

Green Impact Measured

NPAD-2022/10033 (NORDPLUS ADULT)

WP2: Situation and Good Practices Analysis

Template for desk research of good practices and indicators

WP2 Implementation period	15th August 2022 to 31st October 2022
Desk research implementation period	15th August 2022 to 5th September 2022
Desk research delivery date	5th September 2022

Part of this work package will be based on the desk research and afterwards on field research (interviews). The desk research will be defining skills and expertise of measuring environmental impact for social enterprises in each partner country. With the conclusions of the conducted desk research in each of the partner countries, it will be possible to use the identified information as an outline for the further stages of the research and interviews.

Desk research is needed to identify currently good practices, tools and methods for social enterprises acting in the green economy. Precise definitions of the local context and good practices will allow for support to other social enterprises and the implementation of tools and methods to measure environmental impact for these. The desk research will discover the most significant social enterprises and good practices. The analysis should clearly outline which instruments are now used to assist social enterprises acting in the green the economy in measuring their environmental impact.

After reaching the precise results of the desk research, the next step within WP 2 is the peer-review of good practices in order to complete the selection of 2 indicators per partner country. Thereafter interviews will be set up with the local social enterprises relevant for this research. Further instructions on this will be provided once all desk research has been finalized.

Target Group

Social enterprises/organizations/companies that act in the green economy

1. Introduction to the local environment/context for social enterprises acting in the green economy

Situation for social enterprises in Sweden – Definition

In 2018, the Swedish government launched a governmental strategy for “social enterprises – building a sustainable society through social entrepreneurship and social innovation” (Tillväxtverket 2021; Regeringskansliet). In this strategy, the government highlights the importance of social enterprises as “an important resource for meeting many societal challenges, not least social, is the increasing group of business owners and entrepreneurs who are active in what is called “social entrepreneurship” (MSI 2021). There are committed social entrepreneurs within companies and associations, social start-ups, innovative social enterprises and work-integrating social enterprises and others, both in the private and the idea-driven sector, who offer new solutions and have a strong drive to contribute to making society better. Social entrepreneurship includes a heterogeneous group of actors and businesses that often operate in between the public, private sector and civil society (MSI 2021).

Although there is no fixed definition of social enterprises in Sweden, the government describes some general characteristics (Regeringskansliet 2018), which are the following: 1) social enterprises include organizations, regardless of the form of association, where the commercial activity is a means to achieve one or more specific societal goals. Examples of this include reducing social exclusion, improving the climate and environmental work, or contributing to a safer living environment. 2) The organization's results are measured in relation to how well they fulfill the societal goals. 3) The company's financial surplus is mainly reinvested in the business, alternatively invested in a new socially beneficial project (Regeringskansliet 2018).

Therefore, another definition of social enterprises in Sweden is the following: *“Social enterprises are businesses whose driving force is to create innovative solutions to societal challenges. The own financial profit is not seen as the central goal, but the main aim of the business is to contribute to a society which is inclusive and sustainable.”* (Tillväxtverket 2021). This view is linked to the definition launched by the European Commission in 2011 during the Social Business Initiative: *A social enterprise is defined as an organization (European Commission 2019a): 1) whose primary goal is to achieve social impact rather than generate profit owners and shareholders, 2) Who use their surplus primarily to achieve these social goals, 3) Which is governed by social entrepreneurs in a responsible, transparent, and innovative way.*

Several reports and surveys have recently been presented based on definition and prerequisites for social enterprises, such as the European Social Enterprise Monitor (ESEM), which aims to collect statistics for a solid information base that can be used as starting point for informed dialogue and decision-making in the area (MSI 2021). The definition of social enterprise in Sweden is analysed in the Swedish Agency for Growth's report “Social enterprises in Sweden” (Tillväxtverket 2021). The study shows that work integration companies constitute the largest group of social enterprises, even if the sector in Sweden is characterized by large breadth and variety. Social Innovations and social enterprises contribute to the development of the system innovation our welfare society requires but could play an even more significant role for urgent societal challenges such as equal health, the rights of the child, digital inclusion, safe public environments and work in the future where social innovation is an important part of the solution (MSI 2021).

