Circular Procurement – getting started

Mervyn Jones, Rijkswaterstaat WP5: CP Support 29 April 2022







- 1. Linking procurement to policy
- 2. Circular procurement what is it?
- 3. Benefits economic, environmental and social
- 4. Getting started
- 5. Examples in practice

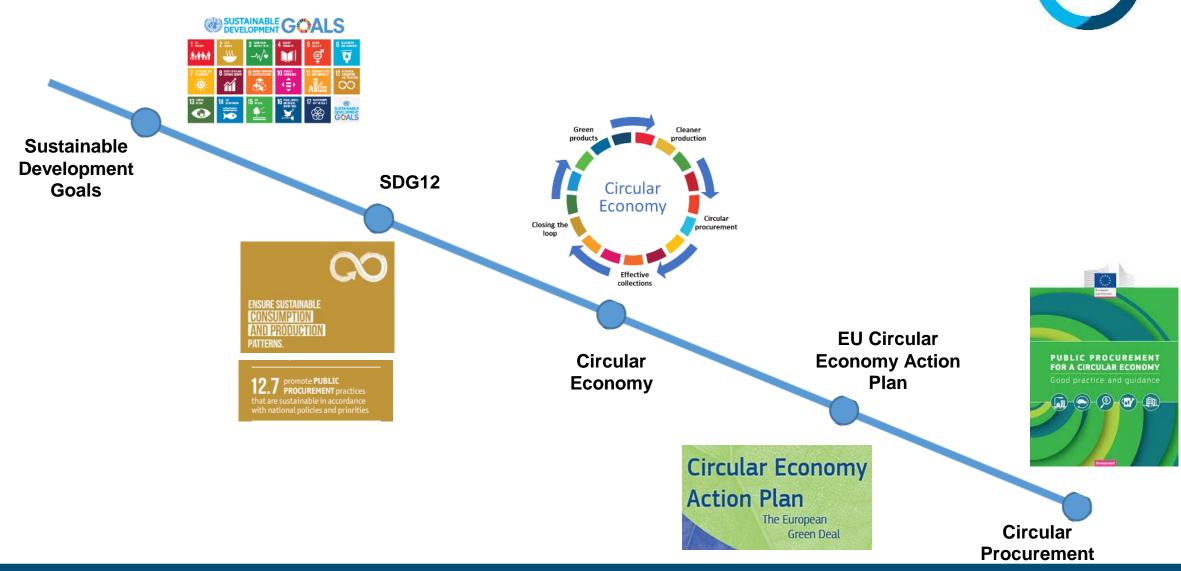




Policy and procurement



SDGs, circular economy & procurement



Mikkeli: Procurement Workshop

CITYLOOPS

The 'Golden Thread'





National Strategies e.g. Carbon reduction, circular economy, social value etc.

Local Strategies that address national/ organisational/ local challenges.

How procurement supports delivery of relevant strategies and outcomes.

Priorities based on balanced consideration of economic, social and environmental improvement, spend and markets.

Ensuring requirements are always relevant and proportionate.

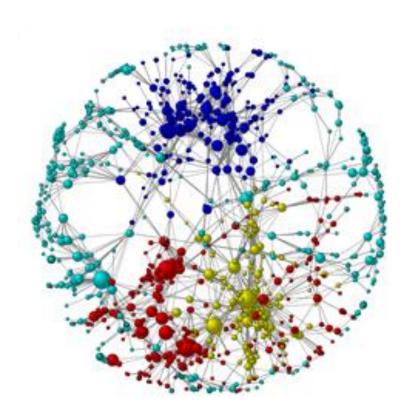
Important: monitor and report to demonstrate how procurement contributes to delivery of national/ organisational/ local priorities.

Procurement is part of an evolving system

The procurement cycle is part of a system with multiple inputs and outcomes.

Life cycle thinking is helpful in the public procurement process to evaluate the inputs, outputs and potential environmental impacts of purchasing a particular product throughout its lifecycle.

You will have to procure, and pay for, waste services at some stage so understanding total costs and impacts early is more cost effective!





