

Economia Circolare

Perché la sostenibilità non è solo un vincolo ma una grande opportunità

Enrico Bassi

Ricercatore, Designer e Consulente per
l'innovazione

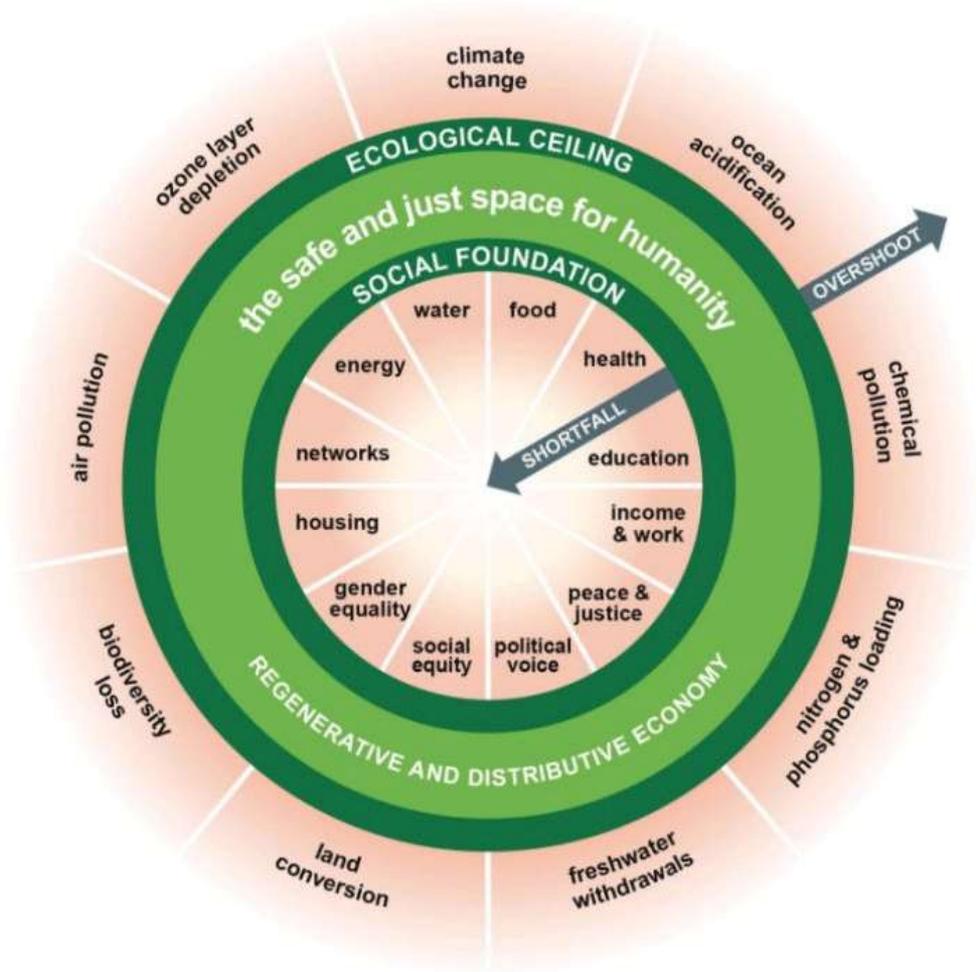


CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Cos'è l'economia lineare da cui partiamo
e come renderla Circolare

prima definizione di **sviluppo sostenibile**:

“sviluppo che soddisfi i bisogni delle odierne generazioni senza compromettere la capacità delle future di soddisfare i propri”



climate change

ozone layer depletion

ocean acidification

ECOLOGICAL CEILING

the safe and just space for humanity

SOCIAL FOUNDATION

water

food

energy

health

networks

education

housing

income & work

gender equality

peace & justice

social equity

political voice

REGENERATIVE AND DISTRIBUTIVE ECONOMY

air pollution

chemical pollution

biodiversity loss

nitrogen & phosphorus loading

land conversion

freshwater withdrawals

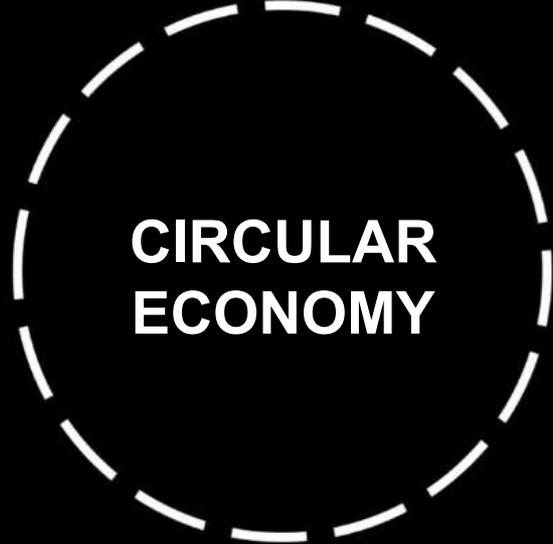
SHORTFALL

OVERSHOOT

SOSTENIBILITÀ ED ECONOMIA CIRCOLARE

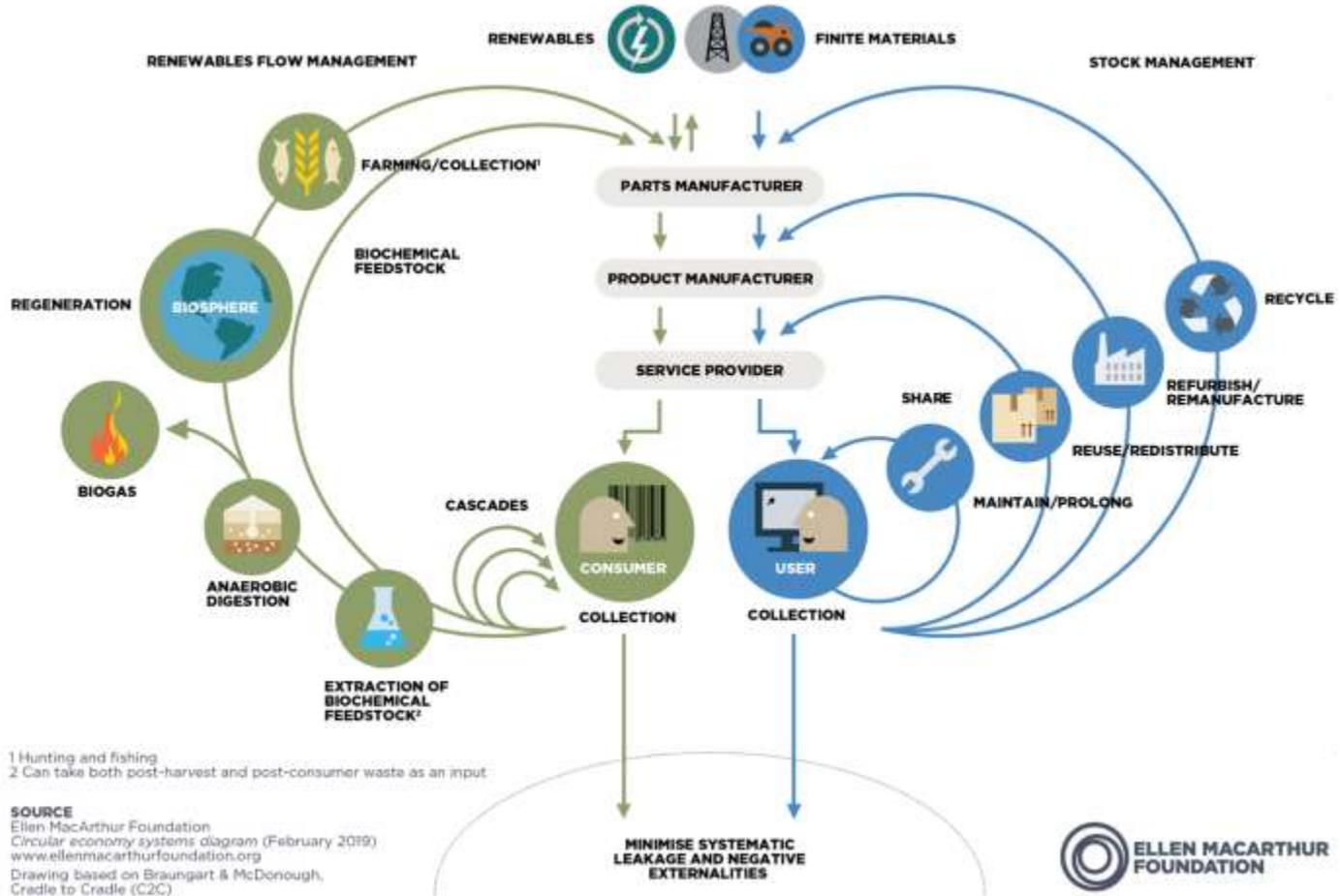


Objective



Strategy

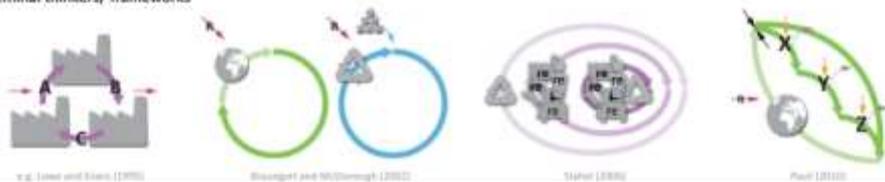
CIRCULAR ECONOMY



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

SOURCE
Ellen MacArthur Foundation
Circular economy systems diagram (February 2019)
www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org
Drawing based on Braungart & McDonough,
Cradle to Cradle (C2C)

Seminal thinkers/ frameworks



V. G. Lovin and Hans (1995)

Bruggen and W/dieringh (2002)

Taylor (2000)

Paul (2010)

Think tanks

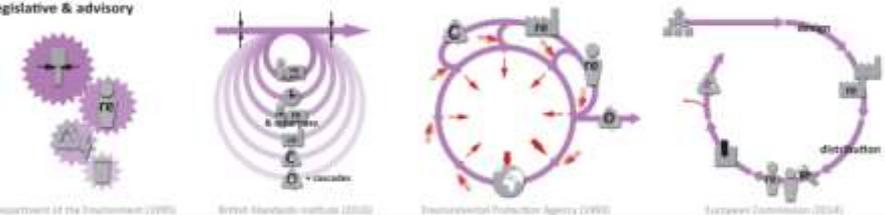


The Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2011)

Green Alliance (2014)

The New Economics Foundation (2004)

Legislative & advisory



Department of the Environment (2009)

British Standards Institute (2010)

Environmental Protection Agency (2009)

European Commission (2014)

Academia



Ghisetti et al. (2011)

Reuter et al. (2011)

Geiser (2001)

Business



Paul (1996)

Waste Management (2014)

Reuter (2011) [in: IEP 2014]

COS'È LA CIRCULAR ECONOMY

L'economia circolare è un modello di produzione e consumo che implica condivisione, prestito, riutilizzo, riparazione, ricondizionamento e riciclo dei materiali e prodotti esistenti il più a lungo possibile.

