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Consip's Innovative Sustainable Initiatives

PRAGA, November 2021

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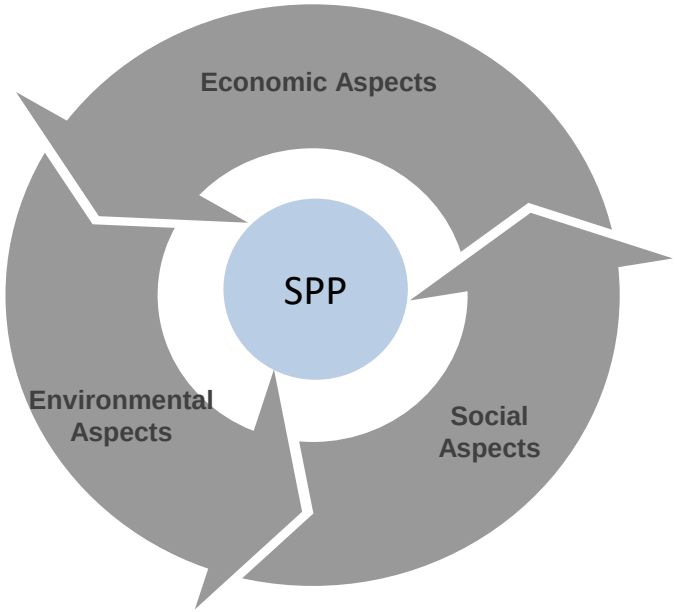
GPP and evolution towards SPP

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT → **SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT**

Green Public Procurement (GPP) is one of the pillars of **the Programme for the Rationalisation of Public Administration Purchases** because it allows for combined sustainability in terms of both reducing environmental impact and rationalising spending with a greater focus on lifecycle.

The implementation of an inter-ministerial decree in 2008 brought about **the National Plan of Action in GPP** (PAN GPP), coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment in cooperation with the MEF and Consip, which provided further motivation to strive for sustainable purchases in the area of PA.

Within the Program, were introduced the minimum **environmental criteria** to be followed in purchasing procedures.

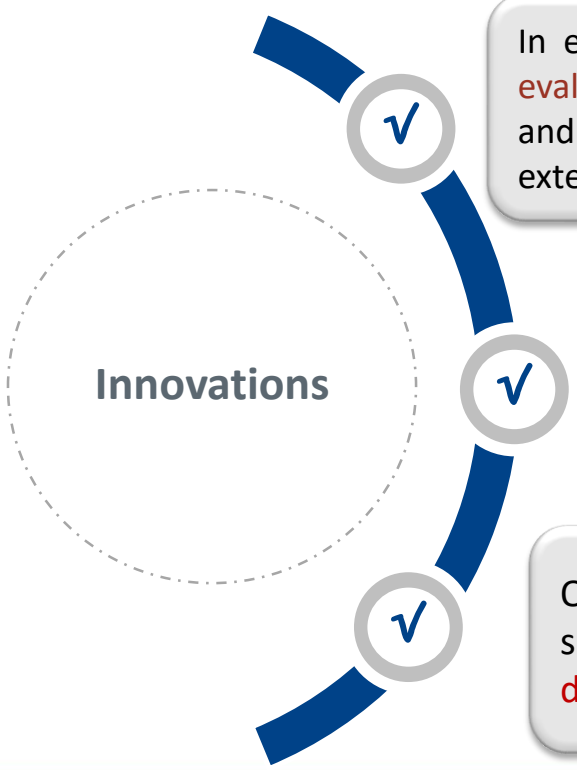


Nowadays the attention of European Administrations is moving towards **a broader approach to sustainability** including social and economic aspects of purchasing policies. GPP, as consequence, is considered only as a part of this broader approach.

For the European Commission, the SPP approach represents the effort of the Administrations to achieve the right balance between the **three pillars of the sustainable development** (*economic, social and environmental*) at all stages of the purchasing process of goods, services and work.

The National Normative Context - the Public Procurement Code - Law n° 50 of 18/04/2016 and last changes

The Code provides the legal elements to strengthen the green procurement, aimed at enhancing the quality of public procurement and the environmental practice.
Among the main regulatory innovations of the Procurement Code we have:



In evaluating the most economically advantageous tender, the identification of the life-cycle-cost evaluation as a tool suitable for achieving the strategic objective of a more efficient use of resources and a circular economy that promotes environment and employment, taking into account also externalities

The mandatory nature of the CAMs in public procurement procedures

Obligation for participants to public tenders related to PNRR /PNC that to apply specific requirements for Gender and generation equality and inclusion of people with disabilities.

Public Procurement of Innovation

Directive 2014/24/UE defines innovation as follows:
«the implementation of a new or significantly improved product, service or process, including but not limited to production, building or construction processes, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations inter alia with the purpose of helping to solve societal challenges or to support the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth;»

Public Procurement of Innovation: cons. 47 directive 14/2014

Research and innovation, including eco-innovation and social innovation, are among the main drivers of future growth and have been put at the centre of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Public authorities should make the best strategic use of public procurement to spur innovation. Buying innovative products, works and services plays a key role in improving the efficiency and quality of public services while addressing major societal challenges. It contributes to achieving best value for public money as well as wider economic, environmental and societal benefits in terms of generating new ideas, translating them into innovative products and services and thus promoting sustainable economic growth.

