per month







#### Recommendations

What can the territories do to foster positive impacts of these initiatives?

## Better knowledge

- Which types of initiatives can tackle specific challenges?
- Which factors make them successful?

### **Better regulation**

- Which factors can be influenced by policy?
- At which level should these policies be implemented?

## **Better funding**

- What type of funding is needed?
  - What are the available sources for the territories?









er, What Is the Question?

'If cities are the solution, what is the question?
Live studio session during the Ellen MacArthur
Foundation's Disruptive Innovation Festival







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#### CONCLUSIONS

Making a more effective use of assets is silver... ... doing it in an inclusive way is gold!

B2C models & Cooperatives are good for the short tail P2P models are good for the long tail

Online platforms & offline platforms are (still) mostly separate worlds







# **Recommendations I – Better Knowledge**

ES	Local level	<ul> <li>Formulate clearly the policy objectives to guide circular and collaborative economy initiatives in their efforts</li> <li>Develop better knowledge on present/potential initiatives, their potential impacts, and policy needs to achieve those impacts</li> <li>Foster peer learning by bringing initiatives into contact so they can learn from each other</li> <li>Provide information and guidance on administrative procedures to new initiatives</li> <li>Set up a monitoring and data collection system focused on the achievement of the stated objectives</li> <li>Cooperation with social entrepreneurs and innovators at the local level</li> </ul>
	National level	<ul> <li>Promote national circular and collaborative economy networks and associations to support peer learning</li> <li>Share successful examples of policy making among regions and local authorities</li> </ul>
	European level	<ul> <li>Improve the exchange of knowledge and good practices across Member States (currently done through ad-hoc some EU events but could be made more systematic)</li> <li>Strengthen impact research on the collaborative economy</li> </ul>

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Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

# **Recommendations II – Better Regulations**

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	Local level	<ul> <li>Identify the best suited actors and types of initiatives to support the policy objectives stated</li> <li>Review application procedures and adjust to the needs of the relevant actors (public private partnerships?)</li> <li>Provision of guidance and active support on administrative procedures to the initiatives</li> <li>Use of experimentation and more flexible approach to address the main existing regulatory bottlenecks</li> <li>Dedicated interdepartmental body at a local level</li> </ul>
	National level	<ul> <li>Assessment of regulatory frameworks for non-for-profit organisations (more common in the collaborative economy)</li> <li>Clarity on the regulations that apply to different types of services (e.g. employment and taxation)</li> <li>Dedicated body overseeing the regulation of the circular and collaborative economy activity (reuniting various representatives)</li> <li>Stimulation of the resource demand via tax system and green public procurement</li> </ul>
E S	European level	<ul> <li>Follow up and monitor the implementation of collaborative economy regulations (Collaborative Economy Scoreboard 2020?)</li> </ul>

EUROPEAN UNION

# **Recommendations III – Better Funding**

Local level	<ul> <li>Clarify the time limits of funding needs and put long-term funding schemes into place if needed</li> <li>Provide other types of resources to initiatives (e.g. not only grants, but also assistance for applying to funding, provision of accommodation for initiatives, etc.)</li> <li>Better use of existing networks and bodies (Universities, existing municipality departments, chambers of commerce)</li> <li>Funding as an incentive for cooperation between various individual initiatives</li> </ul>
National level	<ul> <li>Research funding to provide a better understanding of impacts</li> <li>National support programmes for specific collaborative economy initiatives</li> <li>Incentives provided to the private institution to encourage funding of circular and collaborative economy incentives</li> </ul>
European level	<ul> <li>Focus existing funding opportunities (e.g. COSME, Horizon 2020) on specific circular and collaborative dimensions</li> <li>Analyse and implement potential after-project funding schemes for successful initiatives with limited self-funding opportunities</li> </ul>



