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TERMINOLOGY

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Let's promote our reuse values and initiatives!

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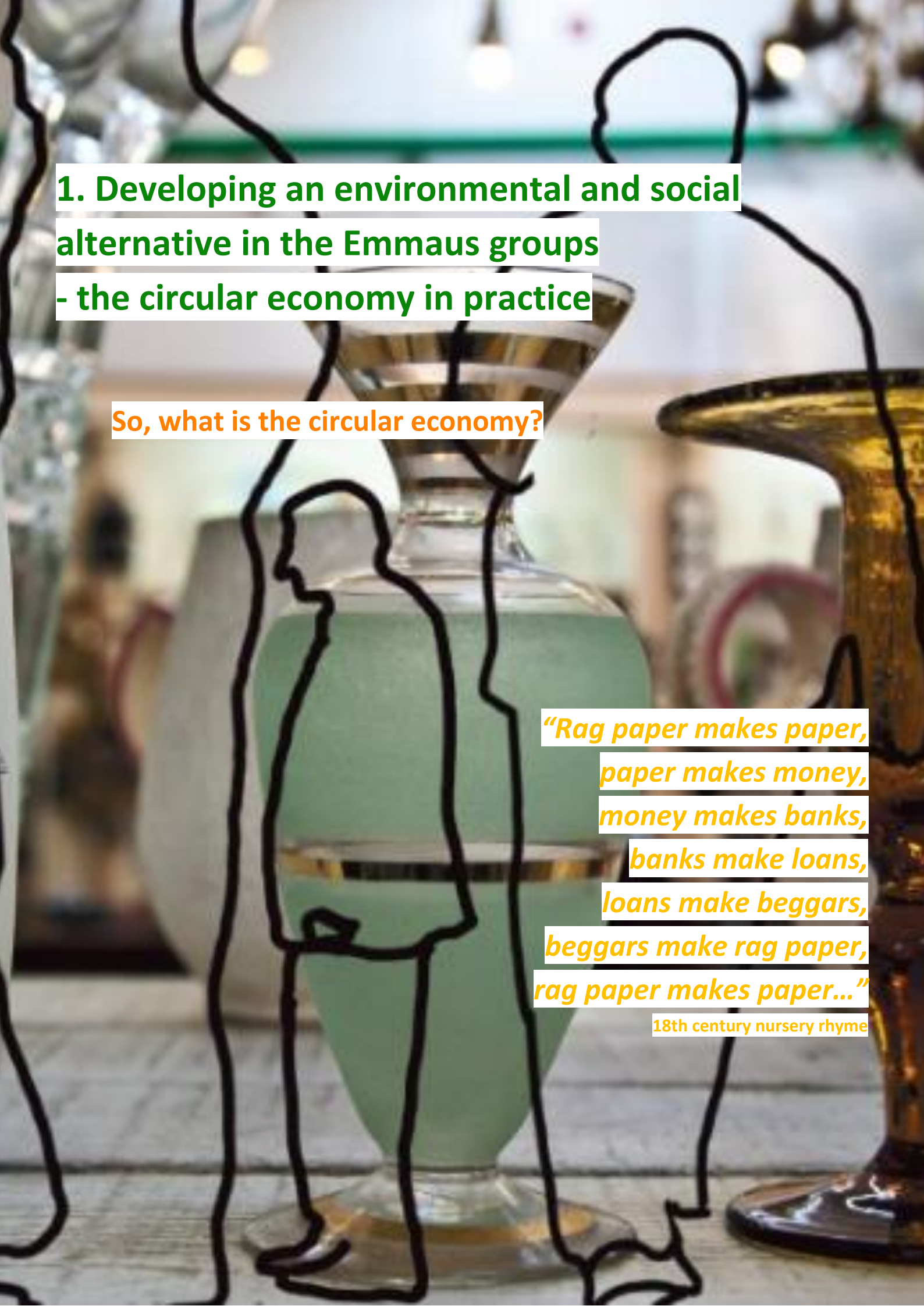


1. Developing an environmental and social alternative in the Emmaus groups - the circular economy in practice

So, what is the circular economy?

"Rag paper makes paper,
paper makes money,
money makes banks,
banks make loans,
loans make beggars,
beggars make rag paper,
rag paper makes paper…"

18th century nursery rhyme

In contrast with the linear model that dominates in the traditional economy…

Extract raw materials → Production → Consumption → Waste

….The alternative of a circular model as part of the social and solidarity economy.

This system is unsustainable in a world with finite natural resources which are increasingly threatened by damage to the global ecosystem. Another model is possible: **the circular economy**.

.

Nothing is wasted, as everything is transformed.

The circular economy

"The circular economy is an economic trade and production system which aims to increase the effectiveness of resources and reduce environmental impact while enhancing individual wellbeing at all the stages of the product lifecycle (goods and services). The overall aim of the circular economy is to significantly cut resource wastage in order to disconnect resource usage from the growth of GDP while reducing environmental impact and increasing wellbeing. The idea is to do more and do it better with less."

1. The circular model firstly emphasizes waste prevention: producing long-lasting and easy-to-repair goods and consuming less and in a smarter way.

2. Product lifecycles are then extended by promoting re-use and recycling of goods that some people no longer want.

3. Finally, loops are created for end-of-life products: waste is turned into raw materials.

A new lifecycle for products	The example of a Smartphone
Each product goes on a journey called the “product’s lifecycle”. The cycle starts with the raw material **extraction** phase. Several raw materials often have to be extracted. They are then **processed** and **transported** in order to make a product. Once the product has been manufactured, it is **transported** to the retail outlet, **stored and put on sale** in store, and then is **bought.** Consumers use the product for varying lengths of time and it can then be **resold, donated, swapped, reused, repaired, recycled or composted** when they no longer want to use it. However, if the product is **thrown in the bin**, it really is the end. The materials that make up the product cannot be used again. This is where the Emmaus groups step in by **making use of donated or abandoned products**. The Emmaus groups collect, sort, reuse, repair, recycle and sell goods, giving them a fresh lease of life. The Emmaus groups also **raise public awareness** by organising open days and by facilitating discussions about environmental issues within the groups. Emmaus has fully understood that the environmental impact of products can be reduced at each stage of their lifecycle.	The electronic components, circuit boards and even Smartphone screens use rare metals extracted from the subsoil, thus drawing on **natural non-renewable resources.** The mining done to produce them, just like the manufacturing of the screen and chips, also **consume energy.** Furthermore, the production of certain types of battery emits nitrogen oxides into the air which makes **rain turn acid.** The various transport phases use fuel, which is a source of **greenhouse gas.** When in use smartphones are **energy-intensive** and they are often kept when no longer used, meaning that the components cannot be reused. However, it is easy to limit the impact of smartphones. They should be used for as long as possible; they should be repaired when they stop working, and should be sold or donated if still usable. The Emmaus groups’ WEEE reuse and repair activities stop new products from being bought and raw materials and energy from being used to manufacture new smartphones. Even if phones can no longer be used, the Emmaus groups can still reuse the materials.

Therefore, the circular economy goes further than simply making an effort to reduce our environmental impact, while continuing with our current development strategy.

The aim is to radically overhaul the development model.

Pioneers of a model combining economic development, respect for the environment, and social and solidarity-based action to address exclusion.

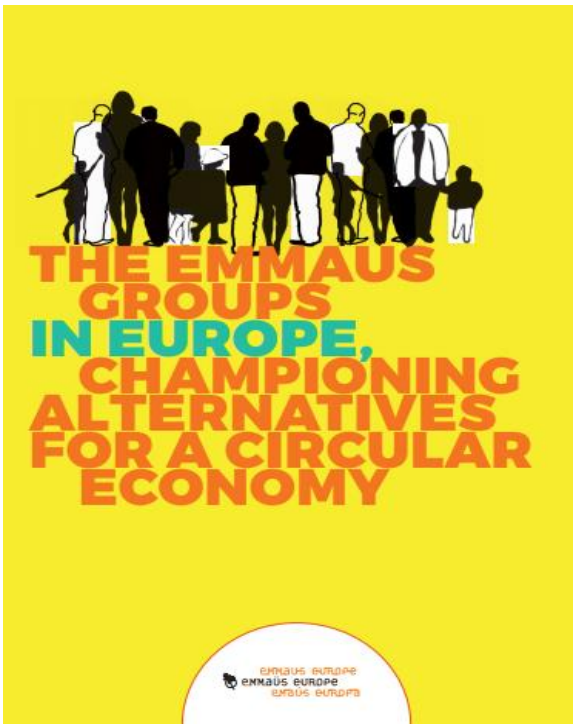
The circular economy is more than a simple economic tool: it is **an instrument which can be used to develop concrete alternatives** because it challenges a social model based on over-consumption and which fails to take into consideration the human and environmental factors.

The values of the Emmaus groups (solidarity, simplicity and togetherness) and their activities (collection, sorting, reuse and preparing for reuse) make them both **Social and Solidarity Economy and circular economy stakeholders**.

