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**GPP criteria revision
for copying and graphic paper**

9th June 2016, Seville


EU Green Public Procurement Policy

What is Green Public Procurement?

"...a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured."




EU Green Public Procurement Policy


Why GPP?

Legitimate expectation of citizens
Strategic use of procurement:

- > purchasing cleaner buses helps achieving clean air targets
- > purchasing renewables, you buy electricity and reduce CO₂ emissions
- > purchasing organic produce, you buy food and reduce pollution and improve animal welfare


Reduce the need for additional projects




EU Green Public Procurement Policy

GPP benefits

<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Decrease of greenhouse gas emissions ✓ Decrease of hazardous substances ✓ Increase energy efficiency ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources 	<p>Economical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incentive to innovation ✓ Reduction of prices of green technologies and products ✓ Potential financial savings
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<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demonstrate public sector's commitment to environmental protection and to sustainable consumption and production 	<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve quality standards
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EU Green Public Procurement Policy

**So why don't we all do it?
Obstacles to GPP**

- Lack of political support
- Green products are perceived to cost more
- Lack of knowledge on how to verify green criteria
- Lack of awareness of the benefits of green products
- Lack of legal expertise

 **Commission support**

EU Green Public Procurement Policy

What's the role of the Commission?

GPP is voluntary

Legal framework provided by the Public Procurement Directives

DG ENV's goal is to support public authorities to go green and to push the market towards more sustainable production

EU Green Public Procurement Policy


Communication (2008) Public Procurement for a Better Environment

Political target: 50% of tendering procedures to be green by 2010

Common EU GPP criteria for priority products/services


Legal/operational guidance

GPP National Action Plans





EU Green Public Procurement Policy

20+ EU GPP Criteria

 Copying and graphic paper	 Cleaning products and services
 Office IT equipment	 Construction
 Transport	 Furniture
 Electricity	 Food and catering services
 Textiles	 Gardening products and services

EU Green Public Procurement Policy

20+ EU GPP Criteria

 Wall panels	 Combined Heat & Power
 Water based heaters	 Street lighting and traffic signals
 Waste water infrastructures	 Indoor lighting
 Flushing Toilets & Urinals	 Sanitary tapware
 Imaging Equipment	 EEE Health care sector

EU Green Public Procurement Policy


Influence of EU GPP policies on Member States

Almost all have National Action Plans in place

MS often refer to EU GPP criteria in their national policies: 53% of procurers and 50 of policy makers use or recommend criteria which are the same or very similar to the EU GPP criteria (public consultation in 2012)

Increased interest in the GPP Website

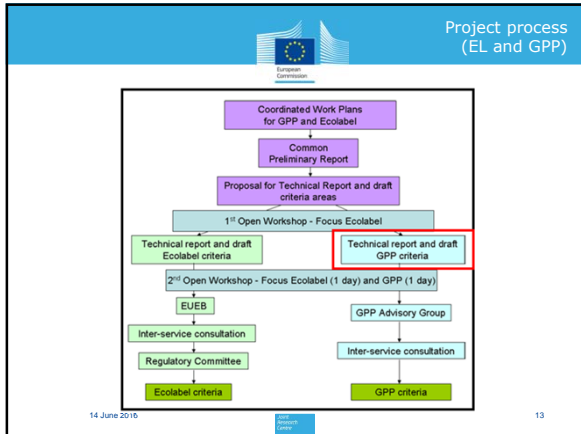
Site visits: 2011 - 51,000	Page views: 2011 - 120,000
2012 - 157,000	2012 - 264,000
2013 - 447,000	2013 - 1,041,000



Situation of GPP criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper in the EU-28+Norway

Member States with a GPP NAP			
Direct adoption of EU GPP criteria	Specific national GPP criteria and available	Specific national GPP criteria but not available	Member States with no GPP NAP
Croatia	Austria	Belgium	Estonia
Cyprus	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Greece
Ireland	France	Denmark	Hungary
Latvia	Germany	Poland	Luxembourg
Portugal	Italy	Finland	Romania
Slovakia	Lithuania	Sweden	
Slovenia	Malta		
	Netherlands		
	Norway		
	Spain		
	UK		

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Criteria classification

		Environmental level of ambition	
		Core	Comprehensive
Type of criteria	Requirements on Tenderers	Selection criteria	
	Requirements on Goods, Services or Works purchased	Technical specifications Award criteria Contract Performance clauses	

Core criteria: addresses key environmental impacts, designed to be used with minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.

