



Rijkswaterstaat  
*Ministry of Infrastructure  
and Water Management*

# Embedding Circularity in Public Procurement Criteria

19 October 2021

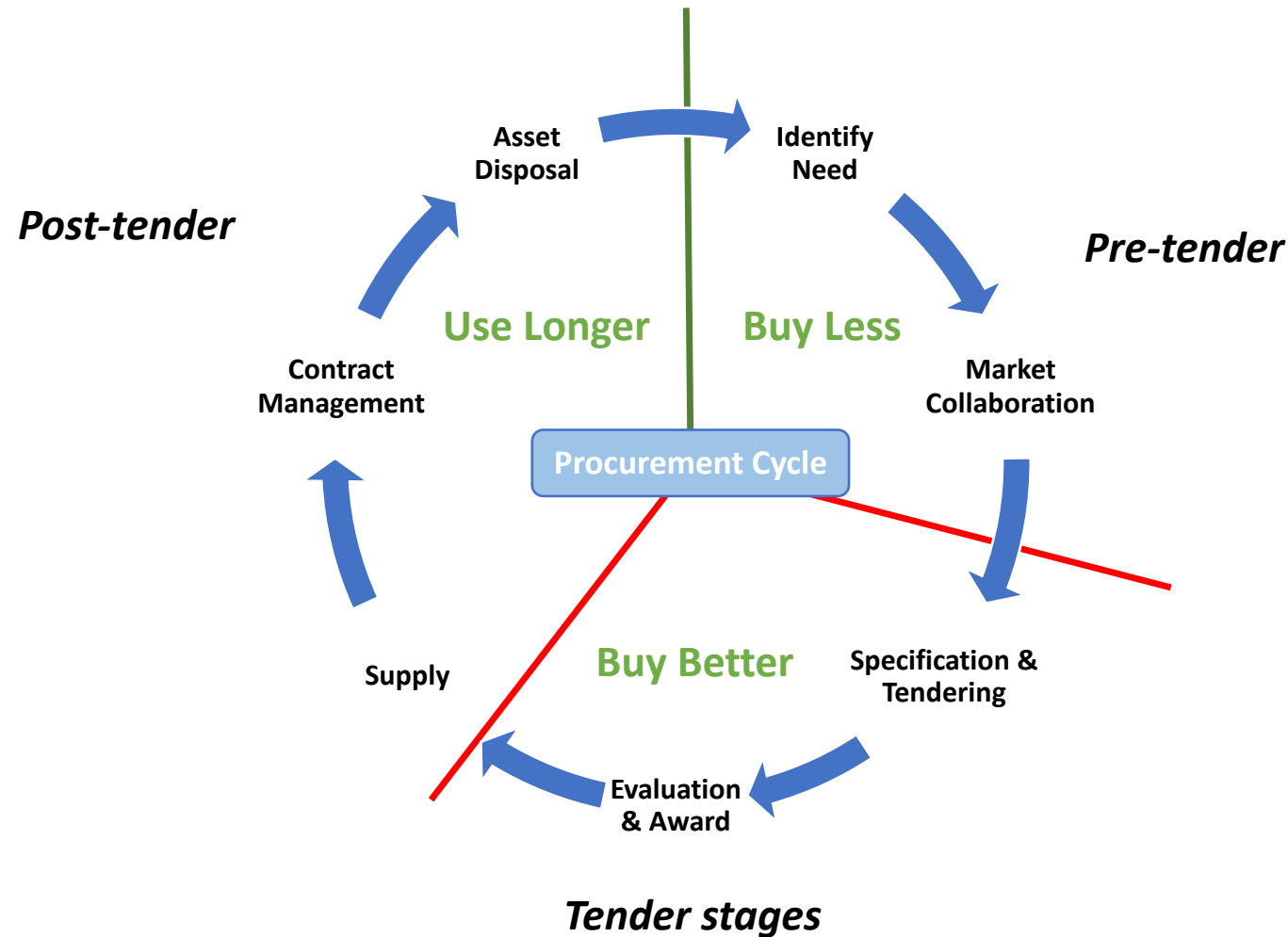
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# Focal points for action

