

Public Procurement of textiles in the Netherlands

Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment
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Project supported by LIFE funding

Agenda

1. A warm welcome to the new European criteria!
2. Organization of Procurement in the Netherlands
3. Examples of innovative procurement
4. ECAP; pilots with circular textile and development of circular procurement criteria

Reflection on the new European Green Public Procurement criteria

1. A big step towards transparency & recycling
2. Use of minimum criteria and rewarding sustainable initiatives helps
3. Current practice in the Netherlands:
 - Focus on CO2 footprint & Waterprint
 - Stimulate use of post consumer-material/textiles
4. Biggest challenges at this moment

Organization of Public Procurement in the Netherlands: Category-management

1. Procurement per category by one Ministry
2. Category Plan; strategy to make procurement more sustainable and circular
3. Creating transparency towards suppliers/market sector
4. Organize a take back system
5. Economic advantages
6. First steps to stimulate use of post consumer material: examples

Pilot 1: Defending Recycling



- A contract for the supply of 100.000 towels and 10.000 cloths (containing 36% recycled post-consumer textiles fibres)
- A contract for the supply of 53.000 overalls (containing 14% recycled post-consumer textiles fibres);
- A contract to deal with the collection and sorting of 750.000 end-of-life items per year.

Pilot 1: Defending Recycling



Towels and overalls:

- Minimum requirements 10% post consumer material
- Rewarding higher %
- Towels: 36% recycled post consumer textiles
- Overalls: 14% recycled post- consumer textiles

Collection of discarded textiles:

- Making use of their own logistic distribution systems

Sorting of discarded textiles:

- Making use of the Biga group; a social enterprise for people with a distance to the labour-market. Social benefits and economical benefits; costs: 1,5 mln. per year, advantages: 10 mln. per year

Pilot 2: Leasing workwear by Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment)



Main question: can used clothing be 'dematerialised' successfully and then be used to create new clothing? Yes, it can!

Creating a circular approach to fashion across Europe



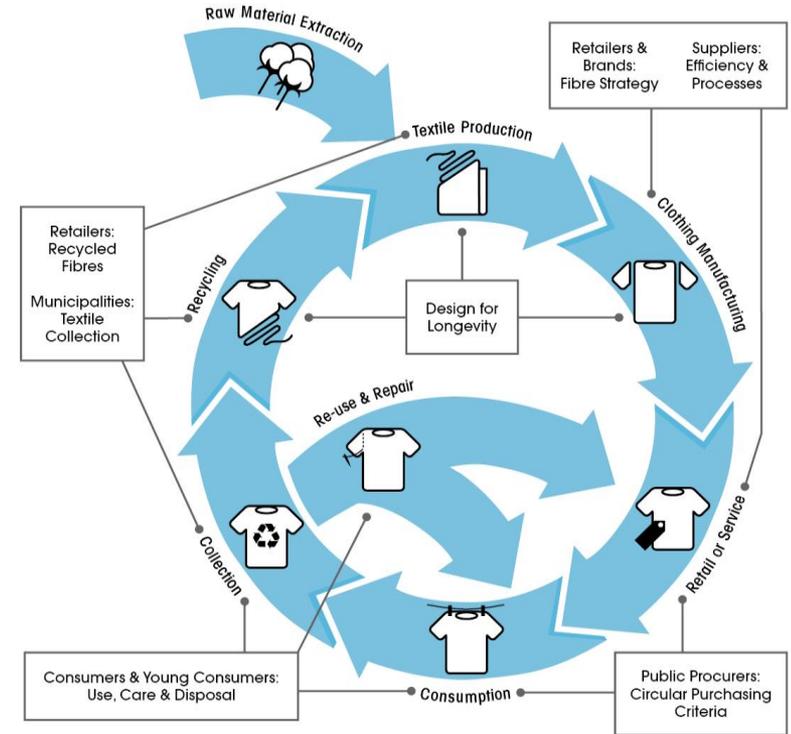
Pilot 2: Leasing workwear by Rijkswaterstaat (Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment)



