

## Versione in lingua italiana

*Il primo agosto 2018, anche conosciuto come il “Giorno del Sovrasfruttamento della Terra”, il consumo delle risorse disponibili ha ecceduto la capacità della Terra di rigenerare tali risorse durante l’anno. A gennaio la Commissione Europea, in linea con il continuo sforzo portato avanti nel voler rendere l’economia europea sostenibile e con l’ambizione di implementare un piano d’azione per il raggiungimento di un’economia circolare, ha rivolto la propria attenzione su tematiche urgenti come la cosiddetta “impronta di carbonio” ed il quadro di monitoraggio per lo sviluppo di un’economia circolare.*

*Cosa dovrebbe fare l’Unione Europea per riuscire a raggiungere gli obiettivi fissati dall’Agenda 2030 per lo sviluppo sostenibile?*

Presentata da: Gaia Aliberti, Francesco Greco, Pablo Johnson, Francesca La Motta, Michelangelo Pazienza, Matteo Severi Andrea Unti, Martina Vecoli.

### **Il Parlamento Europeo Giovani,**

- A. Deplorando il fatto che l’eccessiva estensione degli allevamenti intensivi nei territori degli Stati membri e la conseguente produzione di carne emettono il 10,1% dei gas serra a livello europeo<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Rilevando che la cattiva gestione dello smaltimento delle deiezioni animali è una delle cause principali delle emissioni di nitrati<sup>2</sup>, i quali hanno un impatto negativo sia sulla salute dell'uomo che sull'ambiente<sup>3</sup>,
- C. Osservando il ritmo attuale di crescita del consumo di acqua e prevedendo che entro il 2030 la sua domanda aumenterà del 40%<sup>4</sup> provocando un grave stress idrico,

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"Infografica sulle emissioni di gas serra divise per settori:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/it/headlines/society/20180301STO98928/emissioni-di-gas-serra-per-paese-e-settore-infografica>

2

"Ovvero il 41% delle emissioni europee di ammoniaca, che forma chimicamente i nitrati: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0286&from=IT>

3

Tra cui l'eutrofizzazione dei laghi, fiumi e mari, come sottolineato nella legge allegata: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0286&from=IT>

4

"Charting our water future", una relazione del "2030 Water Resources Group":

[https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/dotcom/client\\_service/sustainability/pdfs/charting%20our%20water%20future/charting\\_our\\_water\\_future\\_full\\_report.ashx](https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/dotcom/client_service/sustainability/pdfs/charting%20our%20water%20future/charting_our_water_future_full_report.ashx)

- D. Congratulandosi con l'associazione *no-profit* olandese "Ocean Clean-up" per aver progettato il primo sistema al mondo di pulizia degli oceani "System 001, Wilson"<sup>5</sup>,
- E. Allarmato dal fatto che la popolazione europea produca ogni anno 25,8 milioni di tonnellate di rifiuti plastici di cui solo il 30% viene raccolto a fini di riciclaggio<sup>6</sup>,
- F. Notando con disappunto<sup>7</sup>:
- i) la mancanza di uniformità sul territorio europeo nella quantità di rifiuti da costruzione e demolizione riciclati<sup>8</sup>,
  - ii) la potenziale pericolosità di tale tipologia di rifiuti se non trattati adeguatamente<sup>9</sup>,
- G. Ponendo l'accento<sup>10</sup>:
- i) sull'eccessiva produzione di rifiuti di apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche (RAEE), inquinanti e difficilmente riciclabili<sup>11</sup>,

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5

Wilson usa le onde, le correnti e i venti per curvarsi a forma di "U" e intrappolare la plastica nel suo centro:  
<https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/pioneering-sea-cleaning-system-hits-snag-ocean-cleanup-team-vows-fix-problem>

6

"Ogni anno vengono generati in Europa circa 25,8 milioni di tonnellate di rifiuti di plastica, di cui meno del 30% sono raccolti a fini di riciclaggio": <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2018%3A28%3AFIN>

7

"Construction and demolition waste accounts for approximately 25% - 30% of all waste generated in the EU":  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

8

"Despite its potential, the level of recycling and material recovery of CDW varies greatly (between less than 10% and over 90%) across the Union.": [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

9

"If not separated at source, CDW can contain hazardous waste, the mixture of which can pose particular risks to the environment and can hamper recycling.": [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

10

Commissione Europea, "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment":  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm)

11

"WEEE is one the fastest growing waste streams in the EU, with some 9 million tonnes generated in 2005, and expected to grow to more than 12 million tonnes by 2020." : [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm)