Therefore, in Sweden, there is no special form of association for social enterprises. They are found instead within a range of associational forms, which they share with other organizations, which are

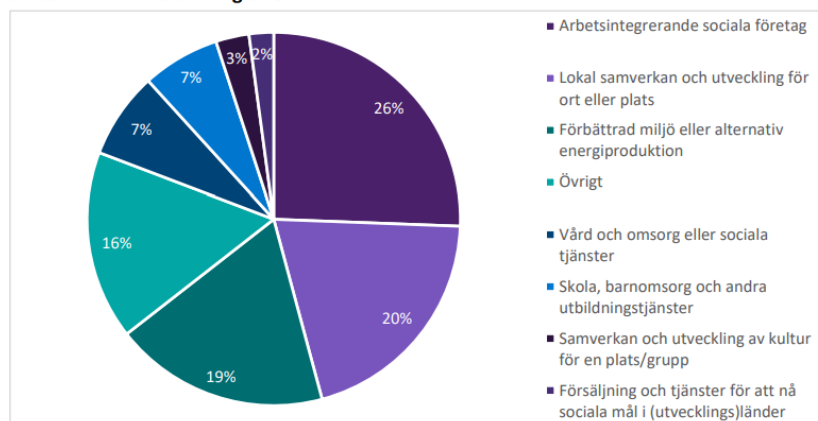
not social enterprises. Some common forms of association for social enterprises are financial association, non-profit association, and limited liability company (Tillväxtverket 2021).

The social enterprises also operate in a wide range of industries and sectors. According to the MSI report (MSI 2021), a fifth of social enterprises in Sweden can be found in health care and social work (21%) and about the same number in the education sector (19%). Other major industries (10-14%) for the social entrepreneurs are other service activities, culture, entertainment and leisure, and production. Almost a third of the social enterprises (28%) did not recognize themselves in them the classic industry categories used in the search. The sectors in which these social enterprises operate also include second-hand and recycling operations, labour market and work integration, organizational development, ecosystem building and circular economy (MSI 2021).

Data for number of social enterprises acting in green economy in Sweden:

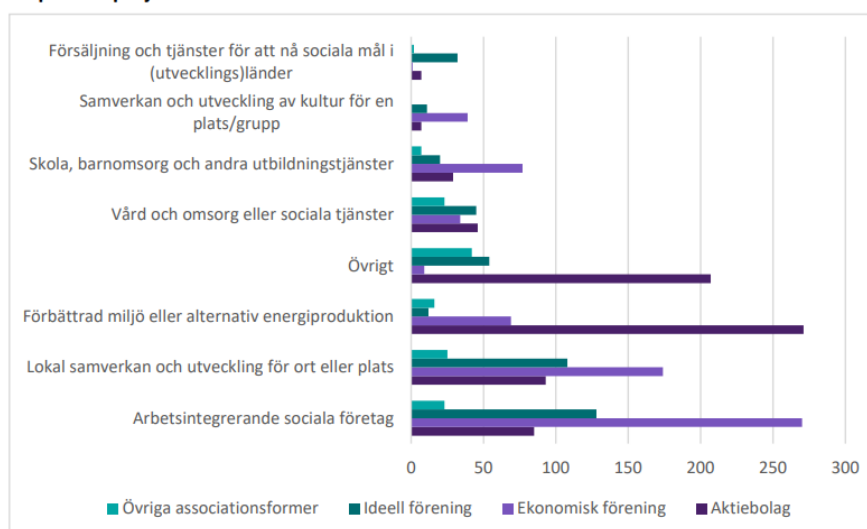
Chart from Tillväxtverket report (2021) on social enterprises in Sweden:

Figur 6. Verksamhetens inriktning i de organisationer som identifierats som sociala företag, sorterat i fallande ordning efter andel.



A fifth of the organizations (19%) are said to work for an improved environment or alternatives energy production (Tillväxtverket 2021).

Figur 7. Verksamhetens inriktning i de organisationer som identifierats som sociala företag, uppdelat per associationsform, sorterat i fallande ordning efter totalt antal organisationer i respektive projektområde.



Assessing/Measuring Impact

The methods and tools that organizations can use to assess and measure their impact are numerous and take different approaches.

On a smaller scale, individuals and organizations can measure different footprints. For instance, the Global Footprint Network provides a calculator for the ecological footprint ([see here](#)), the carbon footprint can be calculated with Conservation International's calculator ([see here](#)), Omni Calculator provides a method for calculating one's plastic footprint ([see here](#)), and the water footprint can be calculated by the GRACE Communications Foundation's calculator ([see here](#)).

