How can local authorities create a reuse and repair economy?

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RREUSE is an international network representing social enterprises active in re-use, repair and recycling.











Picture credit: De Kringwinkel (1, 2,4) AERESS (3) Humana Nova (5)

33 members 29 countries

Austria RepaNet

Belgium

Croatia

Finland

Estonia

Humana Nova

Greece **Ecological Recycling Society**

Klimax Plus

Humusz Szövetség

Hungary

Ateliere Fără Frontiere

Romania

Serbia

Ecologists without Borders

Slovenia

Dobrote z.b.o Spain Community Reuse Network

AERESS United Kingdom

Circular Communities

RehabRecycle Scotland Now! Charity

United States of America

Rete 14 luglio Cooperativa Sociale Insieme donateNYC

pan-European networks

Žiedinė ekonomika Emmaüs Europe **Netherlands TESS GEIE**

Branchevereniging Kringloopbedrijven

+ Supporting members Nederland

ethikis (France)

HERWIN RESSOURCES

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Association Citizens "Hands"

Ireland

Italy

Lithuania

Poland

Ireland

Rediscovery Centre

RECOSI

Tramel Oy Kierrätyskeskus Oy

Uuskasutuskeskus

France

Emmaüs France

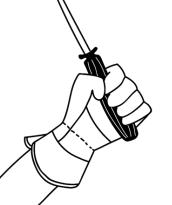
Envie

Germany

Dachverband FairWertung e.V.

WIRD

EKON



RREUSE MEMBER IMPACT 2021

Environmental Social **Economic** 1,100,000,000 1,200,000 1,000 tonnes of waste social enterprises EUR turnover within the wider of all activities collected network 230,000 32,500,000 tonnes of goods customers in 105,000 re-used locally 2,300 employees, second-hand shops volunteers and trainees 100,000 70 EU citizens' CO2 emissions jobs created per 1,000 tonnes

> of waste collected with a view of being re-used

avoided through re-use

rreuse

Benefits of reuse and repair

Waste prevention

- Products stay in the economy and out of the waste stream

Environmental protection

- More efficient use of inputs (resources and energy)
- Avoiding environmental impact of production (resource use, water use, pollution...) **Recycling is not enough!**

Job creation

- 70 to 140 green and local jobs per 1000 tonnes collected, according to data from the RREUSE network
- Integration of people distanced from the labour market

Social benefits

- More affordable items for lower-income people
- Funding for local initiatives
- Training in green and digital skills



picture credit: Cooperativa Sociale Insieme



High cost of reuse and repair

Repair and reuse are still expensive because of:

- tecnological barriers
- repair monopolies by manufacturers
- residual waste
- re-employment (for social enterprises)

Many relevant EU initiatives...

- Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
- Right to Repair
- Empowering Consumers in the Green Transition
- Waste Framework Directive



...but it will take time and proper implementation before they can produce concrete changes at local level...



Repair Vouchers

The repair voucher incentivises repair by directly lowering the cost of repair for consumers

Started in Graz in 2017, replicated in:

- National level Austria, France

- Regional level Bavaria, Thuringia – Germany

- City level Portland – USA

Austrian "Reparaturbonus"

- 50 % of repair cost, up to 200 € per repair
- financed by €130 million from recovery fund
- expected to subsidise 400.000 repairs until 2026
- reedemable at **12.000** repair shops all over Austria

In Vienna, since 2020:

- 22.000 items repaired
- 90 % of repairs successful
- 540 tons of CO2 saved
- 83 local businesses supported





Sustainable Public Procurement

Favouring repair and reuse in public procurement strategies helps stimulating demand for more circular products and solution.

- Social clauses can also help with labour market re-integration and poverty alleviation

E.g: NWCPO & CRNI (2019): Ireland's National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO) sought to promote circular procurement by specifying in the tender that all furniture for the new office space must be upcycled. The project was finally awarded to a consortium of social enterprises belonging to the Rediscovery Centre Ireland network (CRNI)

E.g: Textiles collection in Antwerp, Belgium (2016): The "De Collectie" consortium, included social enterprises such as De Kringwinkel Antwerpen and Oxfam has been active in textile collection since having been awarded a tender by the City of Antwerp for textiles collection, **promoting social employment and local re-use of collected textiles**.

A flexible and more inclusive approach, going beyond lowest price criterion can unlock important synergies in the economic, social and environmental spheres.



Extended Producer Responsibility

Extended producer responsibility schemes can be improved by:

- aligning incentives with the waste hierarchy (reduce > reuse > recycle)
 finance reuse activities with the EPR fee
 incentivise more circular products through eco-modulation
- → particularly important for separate collection of textiles in 2025

E.g: Repair Trucks (Solidança Treball, province of Barcelona)

Mobile self-repair service teaching citizens how to fix and maintain their products





- involving all relevant actors (reuse operators, social enterprises, public authorities)
high-level (development and governance)
day-to-day level (access to waste stream, training and sensibilisation)

E.g: Ecocentri (Cooperativa Insieme, Vicenza)

Cooperation with municipal authorities to increase reuse in municipal waste collection facilities



Summary

Challenges	Solutions	Opportunities	Examples
High cost of repair	 Repair vouchers Sustainable Public Procurement 	Facilitate uptake of repair and reuse, with environmental, economic and social benefits	 Reparaturbonus (Austria) Procurement (NWCPO, Antwerp)
Ineffective EPR schemes	 Alignment with waste hierarchy More stakeholder inclusion 	Provide the necessary incentives for reuse and repair activities	 Repair trucks (Solidança, Barcelona) Insieme ecocentri (Coop Insieme, Vicenza)

Thank you for your attention.

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