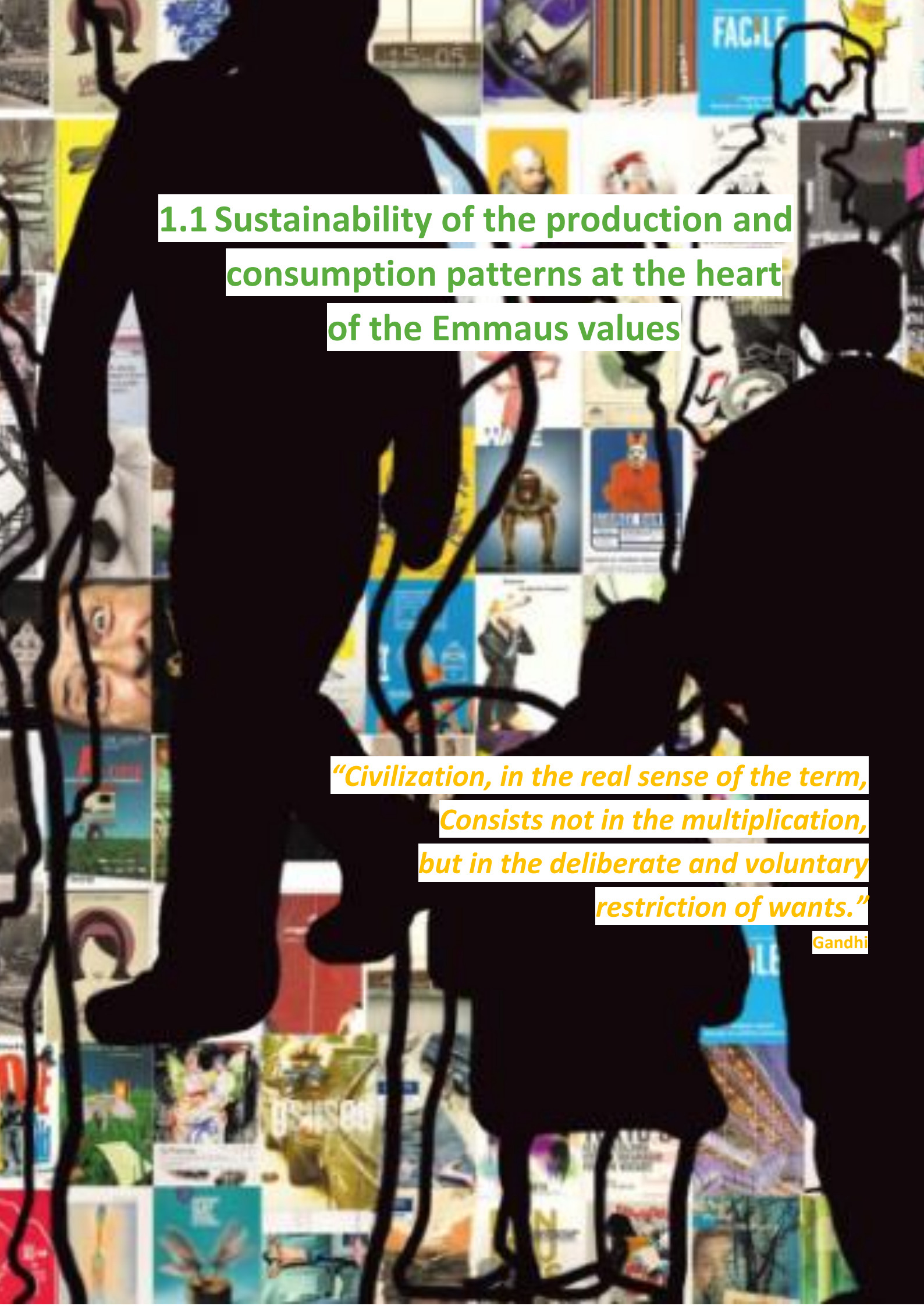
The social and solidarity economy

There is no recognized **legal framework** for social enterprises at the European level and there is only a legal framework in a handful of Member States at the national level, at a time when the **100,000 social enterprises in Europe** are growing in importance. These social enterprises have roughly **15 million employees** and a high level of social responsibility, given the rising demand for social services.

The Emmaus groups in Europe Championing alternatives for a circular economy



1. The scale and impact of our groups' work
2. Groups with strong local roots
3. Circular economy innovations developed by our groups
4. The Emmaus groups implement the circular economy concept on a daily basis
5. Educating and raising the awareness of the general
6. The unique social work done by our groups
7. Why Emmaus is justified in getting involved in the regulatory debate on the circular economy



1.1 Sustainability of the production and consumption patterns at the heart of the Emmaus values

"Civilization, in the real sense of the term,
Consists not in the multiplication,
but in the deliberate and voluntary
restriction of wants."

Gandhi

Based on the Emmaus Movement's founding values…

The values of solidarity, simplicity and togetherness championed by Abbé Pierre in France, Europe and worldwide are alive and well in the Emmaus Movement today. The saying "**first help those who suffer most**" is put into practice every single day in the groups. Our focus on the most socially-excluded people has naturally encouraged the Emmaus Movement's members to take an interest in protecting the environment and climate change, as the poorest people are bearing and will bear the brunt of it.

The picture illustrates the key words used when preparing for the RAEE 2009 workshops on degrowth and sustainable development.

The Emmaus groups reduce their carbon footprint by **consuming less and smarter**, by adopting a frugal way of life. In addition, **their re-use and preparing for re-use activities** help to cut the amount of waste produced each year and therefore to reduce air, water and soil pollution. Furthermore, **by focusing on people and developing social ties,** the Emmaus groups are developing concrete alternatives to a way of life based on trading relationships, production and consumption, a way of life which is the root cause of the current environmental crisis.

… Illustrated by the economist Serge Latouche's 7 Rs...

Emmaus' values and practices have much in common with the economist Serge Latouche's theory - the 7Rs are seven concepts which need to be implemented if we are to **build a more socially-inclusive and sustainable society that cares for people and the environment.**

Re-evaluate

Reconceptualise

Restructure

Redistribute

Relocate

Reduce

Reuse

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…Developing alternative production and consumption patterns.

The movement's founding values remain at the heart of the groups' work and constitute the unique social added value of the work done by the Emmaus groups in the circular economy sector. As a matter of fact, all of the movement's work endeavours to build a more inclusive society characterized by sustainable production and consumption patterns that aim to "**do more and do it better with less.**"

UN sustainable development goal 12:

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

1. "**Sustainable consumption and production** is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty."

2. "Sustainable consumption and production aims at "**doing more and better with less**," increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life. It involves different stakeholders, including business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others."

3. "It also requires a systemic approach and **cooperation among actors** operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing consumers with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others."

Emmaus Europe Secretariat – July 2018

1.1.1. Advocating sustainable production

Term	Definition	Example
Sustainable supply	"Sustainable supply refers to sourcing/extracting resources, such as water, air, soils and raw materials, in a way that efficiently harnesses them and limits operational waste and the environmental impact for renewable and non-renewable resources."	As resources are dwindling and degrading, the European Emmaus groups favour so-called renewable or, as a minimum requirement, sustainable resources, in order to look after the environment and ensure that workers are treated humanely. Consequently, many groups produce their own energy using **solar panels**, such as Emmaus Aalborg (Denmark), Emmaus Navarra (Spain), Emmaus Cologne (Germany) and Emmaus Villa Franca (Italy).
Eco-design	Eco-design takes into consideration the negative environmental impact of a product throughout its lifecycle in order to reduce this impact by endeavouring to maintain its qualities and performance. Eco-design reduces the amount of materials used, extends the product's service life, and facilitates repair or recycling.	The Emmaus groups rethink object design as part of their recycling work. An example is the ReQualif project run by two Emmaus social enterprises – Les Ateliers du Bocage and Retrilog – in partnership with the Scientific and Technical Centre for the Building Industry in 2016. The project revamped the **design of wooden windows** so that they can be recycled in a range of balcony sets for composting and as garden greenhouses.
Industrial and sustainable ecology	"Industrial and regional ecology is an organizational method in a given geographical area (industrial area, urban area, department) which is based on the premise that everyone, regardless of their business sector, can reduce their environmental impact by trying to optimize the flows that they use and generate."	**Regional recycling hubs** have been set up in Emmaus, such as the GEM'aüs hub created by Emmaus Toulouse (France) in 2015 to collect WEEE from regional distributors. The collected WEEE (over 12,510 tonnes annually) are stored at Emmaus Toulouse and then shared out among the other Emmaus communities in the Toulouse region. The creation of this regional WEEE collection platform has not only increased the amounts of WEEE being reused but has also strengthened collaboration with the region's distributors, while fostering internal solidarity in the Emmaus Movement. Smaller than Emmaus Toulouse with not so much access to waste items can generate new income thanks to WEEE reuse.
Social economy	The service economy favours usage over ownership and tends to sell product-related services rather than the products themselves. It applies to semi-sustainable and sustainable goods. The service economy is based on the fact that the manufacturer no longer sells the product but instead by selling usage of the product has the incentive to have a long-lasting and scalable product to optimize costs.	The Emmaus groups, as champions of social alternatives, first and foremost bank on delivering **community services** rather than focusing on the products themselves. In this way, La Poudrière (Belgium) has opened up its premises in 2018 as the venue for a large farmers' market seeking to promote sustainable farming and handicrafts, particularly basketwork.

1.1.2. Advocating sustainable consumption

Term	Definition	Example
Sustainable sourcing	Responsible sourcing should involve the purchaser, whether they are a business or ordinary citizen, making a choice based on the environmental impact at all the stages of a product's lifecycle (goods or services) and should involve the purchaser complying with the optimum conditions of use in order to maximize the product's service life. The purchaser needs to have access to the relevant information, for example via environmental labelling. Work is currently being done at European level to set up a product passport scheme.	The Emmaus groups attach great importance to **informing and raising the public's awareness** about the concrete alternatives that they implement. They publicize these alternatives in their charity shops and at one-off events, such as big sales. For example, the Armentières committee of friends (France) runs awareness raising initiatives at the Lille annual street market, using posters and handing out pamphlets to visitors. These resources explain the work done by the companions and illustrate the alternative Emmaus model.
Extenting useful life	In an opinion issued in March 2016 on extending product service life, ADEME stated that "unless health and safety is an issue, or if a technological breakthrough has taken place bringing significant environmental gains during the usage period, it is a good idea to extend products' useful lives." In order to achieve this aim, ADEME recommends increasing sustainability, providing consumers with reliable information on product lifespans, raising awareness about more responsible consumption in line with actual needs, and optimizing different forms of usage and encouraging reuse.	The Emmaus groups help to extend products' service lives through their **reuse and preparing for reuse work**, and also via their **internal and external awareness raising work.** For instance, Emmaus Helsinki (Finland) capitalizes on events that receive extensive media coverage to convey its ideological message about product lifecycles. Events include the annual "simple life" week and the annual international Buy Nothing Day.
Collaborative consumption (CC)	Collaborative consumption (CC) involves usage prevailing over ownership, notably by setting up collaborative systems. The optimisation of usage is a reaction to the classic underuse of certain goods and is mainly facilitated by exchanging information online. These sites enable private individuals to exchange goods and services such as loans, donations and hire, car sharing, home swaps etc, all within a legal framework.	CC at Emmaus takes the form of the **gift economy**, which is very prevalent among the European groups. We do not sell all of the goods that we collect: a significant amount is given to needy people with truck and container loads being shipped. For instance, Emmaus Iasi in Romania hands out over 4,800 tonnes of **warm clothing and blankets** to the city's homeless every year, with this figure equating to 40% of the textiles collected by this Emmaus community.

