

# Procurement, consumption and waste

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## Agenda

- Brief introduction to the topics
  - Procurement
  - Consumption
  - Waste
  - Circular economy
- Challenges Pragmatic actions
- Case study examples
- Costs, business case and potential funding
- Roundtable discussion
- Summary and next steps



## LEDNet, TEC joint statement



- 1. Retrofit London:** Retrofit all domestic and non-domestic buildings to an average level of EPC B. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2030.
- 2. Low-carbon development:** Secure low carbon buildings and infrastructure via borough planning. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2022.
- 3. Low-carbon transport:** Halve road journeys made by petrol and diesel via combined measures that can restrict polluting journeys and incentivise sustainable and active travel options. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2030.
- 4. Renewable power for London:** Secure 100% renewable energy for London’s public sector now and in the future. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2030.
- 5. Reduce consumption emissions:** Reduce consumption emissions by two thirds, focusing on food, clothing, electronics and aviation. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2030.
- 6. Build the green economy:** Develop London’s low carbon sector and green our broader economy. Programme timescale: 2020 – 2030.
- 7. Creating a resilient and green London**

## Blueprint – relevant programme



We are asking the Government to prioritise:

- 1. Invest in** low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure
- Support reskilling, retraining and research for a net-zero **well-adapted economy**
- Upgrade our homes to ensure they are fit for the future
- Make it easy for people to walk, cycle, and work remotely
- Accelerate tree planting, peatland restoration, green spaces and other green infrastructure



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*Nature wastes nothing.*

*We don't need a handful of people doing zero waste perfectly. We need millions of people doing it imperfectly.*

*There is no such thing as 'away'.*  
*When we throw anything away, it must go somewhere.*

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No such thing as 'away'