The full carbon picture



Scope 1&2 - you think you are looking at this..... 6% 8% Scope 1 (DIRECT-Heating, vehicle fuel, etc) 2021 Scope 2 (INDIRECTelectricity generated elsewhere) 86 % Scope 3 (CAUSED procurement, staff 0% commute, etc) (94 %) Scope 1 (Direct emissions) Scope 1 Scope 2 Scope 3 40% Scope 2 (Energy indirect) 60% 12 000 ■ Scope 3 (Other indirect emissions) 8 000

But the **reality is very different** if you omit Scope 3 and procurement

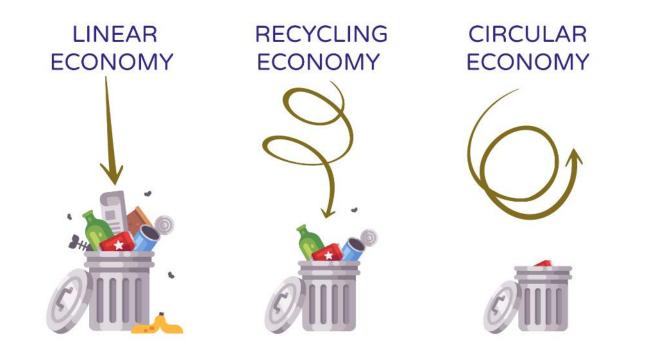
184,904 (tonnes C02 Scope 1,2 and 3)

Mikkeli: Procurement Workshop

7



What is circular procurement?



What is procurement?



Procurement is the act of obtaining goods or services.

"Public procurement refers to the purchase logovernments and state-owned enterprises of goods, services and works" (OECD)

"Procurement is the business management function that ensures identification, sourcing, access and management of the external resources that an organisation needs or may need to fulfil its strategic objectives" (CPS)

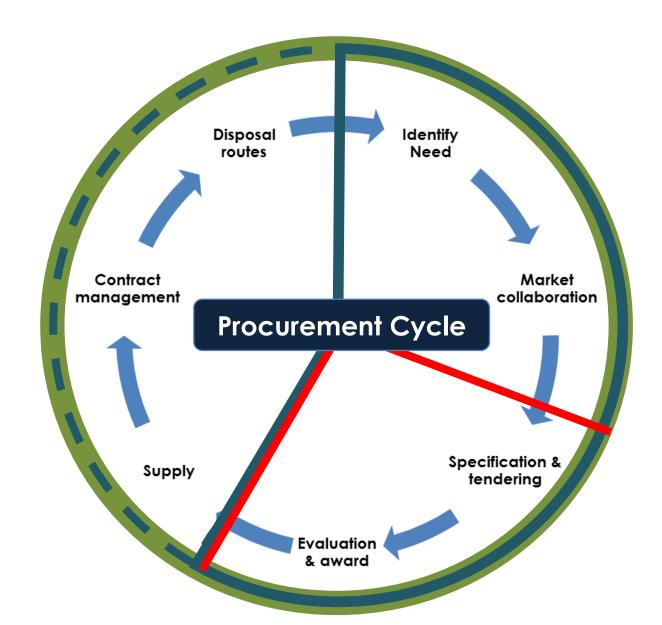


... an approach to delivering sustainability goals that recognises the role that organisations can play in supporting the transition towards a circular economy.

... the process by which public authorities purchase works, goods or services that seek to contribute to closing 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.

Simple procurement cycle





Circular procurement benefits



Life cycle cost benefits **throughout whole life cycle** by maximising lifespan and value of materials, products and assets in order to:

- Save money
- Avoid waste retain value
- Reduce emissions
- Reduce use of virgin materials
- Improve resilience
- Create jobs
- Stimulate innovation.