The new approach of EU Directive to public procurement

PP regulations do not just focus on «how to buy» but promote «what to buy» without imposing prescriptions.

The objective to use public funds soundly is always more relevant

The goal of spending taxpayers' money in a sound way is becoming more and more important compared to the mere need to meet the primary needs of public bodies. When performing PP activities, **public opinion** is very much interested in knowing whether the PP solution proposed in the contract is not only compliant on a formal level, **but also able to generate the best value for money in terms of environmental aspects, quality, economic efficiency, social impacts, economic opportunities for suppliers.**

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2021:267:FULL&from=EN

PP of Innovation

- to acquire the process of innovation – with (partial) results;
- to acquire innovative products created by others.

PP of Innovation: pioneer users

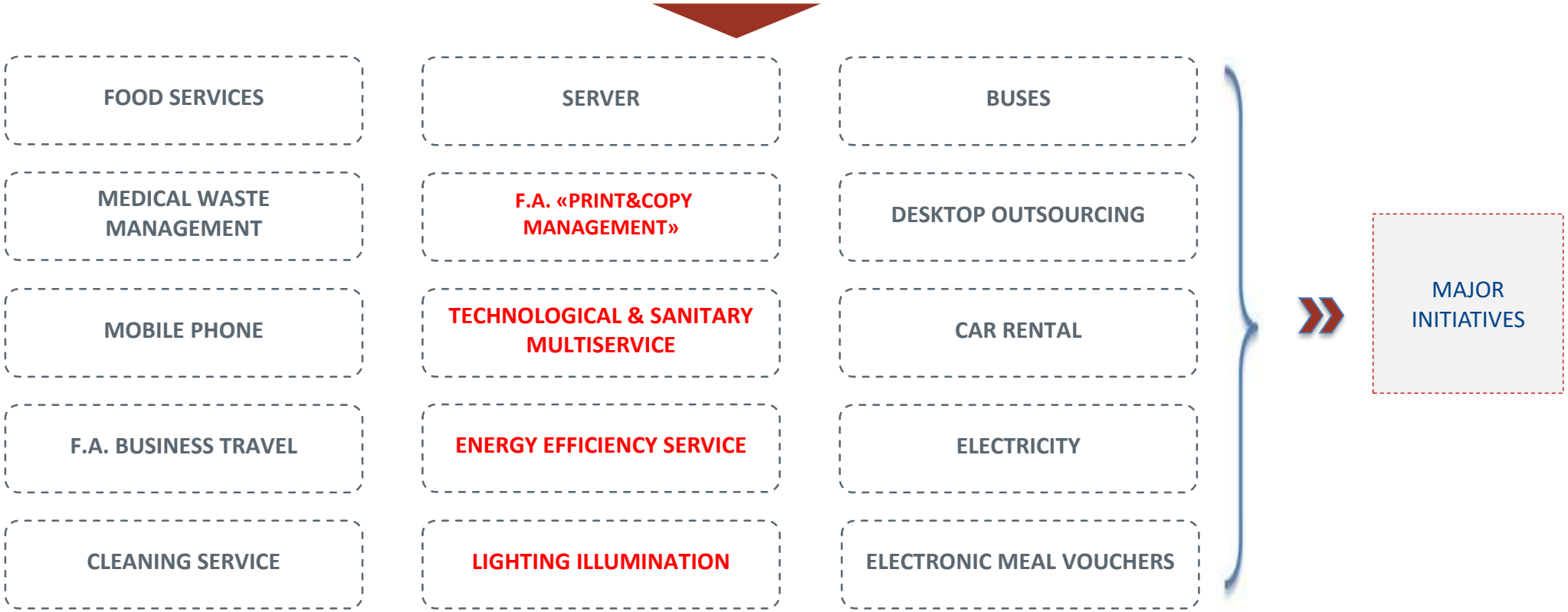
The term "pioneer user" refers to the first 20% of customers on the market who purchase a new or significantly improved product, service or process.
This includes the procurement of products, services or processes already existing on a small scale, which are about to enter the market or are already present in a small quantity, but not yet widely adopted. Existing solutions which will be used in new and innovative ways are also included.

