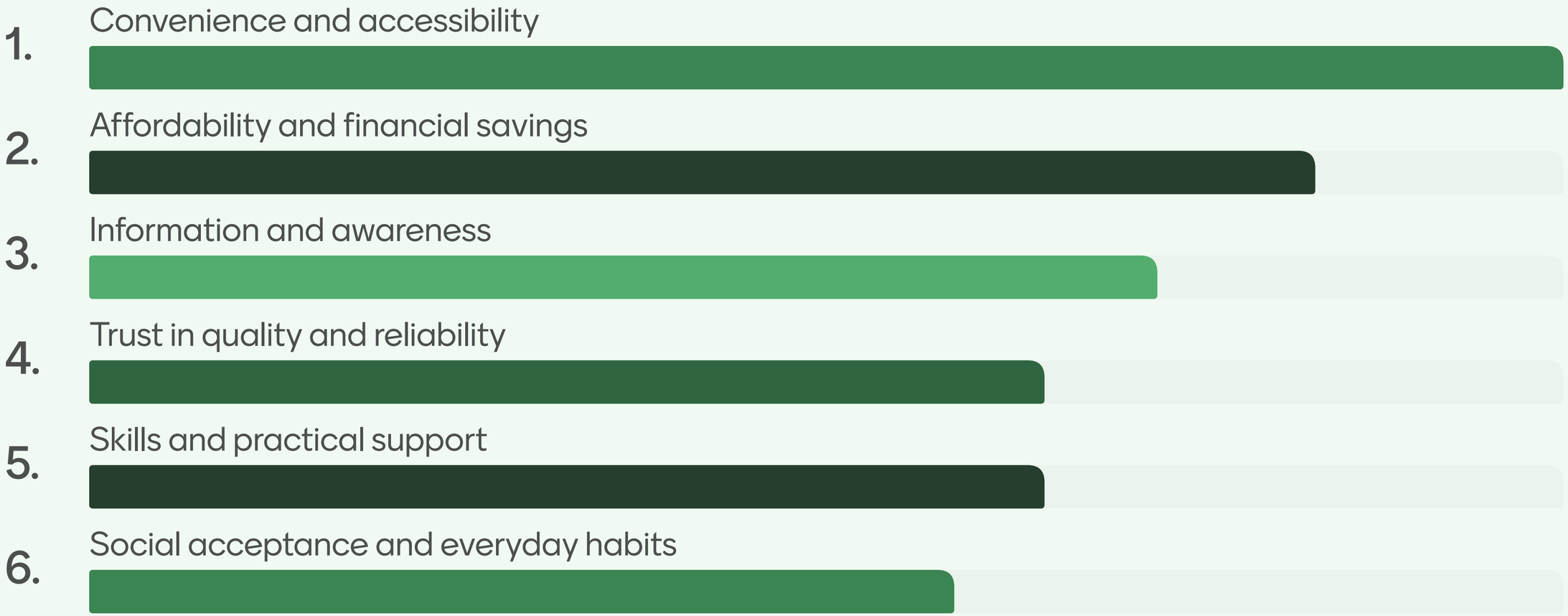
# What is the biggest barrier preventing repair, reuse and sharing from becoming part of everyday life?



**Which factors are most important for making repair, reuse and sharing part of everyday life? (Rank all of the factors)**



# If your city could implement ONE measure to accelerate repair, reuse and sharing, what should it be?

Cheap repair options

Providing subsidised spaces for hosting initiatives

Facilitste partnership

Location of these centers

Green Procurement

Extended micro funding, infrastructure support

Make it more accessible

In-house makers or own-factory

# If your city could implement ONE measure to accelerate repair, reuse and sharing, what should it be?

Promotion of tax discount initiative for repair (i.e. similar to Sweden)

Regulations or policies

Laws to demand circular economy

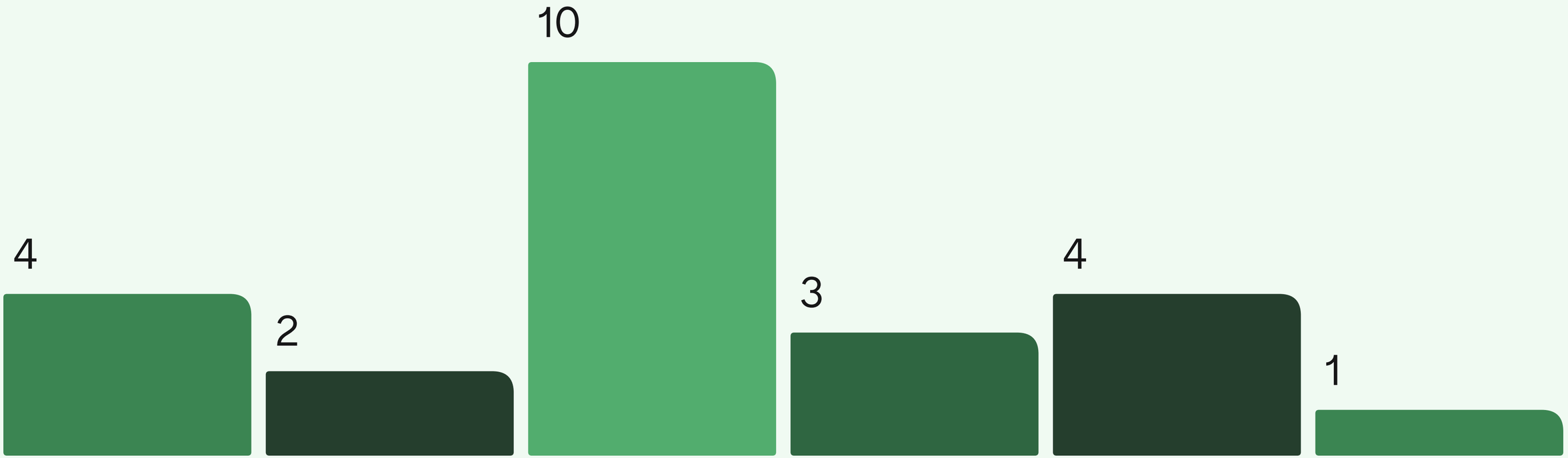
Governamental funding of all repair evaluation work. "Undersøgelsesgebyrer"

Maybe smaller, thematic based but easy accessible with public transportation material exchange spots. Ideally with information on local skill/guidance availability. Link with existing NGO locations?

Public event "family day" and similar would include repairinf workshops

Promotion of regulations to increase the responsibility of business sector. Diversification of responsibilities of waste management companies ( the case in Latvia, not Nordic countries)

# What is the biggest challenge in demonstrating the environmental benefits of repair, reuse and sharing?



# What is the ONE most important change needed to make circular practices mainstream by 2035?

Financial incentives and increased convenience, which also require investment in infrastructure and competence development

Support for experimenting and testing application of circular principles

Strong national push by means of regulations

Subsidies to repair and reuse. Make buying new more expensive and difficult

Near waste bin there is shelf where to put good quality leftowers. And invest how to make sorting more effective.