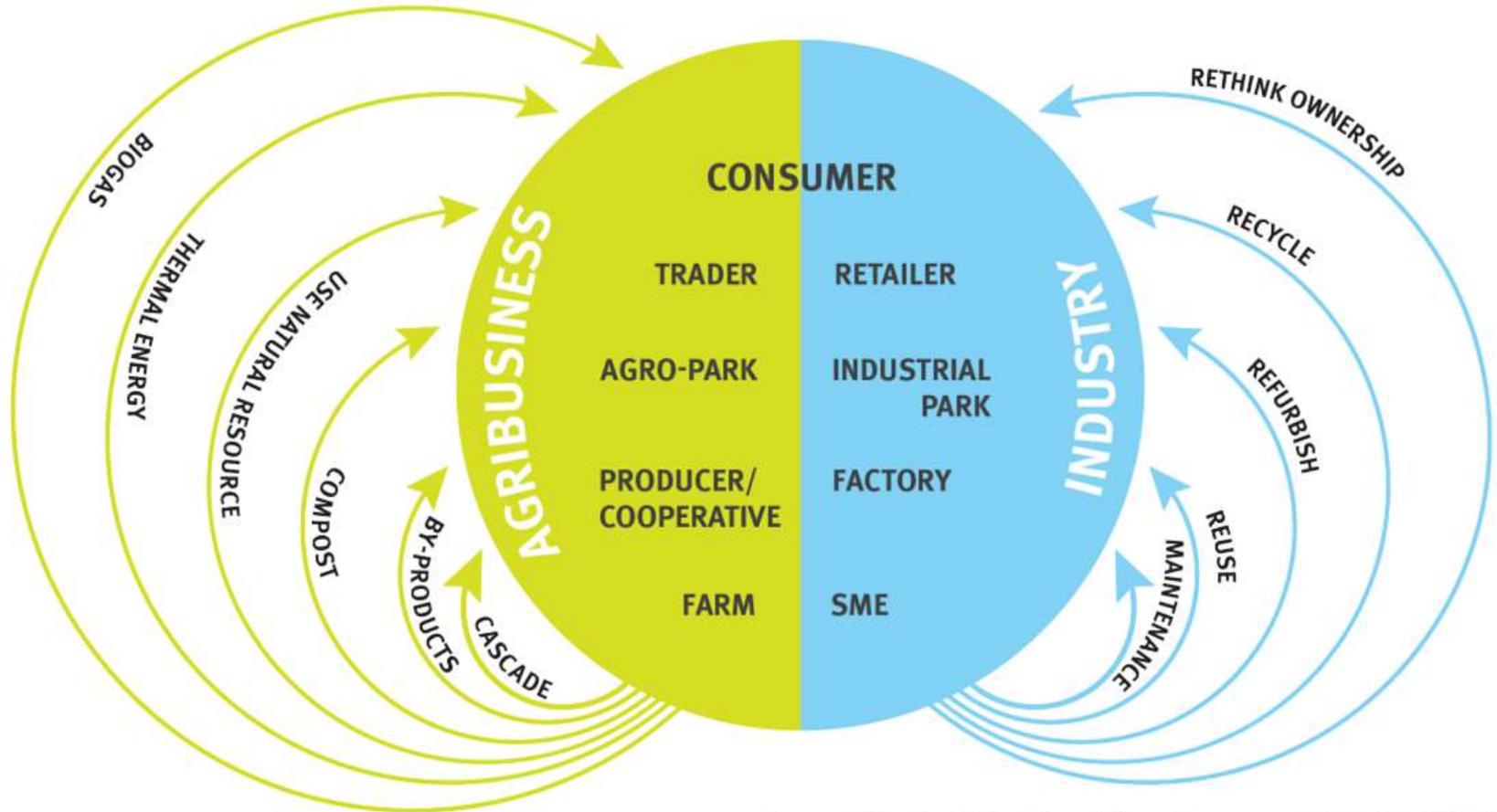
I CONCETTI CHIAVE

CHIUDERE I CERCHI - ogni flusso di materiale deve essere chiuso (confluire in un altro)

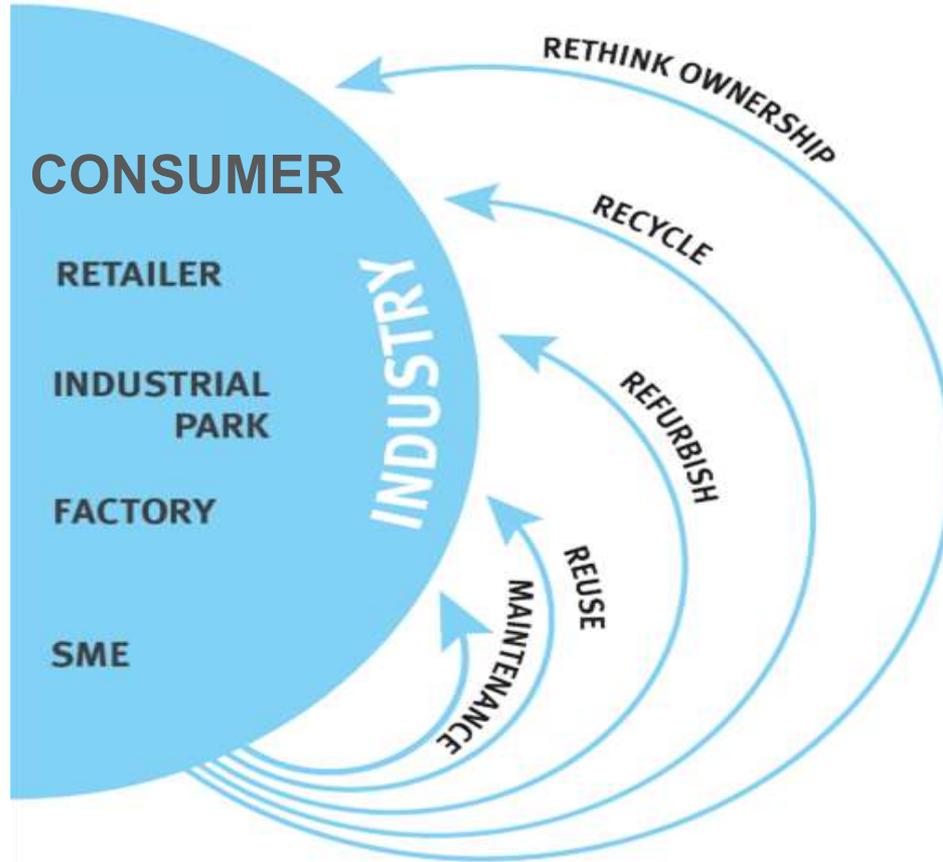
STRATEGIE - Ogni modello propone delle strategie che rendono il sistema circolare

GERARCHIA - le strategie hanno un ordine di priorità, in base a quanto impattanti sono.

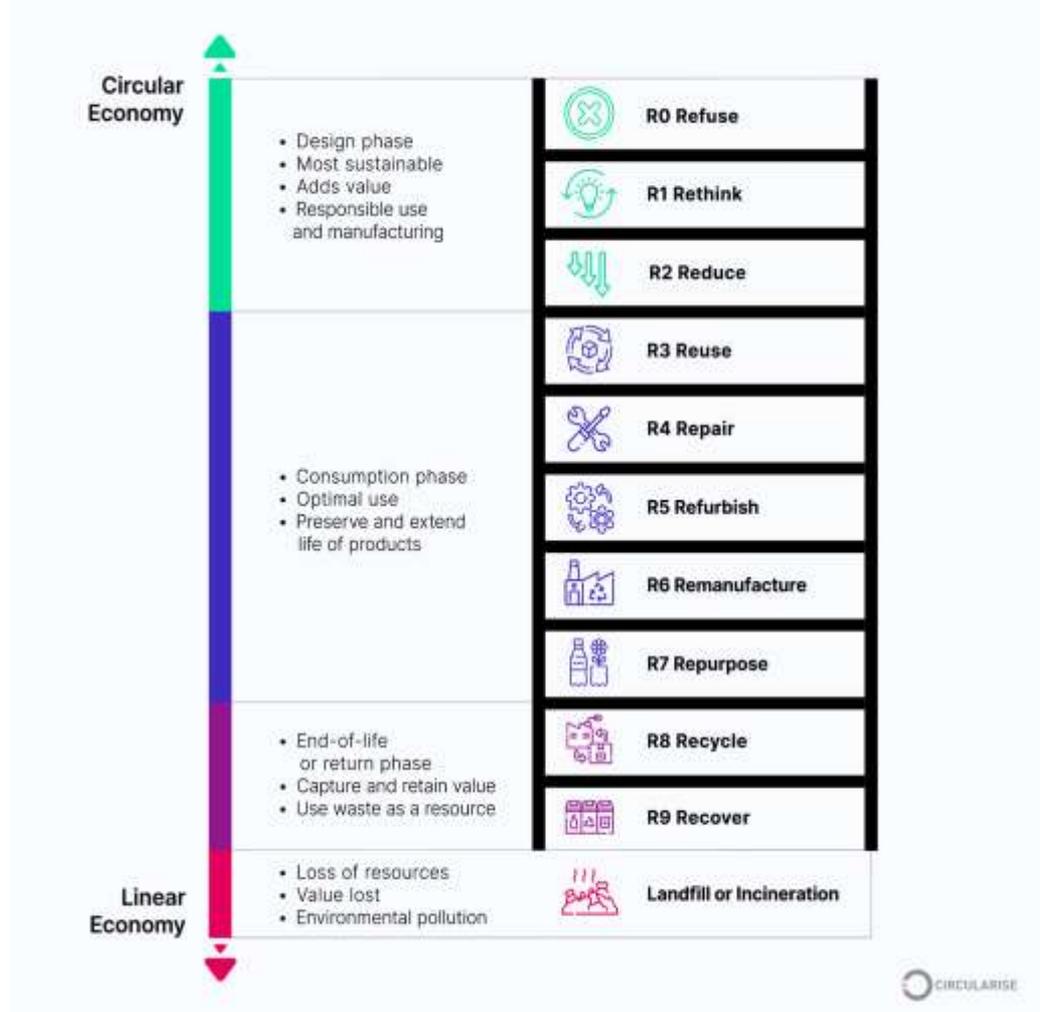
CIRCULAR ECONOMY



CIRCULAR ECONOMY



LE 10 “R” DELLA CIRCULAR ECONOMY



**PACKAGING PLASTICO
E NON SOLO**

NON SEMPRE NEGATIVO

[...]In actual fact, a cucumber has a 'best before' life of 3 days – which film can increase almost 5 times over, to 14 days. This is because a cucumber is 96% water, which it begins to lose as soon as it is picked. After 3 days, it has lost so much water that it becomes dull, limp and unsellable. Wrapping it in just 1.5 grammes of plastic film extends its quality dramatically.[...]