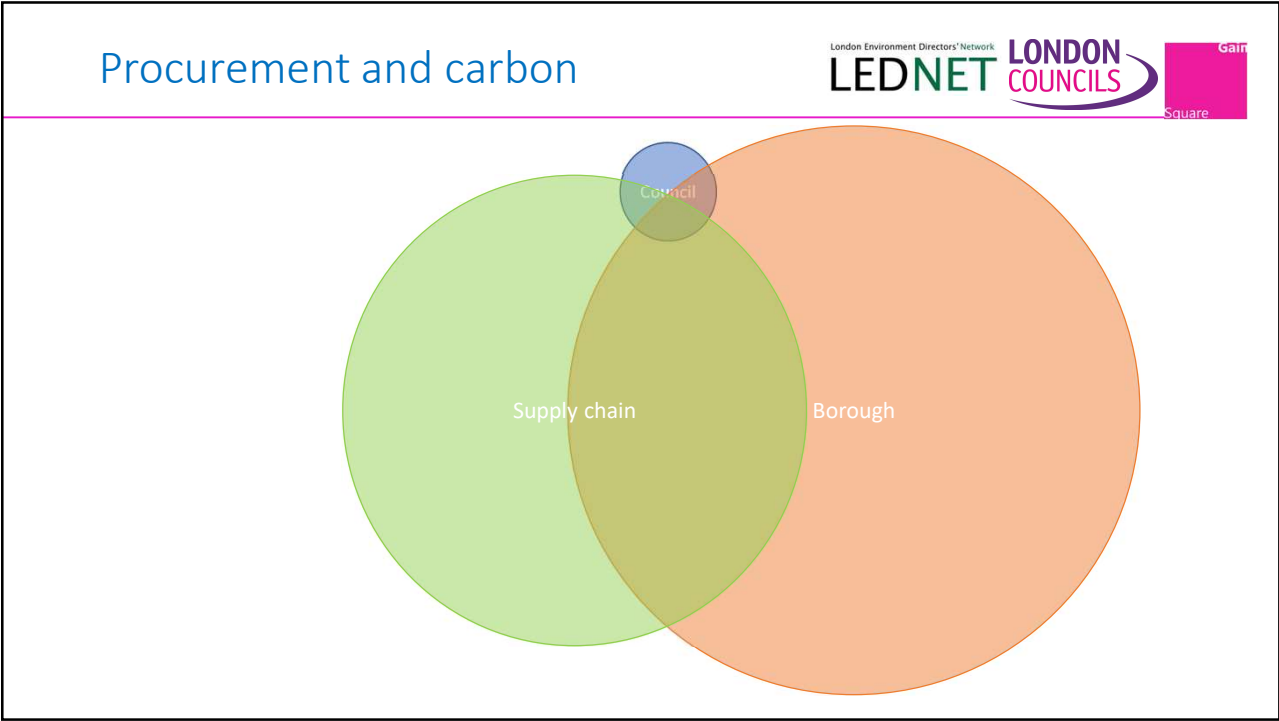
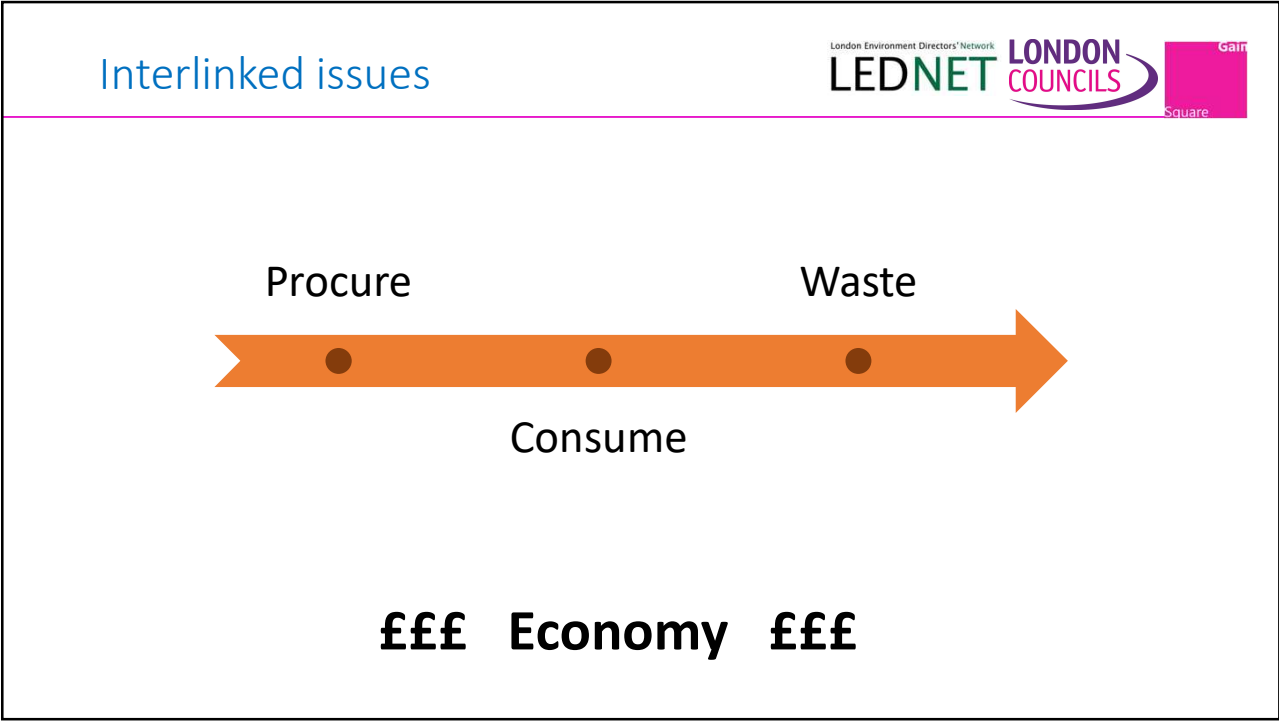
## Scope

Personal and professional:

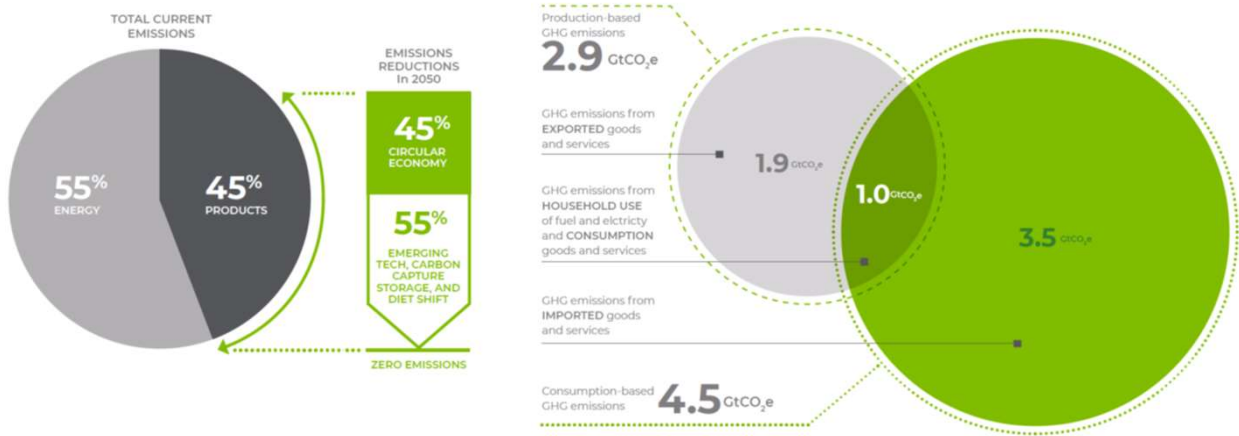
- What do we 'need'?
- Where does it come from?
- How will we use it?
- How long will it last?
- Where does it go?