- First lease contract for textiles; after 1 st year: everything collected and used for new textiles
- Designed according to C2C principles
- Track & Trace system
- Volumes are an issue
- 3'd year: also washing & repairing, recycling only if end of life

ECAP: European Clothing Action Plan

1. Fibre 2 Fibre: Stimulating use of post consumer-material by several pilots
2. Developing criteria for circular textile
3. Market report on workwear



Creating a circular approach to fashion across Europe

Join us and help us develop criteria for circular workwear

Creating a circular approach to fashion across Europe



- Go to our website **ecap.eu.com** and sign up to our project e-newsletter for updates or download the report on workwear:

or:

- Contact: Barbara.van.offenbeek@rws.nl



**Creating a circular
approach to fashion
across Europe**

Contact ECAP

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Creating a circular approach to fashion across Europe



EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) Support Tools

**European Commission
Environment Directorate-General
Robert Kaukewitsch
GPP Helpdesk Webinar on Textiles
28 June 2017**



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EU Green Public Procurement Policy

Communication (2008)

Public Procurement for a Better Environment

Political target: 50% of tendering procedures to be green

Common EU GPP criteria for priority products and services

Legal/operational Guidance

GPP National Action Plans





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EU Green Public Procurement Policy

GPP support tools by the Commission

GPP website of the European Commission:

- Full sets of EU GPP criteria and background reports in 20+ languages
- Buying Green Handbook **NEW!** (*translated*)
- More than 100 GPP Examples
- News and upcoming events

HELP DESK:

In EN, FR, DE gpp-helpdesk@iclei.org

Newsletter (please sign up!)





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EU Green Public Procurement Policy

20+ EU GPP Criteria



Copying and graphic paper *



Cleaning products and services*



Computer and Monitors* NEW



Office Buildings NEW



Transport



Furniture*



Electricity



Food & Catering services



Textiles* NEW



Gardening products and services

*= also EU Ecolabel criteria available



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20+ EU GPP Criteria



Wall panels



Water based heaters*



Waste water infrastructures



Flushing Toilets&Urinals*



Imaging Equipment*



Roads NEW



Combined Heat & Power



Street lighting and traffic signals



Indoor lighting



Sanitary tapware*



EEE Health care sector



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Criteria under development

- Street lighting
- Food and Catering
- Cleaning Services
- Furniture
- Transport
- Paints and Varnishes
- Data Centres

