

ESSENTIALS WORKSHOP

Advancing circular economy through the power of procurement

Image: sketch bubble





AGENDA



A. Introductions / About CIC



B. Recap Circular Economy:



C. Circular Procurement: Key principles / business models



D. Addressing Challenges: Overcoming barriers



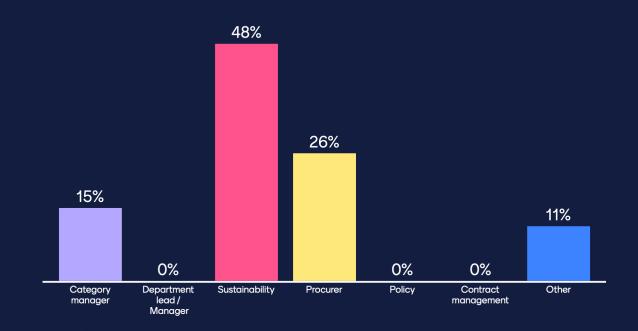
F. Pathways to implementation



G. Getting Started: Internal Engagement



What is your role at your organization?







BACKGROUND

- Established in 1978 as Recycling Council of Ontario with initial focus on waste reduction
- Instrumental in facilitating partnership between government and municipalities to create the Blue Box program
- Unique membership: spans entire value and supply chains
 - © Governments at all levels; industry producers, collectors, processors; educators, academia, researchers; corporations, SMEs, start-ups; public
- Policy and Advocacy | Resources and Services | Programs and Pilots













OUR CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT JOURNEY































HOW OLD IS THIS TOASTER?

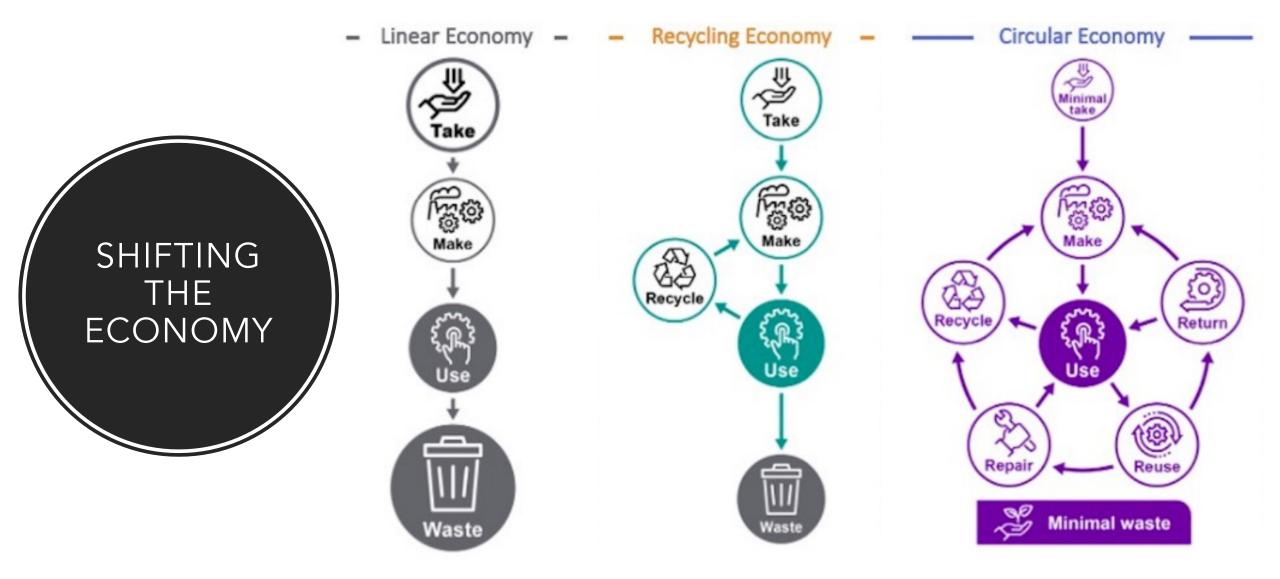






PUTTING CIRCULAR
ECONOMY CONCEPTS
INTO ACTION







BENEFITS OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Environmental











Social









Economic







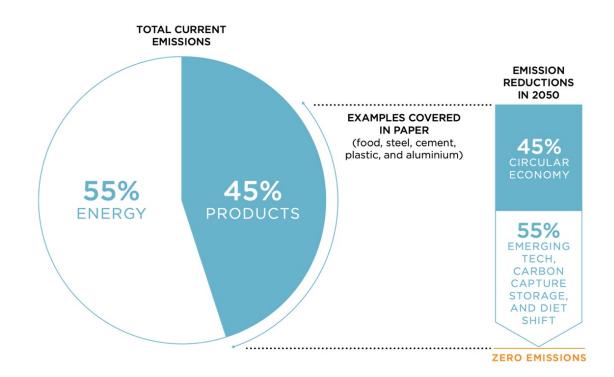






HOW CIRCULARITY DELIVERS ON CLIMATE COMMITMENTS







QUESTIONS?





