



PROJECT "SI.FO.R. Sistema FORMativo al valore-lavoro del Riuso"
TRAINING SYSTEM TO THE VALUE OF REUSE

Workpackage 7 - Methodological adjustment of the device

RESULT 16 Common glossary tailored to the methods and contents to be transferred

THE GLOSSARY OF THE SIFOR LEARNING

ENGLISH VERSION



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THE GLOSSARY OF THE SIFOR LEARNING

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SIFOR – Sistema Formativo al Valore Lavoro del riuso- was born to develop a training system based on the value the [Waste Reduction](#) to contribute to the definition of a resource efficient and socially inclusive in Europe with the creation of a new professional role, an interface between [Social Economy](#) and environment (waste sector). This process is inspired by European models more innovative paths in the "Waste hierarchy" promoted by the EU Directive 2008/98, Article 4 indicates that the five steps to be applied in the prevention and management of waste:

- a) prevention
- b) [Preparation for Reuse](#)
- c) riciclyng
- d) other types of recovery, for example, the energy recovery and waste disposal.

The innovation of the activity is, therefore, to reverse the order of the management process: before any other treatment (before recycling, recovery energy, disposal) waste should be subject to verification of the possibility of a re-use.

This task is performed by a new [Professional Profile](#), the so-called [Waste Valorizer](#), which integrates the skills of sustainable management and social entrepreneurship, combined to develop an innovative body of multidisciplinary training.

One of the aims of this project is the transfer of know-how and experience of success, by European [Reuse Centres](#) to social cooperatives in Italy. These companies have the task to test and identify the skills needed to act on the values the professional profile, designed to promote a professional qualification complete, consistent with the indicators of the [EQF and ECVET](#)



All partners provide support to the regions of the European partnership for the realization of analysis and tuning of the job profile. The Emilia Romagna, in particular, has developed the skills of professional values the new profile, intended to update its system Qualifications, in agreement with partner countries Catalunya (Spain) and Wallonia (Belgium), who have also defined some processes to develop the profile in its own specific national [Qualification System](#). Also, the feasibility studies of the project shows that all sectors of waste treated, may (in various capacities) sustainable, with wide margins growth in the coming months / years, especially on the employment of [Disadvantaged People](#) .

In this view, every industrial process must be oriented to produce goods / services environmentally friendly, to rethink and design new processes to inhibit the "end of life" products and encourage the use of waste as resource.

In future, the aim of the ER Region and of the relevant partners, is to implement and disseminate, in their systems of qualifications, skills, waste reduction in the profiles of the design / production Industrial, thus pointing to the large-scale models of "prevention" and then the affirmation of a [Circular Economic System](#), in which the same resources are used more than once through the continuous re-use and recycling.

SIFOR GLOSSARY

Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	<u>Waste Reduction</u>	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=IT	The reduction of waste production depends on the diffusion of products and practices that minimize the generation of waste throughout their life cycle, this implies a different organization of the design and distribution of goods and reducing the consumption of disposable products, in favor of articles that can be used multiple times. It also provides for the introduction of clean technologies in production processes in order to reduce their aggressiveness. The lines of action involving different actors that are involved, in coordination with each other, ensuring in a circular manner, the information flow between waste managers and producers of the goods at various levels, in order to implement, jointly, preventive actions and reduction in the production of waste.
ENG	<u>Social Economy</u>	(Summary of the Report drawn up for the European Economic and Social Committee by the International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy (CIRIEC)) Chapter 3.2 http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/executive-summary-of-study-of-the-social-economy-in-the-european-union-en.pdf	The set of private enterprises with a formal organization, characterized by autonomy of decision and freedom of membership, created in order to meet the needs of their members through the market, through the production of goods or the provision of insurance services, financial or otherwise, in which decisions and any distribution of profits or surplus management among the members are not directly linked to the capital or fees contributed by each member - as each of them has one vote - or, in any case, are the result of democratic decision-making and participatory. The Social Economy also includes private organizations, with a formal organization, characterized by autonomy of decision and freedom of membership that produce non-market services for

			households and whose possible surplus management can not be distributed to economic agents created them, control them or finanziano. Questa definizione is entirely consistent with the conceptual delimitation of the social principles contained in the Charter of the social economy of the CEP-CMAF. It includes two main sub-sectors: a) the sub-market or enterprise and b) the sub-sector producers of goods and services non-market. All the social economy organizations are organizations of people performing an activity whose main purpose is to meet the needs of individuals rather than remunerate capital investors.
Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	<u>Preparation for Reuse</u>	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=IT	The preparation for reuse is the set of control operations, cleaning and by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so you can be re-used without any other pre; in this way, furniture, clothes, electrical and electronic equipment, can be repaired or refurbished to be re-placed on the market for consumption and allowing to achieve significant results in economic, social and environmental.

Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	Professional Profile	<p>DIRECTIVE 2013/55/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 November 2013</p> <p>amending Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System ('the IMI Regulation')</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013L0055&from=EN</p>	<p>The professional profile, is a standardized description of the content and activities of specific categories of workers. The definition of the profile and its analysis helps to enable the detailed reconstruction of the hallmarks of the activities related to a specific professional skills, allowing you to understand: the functions provided; the organizational contexts in which it can operate; the methods of work organization (eg. time, space, etc.). scenarios of possible career; the training necessary to achieve the position and profits retraining. The profile may also contain information relating to the positioning of the profession in the labor market (eg. The territories in which the profession is more demand, the level of employment, etc.).</p>
Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	Waste Valorizer	<p>"Advances on waste valorization: new horizons for a more sustainable society" Rick Arneil D. Arancon Carol Sze Ki Lin, King Ming Chan, Tsz Him Kwan and Rafael Luque (1 July 2013)</p> <p>http://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-3-642-28036-8_680</p> <p>" Encyclopedia of Corporate Social Responsibility" 2013, pp 2701-2706 di Jean D. Kabongo</p> <p>http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ese3.9/full</p>	<p>The "waste valorizer" is a new professional able to manage industrial processes aimed at reuse, recycling or composting waste, useful products or energy sources. Was created to manage the process of selection, preparation for re-use and marketing of recovered waste to life. Value increaser, before any other processing (thus also of recycling, incineration and landfill), has the role of a verification of the waste, to define the possibility of their reuse</p>

Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	Reuse Centres	<p>DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=IT</p>	<p>The Centers for reuse, are places which takes the "preparation for reuse" or the whole set of control operations, cleaning and by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so you can be re-used without any other pre ; They are, therefore, of the structures intended for re-use of goods into disuse, characterized by a certain level of integration with the management of waste in terms of reuse and preparation for reuse, which are intercepted and put back into circulation large volumes of objects. The centres are made up mainly by local areas or indoors can be composed also by spaces covered or completely outdoors. The areas provide the only treatment of discarded objects such as computers, bicycles, home appliances, electronic components and various fittings, fixtures, health, clothing, furniture, industrial production or artifacts in general.</p>
Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	EQF and ECVET	<p>"Learning Opportunities and Qualifications in Europe Information about courses, work-based learning and qualifications"</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/ploteus/content/descriptors-page</p> <p>Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the establishment of a European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET) [Official Journal C 155 of 8.7.2009]</p>	<p>The EQF, in European Qualification Framework, is a translation device - a grid of conversion and reading - which allows to relate and place, in a structure with eight levels, the different qualifications (diplomas, certificates etc.) issued by Member States; the comparison is based on learning outcomes. This is a meta-structure with respect to which, on a voluntary basis, Member States are called to reread their systems of education and training, so that there is a connection between the national systems of reference for the securities and Qualifications Framework and the European Qualifications Framework. The EQF is therefore neither a duplication at European level of the national systems, nor an attempt to impose standardization of titles and</p>