A circular approach to procurement is a systemic approach

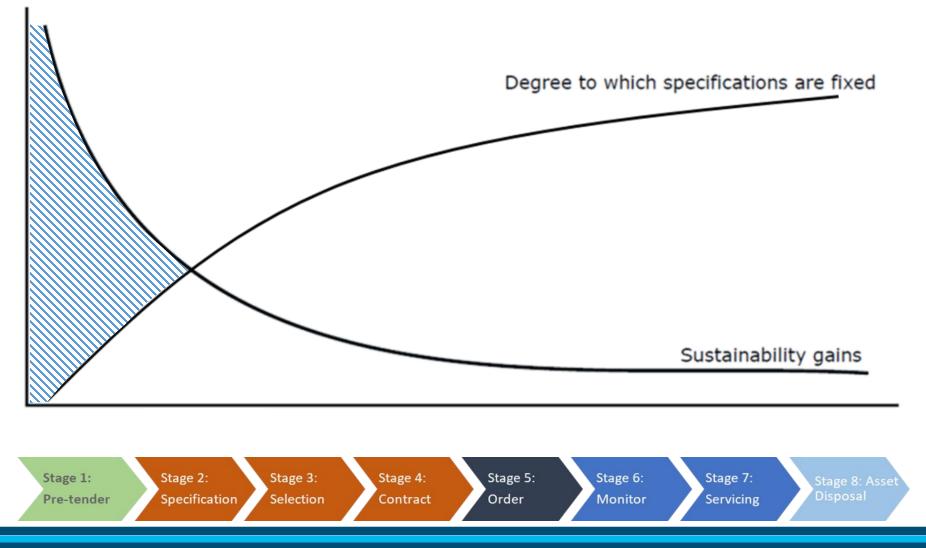


Getting started



Best time to act

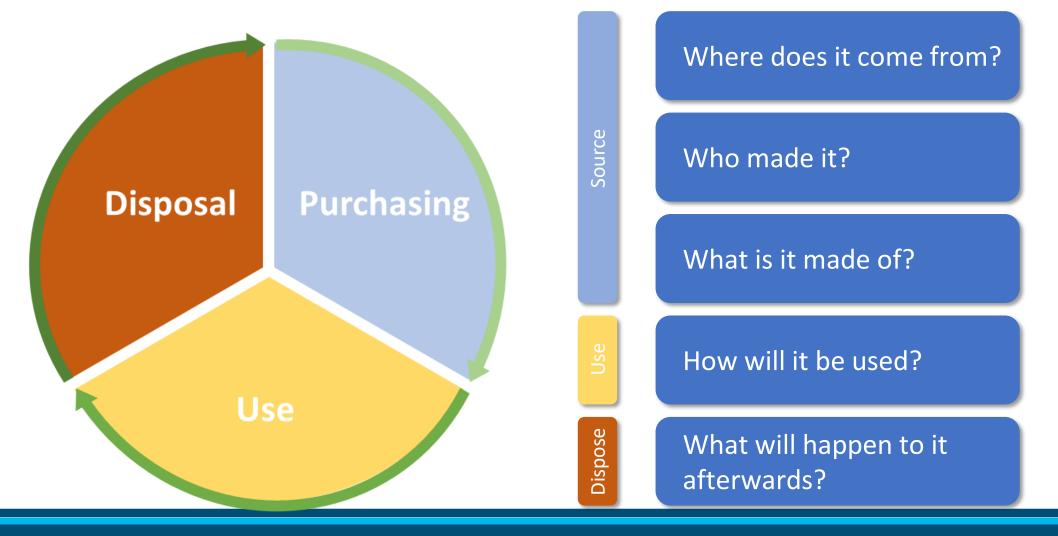






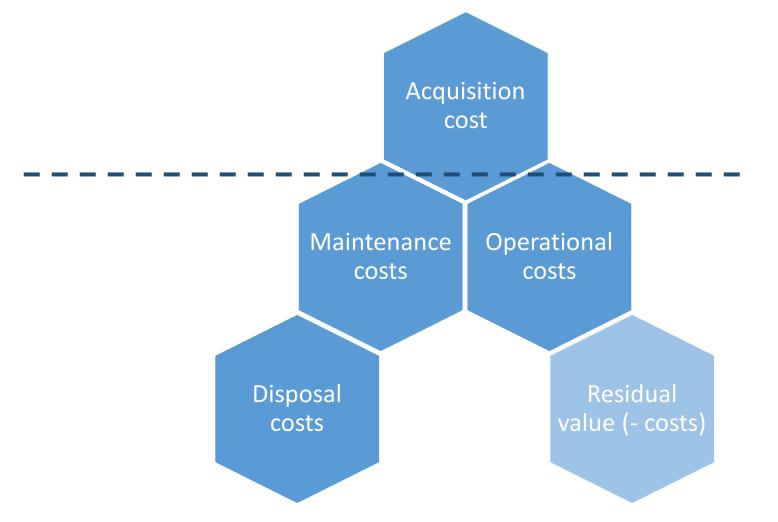


Circular procurement addresses all stages of product lifecycle:



Total cost of ownership





Part of strategic procurement and category management along with:

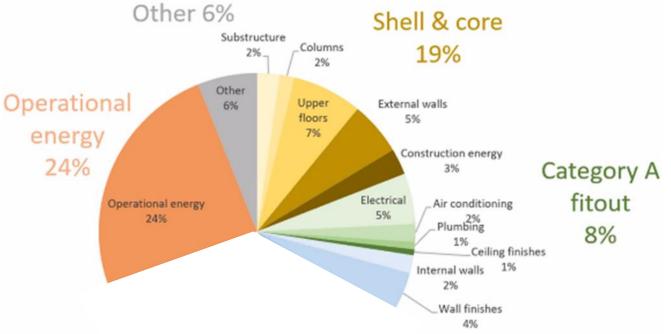
- Category management
- Risk assessment
- Supplier chain engagement
- Asset management

Helps determine relevant procurement /business model:

Ownership versus alternative (circular) models

Life cycle approach

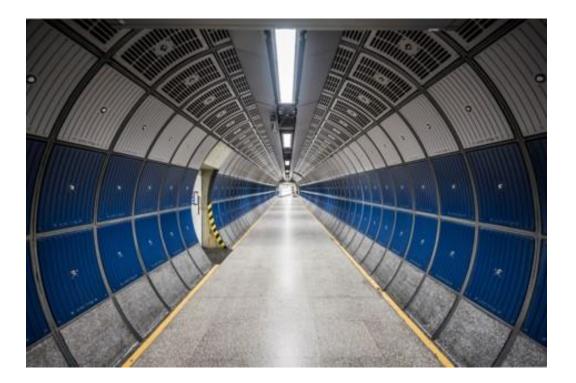
- Proportionate approach depending on value
- Identifies the main areas of cost and of carbon impacts, e.g. operational versus capital
- Thinking about the life cycle brings larger gains than an incremental approach
- Helps identify the TRUE COST OF OWNERSHIP

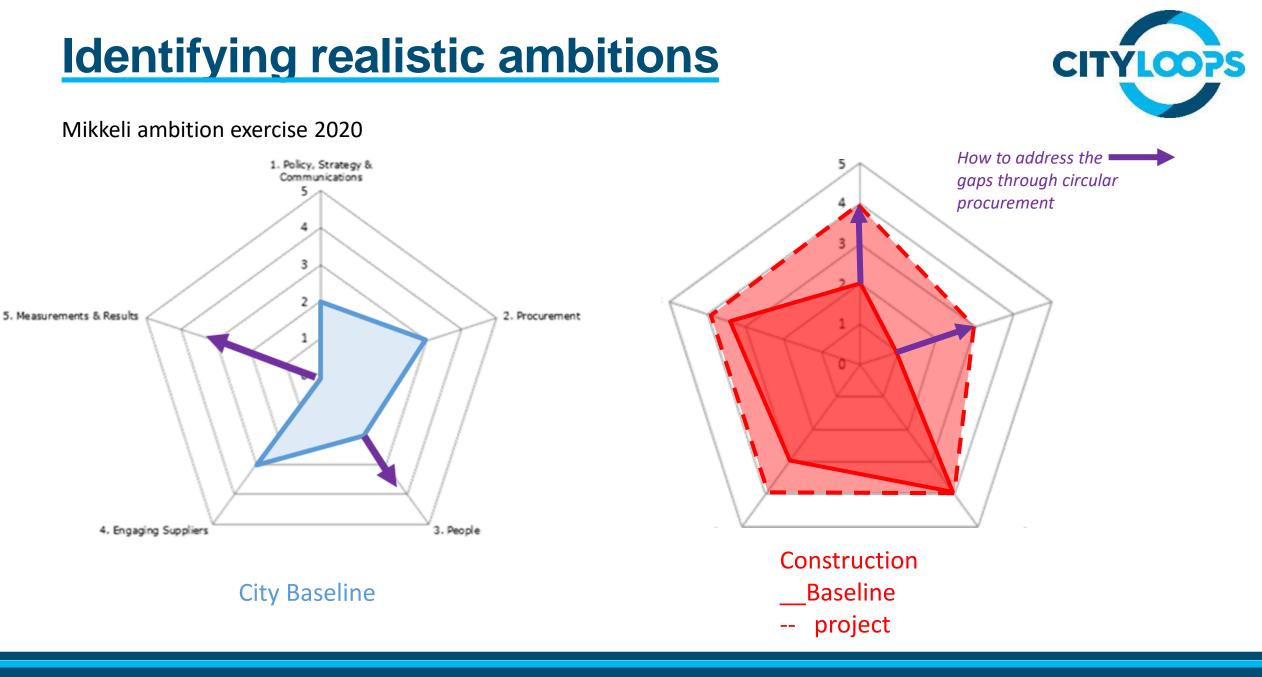


Source: Treloar, GJ. Et al, 1999, Embodied energy analysis of fixtures, fittings and furniture in office buildings, Facilities, Volume 17, Number 11, pp. 403-409 (Accessed on 14 June 2019 at https://www.academia.edu/18481731/Embodied_energy_analysis_of_fixtures_fittings_and_furniture_in_office_buildings)