## Introduction to the issues



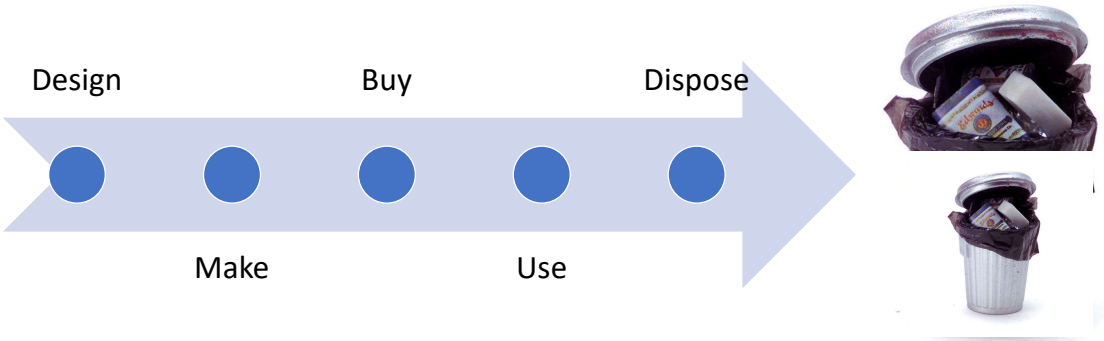
# Consumption and carbon



Source: LWARB based on Ellen MacArthur Foundation, Completing the Picture: How the Circular Economy Tackles Climate Change

Source: LWARB based on C40 Cities, The Future of Urban Consumption in a 1.5°C World

# Waste – the linear economy





The Circular Economy

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The diagram illustrates the circular economy cycle. At the center is a blue circle labeled 'circular economy'. Surrounding it are five stages connected by arrows in a clockwise direction: Design (top), Make (right), Buy (bottom), Use (left), and Dispose (top-left). Each stage is represented by a colored arrow pointing to the next. The Design stage is blue and labeled 'Design/manufacture'. The Make stage is green and labeled 'Retailer'. The Buy stage is yellow and labeled 'Consumer/householder/LLA'. The Use stage is yellow and labeled 'Re-use/repair/recycling'. The Dispose stage is blue and labeled 'Recycling sector'. The arrows are labeled with the stage names: Design, Make, Buy, Use, and Dispose.

For example

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- Do you have one of these?
- How long is it used for over the whole time you own it?

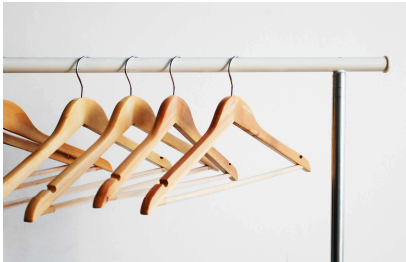
A yellow and black DeWalt 20V MAX cordless drill is shown. It has a black handle and a yellow body. The text 'DeWALT' and '20V MAX' are visible on the side. The battery pack at the bottom is also yellow and black, with '20V MAX LITHIUM ION DeWALT' written on it.

17

minutes

For example

- How many items of clothing do you own?
- How many times do you wear it before disposing of it?
- Have you ever repaired your clothes?



