

A man wearing a brown hat, sunglasses, and a light blue shirt is smiling and holding a large, dark fish horizontally in front of him. The background is a solid blue color.

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**Sustainable production and  
consumption, including  
public procurement**

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## GRIP center

[www.grip.no](http://www.grip.no)

- Foundation set up by the Ministry of Environment
- Vision: Making sustainable development profitable and inspiring
- Focus on market, business and organization
- Special focus on GPP, EMS, mobility and tourism



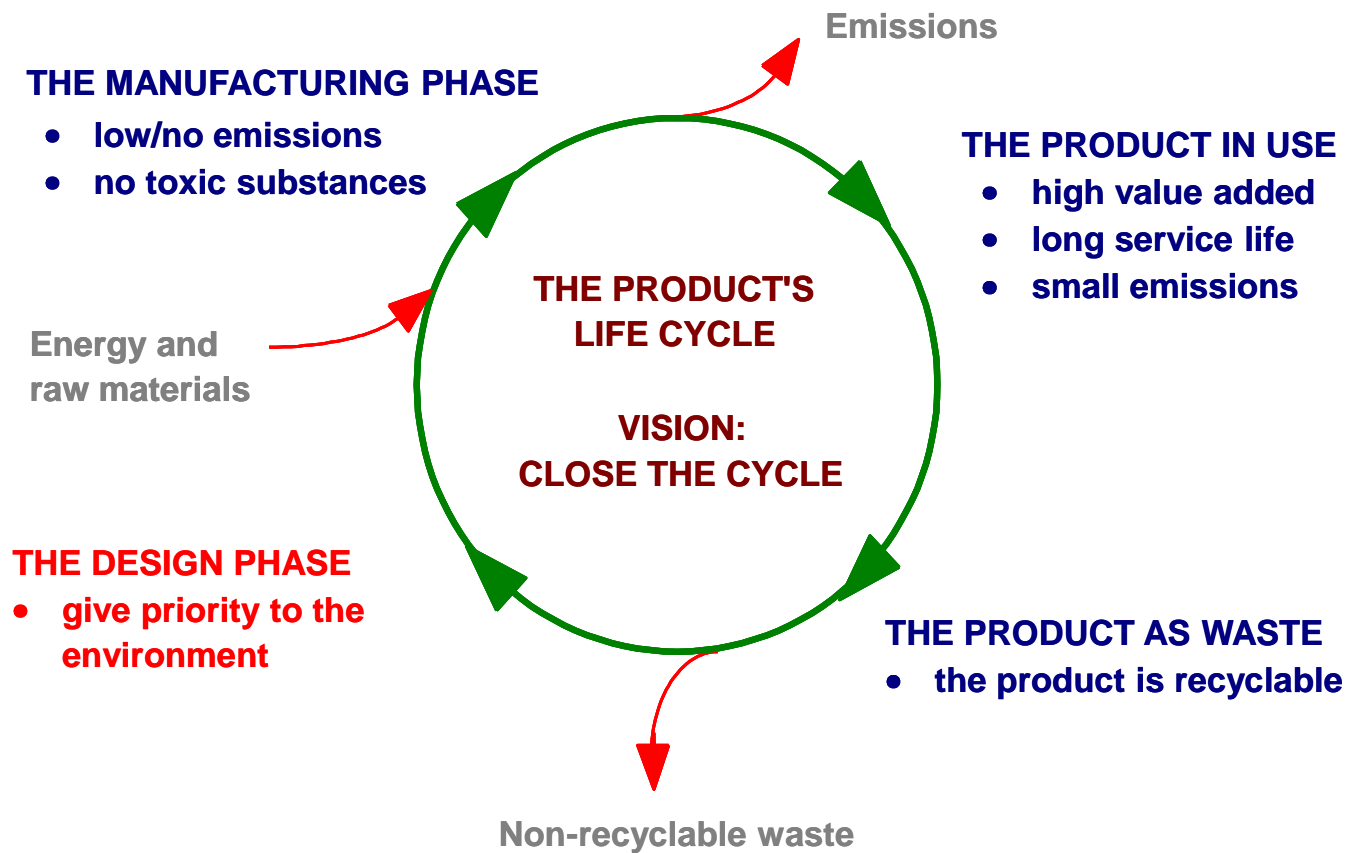
20 co-workers – 11 co-workers on GPP

# Eco-efficiency in 7 steps

- Reduce the **material intensity** of goods and services
- Reduce the **energy intensity** of goods and services
- Reduce **toxic dispersion**
- Enhance **material recyclability**
- Maximise the **sustainable use of renewable resources**
- Extend product **durability**
- Increase the **service intensity** of goods and services

Source: WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development)

# Vision – Closing the circle

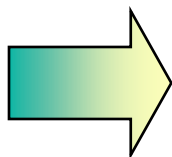