- Planning
  - When to act and in what categories
- Prioritisation & proportionality
  - what requirements and where in tenders
- Projecting –
  - your requirements (and aims) to the market
  - Asking the right question

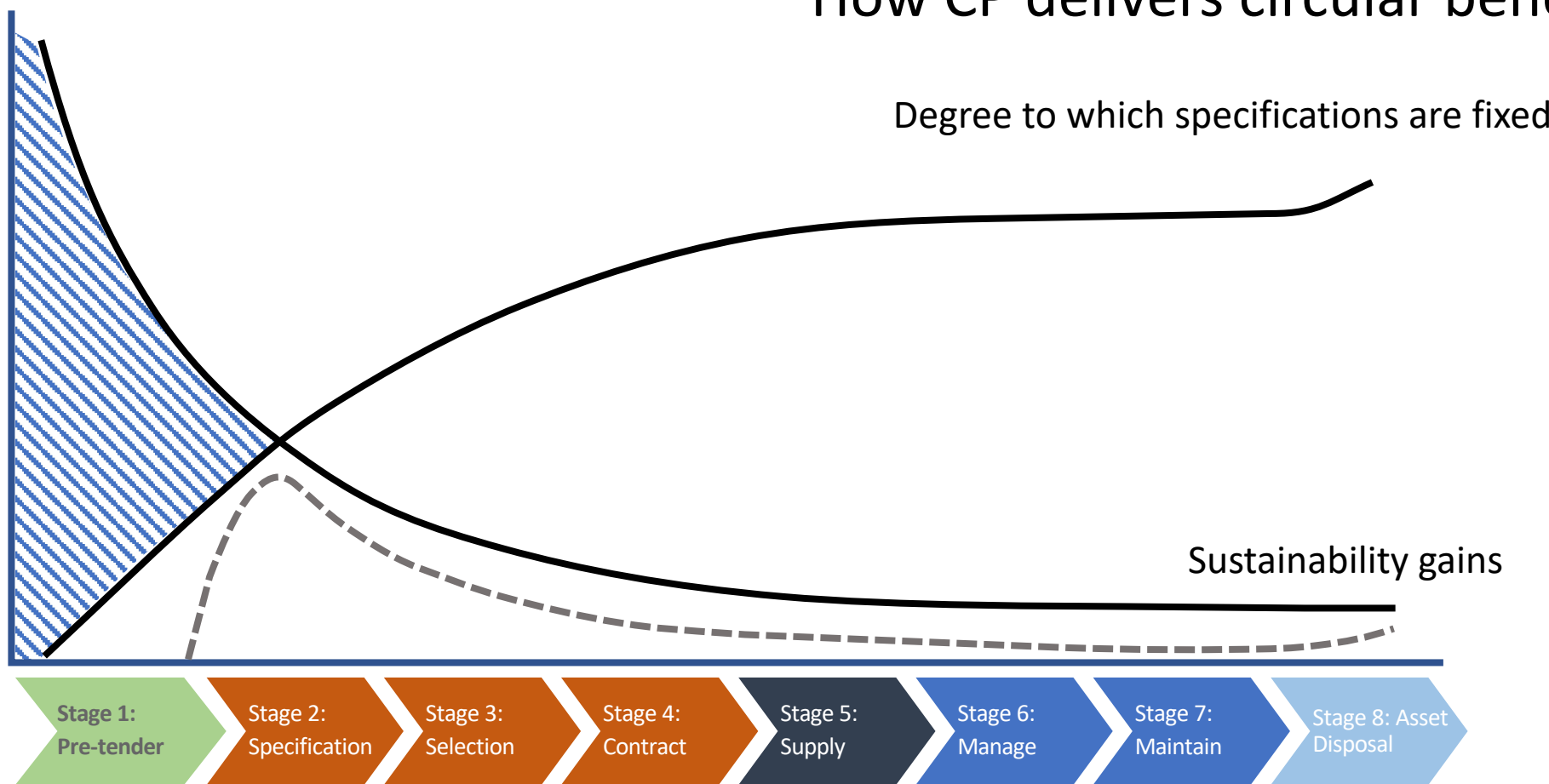


# P1=Planning across the procurement cycle



# P2= Prioritising when to act

## How CP delivers circular benefits



# P3= Projecting to the market

A life cycle approach to criteria

## Sourcing



Reduce total  
amount of  
materials



