



## Abstract

# Plans for Resource Circulatory Culture Program in Gyeonggi-Do

As living conditions and culture of citizens are important for circulation of resources, it is necessary to lay foundation for and promote citizen participation as well as resource circulation village and resource circulatory culture programs. In Korea, “Framework Act on Resource Circulation” became effective in January 2018 in which the 8th clause on creation of culture for development of resource circulatory society calls for “establishment and implementation of necessary policies for disseminating and stabilizing resource circulatory culture in overall society.”

While Gyeonggi-Do has enacted “ Gyeonggi-Do Basic Ordinance on Resource Circulation,” “ Gyeonggi-Do Ordinance on Establishment and Operation of Upcycle Plaza,” and “ Gyeonggi-Do Ordinance on Support for Reducing the Use of Disposable Items” in relation to the resource circulatory culture program and has established legal basis for various educational and marketing programs in those ordinances, specific plans and supporting systems are still needed.

This research study proposes various plans for vitalization of resource circulatory culture programs by analyzing the conditions for promoting the program and the status of citizens in order to vitalize resource circulatory culture in Gyeonggi-Do.

First, as over 94% of Gyeonggi-Do citizens recognize the need for cultural programs related to resource circulation, it is necessary to promote Gyeonggi-Do Resource Circulatory Cultural Program and develop and structure specific businesses such as monitoring of waste treatment facility as well as waste separation and growth of resource circulation business.

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Second, given that 75% of Gyeonggi-Do citizens recognize the need for community organizations for resource circulation with 76% of them willing to participate, it is necessary to form community organizations around NGO and local groups related to resource circulation and promote regular advertisements and education related to the reduction, emission and recirculation of waste products.

Third, it is necessary to operate educational program related to resource circulation and vitalize resource circulation platform. 61% of Gyeonggi-Do citizens indicate lack of education on resource circulation, 57% of them are willing to participate in resource circulatory program and 80% of them agree with the need for waste information and platform through online and mobile channels. Therefore, it is necessary to operate various educational programs such as those on methods for recycling and reuse, one-day class on resource circulation (upcycling) and DIY classes at apartment centers, community centers and specialized local government facilities (e.g., upcycling plaza) and establish promotional system.

Fourth, as 77% of Gyeonggi-Do citizens recognize the lack of information on resource circulation and over 48% of them indicate that they need information on waste separation and emission, it is necessary to structure network among waste treatment facilities for informational purpose in order to provide information on waste circulatory culture program and disclose and share information through resource circulation map, SNS and chatbots.

Fifth, it is necessary to secure funding for and establish support system for the resource circulatory culture program. In particular, it is necessary to refine and diversify the cultural program at Gyeonggi Upcycle Plaza and Gyeonggi Resource Circulation Village Program. Also, it is necessary to specialize institutional support system such as the utilization of “waste disposition fee” in order to secure funding for the resource circulatory culture program.

**Keyword** Gyeonggi-Do, Culture-Creation, Resource Circulation, Platform