# The concept of eco-efficiency

$$\text{Eco-efficiency} = \frac{\text{Value-added (over time)}}{\text{Environmental impact (over time)}}$$

Environmental impact:

- Consumption of raw materials and energy
  - Pollution
  - Waste
- = Corporate + external costs



- Implementing the concept of sustainable development
- Can be measured

# Green Procurement

Green procurement → Organisation development

- Management involvement is a **prerequisite**
- Should be formalised in a **purchasing policy**
- An **EMS** in place will often help process



**Draft policy  
available in...**

Public procurement in the Nordic Council region is about 210 billion per year - this purchase power can be used to drive a better environment. An environmental focus can be added to the process of procurement, without adding costs and improve the quality of the goods and services bought. This is a good buy. How to add green procurement to a public sector or business? We at Nordic Council of Ministers have a strategy and resources to help you! Good what everyone, is today's day?

**norden**

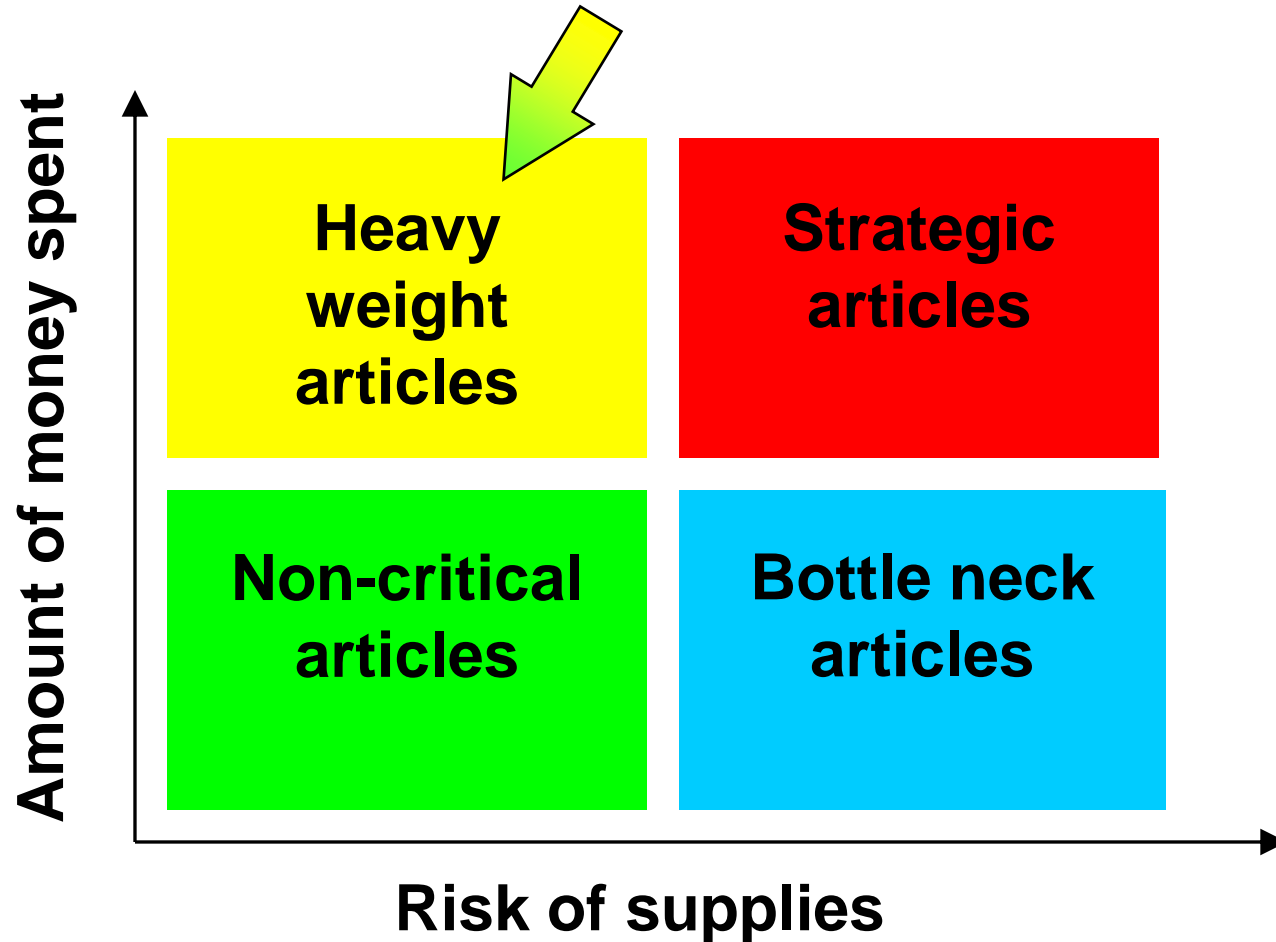
for politicians in local government and public sector managers

