#EUCircularTalks

Could mandatory circular procurement drive the EU CEAP?

25 NOV 2021 - 10:00-12:00 CET
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Organization/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; introduction</td>
<td>Veerle Labeeuw</td>
<td>ECESP LG on CP chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>EU GPP policy and instruments</td>
<td>Emanuelle Maire</td>
<td>Head of Unit DG ENV, EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>Voices from the field</td>
<td>Mark Hidson, Prof. Dr Kuchta, Alessandra Mascioli, José Firmin, Costero Bolaños</td>
<td>ICLEI, University of Hamburg, Italian Ministry of Ecological Transition, Pamplona City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.20</td>
<td>Dialogue</td>
<td>Speaker panel</td>
<td>Rijkswaterstaat, EESC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
<td>Veerle Labeeuw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leadership Group on Circular Procurement

Aalborg
ACR+
Business in the Community
Circular Regions
Norwegian Agency of Public and Financial Management
European Environmental Bureau
Ellen MacArthur Foundation
ENEA
European Plastics Converters City of Haarlem
ICLEI
IRCEM
Kamp C
City of Kolding
City of Malmö
OVAM
Rediscovery Centre
Rijkswaterstaat
SCP-Centre
Sustainable Global Resources Ltd
Vlaanderen Circulair
Zero Waste Scotland
Build upon previous experience

**Circular Procurement**

- Make ICT Fair
- Big Buyers Initiative - 2nd round
- Life Levels (Life project)
- Interreg CIRC-NSR
- Replace - REgional Policy Actions for Circular Economy
- Ellen McArthur working on CP framework
- GPP Stream
- Reseco France (organisation)
- PIPEN network
- REBus project
- Pronto project pronto-ppi.eu
- SAWYER project
- Interreg Europe Circpro
- Interreg Europe Replace

**Portuguese Green Deal**
- CP ccdrc.pt

- OECD works on circular procurement
- Circular PP
- Smart project uio.no
- Life GPP best europa.eu
- Artic Alliance (ICT)
- OECD & ICLEI project on sustainable procurement sustainable-procurement.org
- ICLEI SP resource centre (not really a project)
- Public PROcurement with a Circular Economy EDge (PROCEED)
- Cityloops project
- Enterprise Europe Network
Interreg NSR ProCirc

Aims

- Toolbox
- > 30 pilots
- Communities of practice
- Organizational change

https://northsearegion.eu/procirc/
The Circular Economy Action Plan

a central element of the EU Green Deal

Circular economy monitoring framework

1. EU self-sufficiency for raw materials
   The share of a selection of key materials (including critical raw materials) used in the EU that are produced within the EU

2. Green public procurement
   The share of major public procurements in the EU that include environmental requirements

3a-c. Waste generation
   Generation of municipal waste per capita, total waste generation (excluding major mineral waste) per GDP unit and in relation to domestic material consumption

4. Food waste
   Amount of food waste generated

5a-b. Overall recycling rates
   Recycling rate of municipal waste and of all waste except major mineral waste

6a-f. Recycling rates for specific waste streams
   Recycling rate of overall packaging waste, plastic packaging, wood packaging, waste electrical and electronic equipment, recycled biowaste per capita and recovery rate of construction and demolition waste

7a-b. Contribution of recycled materials to raw materials demand
   Secondary raw materials' share of overall materials demand - for specific materials and for the whole economy

8. Trade in recyclable raw materials
   Imports and exports of selected recyclable raw materials

9a-c. Private investments, jobs and gross value added
   Private investments, number of persons employed and gross value added in the circular economy sectors

10. Patents
   Number of patents related to waste management and recycling
EC Sustainable Products Initiative

Revision of the existing Ecodesign directive

- Expansion beyond energy-related products
- Main focus on design phase
- Electronics and ICT equipment, textiles, furniture, steel, cement and chemicals

DG ENER, DG ENV & DG GROW
Overview of the current EU Green Public Procurement policy and instruments

Emmanuelle Maire
Head of Unit DG Environment
European Commission
The EU green public procurement policy

European Commission
Environment Directorate-General
Sustainable production, products and consumption

Emmanuelle Maire – Head of Unit

#EUCircularTalk - Mandatory Circular procurement as a driver for the European Circular Economy Action Plan?

