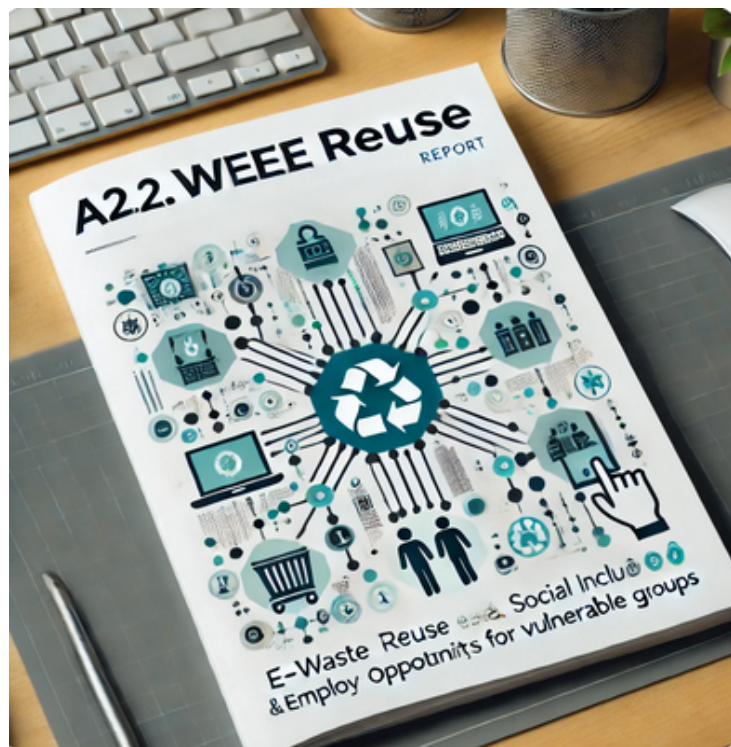




Euro-MED0200699 – eWAsTER

A2.2. WEEE REUSE

**Report on testing results in various areas of MED
with quantification of the achieved effects in the
tested solution**



Prepared by ORZ, Slovenia

May, 2025



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EWAsTER

Interreg
Euro-MED



Co-funded by
the European Union

*Preventing e-waste from polluting MED
water by turning waste into a resource*



1. INTRODUCTION

A2.2. WEEE REUSE – Reuse of e-waste for sustainable development and social inclusion

Waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) represents one of the fastest growing waste categories in Europe, bringing with it numerous environmental, economic and social challenges. The reuse of these devices and components is a key strategy to reduce waste, limit environmental impact and create new opportunities for the social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

eWaster project focuses on testing and evaluating the reuse of WEEE in different settings and testing innovative social solutions that enable a circular economy and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in work processes. **WEEE REUSE** promotes the development of new business models for the reuse of plastics and e-waste, focusing on the creation of jobs for vulnerable individuals. The Coordination Office (**CO**) and partners **PACT, ORZ and LINK** will visit companies, analyse their profile and assess their capacity to implement new business models. Partners will involve social enterprises, NGOs and public institutions that will promote the reuse and recycling of e-waste as a way to provide employment opportunities for vulnerable individuals (e.g. people with disabilities) or vulnerable social groups. The testing will also include the promotion of specific Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) measures in already existing e-waste companies, with the aim of creating new jobs for vulnerable groups. More than 20 companies are expected to be supported, with **the Coordination Office (CO) conducting a peer review assessment** at meetings 5 and 6 (M24 and M30) , which will include conclusions on the number of jobs created for vulnerable individuals – either through the creation of new companies or through the integration of CSR measures into existing e-waste management companies. The report presents the results of pilot testing in different areas **of the MED** , where WEEE reuse methods were applied within the WEE social solution. In addition to presenting the quantitative effects of the tested solution, it also includes an analysis of the possibilities for its larger-scale implementation and recommendations for its transfer and adaptation to other regions and sectors. With this analysis, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of the role of e-waste reuse in the context of sustainable development, social inclusion and the circular economy, and to provide guidance for the further development of policies and practices in this area.