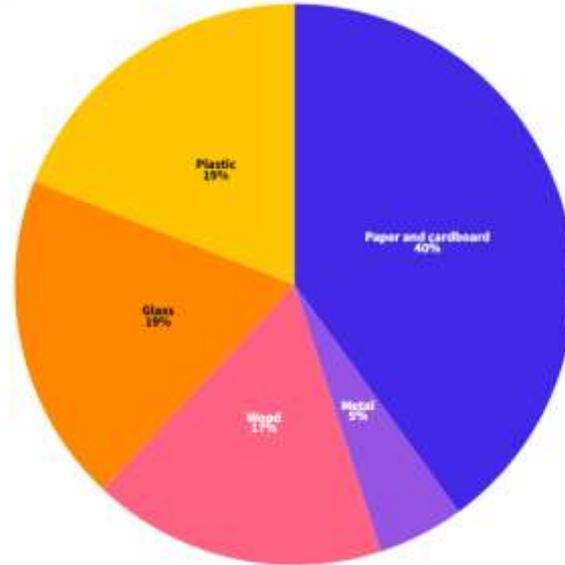
<https://interplasinsights.com/plastics-environment-news/morrisons-to-remove-plastic-wrapping-on-cucumbers-despite-fo>



QUALE PACKAGING

Composition of packaging waste in the European Union (2021)

Paper and cardboard Metal Wood Glass Plastic



Source: Eurostat

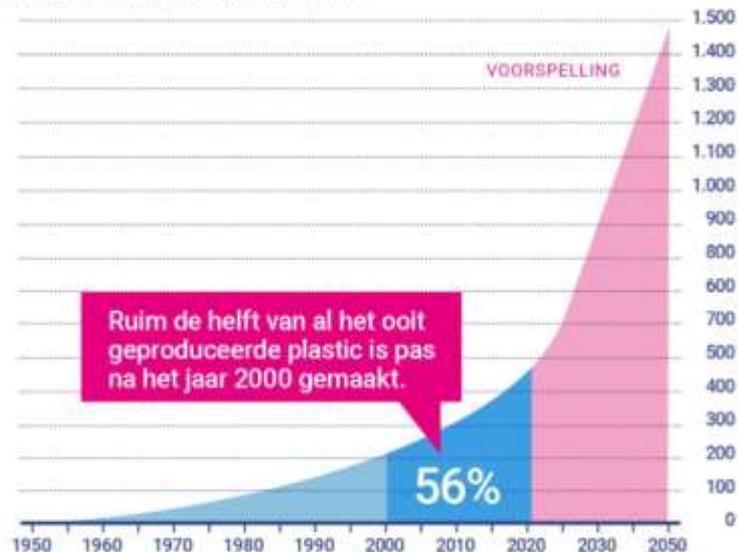
Graph: Earth.Org

<https://earth.org/eu-strikes-deal-to-reduce-packaging-waste-and-ban-single-use-plastics/>

I DATI SULLA PLASTICA

PLASTICPRODUCTIE

Jaarlijkse wereldwijde plasticproductie in miljoen ton.



BRUN PLASTIC ATLAS, ASIA EDITION, 2021 | © PLASTIC SOUP FOUNDATION

More and more plastic

The amount of plastic produced worldwide each year has exploded within the span of one human lifetime: from 2 million tonnes in 1950 to over 390 million tonnes in 2021.¹

These are the figures from the plastics industry itself, but this does not include all synthetic fibres, so actual production is much higher still.

More than half of all the total plastic produced was not marketed until after the year 2000. And production is expected to quadruple by the year 2050 (compared to 2019), reaching 1480 million tonnes.² So that would be almost three times the total weight of the current world population!

I DATI SULLA PLASTICA



VERPAKKINGEN



BOUW



AUTOINDUSTRIE



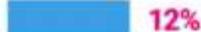
ELECTRONICA



HUISHOUDEN, VRIJE TIJD EN SPORT



LANDBOUW



DIVERS

GEBRUIK VAN PLASTIC

Grootverbruikers van plastic in de 27 EU-lidstaten plus Noorwegen, Zwitserland en het Verenigd Koninkrijk per sector in 2021.

SOURCE: PLASTICSURFIP / © PLASTIC SOUP FOUNDATION

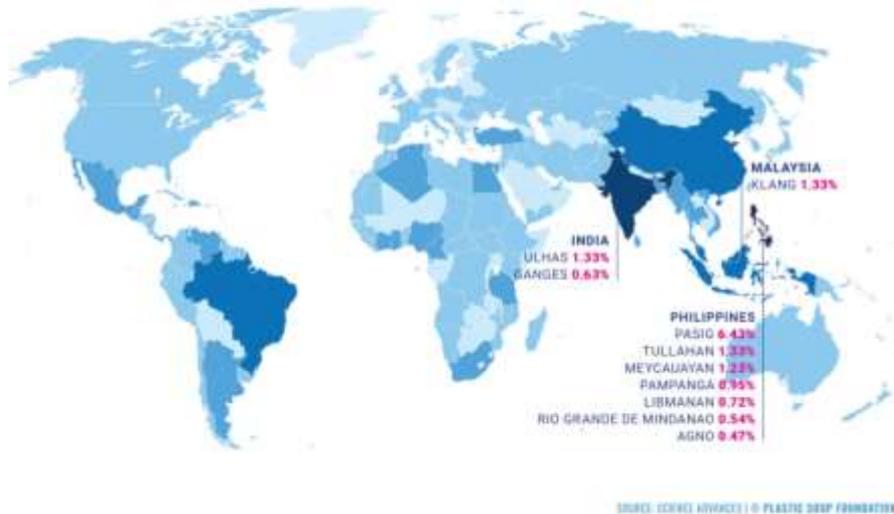
What do we use all that plastic for?

By far the most plastic, 44%, is used for packaging material. This is therefore where the most environmental gains can be made if we want to reduce our plastic use. In second and third place are the construction and automotive industries, respectively¹.

IL VERO PROBLEMA

PLASTIC RIVERS

Share of ocean plastics that come from the largest emitting rivers.



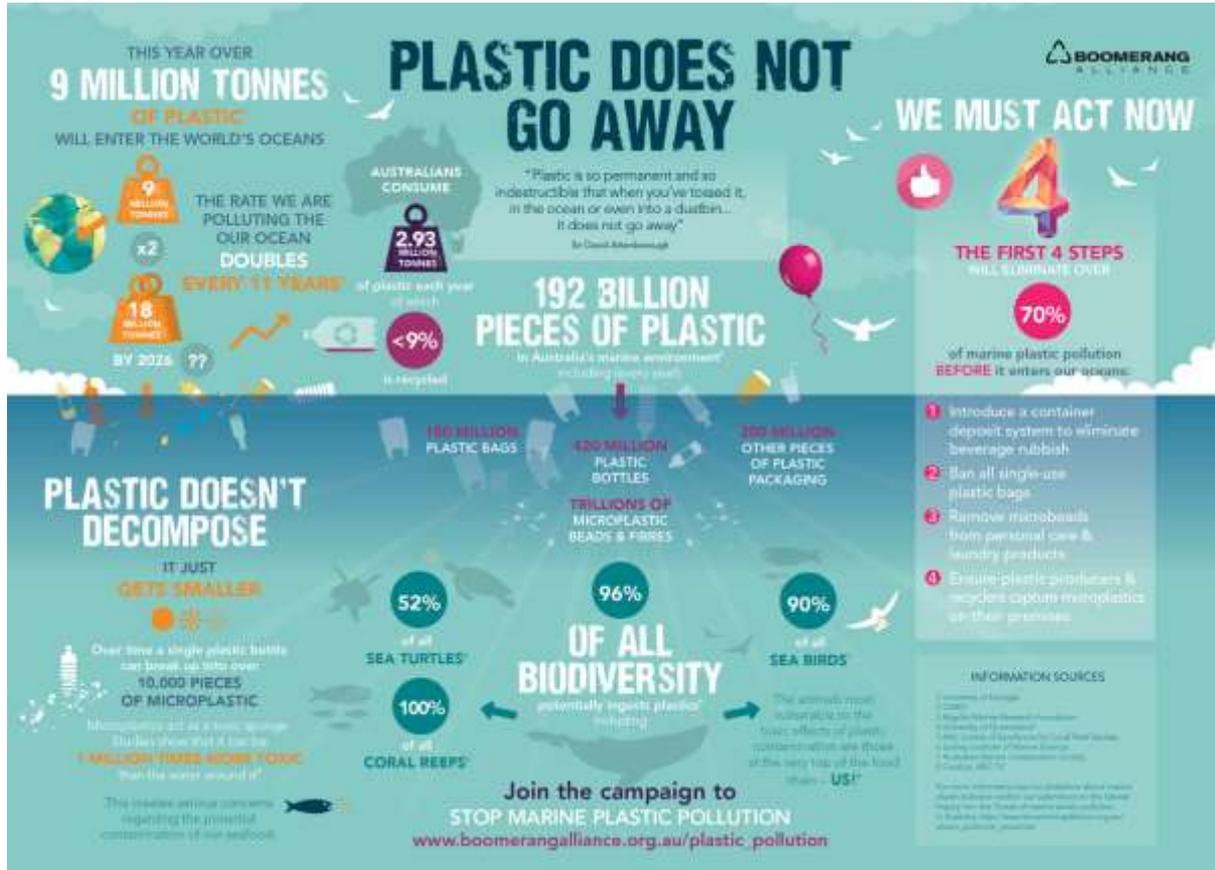
How much plastic ends up in the plastic soup?

