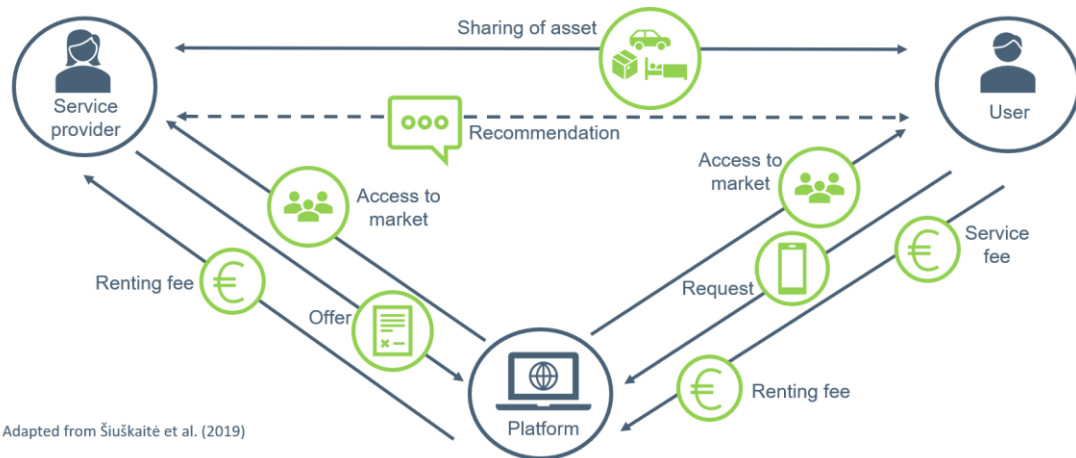


Part 3: Shared resources and business cooperation

Sharing economy refers to an economic system where users and service providers seek sustainable consumption by sharing assets, usually through the Internet or smartphone applications.

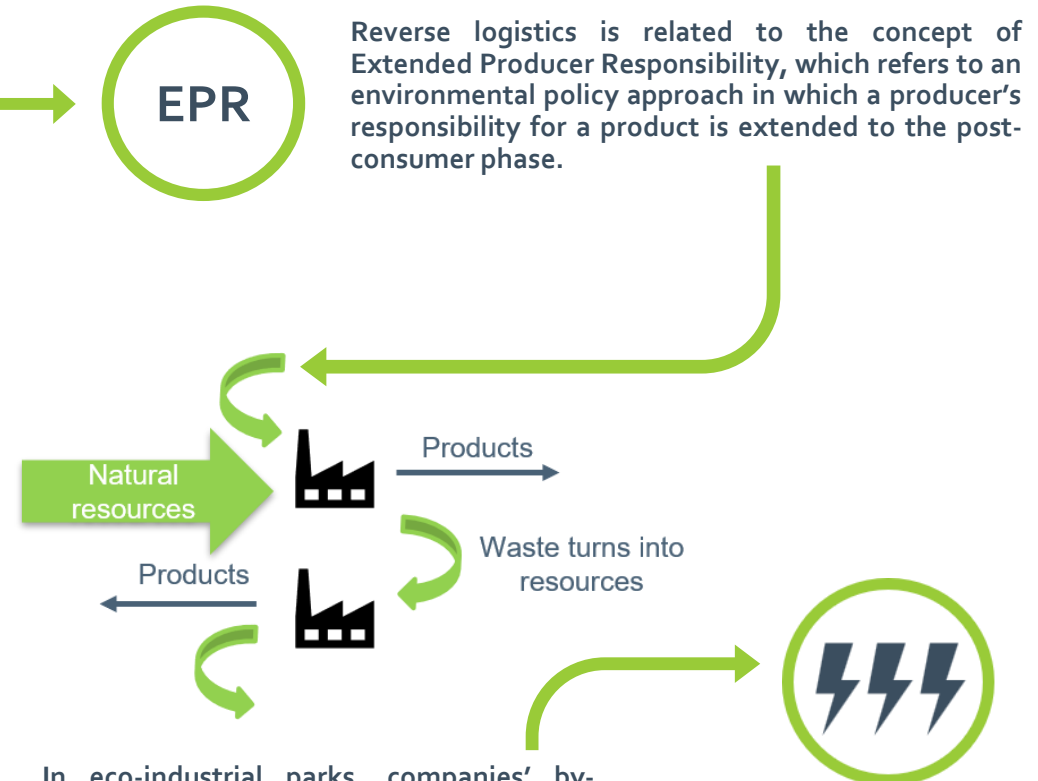


Adapted from Šiuškaitė et al. (2019)

Reverse logistics can be understood as a type of supply chain management that involves moving goods from customers back to sellers and manufacturers. In the supply chain of reverse logistics, goods are returned, then reused, resold, redistributed, or reprocessed before being sold to a customer again.



Adapted from Jenkins (2021)



Reverse logistics is related to the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility, which refers to an environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer phase.

In eco-industrial parks, companies' by-products or waste become raw materials of other companies located in the same area. This process is often referred to as industrial symbiosis. An example of industrial symbiosis is when a factory's waste becomes fuel for a local powerplant heating municipality houses.

Renewable energy often comes with trade-offs, which need to be addressed if all aspects of circularity are considered.