25 November 2021
Topics

• GPP in the context of the European Green Deal
• Developments on possible mandatory measures in sectorial legislation
• European Commission GPP support tools
2.1.3. Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy

Public authorities, including the EU institutions, should lead by example and ensure that their procurement is green.

The Commission will propose further legislation and guidance on green public purchasing.
2020 Circular Economy Action Plan and GPP

COM (2020) 98 final of 11.03.2020

2. A SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.2 Empowering consumers and public buyers

the Commission will propose minimum mandatory green public procurement (GPP) criteria and targets in sectoral legislation and phase in compulsory reporting to monitor the uptake of Green Public Procurement (GPP) without creating unjustified administrative burden for public buyers.

Furthermore, the Commission will continue to support capacity building with guidance, training and dissemination of good practices and encouraging public buyers to take part in a “Public Buyers for Climate and Environment” initiative, which will facilitate exchanges among buyers committed to GPP implementation.
Batteries – modernising EU rules

EU law aims to minimise batteries’ harmful effects on the environment. The rules cover their full life cycle, from design & production to reuse & recycling.

In line with the Green Deal and other sustainability-related policies, this initiative would update EU rules to ensure:

• all batteries are produced sustainably (i.e. with low resource consumption and little waste generated) and can be easily recycled
• any batteries used in the growing market for electric vehicles are sustainable

Commission proposal for a regulation published on 10 December 2020

Art.70 of the proposed regulation concerns mandatory green public procurement criteria
Reducing packaging waste – review of rules

In a ‘circular economy’, waste is reduced and goods are re-used and recycled as much as possible. This means that packaging waste should also be reduced, and packaging should be made easier to recycle.

The Commission will review the requirements on packaging and packaging waste in the EU. This will include assessing how to:
• improve packaging design to promote reuse and recycling
• increase recycled content in packaging
• tackle excessive packaging
• reduce packaging waste
EU energy efficiency directive – evaluation and review

Revision is part of the ‘Fit for 55’ package to achieve a greater reduction of greenhouse gas reduction by 2030

Commission proposal for a Directive (recast) published on 14 July 2021

According to the current energy efficiency directive (2012/27/EU, amended in 2018 by Directive 2018/2002) the public sector must lead by example by renovating 3% of buildings owned and occupied by the central governments starting from 01 January 2014 and by including energy efficiency considerations in public procurement.

According to the new proposed article 5 on public sector leading on energy efficiency: Member States shall encourage public bodies to consider life cycle carbon emissions (...).

Proposed Article 7 states that ‘Contracting authorities may decide to require that tenderers disclose information on the life-cycle global warming potential of a new building and may make that information publicly available for the contracts (...).’
Farm to fork strategy

**COM (2020) 381 final of 20.5.2020**

- **Proposal for a legislative framework for sustainable food systems (2023)**

  - preparatory work, including the related impact assessment, that will precede the adoption of the legislative proposal, will also cover the mandatory sustainability criteria for public procurement
  - inception impact assessment will be open for stakeholder consultation
  - Joint Research Centre preparatory work planned to start by end 2021 to define sustainability food criteria: starting point EU GPP criteria + nutritional/health and social criteria
Big Buyers for Climate and Environment

- **Objective**: promoting collaboration between big public buyers in implementing strategic public procurement for sustainable solutions
- **Focus**: unmeet needs \(\Rightarrow\) development of **innovative** solutions
- Aggregated demand used to pull the market and generate impact
- **Topics** identified bottom up by buyers
- **Pilot**: very successful
  - Zero emissions: spill over to Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhague, Brussels, Budapest, etc.
- **Duration**: 2ys (budget 500k)
Big Buyers for Climate and Environment

4 Working groups, typically with green dimension:

- **Electric heavy-duty vehicles for waste collection, street cleaning and maintenance**
  eg. **Buyers**: Rotterdam (lead), Amsterdam, Oslo, Cologne, Helsinki, Gothenburg, LIPASAM (Sevilla), Lisbon

- **Zero emission construction sites** leader: Oslo

- **Circular construction - roads, infrastructure, public space** leaders: Haarlem and Vienna

- **Digital healthcare**
GPP support tools

GPP website of the European Commission:
- Full sets of EU GPP criteria and background reports in 20+ languages
- Buying Green Handbook
- Updated GPP Training Toolkit
- Circular Procurement brochure
- More than 180 GPP Examples
- News and upcoming events

General GPP Help desk: gpp-helpdesk@iclei.org

GPP Newsletter (please sign up!)