More than half the 9.2 billion tons of plastic that has been produced up to now – about 5 billion tons – has ended up as waste in landfill or has simply ended up in the environment.¹ Of this, between 5 and 13 million tons of plastic enter the oceans.² In 2017, two groups of scientists, independently of each other, discovered that 90% of all the plastic in the ocean was brought there by 10 major rivers which included the Nile, the Yangtze and the Amazon.³ In 2021, that statistic was overturned by new research.⁴ This research showed that 80% of the plastic in the ocean was not emitted by just a small group of rivers, but by more than 1,000 rivers. And that most of the waste was not carried by the biggest rivers, but by the small rivers that flow through heavily populated areas. It appeared that it was not the Yangtze but the Pasig, that flows through Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, that brings the most plastic to sea. Apart from all the plastic waste that comes from land, the fisheries are also a huge source of plastic pollution.

IL VERO PROBLEMA



IL VERO PROBLEMA



Ro REFUSE

Evitare del tutto il prodotto o il componente superfluo, a monte della filiera. Significa sostituire la funzionalità con soluzioni digitali o condivise, rinunciare a gadget non necessari, eliminare gli imballaggi inutili.

IL VALORE DEL “NON FARE” —

«Quello che non c'è non si rompe»

Henry Ford

(e nemmeno inquina)

I PRODOTTI NUDI —

66%

of our products sold each year are Naked



NAKED

**At Lush we
believe you
should get what
you pay for**



<https://weare.lush.com/lush-life/our-values/naked/>

I NEGOZI LEGGERI —



E-SHOP

DOVE SIAMO

CATALOGO ESTIVO

IL NEGOZIO

EVENTI

NEWSLETTER

DICONO DI NOI



**NEGOZIO
LEGGERO**
la spesa alla spina

<https://www.negoziolleggero.it/>

VAI AL NOSTRO SHOP ONLINE

ALTERNATIVE ALLA PLASTICA —

PULPEX.

Mission

Design

ESG

Team

News

FAQ

Contact



Our products are designed for brands, consumers and circularity – with their entire lifecycle in mind.

<https://www.pulpex.com/design>

ALTERNATIVE ALLA PLASTICA



EVOLVE ORGANIC BEAUTY

Hand & Body Wash / Shampoo

Evolve Organic Beauty is a purpose-driven, independent British beauty brand creating innovative, eco-conscious, natural beauty products that nurture healthy, radiant skin and total body wellbeing. Marking the first-ever commercial use of Pulpex bottles in personal care, we introduced two of our shower products in 550ml refill sizes: African Orange Aromatic Hand & Body Wash and Superfood Shine Shampoo allowing customers to easily refill at home, reducing packaging waste and enabling the bottles to be recycled alongside paper and cardboard.

Evolve's mission has always been to be a force for good, redefining beauty by combining organic, natural formulas with eco-friendly packaging, so this launch is a major milestone in our journey to drive positive change in the beauty industry.

[Learn more](#)



Love Beauty and Planet / Dirt is Good

Unilever is exploring the Pulpex technology to create paper-based bottles within its Beauty and For Care product categories, paving the way for using alternative packaging materials of the future.

The same of the steps we're completely rethinking our approach to packaging using our framework of less plastic, better plastic, no plastic. In collaboration with innovation partners like Pulpex, we're making progress towards our commitment to leave our use of virgin plastic materials by 2025.

[Learn more](#)



Castrol Engine Lubricant

Castrol has a proud Heritage of Innovation and pushing the limits of progress. Our passion for performance, combined with a philosophy of working in partnership, has enabled Castrol to develop lubricants and greases that have been at the heart of numerous technological feats on land, air, sea and space for over 100 years.

Today, Castrol is helping drive sustainability with our new strategy that sets out aims for 2030 to save water, reduce CO2 and improve lives. Working with innovation partners such as Pulpex is critical to developing novel packaging solutions to help achieve our sustainability aims.

[Learn more](#)



<https://www.pulpex.com/design>

PACKAGING CHE NON SI BUTTA —



Skipping Rocks Lab

Follow

With a 74% margin achieved on sales so far, Skipping Rocks Lab is on a mission to make packaging waste disappear. The company's first product, Ooho!, is a biodegradable and edible capsule for water made from seaweed. It is currently being trialled at events as an alternative to plastic bottles.

Capital at risk

skippingrockslab.com



Equity

United Kingdom



Key Information

Investment type	Equity	Pre-money valuation	£2,900,000
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Round closed

Closed

£849,050

RAISED

898

INVESTORS

272% of target

Invest in Skipping Rocks Lab

This opportunity is now closed to investment. Join to follow Skipping Rocks Lab to hear about any future opportunities.

Join to invest

Already have an account? [Sign in](#)

Key Information

Highlights

The Idea

Team

ALTERNATIVE ALLA PLASTICA —



Convenience doesn't have to cost the world

This simple food container is carefully engineered to eliminate waste and make the planet a healthier place. Where conventional containers have petrol-based coatings that stick around forever, this one has a 100% natural seaweed coating. Once finished, the whole package can be composted and disappears without a trace—just like a fruit peel.

[more about Notpla Food Containers](#)

Seaweed forever

There are forests below the sea that are very dear to us. Seaweed grows quickly, and needs no freshwater, land or fertiliser. It captures carbon and makes the surrounding waters less acidic.

Beyond this, seaweed is abundantly available and has near-magical material properties. In the quest to heal our ecosystems and food chains from the toxic waste of plastic packaging, it is the perfect companion species and an integral partner to our solutions.

[more about Notpla's Impact Theory](#)



<https://www.notpla.com/>

LE APPARECCHIATURE ELETTRICHE E ELETTRONICHE

RECYCLING RATES OF SMARTPHONE METALS

COLOR KEY: ● < 1% RECYCLE RATE ● 1-10% RECYCLE RATE ● 10-25% RECYCLE RATE ● 25-50% RECYCLE RATE ● > 50% RECYCLE RATE ● NON-METAL (OR RECYCLE RATE UNKNOWN)

SCREEN



TOUCH: INDIUM TIN OXIDE

Used in a transparent film over the phone's screen that conducts electricity. This allows the screen to function as a touch screen. This is the major use of indium.



GLASS: ALUMINA & SILICA

On most phones the glass is aluminosilicate glass, a mix of aluminium oxide & silicon dioxide. It also contains potassium ions which help strengthen it.



COLORS: RARE EARTH METALS

A variety of rare earth metal-containing compounds are used to help to produce the colours in a smartphone's screen. Some of these compounds are also used to help reduce light penetration into the phone. Many of the 'rare earths' occur commonly in the Earth's crust, but often at levels too low to be economically extracted.

BATTERY



Most phones use lithium ion batteries, composed of lithium cobalt oxide as a positive electrode and graphite (carbon) as the negative electrode. Sometimes other metals, such as manganese, are used in place of cobalt. The battery casing is often made of aluminium.



ELECTRONICS

WIRING & MICROELECTRONICS

Copper is used for wiring, and for micro-electrical components along with gold and silver. Tantalum is the major component in micro-capacitors.



MICROPHONES & VIBRATIONS

Nickel is used in the microphone and for electrical connections. Rare earth element alloys are used in magnets in the speaker and microphone, and the vibration unit.



THE SILICON CHIP

Pure silicon is used to manufacture the chip, which is then oxidised to produce non-conducting regions. Other elements are added to allow the chip to conduct electricity.



CONNECTING ELECTRONICS

Tin & lead were used in older solders; newer, lead-free solders use a mix of tin, copper & silver.



CASING



© COMPOUND INTEREST 2015 - WWW.COMPOUNDCHEM.COM | Twitter: @compoundchem | Facebook: www.facebook.com/compoundchem
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R1

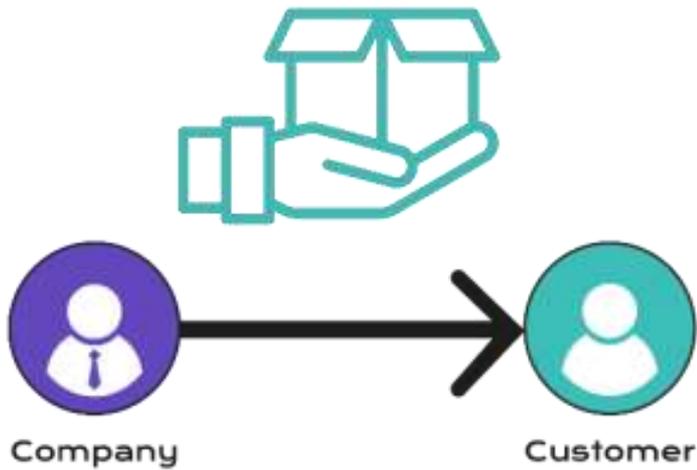
RETHINK

Cambiare il modello di business o il design in modo da usare comunque il bene ma con molta meno materia o energia: es. "product-as-a-service", condivisione, modularità, multi-funzione.