1.2. Recovering products and human beings is at the heart of Emmaus' work

"Giving goods a new lease of life means that we can give people a fresh start"

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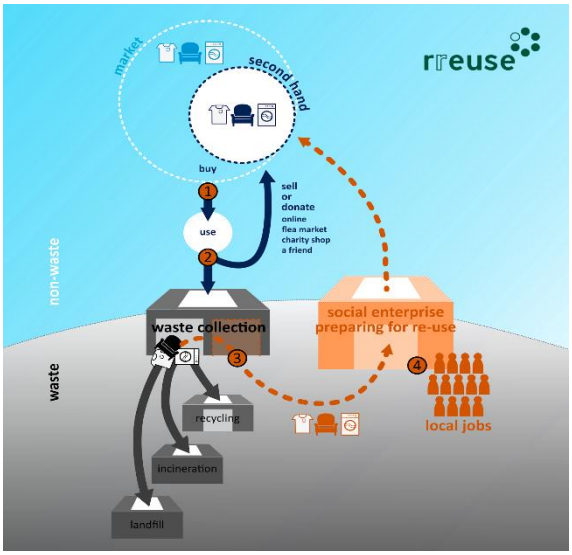
Our reuse, repair and recycling work...

Over the course of more than 70 years,
the Emmaus groups have become
competent and relevant waste management stakeholders
through their waste collection, transport,
recovery and disposal activities listed below.



Term	Definition	Example
Waste collection	"Collection" means the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility.	The Emmaus groups, although operating with limited means compared with a classic waste treatment company, collect **considerable quantities of waste**, with Emmaus Navarra (Spain) and Emmaus Bougival (France) collecting over 8,000 tonnes. They think up **new collection methods, such as neighbourhood charity collection points**, created in 2013 by Emmaus France and Eco-systèmes. These temporary collection points are set up in the Paris Region in handy locations for local residents to facilitate the donation of electrical and electronic goods. Emmaus Oselya in Ukraine has pioneered the idea of using textile containers to collect unwanted clothing and household linen in the country. This idea was already well-established in the rest of Europe and has since spread across Ukraine.
Waste sorting	Waste sorting involving sorting and recovering different types of waste (metal, paper, glass, organic etc) in order to facilitate repair/recycling.	The Emmaus groups are **constantly improving** their sorting practices. The communities' stakeholders are keen to invest in additional infrastructure and to train the companions so that they more effectively sort the collected goods and materials. For example, Emmaus Fribourg in Switzerland implements a painstaking metals and paper sorting process.
Waste recovery	This term refers to any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.	The Emmaus groups are involved in waste recovery because of their **preparing for reuse work.** The **waste traceability method** developed at the Ekocenter in Navarra involves stringently labelling and listing each recovered item and is an excellent example of the high level of expertise acquired by Emmaus in this area.
Waste disposal	'Disposal' means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.	The disposal of waste in **landfill** by the Emmaus groups means that they are involved in waste disposal as the last line of defence when waste recovery is simply not feasible.

…people are at the heart of this work…

The recovery and disposal of goods and waste reflect a well thought-out approach in line with the Emmaus Movement's values. Emmaus gives a new lease of life to unwanted goods, while also giving a second chance to men and women 'discarded' by society. The Emmaus groups across Europe create **socially-inclusive jobs**: they employ people who are out of touch with the mainstream labour market because of their challenging

circumstances (addictions, homelessness, mental health problems, problems with their ID documents etc). Emmaus offers these people a fresh start by means of paid employment, regaining their dignity and a feeling of belonging to the Movement. Furthermore, both the income generated by Emmaus' economic activity, as well as some of the collected goods, are used to support **solidarity within and outside the Movement**, by means of the gift economy and backing international projects.

…In the name of social and environmental justice.

Emmaus' work therefore generates considerable environmental and social benefits in keeping with one of the movement's flagship struggles –
Social and environmental justice for a sustainable world.

1. Social justice implies equal access to rights, respect for cultural diversity, reducing inequality and political participation for each and every human being.

2. Environmental justice supposes fair access to natural resources, participatory, sustainable and careful management of these resources, and upholding and defending commonly-held resources.

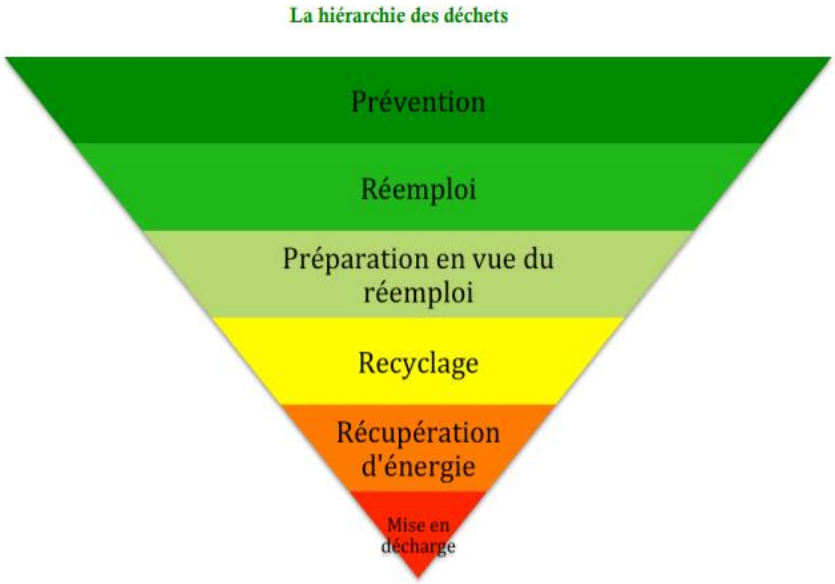
1.2.1. Bringing to life the waste hierarchy

Waste prevention > Re-use > Prepation for re-use > Recycling > Energy recovery or retrieving energy > Landfill.

1. The Emmaus groups' waste prevention (via reuse) and preparing for reuse activities mean that they are helping **to implement the waste hierarchy**, one of the 2008 Framework Waste Directive's main objectives.

2. Public waste policy should therefore **prioritize prevention** and only use landfill as a last resort.

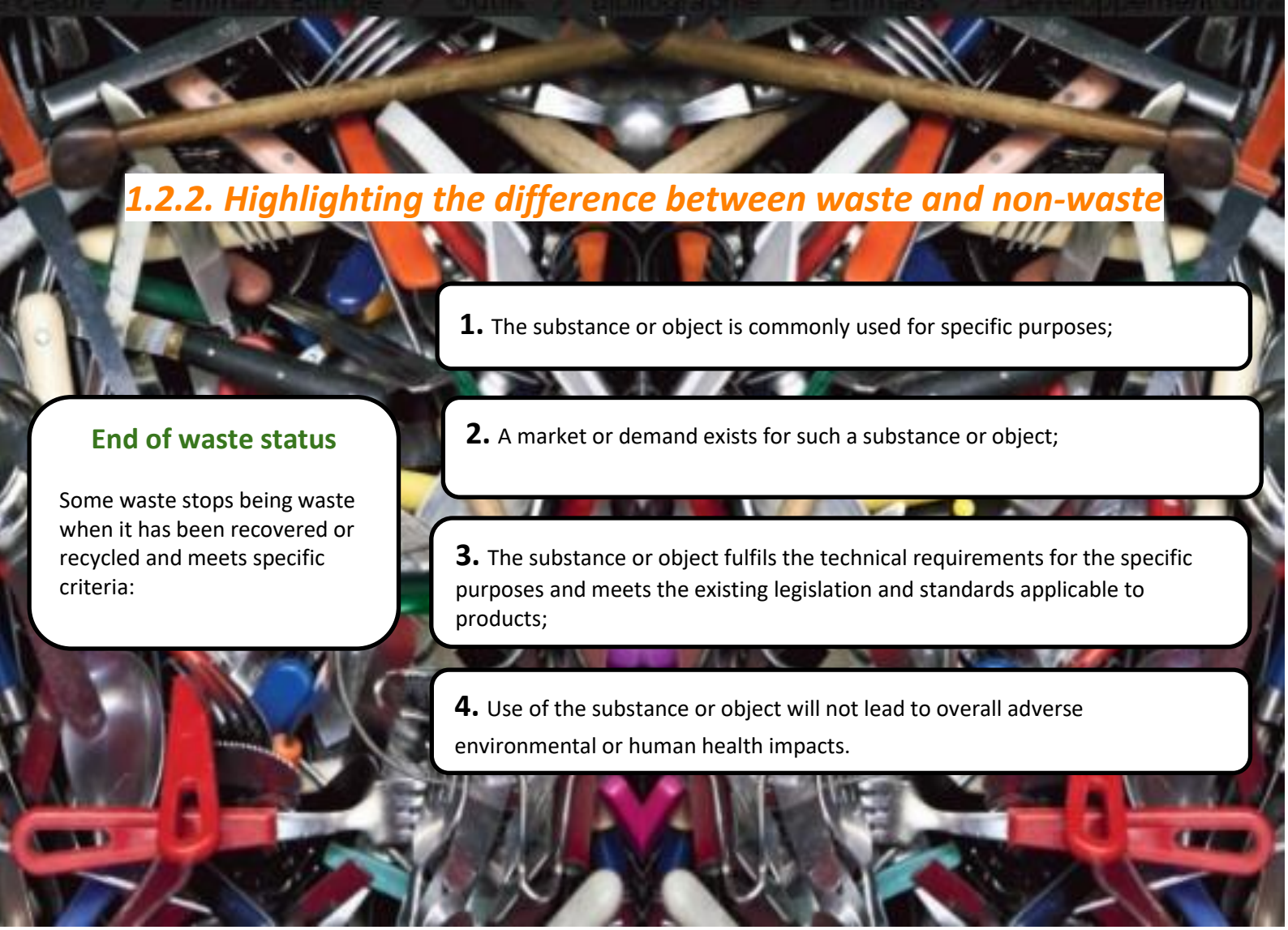
3. **Low percentages for landfill** clearly demonstrate that the Emmaus groups play a meaningful role in the waste prevention sector in Europe. For instance, 10% of La Friperie Solidaire's waste in France (employment access scheme), 9.5% for Emmaus Toulouse in France, 5% for Emmaus Westervik in Finland, and only 2% for Emmaus Åland in Finland.



This strategy is based on waste prevention and on the principle that "the best waste is the waste that was never produced in the first place."