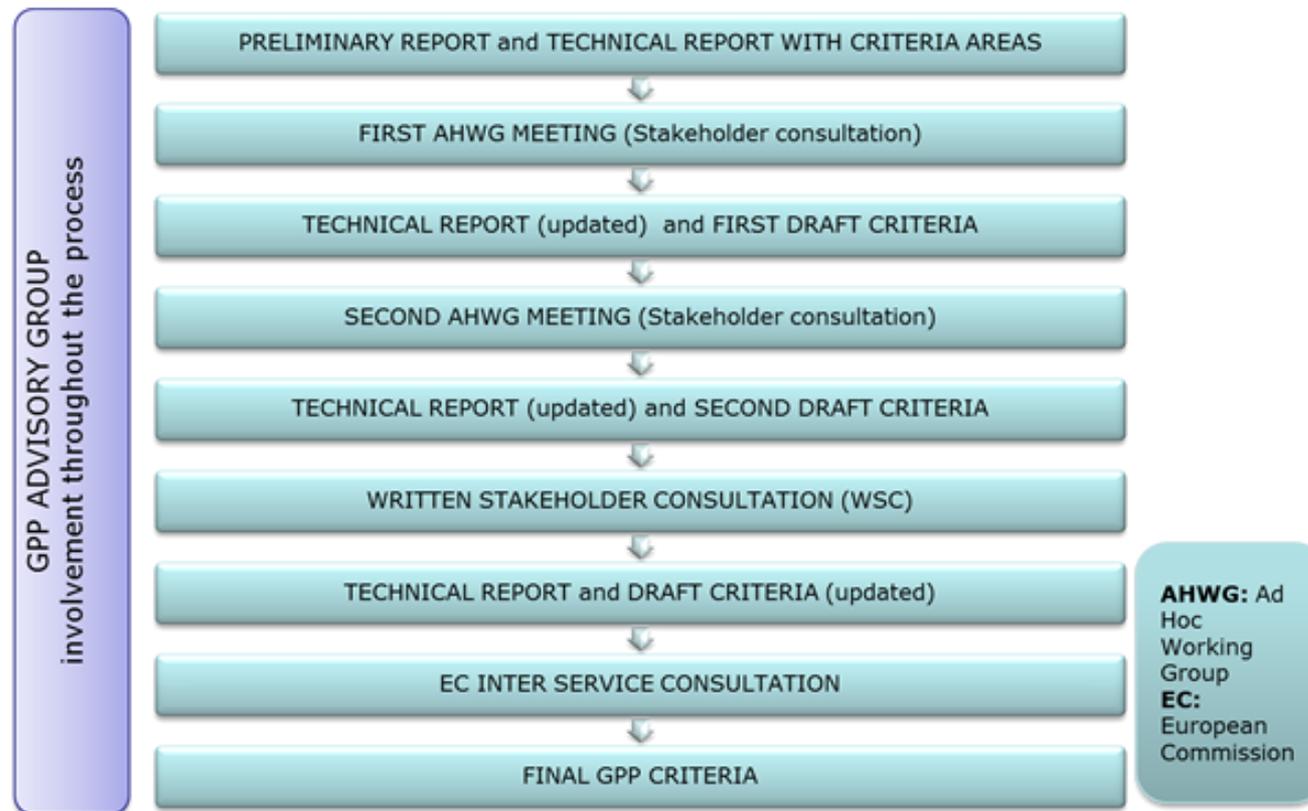




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GPP(GPP/Ecolabel) development process by the Joint Research Centre and DG Environment





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Two levels of criteria

Core criteria:

- Aim at addressing the key environmental impacts
- Require minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.

Comprehensive criteria:

- Aim at purchasing the best environmental products available on the market
- possibly requiring additional verification efforts or a slight increase in cost compared to other products with the same functionality.

Often adapted by Member States/Contracting Authorities



GPP criteria are largely based on standard Type I ecolabels.

From a Linear Economy...