I LIMITI DELLA PRODUZIONE

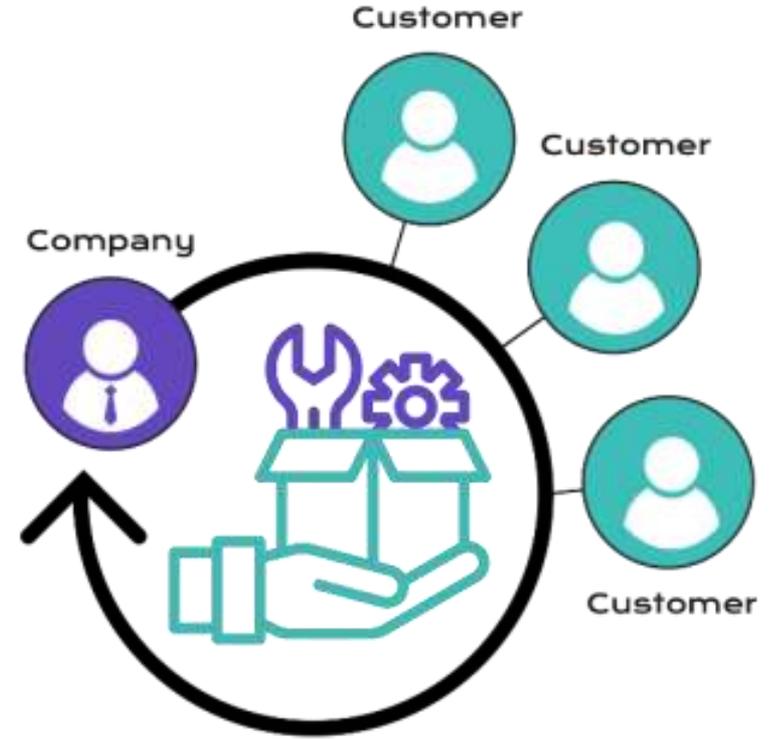


PRODUCT AS A SERVICE —



Product sales

<https://www.health.belgium.be/en/product-service>



Product-as-a-Service

DECOUPLING

INNOVATIVE
SOLUTION

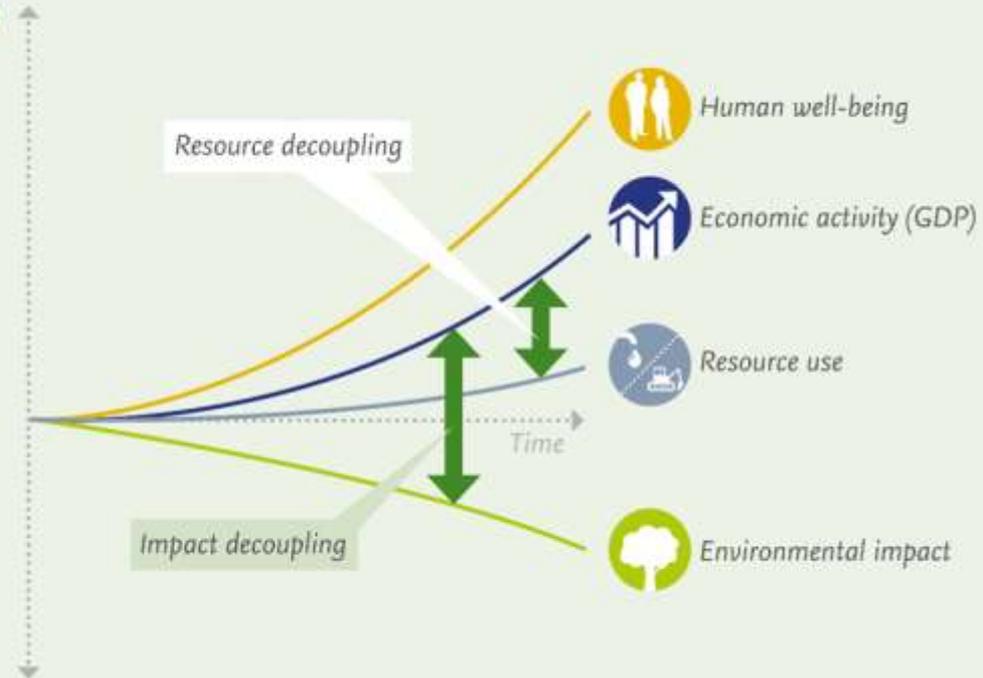
How can we protect the environment, reduce poverty and maintain economic growth?

By **Decoupling**: breaking the link between resource use and economic growth



Using less land, water, energy and materials to maintain economic growth is: **Resource decoupling**

Using resources wisely over their lifetime to reduce environmental impact is: **Impact decoupling**



<https://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/decoupling-natural-resource-use-and-environmental-impacts-economic-growth>

VENDERE LUCE, NON LAMPADE —



No capital investment in
lighting and up to 70%
lower energy costs

With Light as a Service, Praxis and Brico opt for sustainability
and an even better shopping experience

https://images.philips.com/is/content/PhilipsConsumer/PDFDownloads/Global/Case-studies/CSLI20180723_001-UPD-en_AA-Case-Study-LaaS-Praxis.pdf

VENDERE LUCE, NON LAMPADE —



Worry-free

With Light as a Service, retailers only pay a fixed monthly amount. For this they receive a guaranteed agreed amount of light as well as energy savings. Maintenance is also carried out during the agreed period.



Optimal lighting plan for every store

Those who choose Light as a Service can rely on years of lighting expertise. Lighting plans ensure the best-looking stores with the highest energy savings.



Saving on energy costs

Retailers who have not yet switched to LED lighting benefit immediately after installing LED lighting with substantial energy savings of up to 70%.



Unique shopping experience

A service contract from Light as a Service offers plenty of opportunities to take advantage of the many innovations of Philips lighting products and Interact connected lighting systems.

https://images.philips.com/is/content/PhilipsConsumer/PDFDownloads/Global/Case-studies/CSLI20180723_001-UPD-en_AA-Case-Study-LaaS-Praxis.pdf

I MATERIALI E PRODOTTI DELL'INDUSTRIA DELLE COSTRUZIONI

L'Impatto Globale dell'Edilizia

34%

Energia Globale

Consumata dagli edifici nel 2022

37%

Emissioni CO₂

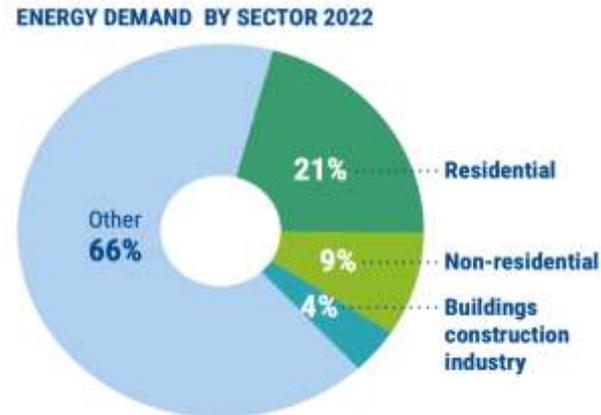
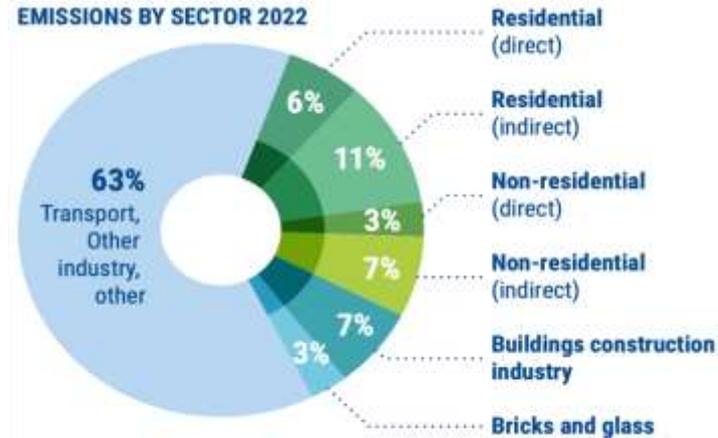
Generate da energia e processi
edilizi

Gli edifici rappresentano **un terzo delle emissioni globali**, rendendo urgente la transizione verso pratiche sostenibili.



[...] As outlined in the **latest edition**, the buildings and construction sector contributes significantly to global climate change, accounting for about 21% of global greenhouse gas emissions. In 2022, buildings were responsible for 34% global energy demand and 37% of energy and process-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. [...]

<https://globalabc.org/resources/publications/global-status-report-buildings-and-construction-beyond-foundations>



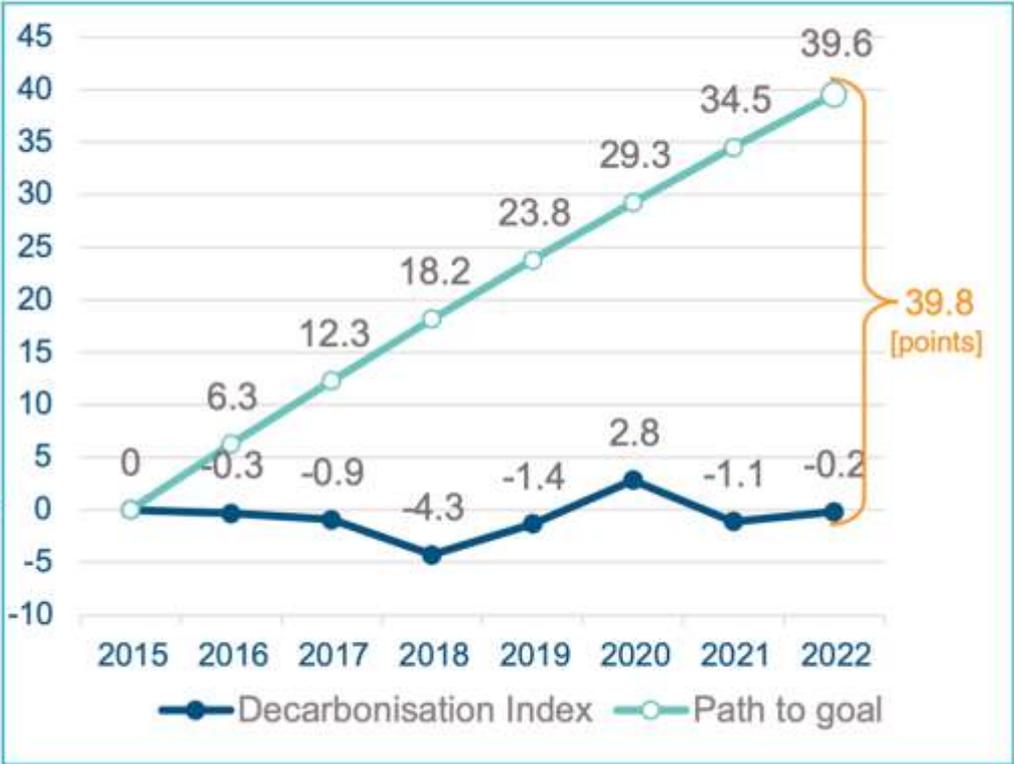
(Source: IEA 2023a. Adapted from 'Tracking Clean Energy Progress')

Figure 3 GBCT decarbonisation index. Left: Reference path until 2050. Right: Zoom in for the 2015-2022 period