Term	Definition	Example
Prevention	The term refers to all the phases in a product's lifecycle before the waste is collected by an operator or local council. These phases are: product design, production, distribution, consumption and end-of-life. Re-use is part of waste prevention.	The Emmaus groups are **waste prevention stakeholders because of their reuse work.** They stop additional waste from being produced by using and putting on sale goods that are still in working order but are no longer wanted by their original owners.
Re-use	Reuse refers to any process through which substances, materials or products which are not waste are reused for the same purpose for which they were designed. Reuse solely refers to products that are not classified as waste. Reuse does not involve waste management; instead it is all about waste prevention.	The **sale of collected/donated goods** by Emmaus groups in their charity shops is an example of reuse. This makes Emmaus a waste prevention stakeholder. Installing collection containers in some waste reception centres fosters reuse in the groups because it provides them with access to a source of goods and materials.
Preparation for re-use	Preparation for re-use "means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing." Preparing for re-use can also be referred to as refurbishing. It is an umbrella term for all the processes which will enable an item to work once again so that it can be reused.	The Emmaus groups are preparing for re-use stakeholders because of the work they do **repairing, cleaning and checking** the goods they collect. They enable products not in working order – waste – to be used once again. **Carpentry, domestic appliance repair and IT workshops** and so on are commonplace in groups such as Bougival (France) and Navarra (Spain). The **bike repair workshop** at Emmaus Anstoss in Germany is an employment access scheme at which second-hand bikes are collected, repaired and sold on.
Recycling	An industrial or household waste treatment procedure which enables materials to be reintroduced into the product production system; these materials may have been used on a similar product which has come to the end of its lifecycle, or may be manufacturing waste. Recycling refers to all the processing done to extract useful or valuable materials. These secondary raw materials are used to produce new goods. For instance, recycling WEEE enables valuable materials to be extracted (such as copper, iron, stainless steel, plastic) which can be reused as secondary raw materials. Remaining WEEE are dismantled and decontaminated so that their disposal does not harm the environment.	While the Emmaus groups favour reuse and preparing for reuse and have developed a high level of expertise, they may resort to recycling when waste and resources prove to be **unusable.** For example, Emmaus Forbach (France) hosted the Faubourg 132 collective of artists and designers, who worked with the companions to develop techniques to transform broken crockery into raw materials. The **recovered crockery** is turned into a fine powder used to produce paving stones that can decorate floors or tiling. Some groups have forged **partnerships with nationwide recycling companies**, while others have partnered with small local companies. For instance, the WEEE collected by the Emmaus groups in France and which cannot be repaired is sent to **Ecosystème**, which recycles them.
Energy recovery	Energy recovery or retrieval is used for waste which cannot be recycled or reused as some other type of material and involves recovering and using the energy produced when treating waste using combustion or methanisation.	Some Emmaus groups recover energy using combustion (**wood-burning boilers**). Boilers are a source of inexpensive and environmentally-friendly heating for many groups once the initial investment has been made. Wood-burning boilers burn wood from **furniture waste**

	The energy produced is used in the form of heat or electricity. The energy contained in waste can be recovered in two ways. **Incineration**: the heat generated by the smoke can be recovered in the form of steam or electricity. **Fermentation** (methanisation or composting) of organic components which enables biogas to be generated.	which can no longer be used at Emmaus La Poudrière (Belgium), and wood chips, pellets or shavings at Emmaus Angers (France) and Ticino (Switzerland). Emmaus Rzeszow in Poland records its **electricity use** every day so that the group can analyse changes and see the effect of the efforts it makes to cut energy expenditure. Other groups have decided to change all their light bulbs and instead use **energy-saving bulbs** (Haarzuilens - the Netherlands).
Landfill	Landfilling refers to the disposal of waste at a landfill site or rubbish tip. Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste regulates this practice, firstly by banning "illegal dumps" which pose an environmental and public health risk, and constraining users to make use of council tips. The directive also takes measures to ensure that landfill is the last resort (after reuse, preparing for reuse and recycling) in keeping with the waste hierarchy. Any recovery operation in which non-hazardous waste is used for recovery purposes in excavated areas or for engineering purposes as part of landscaping.	Many Emmaus groups have **signed partnership agreements with local government** and work hand-in-hand with and even manage council waste reception centres. Emmaus Angers (France) has developed a partnership since 2001 with Angers Loire Métropole and the partnership involves a **community waste reception centre being set up and managed free of charge** on its site, in exchange for which the group's non-recyclable waste is collected free-of-charge.



1.2.2. Highlighting the difference between waste and non-waste

End of waste status

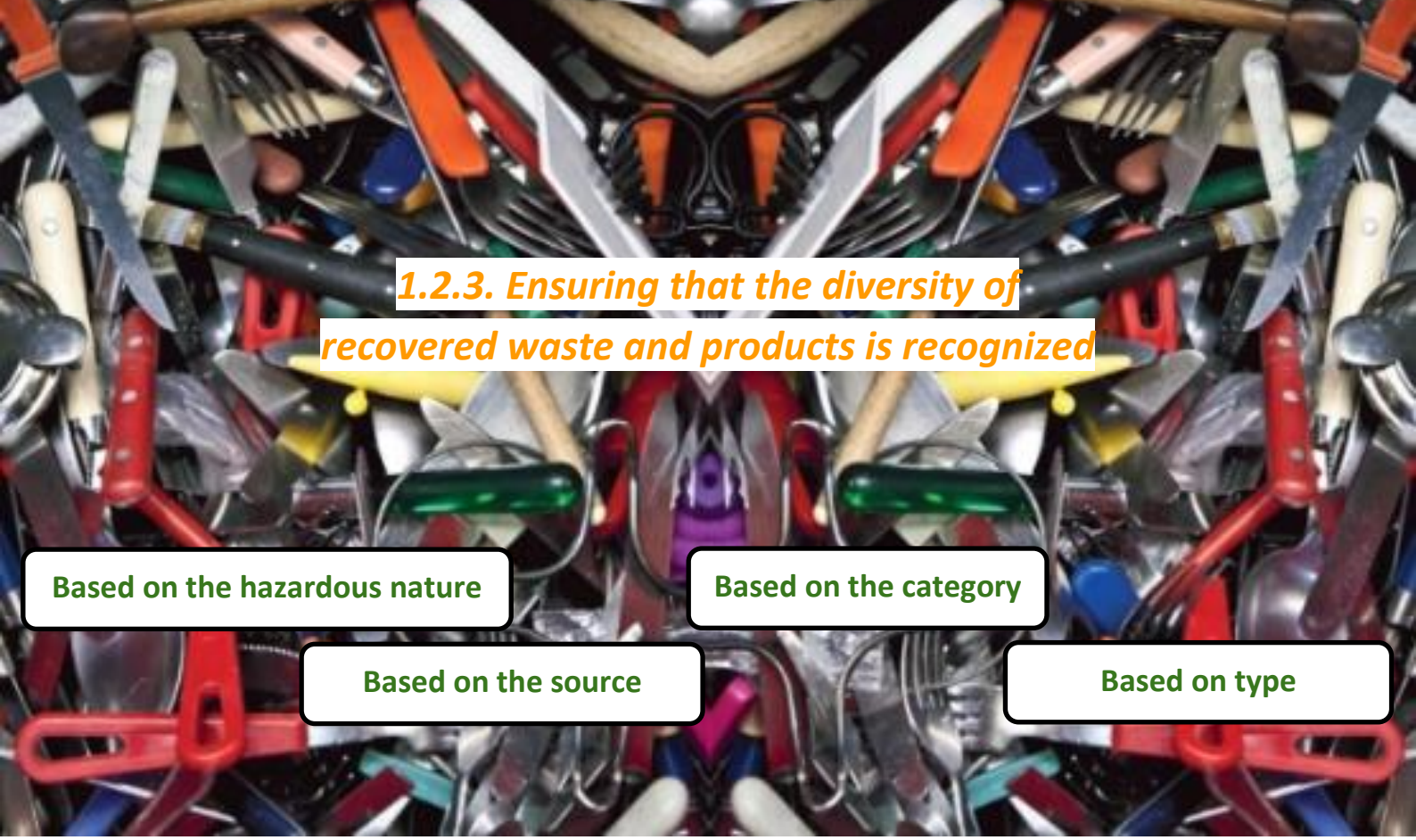
Some waste stops being waste when it has been recovered or recycled and meets specific criteria:

1. The substance or object is commonly used for specific purposes;
2. A market or demand exists for such a substance or object;
3. The substance or object fulfils the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products;
4. Use of the substance or object will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

As part of the application of the waste hierarchy, the Emmaus groups makes **a clear distinction** in their work between:

- **Preparing for reuse** (solely applies to waste);
- And **reuse** (solely applies to products that do not fall within the definition of waste).

Waste	Secondary raw material
Waste means **any material, substance or product that has been thrown away or abandoned** because it is no longer of specific use. According to the directive, waste is “any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.	All materials coming from recycled waste and that can be used as full or partial substitutes for new raw materials. Secondary raw material is a concept midway between waste and the product.



1. The Emmaus groups process a wide range of products and waste: they handle both **hazardous and non-hazardous waste, business and domestic waste.**

2. Although the Emmaus groups traditionally specialized in **textile recycling**, nowadays they recycle all kinds of goods and materials, including **WEEE** (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment), **WF** (waste furniture), **construction and demolition waste, biowaste and food waste.**

3. The Emmaus groups are increasingly collecting **materials and raw materials** (including wood, plastic, glass, paper and cardboard, rubble and green waste) which cannot be sold in their shops. Most of the groups have set up reuse and recycling systems by means of partnerships with business and the purchase of specialised machinery in order to keep pace with these changes.

Based on the hazardous waste:

Term	Definition	Categories
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste is waste that contains variable amounts of toxic or hazardous elements which present a risk to human health and the environment. Hazardous waste can be organic (solvents, hydrocarbons etc), mineral (acid, metal hydroxide sludge) or gaseous. According to directive 2008/98/EC, any waste with one or more of the following properties is regarded as hazardous: explosive, oxidizing, highly flammable, flammable, irritant, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive, infectious, toxic for reproduction, mutagenic, sensitizing, eco-toxic.	• Waste electrical and electronic equipment. • Batteries and accumulators. • Paintwork
Inert waste	Inert waste does not decompose, does not burn and does not produce any physical or chemical reaction with the environment. Inert waste is not biodegradable and does not decompose when it comes into contact with other materials.	• Mineral waste
Non-hazardous waste	Non-inert non-hazardous waste comes in various shapes and forms. Generally speaking, it is defined by default as waste that has none of the specific characteristics of hazardous waste and is sometimes referred to "common" or "ordinary" waste.	• Waste furniture • Wood • Plastic • Metal • Glass • Cardboard and paper • Biowaste

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Based on the source:

Terme	Définition	Catégories
Waste generated by economic activities	Waste generated by economic activities is “hazardous and non-hazardous waste whose original producer is not a household.” The term “economic activities” refers to all the productive sectors of the economy (farming and fishing, construction, service industry, industry). Some of the waste generated by economic activities is similar to household waste as it is mixed with household waste when collected.	Sources: ● Industrial, building and public works companies. ● Craftspeople and shops. ● Public services (schools and the authorities). ● Healthcare professionals (public hospitals and private clinics, doctors). ● Service industry. ● Citizens outside of their home environments (waste from facilities that are open to the public, public transport etc).
Household and similar waste	This waste is household waste and similar sorts of waste. However, waste generated by municipal authorities, street cleaning waste, public sanitation waste, and waste from markets does not fall into this category.	● Domestic waste. ● Occasional household waste. ● Furniture waste mixed with other kinds of waste. Sources: ● Householders.
Municipal waste	Municipal waste refers to all the mixed waste or all the waste collected separately from households or other sources, when this waste is similar in kind and composition to household waste. Municipal waste does not encompass waste from production, farming, forestry, fishing, septic tanks and sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants, including sewage sludge, off-the-road vehicles and construction and demolition waste.	● Mixed household garbage. ● Household waste collected separately. ● Waste from economic activities similar to household waste. ● Bulky household waste. ● Waste collected in waste reception centres. ● Hazardous household waste. ● Cleaning waste. ● Public sanitation waste. ● Household and local council green waste.