PP for Innovation: the instruments of a PPI procedure

Technical specifications
Technical requirements (Consip has been cited as *best practice* on heating systems)
Variants
Award criteria
Price
Cost
Quality that includes environmental, social and innovative requirements
Management of intellectual property rights
Contract execution

Innovative Criteria - overall

Latest regulations have introduced **the minimum environmental criteria** to be included in purchasing procedures. Within the scope of the Program for the Rationalization of Purchases, these criteria have been adopted in the tenders for the supply of goods and services. *Below are described **the** identified **green requirements** for some of the major sustainable initiatives managed by Consip in the sourcing areas.*



EPC in the Energy Efficiency directive

a) A clear and transparent list of the efficiency measures to be applied or the results to be achieved in terms of efficiency;

b) The guaranteed savings to be achieved by applying the measures provided for in the contract;

c) The duration and the fundamental aspects of the contract, the terms and conditions envisaged;

d) A clear and transparent list of the obligations incumbent on each contractual party;

e) Date or dates of reference for determining the savings made;

f) A clear and transparent list of the stages of implementation of a measure or package of measures and, where relevant, the related costs;

g) The obligation to fully implement the measures provided for in the contract and the documentation of all changes made during the project;

h) Provisions governing the inclusion of equivalent requirements in any contract concessions to third parties;

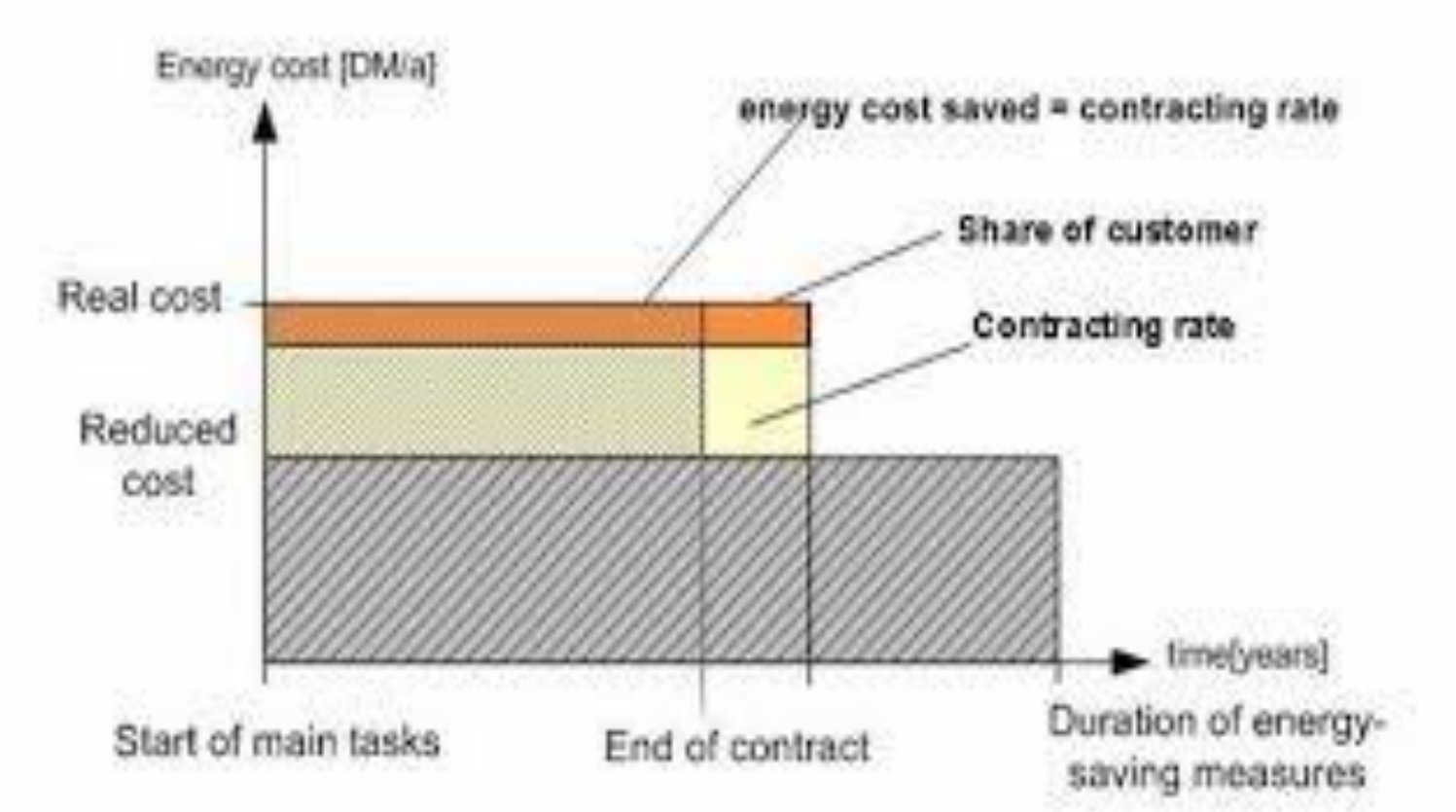
i) A clear and transparent indication of the financial implications of the project and the shareholding of the two parties in the pecuniary savings made (for example, remuneration of service providers);

j) Clear and transparent provisions for quantifying and verifying the guaranteed savings achieved, quality controls and guarantees;

