COGENERATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR: SECOND CIRCULAR FINANCE MODEL

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Abstract

The Italian context is currently characterized by an economic crisis and by the need to eco-innovate the production and management processes of the same. In this situation it is necessary to implement development strategies that do not increase the debt in the state budget and local authorities. To achieve this goal, as for the cogenerate energy processes with the same amount of resource, various forms of energy are produced (electricity, heat, steam) thus maximizing the results. For the financial and economic processes there is a strategy that leads to the same amount of resources used to maximize results. The public sector through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) and the Ministry of Economic Development (MISE) supports the eco-innovative and resilient development processes through incentives, tax reliefs, grants. The NRRP speaks of resilience, in this context the biological concept of self-pity is introduced, a system that continually redefines itself and is sustained and reproduced from within by applying it to the economic and financial system of the country. In this paper, the second model of circular finance is introduced and explained a model that starting from the integrated planning of economic variables of the public and private sectors identifies the system economies able in the medium and long term, through the economic benefits derived, to self-finance the industrial eco-innovative processes of a Country. In short, the process of industrial sustainability is self-financing through the benefits arising from the system.

Key words: circular finance, circular economy, cogeneration, eco-innovation, financial cogeneration, public-private management

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