Another tool has been elaborated within the Embedding Project. In the project, sustainability researchers and practitioners have created practical assessments, guidebooks and tools that are at organizations' disposal and support them in becoming more sustainable (Bertels, 2016). One such tool is a self-assessment workbook that serves to determine how 60 different practices are embedded in the organization. The self-assessment guide can be found [here](#).

On a larger scale, organizations can measure and define their impact through a series of standards. A standard that is designed for any type of organization is the ISO 14001 (Svenska Institutet för Standarder, SIS, 2022), which supports organizations in achieving the intended outcomes of their environmental management system. Numerous further standards are related to ESG. ESG stands for environmental, social and governance, and allows organizations to measure their sustainability impact through a series of environmental, social and governance indicators (Robeco, 2022). While there is a strong heterogeneity among different ESG standards, the most widely applied standard on the global level is the GRI (KPMG, 2020), which leads organizations to report on economic, environmental, and social performance ([more information here](#)).

There are advantages and disadvantages to both smaller and larger scale tools for impact measuring. Smaller scale tools are usually free of cost and easier for organizations to incorporate. At the same time, they are less formalized and might provide weaker statements. Larger scale tools are a larger investment for organizations as they are usually tied to a fee and require more time. In return, they are providing more standardized outcomes.

2. Identification of 10 social enterprises in the local context, descriptions hereof and their relevance to the project

The identification of social enterprises around Sweden was based on vast research for companies and not-for-profit organizations working within the green economy. Priority was given to those operating in the local context of the Skåne region, in the South of Sweden, particularly in the cities of Malmö and Lund. The selection criterium was based on the companies/organization's operations and activities, their use of circular principles and business models, and their ability to measure their activities results and impacts. Initially, 10 social enterprises were selected:

1. Karma

Sources: [Karma Website](#), [European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform Website](#)

Karma is a Swedish start-up that was founded in Stockholm, Sweden, in November 2016. The company positions itself within the green economy through its main mission of reducing food waste – and ultimately ensuring that food is never wasted. Through this goal, it seeks to lead the shift towards a more sustainable society.

Description

In the Karma app surplus food from restaurants, cafes, and grocery stores is connected to consumers for a lower price. Consumers can check the digital menu directly operated by the restaurant, who promotes the available items as desired. Consumers can then choose the item they would like to purchase, pay directly through the app, and retrieve it at the restaurant. Karma has reached 150 Swedish cities, working with 7000+ retailers, and attracting 1 million app users. Since 2018, Karma has also been available London and later in Paris.

Relevance to the project

Karma addresses the issue of food waste, an important topic to be addressed in the trajectory towards sustainability, as the food industry takes a major toll on the environment. This negative impact is a result of the resources required for production and distribution and the CO₂ emissions from waste in landfills. A third of all food produced is thrown away annually, resulting in 1.3 billion tonnes of waste worldwide. Food waste equals \$1 trillion in losses, annually.

Therefore, while allowing consumers to profit from having access to restaurant food at a lower price, Karma enables business to reduce their waste and receive an additional revenue stream, thereby reducing waste from food. This best practice is thus relevant to the project as it represents a business model that addresses an issue with dire consequences for the environment and that has created a structure to positively impact the consumers, the companies, and the environment.

Measuring main results (Source: [Ibid](#))

- 750 tonnes of food rescued
- 2 million meals saved
- 1000 tonnes of CO₂ saved
- 7000+ businesses use Karma
- Present in 3 EU countries

