

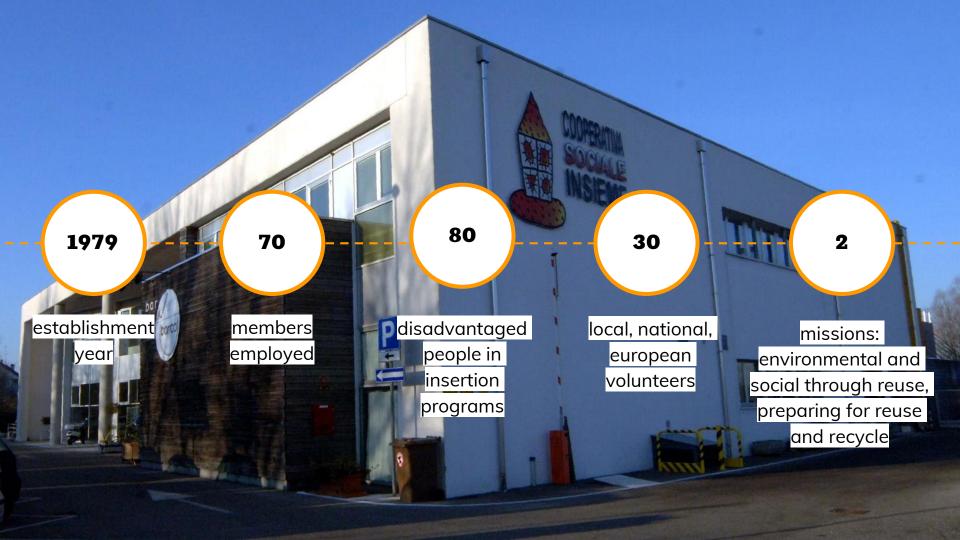
Österreichische Re-Use Konferenz 2019

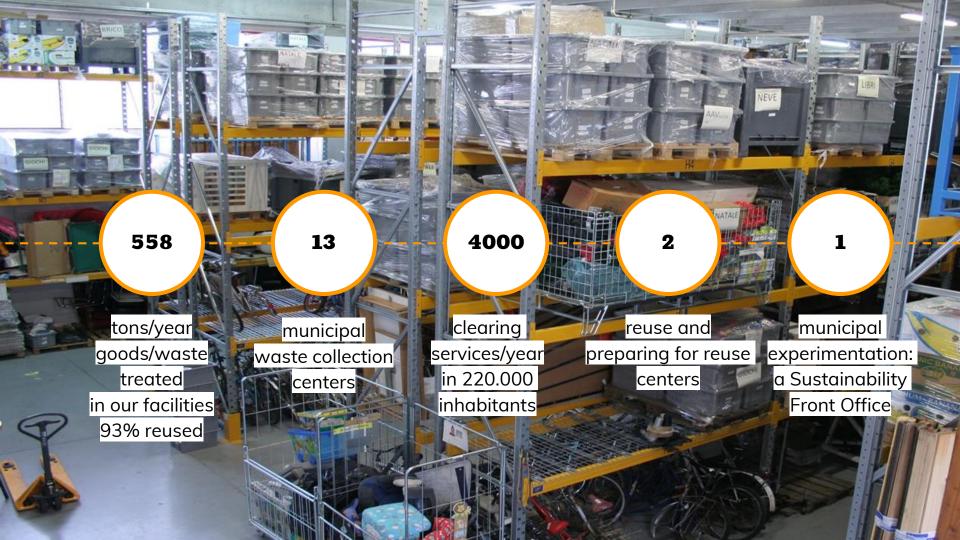
Re-Use fördern! Aber wie?

31st January 2019 | Graz













Sustainability



50%RECYCLE
ACTIVITIES

3 millions € TURNOVER

50%REUSE
ACTIVITIES

(through Preparation for Reuse) Riciclare ?

insiemesociale.it

THREATS

Quality reduction
Quantity growth
Low-cost competition
Illicit competicion



Sustainability

The re-use chain income is not sufficient to cover the entire cost of the process. We estimated a loss of 400 euros per ton collected

The following schedule summarizes what described above:

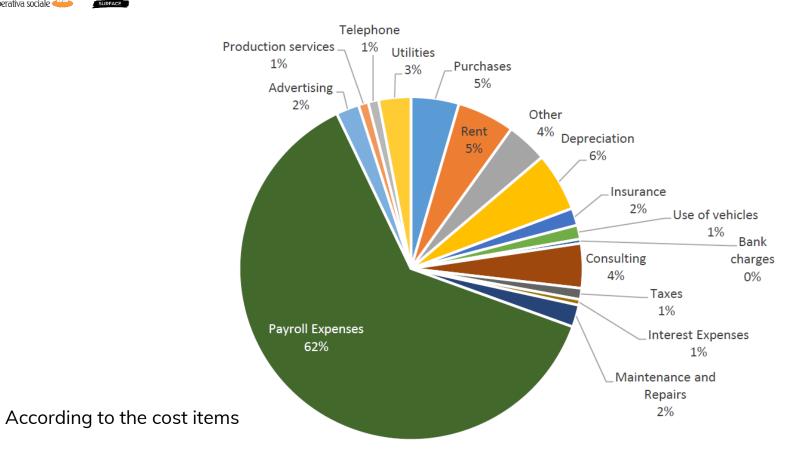
Reuse 2018 – Insieme	
Net result	-220.876 €
Collected tons	558
Net result / ton	-396 €

The following schedules describe the distribution of the costs:

According to the activities

Reuse cost allocation - Insieme	
Shops	36%
Interception of waste and goods	14%
Preparation for reuse Center	25%
General Costs	25%









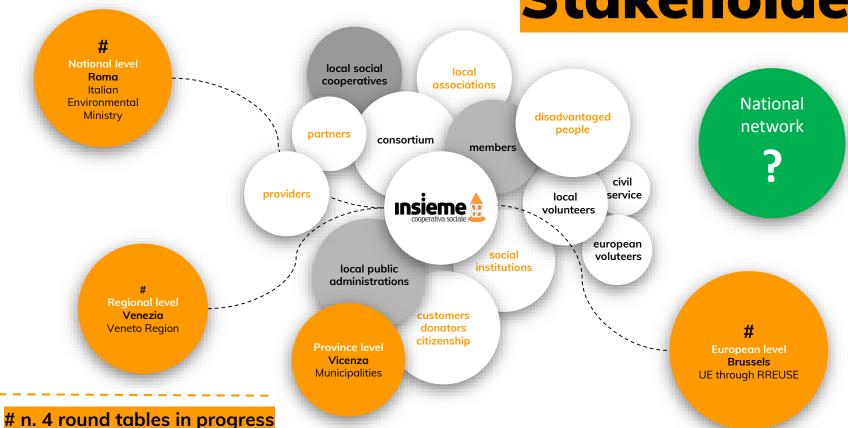
Developing a model with a strong

environmental, social and economic impact

In this logic, we make available to the decision makers our know-how for the better definition of goals, replicable criteria and methods



Stakeholders



with decision makers





Public Procurements

Public Procurement Directive 2014/24/UE Italian Transposition: Legislative Decree 50/2016

The main existing contracts for Insieme were awarded through 2 types of tenders lasting from 1 to 3 years

Community threshold € 221.000

BELOW

ABOVE

HOW

Negotiated procedure pursuant to Legislative Decree 50/2016

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE

According to the choice of the assignee,

The tender is reserved to social cooperatives of type "B" (for disadvantaged people insertion)

HOW

Confidential open procedures, pursuant to Legislative Decree 50/2016 (and Public Procurement Directive 2014/24/UE art. 20)

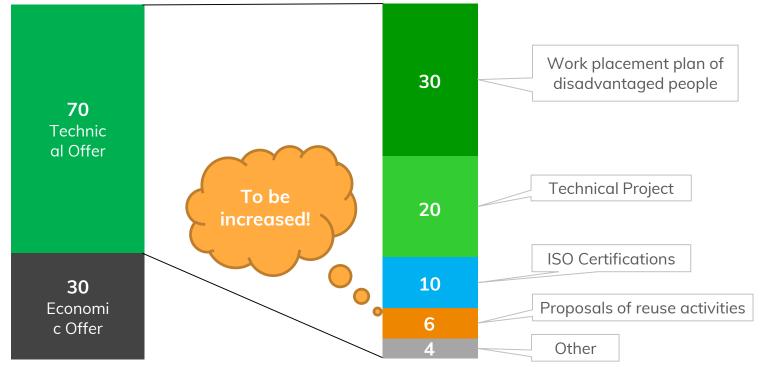
WHO CAN PARTICIPATE

According to the choice of the assignee,

All economic operators whose main purpose is the social and professional integration of people with disabilities or disadvantaged, when at least 30% of the workers of the above-mentioned economic operators is composed of workers with disabilities or disadvantaged workers