2. New business models for the reuse of plastic and e-waste with a focus on employment of vulnerable groups

New business models for the reuse of plastics and e-waste are based on the circular economy, digitalization and the integration of social innovation, which enable the creation of jobs for vulnerable groups. Through adapted processes such as repair, refurbishment, recycling and reuse of products, social enterprises can create stable and sustainable jobs for individuals with limited employment opportunities, such as the long-term unemployed, disabled and socially excluded individuals.

There are several social enterprises operating in Slovenia that deal with the reuse of electronic waste and plastic while promoting employment for vulnerable groups. Among them are:



- **Reuse Center (CPU)** : A network of centers operating in various locations across Slovenia. The centers are engaged in the renovation, repair and sale of used electronic devices and other products, thereby contributing to waste reduction and employment of vulnerable groups.
- **Spirit of the Age** : A non-governmental organization focused on the collection, refurbishment and distribution of used computers and other electronic equipment. Their goal is to reduce e-waste and provide access to technology to socially disadvantaged individuals and organizations.
- **Library of Things** : A social enterprise that operates as a lending library for various items, including electronic devices. In doing so, they encourage resource sharing, reduce the need for ownership, and consequently reduce the amount of e-waste.
- **KNOF, so.p** : The social enterprise KNOF offers sustainable and circular products and services for companies, public institutions and organizations. Their offer also includes products made from recycled materials, such as plastic and electronic waste. They also offer equipment rental, service and end-of-life collection for further reuse or recycling.

These companies play a key role in transforming e-waste and plastics from waste materials into valuable resources, while contributing to social inclusion and creating new job opportunities. Their efforts demonstrate that it is possible to combine environmental and social goals and contribute to a sustainable future.

3. Innovative business models for the growth of social enterprises and employment of vulnerable groups in the e-waste and plastics sector

Increasing the number of employees in social enterprises in the field of e-waste and plastics will require the inclusion of several innovative business models that will enable sustainable growth, greater inclusion of vulnerable groups and financial sustainability of the companies. Key business models include:

3.1. Circular Business Model (Circular Economy Model)

- **Reuse & Refurbishment** : Development of centers for the renovation and repair of electronic devices and plastic products, where vulnerable groups would carry out inspections, repairs and preparation of products for reuse.
- **Collaboration with industry and manufacturers** : Establishing partnerships with companies that produce electronic devices or plastics to provide raw materials for product refurbishment and upgrading.

3.2. Social Franchising Model

- Development of a franchise model for e-waste and plastic reuse centers in different regions.
- Standardization of processes, which enables rapid expansion and inclusion of a larger number of vulnerable people.
- Support and mentoring for new social franchises that adopt proven business practices.

3.3. Subscription Model

- Introducing a subscription model for the repair and reuse of e-devices (e.g. renting phones, laptops or office equipment with the option of replacement and service).



- Subscription option for the use of recovered plastic products in businesses, such as reusable packaging or event equipment.

3.4. Local Incubator Model for Social Entrepreneurship (Local Incubator Model)

- Establishing incubators and training courses for people from vulnerable groups, where they would be trained to work in the field of recycling and repairing e-waste and plastics.
- Programs for integrating unemployed people into work with the support of mentors and social workers.

3.5. Linking with Eco-Design and Production Model

- Using waste plastic and e-waste to make new products such as furniture, art installations, home and office products.
- Collaborating with designers and innovators to develop sustainable products.

3.6. Public Procurement and Municipal Partnerships

- Obtaining contracts with municipalities to operate e-waste and plastic reuse centers.
- Increasing cooperation with municipal companies in the collection, sorting and preparation of waste for reuse.

3.7. Digitalization and E-Commerce

- Development of an online platform for selling refurbished electronic devices and products made from recycled plastic.
- Introduction of online service and diagnostics for remote repairs.
- Connecting to digital markets and applications for exchanging electronic devices and plastics.

3.8. Consumer Awareness and Education Model

- Organizing workshops and awareness campaigns on the importance of reusing e-waste and plastics.
- Collaborating with schools and educational institutions to create training programs for the circular economy.
- Programs for companies on responsible management of e-waste and plastics.

4. Sustainable growth of social enterprises through innovative business models and strategic partnerships

The integration of these business models will enable the sustainable growth of social enterprises, increase employment opportunities for vulnerable groups and reduce the environmental impact of e-waste and plastics. Collaboration with industry, local authorities and educational institutions, as well as the development of innovative products and services, will be key.