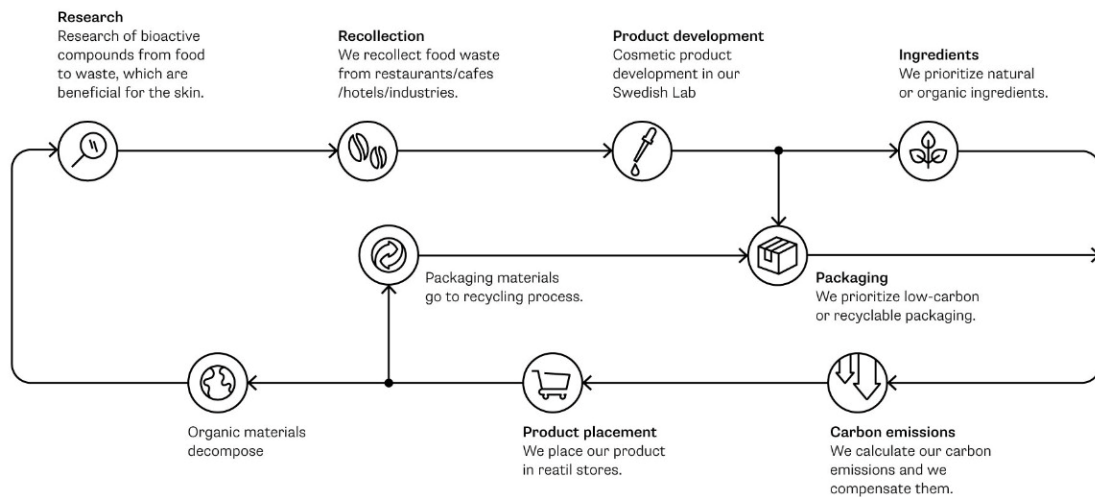
2. Go Cirkulär

Source: [Go Cirkulär Website](#)

Description

Go Cirkulär is a company born in Sweden, that has circularity and sustainability at its core. The company operates within the circular economy while offering alternatives for consumers to switch to sustainable skincare routines. At Go Cirkulär, this is done through upcycling – meaning, by extending the life of food products with bio-compounds that have beneficial properties for the skin.

Their business model is described as below:



Relevance to the project

Global coffee production creates in excess of 23 million tons of waste per year, according to sustainability researcher Gunter Pauli, from the pulp of fresh coffee cherries through the packaging that brings the roasted beans to your favorite barista.

Beyond this, once it reaches us, coffee is once again wasted after the brewed cup. Of these, the majority is thrown directly into the bin without being separated or treated, often ending up at landfills. The issue is that it takes at least three months before the coffee grounds start decomposing in the landfill's anaerobic environment, while the coffee grounds can damage surrounding soil for making it more acidic. The decomposition of coffee waste further generates methane, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Therefore, Go Cirkulär acts to address this issue and to contribute to the green economy.

3. Folkets Pops

Source: [Folkets Pops Website](#)

Description

Since 2018, Folkets Pops creates handmade popsicles in Malmö. Sustainability is deeply embedded in their business practices. The fruit used in the popsicles is seasonal, organic, local fruit that is saved from going to waste because it is 'ugly' fruit, or it is overstock. Additionally, Folkets Pops is actively saving bees. For every popsicle sold, 1 SEK is donated to the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (in Swedish: Naturskyddsforeningen), who are active in protecting the bees' ecosystems.

Relevance to the project

According to Patel et al, 2021, "bees occupy an important ecological role as pollinators of a range of flowering plant species" and

Reductions in global bee populations are threatening the pollination benefits to both the planet and people. Whilst the contribution of bee pollination in promoting sustainable development goals through food security and biodiversity is widely acknowledged, a range of other benefits provided by bees has yet to be fully recognised.

With this in mind, Folkets Pops' contribution to the environment in supporting bee populations is of high importance.

4. SWOPSHOP

Sources: [SWOPSHOP Website](#), [SWOPSHOP Environmental Benefits Summary Report](#)

Description

SWOPSHOP is a clothing second hand shop located in Malmö. The special characteristic of SWOPSHOP is its business model that puts a focus on both social and environmental. Customers can bring clothing items they no longer have a use for. According to the quality of these garments, the customers receive green hearts for the clothes they have brought. These green hearts serve as the store's own currency and customers can use them to buy clothing items brought by other customers.

Relevance to the project

Through 'swopping' clothes instead of buying new ones, numerous environmental and social indicators can be improved:

- Swopping on average doubles the lifetime of garments.
- Swopping decreases the average annual greenhouse gas emissions of garments 44%.
- Swopping avoids water pollution from dyeing processes of new garments.
- Swopping provides an alternative to fast fashion where garment workers often face bad working conditions including exploitation, low wages, unsafe working spaces and human rights violations.
- Swopping offers an affordable option of acquiring new pieces of clothing.

5. Bike Kitchen Lund

Source: Conversation with Bike Kitchen Lund

Description

Bike Kitchen is an initiative based in Lund, Sweden, which offers DIY bike workshops every Tuesday and Wednesday. During their opening hours, students and any other individual can come to their facilities and have support and tools to fix their bikes, while learning more about how to keep their bikes for longer periods of time through repair. Support is offered by their volunteers, and monetary contribution is given by visitors through donations and purchase of bike parts. The initiative integrates the circular economy and positively impacts the environment by supporting the repair of bikes that would otherwise be wasted, contributing to a longer life span of the product.