Challenges and pragmatic actions

1. Procurement
2. Consumption
3. Waste
4. Circular economy



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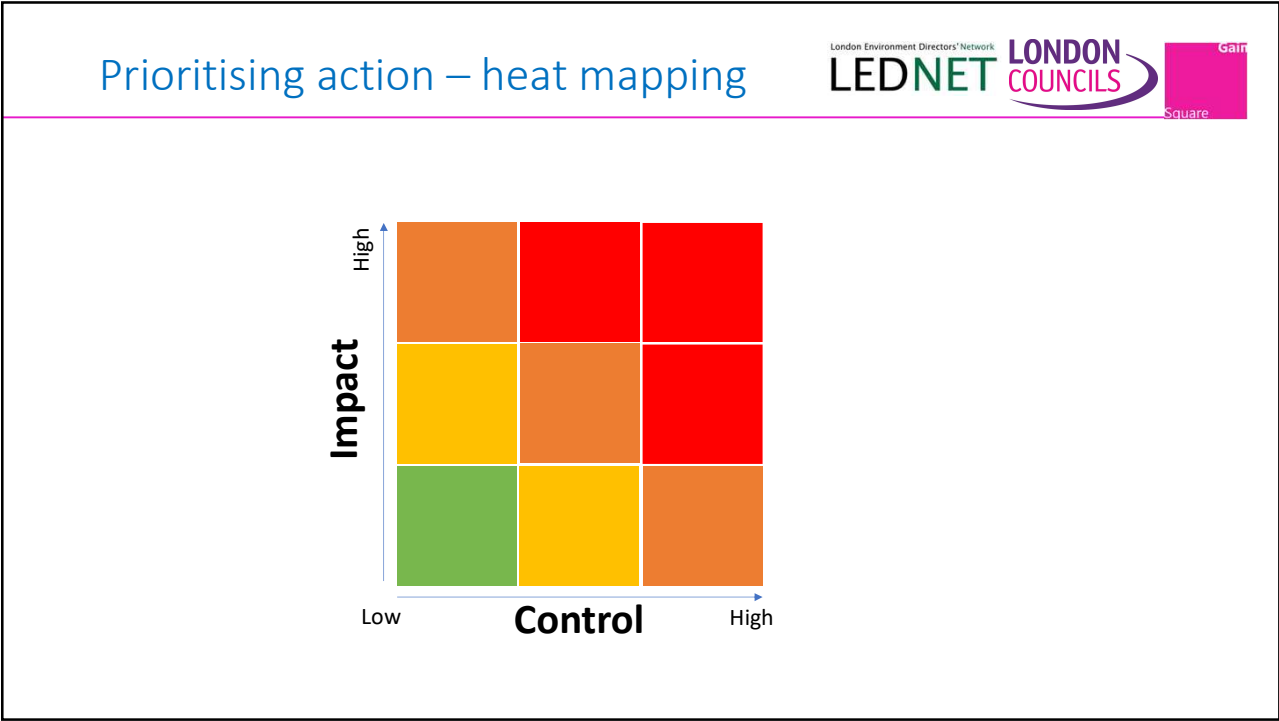
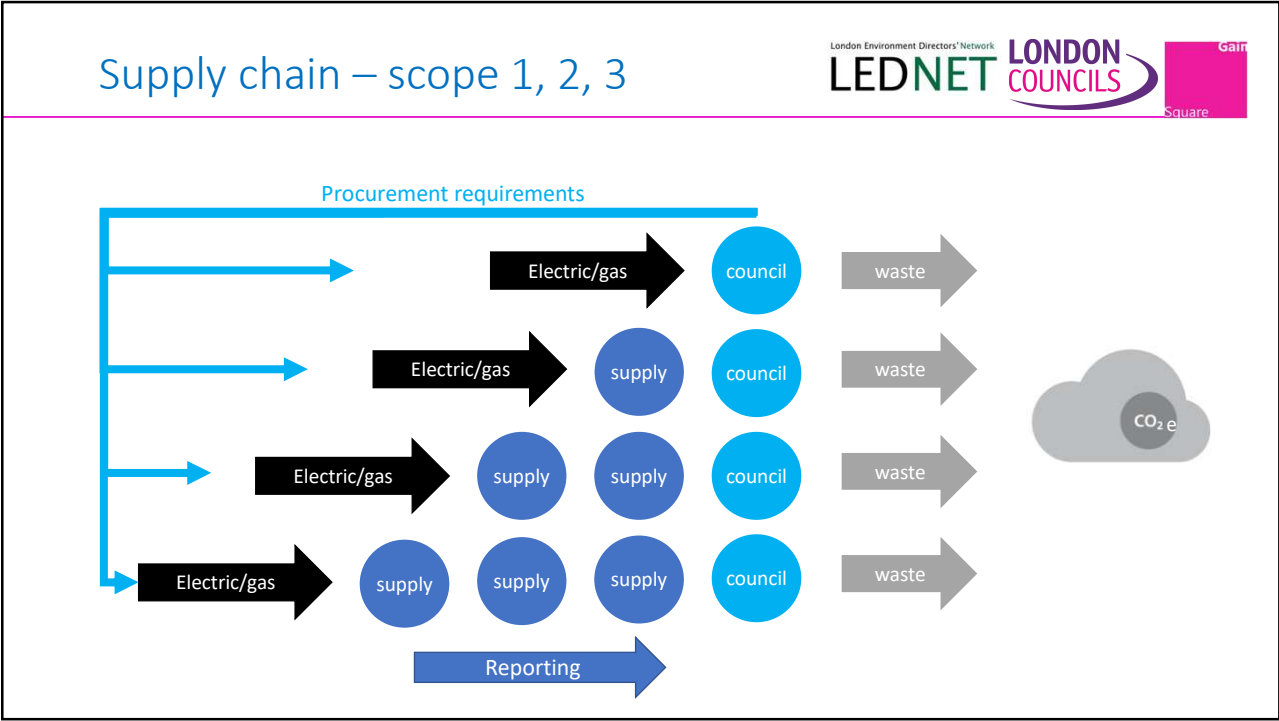
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Scope 1,2 & 3 carbon and GHGs

