

Session 3: Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Procurement – Embedding measurements and verification

Part 1

While participants provided a variety of reasons for choosing this session, a shared objective was to **make an impact** through improvements in standardisation, identification of baselines and targets, effective monetarisation and measuring, objective evaluations, and the scaling up promising initiatives (among others).

Part 2

Current Practices	Challenges
UK universities tool (DEFRA methodology + APUC spend tool)	Lacks granularity and comparability.
Environmental Product Declaration (EDP)	Issues with verifying information and comparing suppliers. Not universally used and difficult for some suppliers (such as SMEs) to adopt. Leaves out some important factors. Not user-friendly. Requires the strategic focusing on specific measurements.
CO2 baseline calculation based on expenditure	Is not a comprehensive measurement.
Ecotool	Only for textiles. Intended for use by suppliers.
Ecovadis	Open data taxonomy for procurers.
Proposed Solutions and Setbacks	
Create unique identification for carbon footprint with GTIN (product and volume), efficiency ratings, and performance. <i>Difficult to aggregate data and standardize measurements.</i>	
Product environmental footprint and organisational footprint. <i>Not used for procurement.</i>	
Integrated product passport.	

Requires standardisation, clear definitions, easy accessibility, and affordability, based on PEF.

CO2 Ladder

Rates companies rather than products and therefore cannot compare products.

Discussion points

While many tools are available, none seem to suitably address procurement needs. Public procurers should utilize existing tools while seeking out, promoting, and working towards the development of new mechanisms.

While public procurers should consider the legal admissibility of requirements, GPP criteria may be useful to generate commitments from business partners – particularly with a (co-developed) carbon management development plan.

Public procurers should encourage suppliers to consider a holistic analysis of the supply chain - the planning, development/production, and delivery of goods, works, and/or services.

Public procurers can stimulate innovative procurements through improved data integration and proactively considering aspects beyond a technical level (i.e. infrastructure).

Digitalising procurement data can allow for wider information availability on past processes.

Support innovation procurement (PPIs and PCPs) and apply performance-based VfM considerations.

Production measurement: Develop tools and products that are stakeholder-specific. Consider how these measures will be used and if they are appropriate to apply given the desired outcome.

Tools such as the CO2 ladder can stimulate businesses adoption, maintenance, and progression of sustainability efforts through market incentives and continual certification.

The EC should promote best practices through examples and centralising procurement data. This can allow for (sub)national public procurers to replicate, benchmark, and redo/improve.