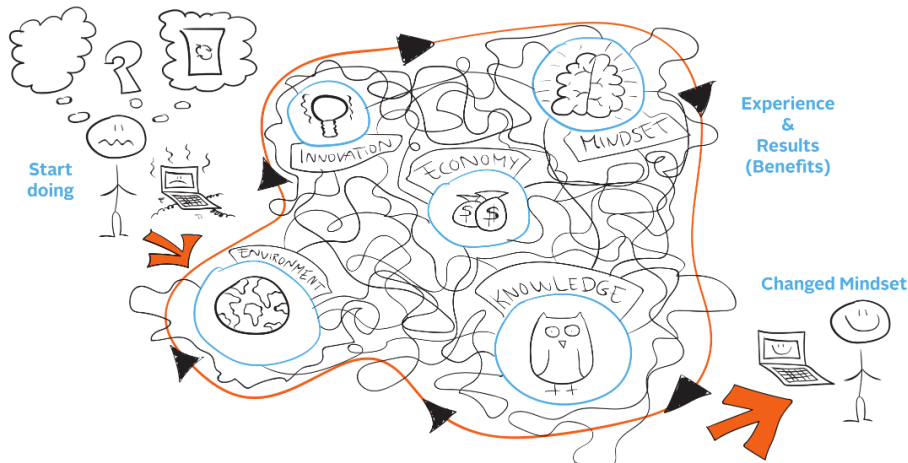


Definition of circular procurement - easy

Linear economy / circular procurement



Circular economy / Circular procurement



- 1) **Material recycling** – instead of considering a used item as waste, we can use a tender to demand that after the end of life, the item has to be separated in metal, plastic, wood ect. In order to material recycling.



- 2) **Retrofitting / remanufacturing** – If you have an item that is broken you can get it repaired as change of a part or refurbished the item. In a tender you can demands this and even make appointment that it have to be care of an employed in special terms.
- 3) **Reuse** – when an item is used by one person and the person do not want to use it anymore maybe another person can use the item. In a tender you can make agreement as take back-system, give it away as donation or for re-sale as secondhand.
- 4) **Service and maintenance** – when you buy an item you can do a lot for maintaining the item nice and keep it look new for as long as possible. You can do it by make attention on how easy it is to get spare parts, upgrading the item or how easy it is to disassembly the item regarding change of a part of the item. In a tender you can demand or make an sub-criteria as long term spare parts guarantee or service agreements.

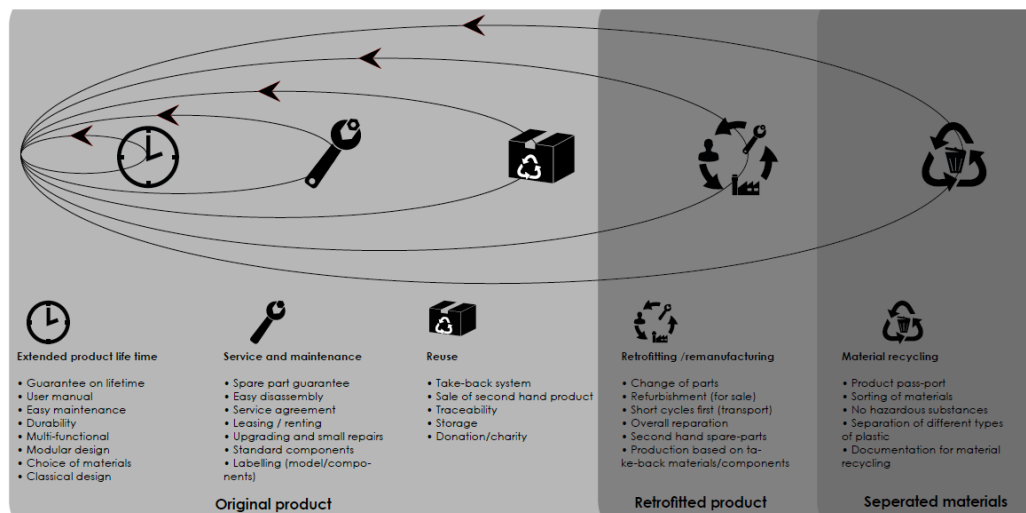
When you make agreement for service and retrofitting you have regarded the climate impact from transportation. In a tender you can make demands for climate change impact like type of transportation (bike, ship, car or truck), type of fuel (gasoline, diesel, electric or hydrogen car), driver courses in environmental driving and wise wagon packing.

- 5) **Design for extended lifetime** – When an item is design in a circular way you make attention for material recycling, retrofitting and maintenance and design for a long life time like durability, multi-function, classical design and modular design. In a tender you can make demands og sub-criteria about lifetime guarantee and easy maintenance.

In the design you have to make attention to the environmental considerations in the production of the item like minimal energy consumption or use of chemicals. By the way it is possible to demand use of recycled material like recycled metal, recycling woods or only to use recyclable packaging like blankets and recycled paper.

In a tender you can demand environmental labeled item like ISO-certificate or the EU-flower. Furthermore you can demand a life cycle assessment.

Circular Economy



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- 6) **Rent or Leas** – instead of buying an item you can rent or leas the product. Then you have the item – like it is bought - but when the item is broken it is the leasing company that have to fix it.
- 7) **Buy a service** – Often we don't need to buy a product at all, rather we need the function it provides. For example, we don't need a car at all, but we need transportation from A to B. Instead of buying a car we can buy the service transportation by a car design for extended lifetime when we need transportation. The car producers / car salesman will then own the car and they will incentives to make the car last as long and run as efficiently as possible. By this way it is save us money over the lifetime of the product.

In a tender you can just buy a service instead of a product. Then it is no longer description of the product in a tender but a description of the service like time a day, how often or the quality.