

CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT

MASTERCLASS CLOSING THE LOOP



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GOALS MASTERCLASS

Getting answers on
questions as ...

- ✓ What is Circular Procurement (CP)?
- ✓ What are the different types of CP?
- ✓ What are the opportunities and the critical successfactors?

...by...

- ✓ Reflecting on the core concepts and methods of CP; and
- ✓ Sharing the practical ambition/experience of ProRail

...so that at the end
of the day

- ✓ You have more understanding of the conceptual framework;
- ✓ You are able to explain better different CP forms and to recognize the differences



Definitions

- ▶ It is a world in which resources are not squandered as if they were infinite in extend
- ▶ Passing the world as you received it

- ▶ The world is the base of our existence, it is not to be consumed.



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CREATING CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS

Circular business model

Description

Examples

Ownership to usage

Service and lease concepts where producers remain owner

PHILIPS
sense and simplicit



MUD JEANS
for people who care

Waste as a resource

Repurpose (organic) residual material flows for new applications

Interface®



KICI
INZAMELEN DONEREN INNOVEREN

Smart recycling

Integrated reverse flow of material and recyclates trading

DSM



Second life sales

Recover residual product value in new segments by retake and resell

FLOWW2
world's reset button



Assets and goods sharing

Monetize utilization of goods and assets instead of volume transactions



TYPES OF CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT



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- ▶ Stimulate innovation
- ▶ Taking your social responsibility (and upgrade your reputation)
- ▶ Create a behavior change
- ▶ Lowering costs (vendor can reuse the materials)
- ▶ Less price fluctuation
- ▶ Better cost insights
- ▶ Product life extension
- ▶ More cooperation in the value chain and so more chance for creative ideas
- ▶ Trigger the company that can create product improvements



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Conditional for Circular Procurement

- ▶ Cooperate in the total value chain

What is needed?

- ▶ Open mind
- ▶ Creativity
- ▶ Teamspirit
- ▶ Intercompany management

What are the consequences?

- ▶ A buyer needs other competences
- ▶ Bank of materials

Result

- ▶ Many parties are responsible for closing the loop

WHAT ARE OBSTACLES, PREVENTING A RAPID TRANSITION?



1 FINANCIAL

- ▶ Major up-front investment costs
- ▶ Externalities are not taken into account
- ▶ Shareholders with short-term agenda dominate corporate governance



2 INSTITUTIONAL

- ▶ Unlevel playing field created by current institutions
- ▶ Financial governmental incentives support the linear economy
- ▶ Circularity is not effectively integrated in innovation policies



3 INFRASTRUCTURAL

- ▶ Limited application of new business models
- ▶ Lack of an information exchange system
- ▶ Confidentiality and trust issues hamper exchange of information



4 SOCIETAL

- ▶ Lack of awareness and sense of urgency
- ▶ GDP does not show the real progress or decline of our society
- ▶ Resistance from powerful stakeholders with large interests in status quo