Reduce amount of  
virgin inputs

## Use phase



Extend the useful  
life



Maximise the  
reusability of a  
product or  
component

## End-of-life



Maximise the  
reusability or  
recyclability of  
materials

INTERNAL

Do we really need it?  
Where does it come from?  
Who made it?  
How is it designed?  
What is it made of?

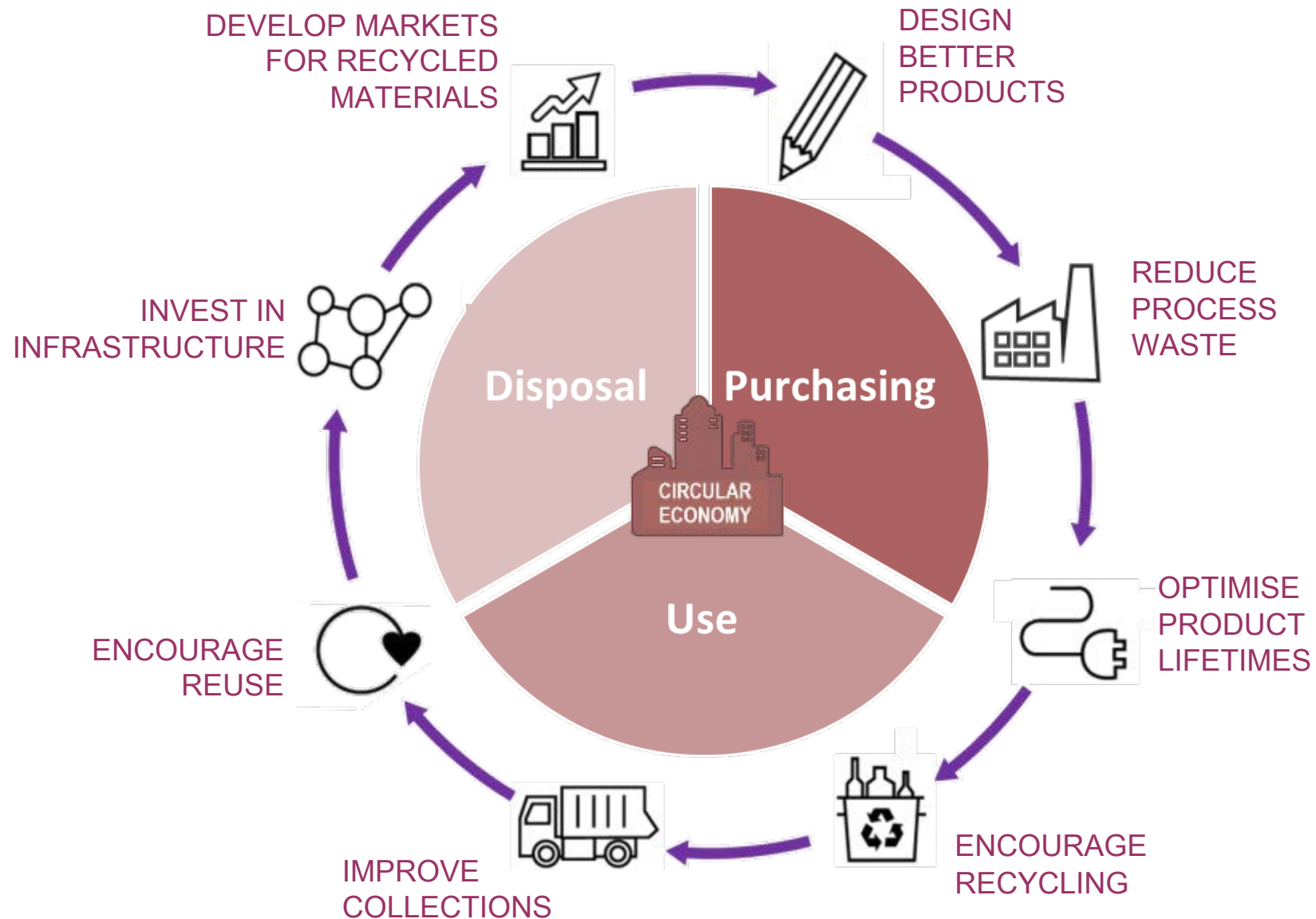
Lifetime optimisation - how  
will it be used?  
Can we reuse internally or  
externally?  
Can we repair or refurbish?

