Green Public Procurement and the Circular Economy

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1. Circular Economy in the EU?

2. Examples

3. Different aspects in the procurement cycle
Brussels, 2.12.2015
COM(2015) 614 final


Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy
1. What is “circular procurement”

- Circular procurement can be defined as the process by which public authorities purchase works, goods or services that seek to contribute to closed energy and material loops within supply chains,
- whilst minimising, and in the best case avoiding, negative environmental impacts and waste creation across their whole life-cycle.

(DG Environment 2017)
A common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030; recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030;
reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030;
concrete measures to promote re-use and stimulate industrial symbiosis - turning one industry's by-product into another industry's raw material;
Economic incentives to put greener products on the market and support recovery and recycling schemes.
 actions to keep resources in the economy,
 retain the value of these resources,
 which will contribute towards delivery of a sustainable, low carbon, resource efficient and competitive economy.
New documents
Circular Economy, 2017

This training has been organised by EIPA under the Framework Contract Nr 2018CE16BAT060. The opinions expressed are those of the contractor only and do not represent the EC's official position.
Replacing vehicle fleets with a car sharing service in Bremen, Germany

In 2013, after an initial pilot period, Bremen’s Senate Department for Environment, Construction and Transport managed to reduce its CO₂ emissions from business-related travel while also lowering costs by replacing its own fleet of vehicles with membership to a local car-sharing service. The Department previously owned (or leased) a fleet of 11 cars, but the utilisation rate was low, with most cars used less than three hours a day. By switching to a local car-sharing service with an online booking system, Bremen has access to a more flexible and efficient fleet of vehicles, including electric vehicles, and saves on costs in terms of servicing, parking fees and staff management time.¹⁰

Source: DG Environment
Other examples

- Wales: New office building: refurbishing and reuse of office furniture
- Berlin (DE): New Life Science Laboratory built with recycled concrete
- NL: Using technical specifications and award criteria to require recycled textiles
- BE: Using “cradle to cradle” certification for cleaning products

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## CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT MODELS

### 1. System level
- Product service system
- Public Private Partnership
- Cooperation with other organisations on sharing and reuse
- Rent/lease
- Supplier take-back systems including reuse, recycling, refurbishment and remanufacturing

### 2. Supplier Level
- Supplier take-back system
- Design to disassembly
- Reparability of standard products
- External reuse/sale of products
- Internal reuse of products

### 3. Product
- Materials in the product can be identified
- Products can be disassembled after use
- Recyclable materials
- Resource efficiency and Total Cost of Ownership
- Recycled materials

(Source: SPP Regions Best Practice Report)
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