**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

TAKE

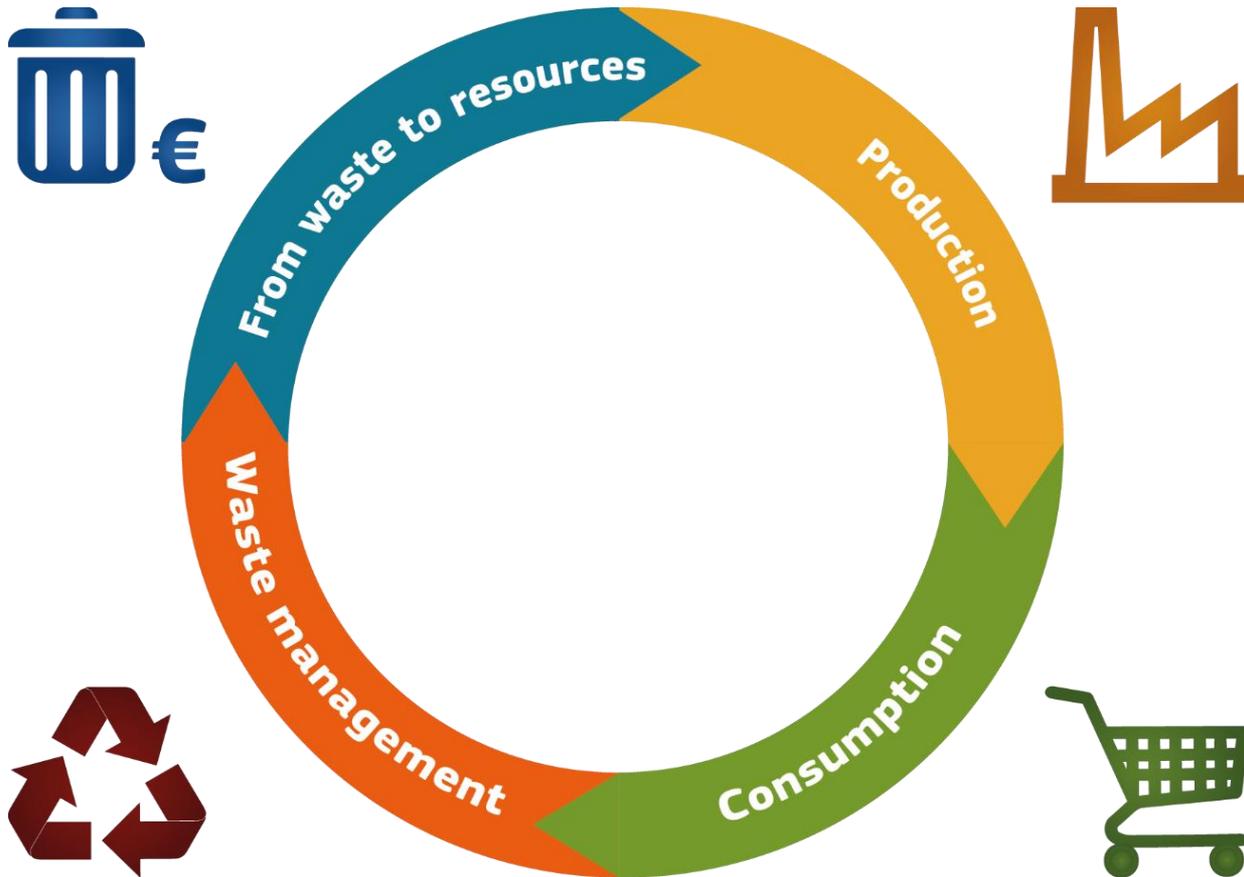
MAKE

DISPOSE



**WASTE
WASTE
WASTE**

...to a Circular Economy



Green Public Procurement in CE AP

- *Key role for circular economy acknowledged*
- *Special emphasis on circular economy aspects in criteria-setting*
- *Support a greater uptake of GPP criteria by public authorities, e.g. by training*
- *Commission to lead by example - in its own procurement, and by reinforcing the use of GPP in EU funding*

Reinforcing CE aspects in GPP criteria

Examples

- *Replaceability and longer life-time of batteries in laptops*
- *Easy dismantling of monitors for recycling*
- *Easy repair of furniture, incl. spare part availability*
- *Encourage use of recycled materials in construction*

Support higher uptake of GPP

- **Training**
- **Technical assistance**
- **Peer-to-peer learning**



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Questions? Please contact:

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

The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

What's new in the EU GPP criteria for textiles

28th June 2017

Nicholas Dodd, JRC Sevilla (B5)



Overview of the presentation

- Scope of the revised EU GPP criteria
- Environmental aspects addressed
- Criteria areas

Products

1. Fibres
2. Chemical restrictions
3. Circularity
4. Energy conservation

Services

1. Laundry
2. Maintenance
3. Take back

- Whole Life Cycle Costs

Textile product scope definition

- **Textile clothing and accessories:** uniforms, workwear, personal protective equipment (PPE) and accessories consisting of at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form.
- **Interior textiles:** textile products for interior use consisting of at least 80 % by weight of textile fibres in a woven, non-woven or knitted form. This includes bed linen, towels, table linen and curtains.

Performance requirements laid down for PPE take precedence

- **Natural fibres:** cotton and other natural cellulosic seed fibres, wool and other keratin fibres;
- **Synthetic fibres:** polyamide and polyester;
- **Man-made cellulose fibres:** lyocell, modal and viscose.