# Many advantages...



Parameter	Advantages
Does the job – long durability	Increased value added/low costs
Env. friendly production	Reputation/profile
Recycled materials, sustainable resources	Profile and costs
Low content of dangerous chemicals	Health, safety, costs
Low energy consumption	Costs
Low water consumption	Costs
Low emissions/low noise level	Health, safety, costs
Little packaging	Costs
Design for recycling	Costs
No hazardous waste	Costs

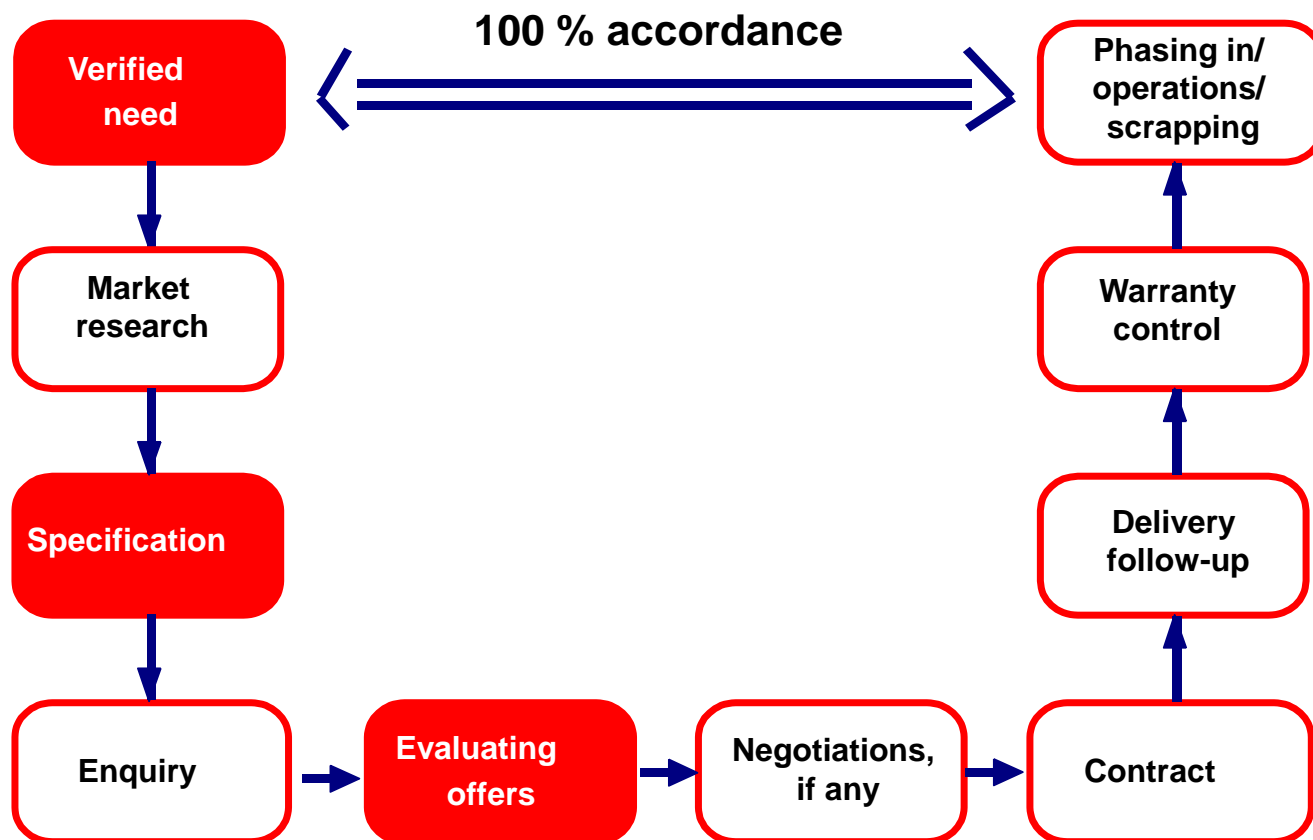
# Which product groups to choose? Where to start?