What will  
happen to it  
afterwards?  
Is it designed  
for  
deconstruction  
/ disassembly?

EXTERNAL

Functional and/or Technical?  
CIRCULARITY STARTS BY ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTION

# Circular procurement opportunities

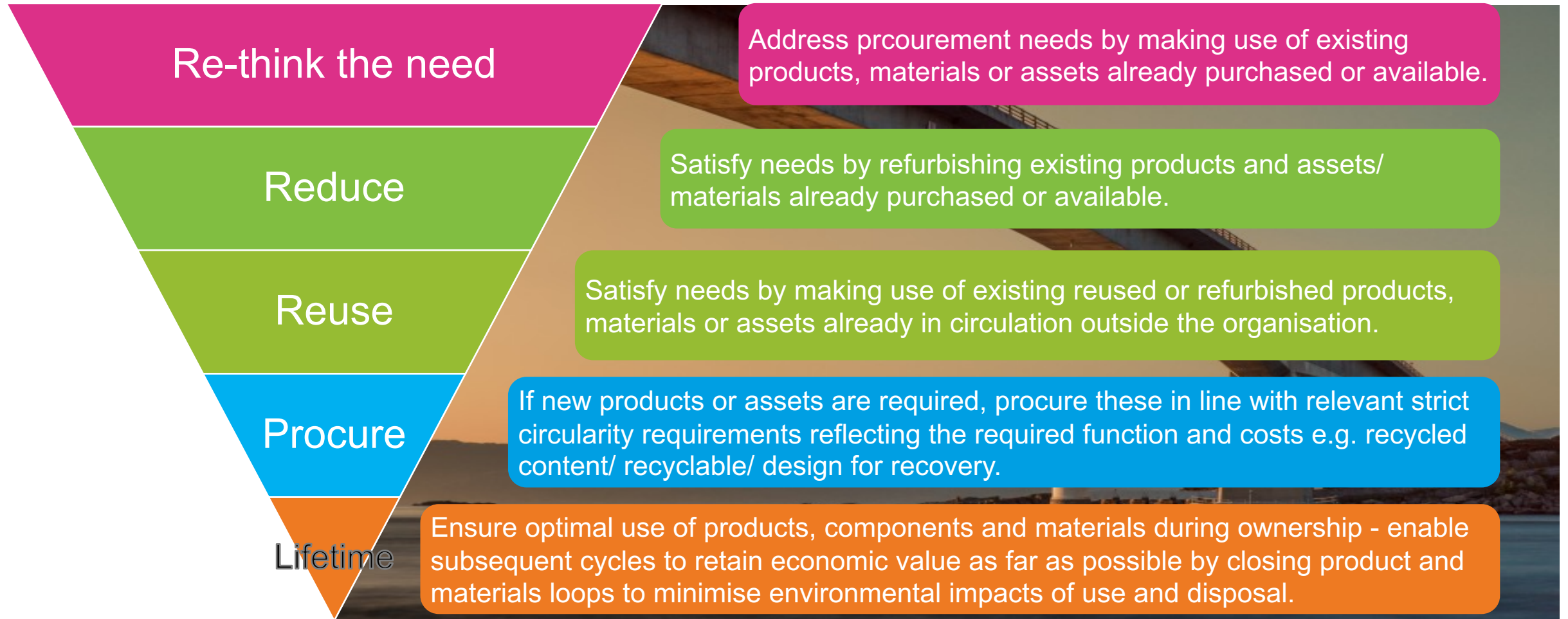




# Considering Criteria

# A circular approach to needs

The hierarchy for meeting the procurement requirement



**Change it one step at a time**



# Procurement approach: business models

Do you need to own?

**What offers a better whole life cost outcome...**

- Hire
- Rent
- Lease
- Product as a Service – DaaS, Lighting etc
- Managed service
- Ownership

On their own they don't necessarily deliver the outcomes you are seeking but suppliers have incentives to extend useful life of product or asset - you should seek evidence of how they apply circular approaches.

# Price vs Quality –is it a competition?

- Life-cycle costing and the best price-quality ratio (BPQR)
- Initial cost or whole life cost? **TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP** because you pay even if you don't account for it
- Life cycle approach to cost will drive a life cycle approach to products and their impacts





Sourcing



# Specify design principles

The tendering stage allows requirements to be set for a more circular product:

- Design for Reuse and Recovery
- Design for Materials Optimisation
- Design for servicing and repair
- Design for Reuse
- Design for Recycling
- Design for flexibility and deconstruction
- Design for Resource Efficient Procurement