Environmental aspects addressed

Key Environmental Aspects

- Hazardous effects on the aquatic environment
 - ✓ due to the use of hazardous fertilisers and pesticides during the cultivation of natural fibres.
 - ✓ due to substances used during the processing of intermediate and final textile products.
- The use of biotic and abiotic resources from forestry, petroleum and natural gas to manufacture fertilisers and fibres.
- Greenhouse gas emissions, acidification and smog resulting from the production and use of electricity and natural gas used to manufacture synthetic fibres and to wash, dry and iron textiles.
- Early product failure which can result in the consequent waste of biotic and abiotic resources, and their landfilling or burning with potential for hazardous emissions to air and water.



GPP Approach (products)

- Purchase textiles made from fibres which are produced using fewer fertilisers, hazardous pesticides and production chemicals.
- Purchase textiles that contain recycled materials and fibres.
- Purchase textiles with a reduced use of environmentally harmful and hazardous substances in their production.
- Purchase textiles that require less energy for drying and ironing.
- Purchase colour-fast fabrics that do not shrink during use, that are constructed to be more durable in use and which have longer-lasting functional coatings.

Textile service scope definition

New to scope

Services can offer life cycle environmental and cost benefits when compared with outright purchase.

- Laundry
 - ✓ collection, cleaning (using a wet or dry process) and return of textiles to specified standards of cleanliness and hygiene.
- Maintenance
 - ✓ maintenance and repair of textile products in order to extend their useful life span.
 - ✓ replacement of accessories and parts, replacement of fabric panels and the retreating/reproofing of functional coatings.
- Take-back
 - ✓ segregation, collection and sorting of textile products to maximise their reuse and/or recycling.

Environmental aspects addressed

Key Environmental Aspects

- Hazardous effects on the aquatic environment due to the use of hazardous fertilisers and pesticides during the cultivation of natural fibres.
- Hazardous effects on the aquatic environment due to substances used during the processing of intermediate and final textile products.
- The use of biotic and abiotic resources from forestry, petroleum and natural gas to manufacture fertilisers and fibres.
- Greenhouse gas emissions, acidification and smog resulting from the production and use of electricity and natural gas used to manufacture synthetic fibres and to wash, dry and iron textiles.
- Early product failure which can result in the consequent waste of biotic and abiotic resources, and their landfilling or burning with potential for hazardous emissions to air and water.



GPP Approach (services)

- Contract services that minimise the energy used to wash, dry and iron textiles.
- Contract services that maintain textiles in order to extend their lifetime.
- Contract services that maximise the potential for reuse and recycling of textiles at the end of their service life.

Structure of EU GPP criteria

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
Designed to allow for easy application of GPP, focusing on the key area(s) of environmental performance of a product and aimed at keeping administrative costs for companies to a minimum.	Take into account more aspects or higher levels of environmental performance, for use by authorities that want to go further in supporting environmental and innovation goals.

Selection Criteria

Assess the suitability of an economic operator to carry out a contract

Technical specifications

Must provide measurable minimum compliance requirements against which a tender can be evaluated

Award criteria

Must provide an objective and specific basis for distinguishing between tenders.

Contract Performance Clauses

Specify how a contract must be carried out

Part 1: Textile products

Fibre criteria

Subject matter

The purchase of textile products with a reduced environmental impact

Selection criteria

SC1. Suppliers of textile products

Potential to consider tenderers' systems of traceability for textile fibre origin and their chemical management systems.

Technical specifications

TS1. Cotton: IPM/organic (20%)

TS1. Cotton: IPM/organic (60%)

Explanatory note: Supporting the market for organic cotton

Award criteria

AC1. Cotton (10% increment)

AC1. Cotton (10% increment)

Part 1: Textile products

Fibre criteria

Technical specifications

TS2. Wool (*where content >50 %*)

TS3. Man-made cellulose fibre (*e.g. viscose, modal, lyocell*)

Sub-criteria on sulphur emissions and halogenated emissions from pulp

TS4. Polyester recycled content (20%)
Noting potential technical barriers

Award criteria

AC2. Polyester and polyamide (nylon) recycled content (10% increments)