Comprehensive criteria: Aims to purchase 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. Usually aligned with EU Ecolabel for ease of verification.

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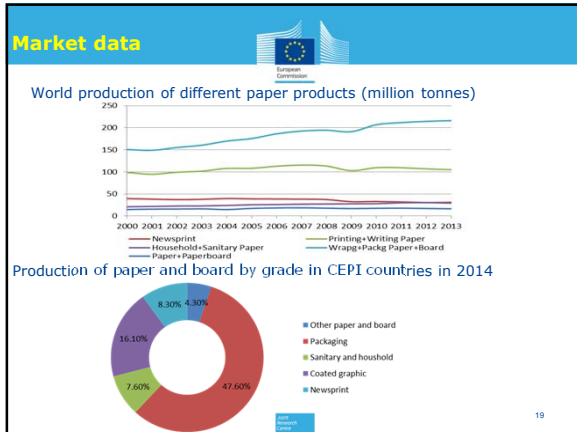


- ### Main aspects taken into consideration when developing criteria
- When developing criteria, the following aspects are taken into account:**
- Expected environmental benefit resulting from the adoption of the criteria.
 - The scope of the EU GPP programme (e.g., focus on environmental impacts, function cannot be impaired).
 - The fact that GPP is a voluntary programme, therefore subject to the risk of not being adopted in case it is too cumbersome to apply.
 - Legal aspect related with Public Procurement practice.
 - Cost considerations (from a life cycle perspective), which have particular relevance in a public procurement framework, given the large volume of purchases from public authorities.
 - Market availability considerations, again related to the large volume of purchases from public authorities.
 - Ease of verification issues, since verification may be carried out for each tendering procedure.
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Scope and definition

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- ### Methodology: Cross-analysis
1. European Standards and references: (CEN/TC, ISO, CEPI)
 2. Paper industry terminology and classifications (intended use)
 3. Product categorization: Other environmental schemes of relevance: (Blue Angel, Nordic Swan, Eco Mark,...)
 4. Preliminary market analysis: (segmentation, trades)
 5. Technical aspects and process differences (pulping, paper making)
 6. Preliminary Life Cycle Assessment consideration (functional unit)
 7. Stakeholders interaction
 8. Questionnaire
- 14 June 2016



Market data

	Production				Apparent consumption			
	2010	2013	2014	Change (2013/2014)	2010	2013	2014	Change (2013/2014)
Total paper	44,49	39,783	38,953	-2.1	38,461	33,222	33,335	0.3
Newsprint	9,49	18,323	7,813	-6.1	9,49	8,022	7,721	-3.7
Uncoated mechanical	7,737	6,477	6,233	-3.8	6,261	5,068	4,934	-2.7
Uncoated woodfree	9,274	9,406	9,393	-0.1	9,623	8,665	8,623	-0.5
Coated papers	17,988	15,577	15,514	-0.4	13,088	11,467	12,057	5.2
Sanitary and household papers	7,098	7,411	7,59	2.4	7,46	7,232	7,447	3.0
Packaging materials	45,717	47,472	47,963	1.0	44,139	44,106	44,923	1.9
Case materials	26,718	27,864	28,058	0.7	26,923	28,081	28,163	0.3
Cartonboard	9,786	10,324	10,571	2.4	9,003	7,718	8,227	6.6
Wrapping papers	5,152	5,28	5,327	0.9	4,585	4,512	4,756	5.4
Other papers, mainly packaging	4,061	4,004	4,007	0.1	3,628	3,795	3,778	-0.5
Other paper and board	4,572	4,113	4,19	1.9	4,695	4,241	4,231	-0.2
Total paper and paperboard	101,875	98,779	98,695	-0.1	94,755	88,802	89,936	1.3

Definition by CEPI

Paper is a generic term for a range of materials in the form of a coherent sheet or web (...) Whereas board / paperboard is a generic term applied to certain types of paper frequently characterized by their relative high rigidity".