5 TECHNOLOGICAL

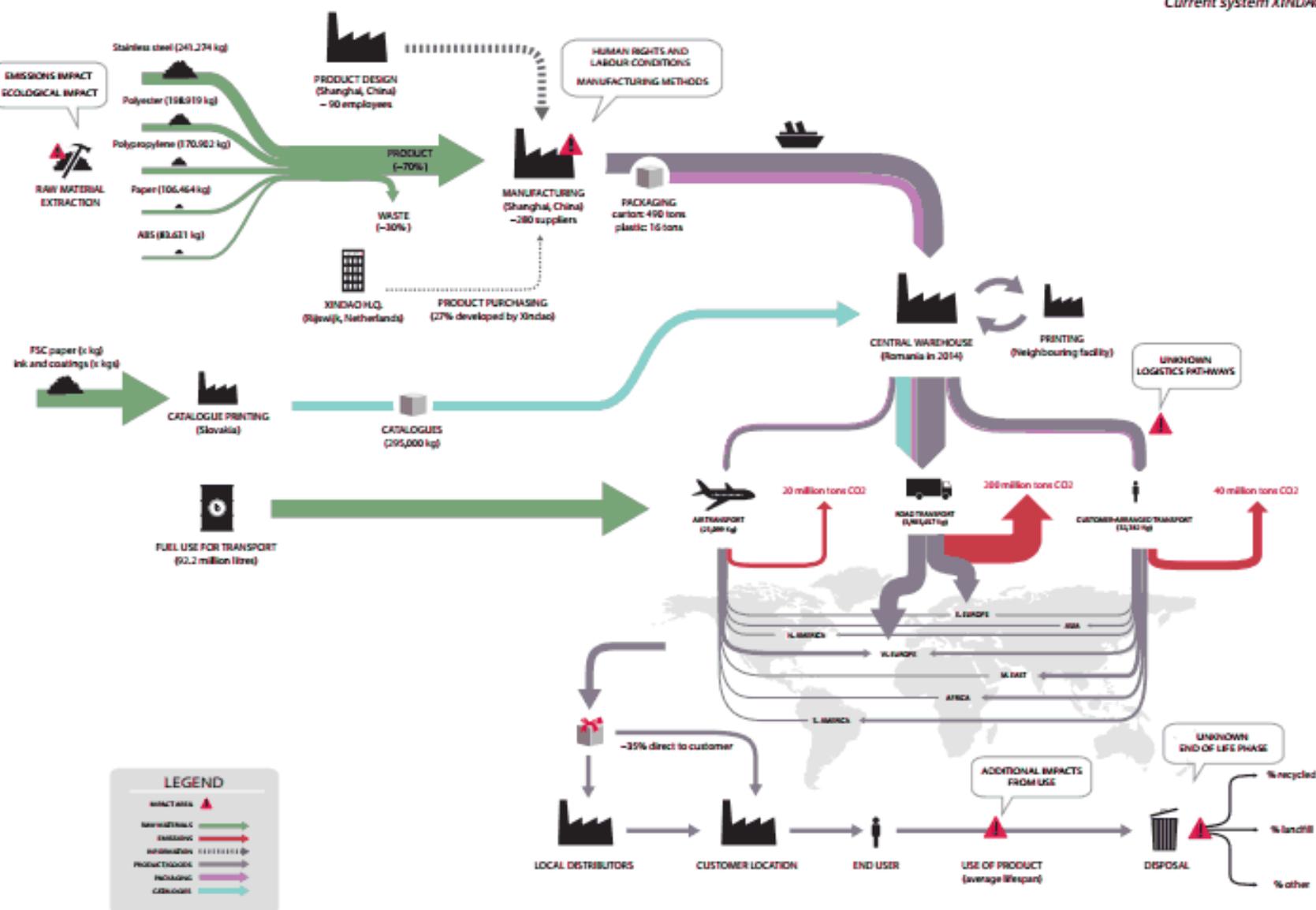
- ▶ Limited attention for end-of-life phase in current product designs
- ▶ Limited availability and quality of recycling material
- ▶ New challenges to separate the bio- from the technocycle



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CURRENT SYSTEM

Current system XINDAO



CIRCULAR PROCUREMENT TOOLKIT



✉ contact

Circulair inkopen toolkit

Delen

START

1. Wat? ▶

2. Waarom? ▶

3. Hoe? ▶

4. Gebruikelijke routes ▶

5. Praktijkvoorbeelden ▶

6. Handige documenten ▶

Gebruikelijke routes

Uw potentiële leverancier zal u op verschillende manieren een aanbod kunnen doen. Hier worden 3 gebruikelijke circulaire routes verder uitgediept, en worden de voor-, nadelen en aandachtspunten van die routes behandeld. Druk op de knop "meer info" voor meer toelichting bij een specifieke route.

▶ Route 1: Pay per use ▶

▶ Route 2: Koop/terugkoop ▶

▶ Route 3: Inzameling consumables ▶





Wat doe jij morgen anders?



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Backup slides



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KOOP TERUGKOOP PRODUCTEN

- ✓ Non kritische producten/processen, bijvoorbeeld koffiebekertjes
- ✓ Producten met hoge omloopsnelheid
- ✓ Producten met een lage prijs, Verbruiksproducten in plaats van gebruiksproducten
- ✓ Simpele producten (functionaliteit en materiaal)
- ✓ producten met hoge verbruik intensiteit en kortere termijn product
- ✓ Standaard producten



SERVICE BASED PRODUCTEN

- ✓ Producten die dicht tegen de core processen aan liggen
- ✓ Producten met hoge innovatiesnelheid (GSM)
- ✓ Complexe producten (functionaliteit en materiaal)
- ✓ producten met lage verbruik intensiteit en lange termijn product
- ✓ Innovatieve producten



BEDENK IN DRIE SECONDEN. DRIE MOGELIJKHEDEN OP DE VOLGENDE VRAGEN:

- **NEEM EEN BLOEM IN GEDACHTEN**
- **NEEM EEN Vervoersmiddel in gedachten**
- **NEEM EEN MEUBELSTUK IN GEDACHTEN**



SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIER MANAGEMENT – CURRENT TOPICS



Topic	Description
Local for local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is increasing attention to source more locally. Before, this was mainly driven from an environmental perspective, but it goes further than this now. Buying local means strengthening local communities. Ikea is adopting this in her operations (e.g. local logistics partners).
Organisational collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Companies are more and more adopting the idea to share assets with other companies. In the Logistics sector for example, companies share vehicles, lowering carbon emissions together and share technology. "Cross-sector projects and collaborations will enable companies to access the next level of savings."
Supplier diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Some multinational companies deliberately review their existing supplier portfolio (and shares of wallet) and choose to include SME's in tendering processes.
Inclusive business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ This means encompassing the 'marginalised and disadvantaged' as suppliers (or employees). Thus, this is not philanthropy! It's not a subject for the CSR department, but for the Procurement department! Heineken and PepsiCo are actively adopting this matter.
Information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Information sharing might be the most important driver for successful supplier collaboration. This not only builds trust, but means suppliers can really tailor and time their supplies to the demands.
Gain and risk sharing clauses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ True partnerships mean there is a sense of equality in sharing the benefits and costs. This is, however, seldomly applied in supplier contracts, neglecting the opportunity for great incentives for the supplier to reach the (shared) objectives.
Collaboration days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Facilitate periodical collaboration days with a selection of important suppliers Pro Rail wants a more sustainable relationship with. Kirkman Company has facilitated such collaboration days for Schiphol group with 7 suppliers.
Location sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Instead of periodical meetings or reporting, supplier staff can work on a Pro Rail location or vice versa. E.g. 'het nieuwe werken – supplier management'.



THE WORLD IS CHANGING RAPIDLY



“Big will not beat small anymore. It will be the fast beating the slow.”

Rupert Murdoch

AND IT'S BECOMING MORE AND MORE...



3000BC



1452



1880



1951



1980



1995



2001



2006



2011



2012





What should I ask from myself?

- ▶ Am I not biased in my purchasing strategy?
- ▶ Am I also empowered to repair, maintenance and future sales to carry in my purchase spending?

What do I ask from my organization?

- ▶ What does the user really have "when the purchase question?
- ▶ Which objectives should have the product or service?
- ▶ Should I have this equipment itself or can I also share this?
- ▶ Can I ask for a commodity or a tailormade product?
- ▶ How long do I probably need this product or service in this form?
- ▶ Is this usage period equal to, or shorter than the longer technical lifetime?
- ▶ Do I need a new product? Would a second hand/remanufactured product can fulfill the same service?

What should I ask from the supplying party?

- ▶ Can I get this product in different "sustainability gradations" purchases?
- ▶ Transparency of the service?
- ▶ Are there several providers in the "same" level of sustainability?



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- ▶ Hoe breed is de keten die CP betrekt; begin, eind, stakeholders?
- ▶ Hoe garandeer je in de CP keten de continuïteit van terug te nemen goederen?
- ▶ Welke elementen van beheer en exploitatie worden meegenomen in CP? Op welke plaats en bij welke stakeholders ligt verantwoordelijkheid?
- ▶ Welke financiële en juridische risico's willen organisaties lopen bij het gebruik maken van CP?
- ▶ Hoe flexibel is CP, hoe flexibel zou CP moeten zijn?
- ▶ Hoe stel je een realistische gebruiksduur vast van circulaire materialen en dienstverlening?

HOE PAST CIRCULAIR INKOPEN IN DE PRAKTIJK BINNEN JE EIGEN ORGANISATIE?



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OVERHEID

Legal/juridisch

- ✓ Eigendomsrecht te beschermend naar de rechten van de eigenaar
- ✓ Afvalstromen wetgeving
- ✓ Recyclingswetgeving is knelpunt in ontmanteling van materiaalstromen
- ✓ In aanbestedingswet is meer ruimte voor onderhandelen benodigd
- ✓ Natrekkingsrecht

Kennis

- ✓ Trainen van inkopers op het feit dat er straks ook met verkoop aspecten rekening gehouden moet worden

Financieel

- ✓ BTW op service in plaats van op inkoop
- ✓ Milieuheffing/afvalstoffenheffing

PROFIT SECTOR

Operationeel

- ✓ Hoe wordt de maximale inzet van grondstoffen gewaarborgd?
- ✓ Hoe komen de grondstoffen efficiënt en milieuvriendelijk terug in de keten?
- ✓ Hoe maak je afspraken over grondstoffen met een levensduur van >5 jaar
- ✓ Wie regelt reversed logistics?