Source: Kraljik



# The procurement phases



Source: Interpro AS



I'd like to end poverty, stop violence and racism, and get rid of pollution. Everyone should be equal.

I want to dress in the nicest clothes, drive a great car, talk on the latest mobile phone, and watch my brand new DVD

# Verifying needs

## Questions to be asked:

- Who are the actual users?
- What is the real need?
- Which performance is required?
- Can the need be satisfied without purchasing?
- Can methods and routines be changed?
- Can a completely new solution be found?
- For how long will the need last?
- Is the need constant? Or will it change over time?
- **In this phase the biggest gains can be achieved!**

# Video conference

- A new way of communicating
- Saves time, money and environment
- A good alternative in many cases
- "Skype" is the low cost alternative to traditional video conferencing



## Example - transport

- The best buy can be the one that is **not** done:
- *Example from the Municipality of Oslo: The water and sewer department felt the need for a truck to be used to deliver goods. After a need verification process they concluded that that it would be good enough to hire a truck from the municipality's transport central.*



# Specification – an art

- The specification shall express **verified needs as objective, measurable** demands
- Many variables to have in mind
- Two main categories of specifications:
  - **Technical specifications**
  - **Award criteria**

Environment and public procurement  
Proposal for a common Nordic  
format for environmental criteria for  
public procurement  
– a pilot project



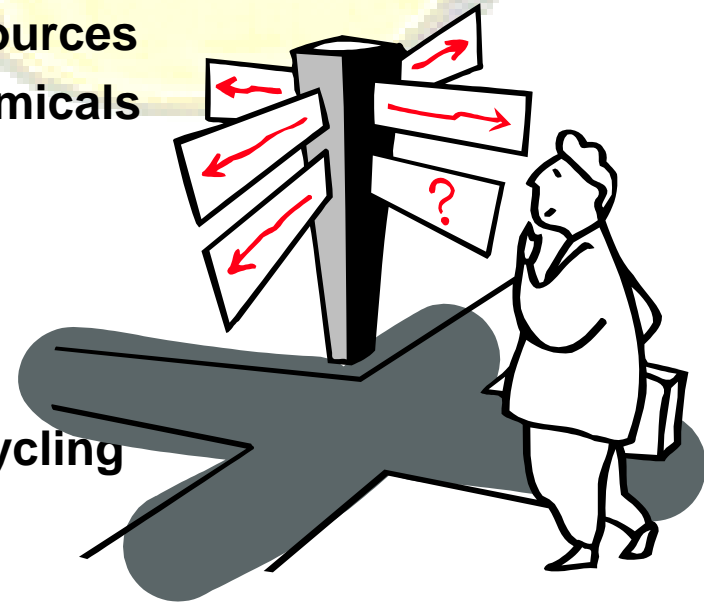
Prepared for EK-M by NMRIPP/Themegroup 9