Graphic paper classes
-CEPI, ISO 4046: Paper, board, pulps and related terms.

Following the CEPI definition uncoated printing and writing paper is: "paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes (...) According to the consultation conducted by IPTS the typical grammage of office printing paper is approx. 70-85 g/m2"

Source: CEPI

Scope of the product group

Existing scope and definition
Copying and graphic paper: This encompasses unprinted paper for writing, printing and copying purposes (up to 170g/m²) sold in sheets and reels.
Finished paper products such as writing pads, drawing books, calendars; manuals, etc. have not been included.

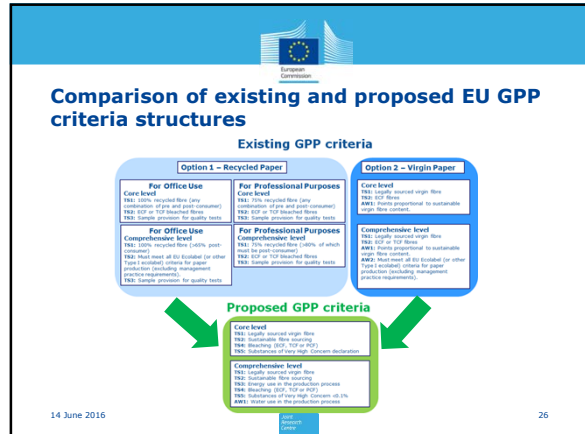
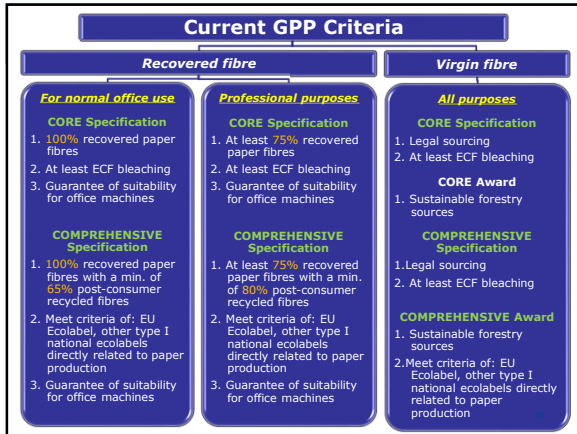
Proposed scope and definition
Copying and graphic paper: The product group shall comprise sheets or reels of not converted, unprinted blank paper. It will include paper used for copying, writing and printing.
Finished paper products such as writing pads, drawing books, calendars, manuals, etc. are excluded from the scope.

Discussion point:
Q. Should any upper limit for grammage be introduced and if so why?

PROPOSED CRITERIA

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- ### Hot spots identified
- Forest destruction and potential loss of biodiversity material sourcing;
 - Emissions to air and water during pulp and paper production;
 - Energy consumption during production (mainly fuel for pulp mills and electricity for paper mills);
 - Water consumption during pulp and paper production;
 - Energy and ecotoxicity due to the production and uses of chemicals during pulp and paper production;



Technical Specification 3

Energy use

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
<p>TS3. Minimising energy consumption during pulp and paper production.</p> <p>Pulp and/or paper production sites shall have a system in place for the minimisation of energy consumption from grid electricity and fossil fuels. The system should allow for sub-metering and foresee the use of renewable energy sources such as solar panels and wind power. For pulp production, it is deemed sufficient that 90% of the pulp used has been manufactured in sites having such a system.</p> <p>Verification:</p> <p>The tenderer shall deliver energy minimisation and management plans that detail the system for reducing energy consumption at the pulp and/or paper production site and include information on at least the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How the use of energy is minimised in the first instance (i.e. at each stage of the manufacturing process); - Procedures and management systems for monitoring and tracking energy use (including ISO50001); - Continuous improvement objectives and targets. <p>Where appropriate, Environmental Management System (e.g., ISO 14001 or EMAS) and Energy Management System (e.g., ISO 50001) procedures can be used as part of the evidence.</p> <p>Products carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling the above criterion will be deemed to comply.</p>	

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Technical Specification 3

Energy use

Discussion points:

Q: Should the criterion on energy minimisation be a technical specification or an award criterion?