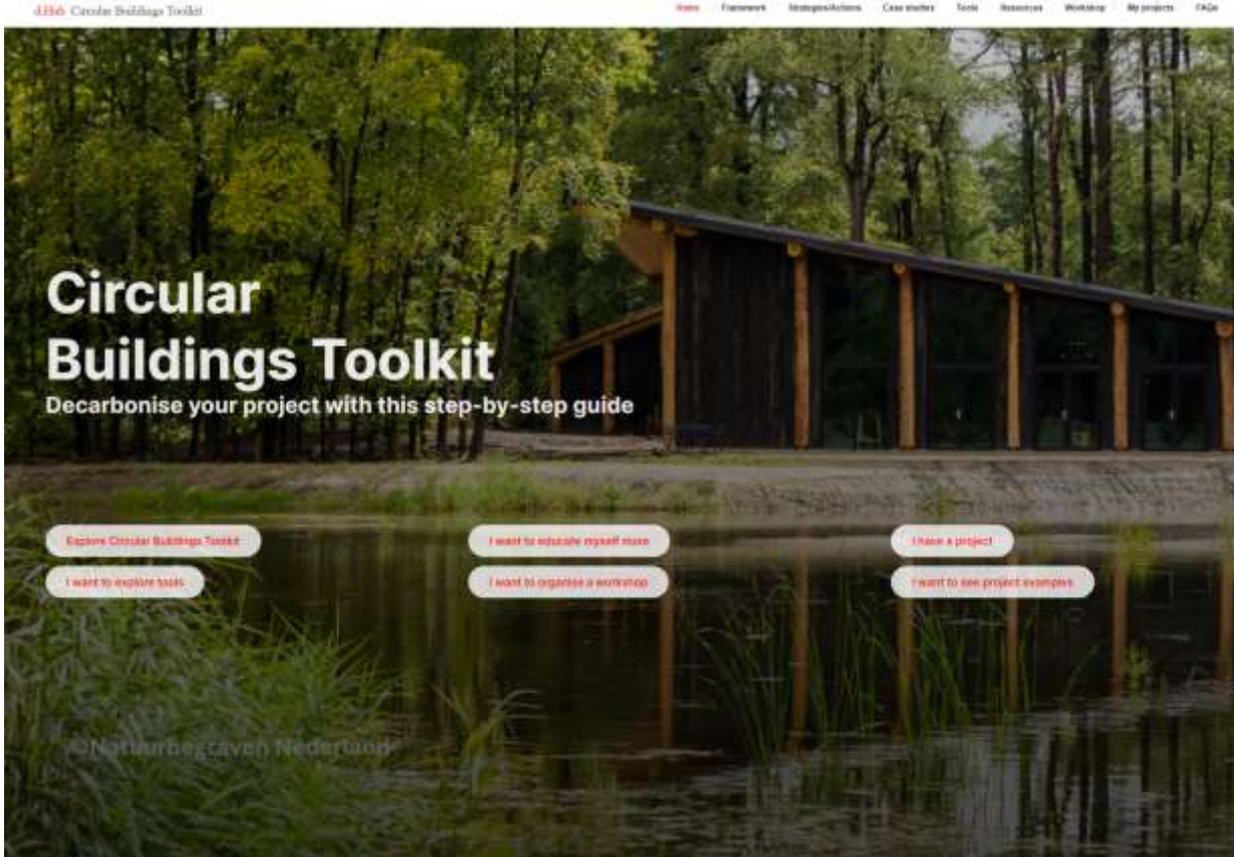
Global Buildings Climate Tracker

Launched in 2020, the GBCT assesses progress in the decarbonisation of the building sector from 2015, the year the Paris Agreement was established.

The observations show that the decarbonisation of the building stock worldwide is lacking significant progress.



CIRCULAR BUILDING TOOLKIT —

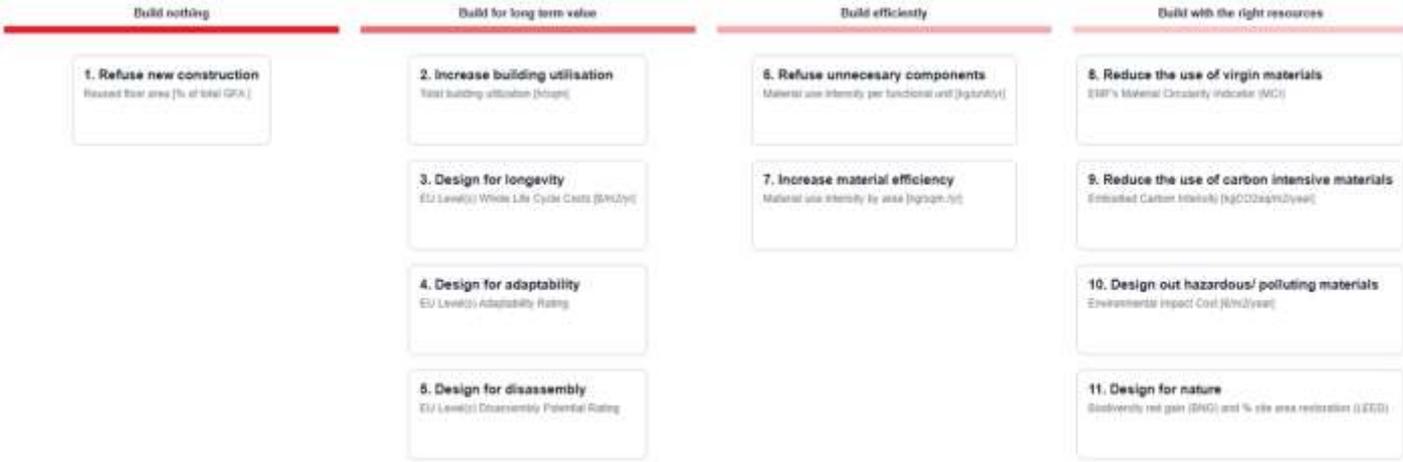


<https://www.arup.com/services/digital-solutions/circular-buildings-toolkit/>

CIRCULAR BUILDING TOOLKIT



Circular Buildings Toolkit



CIRCULAR BUILDING TOOLKIT

Strategies/Actions

Build nothing

1. Refuse unnecessary new construction

Build for long term use

- 2. Increase building utilisation
- 3. Design for Longevity
- 4. Design for Adaptability
- 5. Design for Disassembly

Build efficiently

- 6. Refuse unnecessary components
- 7. Increase material efficiency

Build with the right resources

- 8. Reduce the use of virgin and non-renewable materials
- 9. Reduce the use of carbon-intensive materials
- 10. Design out hazardous/pollutant materials
- 11. Design for future

Strategy

1. Refuse unnecessary new construction



Description

Decisions made in the early stages of a project have the greatest potential impact. A clear and thoughtful interpretation of the project brief against the client's needs is needed to decide whether a new building is the best way to meet those needs.

This strategy aims at avoiding the intensive material use linked to the construction of a new building by first assessing if a physical building is necessary for the envisioned requirements, and if so, assessing if an existing building can be used to meet them.

Key Performance Indicator

Ratio of existing usable surface
Share of reused floor area as percentage of total project gross floor area

(N)

Impact

- Reduce embodied carbon emissions
- Reduce waste resulting from demolition works
- Minimise the extraction of raw materials
- Assign value to existing processed materials, creating a new market for otherwise disposable products
- Production of heritage buildings
- Potential lower cost interests

Challenges

- Achieving compliance with applicable technical regulations
- Availability and quality of information on the existing asset (materiality and technical performance)
- Architectural quality of existing assets (including aesthetic)
- Strict heritage requirements restricting design opportunities
- Confirming the residual life span of the main structural elements

Impact Level

High Design Phase

Strategy Definition

Design Impact

- Client
- Architect
- MSP Engineer
- Structural Engineer
- Excavator Engineer
- Interior Designer

12 Search

All Elements

All's Inside Stream

Action

0-1. Reuse, renovate or improve an existing asset

All's Inside Stream

Action

0-1. Avoid future new construction

All's Inside Stream

CIRCULAR BUILDING TOOLKIT

Strategy

1. Reuse unnecessary new construction



Description

Decisions made in the early stages of a project have the greatest potential impact. A deep and thoughtful interrogation of the project brief against the client's needs is needed to decide whether a new building is the best way to meet those needs.

This strategy aims at existing the inherent material use linked to the construction of a new building to fully reassessing if a physical building is necessary for the envisioned requirements, and if so, assessing if an existing building can be used to meet them.

Key Performance Indicator

Reuse of existing usable surface
Share of reused floor area as percentage of total project gross floor area

[%]

Benefits

- Reduce embodied carbon emissions
- Reduce waste resulting from demolition works
- Minimise the extraction of raw resources
- Assign value to existing processed materials, creating a new market for otherwise disposable products
- Protection of heritage buildings
- Potential lower- cost intensity

Challenges

- Achieving compliance with applicable technical regulations
- Availability and quality of information on the existing asset (materiality and technical performance)
- Architectural quality of existing assets (outdated aesthetics)
- Strict heritage requirements restricting design opportunities
- Confirming the residual life span of the main structural elements

Impact Level

High

Key Design Phase

Strategic Definition

Design Impact

- Client
- Architect
- MEP Engineer
- Structural Engineer
- Facilities Engineer
- Interior Designer

Action

1.1. Reuse, renovate or repurpose an existing asset

Description

Instead of developing new building space to accommodate functions, reusing existing space can be a more effective use of energy and materials.

Beyond the reuse of an existing structure, other building layers such as 'fit' and 'services' could also have the potential to be reused. The extent of material savings will depend highly on the state and flexibility of the existing asset. When reusing individual components or complete building layers, the residual service life needs to be investigated and assessed thoroughly.

Sub-actions

- Interrogate the project brief against client needs to reflect whether it represents the most efficient solution
- Review available assets in the client's portfolio and assess the potential for efficient and feasible use of available space and resources
- Engage a sustainability consultant during the Strategic Definition stage
- Raise awareness on future European regulation requirements in regard to embodied carbon and circular economy
- Carry out a feasibility study between renovate/new construction options, adding embodied carbon, virgin material use and LCC as assessment criteria (optional Life Cycle Assessment)
- Carry out technical assessments to evaluate the quality of the existing structure, facade and systems, as well as their reuse potential. Generate a full building material inventory
- Review the thermal insulation properties of external wall. Improve thermal insulation performance by considering low embodied carbon insulation layer to facilitate low heat gain / loss from internal
- Review the existing glazing properties in terms of shading coefficient, visible transmittance and conductivity