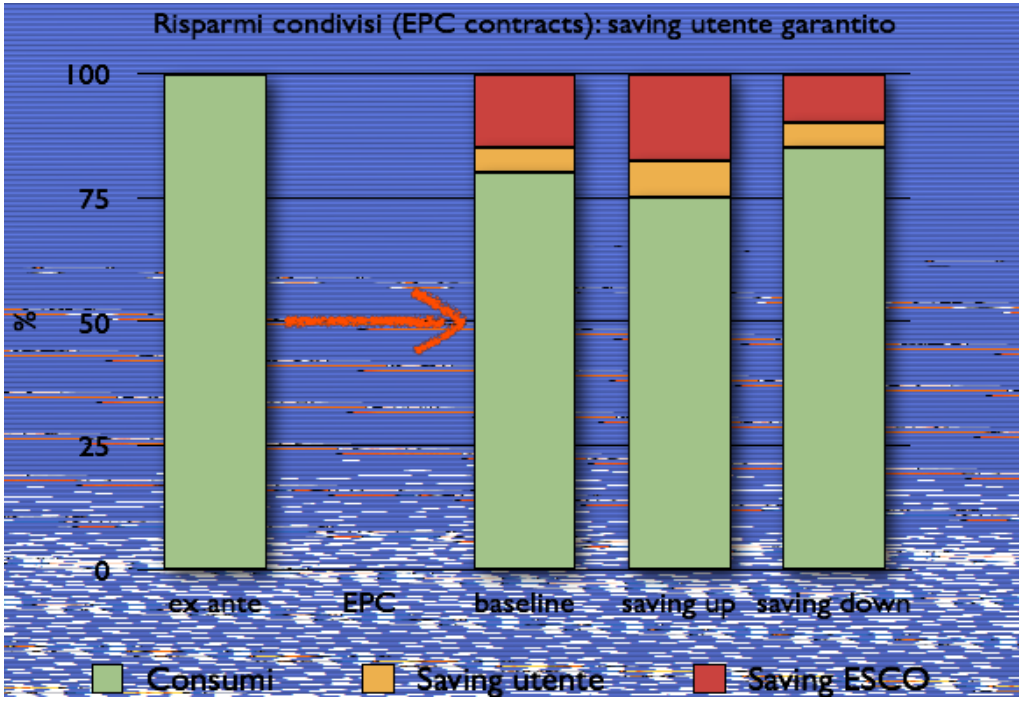
k) Provisions that clarify the procedure for managing changes to the framework conditions that affect the content and results of the contract (by way of example: changes in energy prices, intensity of use of a plant)

l) Detailed information on the obligations of each of the contracting parties and on the penalties in case of non-compliance.

The EPC model



The evolution of the EPC model



Basically, the end user for the duration of the contract will benefit from a cost reduction equal to the yellow part. The red part will be used to pay for the management and maintenance service, the measurement and verification of savings and the investment sustained.

Green Criteria: «Energy Efficiency Service» (1/3)

Object of the initiative

The assignment of the Integrated Energy Service and the Services related to Public Administrations as well as to other subjects legitimated to use the Convention in accordance with current legislation (hereafter for Administrations), under the conditions expressly set forth in the Technical Specifications And in the Convention Schedule and its General Conditions.

Impacts on sustainability

The initiative attaches particular importance to the efficient use of resources, considering the impact on energy consumption resulting from inefficiencies in the performance of the building system. The Supplier must provide and install, inside and outside of each building, special plaques / billboards informing employees and the public that the Energy Service and the Electricity Service are disbursed in compliance with the CAMs.

Services covered by the tender

- ENERGY SERVICE «A»
- ELECTRICAL ENERGY SERVICE «B»
- TECHNICAL SERVICE SUMMER CLIMATIZATION «C»
- TECHNICAL SERVICE ELECTRICAL IMPLANTS «D»
- ENERGY MANAGEMENT «E»
- GOVERNMENT SERVICE «F»

General criteria: «Energy Efficiency Service» (2/3)

SUBJECT/ASPECT		DESCRIPTION	VERIFICATION
Sustainable use of resources	*Energy supply*	The supplier must provide the energy carriers necessary to supply the plants serviced to the Energy Service "A"	The applicant shall not supply solid or liquid fossil fuels to be used in the pipeline location. If the site is reached by pipeline and the building-system system is powered by an energy carrier that does not comply with the Technical Specifications, the applicant must provide fuel change and the passage to the gaseous fuel
Ordinary management, conduct and maintenance with assigning the role of third parties	*Ordinary and extraordinary management and maintenance of the plants*	Throughout the term of the Contract, the Supplier is responsible for the proper management and the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of the plants	The applicant shall submit documentation in compliance with the Legislative Decree no. 111 e s.m.i. In the matter of greenhouse gas emission allowance trading and must provide and install, inside and outside of each building, special plaques / billboards informing employees and the public that the Energy Service and the Electricity Service are disbursed in compliance with the CAMs.
	Ordinary maintenance	Throughout the term of the Contract, the Supplier is required to carry out the proper maintenance of the ordered installations	The tenderer shall be responsible for cleaning the surface of all the envelopes that are the external enclosures of the installations entrusted to them, as well as of all environments specially designed to accommodate equipment connected with the service
	Extraordinary maintenance	Extraordinary maintenance consists of : - Adjustment Maintenance - Replacement Maintenance - On-Demand Maintenance	If extraordinary maintenance involves a reduction in energy consumption, the tenderer shall apply for and obtain the energy efficiency certificates for the interventions made by it, during the validity of the Supply Contracts

General criteria: «Energy Efficiency Service» (3/3)