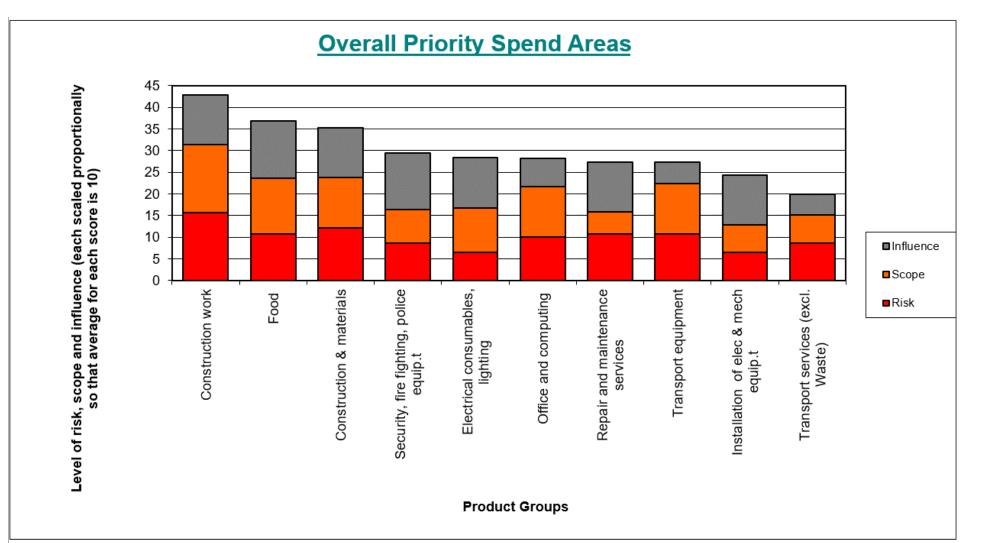








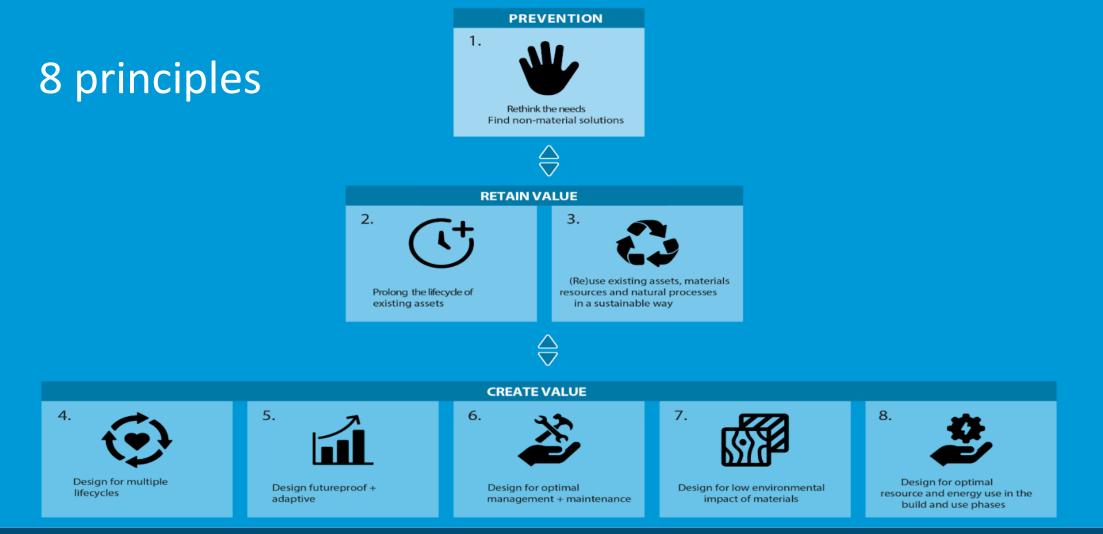
Mikkeli – Overall priorities in spending