Evaluation criteria

"Most economically advantageous tender"











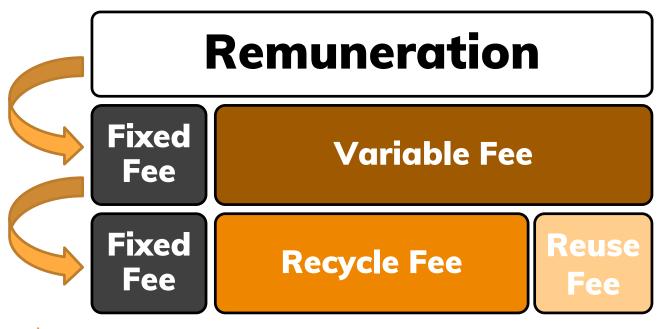
A sort of project financing: not only for the realization of public works but also for services

- > The private operator (social enterprise) proposes the project
- > The public company can modify the project in agreement with the private operator
- > The public company calls for a tender based on the project
- > If a third private operator wins the tender, the proposer has the right of first refusal



Insieme's remuneration method

for the management of a Municipal Waste Collection Center





Recycle Fee

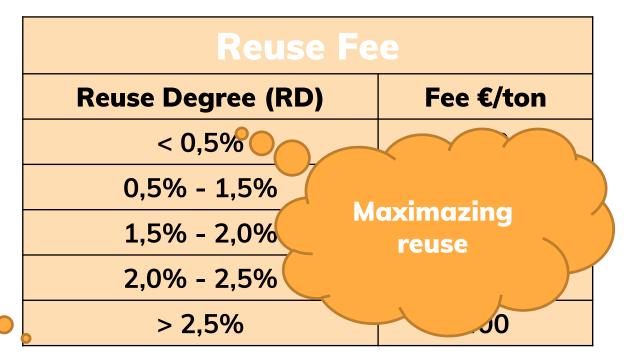
$$SD = \frac{Tons\ collected\ for\ Recycling}{Tons\ collected}$$

	Recycle Fee		
	Recycle Degree (SD)	Fee €/ton	
	< 70%	10	
Maximazing recycle Reducing residual	70% - 75%	20	
		30	
	80% - 85%	40	
	> 85%	50	



Reuse Fee

$$RD = \frac{Tons\ collected\ for\ Preparation\ for\ Reuse}{Tons\ collected}$$







Reuse Fee

$$RD = \frac{Tons\ collected\ for\ Preparation\ for\ Reuse}{Tons\ of\ bulky\ waste\ collected}$$

Reuse Fee	2.0
Reuse Degree (RD)	Fee €/ton
< 5%	
5% - 15%	Maximazing reuse
15% - 20%	Reducing residual
20% - 25%	
> 25%	400





Summarizing

In order to guarantee environmental sustainability, how to reach the goals of Reuse and Preparation for Re-use dictated by Europe?

A partnership between the public sector and the Reuse/Preparation for Reuse centers is necessary

Social enterprises are an opportunity for the waste public sector both for higher environmental impact and social impact

It is necessary to reduce or delete the ambiguous interpretation between waste and non waste. To do this and to avoid fragmentation and interpretative risks potentially harmful to the environment, Insieme supports the definition as waste of all that is delivered to the Collection Centers (talking about Italy)



Summarizing

It is necessary a light legislation for Preparation for Reuse (they are "temporary" waste)

Associations and volunteering only are not the right answer: they expose to significant environmental, safety, liability, ethical and operational risks. These actors can support those authorized to manage waste.

Franchising and upcycling actors only are not the right answer: they manage a limited quantity of items and without a social impact. These actors can be part of a national network with social enterprises in connection with the public sector.

The public sector and/or producers have to be in charge of the end of life and possible extension of the products through fiscal supports (eg Ecotax, national producer consortia, etc.)



grazie / thank you / danke / dank / dzięki / gracias / hvala / köszönöm / vďaka / merci / díky ...

