



EU-Canada Action on Plastic Waste

Using procurement to reduce plastic waste MODULE 2 2 December 2022

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EU-Canada Project objective

Boost the ongoing processes towards a circular economy for plastics in Canada by **enhancing partnerships and sharing EU strategies, policies and business models** as part of addressing marine

and freshwater litter regionally and globally.



Policies & regulations

Technology knowledge



Awareness & communication

Peer-to-peer exchanges on successful policies, best practices and their results.

Business to business exchanges on efficient technologies and market strategies & practices at various scales.

Expand networks and increase exchanges with European governments, businesses and voluntary organizations.

TRAINING: Two modules on circular procurement to reduce plastic waste.

Each module is accompanied by Train the Trainer materials and a Resources pack (this pack includes an Action Plan template, examples of procurement clauses/ checklists/ case studies included in the slides and others).



Circular procurement to reduce plastic waste



1. Circular economy, procurement and plastics

Aims:

- Create a common understanding of the benefits and key principles of circular procurement relating to plastics waste.
- How it supports priority economic, environmental and social outcomes at Federal, Provincial or Municipal level.
- Identify key actions/ next steps at policy/ strategy/ process/ capability or other level.

Help those who influence policy, budgets, business case options, market engagement and development within each level of government.



2. Specifying circular outcomes – the procurement toolbox

Aims:

- Build confidence in practically using procurement to reduce plastic waste.
- Apply through stages of the procurement process and the life cycle of the relevant product/ service or works.
- Identify key actions/ next steps for procurement project/ policy/ strategy/ process/ capability or other level.

Help procurement practitioners/ officers with responsibility for developing tenders and managing contracts within each level of government.



Introductions



- Your organisation
- Your role
- What you particularly want to get from this session







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Trainer tips

• Tip: Introductions – give everyone the opportunity to introduce themselves and their role briefly. Ask what they want from the session and record so that you can check back at end whether expectations have been met.

(allocate up to 10 minutes)

Timings – this section should take around 15 minutes



Agenda: 2. Specifying circular outcomes



E. Strategic planning – identifying opportunities to reduce plastics waste through procurement



F. Pre-solicitation – defining need, evaluating alternatives, engaging with markets



G. Specifying for plastics waste reduction



H. Evaluation and award



I. Monitoring outcomes



J. Defining actions - at procurement/ policy/ strategy/ process/ capability or other level





E. Strategic planning – to reduce plastics waste through procurement

F. Pre-solicitation – defining need, evaluating alternatives, engaging with markets



G. Specifying for plastics waste reduction



H. Evaluation and award



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Assessing risks & benefits

Impact / risk	Risk	Mitigation	Evaluation
What are you seeking to address?	What are the risk characteristics?	What actions can you use to mitigate the risks	What are the costs and benefits of the actions?
For example:	For example:	For example:	For example:
Avoiding banned materials and	Likelihood	Bans (& penalties)	Virgin plastic avoided
forms	Scale of impact / severity	Reduced dependency	Reuse / recycling economy
Over consumption	Scope to influence	Reuse options	Waste avoided
Poor material and product	Quality of data	Waste treatment options for	Cost savings / on-costs
circularity	Unintended consequences	plastics	
Pollution e.g.	(RAG approach or multi-	Awareness / education e.g.	
 littering on land 	factoral)	reduction	
marine macroplastics		better labelling	
 marine microplastics 		 alternative materials 	

Problematic plastics (revisited)

Plastic items can become problematic for a number of reasons:

- **1. Uncommon material**: the polymer (e.g. PVC, EPS and PS) cannot currently be recycled effectively with the existing collection and recycling infrastructure for either technical or economic reasons.
- **2. Design**: the design and manufacture of plastics items mitigates either effective collection and/or recycling.
- **3. Leakage**: e.g. through disposal behaviour or mismanagement, e.g. frequently littered.
- **4. Recycling**: the collection and recycling infrastructure cannot deal with recyclable plastics items because of cross-contamination, size and form etc.
- **5. Perception**: the plastic item is widely perceived to be a problem e.g. by the public, media, environmental organisations and governments etc.