SUBJECT/ASPECT		DESCRIPTION	VERIFICATION
Energy management service	*Energy redevelopment interventions*	The Supplier must perform all of the energy-building activities and / or interventions of the building-plant system.	The interventions are proposed by the Supplier as a result of the energy needs and / or opportunities identified during Check Energy Inspections and Activities (Preliminary Supply Audit) or possibly during the supply contract. Improving energy efficiency is measured by reducing fuel consumption
	Telemanagement and remote control	The Supplier, if not present, is required to implement and install, at its cost and expense, a system or a system for each plant, for remote management and remote monitoring of plants consistent with the services activated	The system must be able to manage and control the plants by one or more central operating units, at the Supplier, at the Administration or at the various plants
	Energy certification	The Supplier must guarantee the production of an Energy Performance Certificate (EPA) for each of the buildings and real estates, subject to the Energy Service "A" at the time of subscription to the Principal Order of Supply	The EPA must be produced according to the modalities defined by the relevant legislation at regional level and must be renewed by the Supplier within one year of the implementation of energy redevelopment (for the buildings affected by the interventions). The Supplier also undertakes to update the Energy Performance Certificate during the term of the contract

Practical Examples

Lighting of London Undergound

Transport for London (TfL), had to reduce costs by £ 2.5 billion over the time period of five years while contributing to the goal of the city of London to reduce carbon emissions by 60% from the 1990s level. This prompted TfL to assess the energy, installation and maintenance costs of the fluorescent lamps used in London Underground.

This analysis also contributed to reducing the initial risk of the investment made by TfL: LED lighting was in fact initially installed only above the escalators and in the access areas at night, where the cost of traditional lighting, therefore the potential savings, was greater. The savings generated in the initial phase were later used to install LED lighting in other parts of London Underground network.

Under the framework contract worth GBP 8 million and lasting 8 years, the introduction of LED lighting is generating savings of 50%, corresponding to millions of pounds.

For more information:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/news_alert/Issue64_Case_Study_128_London.pdf
(Project cofinanced by the mechanism to connect Europe - MCE)

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Medical waste management: process for criteria definition

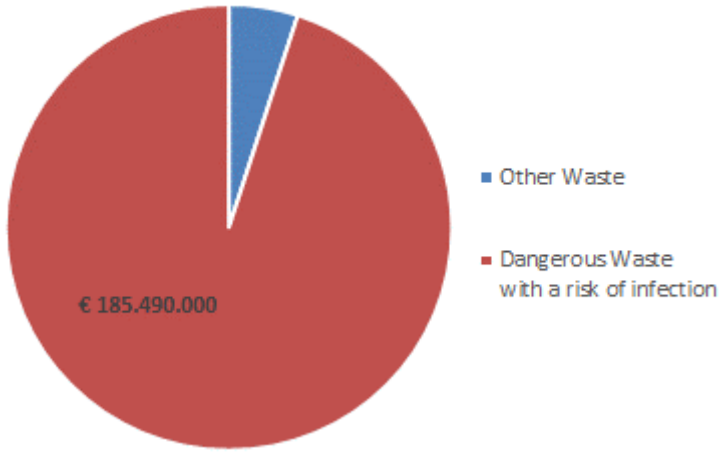
1. Waste amount analysis by types
   (*Medical waste with a risk of infection and other sanitary waste*)
2. Data analysis on infectious diseases incidence
3. Literature analysis on medical waste and disposal costs
4. Analysis of medical waste disposal costs by typology
5. Best Practice Analysis
6. Data summary and determination of critical issues
7. Definition of the action plan

CRITERIA DEFINITION

Medical waste management

Between 70% and 80% of medical waste produced by regional health care is classified by EWC (European Waste Catalog) with the code ***180103***: *"hazardous waste with a risk of infection"*. This implies an average national expenditure for waste disposal of nearly 190 mln euros.

National Expenditure Of Medical Waste Disposal*



*Dati Ministero della Salute; Elaborazione e Analisi Consip

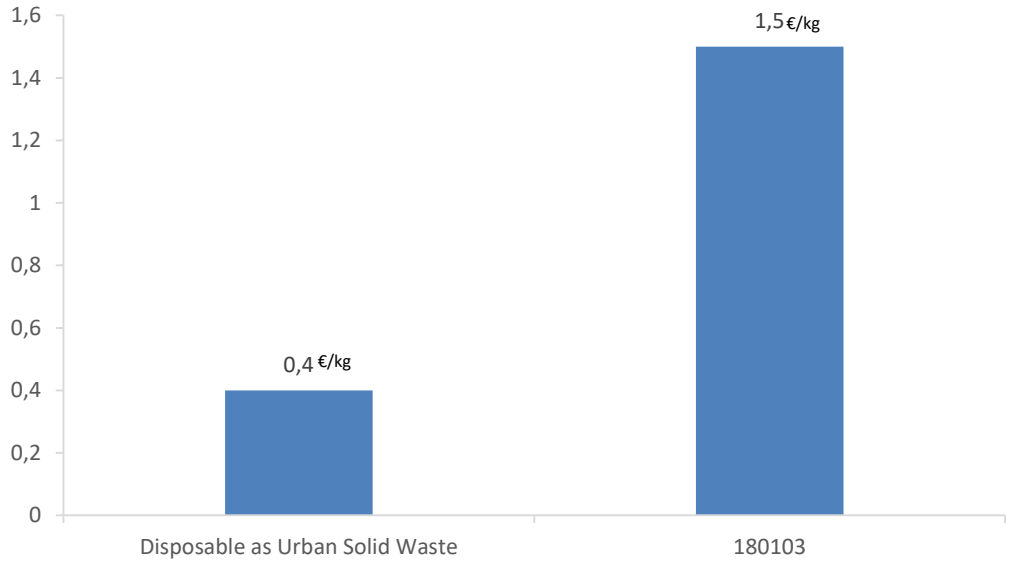
Hazard medical wastes are identified according to the DPR 254/2003 regulations.