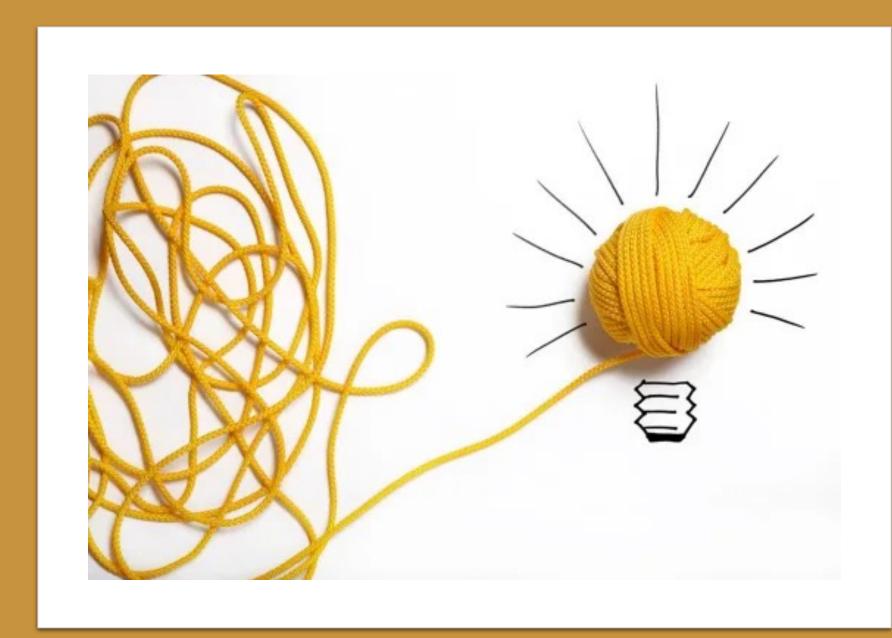
WHY PROCUREMENT?

Public procurement in Canada represents on average 15% of Canada's GDP.

\$400 BILLION

- Direct and Indirect Influences:
 - Direct spending on goods and services.
 - Stimulus to the economy.
 - Funding to other organizations.
 - Training and employment.
- Most immediate and direct mechanism to drive broader objectives: economic, environmental, and social.
- Pace setter and market shaper.
- Scalable no matter size nor location.





CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT

THE GOLDEN THREAD



WHAT IS CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT











17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



- Multi-pronged implementation tool delivers on several policy objectives and outcomes simultaneously
- Has the capacity to go beyond the delivery of environmental gains by concurrently driving social and economic benefits
- Builds capacity in public and private sectors
- Advances Multiple Sustainable Development Goals
- Aligns and streamlines the delivery of strategic, green, sustainable, social, ethical practices



CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT PRINCIPLES

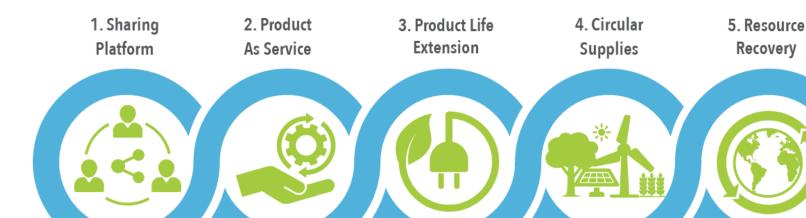
- Collaboration across the whole organization ensures success.
- Engage and collaborate with the market often.
- Lowest cost does not mean best value: best value does not necessarily mean more costs.
- Use outcome-based criteria rather than specifications.
- Encourage innovations while maintaining competitiveness.
- Fill immediate need but signal future directions.



CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS

FIVE BUSINESS MODELS OF CIRCULARITY





Fully utilize assets by maximizing usage and value amongst several users Purchase service or result rather than product or asset Prolong lifespan, utilization, and value through repair, remanufacture, resale Renewable, recoverable, or biodegradable sources serve as inputs in design and production Acquire additional use and value from existing resources by avoiding disposal and impacts from new extraction

EXERCISE:

ALIGNING OUTCOMES WITH CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS

- Each group will take the prepopulated circular outcome/critiera and categorize according to circular business model
- Some circular elements may apply to 1 or more business model
- Can you think of any more elements that fit or drive a circular business model – if so add them to the sticky note and categorize





IDENTIFYING AND OVERCOMING BARRIERS

Discussion: Actual vs Perceived



GREEN PROCUREMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)

As a party to the GPA, Canada is committed to:

- non-discriminatory, fair and transparent conditions of competition in government procurement
- ensuring that our approach to green procurement remains consistent with our obligations under the GPA.