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Understanding where plastics and plastics waste arise

- Initial step in assessing risk for the organisation who does this?
- Review spend categories to determine where plastics mainly arise and where scope to influence is.
- For example:
 - Construction
 - Catering consumables
 - ICT
 - Packaging
 - Textiles



Source: Eunomia Research & Consulting, 2020 EU study

Scusa

Targeting key spend areas and priorities

Category Name	CPV Equivalent	Influential Spend Value (£)	Summary Spend area Name	
Decoration Materials, Works & Services	4500000-7	8,806,832	Building & estates	Building products
General Building Repairs & Maintenance	50000000-5 79993000-1	1,400,457	Building & estates	
Capital Projects	4500000-7	776,604	Building & estates	
Conferences & Meetings	79952000-2	369,662	Building & estates	
Ground maintenance, Supplies & Services (inc. landscaping)	77313000-7	85,240	Building & estates	Catering consuma
Specialist Building Services (scaffolding, plumbing, carpentry, roofing)	4500000-7 5000000-5	83,689	Building & estates	
General Estates & Buildings and materials	45000000-7 50000000-5	357,190	Building & estates	
Food & catering	1500000-8	1,547,821	Catering	Office and ICT
Cleaning Services and Materials	39800000-0	533,249	Cleaning	
Office Consumables and Services	3000000-9	2,822,679	Consumables	
Departmental, admin & estates	30000000-9 30190000-7	4,346,706	Equipment	
Departmental, white goods & security	31000000-6 35100000-5 38000000-5	3,421,163	Electrical Equipment	Furniture
Information and Communication Technology	30200000-1	6,222,018	ICT	
Departmental, office & outdoor Furniture	3900000-2	1,356,438	Furniture	
Printing	22000000-0	556,813	Printing	
Transport	3400000-7	1,458,051	Transport	
Clothing and textiles	18000000-9	177,288	Textiles	rachaging
Waste Management	90500000-2	635,515	Waste	
Influential spend		£34,957,415		
Non Influential		49,710,302		
Grand Total 2019-2020	1	84,667,717		

Circular approaches to plastics – Avoid plastics waste

Ceredigion, Wales – catering plastics audit

- Segmentation of spend data
- Plastics are the dominant material type followed by paper/card and metal foil packaging.
- About 60% spend on all items is plastic to non-plastic.

Recommendations:

- around 20% of current catering disposable plastic items should be targeted for elimination
- a further 25% should be targeted for avoidance through material substitution and alternatives like reuse.



Summary of plastics in common catering disposable formats

Category	% of total	Plastic %*
Bags	3.4	32
Boxes	14	85
Bowls & pots	4.6	100
Containers & bins	13	76
Cups & tumblers	14	44
Cutlery & utensils	7	60
Gloves	1.1	100
Lids & straws	15	93
Plates etc.	3.4	92
Wrapping products	5.7	28

* of category

Source: sample of Welsh Purchasing Consortium catering disposables purchasing data 2018

Source: Public sector guidance on the procurement of plastics | WRAP (wrapcymru.org.uk)

Any questions?



Trainer tips

- Allocate short time to discussions (ca 5 minutes) due to length of module
- Examples depending on pace these case study examples can be added to using the additional slides in the resource pack (reference the resource materials website) or deleted (if not enough time).
 - Alternatively if you have your own local examples swap these in.
 - Note that examples typically address more than one circular theme so emphasises the aspects most relevant to the Section but remind audience that a circular approach is systemic and so delivers multiple benefits.
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- Timings this section should take around 20 minutes





F. Pre-solicitation – defining need, evaluating alternatives, engaging with markets

- G. Specifying for plastics waste reduction
- H. Evaluation and award
- I. Monitoring outcomes

J. Defining actions - at procurement/ policy/ strategy/ process/ capability or other level

Choosing a starting point

- Are you looking to make a step change or a transformational change?
- Be proportionate to the size (\$Can) and the subject matter of the tender.
- Where to start?
- Starting point will determine what tools can be considered.