Other Waste: *(other medical waste as: unused wastes, pharmaceutical wastes, chemical wastes, urban wastes, wastes from health care and veterinary or related research activities, wastes from packaging…)*

Medical waste management: medical waste with a risk of infection - *Scenario*

Provided that Italian population is not highly affected by infective diseases, it is possible to conclude that the high amount of medical waste with a risk of infection is due to a misallocation of wastes. Frequently, in fact, urban wastes could have been disposed as medical ones. This involves the following critical issues:

ECONOMIC ISSUE



ENVIROMENTAL ISSUE

Disposal Mode	
SEPARATE WASTE COLLECTION	*INCINERATION[1]*
Similar to RSU	180103

(1) In accordance with the regulations on hazardous waste with a risk of infection (D.P.R. 254/2003)

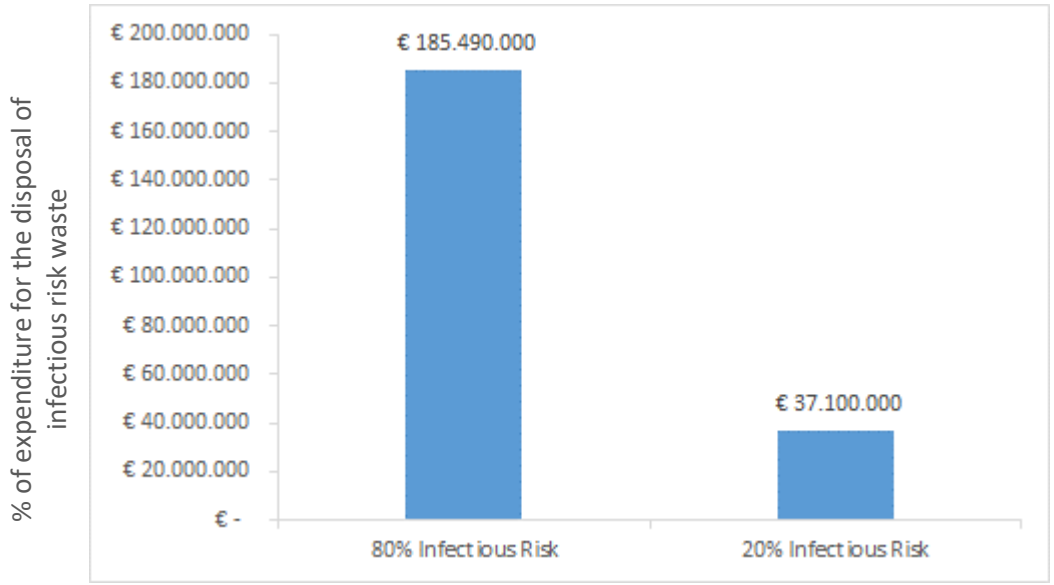
Medical waste management: medical waste with a risk of infection - *Scenario*

According to the World Health Organization, 80% of medical waste is disposable as Urban Solid Waste and only 20% is disposable as waste with a risk of infection. This is the opposite of what we can observe in Italy with regard of medical waste composition: 80% waste with infection risk, 20% disposable as urban solid waste.

Whether this percentage was reached in Italy, this would imply savings for around 150 million euros on waste disposal and lower impact on environment.

In order to reduce environmental impacts, it should be necessary to apply a separate collection of waste to avoid incineration due to an incorrect waste classification.

Savings forecast on national expenditure for the disposal of infectious risk waste (WHO source)