Table 1: Overview of institutions, their activities, measures to include vulnerable groups and new business models for the reuse of plastics and e-waste

	Institution	Status	Main activity	Special measures to include vulnerable groups	New business models for REUSE of plastics & e-waste and employment of vulnerable groups
1	The spirit of the times Address: OF Square 10, 1000 Ljubljana Website: https://www.duh-casa.si	Non-governmental organization NGO	Reuse and refurbishment of computer equipment"	Organization of workshops to train vulnerable groups in e-waste repair and recycling.	Industrial Partnership for Recycling
2	OKP Rogaska Slatina Address: Celjska cesta 12, 3250 Rogaška Slatina Website: https://www.okp.si	Public company	Collection and handover of e-waste to the scheme as part of municipal services	Collaboration with the social enterprise CPU in developing employment integration programs for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the collection and preparation of e-waste for reuse	B2B Industrial Recycling Partnership Public Procurement for Reuse
3	ECO-Employment Center Address: Vrazova Street 9, 2270 Ormož Website: https://www.eko10.si/	Employment center	employment of vulnerable groups in e-waste processing	Development of workplaces adapted to people with special needs in e-waste diagnostics.	Implementation of rehabilitation programs for the disabled
4	ZEOS Address: Šlandrova Street 4, 1231 Ljubljana – Črnuče Website: https://www.zeos.si	Extended liability scheme operator	Management of e-waste collection systems and awareness raising	Training and mentoring	Circular Innovation Hub B2B Industrial Recycling Partnership Public Procurement for Reuse



	Institution	Status	Main activity	Special measures to include vulnerable groups	New business models for REUSE of plastics & e-waste and employment of vulnerable groups
5	Social enterprise Knof Address: Krška vas 74, 8262 Krška vas Website: https://www.knof.si	Social enterprise	Refurbishment and sale of e-products and social services	Creation of social jobs for vulnerable groups in the renovation and resale of e-products.	Circular Innovation Hub Social Incubator for Vulnerable Groups Online Marketplace for Reused Electronics & Plastic Products Local Repair & Reuse Center
6	Knjižnica reči Address: Belokranjska Street 6, 1000 Ljubljana Website: https://www.knjiznicar.eci.si	Society/NGO	Exchange of used items, including e-equipment	Adapted workplaces	Circular Innovation Hub
7	CPU REUSE center Address: Tuncovec 10H (OKP Collection Center), 3250 Rogaška Slatina Website: https://www.cpu-reuse.com	Social enterprise		Establishing training workshops to train vulnerable groups in the restoration and repair of electronic devices and plastic products.	Circular Innovation Hub Social Incubator for Vulnerable Groups Local Repair & Reuse Center Implementing vocational training and employment programs for vulnerable individuals in the recovery and recycling of e-waste.
8	SRIP – Circular Economy (Strategic Research and Innovation Partnership, under the coordination of the Jožef Stefan Institute)	Strategic research and innovation partnership (SRIP) within Slovenia's Smart Specialisation Strategy	SRIP Circular Economy connects companies, research institutions, NGOs and public actors across Slovenia to co-develop and	While SRIP does not directly run employment programs, it actively supports and promotes the role of social enterprises and inclusive	Partnerships between reuse centers and manufacturers to integrate reused components and materials – Development of new products from second-life plastics involving



	Institution	Status	Main activity	Special measures to include vulnerable groups	New business models for REUSE of plastics & e-waste and employment of vulnerable groups
	Tržaška cesta 134. SI-1000 Ljubljana Website: https://ctop.ijs.si/sl/domov/	(S4) – a non-formal national coordination platform	implement circular business models . It focuses on promoting the reuse of materials, secondary raw materials, digitalization of circular flows, and strengthening circular value chains – with growing emphasis on systemic support for REUSE initiative	business models within circular systems.	rehabilitation centers and inclusive workshops
9	FUNDACIJA VINCENCA DRAKSLERJA SO.P. Slovenski trg 1 4000 Kranj Slovenija GREGOR.TOMSE@OMAMLJEN.SI https://www.omamljen.si/o-fundaciji/kontakt	Social enterprise, Foundation (6 locations)	The Vincenc Draksler Foundation , headquartered in Tržič , carries out its main activities at the Reuse Centre in Kranj , operating as a social enterprise focused on the rehabilitation and employment of vulnerable groups as well as the reuse of second-hand items .	The Vincenc Draksler Foundation provides employment and training opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially individuals in addiction recovery and the long-term unemployed. Through work in the Reuse Centre in Kranj, participants receive mentoring, adapted tasks, and psychosocial support , helping them reintegrate into society while contributing to circular economy goals.	Social incubator for vulnerable groups Local repair services Public procurement for reuse
10	Ministry of Environment, Climate	SUPPORT INSTITUTION	The Ministry designs and implements	MOPE does not directly implement	MOPE supports reuse systems by developing national ReUSE