Q: Should the criterion on energy minimisation be also at the core level?

Q: Would an award criterion on fossil CO2 emissions and purchased electricity, as per the Paper Profile requirements, be more adequate?

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Award criterion 1

Water use minimisation

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
AWARD CRITERIA	
<p>AW1: Minimising water consumption during pulp and paper production.</p> <p>Pulp and/or paper production sites shall have a system in place for the minimisation of water use from mains supply and other sources such as boreholes and river abstraction. This should be in keeping with the conditions prevalent at the site/s in question, i.e., be more stringent in areas of higher water scarcity. For pulp production, it is deemed sufficient that 90% of the pulp used has been manufactured in sites having such a system.</p> <p>Verification:</p> <p>The tenderer shall deliver water minimisation and management plans that detail the system for reducing water consumption at the pulp and/or paper production site and include information on at least the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How the use of water is minimised in the first instance (i.e. at each stage of the manufacturing process); - How the reuse/recycling of water is maximised; - Procedures for monitoring and tracking water use; and - Continuous improvement objectives and targets. <p>Where appropriate, Environmental Management System (e.g. ISO14001 or EMAS) procedures or permit information (e.g. under Directive 2015/75/EU on industrial emissions – formerly Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) can be used as part of the evidence.</p> <p>Products carrying a type I ecolabel fulfilling the above criterion will be deemed to comply.</p>	

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Award criterion 1

Water use minimisation

Discussion points:

Q: Should the criterion on water minimisation be a technical specification or an award criterion?

Q: Should the criterion on energy minimisation be also at the core level?

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Technical specification 4



Bleaching

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
TS4: Bleaching	
Chlorine gas (Cl ₂) shall not be used for fibre bleaching during pulp and paper production. Elemental chlorine free (ECF) bleaching, totally chlorine free (TCF) bleaching and process chlorine free (PCF) bleaching (where recycled fibres are processed from waste paper – see note below) are all accepted.	
Verification: The tenderer shall provide a declaration that elemental chlorine has not been used in the production process, supported by appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer, or their pulp supplier if different. Products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the above criterion will also be accepted.	
Note: While this requirement also applies to the bleaching of recovered fibres, it is accepted that the fibres in their previous life-cycle may have been bleached with chlorine gas or other chlorinated compounds.	

Discussion points:

Q: Is there any test that can be performed on the final product that could prove compliance with the criterion, e.g., ranges of residual chlorine compounds?

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EU Ecolabel

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Technical specification 5



Reporting / restriction of SVHCs

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
TS5. REACH Candidate List substances	TS5. REACH Candidate List substances
The tenderer shall provide a declaration identifying REACH Candidate List Substances of Very High Concern (Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) that may be present in the final product at a concentration greater than 0.1% (w/w).	The paper product shall not contain REACH Candidate List Substances of Very High Concern (Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) in concentrations greater than 0,1% (w/w).
Verification: Upon delivery of the final product, the tenderer shall provide a valid REACH Article 33(2) declaration.	Verification: Upon delivery of the final product, the tenderer shall provide a declaration that the substances referred to are not retained in the final product, above the concentration limits specified, supported by appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body. Products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the above criterion can also be accepted.

Discussion points:

Q: Is this criterion relevant for this product group?

Q: Do you agree with the proposed distinction between core and comprehensive levels?