The diagram illustrates the three scopes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their relationship to the product lifecycle stages. At the top, clouds represent GHGs: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF<sub>6</sub>. Below these, three vertical arrows represent the scopes: Scope 1 (DIRECT), Scope 2 (INDIRECT), and Scope 3 (INDIRECT). Scope 1 includes 'company vehicles' and 'flaring'. Scope 2 includes 'purchased electricity, steam, heating, cooling, or process use'. Scope 3 includes 'purchased goods and services', 'capital goods', 'energy-related activities', 'transportation and distribution', 'waste generated in operations', 'business travel', 'employee commuting', 'leasing', 'investments', 'franchises', 'end-of-life treatment of sold products', and 'use of sold products'. The lifecycle stages at the bottom are 'Upstream activities', 'Reporting company', and 'Downstream activities'. A large red diagonal stamp with the word 'PROCUREMENT' is overlaid on the diagram, specifically covering the Scope 1 and 2 areas and the Reporting company stage.



Focus areas



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- Transparency
  - Carbon
  - Circular economy



Principles for sustainable procurement


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- Using procurement to deliver sustainable outcomes
- Focus on impacts material to the procurer
- ‘Sustainable supply’ not ‘sustainable supplier’
- Not one-size-fits-all
- Manage demand
- Embedding sustainability into current procurement practice
- Tier one is not the only one
- Encourage innovation
- Develop a competitive, sustainable supply chain
- Full and fair opportunity



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Consumption

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The need to buy



- Convincing people to buy items they don't need
- That don't last – planned obsolescence
- That cannot be repaired, reused or recycled

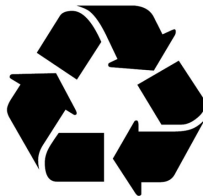
Beware greenwash!

Watch words:

- Pure
- Natural
- Green
- Eco-friendly
- Sustainable
- Biodegradable
- Chemical free
- Non-toxic



For example - labelling



Consumption categories

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Consumption based emissions programme

## Consumption targets for 1.5°C

Start, interim and final consumption-based emissions per capita (tCO2e)

	2017	2030	Reduction	2050	Reduction
North America, Oceania & High Income	15.6	5.9	62%	0.7	96%
Europe	12.7	5.2	59%	0.7	94%
London	12.6				
Middle Income Asia	10.7	5.8	46%	0.7	93%
Latin America	5.9	3.5	41%	0.7	88%
South & West Asia	5.2	3.9	25%	0.7	87%
Africa	3.8	2.7	29%	0.7	82%
Total	53.9	27	50%	4.2	92%



## Supply chains and 'offshoring'





Extended Producer Responsibility – and Ownership

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Source; UCL & SYSTEMIQ based on Stahel (2019)

Poll question

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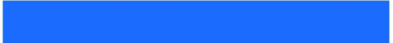
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What are the key challenges for increasing remanufacture and reuse?

1st



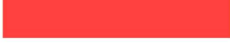
Products are not often designed for remanufacture

2nd




Remanufactured products not always able to compete on price

3rd




Collection infrastructure

4th



Supply of products for remanufacturing


5th



Legal barriers to remanufacturing


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Or use QR code

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Poll question

How can Government best work with communities and social enterprises to support the growth of reuse/repair/remanufacture?

1st

Products are not often designed for remanufacture

2nd

Remanufactured products not always able to compete on price

3rd

Collection infrastructure

4th

Supply of products for remanufacturing

5th

Legal barriers to remanufacturing

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