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Based on the category:

Term	Definition	Example
Waste electrical and electronic equipment **(WEEE)**	WEEE is defined as "equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 Volt for alternating current and 1500 Volt for direct current." Some WEEE contain hazardous substances and must be decontaminated before any processing takes place. If this sort of WEEE is sent to landfill or incinerated, they may release toxic fumes into the air, water or soil, which are hazardous for human health and/or the environment. Many parts of WEEE can be recovered, which helps to preserve natural resources and limit the amount of waste being buried in landfill or incinerated.	Some groups have placed the emphasis on **WEEE recovery**, a burgeoning sector, such as Emmaus Forbach (France) which recovers close to 3,000 tonnes of WEEE every year from the region's local waste reception centres. These WEEE are either repaired, refurbished and sold in the community's charity shop, or sold to the accredited eco-company, which dismantles and recycles them, if they cannot be repaired by the group.
Waste furniture **(WF)**	Waste furniture is "furniture and its components whose main purpose is to furnish a home, shop or public place, providing seating, a place to sleep, storage, a work top or a display area." The quantity of waste furniture has increased significantly over the past 30 years due to changing lifestyles and consumption patterns but also due to the limited service life of some cheap products.	Some groups have set up waste furniture **upcycling workshops** which give the companions a chance to undertake a creative and stimulating role, such as Emmaus Erba (Italy), which organises wooden furniture customization workshops at which residents are invited to let their imaginations run riot when they paint the furniture.
Textiles	Textiles are materials that can be woven or knitted. In the early days, the term referred to a material that can be divided into fibres or threads, such as cotton, hemp, linen, wool (organic textiles) or asbestos fibre (mineral textiles) and subsequent developments led to synthetic fibres being produced.	The Emmaus groups have historically been **textile recycling pioneers**, with examples including Emmaus Fredriksal in Sweden, which collects textiles from 1,500 collection points around its region. Textiles are sorted, with those suitable for sale in their shops being separated from the rest, which is sent as a donation to Poland. Innovative experiences have also emerged in Emmaus with textiles being used as the **basis for making new materials.** This is the case of Emmaus Fredriksal where textiles are transformed into furniture and construction blocks.

Building and demolition waste	Construction and demolition waste is generated by construction and demolition activities.	Construction and demolition waste can be recycled, such as is done by the **ReQualif project** run by two Emmaus social enterprises (Les Ateliers du Bocage and Retrilog) in partnership with the Scientific and Technical Centre for the Building Industry (France). The design of wooden windows has been revamped so as to transform them into a balcony set for composting and into garden greenhouses.
Biowaste	'Bio-waste' means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants.	In order to cut the amount of waste that is incinerated or sent to landfill, many groups have set up **composting systems**, with this method reducing the amount of waste thrown away and also producing rich compost to fertilise gardens. La Poudrière (Belgium), Emmaus Haarzuilens (Netherlands) and Emmaus Ferrara (Italy) are examples. Others give **green waste to the group's goats, hens or pigs** (Emmaus Fiesso – Italy and La Poudrière – Belgium).

emmaus europe
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Based on type:

Term	Definition	Example
Materials	Any substance made from natural or plant raw materials processed by humans and part of the composition of a product.	• Metal • Plastic • Wood • Glass • Rubber
Wood	A natural material – wood comes from trees. Its main by-products are paper and cardboard.	Emmaus Norges in France has a **wood shredder**, enabling the 7,782 tonnes of raw wood collected annually to be used either to heat the community by fuelling its wood-burning boiler or to be sold to furniture companies to be used when manufacturing plywood furniture.
Plastic	Plastic is a synthetic material. It does not exist in the natural world. Plastic is made from coal and oil.	Emmaus Norges also has a **plastic packaging machine**. Specially trained companions firstly sort the plastic before it is fed into the machine. Close to 500 tonnes of plastic are prepared for recycling every year before being sold to specialized companies, instead of being sent to landfill without being reused.
Metal	Metals are natural materials. They are found in the ground, most frequently in the form of ore, sometimes in the form of pure metal (gold nugget).	The companions at Emmaus Fribourg (Switzerland) are planning to set up a **more stringent metal sorting process** in order to implement best practice and comply with the waste hierarchy.
Glass	A material with natural origins. Glass is made by fusing quartz.	Iasi in Romania involves socially-excluded people in **crockery reuse and customisation workshops.** The crockery is sold in a social and fair trade café in conjunction with other local organisations (Redu, Harlau and Spero).
Paper and cardboard	The main wood derivatives.	The members of the International Solidarity Forum in Bosnia-Herzegovina are encouraged to **create greetings cards using paper and stationery** collected by the group.
Rubble	Rubble is waste from the demolition of buildings.	Emmaus Angers (France) has started handling **non-traditional materials.** These materials were not traditionally brought to the community or collected from households. An example is the 1,500 tonnes of rubble collected each year.
Green waste	Green waste is plant waste from gardening and the upkeep of green spaces. A distinction is made between household green waste (so-called garden waste) and municipal green waste (generated by council services).	Emmaus Haguenau (France) collects close to X tonnes of green waste per year which is then transported to the local area's **composting platform.** Some of the compost produced is then sold at the community's charity shop. Around 100 20kg bags are sold each week to clients at the nominal price of €2.

2. Emmaus Europe's awareness raising and advocacy work to ensure recognition for the role played by the social stakeholders in the Circular Economy Package

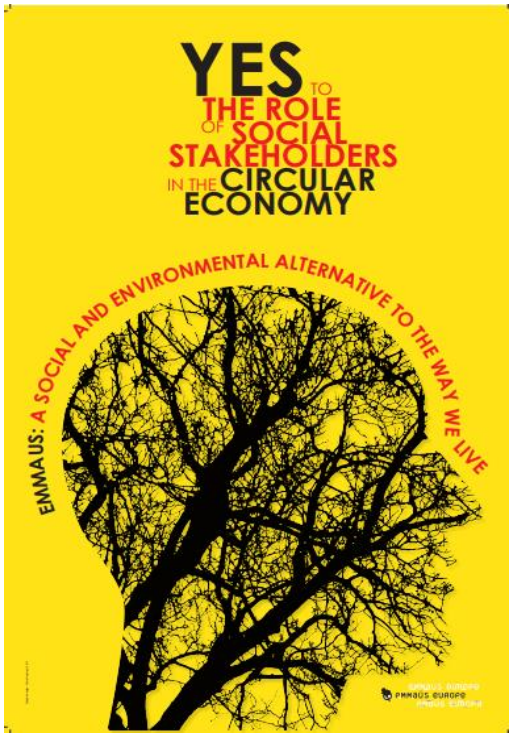
The Circular Economy Package, what is it?

"Everyone is responsible for two things in life: wanting to know and daring to speak out."

Abbé Pierre

Why Emmaus is justified in getting involved in the regulatory debate on the circular economy...

The Emmaus groups play a unique and invaluable role in the circular economy sector; this role needs to be acknowledged and safeguarded. For over 70 years, the Emmaus groups have been gathering together and building up unique know-how and experience in the circular economy sector. Our groups have innovated to adapt to the many changes which have occurred since they were created. They have also forged long-lasting links with other recycling stakeholders in their local areas, while continuing their long-term work to address exclusion. They have achieved this despite an economic, political and regulatory context increasingly detrimental to their work.



Precisely because Emmaus develops alternatives for a truly circular economy, we are fully justified in asking questions and making proposals on the legal and regulatory framework applied to the waste and recycling sector, at both the European and national levels. Consequently, **Emmaus Europe started lobbying MEPs in 2016 about the Circular Economy Package in order to safeguard the Emmaus model in Europe and get the Social and Solidarity Economy – with its social aims of fostering cohesion and creating employment – included in the circular economy.** Indeed, as the Emmaus stakeholders have been demonstrating on a daily basis for close to 70 years, the circular economy is much more than a simple economic tool designed to make European industry more competitive; first and foremost, the circular economy has great potential for fostering solidarity and sustainability in Europe.

Social clause	"Polluter pays" principle	Extended producer responsibility scheme
Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union defines the social clause as follows: "In defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of adequate social protection, the fight against social exclusion, and a high level of education, training and protection of human health." However, the clause is the source of numerous difficulties linked to interpretation of its aims and scope.	The "polluter pays" principle was adopted by the OECD in 1972, as an economic principle according to which the polluter should "bear the cost of measures to prevent and reduce pollution." It appears in the Single European Act signed in 1986 under which the EU's environmental policy is based on "the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay."	The extended producer responsibility scheme designates "a set of measures taken by Member States requiring producers of products to bear financial or financial and organisational responsibility for the management of the waste stage of a product's life cycle."

… Whose founding legal principles have led to the adoption of the Circular Economy Package.

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The Circular Economy Package adopted by the EU in autumn 2016 seeks to further regulate the waste prevention and management sector in Europe. It contains four main pieces of legislation, directly connected to Emmaus' activities and in keeping with a number of previous directives.

Directives in the Circular Economy Package
Framework waste directive modifying the directive 2008/98/CE on waste
Directive on packaging and packaging waste modifying the directive 1994/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste
Directive on landfill modifying the directive 1999/31/E on landfill
Directive on WEEE, end of life vehicles, batteries and accumulators, and waste batteries and accumulators modifying the directive 2008/98/CE on waste, the directive 1994/62/CE on packaging and packaging waste, the directive 1999/31/CE on landfill, the directive 2000/53/CE on end-of-life vehicles, the directive 2006/66/CE on batteries and accumulators and their waste, the directive 2012/19/UE on WEEE

Emmaus Europe is therefore calling on the Member States and the European Union to take responsibility
for protecting a proven model, a model that provides practical everyday alternatives and works for a more sustainable and humane world.