- ii) sulla presenza nei RAEE di materie prime di valore quali alluminio, argento, oro, platino e rame<sup>12</sup>,
- H. Considerando il massiccio utilizzo di e-commerce<sup>13</sup>, che svolge un ruolo sempre più importante nell'economia europea, e rilevando alcune problematiche riguardanti tale pratica, quali:
- i) la carenza di politiche e regolamentazioni europee in tema di commercio online e la conseguente assenza di informazioni sull'ecosostenibilità delle pratiche di e-commerce nel "European E-commerce Report 2017"<sup>14</sup>,
  - ii) le abbondanti emissioni prodotte dai mezzi di consegna, che contribuiscono notevolmente all'aumento dei livelli di particelle fini e di altri inquinanti nell'atmosfera<sup>15</sup>,
- I. Esprimendo soddisfazione nei confronti della Commissione Europea per avere messo in atto con successo dei Piani Urbani della Mobilità Sostenibile (PUMS)<sup>16</sup> in numerose città europee<sup>17</sup>, con conseguente riduzione delle emissioni di gas tossici e utilizzo più efficiente delle risorse,
- J. Preoccupato dal fatto che il 54%<sup>18</sup> dei consumi interni europei di energia sia importato e che derivi da fonti non rinnovabili e inquinanti,

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12

"In 2016 alone, 435,000 tonnes of phones were discarded, despite containing as much as €9.4bn (£8.3bn) worth of raw materials.": <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-44642176>

13

Svolgimento di attività commerciali e di transazioni per via elettronica

14

"Ecommerce Foundation, European E-commerce Report 2017:  
[https://www.eurocommerce.eu/media/142202/c\\_european\\_ecommerce\\_report\\_2017\\_v170623-published\\_28basic\\_29.pdf](https://www.eurocommerce.eu/media/142202/c_european_ecommerce_report_2017_v170623-published_28basic_29.pdf)

15

The Guardian, "How green is online shopping?": <https://amp.theguardian.com/environment/2016/feb/17/how-green-is-online-shopping>

16

Commissione Europea, "Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans":  
[https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban\\_mobility/urban\\_mobility\\_actions/sump\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban_mobility/urban_mobility_actions/sump_en)

17

"Dati sull'adozione del PUMS: <http://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/city-database>

18

"Di cui 67% sono prodotti di derivazione petrolifera (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/glossary.html#/total-petroleum-products>), il 24% sono gas e il 9% carburanti solidi:

- K. Considerato il ruolo primario dei governi nello sviluppo dell'economia circolare, in particolare mediante l'adozione del “Green Public Procurement”<sup>19</sup> (strumento la cui adozione è facoltativa<sup>20</sup>), e notato l'impegno dell'UE e dell'ONU nel promuovere agevolazioni<sup>21</sup> che favoriscono lo sviluppo del GPP,
1. Raccomanda vivamente ai governi degli Stati membri di imporre una tassazione obbligatoria sulla vendita della carne proveniente da allevamenti intensivi per disincentivarne il consumo e promuovere quindi l'allevamento su piccola scala;
  2. Ritiene necessaria l'implementazione, da parte della Banca Europea degli Investimenti, di agevolazioni economiche mirate alla realizzazione di impianti a biogas<sup>22</sup> finalizzati a ridurre la quantità di nitrati emessi;
  3. Auspica una strategia comune agli Stati membri mirata al coordinamento della ricerca e dell'innovazione sull'utilizzo delle risorse idriche europee, con progetti come Wasatex<sup>23</sup>, che consente alle industrie tessili di riciclare le proprie acque reflue tramite impianti di depurazione;
  4. Incoraggia il Consiglio dell'Unione Europea ad investire parte dei fondi europei per la ricerca e l'innovazione<sup>24</sup> nella

19

“Strumento di politica ambientale che intende favorire lo sviluppo di un mercato di prodotti e servizi a ridotto impatto ambientale attraverso la leva della domanda pubblica, contribuendo, in modo determinante, al raggiungimento degli obiettivi delle principali strategie europee come quella sull'uso efficiente delle risorse o quella sull'Economia Circolare.”: <http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/che-cosa-e-il-gpp>

20

“Although GPP is a voluntary instrument, it has a key role to play in the EU's efforts to become a more resource-efficient economy.”: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)

21

Commissione Europea, “Report on the implementation of the Circular Economy Action Plan”: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/report-implementation-circular-economy-action-plan-0\\_it](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/report-implementation-circular-economy-action-plan-0_it)

22

” Un impianto a biogas permette che varie sostanze naturali, quali le deiezioni animali e gli scarti agricoli, vengano trasformate in prodotti organici come biogas, calore e digestato, un fertilizzante naturale.

