



ENHANCE
Interreg Europe



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Workshop Green Public Procurement

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REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmentally friendly product:

- Produced with an minimum resource cost;
- Consists of safer and recovered substances/materials;
- Consumes low energy and other resources;
- Repaired, replaceable, easily serviceable;
- Reusable;
- Durable (long life), functional;
- Safe to dispose of.

Environmentally friendly service:

- Using safer, environmentally friendly materials/products;
- The resources are used optimally;
- The machinery and equipment what are used is energy efficient;
- Less waste is generated and waste management is organized;
- Optimised transport use and selection of transport – less CO2 emissions;
- To be taken into account with the surrounding environment;
- There are environmentally competent and adhered to best practices of behaviour.

Statistics

- Public procurements make up a large part of European consumption (14 - 16% of EU GDP)
- Mandatory environmentally friendly requirements are currently imposed only for the procurement of vehicles in Estonia.

Estonia Statistics (we're still in the baby's shoes):

- 2015 launched 10850 procurements – KHRH - 605 (5,6%)
- 2016 launched 10343 procurements – KHRH - 597 (5,8%)

Statistics – Who are making the GPP in Estonia?

1. Ministry of the Environment (KeM)
2. Environmental Board (KeA)
3. Police and Border Guard Board
4. State Real Estate (Riigi Kinnisvara)
5. Information Systems Authority (Riigi Infosüsteemide Amet)
6. Tallinn Town Planning Agency (Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise amet)
7. State Forest Management Centre (RMK)
8. Road Administration (Maanteeamet)
9. Estonian Defence Forces (Kaitsevägi)
10. Ministry of Rural Affairs (Maaeluministerium)
11. Eesti Energia AS

Why the Ministry of the Environment makes GPP in such categories like cleaning service, furniture, office supplies?

1. First of all, we have EMAS eco- management and audit scheme;
2. GPP sets example for private consumers;
3. GPP raises awareness on environmental issues;
4. GPP improves quality of life;
5. GPP helps set high environmental standards for products and services;
6. GPP saves money and resource when the cost of life cycle (LCC) is taken into account;
7. GPP encourages industry to find more innovative and efficient solutions;
8. GPP makes it possible to reduce prices to environmental technologies.

Green, Circular and Innovation procurement benefits

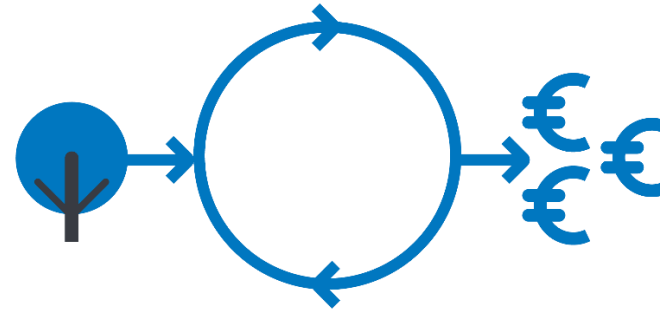
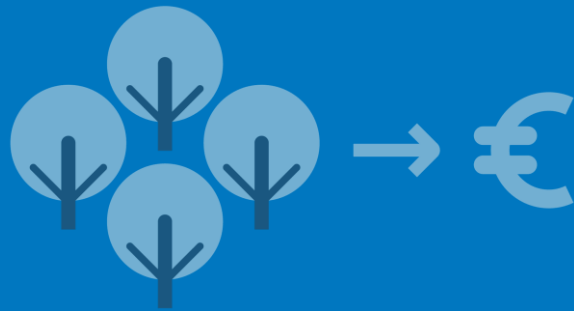
- Political
- Economic
- Social/Health
- Environmental



Benefits of circular procurement – example:

- “In a circular economy, carbon dioxide emissions would have by 2030 and resource consumption by cars, construction materials, real estate land, synthetic fertilizer, pesticides, water use, fuels and non-renewable electricity could drop by 32% by 2030 and 53% by 2050, compared with today”.
- A circular economy will retain more high value materials in the economy, increase the resilience of companies and economies to external shocks, incentivise innovation and support local labour markets. At a global scale, it has an estimated potential to add \$1 trillion to the global economy by 2025 and create 100,000 new jobs within the next five years.
- Public procurement can play a key role in transitioning to a circular economy. Including ‘circular principles’ into procurement practices can help public sector buyers take a more holistic approach to sustainability - from the first stages of a procurement to the end of product life – while also achieving potential savings.

Resource-efficient production – business model of the circular economy



Involving less energy and resources outside, the same quantity or more products are produced.

More potential is being used.

Further activities in the Ministry of the Environment, with regard to GPP:

4 preferred priorities = 4 regulations:

1. Furniture
2. Cleaning products and services
3. Office IT - Equipment
4. Copy and graphic paper

- **These regulations will be mandatory for the public sector! (2018)**

Main obstacles

- Value estimates, consumption models and current lowest-price practice;
- Procurement is often treated as a purely financial and administrative task and so is not aligned with broader policy objectives (e.g. health, environment, transport);
- Lack of practice and experience (not daring to add environmental criteria);
- Lack of leadership support;
- Lack of reliable and easily accessible information;
- Legal background (there would be a need for even harsher regulation through legislation);
- Fear of contest.

Estonian example (I)



UPMADE: Software that gives manufacturers a comprehensive and transparent look at all of their material flows.

New products can be created from production residues.

<http://www.upmade.org>

Estonian example (II)



GELATEX: produces an environmentally friendly alternative to leather and imitation leather made from gelatine derived from the meat industry leftovers. Compared to real leather production, only a fraction of the water and energy is used.

<http://gela-tex.com/>

Estonian example (III)



Environmental Technology of the Tallinn University of Technology School of Engineering: made a prototype of a smart road pavement what produces electricity from sunlight.

Estonian example (IV)



OKKASTYLE: manufactures acoustic and decorative panels from pine tree leftovers from wood industry. Panels are handcrafted and only natural and environmentally friendly materials are used.

<http://okka.eu/>



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Thank you!

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