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EU Ecolabel

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Technical Specification 1



Legal sourcing of fibres

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
TS1. Legal harvest of timber for pulp production	
The virgin fibre for pulp production shall have originated from timber that has been legally harvested in accordance with Regulation (EU) 995/2010 (the 'EU Timber Regulation').	
Verification: At the latest by the time of the award of the contract, the contractor shall provide information on:	
a) The operators or the traders (as defined in Regulation (EU) 995/2010) who will supply either the paper products, the pulp or the timber for pulp production; Furthermore, where applicable, evidence of the means whereby traders further down the supply chain ensure traceability, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 995 of 2010, shall be provided.	
b) Evidence of the risk assessment and mitigation procedures put in place by the operator(s) first placing on the EU market the paper products, the pulp or the timber for pulp production, in accordance with Article 6(1) (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 995 of 2010. This may include certification or other third party verified schemes.	
Timber covered by valid EU FLEGT or CITES licenses shall be considered to have been legally harvested according to Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.	

¹ 'operator' means any natural or legal person that places timber or timber products on the market
² 'trader' means any natural or legal person who, in the course of a commercial activity, sells or buys on the internal market timber or timber products already placed on the internal market

Core criteria	Comprehensive criteria
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (Technical specification 2)	
TS2. Sourcing of fibres for pulp production	
At least 70% (w/w) of the total amount of fibres for pulp production shall either be recycled fibre or virgin fibre originated from timber harvested from sustainably managed forests (to be further specified).	
Verification: At the latest by the time of the award of the contract, the contractor shall provide a declaration of compliance with the requirements of this criterion. The declaration of compliance shall be supported by the following elements, as appropriate:	
For recycled fibres	
Data allowing for the reliable tracing back of the recycled fibres to their point of origin, i.e., the point of collection of the reclaimed materials that originated them. Without prejudice against other adequate means of proof, a valid Chain-of-Custody certificate issued by a Chain-of-Custody system that has been third-party independently certified shall be accepted as data tracing the fibres to their point of origin.	
Recycled fibres can have originated both from pre-consumer or post-consumer reclaimed materials. Fibres originated from any of the post-consumer grade of paper and board for recycling defined in EN 643 will be considered recycled fibre. Fibres originated from mill broke (own or purchased) will not be considered as recycled fibres, according to ISO 14021 definitions, as mill broke is a material capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.	
For virgin fibres originated from timber harvested from sustainably managed forests	
Several Member States use their own criteria to define sustainable management of forests and have different processes in place to determine whether certification schemes provide sufficient assurance. The European Commission is currently evaluating the options for proposing a common approach on sustainable virgin fibres for the EU GPP criteria, bearing in mind the new public procurement framework following the entry into force of the procurement reform in April 2016.	




Lower grammage office paper

Market availability and trends

- Standard grammage office paper has long been 80gsm
- Linked to technical characteristics like "runnability"
- Recent trend towards lower grammage papers
- In US, 75gsm is most common..... (<http://www.finecopy.com/>)
- In Japan, 64gsm is common...
- Seeing more products at 75 and 70gsm in EU.

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Lower grammage office paper


Environmental benefits

- Obvious one is less wood used. Going from 75 → 70gsm can save around 5% of wood.
- Waste production also reduced by around 5-7%.

Drawbacks.....?

- **More fillers, binders, coatings and other additives?**

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Discussion points:

Q: Do you have knowledge of any data set, research project or other studies about this subject?

Q: Would you support a criterion on this topic?

Q: If yes, would that be a technical specification or an award criterion? And should it be at comprehensive level alone or also at core?

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Timing next steps

1. Stakeholders can provide comments on separate draft criteria proposals for EU Ecolabel before **1st July**;
2. Comments need to be transmitted in BATIS;
3. Derogation request (1st August) – possible extension;
4. Sub-groups call for interest- July 2016;
6. December 2016– February 2017 2nd AHWG (supported by criteria).