Identify opportunities early – defining and challenging need



Selection Criteria Method Statements Terms and Conditions Added Social Value (TOMS) Performance Measures / KPIs

Ensure procurement exercise is outcome focused

Unintended consequences

Materials substitution

- e.g. cost implications of switching
- supply risk

Recyclability

- downstream recycling impacts
- fit with collection and existing infrastructure

Resilience

- medium and long term view on collection and recycling
- public perception
- precautionary principle



Circular approaches to plastics – Avoid plastics waste

Early design choices – biobased materials

FORUM FOR BIO-BASED INNOVATION IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT



Single use plastic items - 40% of the Skåne's (Sweden) CO₂ emissions were generated through its healthcare sector and high proportion through single use plastic (or disposable) products, such as protective aprons. In 2014, Skåne's healthcare sector was responsible for using and disposing of 5.2 million single-use aprons (300 tonnes of CO₂ emissions. Innovation procurement established a new renewable product saving 250 tonnes CO₂ pa. https://www.biobasedconsultancy.com/uploads/files/InnProBio_Goodpracticecase_Skane.pdf



Bio-based materials hot drinks in cups – Rijkswaterstaat - RWS used most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) to encourage switch to alternative more eco-friendly materials. Price and quality were split 60 %/40 % of the total score. The quality criterion included 20% for using bio-based cups (to EN13432).



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Electrical and electronic equipment

Circular approaches to plastics – Avoid plastics waste

Scenario:

- 400+ lab and shared PCs that are 6 years old and complaints that they are slow.
- The College could buy new PCs at a cost of £133,200 and significant embodied carbon; from components manufacture, shipping, energy use, packaging etc.

...so, the College considered alternatives and ran a pilot to upgrade PCs with Solid State Hard Drives (SSD) & upgrade memory

Outcomes:

- PCs were upgraded.
- Saved £118,000 (new SSDs and memory upgrade cost = £15,000).
- Saved significant carbon emissions from not buying new devices.
- Reduction in electricity usage by removing logoff buttons.
- Faster PCs.
- Happier students.
- Delighted Finance Director!



Glasgow Kelvin

College

https://sustainableprocurementtools.scot/index.cfm/case-studies1/ - used within EU ProCirc programme as example of circular ICT approach. *estimate only.

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Circular approaches to plastics – *Life Cycle Costs*

Hamburg GPP guidelines for whole life costing





EF anno

 Contracting authorities may specify that the award criterion of 'cost' or economic efficiency must be calculated on the basis of the life cycle costs of the product or service.

"When comparing purchase prices, conventional products and services often appear to be more favourable. This first impression may change when considering the costs throughout the life cycle: the total amount required to purchase, operate and dispose of a product with a defined service life is often lower in the case of green alternatives. Life cycle assessments reveal any hidden subsequent costs, which can render uneconomical a product that at first sight appeared to be the least expensive option."

- Requirement that tenders must state:
 - The cost of purchasing the product or service.
 - Factors that influence operating costs, such as the consumption of electricity, heat, fuel or water.
 - Additional costs, such as for maintenance, disposal or insurance (e.g. plastics waste).

https://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/6789344/b75ca35ac5a3431b375ac5f4cd3e531d/data/d-umweltleitfaden-kurz-englisch.pdf

Engagement – collaboration is key (again)

Early market collaboration, e.g. pre-tender solicitation, is key:

Internal	With the market	With other public sector
 A range of internal stakeholders – set policy, budgets, commission services, set specification, manage contracts and suppliers, subject matter experts. 	 Give market chance to understand your objectives, demonstrate capability or need to develop. Enable innovative solutions. 	 Collective responses – share lessons. Collective approach to suppliers – scalability may
 Communicate and agree alternatives/ policy commitments. 	 Work with commercial and third sector suppliers. Improve resilience. 	be a barrier to circular outcomes.

• Consider life cycle costs.