Relevance to the project

Bike Kitchen addresses the issue of waste of bikes, which represents a growing concern. Indeed¹,

while no one knows for sure how many bikes there are in the world, estimates have totaled the number at more than one billion. A whopping 364,000 bikes are produced and 47,670 are sold every day. In fact, bikes are produced at a rate two times higher than cars. Considering these staggering numbers, it's no surprise bike waste is a problem worldwide. It's estimated roughly 15 million bikes are discarded by their owners every year. And, unsurprisingly, many of these unwanted bikes end up in landfills.

Bike Kitchen thus represents an initiative that has a positive impact on the environment and offering opportunities for people to save money while reducing waste. Through their activities, their support the life extension of around 1040-2600 bikes every year.

6. CC Build – Marketplace

Sources: [CC Build Website](#), [CC Build Marketplace](#)

Description

The Center for Circular Construction (CCBuild, in Swedish: Centrum för Cirkulärt Byggnande) is an organization promoting circular material flows in the construction sector. They are led by the IVL Swedish Environmental Institute (in Swedish: IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet) and they offer opportunities for networking, knowledge exchange and digital services to their members.

Relevance to the project

An interesting initiative taken by CCBuild is the creation of a marketplace for used building materials such as bricks, tiles, heating elements and office furniture. This marketplace enables the recycling of many materials and therefore reduces the emissions of the emission-heavy building sector. On the website of the marketplace ([can be found here](#)), it is shown how many products and how many units of those products are currently available in the marketplace. Furthermore, it is measured how many emissions (CO₂e) can be saved if the products in the marketplace are bought, instead of new ones.

¹ Source: <https://wasteadvantagemag.com/reducing-waste-the-beauty-of-recycled-bikes/>

For example, on September 20th, there are 155'281 products with 390'203 units of those products, and this can save 13'010 tons of CO₂e.

7. Återbruket

Source: [Återbruket Website](#)

Description

Återbruket, which translates to 'recycling', is a space in Malmö that is entirely devoted to recycling and upcycling. Since Spring 2019, Återbruket has given a platform for locally produced products that use recycled materials, offered education on the topic through training, lectures and study circles, and hosted supported initiatives within the green economy. Their mission is to educate all members of society about circular economy, its processes and product flows.

Relevance to the project

The concept is simple. Here, products and materials get new life.

Through their initiative to promote the circular economy, Återbruket contributes to reduce the environmental impact of our consumption and minimize our collective ecological footprint. They believe that "it must become easier for everyone who wants to make a difference" (Återbruket, 2020). This is achieved by providing education on the topic and offering a space where customers and other people interested can trust that products are manufactured sustainably.

8. Food Saving Lund

Source: [Food Saving Lund Facebook Page](#)

Description

Food Saving Lund is a group of volunteers committed to fight food waste. Within their mission, they are doing regular food pick-ups at local retailers in and around the city of Lund. This food is afterwards shared with food banks and the whole community. Apart from the food pick-ups, Food Saving Lund is involved in organizing workshops and social events that serve to raise awareness in society for food waste and other sustainability issues.

Relevance to the project

The issue of food waste has many facets. On one side, it is a loss of nutrients and calories that could have been used to nourish people. However, this is not all. It also is a loss of all resources that went into growing and producing the wasted food, it causes greenhouse gas emissions if it ends up on landfills, and it poses a cost to consumers if they buy food without getting the benefits of consuming it. (Pela Earth, 2022) With their initiative, Food Saving Lund fights these negative impacts of food waste. Additionally, by making the saved food available for anyone, it supports the weakest members of society by offering free food to them.

9. ReTuna Återbruksgalleria

Sources: [ReTuna Website](#), [European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform Website](#)

Description

ReTuna Återbruksgalleria is the world's first recycling mall, based in Eskilstuna, Sweden, run by Eskilstuna Energi och Miljö, a municipal company whose mission is to conduct competitive operations in the energy and environmental area. The idea of the project was encouraged by the city of Eskilstuna, which “wanted to introduce a green role model that could spread knowledge about sustainability and the circular economy to the public”.

ReTuna works with repairing and recycling to give old items a new life. Every item sold at ReTuna has been organically or sustainably produced. The shops at the mall are varied, including an outlet for construction and interior materials, a flower shop, a toyshop, a furniture shop, a vintage clothes store, a café and more. People to visit the space are encouraged to leave items in the recycling containers provided by the mall, which are then redistributed to the shops. The mall is also a space for education of the public, hosting also different events, such as workshops and seminars.