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Thank you for your attention

Website:
http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Paper_products/


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CURRENT CRITERIA – if needed


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Technical Specification 1: Sourcing of legal fibres Existing EU GPP criteria




Core level	Comprehensive level
<p>Technical Specification - Purchase of office paper based on virgin fibre stemming from legally and/or sustainably harvested sources (also potentially containing a percentage of recovered fibres):</p> <p>The virgin fibre for pulp production shall come from legal sources.</p> <p>Verification: Certificates of chain of custody for the virgin fibre certified as FSC, PEFC or any other sustainable forest management standard where the percentage of certified wood is indicated, will be accepted as proof of compliance for that percentage. The legal origin of wood can also be demonstrated with a tracing system being in place. These voluntary systems may be 3rd party certified, often as part of ISO 9001:2008 and/or ISO 14001:2004 or EMAS management system. If wood stems from a country that has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU, the FLEGT license may serve as proof of legality. For the non-certified virgin fibre, bidders shall indicate the types (species), quantities and origins of fibres used in the pulp and paper production, together with a declaration of their legality. As such the fibres shall be able to be traced throughout the whole production chain from the forest to the product. In specific cases, where the evidence provided is not considered sufficient to prove compliance with the requested technical specifications, contracting authorities may ask suppliers for further clarifications or proof.</p>	<p>Technical Specification - recovered paper fibres:</p> <p>Normal office uses: Paper must be made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar.</p> <p>Professional purposes: Paper must be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar.</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying any type I ecolabel, such as the EU Ecolabel can serve as means of proof if it is specified that the paper is made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>

Technical Specification 2: Sourcing of sustainable fibres Existing EU GPP criteria




Core level	Comprehensive level
<p>Technical Specification - recovered paper fibres:</p> <p>Normal office uses: Paper must be made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar.</p> <p>Professional purposes: Paper must be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar.</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying any type I ecolabel, such as the EU Ecolabel can serve as means of proof if it is specified that the paper is made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>	<p>Technical Specification - recovered paper fibres:</p> <p>Normal office uses: Paper must be made from 100% recovered paper fibres, with a minimum of 65% post-consumer recycled fibres.</p> <p>Professional purposes: Paper must be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres, with a minimum of 80% post-consumer recycled fibres.</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying any type I ecolabel, such as the EU Ecolabel can serve as means of proof if it is specified that the paper is made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>

Technical Specification 2: Sourcing of sustainable fibres Existing EU GPP criteria



Core level	Comprehensive level
<p>Award criteria - Sustainable forestry sources: Additional points will be awarded in proportion to the amount of virgin wood fibres for pulp production coming from forests that are verified as being managed so as to implement the principles and measures aimed at ensuring sustainable forest management, on condition that these criteria characterize and are relevant for the product. In Europe, these principles and measures shall at least correspond to those of the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management, as endorsed by the Lisbon Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (2 to 4 June 1998). Outside Europe they shall at least correspond to the UNCED Forest Principles (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and, where applicable, to the criteria or guidelines for sustainable forest management as adopted under the respective international and regional initiatives (ITTO, Montreal Process, Tarapoto Process, UNEP/FAO Dry-Zone Africa Initiative).</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the listed criteria can also be accepted. Certificates of chain of custody for the wood fibres certified as FSC, PEFC or any other equivalent means of proof, will also be accepted as proof of compliance. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>	<p>Technical Specifications - Ecolabel: The ecological criteria of the EU Ecolabel, or other type I national ecolabels directly related to paper production (and not the management practices of the factory) must be met. Full criteria documents for EU Ecolabel available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the listed criteria can also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>

Technical Specification 4: Bleaching Existing EU GPP criteria



Core level	Comprehensive level
<p>Technical Specification - hazardous substances:</p> <p>The paper must be at least Elementary Chlorine Free (ECF). Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) will also be accepted.</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the above criterion can also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>	<p>Technical Specifications - Ecolabel: The ecological criteria of the EU Ecolabel, or other type I national ecolabels directly related to paper production (and not the management practices of the factory) must be met. Full criteria documents for EU Ecolabel available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/</p> <p>Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other national type I ecolabels fulfilling the listed criteria can also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.</p>