Municipal Office, Venlo, Netherlands



# LCA of fibres



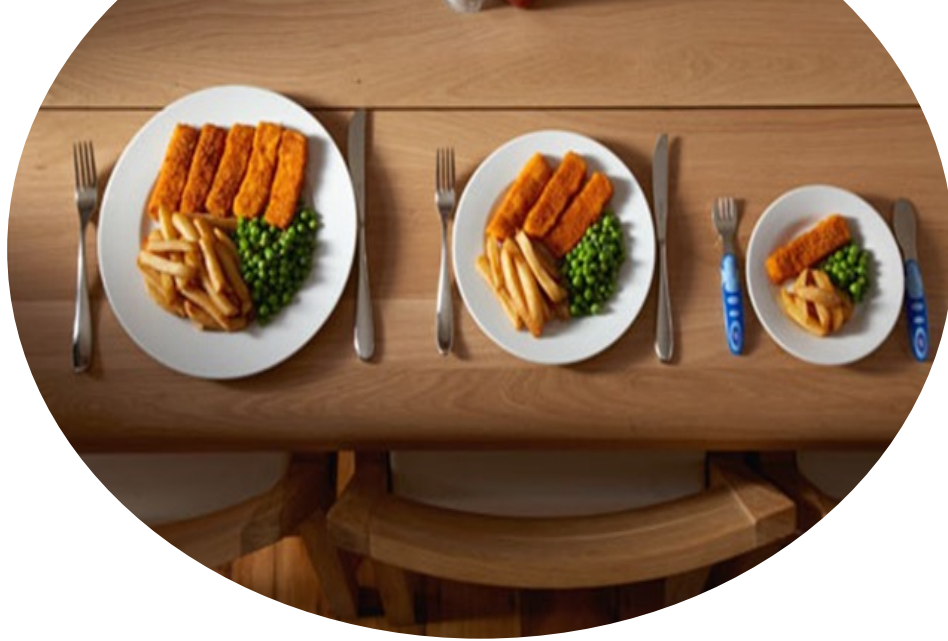
Example