AC3. Polyester recycling

- ✓ *Ease of fabric separation*
- ✓ *Provision of voluntary take back*

Part 1: Textile products

Chemical restrictions

Technical specifications

TS5. Declaration for REACH Candidate List substances

TS6. Substances to be tested for on the final product

- ✓ *Azo dyes*
- ✓ *Formaldehyde*
- ✓ *Auxiliaries *new**
- ✓ *Coatings, laminates and membranes (mainly plasticisers)*

Award criteria

AC4. Restrictions on substances to be verified at production sites

- ✓ *Dyes and pigments*
- ✓ *Auxiliaries *new**
- ✓ *Bleaching *new**
- ✓ *Water, stain and oil repellent treatments (use of 'long chain' fluoropolymers)*
- ✓ *Waterproof membranes*
- ✓ *Flame retardants*



Part 1: Textile products

Circularity

Technical specifications

Durability and lifespan extension

TS7. Durability standards

- ✓ *Dimensional change*
 - ✓ *Washing colour fastness*
 - ✓ *Perspiration colour fastness*
 - ✓ *Wet rubbing colour fastness*
 - ✓ *Tensile strength *new**
 - ✓ *Seam strength *new**
- ✓ *Water, dirt and stain repellency *new**
 - ✓ *Flame retardancy *new**

TS8. Availability of parts and accessories

- ✓ *2 years + indicative price list*

Award criteria

Design for re-use and recycling

AC5. Design for reuse and recycling

- ✓ *Ease of removal/overprinting of logos/identifiers*

Part 1: Textile products

Energy conservation during use

Technical specifications

TS9. Fabric selection to minimise energy use for drying and ironing

- ✓ *Moisture retention*
- ✓ *Fabric smoothness grading*

TS10. Care labelling

- ✓ *if possible at 30°C or less*

Part 2: Textile services

Laundry criteria

Subject matter

The contracting of textile services with a reduced environmental impact

Selection criteria

Resources, expertise, documented procedures and management systems to address the following aspects of the services:

SC1. Providers of textile services (maintenance)

SC1. Providers of textile services (laundry, maintenance, take back)

Technical specifications

TS1. Fabric selection to minimise energy use for drying and ironing

Award criteria

Guidance note on laundry energy and detergent use (criteria weighting)

AC1. Specific energy consumption

AC2. Detergent environmental impact

Part 2: Textile services

Laundry criteria

Contract Performance Clauses

CPC1. For textile services that include laundering

Part 2: Textile services

Maintenance and take back criteria

Technical specifications

Maintenance

TS2. Maintenance of the textile assets

- ✓ *provision of basic repairs*
- ✓ *fabric panel replacement*
- ✓ *retreating and proofing*

Take back

TS3. Take-back system

- ✓ *collection systems*
- ✓ *training and guidance material*
- ✓ *post-collection sorting activities*

Contract Performance Clauses

CPC2. Take-back system

Life cycle costing

Aspects of product design and specification that, with careful consideration at the procurement stage, can **reduce the life cycle costs associated with their laundering, maintenance and end of life**

- **Laundry:** energy costs associated with washing, drying and ironing may be direct or indirect costs.
 - ✓ Textile product specifications can have a significant influence on the **energy required per laundry cycle**
- **Lifespan:** many factors can influence the lifespan of a textile product.
 - ✓ resistance to **wear and early failure**,
 - ✓ provision of proper **care and maintenance** (particularly for technical products with special properties)
- **End of life:** disposal is a cost burden for public authorities. End of life textiles **are worth money in the recycling market** (€250-560/tonne).
 - ✓ Take active **steps to increase the value of end-of-life textiles**
e.g. segregation, design for easy removal of logos.

EU GPP textile criteria

Using public procurement to drive environmental improvement

- Addressing the diverse impacts of common **textile fibres**
- Verification of **chemical management** using product testing and/or production site auditing
- New focus on **circular economy** aspects – opportunities for resource efficiency through durability, reuse, recycling
- New focus on **textile services** – managing life cycle impacts, with attention on maintenance, laundry, end of (first service) life
- Potential for more informed **life cycle cost** management of textile ownership and end of life

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