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Market readiness – two-way dialogue

Communication

- What your policies are on plastics waste reduction
- Ambitions and targets, timeframe and trajectory
- Current and future needs likely to be
- Spending levels
- Support on offer

Information

- What market appetite for change is
- Current performance and capability (R&D)
- Solutions and challenges
- What support is required

Can supplier(s) substitute plastic in items with another material of lower environmental impact?

 determine what would need to be done differently in terms of business operation, e.g. cleaning and catering.

Can your supplier(s) deliver goods in reusable packaging, or offer take-back arrangements for packaging.



Purchasing and managing

- Determine which circular model creates the best chance of success.
- Formulate contract so that it is based on collaboration and performance.
- Monitor and measure intended outcomes – KPIs etc.



Source: https://wrwcanada.com/en/get-involved/resources/circular-economy-themed-resources/five-business-models-circularity

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/01/5-circular-economy-business-models-competitive-advantage/

The procurement officer and the contract manager may not be the same people.

Create a clear link to ensure accountability, monitoring and reporting.





Circular approaches to plastics waste - Innovative 'closing the loop'

Seed funding under Canadian Plastics Innovation Challenges Environment and Climate Change Canada Phase 1.



c93% of plastic textile waste ends up in landfills while the remaining 7% is incinerated or otherwise converted into energy.

Research:

Low-cost textile recycling process for chemical sorting, separation and removal of dyes from waste textiles - enable value recovery from polyester and cotton blends, including the creation of high-value biochemical products that can then be used to make other plastic products made from recycled materials, such as biodegradable plastic packaging.

INNOVATIVE

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Canad

Source: <u>https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2021/03/canadian-plastics-innovation-challenges--environment-and-climate-change-canada-phase-1-recipients.html</u>

reusables https://plasticactioncentre.ca/news/reusables-com-seed-funding/

Early engagement – playground equipment

Aalborg, Denmark

Defining the need:

 Several workshops were held with staff from schools, kindergartens and other relevant stakeholders to discuss their wishes for future outdoor play areas. Nature and the use of natural materials was a common theme.

Market engagement:

 Seven market dialogue meetings to determine principles of circular economy in connection with interior design solutions; number of suppliers and the total size of the market; key suppliers and their market share; typical business models; prices & pricing methods; options, alternatives and trends in green products.

Outcome:

 Eight applications received in the pre-qualification round (in May 2017), five were invited to submit tenders, and three were received.

Led to setting up a register of surplus furniture for all schools and school-based leisure facilities.

Source: <u>CircularPlayground.pdf (circularpp.eu)</u>







Breakout Groups – engagement

In your group, consider:

- What are current levels of engagement – who how, what & when, with the market?
- What mechanisms for engagement could be employed to address plastics waste challenge?



Plenary discussion



Trainer tips

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- Timings this section should take around 20 minutes and an additional 20 minutes for breakout group and plenary discussion
 - Note that lunch break can be flexed in trainings sessions depending on the audience but a minimum 10 minute comfort break around the middle is recommended.



LUNCH BREAK – please be back at 12.55



- **E. Strategic planning** to reduce plastics waste through procurement
- F. Pre-solicitation defining need, evaluating alternatives, engaging with markets
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Setting the specification

What is needed?

- Key stakeholders
- Clarity in intended outcomes
- Market capability awareness
- The optimum solution...
- An informed specification that focuses on optimum outcomes.
- Appropriate balance of outcome-based questions vs technical questions.
- Addresses whole life impacts and costs.
- Encourages and enables innovation.
- Capable of being objectively measured/ monitored Contract Management/ KPIs.

The Resources Pack contains additional examples of specifications.

Outcome based questions – a new language

A connection between A and B

Protective reusable closed loop packaging

Main areas covered by existing criteria for plastics

The majority of criteria relating to plastics are typically associated with one, or a combination of the following:

- Packaging;
- Recycled content;
- The marking of plastics over a given size (e.g. 25g) according to ISO 11469 with ISO 1043 for the purposes of improving recycling; and/or
- Toxicity, e.g. additives in the form of colourants, fillers, plasticisers, stabilisers, and flame retardants.

The Resources Pack contains further examples of specifications.

Model wording for packaging

[*Single use*] plastic packaging may only be used where alternatives with lower environmental impacts are not available. When [plastic] packaging is needed, preference should be given to reusable packaging.

