

WoshWosh is the first company in Europe and Poland that deals with professional shoe care advertises. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes. Renew your old, beloved shoes. You will save not only your money but also our planet!

Repair Cafés are free meeting places and they're all about repairing things (together). In the place where a Repair Café is located, you'll find tools and materials to help you make any repairs you need. On clothes, furniture, electrical appliances, bicycles, crockery, appliances, toys, et cetera. You'll also find expert volunteers, with repair skills in all kinds of fields. The Repair Café was initiated by Martine Postma. Since 2007, she has been striving for sustainability at a local level in many ways. Martine organised the very first Repair Café in Amsterdam, on October 18, 2009. Check if you can find the Cafe in your city:

### UPCYCLE!

Is a giving a second life to unnecessary objects in such a way as to create a new product of a higher value than the base object. It is the effect that distinguishes this trend from recycling, where the aim is to recycle the material as cheaply as possible so that it can be reused. Examples? Pallet, barrel and tarpaulin furniture, tire dog pens, shelves for fruit box books, bottle vase... Upcycling is mainly used in the decoration, furniture and fashion industries.

### BEST PRACTICES:



ZEROBAN - a young, polish, well-developing company that uses old advertising banners to produce toilet bags, backpacks and pencil cases. They sew gadgets for conferences and business events. Check what they're doing: <https://www.nieladafundacja.org/shop>.

### BUY SECONDHAND!

We're addicted to fast fashion. In shopping malls, in city centres, on the main shopping streets - cheap chain stores. At home - equally cheap online shops and a wardrobe in which not everything is necessary. We don't usually know what it costs the environment: the clothing industry is the second largest in the world in terms of pollution, after the oil industry. The data provided by Eurostat show that in the European Union it is spent on clothes of approx. EUR 400 billion per year, of which EUR 800 per person.

According to 'The Guardian', the market for second-hand, clothes can, within a decade, surpass the fast fashion if we are more aware of how the production of cheap clothes affects our environment. And it does not only affect our environment through CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The use of toxic chemicals, the increasing amount of textile waste and the enormous water consumption also play an important role. This includes road and sea transport and the use of non-organic fabrics (polyester is a petroleum product; leather comes from industrial animal husbandry).