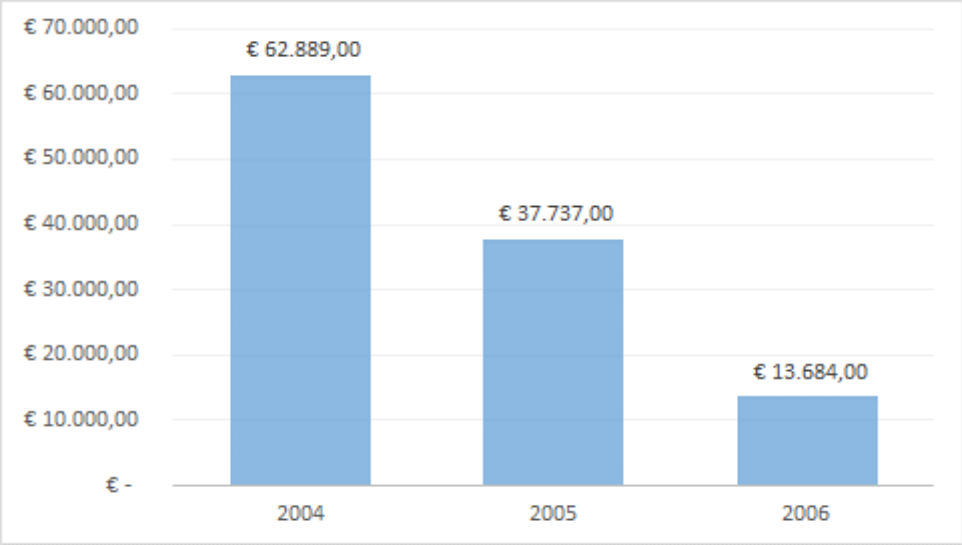


Medical waste management: Medical Waste with a risk of infection - *Best Practice*

BEST PRACTICES IN MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Polyclinic of Ferrara, with a separate collection project, reduced the production of waste with a risk of infection of around 30% in 3 years with a saving of 270,000 euros
- Polyclinic of Cesena reduced the production of medical waste with a risk of infection of about 45% in 5 years
- In the Opole Hospital, Poland, by improving initial waste classification practices, the amount of medical waste with a risk of infection decreased of about 50% and the related disposal cost of about 79% in 3 years.

ANNUAL TOTAL WASTE DISPOSAL COSTS, 2004-06



Medical waste management: medical waste with a risk of infection - *Actions*

INTERNAL SEPARATE COLLECTION SYSTEM

In order to reduce the amount of "*waste 180103*", it is important to divide the urban waste from the one with a risk of infection.

To achieve this, it is necessary to implement an internal effective separate collection system.

TRAINING

To implement an internal effective separate collection system, it is very useful to provide healthcare professionals with training on correct waste management, from production to delivery in the appropriate container.

MANAGEMENT LIABILITY

The reduction of the amount of medical waste with a risk of infection and of the waste disposal are goals reachable through a direct empowerment of healthcare management

It is possible to reduce public spending through the introduction of incentive/ disincentive mechanisms for healthcare managers who will be accountable for the waste management and the efficiency of internal collection.

Green Criteria: «Medical Waste Management»

TRAINING

Criterion Description

The supplier shall provide a single AUSL **training** aimed at reducing the waste amount and at its fair management.

The supplier shall submit the yearly training courses calendar. Missing scheduled dates will determinate penalties application.

Training shall be provided on a minimum compulsory annual basis and must involve medical, paramedical and administrative staff, trainees, doctors who are undergoing specialized training, service contract operators. Training subjects will be business organization, safety and hygiene of work, with a special training module on environmental issues and waste management.

Training shall take place at the workplace by trained personnel with at least 5 years of experience in waste management and possessing a degree in Medicine / Chemistry / Pharmacy / Nursing or other related disciplines.

Among training goals there are:

- **Spread knowledge of current regulations and make operators aware on the consequences of its application failure;**
- **Make operators feel responsible of the efficient waste management aimed at:**
  - **Decrease the production of waste,**
  - **Reduce waste management costs**

Green Criteria: «Medical Waste Management»

TRAINING – JOB SHADOWING AT HOSPITAL WARD

Criterion Description (R)*

The Supplier shall indicate in the Technical Offer the availability to realize mentoring activities in ward, which includes a fortnightly attendance at every hospital within the two months following the classroom training (for a total of four working days) of operators with experience of at least five years in the field of waste management. The activities planned include: supporting hospital staff, waste monitoring, reporting on waste management performance, delivering a Waste Management Manual (at the end of the first year), presenting the Waste Management Manual at a conference addressed to all local healthcare bodies.

Second level training must be provided annually.

Once delivered the Waste Management Manual, the Supplier provides healthcare management with an annual report on waste management performance

TRAINING – JOB SHADOWING AT HOSPITAL WARD WITH DOUBLE FREQUENCY

Criterion Description (R)*

The supplier shall indicate the availability to provide mentoring activities in accordance with the requirements of the previous criterion, guaranteeing weekly attendance of competent operators within two following months starting from the classroom training (eight working days).

Green Criteria: «Medical Waste Management»

WASTE TREATMENT PLANT PROXIMITY

Criterion Description (R)*

Will be evaluated the proximity of the plant for the disposal and the recovery of the hazardous wastes with an infection risk in respect of the waste production site.

The evaluation will take into account the journey time necessary to cover the distance between the city where the competitor plant is located and the nearest of the following cities with an healthcare body: Atessa, Atri, Avezzano .....

Journey time will be calculated using the "Calculate Your Itinerary" feature, available at http://www.viamichelin.it/web/Reservations. Furthermore will be used the following options : "auto" and type of itinerary ("the fastest"). To attribute the score, in case of more than one proposed plants, will be rewarded the plant with the least journey time .

