Regulating the amounts of hazardous substances by procurement rules - obstacles and challenges for municipality

Hannamaria Yliruusi Turku University of Applied Sciences



Status of NonHaz procurement in the Cities

 Information and experiences were gathered from cities: Riga, Kaunas, Silale, Gdansk, Västerås, Stockholm, Turku

	Use of Ecolabels?		Procurement process I Who sets the guidelines	Consultano
	In procurements with higher tresholds the ecolabels are used	Discussion on a ministry level is based only on EU directives, where there is a special list of hazardous substancies.	Ministery of Environment protection and regional	It is possit
food services, cleaning	as a scoring system (not as a limiting criteria/technical specification). For	In big procurements (over the threshold) the list will be mentioned in the instruction	development/ The Cabinet Ministers. Each department or	procuremer decide that
gulations. ne usage of them varies. It	example in cleaning products and services the criteria is mostly about ecolabels.	technical specifications. This is done according to the EU directives. It will be requested in any case if it is over the threshold, mostly reconstruction works. How usual is this?	·	environmer only by the
	In practice the ecolabels are mentioned in the instructions: if the supplier has the ecolabels, they can receive more scores/points (COMPREHENSIVE CRITERIA).	In reconstruction work the suppliers need to have the safety sheets for each product/chemical. In the procurement documents there can be a mention/sentence that the materials used cannot be dangerous and need to be without certain hazardous substancies (EU directive), or that the materials need to be used according to EU directives. How usual it is to use this kind of a sentence? When there is a contract with the supplier more can be asked and better control the substances.	headmanager of the department	10 experts (r departemen THIS: LISIN EXPERT?
		Different procedure in different procurements. In specific cases there can be criteria about hazardous substancies. How usual is this? > Require non-toxic/non-harmful products/materials, but a certain list of		
e aim of 45 % of them	Ecolabels are used in cleaning services (recommondation from the guideline). Also criterias for other products mention	Hazardous substances are the main issue in the discussion in the city (?) and that's why the	Government (because ther is only national guidelines) Is there procurement guidelines at the city level that are not	No green pr do everythin legislation.
for certain chemicals.	ecolabels. One can see the ecolabels of the products in their description in the procurement platform (nordic swan, blue angel, eu-ecolabel)	The legal Act is quite new, made at 2016, so the work is beginnig. Themes for better and healthier lives are connected to public procurements and cutting down hazardous substances	related to green public procurements?	where decis

Challenges

- Information and knowledge
- Commitment
- Financial and resource obstacles
- Operational and administrative environment
- Markets

Information and knowledge

- Lack of knowledge in hazardous substances
- Lack of "easy to understand" ready made criteria and concrete good case examples, lack of guidance and instructions
- Lack on knowledge in EU Green Public Procurement concept →GPP concept is confusing and difficult
- Existing guidelines might be not used → if guidelines are too general and lack concrete instructions/too detailed and difficult → lack of action

Information and knowledge

- Lack of information about the benefits of restricting hazardous substances
- → we need to know the positive effects of restrictions/limiting criteria on heath/environment → motivation to use restrictions/criteria
- Lack of knowledge about the less hazardous options on market



Commitment

- Lack of commitment
 - national political and policy level
 - city leadership level
- There is an interest to act but visions or strategies are lacking
- In some Cities only obligatory legal requirements are fulfilled → need for more strict EU and national legislation



Financial/resource obstacles

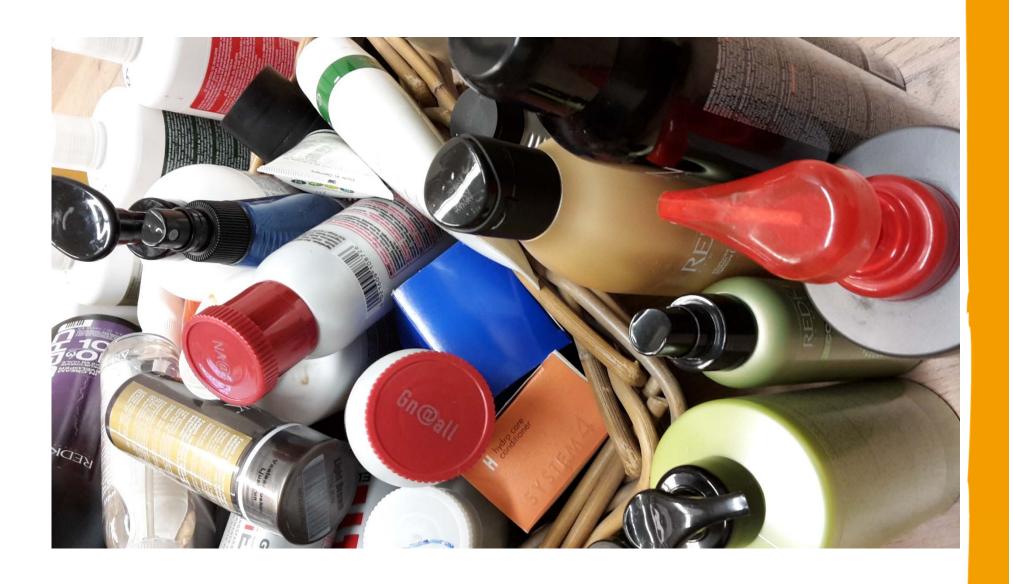
- Lack of specialised personnel
- Lack of money for products and services

 concrete evidence is needed that NonHaz
 products and services have temporarily
 higher price
- → Cities have impact on markets



Administrative and operational environment

- Everything is done like before
- Balance between products functions and hazardous substances (plastic → light material)
- Focus only on invitation for tenders phase
- → dismissing the potential and opportunities during the contract period
- → follow-up procedures difficult to include to the "ready process"



Markets

- It is not permitted or there is no experience to have a dialogue with companies → lack of information concerning NonHaz options
- There is not enough affordable NonHaz products an services on the market

Nothing changes without forerunners that require safer options!

Thank you

hannamaria.yliruusi@turkuamk.fi sonja.vikberg@turkuamk.fi katja.kontturi@turkuamk.fi

