

APPENDIX. Definitions

Responsible procurement:

- Purchasing in support of public policies to protect and enhance the environment and promote social progress (DAE - Ministry of the Economy, Finance, etc.)
- the purchase of goods or services from a supplier or service provider selected to minimise environmental and societal impacts and to encourage good practice in terms of ethics and human rights (AFNOR).

LCA - Life Cycle Assessment: Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) identifies and quantifies the physical flows of matter and energy associated with human activities throughout the life of a product. It assesses the potential impacts and then interprets the results obtained according to its initial objectives.¹

Life cycle: all consecutive and/or interlinked stages, including research and development to be carried out, production, trading and its conditions, transport, use and maintenance, throughout the existence of the product or the works or the provision of the service, from raw material acquisition or generation of resources to disposal, clearance and end of service or utilisation (Directive 2014/24/ EU of 26 February 2014)

Environmental dimension: this is understood in the broadest sense, such as, for example, the reduction of resource extraction, the composition of products and in particular their ecological/polluting/toxic nature, the reusable/recycled/refurbished/recyclable nature of products, energy savings, the prevention of waste production and the recovery of waste, the environmental practices applied to the way in which the services are provided, and in particular the policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, performance in terms of protecting the environment and biodiversity, the fight against deforestation, pollution, food and energy waste, the development of renewable energies, etc. in line with the service commissioned (PNAD 2022-2025).

Per-unit dispensing: per-unit dispensing of antibiotics is a way of ensuring the correct use of medicinal products, helping to reduce wastage and combating antibiotic resistance.ⁱⁱ

Eco-design: Eco-design involves integrating environmental protection into the design of goods or services. Its aim is to reduce the environmental impact of products throughout their life cycle: extraction of raw materials, production, distribution, use and end of life. It is characterised by a global vision of these environmental impacts: it is a multi-stage approach (taking into account the various stages of the life cycle) and multi-criteria. It is implemented by a company or a public body, but it involves a large number of stakeholders throughout the product value chain and even beyond, including consumers or users and right up to recovery and recycling companies. Its value lies in examining the relationships that exist between the design choices made for a product and the resulting flows of materials and energy throughout its life cycle.

Sustainable product: a product that has less impact on the environment throughout its life cycle, i.e. from the extraction of its raw materials to its design, transport, use and recycling (ECC-Net).

Eco-design of care: Eco-designing healthcare means producing healthcare that has less impact on health, the economy, society and the environment in the short, medium and long term. The aim is to control the ecological and energy footprint of a product.ⁱⁱⁱ

Greenhouse gas: a gas in the atmosphere that retains some of the heat received by the sun.

ⁱ Qu'est-ce que l'ACV ? - Ademe. (n.d.). Agence de la transition écologique. <https://urlz.fr/mEZs>

ⁱⁱ Dispensation à l'unité des médicaments. (n.d.). ameli.fr | Pharmacien_ <https://urlz.fr/mEZ6>

ⁱⁱⁱ Éco-conception des soins - Anfh. <https://urlz.fr/mFMf> , consulted on 15/09/2023