		<p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/education_training_youth/lifelong_learning/c11107_en.htm</p>	<p>qualifications at european level .</p> <p>The ECVET (European credit system for vocational education and training) is to same time: a device to facilitate the transfer and accumulation of learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences) of a person who goes from one learning context to another and / or from one qualification system to another. ECVET is designed for the entire system of vocational education and training, and allows you to grant credits in relation to learning paths, regardless of whether they come from situations formal or non-formal. It can be applied at a regional or national context (if interregional mobility or mobility between formal and non-formal) and in the case of bilateral or multilateral mobility. ECVET is also a method for describing a qualification in terms of units of learning outcomes which are associated points of credit. In practice, in any context, regional or national qualifications or education / training can be divided into units or parts of units. A unit is defined within ECVET as the smallest part of the qualification or training program, and is result oriented. The unit is the subject of evaluation and can possibly be certified. Each unit corresponds also to a specific combination of knowledge, skills and competences and can be of different size, in accordance with national systems of education and training. The analogy of ECVET with ECTS, in use in academia, is evident. However, while the ECTS is based on quantitative capitalization of small parts of training, ECVET is more centered on the quantitative aspects of the path, that is, focusing on the outputs of learning rather than on individual workloads.</p>
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Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	<u>Qualification System</u>	<p>DIRECTIVE 2013/55/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 November 2013 amending Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System.</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013L0055&from=IT</p>	<p>Public Institutional system (state and/or regional) to recognize and value the skills acquired by the people and after a training course that part of the work experience. The Emilia Romagna region in particular, has developed its own regional System of Qualifications (SRQ) and the System of formalization and certification of skills (SRFC) .The SRQ is a repertoire of professional standards, constantly updated, which represents the professional skills that characterize the economic production system emiliano-romagnolo. Il SRFC is the mode that regulates the release of the related certifications (skills and qualifications) . Checked following an analysis made by the social partners and experts in the world of work, the SRQ is a repertoire evolving, ready to adapt to job market needs. The updated repertoire occurs both through the review Qualifications already is with the inclusion of new qualifications . There are two ways to achieve a qualification: the skills through a training or a job related qualification. The qualification in situation can only be issued by entities authorized training, following a procedure regulated by Emilia Romagna. The SRFC expected: the formalization and certification of skills can only be implemented by those set out in Resolution of GR n. 739/2013; skills refer to the professional standards of the regional system of qualifications; assessment of competences can be through evidence, through an interview or assessment by examination, the process is the same for people from a training program for both those from a working experience.</p>
Language	Term	Source	Definition
	<u>Disadvantaged People</u>	<p>REGULATIONS COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles</p>	<p>The definition of disadvantaged person, except for the EU Regulation 651/2014, in which they are defined: -the 'disadvantaged worker' -the 'severely disadvantaged worker', is not detectable in any text (statutory or otherwise) and this term is rarely used.</p>

		<p>107 and 108 of the Treaty</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0651&from=IT</p>	<p>Disadvantaged worker is anyone who meets one of the following conditions: not having a regular paid employment for at least six months; be aged between 15 and 24 years do not have a high school diploma or vocational qualification (ISCED 3) or have completed full-time education no more than two years and have not yet obtained the first use regularly paid; having passed the age of 50; be an adult living alone with one or more dependents; belong to an ethnic minority of a Member State and having the need to improve their language and vocational training or work experience to enhance prospects of gaining access to stable employment;</p> <p>WORKER VERY DISADVANTAGE anyone who comes into one of the following categories: free worker for at least 24 months of regular paid employment; worker-free for at least 12 months of regular paid employment that belongs to one of the above categories;</p> <p>NEW DISADVANTAGED IN EUROPE The European regulation declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty has just come out and became effective July 1 2014. Nella definition of 'disadvantaged worker' has entered the new group: be aged between 15 and 24 years, focusing the interest in particular on a band of young people at risk of economic and social fragility.</p>
Language	Term	Source	Definition
ENG	Circular Economic System	COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN	A circular economic system is an economic model based on the sustainability of the system, in which there are no waste products and in which the subjects are constantly reused. It is a system opposite to that

		<p>ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS</p> <p>Towards a circular economy: A zero waste programme for Europe.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2014/EN/1-2014-398-EN-F2-1.Pdf</p>	<p>defined "linear", which starts from the matter and arrives at waste. Is a generic term for an economy designed to regenerate by itself. In a circular economy material flows are of two types: organic, can be reintegrated into the biosphere, and the technical ones, to be revalued without entering into the biosphere. The circular economy is thus a system in which all activities, starting from extraction and production, are organized so that the waste of resources become someone for someone else. Linear in the economy, however, ended the consumption also ends the cycle of the product that becomes waste, forcing the economic chain to resume continuously the same pattern: extraction, production, consumption, disposal.</p>
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LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMM

Leonardo da Vinci Transfer of Innovation

PROJETC "SI.FO.R. SIstema FOrmativo al valore-lavoro del Riuso"

Training System to the Value of Reuse

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