*(80% recycled Dutch military uniforms)*

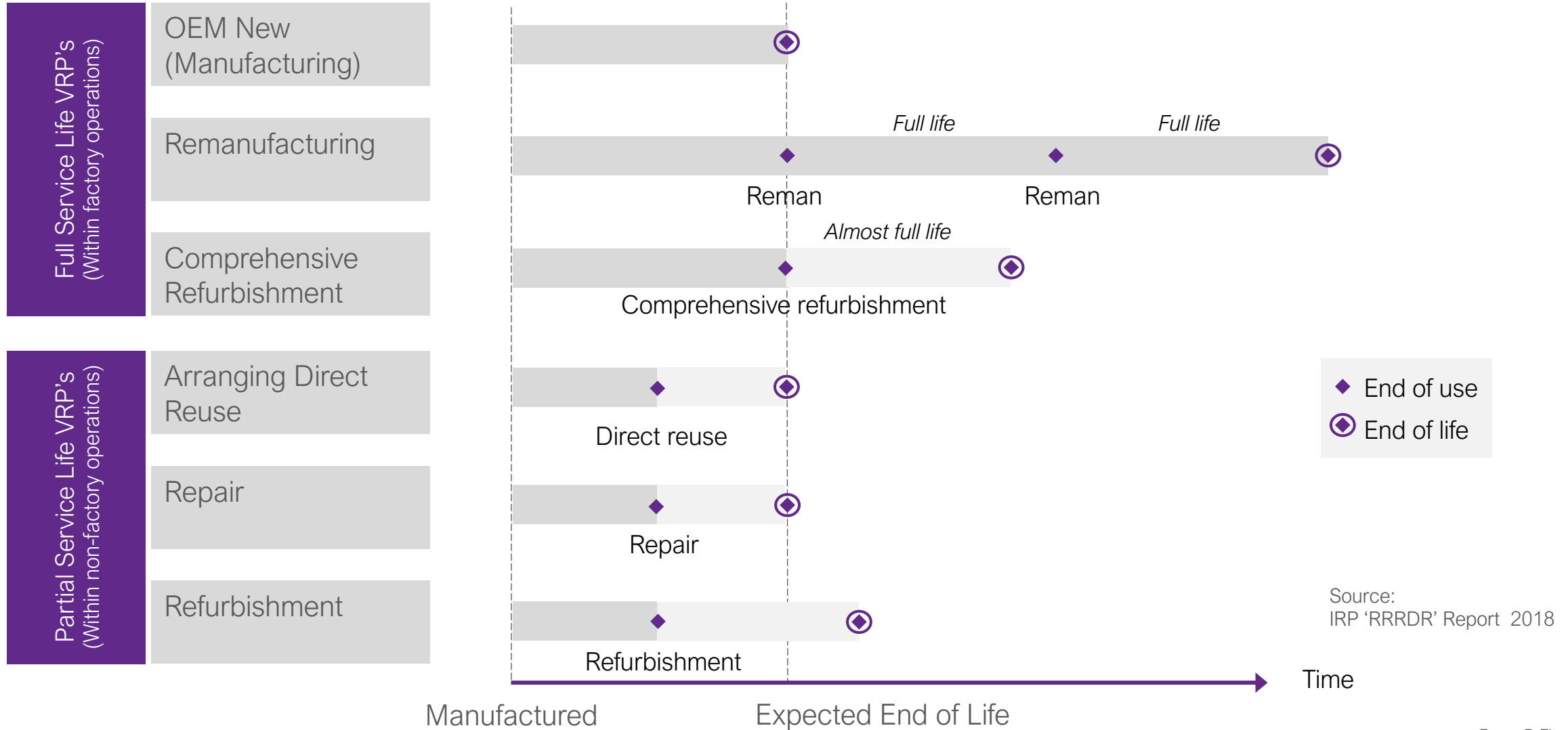
compared with a non recycled yarn:

- reduced water consumption: **87%**
- decreased energy use: **42%**
- reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: **33%**

# Utilisation



# Lifetime optimisation and lifetime extension



# Light as a service Schiphol airport

Example





# Disposal

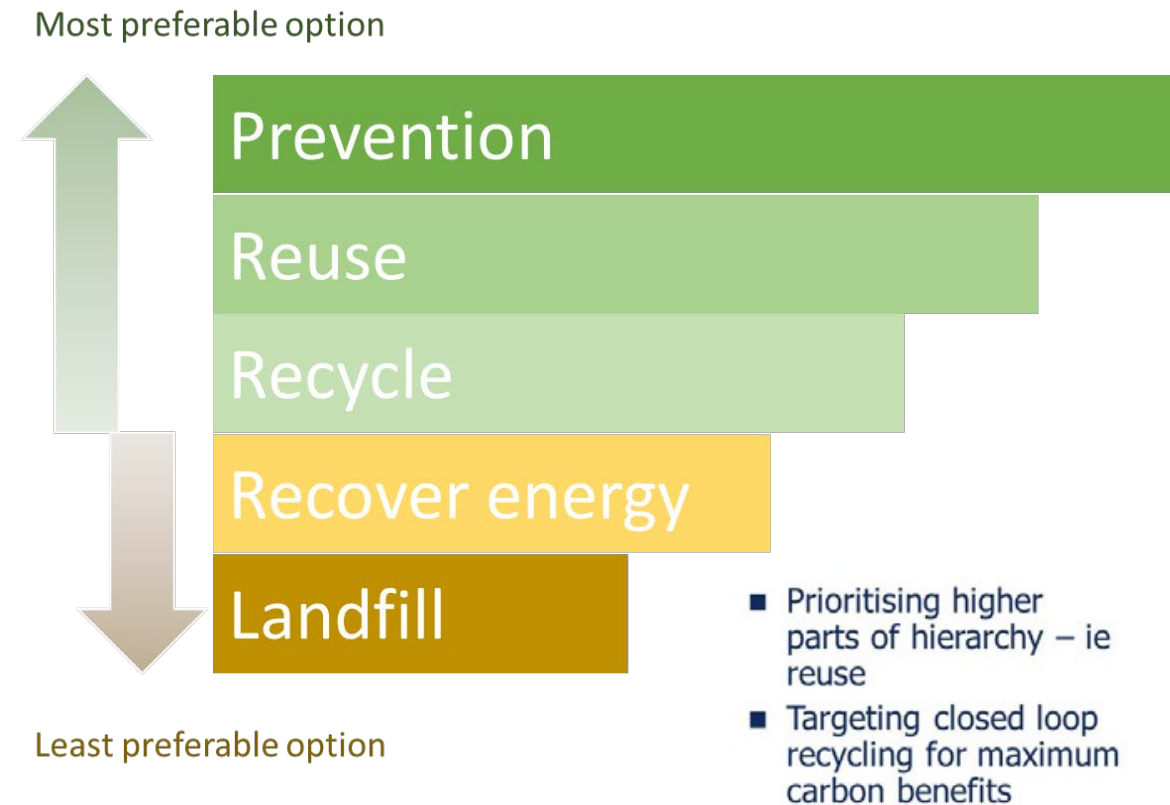


**Throwaway Living**

ABLE ITEMS CUT DOWN HOUSEHOLD CHORES

# Disposal

- Disposal options should be considered in the initial procurement
  - But rarely are – often another person, role and another budget
- Contracting for disposal can be included in the primary contract
  - But rarely is – this is not necessarily a barrier as long as there's a robust sustainable procurement policy in place.



# Summary

- Plan - Use procurement as a strategic instrument to maximise benefits
- Prioritise - Circular procurement involves many stakeholders so collaborate
- Project - procurement is not just about sourcing but also use and disposal so ask the right question



# Thank you



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