When single-use packaging is used, the following shall apply:

- The packaging consists of one polymer or plastic polymers that are separate from each other (not composite or bonded), and other packaging materials.
- The [plastic] packaging materials are widely recyclable through the local collection and recycling infrastructure*.
- Plastic packaging should consist only of [*specify, for example PET, PP, HDPE, LDPE or PS*] and these may consist of both biobased and fossil raw materials.
- A minimum [*specify*]% of recycled content for plastic packaging to help close material loops may also be set or assessed in the context of the award criteria.

* On the basis of pre-tender research and/or prior market engagement. This does not limit reprocessing to local infrastructure but means a cost-effective system for collection should be in place. This also addresses the use of compostable plastics with regard to ability to collect and recycle separately from non-compostable plastics.

** Include only plastic polymers and packaging formats that can be recycled widely through the local collection.

Outcome

Technical

Circular approaches to plastics – Life Cycle Savings analysis

Monmouthshire school milk

Single use plastics impacts are increasingly important in procuring school milk services and must be considered alongside the cost and other procurement criteria.

Whole life approach focussed on reuse to deliver cost and carbon savings:

- Switching from single-use plastic milk bottles to reusable glass milk bottles eliminated plastic waste and reduced milk waste.
- Less milk wasted meant less milk ordered, and costsavings of 39% for the local authority.
- Estimated 25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Any questions?

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Verification - ecolabels and standards

Plastics theme	International standard example
Packaging reuse	 ISO 18603 specifies the requirements for a packaging to be classified as reusable and sets out procedures for assessment of meeting the requirements, including the associated systems. The procedure for applying this International Standard is contained in ISO 18601.
Materials & Recyclability	 ISO 18604 Material Recycling - gives guidance on which packaging can be classified as recoverable by material recycling
Compostable & Biodegradable	 ASTM D6400 Standard Specification for Labelling of Plastics Designed to be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities, and/or ASTM D6868 Standard Specification for Labelling of End Items that Incorporate Plastics and Polymers as Coatings or Additives with Paper and Other Substrates Designed to be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities. ISO 18606 Packaging and the environment — Organic recycling. EN 13432 Packaging - Requirements for packaging recoverable through composting and biodegradation. Note: home compostability is not currently addressed through international or European standards.
Biobased	 ASTM D6866 Test Methods for Determining the Biobased Content of Solid, Liquid and Gaseous Samples Using Radiocarbon Analysis.
Recycled Content	EN 15343, for plastics recycling traceability and assessment of conformity and recycled content.

Price vs value

- Life-cycle costing and the best price-quality ratio (BPQR).
- Do you know what a good response should look like?

"An ideal response may provide some or all of the following [according to the scope of the contract]:

A Plan that details:

- How they will practically apply the waste hierarchy in service delivery, including how they have assessed prioritised options to reduce waste and the use of virgin materials, taking into account any cost, functional, technical, safety, quality and performance requirements. This may include:
- The use of materials that contain evidenced recycled content.
- The reuse of materials that would otherwise be treated as waste..."

Evaluation and award

- Award criteria need to reflect your ambition and requirements.
- Thread innovation throughout requirements avoid arbitrary 'Added Value'.
- How you will assess the circularity of the tender.
 - Technical specifications a prescriptive specification.
 - Functional knowing what an excellent response should look like.
- Life-cycle costing and the best price-quality ratio (BPQR) – how prescriptive is the specification? Is a circular approach core to the requirement?

Circular approaches to plastics – Life Cycle Savings analysis

EU catering & food GPP – packaging award criteria

Packaging (core criteria)

Additional points will be awarded for the percentage of products that:

- Are supplied in secondary and/or transport packaging with more than 45% recycled content.
- Are supplied in packaging materials based on renewable raw materials.
- Are not supplied in individual portions (single-unit packages)

Verification:

The supplier must provide a signed declaration indicating which of these criteria it is able to meet. The contracting authority will verify compliance during the contract period, and appropriate penalties will be applied for non-compliance.