Building Layers

All Disciplines

Key Stakeholders

Architect

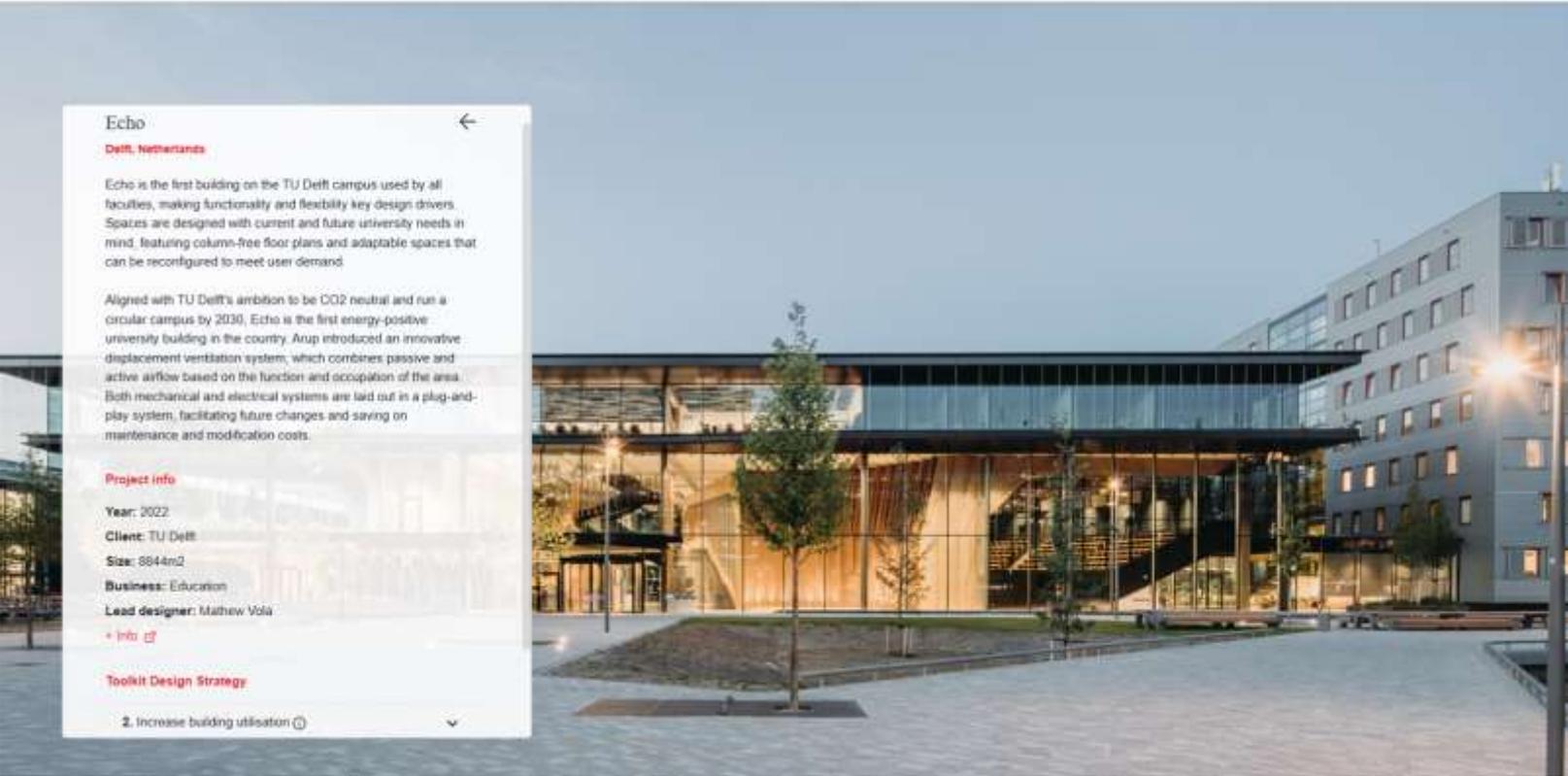
Key Design Phase

Strategic Definition

Project Reference

Quay Quarter Tower
Lofthal

CIRCULAR BUILDING TOOLKIT



R3 - RIUSA

Componenti e materiali per lo stesso uso originale.

Questo principio, noto come Riuso, è un pilastro fondamentale dell'economia circolare e della gerarchia dei rifiuti, come definito dalla



RECUPERARE E RIVENDERE —

RotorDC

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Rotor Deconstruction

We are a Brussels-based cooperative that has been active since 2014 in reclaiming and reselling building materials with a focus on modern finishing elements.

Rotor DC started as a spin-off from the non-profit organisation Rotor, and has operated as a separate entity since 2016. We are now based in an industrial park in Evreux.

Discover



<https://rotordc.com/>

RECUPERARE E RIVENDERE

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Door in varnished solid pine from Opvriek anatomy (H. 245,5 cm x W. 87 cm) - Right

149,00 € - pc 2.0 pc available



Door in varnished solid pine with tempered glass panels from Opvriek anatomy (H. 245,5 cm x W. 86 cm) - Right

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Door in varnished solid pine from Opvriek anatomy (H. 246 cm x W. 87 cm) - Right/Left

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Door in varnished solid pine from Opvriek anatomy (H. 246 cm x W. 87 cm) - Right

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MATERIALI EDILI RECUPERATI



CHI SIAMO PRODOTTI OFFERTE/RICHIESTE CERCA AZIENDE SERVIZI COME ABBONARSI BLOG CONTATTI NEWSLETTER



MATERIALI EDILI RICICLATI

RMIX accoglie le offerte e le richieste inerenti ai **materiali edili riciclati o da riciclare** che provengono da demolizioni o ristrutturazioni di edifici.

Le offerte/ricieste possono riguardare:

- Materiale edile con valore storico da recuperare come pavimenti, serramenti, travi, finestre, porte, vetrata, mobili, ringhiere, cancelli, tegole, coppi, camini e altri prodotti
- Materiale edile da demolizione misto
- Inerti e calcestruzzo da riciclare
- Scarti bituminosi da riciclare
- Materiali edili da sostituire o riutilizzare come tubi, isolanti, lastre di copertura pozzi, impianti elettrici, idraulici e altre tipologie
- Attrezzature usate

Differenze tra Macerie Edili e Materiale Edile da Riciclo

Le **macerie edili**, note anche come **rifiuti da costruzione e demolizione (RCD)**, comprendono materiali prodotti durante la costruzione, ristrutturazione, demolizione di edifici, strade, e altre strutture. Questi materiali possono variare da mattoni, calcestruzzi, legno, metallo, vetro, terra, rocce, fino a materiali isolanti e tubature.

Il **materiale edile da riciclo** si riferisce a quei componenti delle macerie edili che possono essere recuperati e riutilizzati in nuovi cicli produttivi, riducendo così il consumo di risorse vergini e l'impatto ambientale associato alla produzione di nuovi materiali edili. Il processo di riciclaggio può includere la pulizia, la classificazione, e la triturazione dei materiali per produrre nuovi prodotti edili.

<https://www.rmix.it/prodotti/?cat=12&lang=IT>



RMIX: Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mano da Recupero Edile

[RMIX Annunci: Offerta/Richieste | Materiali Edili Riciclati](#)

Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mano da Recupero EdileCodice: 8306. Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mano da Recupero Edile. Le maioliche antiche decorate a mano provengono da cantieri edili in cui sono state operate del...

SCOPRI DI PIU'



RMIX: Pavimento con Cotto Antico, Ardesia e Marmo di Carrara

[RMIX Annunci: Offerta/Richieste | Materiali Edili Riciclati](#)

Pavimento con Cotto Antico, Ardesia e Marmo di CarraraCodice: 580. Produzione di una composizione di elementi per il pavimento formato da mattonelle di cotto di recupero da ristrutturazioni o demolizioni di edifici antic...

SCOPRI DI PIU'



RMIX: Piastrelle Smaltate Blu Fatte a Mano con Materiali Riciclati

[RMIX Annunci: Offerta/Richieste | Materiali Edili Riciclati](#)

Piastrelle Smaltate Blu Fatte a Mano con Materiali RiciclatiCodice: 3345. Produzione di piastrelle maioliche fatte a mano utilizzando anche componenti che provengono dal riciclo di scarti di produzioni precedenti, con ...

SCOPRI DI PIU'



RMIX: Vendiamo Mattoni Pieni Rossi Riciclati anni '70

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Vendiamo Mattoni Pieni Rossi Riciclati anni '70 Codice: 8653. Vendiamo i mattoni pieni riciclati con tonalità rossa che provengono dalle ristrutturazioni edili o da interventi di demolizione. I mattoni pieni riciclati stile an...

SCOPRI DI PIU'

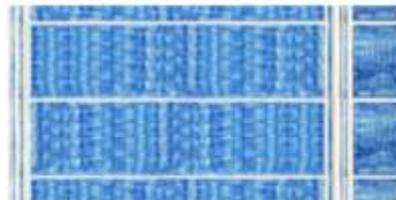


RMIX: Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mosaico da Recupero Edile

[RMIX Annunci: Offerta/Richieste | Materiali Edili Riciclati](#)

Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mosaico da Recupero EdileCodice: 8308. Maioliche Antiche Decorate a Mosaico da Recupero Edile. Le maioliche antiche decorate a mano provengono da cantieri edili in cui sono state operate del...

SCOPRI DI PIU'



RMIX: Piastrelle con Base Blu Fatte a Mano con Materiali Riciclati

[RMIX Annunci: Offerta/Richieste | Materiali Edili Riciclati](#)

Piastrelle con Base Blu Fatte a Mano con Materiali RiciclatiCodice: 865. Produzione di piastrelle maioliche fatte a mano utilizzando anche componenti che provengono dal riciclo di scarti di produzioni precedenti, con la finitura ...

SCOPRI DI PIU'

MATERIALI EDILI RECUPERATI

 ReCreate

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Reusing precast concrete for a circular economy

International ReCreate project aims to discover how used concrete elements can be deconstructed without damaging them to be reused in new buildings – and turn the process into a profitable business. The four-year project has received €12.5 million of funding under the EU's Horizon 2020 programme.

