

Practice to be assessed and included in the Guidelines

Number/code: OM/E20

Title: REUSE ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Guidelines section:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operational management		
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Context of the event</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Procurement</i>
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Event</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mobility and logistics</i>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Stadium management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Description:

Over a year before the London 2012 Olympic Games, the London Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) approached selected leasing companies to buy technological equipment at the outset, then rent it back to LOCOG for the duration of the Games. A working group comprising LOCOG procurement, logistics, technology, and asset managers held weekly meetings with technological asset suppliers. This allowed LOCOG to establish what needed to happen to assets (handling, storage, remanufacture, preparation for re-use, etc.) in legacy to ensure they could be re-used. After the Games, this meant that leasing companies were assured that technological assets would be adequately prepared for re-use, and therefore be of a sufficient quality to resell in the public domain. Two examples of this approach (computing equipment and televisions) are provided:

- Computing equipment: 60% of laptops, computers and servers (some 16,500 items) were, by the time a contractual agreement had been made with suppliers, earmarked to go back to schools. LOCOG worked with the e-Learning Foundation iii and Econocom iv to identify a range of primary schools that would buy refurbished laptops at specially reduced prices. It was initially planned that these assets would be offered to schools within only the six London Boroughs. A decision was later taken to widen the geographical scope of recipients such that children across the whole of the UK could benefit from the Games legacy. Nearly-new computing assets underwent the same process, and were offered to public sector organisations, including the NHS, Further Education, and local Government.
- Televisions: were procured using a ‘buy-back’ condition with an independent resale organisation and a ‘preparation for re-use’ requirement on the supplier (Panasonic). Once the Games were over, televisions would be taken back by the supplier for reconditioning to a standard where the original warranty was valid. They would then be passed on for resale through the independent resale organisation that had bought them at the outset. The independent resale organisation set up a dedicated website to sell the reconditioned

televisions. For a short period, LOCOG staff were given exclusivity in purchasing these televisions; after this time, televisions were offered for resale in the wider public domain. Some 8,168 televisions were re-used in this way, diverting over 160t of potential waste from landfill.

Environmental benefits:

Reusing allows to extend the life cycle of electronic and electrical equipment.

Economic benefits:

Technological assets from across the London 2012 Games were earmarked for re-use from the outset, and a strategy was put in place to ensure delivery. Bidding resale companies were asked to use their expertise and market knowledge to suggest asset legacy re-use options as part of their bid applications. This significantly reduced the amount of time and resources LOCOG had to employ in order to meet its target of re-using or recycling at least 90%, by weight, of the material associated with venue installation and decommissioning.

Applicability and replicability potential

The measure could be replicated in every event.

Source

[LONDON 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#)