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Monitoring & reporting

Contract management

Monitoring & reporting

Data collation and analysis

The 'golden thread'

Choosing KPIs

'Not everything that can be counted counts. Not everything that counts can be counted.'

Example KPIs

Sourcing

e.g.

- total material use avoidance (tonnes)
- CO₂ equivalent reduction (tonnes)
- Cost savings (\$k)

e.g.

- Virgin material use avoidance (tonnes)
- Recycled content (%)

Use phase

e.g.

- % of materials & products diverted from landfill for reuse (tonnes)
- % of products reaching 'end of life' that are reused/ repaired/ refurbished/ remanufactured

e.g.

 % remanufactured products supplied to equivalent performance and quality standards

End-of-life

e.g.

- Reuse of components/ products/ materials %
- Waste reduction savings (£k)
- Diversion from landfill for recycling (tonnes, %)
- Cost savings (\$k)

Adapted from Circular Flanders https://vlaanderen-circulair.be/en

Contract performance

Contract performance clauses e.g.

- To regulate how goods are packaged and delivered
- In a service contract (e.g. cleaning, catering) how waste and recycling are managed
- In a works contract, responsibility of the main contractor and subcontractors for environmental protection

Contract performance clauses must be linked to the subject-matter and advertised in advance.

The Resources Pack contains further examples of specifications.

TSCUS.

The 'Golden Thread' - The power of procurement to deliver a circular economy

UN SDGs

Federal

Provincial

Municipal

Sustainable procurement

Contracts/ Frameworks

Outcomes

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Action Plan for the Canada-wide Strategy for Zero Plastic Waste

Organizational economic, social and environmental objectives

Your plastics waste reduction action plan – applying circular approaches

Relevant and proportionate requirements

Monitoring & reporting

Circular approaches to plastics – Avoid plastics waste

Mutualia, Basque Region, Spain

Challenge:

Drinking water provided by water fountains - 11 litre plastic bottles; single-use plastic cups; patients bottled water; staff bottled water.

Plastic waste problem - c147,000 cups, 4,000 large cooler bottles, and 7,000 small water bottles each year (c5,000 patients and c600 staff).

Intervention:

Install water fountains (public water network):

- Replace plastic cups with recyclable cardboard cups.
- Use glass jars and washable/ reusable cups for patients and staff.
- glass bottles to staff plastic bottles removed from vending machines.

Procurement criteria used:

- Specifications delivery of min of 600 glass bottles, machine and hand washable, including screw cap for easy refill.
- Min of 100 glass jars delivered, also washable.

Results:

- Saving c€17,000 per annum on water.
- Reduced plastics waste c147,000 plastic cups, 4,000 plastic water cooler bottles, and 7,000 plastic bottles per annum

Source: Issue 91_Case_Study 173_Mutualia.pdf (europa.eu)

Circular approaches to plastics waste – Avoid & Re-use

Svenska Retursystem

Svenska Retursystem, SRS - the smart circular system for the Swedish food industry.

'Our mission is to make the supply chain for food and beverage more efficient and better for the environment. The basic idea is that the industry's distribution should take place with durable crates and pallets that can be used over and over again.'

Outcomes:

- Reducing 78% of the CO₂ emissions compared to disposable packaging. When the crates and pallets are worn out, they are recycled to make new ones.
- Saving 160 hours of labor yearly compared to disposable packaging and ensuring that fresh goods last longer and remain undamaged
- Reducing CO₂ emissions by 31,900 tonnes (2019).

Source:

https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/good-practices/svenska-retursystems-reusable-transit-packing-system-contributes-co2and-food-waste-reduction https://www.retursystem.se/sv

Impacts from collaborative approaches

ST OFFIC

2035 Strategy for a Circular Economy for Plastics Packaging in Canada Source: U

Source: UK Plastics Pact | WRAP

Any questions?