23

Il Progetto Wasatex mira a una maggiore sostenibilità nel settore industriale, in particolare tessile: [https://www.smau.it/padova16/success\\_stories/il-progetto-europeo-wasatex-punta-allasostenibilità-totale-nel-settore-del-tessile/](https://www.smau.it/padova16/success_stories/il-progetto-europeo-wasatex-punta-allasostenibilità-totale-nel-settore-del-tessile/)

24

Fondo europeo per la ricerca e l'innovazione: [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/funding-grants\\_it#gestione-dei-fondi](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/funding-grants_it#gestione-dei-fondi)

progettazione di un sistema analogo a “System 001, Wilson”, con l’obiettivo di ripulire le acque dei mari europei dai materiali plastici;

5. Chiede agli Stati membri di porre un prezzo minimo obbligatorio sulla produzione della plastica non riciclata in modo da ostacolarne l’acquisto, spingendo quindi le industrie a realizzare materiali utilizzando scarti plastici;
6. Invita il Parlamento Europeo a rendere obbligatorio il “Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol”<sup>25</sup> facilitando così la gestione di tale tipologia di rifiuti;
7. Propone alla Commissione Europea di incentivare le aziende a seguire il modello della multinazionale statunitense DELL<sup>26</sup> al fine di aumentare la percentuale di RAEE riciclati;
8. Si augura che la Commissione Europea aumenti i dazi relativi all’import di materie prime come alluminio, argento, oro, platino e rame, per favorire il recupero di tali materiali dai RAEE;
9. Raccomanda alla Commissione Europea di avviare un procedimento legislativo per limitare le emissioni causate dall’e-commerce e di inserire informazioni e dati concernenti la sostenibilità di tale attività nel prossimo “European E-Commerce Report”;
10. Ritiene necessario promuovere nelle aziende di trasporto degli Stati membri un graduale incremento di mezzi di consegna eco-sostenibili al fine di limitare le emissioni di anidride carbonica;
11. Suggerisce vivamente alla Commissione Europea di favorire l’adozione dei PUMS soprattutto in città che versano in difficili condizioni economiche;
12. Propone alla Commissione Europea di promuovere in tutti gli Stati membri progetti innovativi come lo “Stockholm’s Data Parks”<sup>27</sup>, sistema di riutilizzo dell’acqua calda di scarto proveniente dagli impianti di raffreddamento dei *data*

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European Commission, “EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol and Guidelines”: [http://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en)

26

“We believe no computer should go to waste and we design our products with this in mind – making them easy to repair (to extend their lives) and to recycle (to ensure all materials are kept in the economy and out of landfills).”: <https://www.dell.com/learn/us/en/vn/corp-comm/cr-earth-reduce-reuse-recycle>

27

“Un sistema per il raggiungimento di una maggiore efficienza energetica che ricicli energia termica: <https://stockholmdataparks.com/>

*centres*<sup>28</sup>;

13. Consiglia alla Commissione Europea di stimolare l'adozione del GPP da parte di tutti gli Stati Membri (con particolare attenzione per le realtà economicamente svantaggiate).

## Versione in lingua inglese

*On August 1st 2018, also known as Earth Overshoot Day*

*<sup>29</sup>, our resources consumption exceeded the Earth's capacity to regenerate those resources for the year. As part of its continuous effort to make the European economy more sustainable and to implement the ambitious Circular Economy Action Plan, in January 2018 the European Commission has addressed urgent issues such as humanity's so-called "carbon footprint<sup>30</sup>" and a monitoring framework on progress towards a circular economy.*

*How can the EU ensure to achieve its targets for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?*

Submitted by: Gaia Aliberti, Francesco Greco, Pablo Johnson, Francesca La Motta, Michelangelo Pazienza, Matteo Severi Andrea Unti, Martina Vecoli.

### The European Youth Parliament,

A. Concerned by the fact that, within the European territory, the excessive extension of livestock farming and the subsequent production of meat emits 10.1% of Greenhouse gases on a European level<sup>32</sup>,

B. Aware that the poor management of animal manure disposal is one of the principal causes behind nitrates<sup>33</sup> emissions,

29

"For more information on Earth Overshoot Day, visit <https://www.overshootday.org/>

30

"A **carbon footprint** is a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by a single endeavour or by a company, household, or individual through day-to-day activities over a given period" - Collins Dictionary

31

"When talking about climate change, **footprint** is a metaphor for the total impact that something has. And **carbon** is a shorthand for all the different greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. The term carbon footprint, therefore, is a shorthand to describe the best estimate that we can get of the full climate change impact of something. That something could be anything – an activity, an item, a lifestyle, a company, a country or even the whole world." - <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/blog/2010/jun/04/carbon-footprint-definition>