Discussed in...

# What should the specifications include?

## Check list:

- **Functionality**
- **Durability**
- **Maintenance/Service**
- **Reused materials**
- **Sustainable managed resources**
- **Content of hazardous chemicals**
- **Energy consumption**
- **Water consumption**
- **Pollutions**
- **Noise**
- **Possibilities for reuse/recycling**
- **Hazardous waste**



## Tender document: Subject matter of the contract

- Subject matter of the contract: Tell the supplier what you want!
  - *E.g Car leasing, Municipality of Asker: Car keeping is not the core business of Asker Municipality. The aim of the tender is to obtain a frame agreement with a supplier of car administration services that will include running, maintenance, repair, car buying, car sale, and a service that makes it possible to follow up the contract and report the costs.*
  - *Cars and car keeping are activities that have a negative impact on the environment. As a part of the ongoing work in Asker Municipality to reduce our own environmental load, the environmental profile of both the recommended cars and the supplier of the service will be evaluated.*



## Technical specifications

- Technical specifications: Defines what the product must perform as a minimum, e.g: energy consumption, water carrying capacity of a fire truck, chemical content etc
- Technical specifications are easy to evaluate (Yes/No)
- The demands can not be too tough – must be sure the market can deliver
- Therefore this stage eliminates the worst products
- BUT market research is important: A proper job here and one can go for the best:
  - E.g: Municipality of Sandnes wanted low sulphur heating oil:  
*The offered heating oil shall not have a sulphur content above 20 ppm.*



# Env. friendly cars in Oslo municipality

- A definition of "env. friendly car" was made
  - Petrol: 140 g CO<sub>2</sub> per km
  - Diesel: 122 g CO<sub>2</sub> per km
- A market research was done
- 12 cars fulfilled the def – definition was included in technical specification
- Tender process gave a good economical and environmental result
- Cars selected: El-car Kewet, Skoda Fabia, Toyota Yaris, Toyota Yaris Verso and Toyota Prius



Won the Glass bear

## Award criteria

- Award criteria are good when you do not know the market response – **and have wishes that go beyond what anyone presently can deliver...**
- Award criteria can drive innovation
- Award criteria are recommended if you are skilled in evaluation
  
- Ex: How much CO<sub>2</sub> pr km?
- Ex: Does the product fulfill the EU-flower criteria?
- Ex: How much mercury does the product contain?

## Contract clauses

- One can as part of the contract demand that the supplier do so and so during the contract period, e.g:
  - fulfill the eco label criteria
  - have an EMS implemented
  - reduce the number of chemicals being used performing the service etc

## Alternative bid

- Within the procurement directives one can ask for alternative bids
- Gives suppliers the possibility to cover the specified need in new and possibly innovative or environmental ways
- Demands more from the procurement officer

## Early warning

- A good routine for big buyers is to warn the market well in advance what they are going to buy and which criteria that will be used.