The GPA does not prevent Parties from implementing green procurement policies, as long as it is not done in a discriminatory fashion or as a disguised restriction on international trade.

The GPA contains provisions that enable Parties to include environmental considerations in procurement processes.



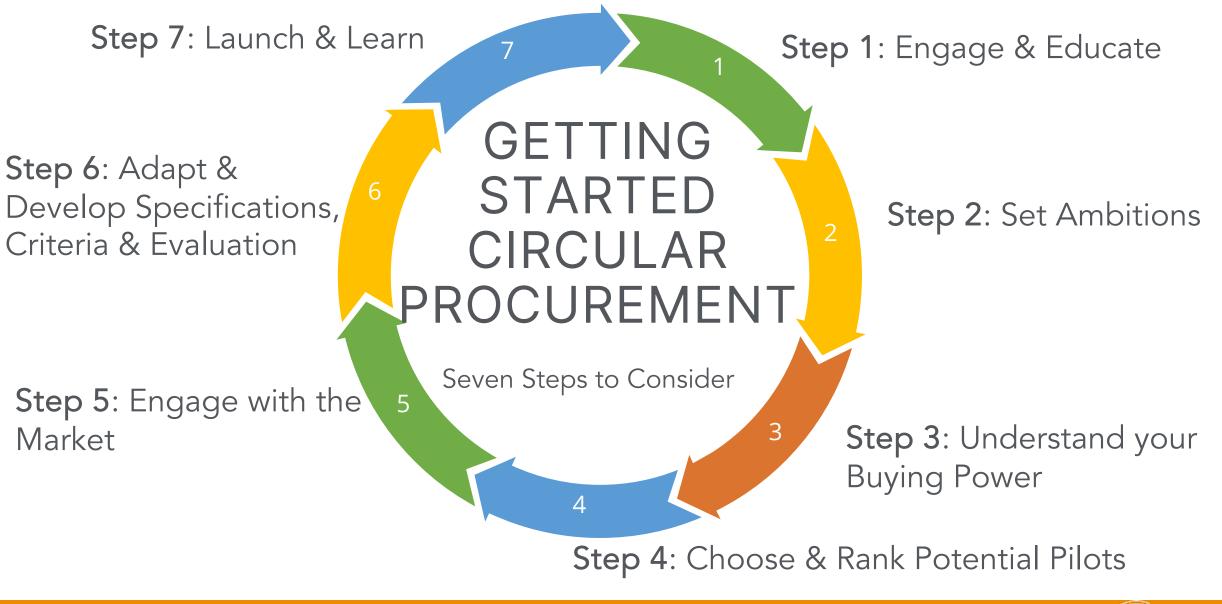
ADDRESSING ACTUAL & PERCEIVED BARRIERS

- What are the challenges you face/ feel others face incorporating environmental considerations in procurements?
- What solutions exist/ have been used/ could be developed?



iscussio,







GETTING STARTED

Step 1: Internal Engagement: Educate and Engage

- Collaboration is vital and engaging internal stakeholders is an integral part of circular procurement.
- Effective engagement will uncover opportunities and barriers and create common ground moving forward.
- To be successful, you need buy-in from all levels. Identify and collaborate with stakeholders within departments, across departments, with other governments and form a working group.

Step 2: Set Ambitions

- It is essential to have a clear picture of what it is that you want to do, why, and what impact it will
 have against environmental, social, and economic gains.
- Is your goal to to reduce the amount of virgin inputs or maximize reusability?
- Once you know your ambition and goals, communicate them within your organization and suppliers.



GETTING STARTED

Step 3: Understand Your Buying Power

- Understanding the internal procurement process and how funds are spent is fundamental to planning and identifying opportunities for circularity.
- Conducting a spend analysis helps to identify and prioritize product and service categories and their potential to transition to a circular model.

Step 4: Choose Your Potential Pilots

- Taking the spend analysis and structuring the categories in relation to risk and gain narrows the focus and help to recognize pilot opportunities.
- Ranking categories according to risk and gain will pinpoint circular procurement opportunities
- Projects with low risk and high impact are a good focal point
 - Textiles, food and catering, furniture and office supplies



GETTING STARTED

Step 5: Market Engagement: Share Ambitions

- Effective market engagement allows for open and pre-competitive dialogue where procurers, purchasers, and suppliers/vendors share experiences and knowledge to create common ground to move forward
- This process uncovers opportunities and barriers, provides insight into what the market is currently capable of, and marketability to respond to circular procurement requirements.
- Lessons learned can provide valuable insight when deciding the direction of your procurement and criteria

Step 6: Adapt & Develop Specifications, Criteria & Evaluations

- Consider drafting outcomes verses specifications
 - Outcome-based procurement seeks innovation from the supply market by focusing on the outcome required rather than defining how the outcome should be achieved.
 - Using an outcome-based approach allows suppliers to propose innovative solutions that may otherwise be excluded from a conventual specifications.
- Consider aligning with the five circular business models



GETTING STARTED

- Step 7: Launch and Learn
 - Make mistakes, learn, improve, continue, and repeat.