32

"Infographic on carbon emissions by economic sector:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/it/headlines/society/20180301STO98928/emissioni-di-gas-serra-per-paese-e-settore-infografica>

33

"41% of European ammonia emissions that chemically compose nitrates:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/it/headlines/society/20180301STO98928/emissioni-di-gas-serra-per-paese-e-settore-infografica>

- which have a negative impact on both health and the environment<sup>34</sup>,
- C. Bearing in mind that, following the current growth rate, by 2030 the demand for water will grow by 40%<sup>35</sup> causing a severe water stress,
- D. Congratulating with the Dutch non-profit organization “Ocean clean-up” for designing the first ocean cleaning system in the world, “System 001, Wilson”<sup>36</sup>,
- E. Alarmed that the European population produces 25.8 million tonnes of plastic litter per year, of which only 30% is gathered for recycling<sup>37</sup>,
- F. Noting with regret<sup>38</sup>:
- i) the uneven quantity of recycled Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW) among Member States<sup>39</sup>,
  - ii) the potential hazardousness of certain types of waste, if not treated properly, while appreciating the recycling potentialities of the aforementioned litter<sup>40</sup>,
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“Including eutrophication of lakes, rivers, seas as underlined by the following law:  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0286&from=IT>

35

“Charting our water future”, a report of “2030 Water Resources Group”:  
[https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/dotcom/client\\_service/sustainability/pdfs/charting%20our%20water%20future/charting\\_our\\_water\\_future\\_full\\_report\\_ashx](https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/dotcom/client_service/sustainability/pdfs/charting%20our%20water%20future/charting_our_water_future_full_report_ashx)

36

Wilson benefits of waves, tides, winds to bend in a “U” form and to cage plastic:  
<https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/pioneering-sea-cleaning-system-hits-snag-ocean-cleanup-team-vows-fix-problem>

37

“Ogni anno vengono generati in Europa circa 25,8 milioni di tonnellate di rifiuti di plastica<sup>5</sup>, di cui meno del 30% sono raccolti a fini di riciclaggio”: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2018%3A28%3AFIN>

38

“Construction and demolition waste accounts for approximately 25% - 30% of all waste generated in the EU”: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

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“Despite its potential, the level of recycling and material recovery of CDW varies greatly (between less than 10% and over 90%) across the Union.”: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

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G. Stressing<sup>41</sup>:

- i) On the one hand, the excessive production of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), considered polluting and difficult to recycle<sup>42</sup>,
  - ii) On the other hand, the great potential of such waste, because it contains raw materials, such as aluminum, silver, gold, platinum and copper<sup>43</sup>,
- H. Considering the massive upsurge of e-commerce<sup>44</sup>, which has exponential influence on the european economy, while recognizing issues deriving from this practice, such as:
- i) The shortage of European policies and regulations, together with the consequent lack of information about the eco-sustainability of e-commerce, in the “European E-commerce Report 2017”<sup>45</sup>,
  - ii) The abundant emissions from delivery service vehicles, which contribute substantially to increase the atmospheric-polluting fine particles<sup>46</sup>,
- I. Expressing its satisfaction towards the EC for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP)<sup>47</sup>, with the subsequent deplete of toxic gas emissions and better usage of resources,

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“If not separated at source, CDW can contain hazardous waste, the mixture of which can pose particular risks to the environment and can hamper recycling.”: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction\\_demolition.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/construction_demolition.htm)

41

“European Commission, "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment":  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm)

42

“WEEE is one the fastest growing waste streams in the EU, with some 9 million tonnes generated in 2005, and expected to grow to more than 12 million tonnes by 2020.”: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm)

43

“In 2016 alone, 435,000 tonnes of phones were discarded, despite containing as much as €9.4bn (£8.3bn) worth of raw materials.”: <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-44642176>

44

“Execution of commercial activities and of electronical transactions

45

“Ecommerce Foundation, European E-commerce Report 2017:  
[https://www.eurocommerce.eu/media/142202/c\\_european\\_ecommerce\\_report\\_2017\\_v170623-published\\_28basic\\_29.pdf](https://www.eurocommerce.eu/media/142202/c_european_ecommerce_report_2017_v170623-published_28basic_29.pdf)

46

The Guardian, “How green is online shopping?”: <https://amp.theguardian.com/environment/2016/feb/17/how-green-is-online-shopping>