2.1. The development of Emmaus Europe's position on sustainable development and the circular economy

Emmaus Europe's stance on sustainable development and the circular economy has developed over time and revolves **around three main objectives**:

1. Advocacy and awareness raising at the European and national levels
→ table amendments and influence the transposition phase.

2. Raise the awareness of the members of the RCEE and group activists
→ make them into circular economy ambassadors.

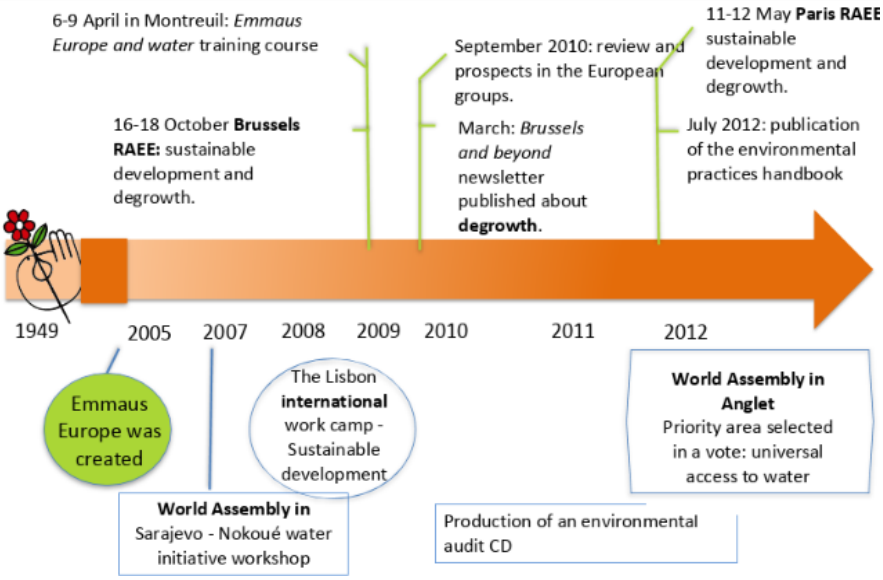
3. Continue surveying group practices and know-how in this area
→ fuel the momentum around the circular economy: moving towards reducing environmental impact.

2.1.1. Emmaus Europe's first steps in sustainable development – 2005-2015…

First steps

Emmaus Europe has got to grips with the issue of sustainable development **since the regional organisation was founded** in 2005 in order to discuss in greater depth Emmaus' role as a leading player in this area, seeking to address the combined effect of the social and environmental crises...

1



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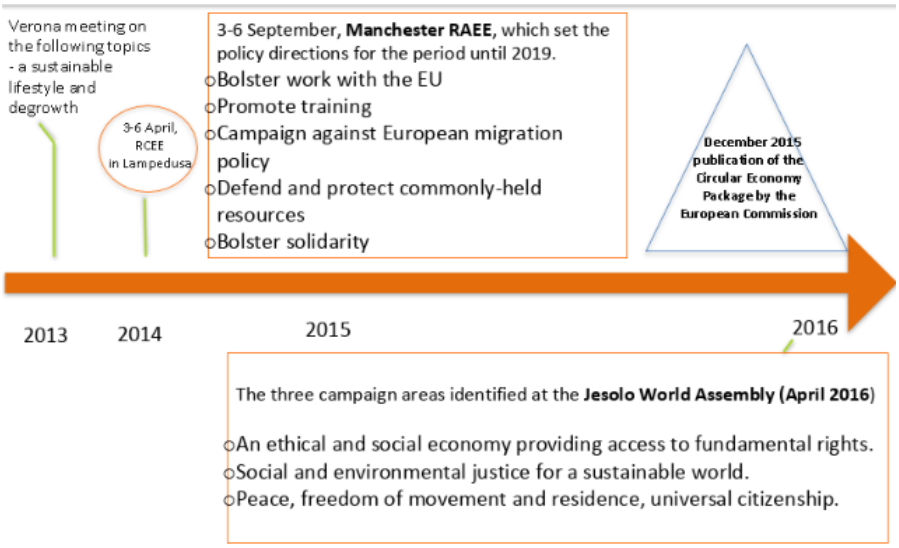
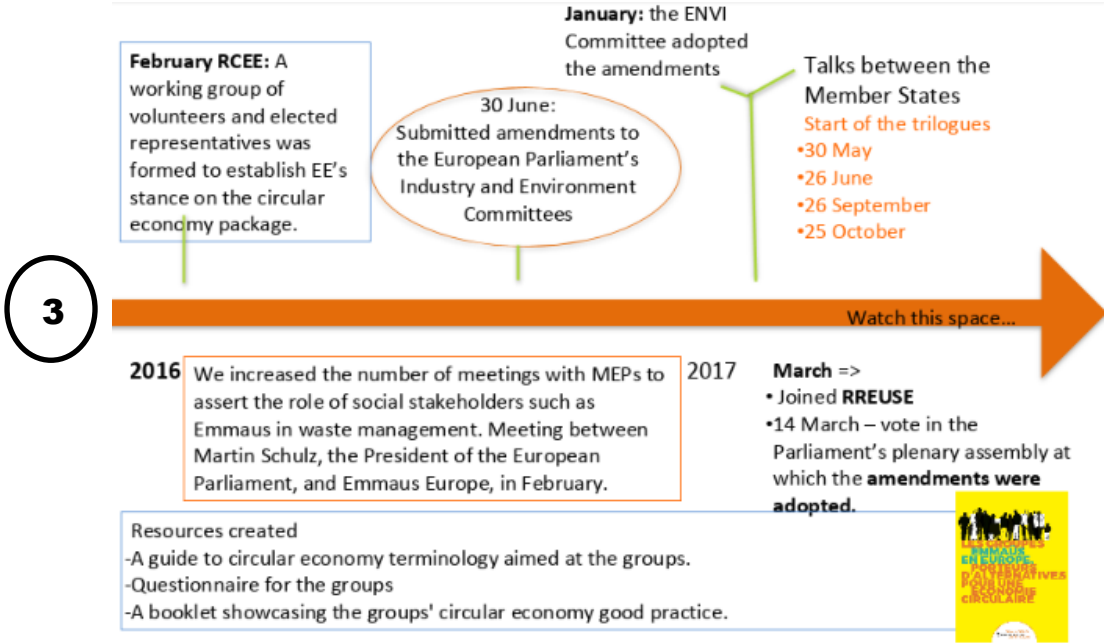


2.1.2. … The emergence of a European process of reflection on the circular economy – 2016 - 2018.

Following the February 2016 Regional Council, a working group was formed comprising elected representatives. They were tasked with collectively developing EE's stance on the Circular Economy Package. It was vital that Emmaus Europe lobbied the European parliamentary committees working on the issue and developed its own proposals, given that the package has a direct impact on Emmaus' long-standing income-generating activity.



First steps

2.2. A comparison of the amendments tabled by EE with the finalized European legal texts

The vote on the Circular Economy Package was a source of opportunities and threats for Emmaus Europe in the sense that its position could be strengthened or jeopardized. The aim of the awareness raising and advocacy work was to safeguard and consolidate its position as a social stakeholder in the social and solidarity economy in general and more specifically in the circular economy sector.

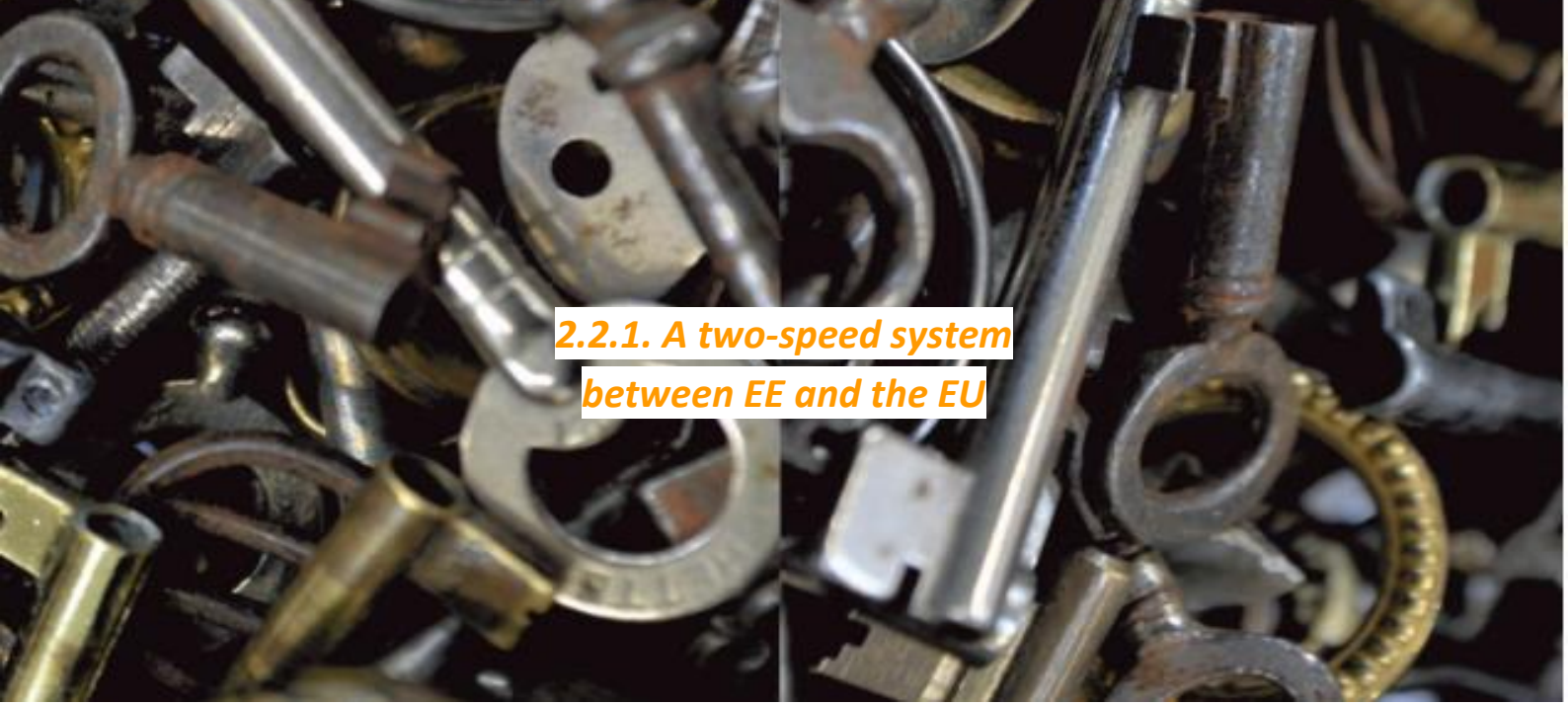
The main risk was that the Circular Economy Package would create a regime conducive to large private-sector players driven by a profit-making ethos to the detriment of social stakeholders, such as Emmaus, who work to forge social bonds and protect the environment. **In this context, the risk of the 'social and solidarity economy' model being misused, hijacked and trivialized is real.**

