

15 dicembre 2021

Enrico Degiorgis

European Commission

Environment Directorate-General

Sustainable production, products and consumption

METTIAMOCI
IN RIGA



The EU green public procurement policy





Topics

- GPP in the context of the European Green Deal
- Developments on possible mandatory measures in sectorial legislation
- European Commission GPP support tools

Priorities of the European Commission 2019-2024



- A European Green Deal**
- An economy that works for people**
- A Europe fit for the digital age**
- Protecting our European way of life**
- A stronger Europe in the world**
- A new push for European democracy**

European Green Deal and GPP

COM (2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019

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.



Brussels, 11.12.2019
COM(2019) 640 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE
REGIONS

The European Green Deal

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2020 Circular Economy Action Plan and GPP

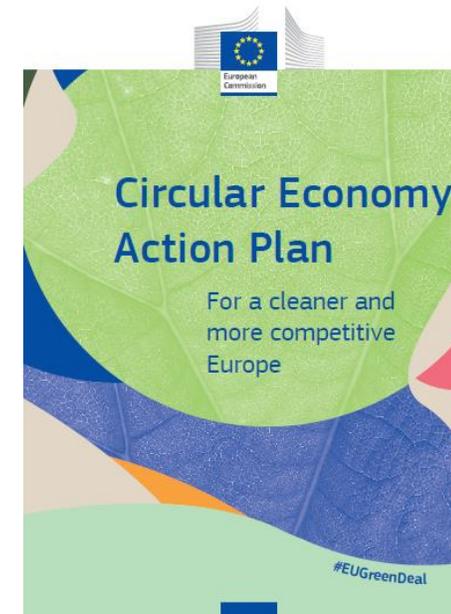
COM (2020) 98 final of 11.03.2020

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.





2020 Circular Economy Action Plan and GPP

Designing sustainable products

- *Sustainable products initiative: revision of the Ecodesign Directive to go beyond energy-related products*

Empowering consumers and public buyers

- Revision of the **consumer law**: consumers to receive trustworthy and relevant information on products at the point of sale
- Establishing a new “**Right to repair**”
- Legislative proposal to ensure companies substantiate their **green claims** using Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods (planned by end 2021)



Sustainable Product Policy Framework

Key product value chain





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



EU energy efficiency directive – evaluation and review

Under the European Green Deal, the Commission has committed to stronger action on climate change. It aims to assess how the EU's greenhouse gas emissions could responsibly be reduced by at least 50% to 55% by 2030

As the efficient use of energy is key to achieving such a target, the review aims to provide insights into how the EED could be revised to:

- achieve a higher level of greenhouse gas reduction by 2030
- contribute to other European Green Deal initiatives

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.



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

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: unmet needs => 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, Copenhagen, 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
Followers: Tartu, Timișoara, Malmö, Valladolid, Vantaa, Riga, Haarlem, Belgian Post, Rome, ESMASA (Alcoron-Madrid), Dataport A.ö.R (Hamburg).
 - Zero emission construction sites leader: Oslo
 - Circular construction - roads, infrastructure, public space leaders: Haarlem and Vienna
 - Digital healthcare

GPP support tools

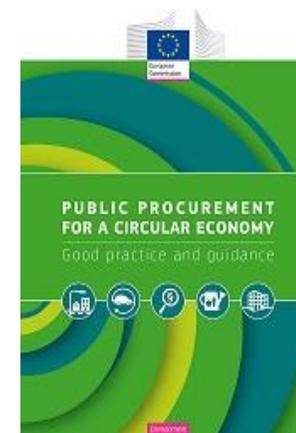
GPP website of the European Commission:

- *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/>





EU GPP Criteria



Copying and graphic paper



Computer, monitors, tablets and smartphones



Road transport **NEW**



Electricity



Textiles



Cleaning products and services



Office Buildings



Furniture



Food & Catering services



Public space maintenance

→ Feedback on EU GPP criteria are welcome!



EU GPP Criteria



Road lighting and traffic signals



Waste water infrastructures



Flushing Toilets & Urinals



Imaging Equipment



Road design, construction and maintenance



Data centres



Sanitary tapware



EEE Health care sector



Paints and Varnishes



Water based heaters



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 \(europa.eu\)](#)



Costi del ciclo di vita

Art. 68 Direttiva 2014/24/EU

. I costi del ciclo di vita comprendono, in quanto pertinenti, tutti i seguenti costi, o parti di essi, legati al ciclo di vita di un prodotto, di un servizio o di un lavoro:

- a) **costi sostenuti dall'amministrazione aggiudicatrice o da altri utenti**, quali:
 - i) costi relativi all'acquisizione;
 - ii) costi connessi all'utilizzo, quali consumo di energia e altre risorse;
 - iii) costi di manutenzione;
 - iv) costi relativi al fine vita, come i costi di raccolta e di riciclaggio;
- b) **costi imputati a esternalità ambientali** legate ai prodotti, servizi o lavori nel corso del ciclo di vita, a condizione che il loro valore monetario possa essere determinato e verificato; tali costi possono includere i costi delle emissioni di gas a effetto serra e di altre sostanze inquinanti nonché altri costi legati all'attenuazione dei cambiamenti climatici.



Costi del ciclo di vita

Art. 68 Direttiva 2014/24/EU

2. Quando valutano i costi utilizzando un sistema di costi del ciclo di vita, le amministrazioni aggiudicatrici **indicano nei documenti di gara i dati** che gli offerenti sono tenuti a fornire e il **metodo** che l'amministrazione aggiudicatrice impiegherà al fine di determinare i costi del ciclo di vita sulla base di tali dati.

Il metodo impiegato per la valutazione dei costi imputati alle esternalità ambientali soddisfa tutte le seguenti condizioni:

- a) è basato su criteri oggettivi, verificabili e non discriminatori. In particolare, qualora non sia stato istituito per un'applicazione ripetuta o continua, non favorisce né svantaggia indebitamente taluni operatori economici;
- b) è accessibile a tutte le parti interessate;
- c) i dati richiesti possono essere forniti con ragionevole sforzo da operatori economici normalmente diligenti, compresi gli operatori economici di paesi terzi parti dell'AAP o di altri accordi internazionali che l'Unione è tenuta a rispettare



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!

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GPP webpage: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp>