	Institution	Status	Main activity	Special measures to include vulnerable groups	New business models for REUSE of plastics & e-waste and employment of vulnerable groups
	<p>and Energy (MOPE), Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>Langusova ulica 4, 1000 Ljubljana</p> <p>https://www.gov.si/drzavni-organi/ministrstva/ministrstvo-za-okolje-podnebje-in-energijo/</p>	<p>Governmental body (national ministry) responsible for environmental, climate and energy policy</p>	<p>strategic, legislative and regulatory frameworks related to the environment, climate change mitigation and energy transition.</p>	<p>employment programs but acknowledges the importance of social enterprises and reuse centers in its strategic frameworks. It supports the inclusion of vulnerable groups indirectly through funding mechanisms and legislative support for reuse activities.</p>	<p>networks (e.g. with ZEOS), integrating reuse targets into national waste strategies, and enabling funding and legal frameworks through green procurement and EPR reforms. It also promotes pilot models like community repair workshops and refurbishment initiatives that can create jobs and build skills for vulnerable groups.</p>

For all institutions in the table, it would make sense to introduce the following **new business models for the REUSE of plastics and e-waste and the employment of vulnerable groups** :

1. Circular Innovation Hub

- **Who can implement it?**
- **Description:** Development of specialized laboratories and innovation centers where vulnerable groups would test new ways to reuse e-waste and plastics.
- **Benefits:** Promoting innovation and creating new jobs in the development of sustainable products.

2. Trade without ownership (Subscription-based Model)

- **Who can implement it?**
- **Description:** Subscription access model for electronic devices or plastic products (e.g. office equipment, phones, laptops, kitchen appliances).
- **Benefits:** Less waste, sustainable use of resources, permanent employment for maintenance and service.

3. Social Incubator for Vulnerable Groups



- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** A training program for the long-term unemployed, disabled people and other vulnerable groups, where they learn to repair, restore and reuse materials.
 - **Benefits:** Strengthening employment competencies, greater inclusion in the labor market.
-

4. Online Marketplace for Reused Electronics & Plastic Products

- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** Online platform for selling refurbished electronic devices and products made from recycled plastic.
 - **Benefits:** Increased market for sustainable products, new jobs in renovation and logistics.
-

5. B2B Industrial Recycling Partnership

- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** Collaboration with companies and industrial plants for the collection, recycling and reuse of industrial e-waste and plastics.
 - **Benefits:** More raw materials for processing, more jobs in recycling processes.
-

6. Local Repair & Reuse Center

- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** Establishment of local repair and refurbishment services for electronic devices and plastic products.
 - **Benefits:** Reduction of e-waste, training of vulnerable groups, increase in employment opportunities.
-

7. Consumer Responsibility Program

- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** Consumer awareness and education program on the reuse and proper handling of e-waste and plastics.
 - **Benefits:** Less waste, more support for social enterprises, more jobs in organizing programs.
-

8. Public Procurement for Reuse

- **Who can implement it?**
 - **Description:** Encouraging the state and municipalities to purchase refurbished electronic devices and products made from recycled plastic for public institutions.
 - **Benefits:** Stable market for social enterprises, new jobs in manufacturing and renovation.
-



With these business models, institutions could **increase employment of vulnerable groups** , **improve sustainable management of e-waste and plastics** , and **contribute to the development of a circular economy in Slovenia** .