Relevance to the project

ReTuna's operations contribute to increased sustainability thinking, the more circular economy, and it supports the employment of individuals who have difficulty entering the labor market. The initiative places itself within the circular economy and contributes to reducing waste of products through repair and recycling.

10. Soeco Kontorsmöbler

Sources: [Soeco Website](#), [European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform Website](#)

Description

Soeco is a Swedish furniture company based in Dalby, Jönköping and Stockholm that sells and rents used furniture. They obtain furniture from companies, institutions, and municipalities that no longer have a use for them. After, they recondition, repair, and upcycle the furniture before a new user can acquire it. When the quality of the products is too low to resell it, Soeco breaks down the pieces into the different materials and creates entirely new products of them. Thereby, Soeco contributes to creating as many cycles of use of the products as possible.

Relevance to the project

Soeco is actively fighting the ‘wear and tear’ attitude in the office furniture industry. They are promoting circular economy by giving as many cycles of use as possible to their furniture. As a consequence, they achieve to offer office furniture that is more environmentally sustainable through smaller resource use and waste reduction, more socially sustainable through the creation of craft skill jobs, and more financially sustainable through offering furniture at a lower price than new quality furniture would be.

11. CirEko

Source: [CirEko Website](#)

Description

CirEko is a non-profit business that is focused on the transition of businesses to a circular economy. Different platforms are offered by CirEko: Cirkulära Affärer (publication of news related to circular economy in the form of a newspaper, e-magazine and website), Cirkulära Sverige (network of member, skills bank, circular map), CirEko Akademi (development and offer of training at different levels and with different forms related to circular economy), and organized Business and knowledge networks.

Relevance to the project

Through their various commitments for circular economy, CirEko is not only engaged in reducing its own impact, but also supports numerous other actors in doing so. The educational opportunities and the network created by CirEko, the members can access valuable information from experts and peers in how to reduce the impact their business practices have on the environment.

12. Circle Centre (JM – TBC)

Source: [Circle Center Website](#)

Description

Circle Center is a library of goods located in Lund. Its mission is to address the problem of overconsumption. Members can, instead of buying new products, borrow them for free or for a small fee. Products range from home tools to outdoor equipment and to craft tools. They can be rented for either one week or one year. To extend their offer in the library of goods, Circle Center mostly relies on donations. In addition to the library of goods, Circle Center organizes educational events, holds workshops and offers a common workspace.

Relevance to the project

Important target groups of Circle Center are young families and students. Both of those groups require products for a limited amount of time. Reducing their (and all other members') consumption through renting instead of buying new causes a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, resource extraction and waste accumulation.

In addition to reducing the environmental impact of their members, Circle Center also creates a positive social impact. Through sharing, attending events and working together in workshops, the community's cohesion is improved. Furthermore, for individuals with low incomes or

3. Analysis of good practices (5), including specific indicators, used by social enterprises acting in the green economy to measure environmental impact in the local context:

Folkets Pops

Folkets Pops is donating 1 SEK per sold popsicle for protecting the bees. This donation amounts to about 3-5% of Folket Pops' total sales. In absolute numbers, this donation equalled to 23'012 SEK for the time period between 2019 and 2021. For the year 2022, the yearly donation is expected reach a record and double the donation of the previous year. Furthermore, for the year 2022, Folkets Pops have already saved 500 kilos of fruit that would otherwise have gone to waste.

Folkets Pops is actively saving bees by donating 1 SEK for every sold popsicle to the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (in Swedish: Naturskyddsforeningen), who are active in protecting the bees' ecosystems. This donation amounts to about 3-5% of Folkets Pops' total sales. Between 2019 and 2021, it has amounted to 23'012 SEK and the yearly donation is expected to be doubled for the year 2022.

Indicators:

- Amount of monetary contribution to be invested in the protection of bees' ecosystems
- Utilized raw material – local, sustainable, zero-waste

Go Cirkulär

From manufacturing to the end of life of our products, Go Cirkulär analyses the product's Life Cycle and calculate our carbon emissions, compensating CO2 emissions by investing in projects that focus on improving the development of communities where it is needed the most. They resort to experienced environmental consultants and Gold Standard projects for their compensations. Their first carbon offset investment focuses on supporting a Green Energy project which seeks to install 33 wind turbines for communities In Maharashtra, India.

To this date, Go Cirkulär has rescued 570kg of coffee from local businesses in Lund, Sweden.