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E. Strategic planning – to reduce plastics waste through procurement

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H. Evaluation and award

J. Defining actions - at procurement/ policy/ strategy/ process/ capability or other level

Choosing your actions – key questions

- Are you looking to make a step change or a transformational change?
- Where to start?
- Ensure proportionality

Strategic actions

ACTION AREA

AVOID

- Eliminate or avoid use of non-recycled plastics, e.g. ensure more widely recyclable alternatives are being encouraged and adopted
- Increase reuse options to extend product lifetime and reduce dependency on virgin plastic materials
- Replace specific single use items with reuse alternatives where there are no unintended consequences.
- Ensure that relevant national requirements are included in tender requirements as a minimum.
- Ensure requirements comply or exceed local restrictions on plastics and ensure that manufacturer claims are fully verified at the tender evaluation and contract management stages

DESIGN

- Ensure performance improvement over contracts, e.g. in packaging design solutions and encourage reuse options to close plastic loops
- Monitor recycled content in products and materials to close materials loops, incentivise and encourage growth in secondary markets
- Engage with existing suppliers and with wider market to identify alternatives within existing contracts and forecasted needs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Ensure optimal efficiencies in collection and recycling infrastructure
- Include plastic reduction targets in contract performance management for both suppliers and contract managers

EDUCATION

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- Raise awareness and encourage the "right" disposal options; e.g. 'non-flushable' products and 'on the go'
- Create an open communication channel with suppliers to routinely evaluate how well they fulfil the targets and circular economy needs set by the
 organisation and defined in the contract.
- Ensure all staff involved across the whole procurement and product lifecycle understand, and are committed to, their role in the circular procurement of plastics.

Operational actions

ACTION AREA

AVOID

- Eliminate or avoid use of non-recycled plastics, e.g. substitute polymer type for more widely recyclable alternatives
- Replace plastic with alternative materials
- Increase reuse options to extend product lifetime and reduce dependency on virgin plastic materials
- Replace specific single use items with reuse alternatives

DESIGN

- Encourage innovation in packaging design solutions to close plastic loops, e.g. design competitions etc
- Use or specify recycled content to close materials loops, incentivise and encourage growth in secondary markets
- More research into managing compostable alternatives within existing systems

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Increased sorting and separation technology for fossil-based polymers
- Improve collection and recycling infrastructure for biodegradable and compostable alternatives
- Improved on the go recycling infrastructure

EDUCATION

- Raise awareness and encourage the "right" disposal options; e.g. 'non-flushable' products and 'on the go'
- Education on role of plastics and context of plastic use in society to avoid unintended consequences, e.g. in procurement
- Behaviour change programmes and interventions focussed on the actions citizens can take purchasing, at home, work and on-the-go
- Improved and consistent labelling for plastics

Developing an Action Plan

ACTION	FOCUS e.g. Policy and Buy-in, Capability, Collaboration, Identifying priorities, Tender requirements, Monitoring outcomes	KEY ACTORS

Write down 1 to 3 actions in the chat you can do straight away

SESSION 2 LEARNING CHECKLIST – Key takeaways

2. Specifying circular outcomes

Aims

- Build confidence in practically using procurement to reduce plastic waste.
- Apply through stages of the procurement process and the life cycle of the relevant product/ service or works.
- Identify key actions/ next steps for procurement project/ policy/ Discussion, strategy/ process/ capability or other level.

understand:	
that adopting a strategic approach to plastics should be considered as part of a broader strategy for sustainable procurement.	
it is important to understand where plastics arise in your procurement (hotspots) before deciding what action can be taken.	
it is important to avoid creating unintended consequences.	
how to ensure that criteria for plastics are balanced and proportionate to the subject matter.	
why it is important to ensure outcomes are monitored and reported in a timely way to determine what works and what the impacts of procurement decisions are.	
why it is important to encourage and enable continual improvement and development by existing suppliers and markets	

See full bibliography in Resource Pack

Any questions?

Trainer tips

- Timings may be pressed at the end of Module but ensure that the Action Plan Breakout group is given adequate time (minimum of 15 minutes recommended).
- Timings this section should take around 25 minutes including Action Plan and Module closure
- Total Module including 30 minute lunch break is 3 hours.

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TRAINING WEBSITE: https://circularplastics.eu/green_procurement

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