5. Key findings from the analysis of institutions in the field of REUSE of plastics and e-waste

Based on an analysis of institutions in Slovenia that deal with the reuse of plastics and e-waste and the employment of vulnerable groups, we can highlight the following key findings:

5.1. Diversity of institutions and statuses

- The organizations involved include **non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social enterprises, public enterprises, and employment centers**, indicating a wide range of actors involved in the circular economy in the field of e-waste and plastics.
- **Public companies**, such as OKP Rogaška Slatina, SRIP are mainly involved in collecting e-waste and integrating social enterprises into their services.
- **Social enterprises** (CPU, Knof, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja, EKO-Employment Center) are key providers of reuse and employment of vulnerable groups.
- **Non-governmental organizations** (Duh časa, Knjižnica reči) play an important role in exchange, awareness-raising and social inclusion.

5.2. Main activities of the institutions

- **CPU, Knof, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja and Spirit of Time** are focused on the **restoration and reuse of electronic devices** .
- **OKP Rogaška Slatina, SRIP – Circular Economy and ZEOS** are key in **collecting and recycling e-waste and connecting with social enterprises** .
- **The library of things** allows the **exchange of used items, including e-equipment** , which encourages sharing and reduces the need to purchase new products.

5.3. Special measures for the inclusion of vulnerable groups

- Most institutions are already implementing measures to **include vulnerable groups** , mainly through:
 - **Training and workshops** (Spirit of the times, CPU, Knof, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja)
 - **Employment programs for the disabled and the long-term unemployed** (EKO-Employment Center, CPU, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja)
 - **Free exchange and repair systems** (Library of Things)
- **ZEOS, SRIP – Circular Economy and OKP Rogaška Slatina** are not currently implementing direct employment programs for vulnerable groups, but they are collaborating with social enterprises on e-waste reuse programs.

5.4. New business models for the REUSE of plastics and e-waste

The analysis showed that institutions are increasingly recognizing the importance of **innovative business models** that enable wider implementation of reuse. Among the most commonly adopted new models can be:



1. **Circular Innovation Hub – CPU, Knof, SRIP – Circular Economy**
2. **Trade without ownership (Subscription-based Model) – Duh časa -Spirit of the times**
3. **Digital market for refurbished products (Online Marketplace) –ZEOS, KNOF, KNJIŽNICA REČI, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja**
4. **B2B Industrial Recycling Partnership – included in OKP Rogaška Slatina**
5. **Social Incubator for Vulnerable Groups –Knof, EKO, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja**
6. **Local Repair & Reuse Center - CPU, Knof, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja**
7. **Public Procurement for Reuse – emphasis at OKP Rogaška Slatina, SRIP**
8. Within the framework of **SRIP – Circular Economy** (Strategic Research and Innovation Partnership) and with policy support from the **Ministry of Environment**

Key elements of the model include:

- **Co-development of solutions** between reuse centers and manufacturers for integrating reused materials into new products,
- **Production of new goods from second-life plastics** by inclusive workshops and work integration centers,
- **Establishment of pilot community-based services** (e.g. repair cafés, dismantling workshops) that function as both learning environments and employment generators for vulnerable groups,
- **Alignment with green public procurement and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** regulations to ensure long-term financial sustainability.

The Ministry (MOPE) supports this model by embedding reuse targets in national waste strategies, enabling funding mechanisms, and encouraging local communities to implement **socially and environmentally sustainable business models** focused on **reuse and social inclusion**.

5.5. Opportunities for model improvements and extensions

- **Expanding business models to new institutions** : Some organizations are not yet using certain models, such as **the subscription model and the digital marketplace for refurbished products** , which could increase their financial sustainability and employment opportunities.
- **Greater integration of social enterprises into public systems** : The public enterprise **OKP Rogaška Slatina, SRIP** and **ZEOS** could strengthen the direct inclusion of vulnerable groups in their activities.
- **Increasing cooperation between sectors** : Greater integration between social enterprises and industry would enable better knowledge transfer, greater accessibility of materials for renovation, and new employment opportunities.
- For **SRIP – Circular Economy**, there is a clear opportunity to enhance the current model by establishing **formalized cooperation frameworks** between reuse centers, manufacturers, and educational institutions. This would enable the development of **standardized protocols for product remanufacturing**, ensure quality assurance of reused components, and integrate circular design principles from the early stages of product development. Additionally, expanding digital infrastructure—such as traceability systems and databases for second-life materials—could significantly improve the efficiency and scalability of reuse-based value chains.
- For **MOPE**, future improvements could include the **integration of reuse-specific funding lines into national and EU cohesion instruments**, allowing for the direct support of pilot projects that combine reuse with social employment models. Furthermore, extending regulatory incentives for municipalities and public institutions to implement reuse-first procurement criteria, alongside enhanced cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and the



social economy sector, could lead to **systemic and long-term integration of vulnerable groups** into green jobs tied to e-waste and plastic reuse.