Indicators:

- Amount of rescued coffee
- CO2 emissions from production
- Utilized raw material

Bike Kitchen

The initiative reports their activities to Lund City and the measure of their impact varies. In average, Bike Kitchen helps repairing about 20-50 bikes per week. They also offer courses, mainly for children, during which they can learn about bikes and machines in general. These courses happen once a year including about 150 children for 3 weeks. Finally, Bike Kitchen co-hosts activities with other non-profit organizations around the city in average every 3 or 4 months.

Indicators:

- Amount of repaired bikes

- Number of courses and participating children, who will have raised skills to continue on repairing products that would otherwise go to waste.

SWOPSHOP

SWOPSHOP has given and is still giving a platform for many clothes being swapped. Between February 12th and May 20th, 2022, 244 customers have brought 1746 items to SWOPSHOP and 1061 items have been bought by 335 customers. As a consequence, 600 kilograms of clothing have been diverted from landfills and water to fill 30'000 bathtubs has been saved.

Indicators:

- Number of items brought to SWOPSHOP, which would otherwise have become waste
- Number of items bought by customers, who would have otherwise purchased new items from shops, contributing to the production of new items and to the associated environmental consequences.

ReTuna

ReTuna Återbruksgalleria, opened in 2015 and since then, was observed an increase of almost 92% of the value of the sold recycled products. In 2020, recycled products worth 15.4 million were sold at ReTuna Återbruksgalleria. Until 2019, it had generated more than 50 new jobs in the area and has attracted a number of people interested in the initiative, serving as inspiration to other initiatives.

Indicators:

- Value of sold recycled products
- Number of jobs created
- Number of products collected
- Number of products repaired/recycled and sold, returning to the economy loop

Circle Centre

Circle Centre team has shared with us that the LCA approach for sharing is less straight-forward than for repairing and that there are few studies we can use as a basis for setting a tool, but it is being discussed by many of libraries of things in their network. Their team has also tried to work with how to communicate the environmental, economic, and social benefits of Circle Centre and worked on a project with students on this topic.

Their impact is currently measured through the following:

Indicators

- Price comparison between item bought new and item shared
- Comparison between environmental impact of borrowed items and items produced new
- The amount of shares

The following exhibits have been shared with us, which are used to communicate and illustrate the impact of Circle Centre:

Exhibit 4: Price comparison charts that show money saved from renting and the wide range of inventory the organization offers.

**Join CIRCLE CENTRE
AND SAVE ON YOUR
NEXT CAMPING TRIP!**

ITEM	BUY	BORROW
Hiking Backpacks (2)	1198 Kr	40 Kr
Camping Chairs (2)	269 Kr	FREE
Camping Dish Sets (2)	395 Kr	FREE
Camping Pots	199 Kr	FREE
Portable Grill	295 Kr	FREE
Sleeping Bags (2)	590 Kr	50 Kr
Sleeping Bags (2)	300 Kr	FREE
2 Person Tent	400 Kr	25 Kr
Total	3.646 Kr	115 Kr

SAVING 3.531 Kr

BORROWING ITEMS FROM OUR LIBRARY OF GOODS. INSTEAD OF BUYING NEW ONES, SAVES YOU MONEY AND IS KINDER TO THE PLANET.

**Join CIRCLE CENTRE
AND SAVE ON YOUR
CHILD'S BIRTHDAY
PARTY!**

ITEM	BUY	BORROW
Sing Star	180 Kr	FREE
Bocce Ball Game	399 Kr	FREE
Ice Hockey Game	895 Kr	FREE
Kubb	299 Kr	FREE
Twister	299 Kr	FREE
Cake Pan	149 Kr	FREE
Donut Maker	299 Kr	20 Kr
Serving Platter	400 Kr	FREE
Electric Mixer	159 Kr	20 Kr
Total	3.059 Kr	40 Kr

SAVING 3.019 Kr

BORROWING ITEMS FROM OUR LIBRARY OF GOODS. INSTEAD OF BUYING NEW ONES, SAVES YOU MONEY AND IS KINDER TO THE PLANET.

DID YOU KNOW?

About **90%** of current biodiversity loss takes place during the early phases of a product's life. Do your part and borrow from Circle Centre instead of buying new!