# Life Cycle Cost

- Focus on life cycle costs is good for the procurer and good for the environment
- Consist of three elements: Procurement cost, running costs, disposal costs
- The net present value method is made for this purpose

*Described in  
GRIP Purchasing*



## Example – energy saving bulb

The choice is between:

- the lowest price
- the economically most advantageous offer

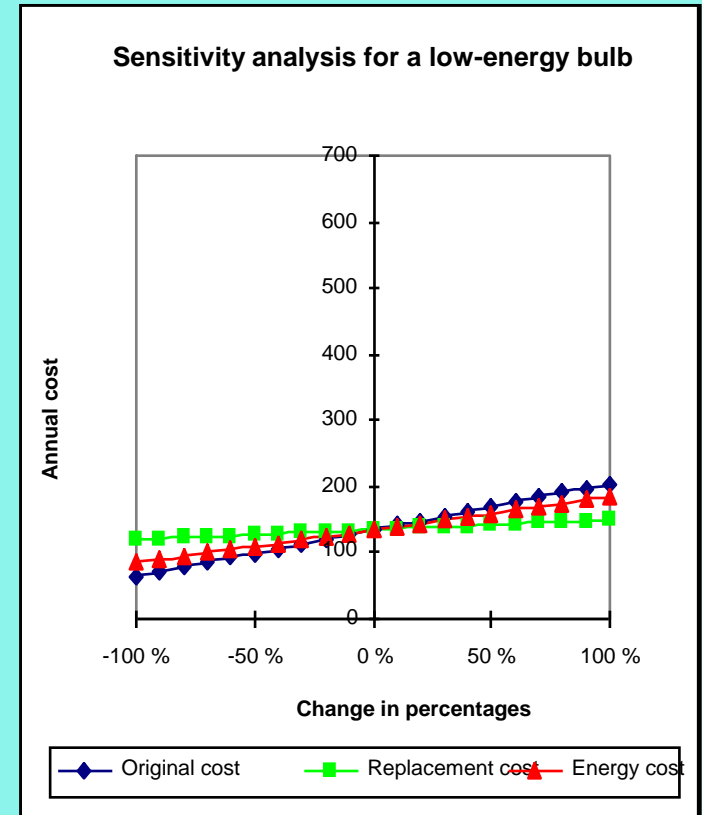
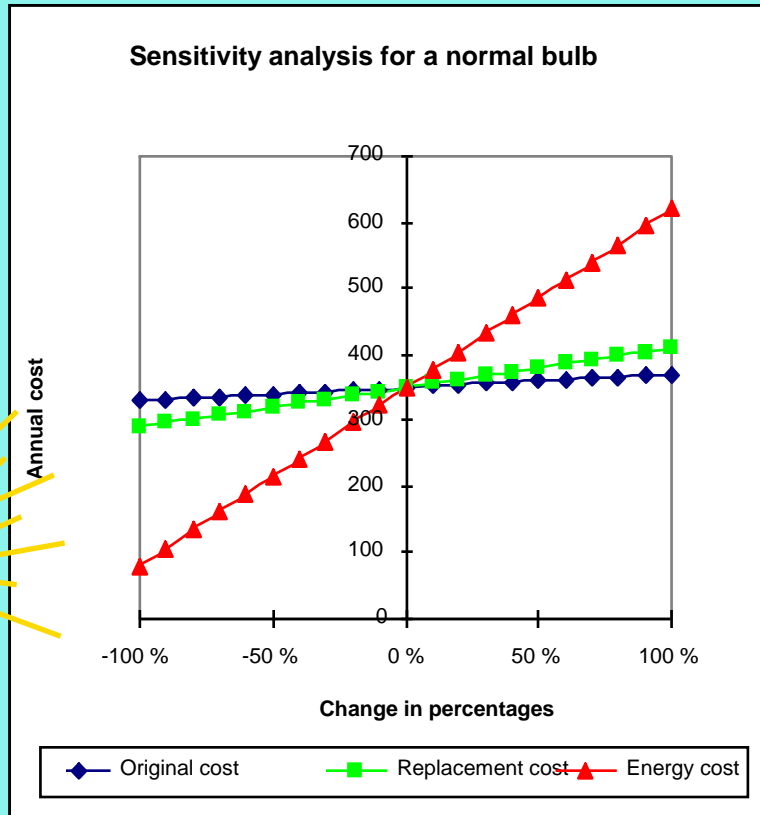
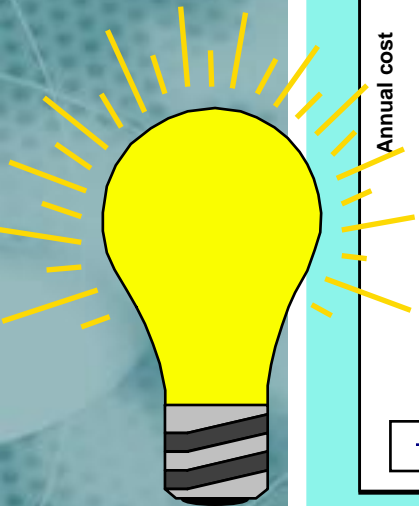
	Normal bulb	Low energy bulb
<i>Unit price:</i>	5 NOK	70 NOK
<i>Service life:</i>	2500 hours	10000 hours
<i>Energy consumption</i>	60 W	11 W
<i>Replacement costs:</i>	15 NOK	15 NOK
<i>Price per kWh:</i>	0,45 NOK	0,45 NOK