Image: stockgui



STEP 1: INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT



IT TAKES A VILLAGE...



STEP 1: ENGAGE & EDUCATE

- Appoint a CP 'champion' / catalyst
- Ambassador on a high management level, who will stand for the project and can help bridge split incentives
- 1-on-1 conversations: people feel themselves heard
 - o Ambitions
 - o Requirements
- Interdisciplinary session on project level ambitions
- Depending on project size: continuous communication
- Involving internal stakeholders in evaluation committee



INVENTORYING
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS



Mapping Stakeholder Interests



INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS IN PREPARATION



INVOLVING STAKEHOLDERS
IN PROCEDURE

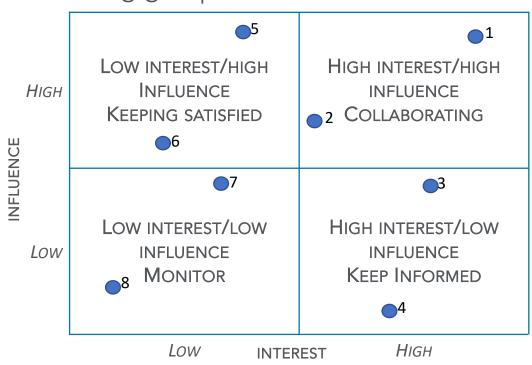


EXERCISE - STEP 1: EDUCATE AND ENGAGE

How do we create internal collaboration and establish a working group? The first step is to identify or create an inventory of internal stakeholders and then determine their level of involvement. The level of involvement will pinpoint who you will want on the working group.

VARIOUS WAYS OF INVOLVEMENT

 Different internal stakeholders require different types of involvement This depends on their influence (high / small) and their interest (low / high)



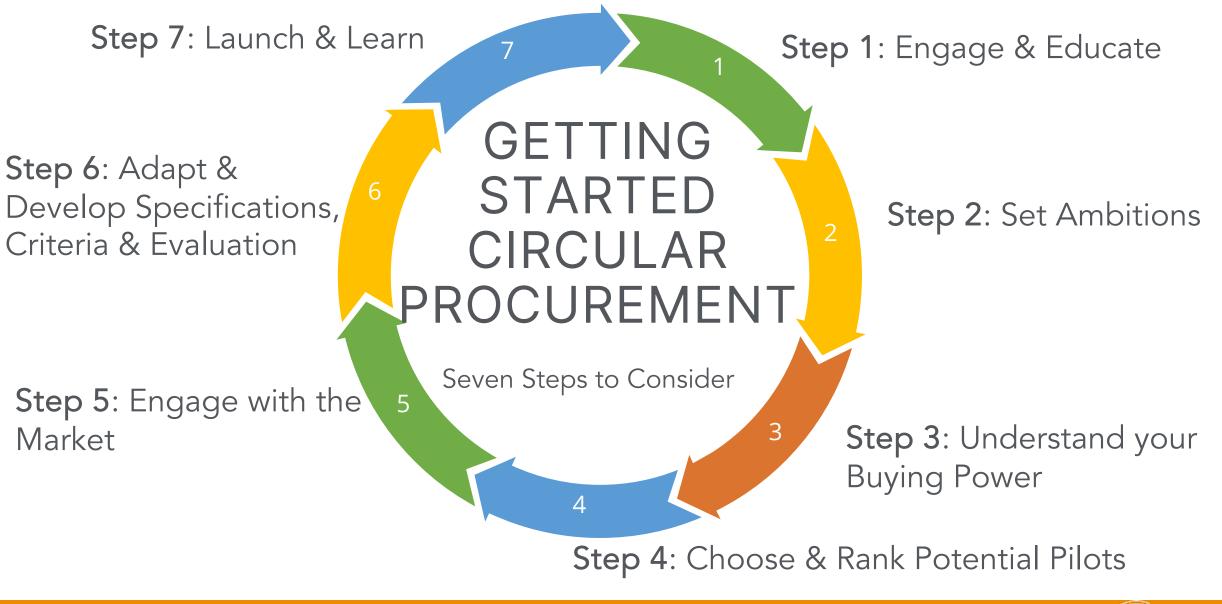
Source: Johnson, Whittington en Scholes (2011) / Kathy





BREAK OUT GROUP EXERCISE: IDENTIFY & CATEGORIZE INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS









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PUTTING CIRCULAR ECONOMY CONCEPTS