[Find out more](#) →

<https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/958200>

MATERIALI EDILI RECUPERATI

Biopartner 5

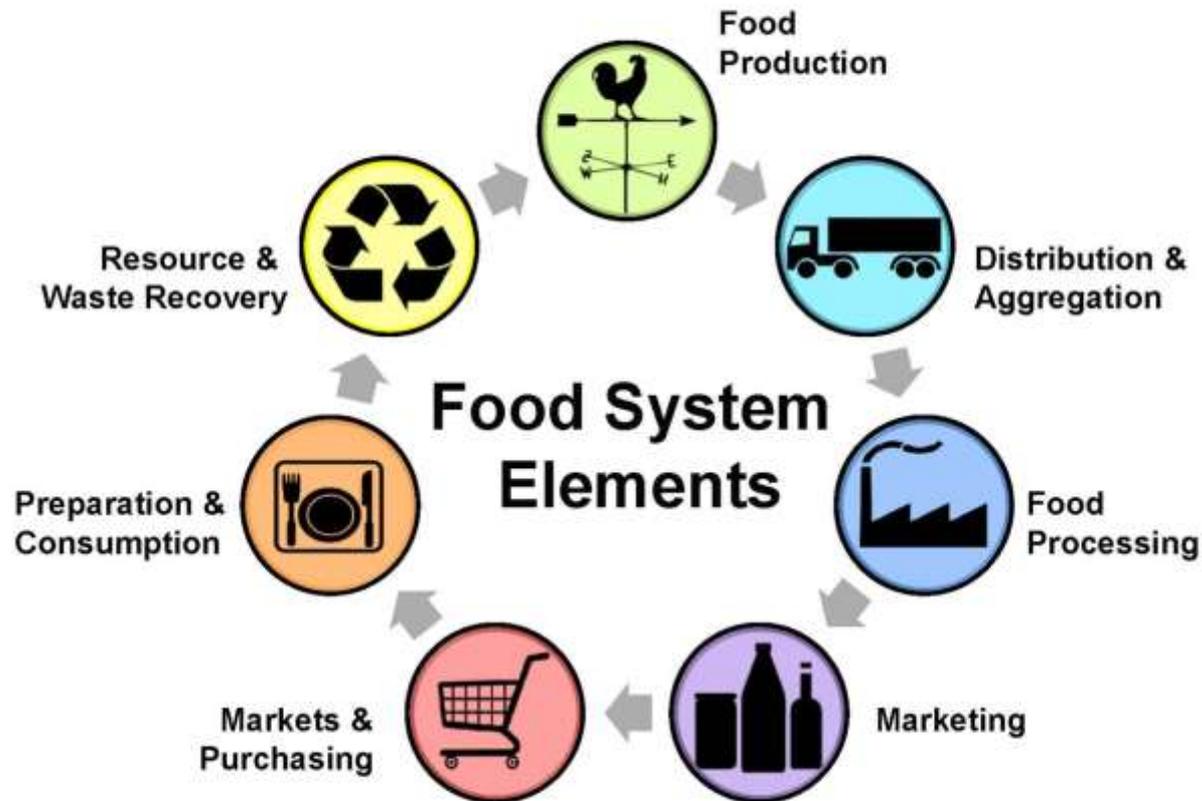
Leiden, Netherlands

[...] A key feature of BioPartner 5 is the reuse of 160 tonnes of steel from a nearby university building, which had served as its supporting structure for 50 years. This steel was carefully dismantled, transported, and reassembled to form the new building's framework. Designed by Popma & Ter Steege Architects, the project emphasizes circularity, sustainability, and biodiversity.



https://ce-toolkit.dhub.arup.com/case_studies/f843ccd9-3dc6-4360-8a74-f93db9b3ab8d

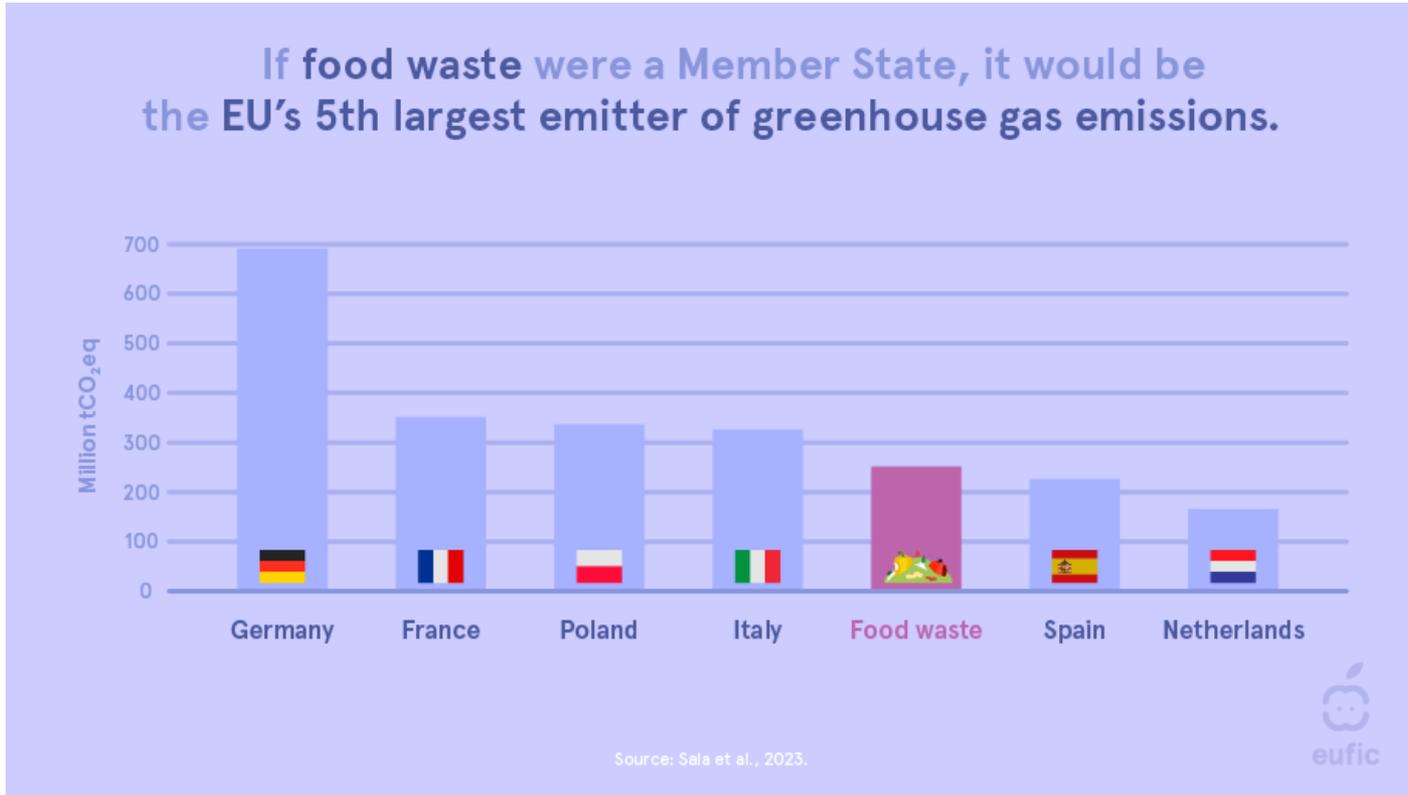
IL SISTEMA ALIMENTARE



Adapted by Christy Shi, Center for Environmental Farming Systems.

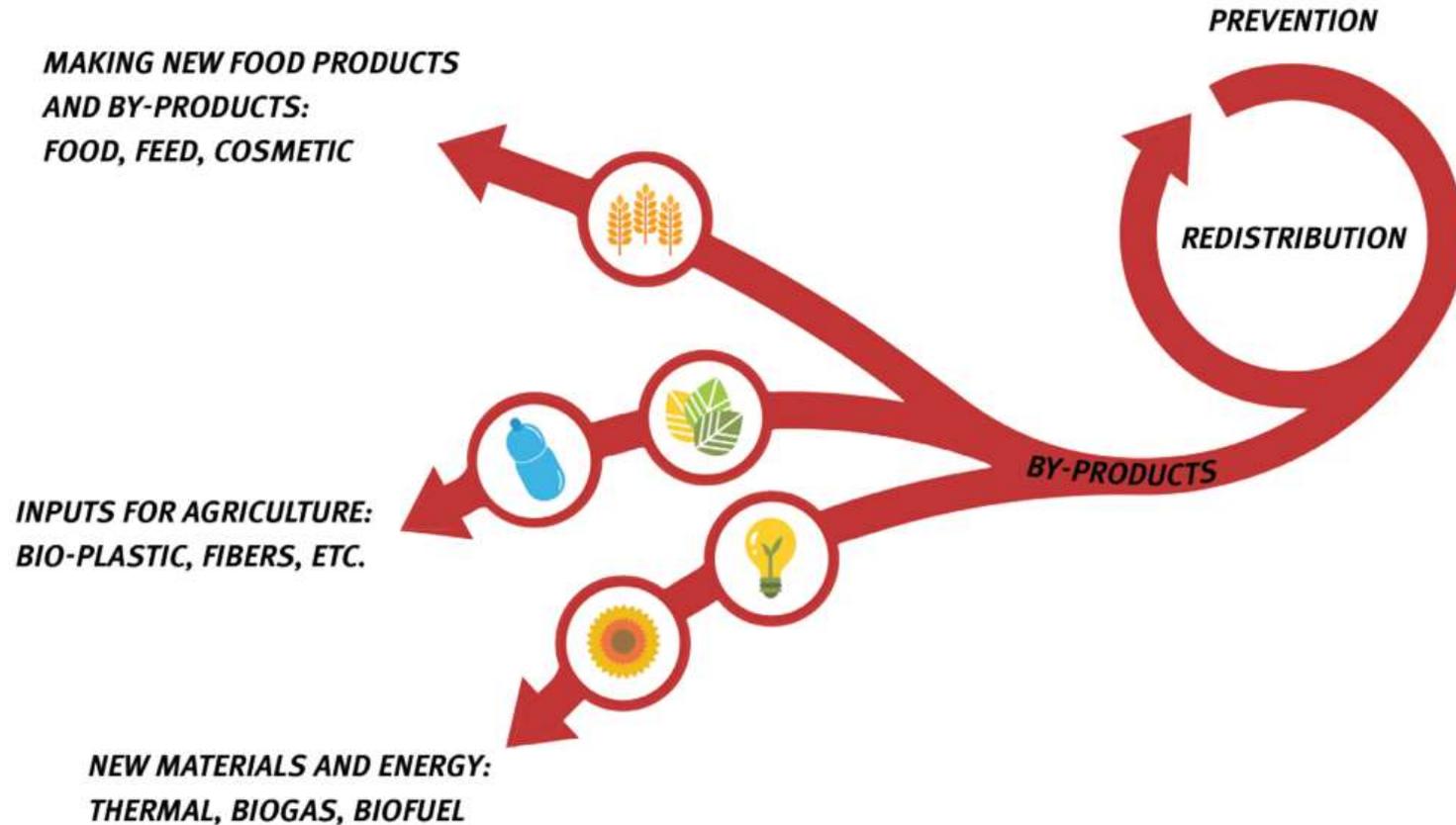
From: Wilkins, J. and Eames-Sheavly, M. Discovering the Food System; An experiential learning program for young and inquiring minds. Cornell University, Departments of Nutritional Science and Horticulture. <http://www.discoverfoodsys.cornell.edu/>

FOOD WASTE



<https://www.eufic.org/en/food-safety/article/food-waste-in-europe-statistics-and-facts-about-the-problem>

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Aziende - la circular economy aiuta ad individuare opportunità, ridurre gli sprechi, attrarre talenti, ammodernare le tecnologie e formare un nuovo mindset aziendale.

GRAZIE!

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/enricobassi/>