**RENT YOUR SHEETS
FROM CIRCLE CENTRE**

**SAVE 100 SHOWERS
WORTH OF WATER!**

*data based on water used to produced cotton bedsheets and 5 min showers

Other Indicators of Green Impact Measurement

Besides the above-mentioned indicators that are used by the social enterprises identified in Sweden, it is worth mentioning which indicators are taken into consideration for a specific product to acquire a given label, such as the EU Ecolabel. This report thus outlines indicators that social enterprises – and particularly those working within the green economy – would benefit from considering in order to assess their impact and thereby qualify to acquiring labels that would increase the visibility and certify the impact of their products.

In Sweden, the following labels are mentioned by Verksamt²:

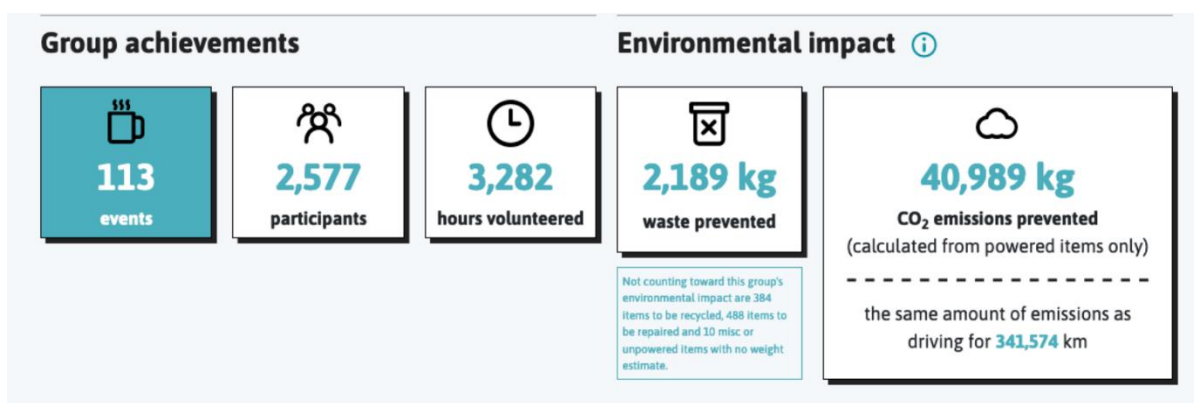
Source: [Verksamt, 2022](#)

- [The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation](#) - Good Environmental Choice (Bra Miljöval) is the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation's ecolabel for goods and services that save on natural resources.
 - Requirements to acquire the label are dependent on the product category and are described [here](#).
- [EU Ecolabel](#) - EU Ecolabel is the official EU ecolabel. Miljömärkning Sverige AB is responsible for the EU Ecolabel in Sweden. Products are evaluated using a life cycle perspective, from raw material to waste. Products with this mark are subject to strict environmental, functional and quality requirements.
 - Requirements to acquire the label are dependent on the product category and are described [here](#)
- [The Nordic eco-label the Swan](#): The Nordic eco-label (the Swan) is the Nordic countries' official ecolabel for goods and services. The Swan mark is subject to both environmental and climate requirements, which are regularly increased.
 - Requirements to acquire the label are dependent on the product category and are described [here](#).
- [ISO 14000](#): an international standard whose purpose is to help companies to implement an environmental management system to help them reduce their negative impacts on the environment. There are requirements for certification, continuous improvement and external audits.

The Fixometer

Source: [The Restart Project Website](#)

The "Fixometer" is a tool that helps members to build a repair knowledge base and log fixes occurring at the events they run, capturing the environmental and social impact of their work.



² Source: <https://www.verksamt.se/web/international/running/eco-labelling-and-certification>

4. Conclusion:

The research conducted in Sweden on best practices of social enterprises with a green impact measurement demonstrated that there are currently several enterprises which insert themselves in the green economy and which are taking active efforts to measure their impact in a quantified manner. Even in cases in which social enterprises could possibly acquire the label, being able to afford applying to acquire official labels remains a challenge to many of them. Finally, the lack of a definition for “social enterprise” still affects companies as it limits their visibility and, possibly, investment opportunities.

5. References:

Bertels, S. (2016). EP Embedding Sustainability Self-Assessment, p.1469780 Bytes.

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Organizations websites and other websites:

[Återbruket Website](#)

[CC Build Website](#)

[CC Build Marketplace](#)

[CirEko Website](#)

[Circle Center Website](#)

[Folkets Pops Website](#)

[Food Saving Lund Facebook Page](#)

[Go Cirkulär Website](#)

[Karma Website](#)

[Karma - European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform Website](#)

[ReTuna Website](#)

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[SWOPSHOP Environmental Benefits Summary Report](#)

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