The awareness raising and advocacy work of Emmaus Europe has been built around three main objectives :

1. Stop new regulations created by the Circular Economy Package from benefiting major private sector players.

2. Safeguard the social component of the circular economy: job creation and social inclusion.

3. Protect the status of social stakeholders (including Emmaus) and their work.



2.2.1. A two-speed system between EE and the EU

Date	Legislative and regulatory framework
8 June 2016	Submitted amendments to the Industry Committee.
23 June 2016	Submitted amendments to the Environment Committee.
Late July 2016	A handbook was produced (circular economy concepts, legal frameworks, useful links and bibliography). + A questionnaire was produced (statistics, country-by-country comparison) for the groups.
24 January 2017	Vote on the parliamentary ENVI committee → Adoption of the amendments tabled by EE
14 March 2017	Plenary assembly vote at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. → Adoption of the circular economy package and the proposed amendments.
19 – 25 October 2017	Talks between the Member States → Start of the trilogues: 30 May/ 26 June/ 26 September/ 25 October
18 December 2017	Provisional agreement reached by the European Council and Parliament on the package.
End of February 2018	Final approval by the national parliaments' environment committees.
Mid-March	Verification to check the legality of the documents.
22 May 2018	Publication of the final consolidated texts.
September 2018	Publication in the EU's official journal.
2018 - 2019	National transposition.

2.2.2. A lack of recognition for social stakeholders in the reuse sector across Europe

Amendments tabled by EE	Rationale	Consolidated finalized texts
1. Include the Social and Solidarity Economy in the proposed package. The switch to a circular economy must fit with the mainstays of sustainable development and should therefore take into account its social benefits. The Member States should bolster the Social and Solidarity Economy, which is traditionally involved in waste management and helps to create jobs for socially-excluded people.	The circular economy should not be viewed as a simple economic tool used for profit-making; it is in fact a key component part of the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE). Emmaus is therefore calling for the Social and Solidarity Economy to be mentioned in the Circular Economy Package so that the Member States have to take into consideration social factors when implementing their waste prevention and management targets and so that the circular economy's strong social potential, particularly in terms of creating socially-inclusive jobs and developing social bonds, is realized.	→ Came up against the issue of the term having no legal force in the EU. This jeopardized any measure of recognition being made. → No mention of the social and solidarity economy, only **inclusion of the term social economy enterprise** and the **term social benefits** (still linked to the environmental and economic benefits).
2. Acknowledge and consolidate the role of the social stakeholders in waste management and recycling The role of the SSE stakeholders, such as associations and social enterprises, in the re-use and preparing for re-use sector, needs to be acknowledged and consolidated. The Member States should take the measures needed to promote the role of the SSE stakeholders in this sector, including appropriate economic instruments, social clauses in public	The new regulatory framework introduced by the Circular Economy Package should acknowledge and consolidate the role of the SSE stakeholders in the reuse and preparing for reuse sector and safeguard these stakeholders' ability to continue their work once it comes into force. The work of the SSE stakeholders in terms of reuse and preparing for reuse is not only environmentally beneficial: it also has a significant social impact because it creates socially-inclusive jobs and	→ **Recognition and consolidation of the role of social economy enterprises with regard to the Member States.** → Regular dialogue between the Member States and the relevant players involved in implementing the extended producer responsibility schemes, including civil society organisations and social economy enterprises.

procurement contracts, easier access to waste collection points, and any other economic or regulatory incentives.	reintegrates excluded people into the world of work. This social impact is unique and needs to be protected in the new regulatory framework.	
3. Maintain the distinction between waste and non-waste Article 3 – point 16 Text proposed by the Commission "Preparation for re-use: means checking, cleaning or repairing for recovery operations, by which waste, products or components of products that have been collected by a recognised preparation for re-use operator or deposit-refund scheme are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing." EE's proposal: "Preparation for re-use: checking, cleaning or repairing for recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing."	The new definition put forward by the European Commission would broaden the scope of "preparing for re-use" to products or product components which do not have waste status. If this new definition came into force, a number of re-use organisations (such as charity shops) would be regarded as being preparation for reuse operators. This would increase the administrative burden on them (as they would be regarded as being waste management operators and would have to obtain waste management permits), which would be detrimental to SSE reuse stakeholders, such as the Emmaus charity shops.	→ Amendment not retained. → Preparing for reuse was mentioned 37 times without any distinction being made between waste and non-waste. → Need to offer more certainty to primary and secondary material operators about the status of waste and non-waste in order to ensure that repaired waste is no longer regarded as being waste if it fulfils all the end-of-waste criteria.
4. Provide access to information for preparing for reuse stakeholders Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7a Text proposed by the Commission: such measures may include accepting returned products and remaining waste after these products have been used, and the ensuing management and taking financial responsibility for these activities. These measures can also include the obligation to make information accessible to the public about the extent to which the product can be reused or recycled. Emmaus Europe's proposal: Such measures may include accepting returned products and remaining waste after these products	Access to information is vital if preparing for reuse businesses are to work effectively. The obligation placed on producers to share this information should help facilitate the work of preparing for reuse organisations, increase their effectiveness and improve their reuse rate. In light of the environmental and social challenges, it would be unacceptable if trade secrets were used as a pretext for preventing the sharing of the information and equipment needed to achieve preparing for reuse targets.	→ Amendment was unsuccessful and even watered down in the name of protecting sensitive business information and intellectual property rights. → Although exchanging information is encouraged between Member States and those involved in extended producer responsibility schemes.

have been used, and the ensuing management and taking financial responsibility for these activities. These measures should also include the obligation to make information accessible to the public, particularly reuse organisations, about the extent to which the product can be reused or recycled. The Member States take the necessary measures to ensure that reuse organisations can access instruction manuals, spare parts, technical information and any other tool, equipment or software needed to prepare the item for reuse.		
5. Call for the inclusion of a visible and consistent eco-tax payment Article 8 – paragraph 1 – indent 3a (new) Emmaus Europe's proposal: Order the inclusion of a visible and consistent eco-tax payment on the price labels of products covered by an Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme.	The inclusion of a visible and consistent eco-tax payment offers a guarantee of transparency with regard to the actual allocation of funds earmarked for financing the preparation for reuse and recycling of WEEE. It will also enable the public to be informed and educated about what is involved when preparing for reuse and recycling the EEE that they purchase.	→ Amendment not retained. → However, proposals to raise public awareness have been made. The Member States need to raise consumer awareness about the contribution made by waste prevention in terms of sustainability and encourage them to play a more active role in improving resource efficiency (communication and educational initiatives, deposit-refund schemes, quantitative objectives, economic incentives for producers).
6. Differentiate between preparing for reuse and recycling objectives Article 1 – paragraph 10 – point d Text proposed by the Commission c) By 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 60% by weight. d) By 2030, the preparing for reuse and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 65% by weight. Emmaus Europe's proposal:	The European Commission's proposal puts forward a joint target for preparing for reuse and recycling. However, the waste hierarchy states that preparing for reuse is preferable to recycling. Preparation for reuse should receive special favourable treatment. It would be worthwhile differentiating between the preparing for reuse and recycling targets by setting a more ambitious figure for the former in order to encourage the Member States to implement a more proactive policy in the preparing for reuse sector.	→ Objectives watered down. by 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 55% by weight; by 2030, the preparing for reuse and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 60% by weight. → No differentiation between preparing for reuse and recycling objectives. The terms "reuse" and "recycling" are almost always

c) By 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 60% by weight, with a minimum of 3% of municipal waste being prepared for reuse. d) By 2030, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to a minimum of 65% by weight, with a minimum of 5% of municipal waste being prepared for reuse.		linked. → Differentiation of the measures to be taken by the Member States for reuse and recycling. → **Emphasis placed on compliance with the waste hierarchy.** The Member States will have to implement economic instruments to offer incentives to apply the waste hierarchy.
7. Safeguard income generated by the sale of products prepared for reuse Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 Text proposed by the Commission (a) cover the entire cost of waste management for the products it puts on the Union market, including all the following: costs of separate collection, sorting and treatment operations required to meet the waste management targets referred to in paragraph 1, second indent, taking into account the revenues from re-use or sales of secondary raw material from their products. Emmaus Europe's proposal: (a) cover the entire cost of waste management for the products it puts on the Union market, including all the following: costs of separate collection, sorting and treatment operations required to meet the waste management targets referred to in paragraph 1, second indent.	The European Commission's proposal makes provision for the financial contribution paid by producers in order to meet their Extended Producer Responsibility obligations taking into account "the revenues from re-use of their products". This would jeopardize the profitability of the work done by preparation for reuse and reuse operators. It is important to safeguard the income that these stakeholders generate in order to protect the preparing for reuse and reuse sector and particularly the role of social stakeholders in the sector. Consequently, the funding paid out under the Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme should not take into account revenue from preparing for reuse or reuse activities.	→ Amendment not retained.
8. Require the final waste generated by preparing for reuse to be collected Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8	Preparing for reuse and reuse activities generate final waste. The accredited preparing for reuse operators should not bear the cost of managing this final waste. Producers or alternatively the	→ Amendment not retained. No differentiation between the end-of-life costs of a product and the costs of final non-recoverable waste.

Emmaus Europe's proposal: When a product is covered by an Extended Producer Responsibility scheme, the Member States ensure that the processing of final waste from the reuse or preparing for reuse activities is covered by the financial contribution paid out as part of the scheme.	organisations implementing EPR should therefore be obliged to collect final waste and in this way cover the cost of managing it. Failing that, a preparing for reuse or reuse accredited operator compensation obligation should be put in place so that these operators do not have to bear the cost of managing final waste in accordance with the principle underpinning the EPR concept.	

CONCLUSION:

The pathway to national transposition of the Circular Economy Package for the different groups

So, what is national transposition?

In light of the lack of take-up of some of the Emmaus Europe amendments in the Circular Economy Package, notably valuing the role played by social stakeholders in the field of reuse, we must continue the awareness raising and advocacy work at the national level: we must assert Emmaus' role in the circular economy. The aim is to reiterate the Emmaus Movement's involvement in creating social employment, and its positive role with regard to state social services and environmental protection.