The score will be awarded according to the following criteria:

- journey time less than or equal to 120 minutes
- journey time over 120 minutes and less than or equal to 180 minutes
- Journey time over 180 minutes

REUSABLE CONTAINERS

Criterion Description (R)*

Use of containers for hazardous waste (EWC codes 180103 and 180202) with approximate capacity of 40 liters and 60 liters reusable. PVC containers are not allowed.

Green Criteria: «Medical Waste Management»

A.D.R. CONSULTANT

Criterion Description (R)*

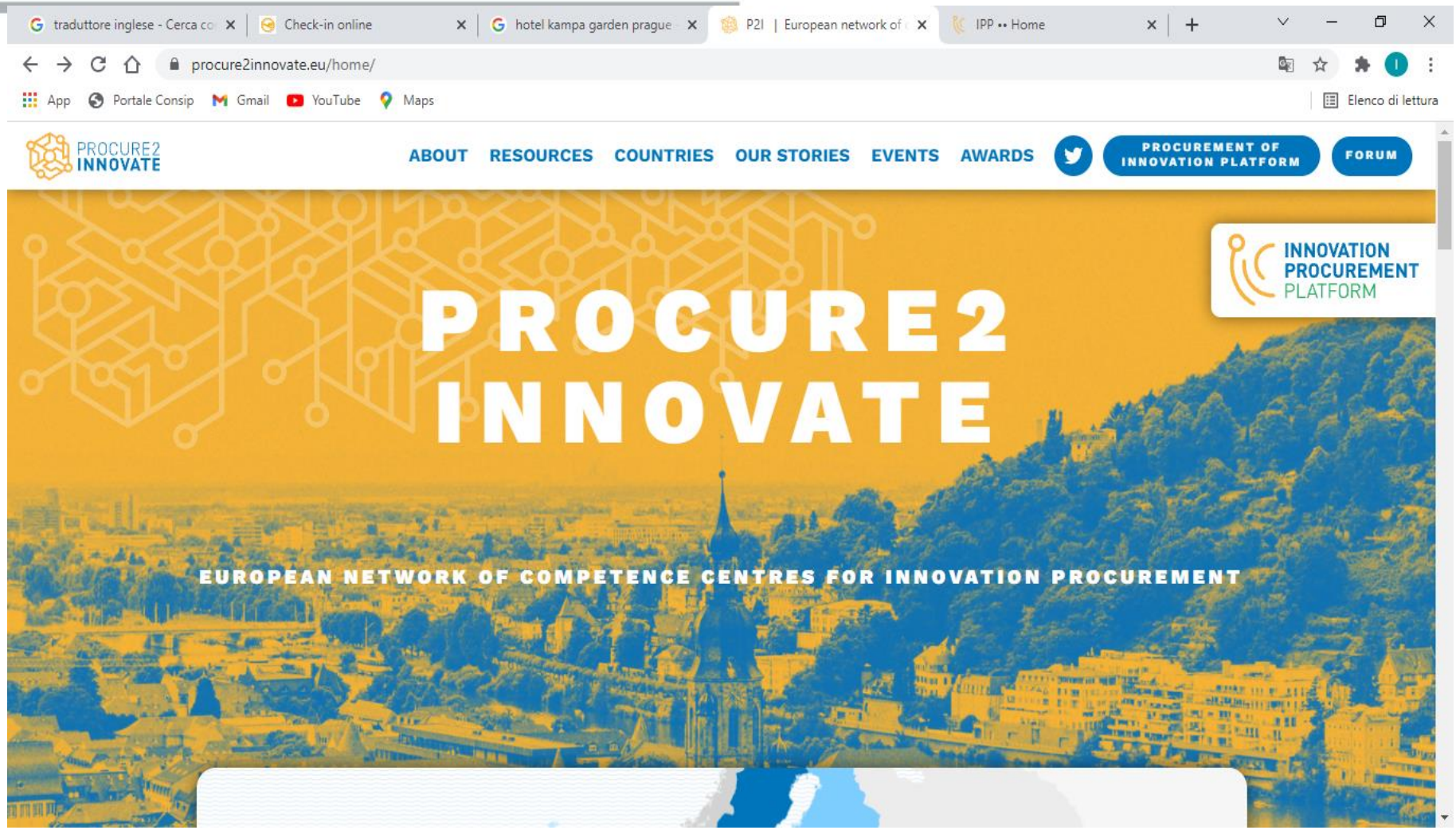
Consultancy for the safe transportation of hazardous goods in order to prevent possible critical issues for loading and unloading of hazardous goods and/or to properly manage wastes relating to the fulfillment of the transportation requirements and the A.D.R. regulations.

This service includes:

- The phone-availability of a consultant expert on the security in the hazardous goods transportation (9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays)
- The consultant availability of making inspections at AUSL locations, at their request.

The name of the consultant, with the documentation that certify his eligibility to carry out his role, are produced in a technical offer.
If the Supplier wants to change the A.D.R. Consultant , he shall communicate the name of the new Consultant and his contact details, no later than three days after the change. The new consultant shall be in possession of the eligibility certificates for carrying out the assignment.

The network to look for information and support



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THANK YOU

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