*Over a period of 10000 hours (more than one year's continuous operation) gives roughly the following result:*

<i>TOTAL annual cost:</i>	350 NOK	135 NOK
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# Use sensitivity analyses



## Example: New signboards for Storebrand

### Contract between Storebrand and ElektroVakuum Ltd:

- Signboards approved by local authorities
- Half of electricity consumption for lighting
- Triple durability on light bulbs
- Seven year guarantee on surface treatment
- Approved treatment and destruction of waste

 Life cycle costs reduced by half

Source: ElektroVakuum Ltd

# Example: Telenor Kokstad

## Focus on:

- Env. friendly materials
- Low energy consumption
- Pollution during building life
- Low total costs
- Efficient use of floor space

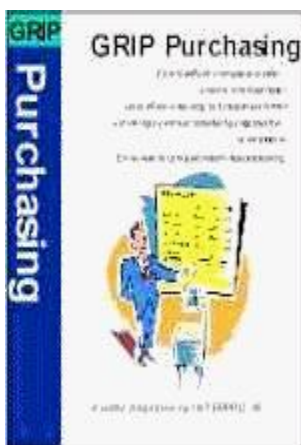
## Results:

- Energy consumption: 80 kWh pr m<sup>2</sup> pr year (normal >160 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Investment costs: 30 % lower than normal
- Annual running costs: Lower than normal

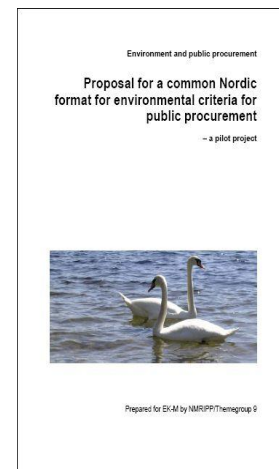


# Guidelines in English

- “GRIP Purchasing” (1996) – a **general handbook** on Green Public Procurement (GPP). It is based on **general purchasing principles**. (In 2006 it was rated second best among 17 tools assessed by the UK Green Procurement Task Force.)
- A Good Buy – two Nordic brochures – one for **leaders** and one for **purchasing officers**

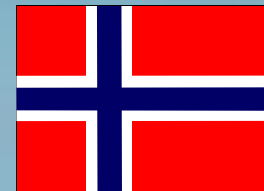
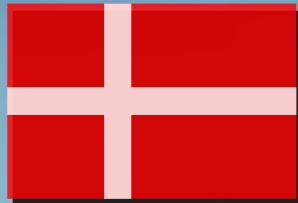
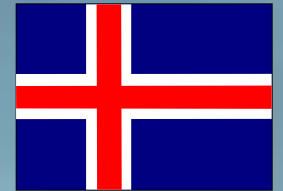


Available at  
[www.grip.no/innkjop](http://www.grip.no/innkjop)



# Welcome to the Nordic Green Procurement Criteria Base

Please select language...



To be launched in 2007



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