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National transposition
For two years starting in September 2018

Transposition is the mandatory transfer by an EU member state of a piece of legislation into its own legal system in order to fulfil the aims of an EU directive.
Member States are obliged to transpose legislation; transposition ensures the effectiveness of community law, and Member States may have legal proceedings brought against them if EU legislation is not properly transposed.

1. What are the key topics of the waste directive?

Article number	Area covered

Article 9:
 	
Prevention of waste
	• **Measures to be taken and monitored by Member States to prevent waste from being produced:**
	  ○ Promote sustainable production and consumption models.
	  ○ Encourage the design, manufacturing and use of products that are resource-efficient.
	  ○ Encourage the availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information etc enabling the repair and re-use of products.
	• **The European Chemicals Agency is to set up a database of chemicals to help reduce the hazardous substances contained in products.**

Article 10:
 	
Recovery
	• **Measures to be taken by the Member States so that waste is prepared for reuse, recycling and other recovery operations:**
	  ○ Separate collection of waste, if required, to facilitate recovery.
	  ○ Removal, either before or during recovery, of hazardous substances, mixtures and hazardous components so that they are handled legally etc.

Article 11:
 	
Preparing for reuse and recycling
	• **Measures to be taken by Member States to promote preparing for reuse and recycling:**
	  ○ Facilitate access to waste for preparing for reuse and repair networks.
	  ○ Promote the usage of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives etc.
	• Set targets to be met by Member States in terms of preparing for reuse and recycling etc.

Article 11a:
 	
Rules on the calculation of the attainment of targets
	• **Calculation to be done by the Member States of the weight of municipal waste produced and prepared for reuse/recycling in a given calendar year:**
	  ○ Regarding preparing for reuse, take into consideration municipal waste that has been suitably checked, cleaned and repaired so that it can be reused.
	  ○ For recycling, take into consideration waste involved in recycling etc.

Article 38:
 	
Exchange of information and sharing of best practices, interpretation and adaptation to technical progress
	• **Regular exchanges of information and sharing of best practice between Member States to be organized by the Commission and covering:**
	  ○ The application of rules for calculating whether targets have been achieved.
	  ○ Waste management innovation.
	  ○ Economic instruments designed to boost the achievement of the targets.
	• **Prevention and rollout of systems to encourage reuse activities and extending products' lifespans etc.**

2. What are the key dates of the waste directive?

Horizon	Objective
Horizon 2020	**National transposition of the Circular Economy Package by the Member States**
Horizon 2025	**Overall rate of 55% for preparation for reuse and recycling of waste**
Horizon 2030	**Overall rate of 60% for preparation for reuse and recycling of waste**
Horizon 2035	**Overall rate of 65% for preparation for reuse and recycling of waste**

3. What resources are being provided?

Documents
Circular economy poster produced by the working group
Country prospects produced by the national delegates
Feedback from the forum workshop on social and environment justice

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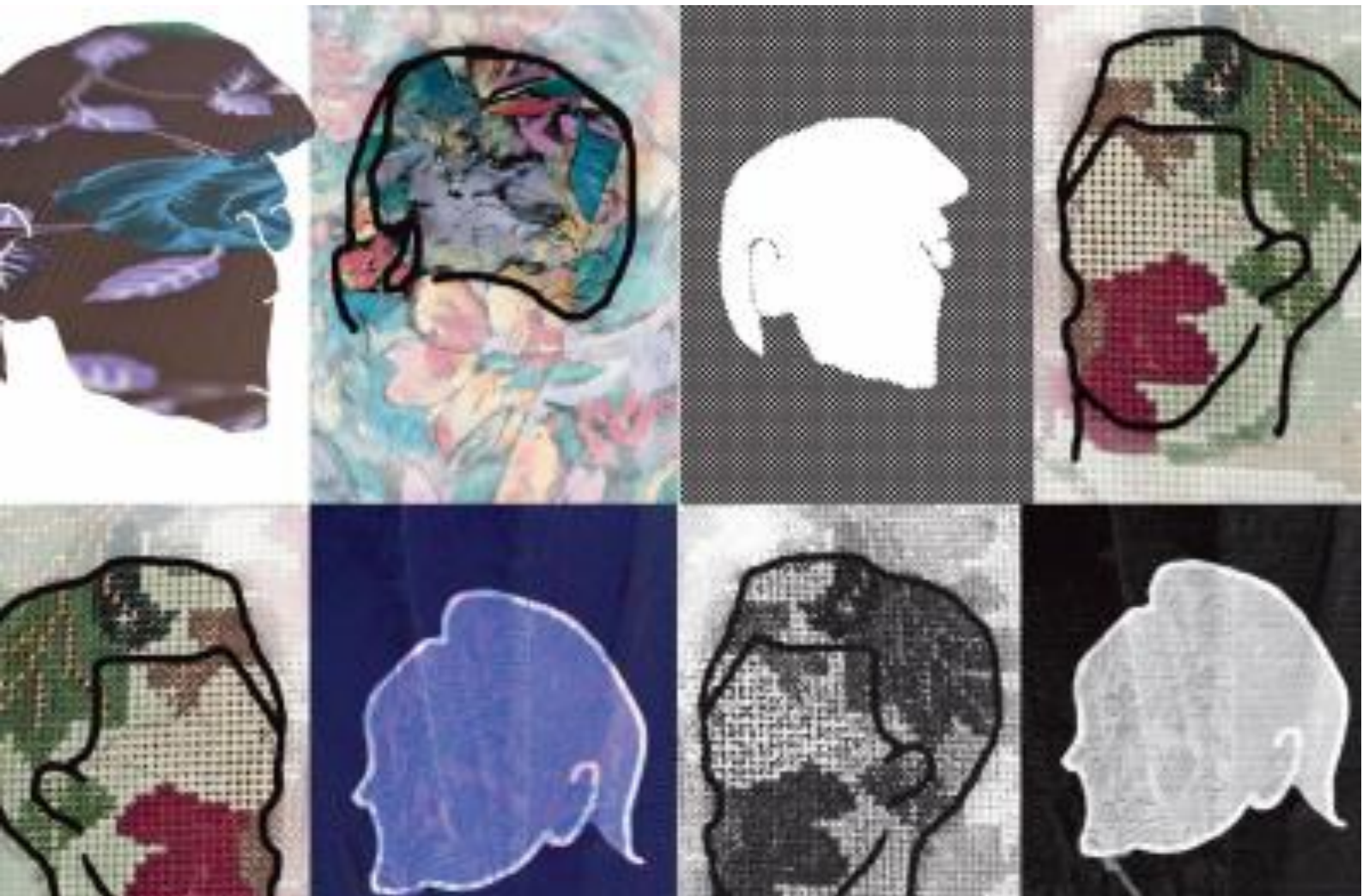
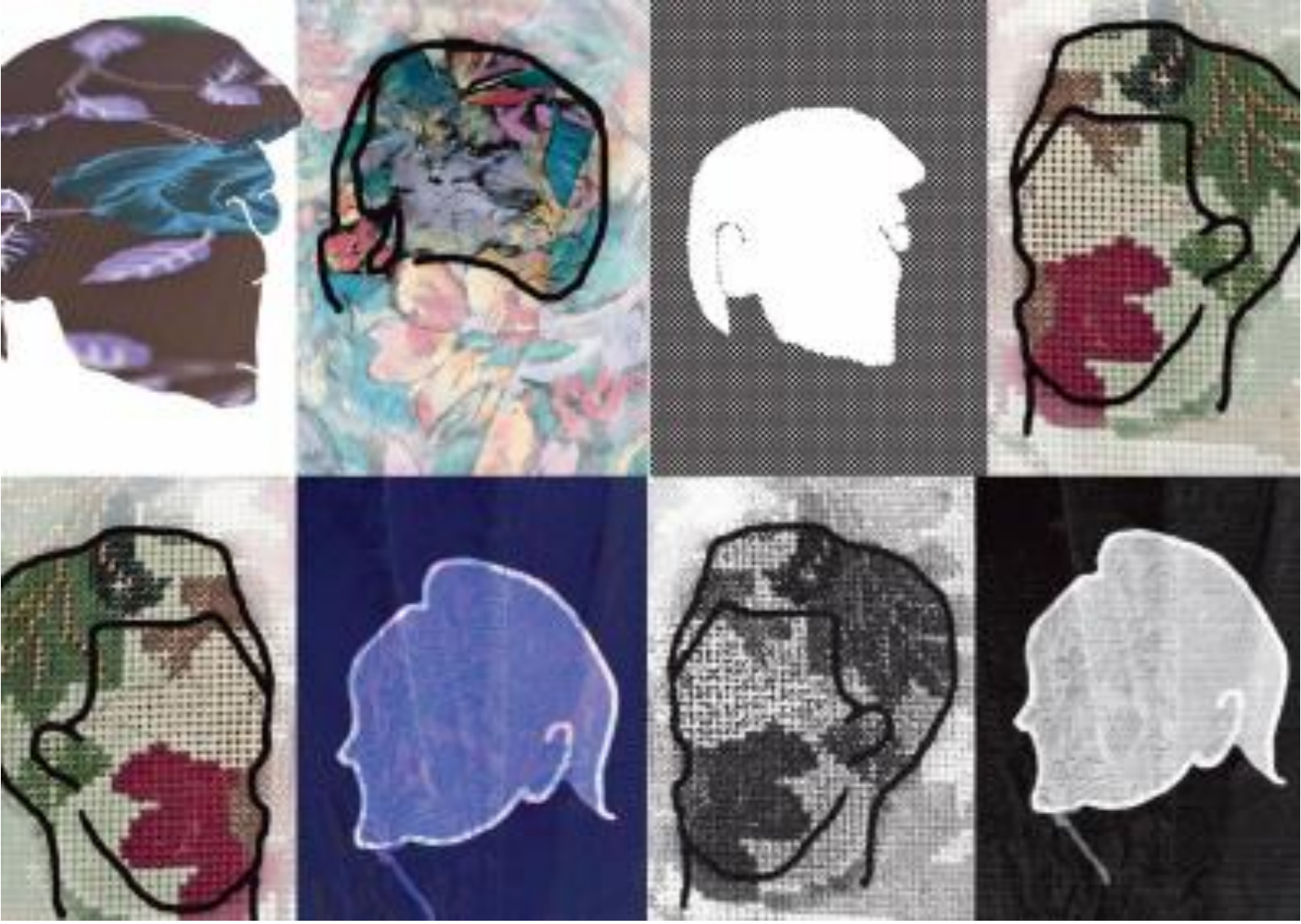
"Look, really take a good look at what we,

the good for nothings,

the poorest

and most despised people,





have been able to do with the rubbish nobody else wants.”

Abbé Pierre, September 1954

Emmaus Europe Secretariat – July 2018

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