47

- J. Conscious that 54%<sup>48</sup> of Europe's gross energy consumption, within Europe, is imported, and derives from polluting and non-renewable sources,
- K. Taking into account the primary role of governments in the growth of a circular economy, particularly via the adoption of the Green Public Procurement<sup>49</sup> (not binding procurement<sup>50</sup>), and further noting the EU's and UN's commitment in promoting facilitations<sup>51</sup> for the development of the GPP,
  - 1. Strongly recommends that the governments of Member States impose mandatory taxation on the sale of meat originating from intensive farming in order to discourage the practice and promote breeding on a smaller scale;
  - 2. Deems it necessary that the European Investment Bank implements economic concessions aimed at the construction of biogas<sup>52</sup> plants, for the reduction in quantity of nitrates;

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European Commission, "Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans":  
[https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban\\_mobility/urban\\_mobility\\_actions/sump\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban_mobility/urban_mobility_actions/sump_en)

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" of which 67% are oil products (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/glossary.html#total-petroleum-products>), 24% are gases and 9% are solid fuels

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"Strumento di politica ambientale che intende favorire lo sviluppo di un mercato di prodotti e servizi a ridotto impatto ambientale attraverso la leva della domanda pubblica, contribuendo, in modo determinante, al raggiungimento degli obiettivi delle principali strategie europee come quella sull'uso efficiente delle risorse o quella sull'Economia Circolare." <http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/che-cosa-e-il-gpp>

50

"Although GPP is a voluntary instrument, it has a key role to play in the EU's efforts to become a more resource-efficient economy." [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)

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" [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/report-implementation-circular-economy-action-plan-0\\_it](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/publications/report-implementation-circular-economy-action-plan-0_it)

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" A biogas plant allows natural substances, including animal manure and agricultural waste, to be transformed in organic products as biogas, heat and digestate, a natural fertilizer.

3. Calls for a strategy, to be common to all Member States, for the coordination of research and of innovation on the usage of European water resources, citing projects such as Wasatex<sup>53</sup>, which allows textile industries to recycle their wastewater via purification plants;
  
4. Encourages the Council of the European Union to invest part of the European research and innovation fund<sup>54</sup>, into the design of a system similar to “System 001, Wilson”, with the objective of cleaning the European seas from plastic debris;
  
5. Requests Member States to set a minimum price on non-recycled plastics, so as to discourage its purchase, thus inciting industries to produce materials using plastic debris;
  
6. Invites the European Parliament to make the “Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol”<sup>55</sup> mandatory thus facilitating the management of this waste stream;
  
7. Proposes that the EC stimulates companies into following the model set by the American multinational corporation DELL<sup>56</sup>, with the purpose of increasing the WEEE recycling rate;
  
8. Calls upon the EC to raise import taxes on valuable raw materials such as aluminum, silver, gold, platinum and copper to favor a higher WEEE recycling rate;
  
9. Recommends the EC initiates a legislative procedure limiting the emissions caused by e-commerce and to include information and data concerning the sustainability of these activities in the next “European Ecommerce Report”;

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“Wastex is a project for a greater sustainability in the industrial sector, in particolare textile:

[https://www.smau.it/padova16/success\\_stories/il-progetto-europeo-wasatex-punta-all-sostenibilita-totale-nel-settore-del-tessile/](https://www.smau.it/padova16/success_stories/il-progetto-europeo-wasatex-punta-all-sostenibilita-totale-nel-settore-del-tessile/)

54

“ European Research and Innovation Fund: [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/funding-grants\\_it#gestione-dei-fondi](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/funding-grants_it#gestione-dei-fondi)

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European Commission, “EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol and Guidelines”: [http://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en)

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“We believe no computer should go to waste and we design our products with this in mind – making them easy to repair (to extend their lives) and to recycle (to ensure all materials are kept in the economy and out of landfills).”:

<https://www.dell.com/learn/us/en/vn/corp-comm/cr-earth-reduce-reuse-recycle>

10. Considers it necessary to facilitate a gradual increase of sustainable delivery services in every Member States' courier delivery company in order to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
11. Strongly suggests to the EC to strive to make the SUMP effective in cities that pour in difficult economic conditions;
12. Solicits the EC to promote in all Member States innovative projects like the "Stockholm's Data Parks"<sup>57</sup>, which recycles hot water from data centre's<sup>58</sup> refrigeration system;
13. Strongly advises the EC to promote the adoption of the GPP in each Member State.

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"A framework for the achievement of a greater energy efficiency which reuses thermic energy:  
<https://stockholmdataparks.com/>

58

"With potentiality for a decrease in the use of energy obtained from non-renewable sources:  
<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20171013-where-data-centres-store-info---and-heat-homes>