6. Conclusion

The findings from activity A2.2 demonstrate that Slovenia has a diverse and evolving landscape of institutions supporting the **reuse of e-waste and plastics**, many of which also contribute significantly to the **employment and social inclusion of vulnerable groups**. The tested and mapped organizations reflect different operational models—ranging from public-private partnerships to social enterprises and policy actors—each bringing added value to circular economy goals.

The **Center ponovne uporabe (CPU)** and **Knof** serve as long-standing social enterprises combining environmental reuse with job creation, especially through repair and upcycling. **Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja** introduces a more structured, scalable model focused on IT equipment refurbishment with clear inclusion outcomes. The **EKO-TCE Employment Centre** emphasizes the protected employment of persons with disabilities in reuse-related tasks, while the **Vincenc Draksler Foundation** provides a socially supportive work environment for individuals in recovery, operating through its reuse center in Kranj. From the private and technical support perspective, **ZEOS d.o.o.** plays a key role in infrastructure development and national coordination of ReUSE networks for e-waste, while **ZRS Bistra Ptuj** contributes through analysis, project development and policy bridging for local circular practices.

At the national policy level, **SRIP – Circular Economy** (coordinated by the Jožef Stefan Institute) fosters strategic innovation by linking reuse with industrial and research partners, and **MOPE** (Ministry of Environment, Climate and Energy) ensures legislative, financial, and strategic alignment through national waste plans and public procurement frameworks. The newly profiled **Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja** completes the picture by integrating social rehabilitation with material reuse in a localized and replicable model.

The testing and analysis carried out confirm that:

- Reuse of e-waste and plastics is **environmentally effective, socially inclusive, and economically promising**,
- Stronger **regulatory clarity, financial stability, and technical capacity** are needed to scale models,
- The combination of **policy support (MOPE, SRIP)** and **field-based implementation (CPU, Knof, Fundacija Vincenca Drakslerja, CPU etc.)** is essential for success,
- Public institutions (ZEOS, SRIP) and social actors (EKO-TCE, Vincenc Draksler Foundation) must be supported to work in synergy.

Future directions include:

- Developing **national REUSE guidelines** and **traceability systems**,
- Expanding **repair and reuse services at local level** through social incubators,
- Linking reuse models with **green job creation schemes**,
- Embedding reuse criteria in **municipal and national procurement** frameworks.

Together, the ten profiled organizations provide a **comprehensive blueprint** for building inclusive and resilient circular systems that go beyond recycling—and directly address both environmental and social sustainability in practice. SRIP – Circular Economy plays a key national role in fostering the development of business models that connect industry, research institutions, and socially responsible actors. Within the A2.2 activity, the testing phase highlighted strong potential to



strengthen cooperation between manufacturers, reuse centers, and social enterprises in the area of electrical equipment reuse. SRIP provides strategic guidance in the development of secondary material flows and supports pilot initiatives that integrate vulnerable groups into reuse-based value chains. Successful testing examples demonstrate that, with coordinated support, WEEE reuse can become a standardized and scalable element of Slovenia's circular economy. The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Energy has demonstrated readiness to enhance strategic support for the development of national systems for the reuse of e-waste. A key challenge remains in aligning legislation, incentives, and operational support for local actors and social enterprises active in reuse. By embedding reuse targets into national waste and prevention plans, linking policies with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), and advancing green public procurement, MOPE is creating enabling conditions for the sustainable expansion of reuse practices. The tested solutions under A2.2 confirm that national policy can be a powerful driver for integrating WEEE reuse into socially and environmentally valuable systems.