Circular design for the built environment





Addressing challenges



Challenge	Detail
Policy	Buyers: Ensure clarity in objectives and buy-in. Define CP in terms of outcomes sought, including contribution to the inclusive growth of the Scottish economy.
Innovation	Buyers: Enable trialling of new ideas, speeding the testing process. Reward innovation – be open to ideas, reward in evaluation of tenders.
Tender	Set out CE objectives, outcomes and specifications. Ask a smart question - get a smart solution.
Collaboration	Supply chain: Sector to lead through collaboration - work in partnership with supply chain to achieve intended outcomes.
Good practice	Supply chain: Contractors can lead clients and supply chains by demonstrating what is already being delivered and what is possible.
Whole Life Costs	Buyers and suppliers: Focus on early identification of all Whole Life Costs and enable consideration of alternative business models.
Measure	Buyers: Link KPIs to outcomes sought, using relevant tools e.g. BRE Smart Waste Tool.

Circular viaduct: Vianen archbridge, Netherlands



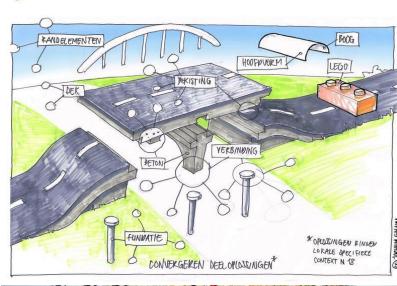


Reduce materials used Reduce waste Minimise disruption

- Modular approach multi-span
- Designed for disassembly
- Faster onsite build less disruption
- Fewer materials used in total construction
- Materials passport

LESSONS LEARNED

Early consideration of alternatives to traditional build result in life cycle benefits





Reduce and reuse: London2012 stadium





Reduce materials used Reduce waste Maximise functional life

- Modular approach multi-span
- Designed for disassembly
- Faster onsite build less disruption
- Fewer materials used in total construction
- Materials passport

LESSONS LEARNED

- Early collaboration between designers and contractors
- Thinking ahead at design stage



Fully circular building

Procurement considerations

- maximum sustainability within the available budget
- performance requirements
- making the greatest possible use of knowledge in the market
- Temporary materials bank

Design for disassembly

- Area: 12,994 m²
- 165,312 screws so it can be disassembled
- Materials passports logged on Madaster along with value
- Built primarily from wood
- The floor can be demounted
- Flexible space interior walls can be removed
- Each piece of the structure will be reused somewhere else
- Uses geothermal heating and cooling
- PV panels and reversible e-charging for vehicles

Triodos Bank, The Netherlands

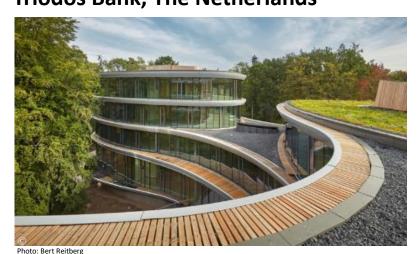




Photo: Carel van Hees/Edge Technologie

City of Greater Geelong

Design & supply road infrastructure products that apply the principles of a circular economy



Expression of Interest process, for Pforl road infrastructure products:

- The use of recycled material, including kerbside recycling, in user level road infrastructure products.
- The successful tender will include the design, development/creation, manufacture and installation of user level road infrastructure products.
- The new products will fulfil the role currently met by asphalt/bitumen road seals, concrete kerbs and concrete footpaths.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Lessons applied from initial PforI (recreational bridges)
- e.g. market engagement, procurement process, circular outcomes.





Material, component and product exchange

CITYLOOPS *9* 040 304 1246

Example



Home

Available bridges and parts 🗸 🕫

About us v Contact

Bridges on the way to a new destination

Advantages of the Bruggenbank

Saving CO² A reused bridge brings back your footprint.



A vacant bridge with a whole life ahead of it.

 $(\cap$



Unburdening from A to Z Bridging from idea to realization.



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

Website: www.circularcities.eu E-mail us: info@circularcities.eu Follow us on Twitter: @CircularCityEU Join the conversation: #CityLoops





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 821033.

Disclaimer: The sole responsibility for any error or omissions lies with the editor. The content does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Commission. The European Commission is also not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained herein.