Exchange Platform - https://procurement-forum.eu/
Feedback on EU GPP criteria are welcome!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU GPP Criteria</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road lighting and traffic signals</td>
<td>Data centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste water infrastructures</td>
<td>Sanitary tapware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flushing Toilets &amp; Urinals</td>
<td>EEE Health care sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imaging Equipment</td>
<td>Paints and Varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road design, construction and maintenance</td>
<td>Water based heaters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU GPP Criteria
Current/upcoming revisions

Buildings - revision just started
To register as interested stakeholder:

→ JRC-B5-BUILDINGS@ec.europa.eu
→ Registration for Product Groups | Product Bureau (europa.eu)
GPP Life Cycle Costing Tools

- Computers and monitors
- Indoor lighting
- Outdoor lighting
- Imaging equipment
- Vending machines

Life cycle costing - GPP - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)
Thank you!

GPP webpage: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp
Circular Procurement
ICLEI's Perspectives and initiatives

Mark Hidson
Sustainable Procurement Centre
Global Director
ICLEI
Circular Procurement
ICLEI’s perspective and initiatives

Mark Hidson
European Circular Cities Declaration

In light of the socio-economic impact of the current crisis and of the ongoing climate emergency, we take this opportunity to commit to a circular recovery and a more resilient future. A systemic shift to a regenerative economic model is fundamental to achieving climate neutrality, fostering a thriving society, and keeping resource consumption within planetary boundaries.

A circular city is one that promotes the transition from a linear to a circular economy in an integrated way across all its functions in collaboration with citizens, businesses and the research community. This means in practice fostering business models and behaviour which decouple resource use from economic activity by maintaining the value and utility of products, components, materials and nutrients for as long as possible, in order to close material loops and minimize harmful resource use and waste generation. Through this circular transition, we seek to improve human wellbeing, reduce emissions, protect and enhance biodiversity, and promote social justice, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

We believe that

- Transitioning from a linear to a circular economy is central to our efforts to decouple economic growth from resource use, and achieve a climate neutral, fair and prosperous society.
- Local and regional governments have a critical role to play in achieving the systemic and transformative change required and must work actively with all levels of government and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and the research community in this mission.
- Providing a shared, common vision of a circular city can help ensure we are all travelling in the same direction.

We welcome the opportunity this declaration provides to

- Show leadership in choosing a resource efficient, low-carbon and socially responsible development path.
- Demonstrate our commitment to act across our administration.
- Collaborate with a group of like-minded, ambitious local and regional governments.
- Benefit from access to implementation support of expert organizations from across Europe.
Big Buyers for Climate and Environment

Circular construction - roads, infrastructure, public space

• Reduce embodied carbon and improve the lifecycle perspective and resource wisdom of public construction works

• Circular, low-carbon solutions for asphalt, concrete, and base materials
Procura+ Circular Procurement Interest Group

- Increasing confidence Peer 2 Peer Support
- Share Good practice
- Peer-review upcoming plans

procuraplus.org/interest-groups/
Public Procurement of Circular Construction Materials

Key takeaways from the Big Buyers Initiative working group

The Big Buyers Initiative is a European Commission initiative for promoting collaboration between big public buyers in implementing strategic public procurement. Public procurement can be a key tool in driving the development of innovative goods and services on the European market. By working together and passing their purchasing power, cities, central purchasing bodies, and other major public procurers can maximise their market impact.
Collaboration & Training is key!

- USER REP.
- ENVIRON. DEPT.
- PROCUREMENT
- LEGAL DEPT.
- SERVICE DEPT.
- Community stakeholders
- Supplier
• Share resources - case studies, contacts, documents
• Pooling skills and expertise
• Latest, news, trends, research and tools
• Observe work of others
• Initiating collaborative research and pilot activities
• Develop a circular mindset
• Help shape future policy
EFFECTIVE MARKET ENGAGEMENT

- Identify potential bidders and/or potential solutions
- Increase suppliers’ understanding of what you need, and how they can meet these needs
CHOOSE THE RIGHT PROCESS AND PROCEDURE

- Criteria; Functional Specifications – a mixture?
- Open procedure
- Restricted procedure
- Competitive procedure with negotiation
- Competitive dialogue
- Pre-commercial Procurement
- Innovation Partnership
Contract Management is Key
CONTACT

procuraplus.org
sustainable-procurement.org
innovation-procurement.org
procurement-forum.eu
iclei-europe.org

Name: Mark Hidson
Position: Deputy Regional Director
mark.hidson@iclei.org

@ICLEI_procure ICLEI_Europe @ICLEI_Europe
Insights from the city of Hamburg

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Kerstin Kucetha
Sustainable Resource and Waste management research group head
Hamburg University of Technology
Current State in Hamburg:

Presented by

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Kerstin Kuchta

Vice President Academic Affairs – Hamburg University of Technology
Definition of “Circular Procurement” → “Green Purchase”
Hamburg, the City State: – a Pioneer?

Annual purchase power: ca. € 250 million (goods, products, services)

Since 2011: Fairtrade-Town

Since 2011: Environmental Capital of Europe

Since 2016: member of the network of organic food cities
Hamburg, the City State: – a „Role Model“ for Business and Private Individuals

- Ecological
- Clever
- Fair
Hamburg Legislation:
§3b of the Hamburg Public Procurement Act (HmbVgG)

Since 2013: obligation for contracting authorities:

No negative environmental impacts!
Ecological Criteria:

- Defines ecological standards
- Examples: printer paper, light bulbs, wall paint and even company cars
Environmental Criteria I:
Not only the best price is important!

Procurement needs to include:
- Life cycle costs
- Reparability/recyclability
- Climate impact and resource consumption
Environmental Criteria II:

Circularity.

Avoid (this list is currently endless):

- Coffee makers with capsules
- Drinking water in non-returnable bottles
- Chlorinated cleaning agents
Hamburg’s Senator for the Environment Jens Kerstan:

“Hamburg’s administration has a leading role in Germany when it comes to procuring sustainable goods and awarding contracts. The guideline sends out an important signal to business and private individuals, encouraging them likewise to take greater account of the consequences of their purchasing decisions and to pay attention to each product’s history. With a purchasing power of several hundred millions of euros per annum, the city can help ensure that environmentally harmful products are purchased less frequently and that sustainable products achieve even greater acceptance in the market. Our objective is to increase the share of environmentally friendly products significantly in order to help combat climate change.”
Example 1:

**Standard of the Blue Angel - Interior Wall Paints**
Example 2:

No CO$_2$ emissions – letter and parcel post for Hamburg’s administration
Example 3:

**Standard of the Blue Angel** - European tender for a framework contract for hygiene papers and cleaning agents
Advantages of Green Procurement

- Efficient use of energy and resources
- Causing fewer pollutants
- Increasing demand for green goods and services
Disadvantages of Green Procurement Example I

Is it really mandatory?

Purchases
- Up to 500 €
- Between 500 € and 10,000 €
- More than 10,000 €
Disadvantages of Green Procurement Example II

Is it really mandatory?

Even worse:
Not in the Construction Industry!
CIRCuIT – Circular Construction in Regenerative Cities
Greater London

Hamburg

Copenhagen

Helsinki

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 821301.
CIRCuIT – Circular Construction in Regenerative Cities
Conclusion - Hamburg’s Answer to this question:

YES!
Thank you!

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Kerstin Kuchta  
CREEM  
Circular Resource Engineering, Economy and Management  
Blohmstrasse 15  
D-21079 Hamburg  
kuchta@tuhh.de
Mandatory Circular procurement as a driver for the European Circular Economy Action Plan?
25th November 2021, videoconference

Italian Green Public Procurement legal and technical framework: a driver for circular economy

Alessandra Mascioli
Ministry of Ecological Transition
CNR IIA c/o Ecological Transition and Green Investment Department – Circular economy Directorate – II Division
Italy: some data about public procurement

- n. of contracting authorities: around 37,000
- n. of central purchasing bodies: 34 (Consip SpA is the national cpb)
- Public procurement expenditure 2020: 232 billion euros (without considering public procurement for supplies and services < 40,000 €. and for works < 150,000 €.)
- Public procurement number of procedures 2020: 4.96 Million (without considering public procurement for supplies and services < 40,000 €. and for works < 150,000 €.)
- Public procurement spent/GDP ratio: about 11% (without considering public procurement for supplies and services < 40,000 €. and for works < 150,000 €.)
- N. inhabitants 2021: 59,258,000
- Public procurement spent for MECs product groups?
Steps from a voluntary to a mandatory GPP framework in Italy

- 2003 - Mandatory public procurement of 30% of products with a minimum recycled content (products made of: waste oil, plastic, glass, wood, textile, compost, bitumen)

- 2008 - Adoption of the GPP National Action Plan (NAP) and start the definition of the Minimum Environmental Criteria (MEC), adopted by Decree of the Minister of Ecological Transition on several categories of supplies, services and works

- 2013 - Adoption of the revision of the GPP NAP (II GPP NAP)
2016 - Legislative Decree 2016, n. 50 “Public Contracts Code”, article n. 34 (Energy and Environmental Sustainability Criteria):

- technical specifications defined in MEC are mandatory
- contract clauses defined in MEC are mandatory
- award criteria defined in MEC must be taken into account where the tender is awarded with the best quality-price ratio or with the fixed price or cost

These obligations apply to contracts of any amount, for the categories of supplies, services and works covered by the MEC adopted under the GPP NAP.
Why "Minimum"?

These criteria are defined as "minimum" because they are basic requirements, going beyond the legal requirements, to qualify contracts as "environmentally preferable" (green) in relation to the market offer.

They are also called "minimum" because they do not prejudice the ability of contracting authorities to introduce more "challenging" environmental requirements.

The structure of the MEC

Foreword: environmental and possibly social reference legislation, suggestions for the needs analysis, the approach followed for the definition of the MEC.

Subject matter: select the better environmental way to satisfy a specific need or highlighting the conformity to the MEC (environmental sustainability and, where present, social sustainability, so as to indicate the presence of environmental and possibly social requirements in the tendering process).
The Minimum Environmental Criteria

The structure of the MEC

Selection of the candidates: qualification requirements to prove professional and technical capacity

Technical specifications: i.e. mandatory requirements of the works, services and supply

Contract clauses: provide indications to execute the contract in the best environmental way.

Award criteria: i.e. requirements to which a technical score is to be attributed for the purposes of award the contract according to the best value for money approach

Each environmental criterion also contains the "Verification" section, with the means of proof for demonstrating compliance.
The Minimum Environmental Criteria

- **Technical references**
  - core and comprehensive criteria of the European Commission GPP toolkit;
  - criteria established by environmental labelling schemes (first of all, the EU Ecolabel);
  - criteria defined with a life cycle assessment approach, downstream of an analysis of the needs, the production processes and the characteristics of reference products and materials, taking into account the related environmental innovations, also with the contribution of trade associations of economic operators and sectorial experts (researchers and technologists);
  - single-criteria labels by which verifying specific environmental requirements
The Minimum Environmental Criteria

**Procedure**

1. MEC are defined within an ad hoc working group composed by:
   - representatives of the trade associations of economic operators in the sector concerned and their supply chains;
   - experts and representatives of institutions, research bodies, the National System of Environmental Agencies, CONSIP and other public procurement experts (buyer officer of central purchasing bodies, municipalities, etc.);

2. MEC proposal is shared within the Management Committee of the GPP NAP

3. the document is sent to Ministry of Economic Development e to Ministry of Economy and Finance for comments

4. the document is sent to the Minister of Ecological transition attached to the Adoption Decree
The Minimum Environmental Criteria

**Product Groups***

*other PG’s are included in the MECs even if they are not in the object of the MECs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Groups</th>
<th>Decrees and planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>MD (Ministerial Decree) 11/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground for children and all other urban and parks and public garden furniture</td>
<td>MD 5/02/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print management service; rental and supplies of imaging equipments</td>
<td>MD 17/10/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal computer, desktop e monitor, server</td>
<td>Deleted in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkjet and toner cartridges, integrated service of take back and renovation of exhausted inkjet and toner cartridges</td>
<td>MD 17/10/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Design, Construction and Maintenance</td>
<td>MD 11/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Design, Construction and Maintenance</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles and textile products furniture and rental; textiles restyling service</td>
<td>MD 30/06/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial laundry service and textiles and Bed Mattresses rental</td>
<td>MD 09/12/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning products and services</td>
<td>MD 29/01/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and sanitization services for hospital</td>
<td>MD 29/01/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard surfaces cleaning products (including degreasing, waxes, dewaxes, de-inking..)</td>
<td>MD 29/01/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and Institutional Laundry Detergents</td>
<td>MD 9/12/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergents for personal hygiene</td>
<td>MD 29/01/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management service</td>
<td>MD 13/02/2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*"x" denotes the MECs are adopted, in updating or going to be adopted, or in process.*
The Minimum Environmental Criteria

**Product groups***

*other PG’s are included in the MECs even if they are not in the object of the MECs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product groups</th>
<th>Decrees and planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gardening service and supplies of gardening products</td>
<td>MD 10/03/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering service and food supplies</td>
<td>MD 10/03/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, lease or rental of cars, light commercial vehicles, L-category vehicles, heavy duty vehicles, and Post, courier and moving services (covered by the Clean vehicles Directive)</td>
<td>MD 17/06/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase lubricants, oil, hydraulic fluid and greases</td>
<td>MD 17/06/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road transport service, mobility service</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase, lease or rental of boats, ferries transport service</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic and copier paper</td>
<td>MD 4/04/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diapers (absorbent Hygiene products)</td>
<td>MD 24/12/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissue paper products for personal hygiene</td>
<td>MD 29/01/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and installation of road lighting plants, supplies of Road lighting equipment</td>
<td>MD 27/09/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road lighting and traffic signal service</td>
<td>MD 28/03/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy service for building, purchase of electricity</td>
<td>MD 7/03/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television and film production service</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vending machines and bar/food service</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>MD 17/05/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization and management of events, catering services</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECs Textiles and textile products furniture and rental; Used textiles restyling service</td>
<td>Used textile Restyling Service: Product as a service (circular procurement) Textile products criteria: Ecodesign (less/no hazardous substances; durability, reparability, prohibition of buying single-use products) Award criteria: - textile products prepared for reuse; - textile products with recycled and/or by-product deriving from industrial symbiosis content; - offer of a repair and finishing service and for extension of the end of useful life through donation / sale of used textile products owned by the contracting authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECs Purchase, lease or rental of cars, light commercial vehicles, L-category vehicles, heavy duty vehicles, and Post, courier and moving services</td>
<td>Award criteria: - internal coatings, padding, thermoplastic materials with a recycled content or made by biobased material not derived from biomass potentially usable for food purposes and not coming from deforestation of land with high biodiversity and high carbon stocks (certificated products); Technical specification: extended warranty of traction batteries; award criteria: - manufacturers who allocate exhausted batteries for recycling as renewable stationary energy accumulators or for the recovery of metals; - batteries made of more efficient and recoverable materials than lithium; - extension of the warranty of the traction batteries; MECs on lubricants: regenerated lubricating oils and greases; plastic packaging made of at least a 25% recycled content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECs Cleaning and sanitization services – criteria also present in MEC adopted in MD 18/10/2016</td>
<td>Concentrated detergents; detergents with lower volume packaging and with recycled content (cf. DM 18 October 2016); restriction of the use of the single-use cleaning products* (*deleted for LCA results)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MECs on Gardening service and supplies of gardening products (MD 10/03/2020)</strong></td>
<td>Choice of cultivars best suited to the microclimate (less hydric needs p.e); irrigation systems to recover the rainwater; use of soil improvers derived from compost...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inkjet and toner cartridges, integrated service of take back and renovation of exhausted inkjet and toner cartridges (MD 17/10/2019)</strong></td>
<td>30% cartridges prepared for reuse (regenerated); integrated service of take back and renovation of exhausted inkjet and toner cartridges: product as a service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managed print service; rental and supplies of imaging equipments (multifunctional devices) (MD 17/10/2019)</strong></td>
<td>Managed print service: product as a service; Rental and supplies: Compatibility with regenerated cartridges; repairability, other eco-design criteria also for facilitate disassembling and material recover; extension of the useful life of devices for the reproduction of poorly functioning or obsolete images of the contracting authority (hydrometallurgy if not repairable); collection and regeneration service of exhausted cartridges... other CPP criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Design, Construction and Maintenance (MD 11/01/2017)</strong></td>
<td>Energy efficiency of buildings and increase of plants to exploit renewable energy sources; measures for water efficiency (groups of buildings: irrigation network with rainwater and automatic drip system powered by renewable sources); collection, purification and reuse of rainwater for reuse for irrigation purposes or to feed the storage boxes of toilets; mandatory minimum content of recycled, recovered material or by-product in building materials; .... Other CPP criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste management service (collection and transport) (MD 13/02/2014)</strong></td>
<td>Environmental criteria to improve the quality and quantity of municipal waste collected (door to door in certain contexts, communication and training initiatives, etc.) - The adoption of the new MECs is underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MECs catering service and food supplies (MD 10/03/2020)</strong></td>
<td>Contract clauses: measures for the recovery of surpluses; prevention of food waste at different stages of meals production; use non-disposable crockery, glasses and cutlery; prohibition of the use of precooked food; reduction prewashed packed food and frozen vegetables (for the reduction of packaging also) and others eco-design criteria for the service and measure to improve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MECs Urban Furniture (MS 5/02/2015)</strong></td>
<td>Plastic furniture: mandatory minimum recycled content; disassembly ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lights and shadows
Concrete signs that mandatory GPP is working

The leverage effect on the market is greater if the criteria requested are homogeneous and if relevant the public expenditure on goods, services and works comply with those criteria.

1. **Before mandatory sectoral GPP criteria**, very few contracting authorities use GPP criteria and the criteria differed from one tender to another. **The effects on the market were no relevant**;

2. **Since the sectoral GPP criteria have become mandatory**, finally in Italy the GPP practices and dissemination and training initiatives have started to multiply;

3. **CONSIP data on sustainable procurement**: 2019: 5,5 billion of euros (+10% compared to 2018)!

4. **Mandatory GPP criteria causes** that is the market that monitors the respect of the law. A tender without GPP criteria is challenged by the "green" potential bidders and must be cancelled. (It’s happening);

5. **In the past (2004)**: thanks to the mandatory GPP criteria on recycled content, *ad hoc* accredited verification and certification schemes have been established in Italy and the presence of recycle content has been no longer perceived as a disvalue;
Lights and shadows

- **Concrete signs that mandatory GPP is working**

  5. Thanks to the mandatory GPP criteria (and the diffusion of certificated products), Italy has been able to create **tax levers on products complied to MECs or with a certain percentage of recycled material** (integration and coordination of environmental policies and levers is started finally!);

  6. Thanks to the mandatory GPP criteria on **cleaning services**, **Italy has the largest number of (EU) Ecolabel licenses** on cleaning services, compared to other Member States;

  7. Thanks to the mandatory GPP criteria, the MECs relevance increased, so **the MECs have also become a point of reference for Green Banking Procurement** (training activities on this issue);
Lights and shadows

- **Concrete signs that mandatory GPP is working**

8. **During the consultation phase of the draft of the MECs, the sectors involved make investments in environmental technology or solution.** Examples: professional laundry service sector acceded to the Made Green in Italy label scheme; diffusion of detergents for periodic and extraordinary cleaning activities and of concentrated detergents (not covered by the (EU) Ecolabel) with the claim “comply to MECs” based on test reports; diffusion of recycled plastic packaging for detergents and disinfectants (also seen in supermarkets); increase of the (EU) Ecolabel labelled products and so on;

9. **GPP criteria on recycle and by-product content in construction materials (2017): in the websites of the major Italian manufacturers of building materials, enhancement of the recycled (and by-product) content (as well on the radio advertisements);**

8. **A MECs conformity certification scheme is going to be developed** (for product groups not covered by the (EU) Ecolabel): this certification in the future could be valorized also for private consumption.
Critical issues

1. Mandatory GPP criteria risks, if not appropriately developed, to hinder innovative or circular public procurement practices (product as a service for example). Solution put in place in Italy: a circular contract object has been inserted in the MECs (the Italian GPP documents);

2. Especially in certain sectors where labels (or certifications) are not so diffuses and where generally the auction bases are insufficient, the sector doesn’t invest and the award phase is very difficult. Consequently, subsequent calls for tenders don’t refer to MECs, even if they are mandatory;
Critical issues

3. Mandatory GPP criteria risks to increase the litigation (but also optional GPP criteria does it!). It’s a new task for a lot of contracting authorities and mistakes are a concrete risk. It’s necessary a huge commitment on training activities for contracting authorities and economic operators;
Critical issues

3. MECs-compliant verifications are, in any cases, very difficult: test reports and other kind of means of prove not so clear, incomplete or properly incorrect are presented in the bids; in some sectors the economic operators present systematically alternative means of prove, making use of what is allowed under Article 43 “Labels”, last period par. 1 Article 44 “Test reports, certification and other means of proof” par. 2. Those alternative means of prove are sufficiently reliable?

Solutions put in place in Italy:

- ink jet and toner cartridges: award criteria to the bid that presents the highest numbers of labelled products;
- Establish that a sample of not eco-labelled products delivered will be sent to testing laboratories, with costs to be borne by the tenderers. It is working?

Effective means to contrast the unfair competition and to diffuse labels are also necessary.
Critical issues

4. Monitoring system: in Italy there is not yet an effective monitoring system to verify the impact on the different sectoral markets and the environmental benefits of the Italian legal framework on GPP. This is due to the huge number of procedures (4.96 Million (without considering public procurement for supplies and services < 40.000 €. and for works < 150.000 €.), to the huge number of buying points (a multiple of 37,000 that is the number of contracting authorities) and the various electronic platforms not yet interoperable.
CAM - Criteri Ambientali Minimi

I Criteri Ambientali Minimi (CAM) sono i requisiti ambientali definiti per le varie fasi del processo di acquisto, volti a individuare la soluzione progettuale, il prodotto o il servizio migliore sotto il profilo ambientale lungo il ciclo di vita, tenuto conto della disponibilità di mercato.

I CAM sono definiti nell’ambito di quanto stabilito dal Piano per la sostenibilità ambientale dei consumi del settore della pubblica amministrazione e sono adottati con Decreto del Ministero della Transizione Ecologica.

La loro applicazione sistematica ed omogenea consente di diffondere le tecnologie ambientali e i prodotti ambientalmente preferibili e produce un effetto leva sul mercato, inducendo gli operatori economici meno virtuosi ad adeguarsi alle nuove richieste della pubblica amministrazione.

In Italia, l’efficacia dei CAM è stata assicurata grazie all’art. 18 della L. 221/2015 e successivamente, all’art. 34 recante “Criteri di sostenibilità energetica e ambientale” del D.Lgs. 50/2016. “Codice degli appalti” (modificato dal D.Lgs 56/2017), che ne hanno reso obbligatoria l’applicazione da parte di tutte le...
The main training program

Acquisti verdi

Linea d'intervento 1
Integrazione dei requisiti ambientali nei processi di acquisto delle amministrazioni pubbliche

Beni e servizi
Le Pubbliche Amministrazioni sono tra i maggiori consumatori in Europa di beni e servizi, con una spesa complessiva di circa duemila miliardi di euro l'anno, pari a circa il 19% del PIL dell'Unione europea.

Potere di acquisto
Con il potere di acquisto e la scelta di beni, servizi e opere a ridotto impatto ambientale, le PA possono contribuire agli obiettivi di sostenibilità a livello locale, regionale, nazionale e internazionale.
Thank you for your attention

Alessandra Mascioli
Ministry of Ecological Transition
CNR ILA c/o Ecological Transition and Green Investment Department
Circular Economy Directorate – II Division

https://gpp.mite.gov.it/
For further information
gpp@mite.gov.it
Insights from the city of Pamplona

Video contribution by

José Fermin Costero Bolaños
Director of Strategic Office of the Pamplona City Council

Silvia Baines Zugasti
Chief of Procurement and Insurance Unit
Government of Navarra
Video contribution

Excerpt from the URBACT online course on Strategic Procurement

https://urbact.eu/procurement-course-identifying-outcomes
Panel Discussion

Moderated by
Claire Guerrin
Procurement partner Circular Economy
Zero Waste Scotland

Panel of speakers and
Mervyn Jones
Circular Economy Adviser
Rijkswaterstaat

Ferre Wyckmans
Belgian Delegation member
European Economic Social Committee
#EUCircularTalks
Continue the talk

Could mandatory circular procurement drive the EU CEAP?

#EUCircularTalks continues!

Join us in the [Circular Procurement Learning network LinkedIn Group](https://www.linkedin.com/group/feed/)