Kennis

- ✓ Trainen van inkopers op het feit dat er straks ook met verkoop aspecten rekening gehouden moet worden

Financieel

- ✓ Andere vorm van waardebepaling inrichten
- ✓ Cruciale rol voor banken, waak voor neo-feudalisme
- ✓ Cash Flow probleem voor inkoper





VOORDELEN

- ✓ Goed huisvaderschap
- ✓ Goed toepasbaar op huidige business modellen/inkoopsystemen
- ✓ Capext blijft Capext
- ✓ State of the art product op het moment van afname
- ✓ Behouden van juridisch eigendom
- ✓ Je kunt zelf de levensduur bepalen
- ✓ Zekerheid over financiering
- ✓ Beste voor producten met een laag verbruik

NADELEN

- Je zit vast aan 1 leverancier voor langere tijd
- Scheve incentives op het gebied van materialen
- Hoe regel je wederkerigheid in put/call opties?
- Verbruikscomponenten (energie en water) zitten niet in het businessmodel
- BTW cumulatie bij niet aftrekgerechtigden
- Onzekerheid over terugkoopwaarde
- Onbekendheid met marktkennis bij verkoop



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KOOP
TERUGKOOP



OVERHEID

Legal/juridisch

- ✓ Snelheid aanpassing wetgeving is trager dan tempo van innovatie
- ✓ Privacy wetgeving ten aanzien van gebruiksggevens
- ✓ Europees milieurecht
- ✓ Huurrecht bedrijfsruimten
- ✓ In aanbestedingswet is meer ruimte voor onderhandelen benodigd

Kennis

- ✓ Professionalisering en training van inkopers

Financieel

- ✓ Budgetgestuurde inkoop public past minder bij het concept
- ✓ Andere vorm contracttermijnen
- ✓ Exploitatie versus investeringsbudget
- ✓ Budget gestuurd versus TCS

PROFIT SECTOR

Legal/juridisch

- ✓ Mededingingswet kan benodigde alliantievormen blokkeren

Operationeel

- ✓ Aanpassen van huidige regelingen, investeringsmodellen en afschrijvingstermijn inkopen
- ✓ Transparantie van grondstoffen
- ✓ Alternatieve eigendomsvormen

Kennis

- ✓ Professionalisering en training van inkopers

Financieel

- ✓ Andere vorm van waardebepaling inrichten
- ✓ Noodzaak voor meer ketenfinanciering
- ✓ Toekomst betalingen inrichten
- ✓ Leasings vormen





VOORDELEN

- ✓ Mogelijkheid om 1ste, 2e en 3e hands in te kopen
- ✓ Incentive om binnen bestaand contract materiaal en energie verbruik te minimaliseren
- ✓ Vernieuwd concept voor business modellen
- ✓ Het is makkelijker om te switchen tussen leveranciers
- ✓ Capext wordt Opex
- ✓ State of the art product gedurende de hele gebruikscyclus, hoge kwaliteit en continu up to date, optimale levensduur
- ✓ Eigen organisatie wordt ontzorgd
- ✓ Werken met vaste prijzen, voorspelbareid

NADELEN

- Er is behoefte aan een beter meetsysteem
- Leveranciers kunnen de cashflow nu nog niet aan, daar moet je als inkoper rekening mee houden
- Hoe meer eisen hoe minder goed het systeem werkt
- Minder gebruik, zuinigheid
- Complexer proces
- Maatwerk wordt wellicht duurder omdat er meer service benodigd is
- Monopolyvorming grondstofbezit
- Macht ligt teveel bij leveranciers
- Minder emotionele waarde
- Innovatie belemmerend (misschien?)



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1. All materials are cycled infinitely (at least theoretically)
2. All energy is derived from renewable or otherwise sustainable sources
3. Human activities support/strengthen ecosystems and the rebuilding of natural capital
4. Human activities support/ strengthen a cohesive society and culture
5. Human activities support/ strengthen human health and happiness
6. Resources are used to generate value (financial and other forms)



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HOW DO YOU LOOK AT IT?



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