The A2.2. WEEE REUSE report highlights the reuse of electrical and electronic equipment as a strategic solution for reducing environmental impact while creating opportunities for the social inclusion of vulnerable groups. Pilot cases from various countries, including Slovenia, demonstrated that REUSE is not only environmentally effective but also a socially and economically viable model for integrating long-term unemployed individuals, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. The main challenges remain legal ambiguity regarding product status, lack of stable financing, and limited technical capacity. Nevertheless, the testing results confirm that with adequate institutional support, integration with the EPR system, development of digital reuse marketplaces, and standardized procedures, there is strong potential for scaling REUSE models at the national level with high environmental and social added value.



ANNEX: QUESTIONNAIRE

For all institutions in the table, an inquiry was conducted for **new business models for the REUSE of plastics and e-waste and the employment of vulnerable groups** :

QUESTIONNAIRE ON BUSINESS MODELS FOR PLASTIC & E-WASTE REUSE AND INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

Dear Sir/Madam,

As part of the **eWaster project, Interreg Europe**, we are preparing an analysis of current and planned business models for the reuse of plastic and e-waste and the employment of vulnerable groups in Slovenia.

Your organization plays a key role in developing sustainable solutions, so please complete the following questionnaire to help us assess your current practices and planned improvements. It will take you 3 minutes to complete.

BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

Organization name:

Contact person:

Email address:

Phone number:

Brief description of your organization's activities in the field of plastic reuse and e-waste:

EXISTING BUSINESS MODELS

1. What business models do you currently implement for plastic and e-waste reuse?

(check all that apply)

- ☐ Circular Innovation Hub (development of new solutions for reuse and recycling)
- ☐ Store without ownership (rental, subscription model)
- ☐ Social incubator for vulnerable groups (training and inclusion of vulnerable groups)
- ☐ Digital marketplace for refurbished products (e-commerce for used e-devices and plastic products)
- ☐ Industrial partnership for recycling (collaboration with companies to reuse raw materials)
- ☐ Local repair service (offering product repairs and refurbishment)
- ☐ Support program for responsible consumption (awareness, education)
- ☐ Public procurement for reuse (cooperation with municipalities and public institutions)



- ☐ Other (please describe): _____

2. Does your organization already work with any of the following sectors to reuse plastics and e-waste? (check all that apply)

- ☐ Public sector (municipalities, ministries, public companies)
- ☐ Industry (manufacturing, companies dealing with e-waste or plastics)
- ☐ Non-governmental organizations
- ☐ Schools and educational institutions
- ☐ Individuals (end users, donations)

PLANNED BUSINESS MODELS

3. What new business models do you plan to introduce in the next 2 years? (you can select more than one)

- ☐ Circular Innovation Hub
- ☐ Trade without ownership
- ☐ Social incubator for vulnerable groups
- ☐ Digital marketplace for refurbished products
- ☐ Industrial Partnership for Recycling
- ☐ Local repair service
- ☐ Responsible Consumption Support Program
- ☐ Public procurement for reuse
- ☐ Other (please describe): _____

4. What obstacles do you see in implementing new business models?

- ☐ Lack of funding
- ☐ Lack of qualified personnel
- ☐ Limited support from public institutions
- ☐ Difficulties in integrating vulnerable groups
- ☐ Low demand for refurbished products
- ☐ Other (please describe): _____

EMPLOYMENT OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

5. How many employees do you currently have from vulnerable groups?

- ☐ 0-5
- ☐ 6-10
- ☐ 11-20
- ☐ More than 20

6. Do you plan to increase the number of employees from vulnerable groups in the next 2 years?

- ☐ Yes, we are planning to increase by more than 5 people



- ☐ Yes, we plan to increase by 1-5 people
- ☐ No, the number of employees will remain the same
- ☐ No, we do not employ vulnerable groups

7. **What measures are you already taking to include vulnerable groups?**

- ☐ Training and mentoring
- ☐ Adapted workplaces
- ☐ Cooperation with employment services and CSDs
- ☐ Work trials and internships
- ☐ Other (please describe): _____

8. **What new measures could be introduced to increase the inclusion of vulnerable groups?**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Do you have any additional suggestions or comments regarding improving the plastic and e-waste reuse system in Slovenia? Write: