

## **Task 2.1. Gather information of good and bad practices on purchase of energy efficient products and services**

# **EXPANDED LIST OF GOOD AND BAD PRACTICES**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Two surveys provided organised collection of data that are most relevant for the illustration of GPP in countries and in public organisations observed. Reporting of data involves analysis, interpretation and presentation of data received. The results have been aimed to analyse and map the status of the implementation of GPP. Assembled data described in detail all answers on every question for each country separately and also summed up for all together. They have been presented in graphical and table forms.

For obtaining required information we prepared two (2) on-line questionnaires (Q); one for public procurers and one for national partners (NPs). The first questionnaire was focusing more on practices, the other on the GPP process and policy at the national level.

1. The first questionnaire (Q1 – public procurers) was designed in order to collect data on the procurement behaviours of public authorities in eight respective countries. The questionnaire in English language was published online/HTML format to facilitate data collection and tailor the survey to the respondents' time preferences. It was translated in only one national language (in Bulgarian) while in other countries public procurers got language support from project's institutional bodies. With the Q for public procurers, who are in practice carrying out GPP and know the best how to do it, what and how much they purchase, and what difficulties they are facing, we were collecting mainly two sets of data: about their own organisation' practices related to GPP and their own procurement experience. Partially we also wanted to know how much they are aware of the national policy of GPP.
2. The second questionnaire (Q2 – national partners) weighed up broadly the institutional / policy system of the GPP in the country and assessed in length the conceivable national support activities in each country. The questionnaire was addressed to national partners (NPs). First general section contained questions on the national status of GPP (policy frameworks) and estimated level of GPP uptake etc. Another section focuses on the process, i. e. all possible support activities that could help public procurers for easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP in order to assess what exactly exists in these countries. Hence, with the questions for NPs we expected to gather up-to-date data about the policy and institutional level of GPP in each project country. We assumed that NPs are very knowledgeable about the state of art of the GPP in their respective countries and also we need reliable data in order to consistently and trustworthily present the present status of GPP for each project's country in the final report of WP2. National partners also made comparison with the data in the National Action Plans (NAPs) as published at the EU Commission website ([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/action\\_plan\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/action_plan_en.htm)).



## II. QUESTIONNAIRE Q1 – public procurers

### 1. BULGARIA (public procurers - 14)

#### Summary

##### Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)

Majority (86 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. There is also high awareness (79 %) of respondents about the national GPP targets and even higher is (93 %) familiarity with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. Only one third (34 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Half of respondents have experience with support activities (50 %) for GPP, those that support easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP and which are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the existing websites, the NAP and several projects funded by Horizon 2020 etc.

Not so widely the organisation applies market engagement activities and they claim that there is weak attendance at GPP trainings, only few organisations adopted GPP policy/strategy and their awareness of statistical reporting on GPP is limited.

##### Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)

Only 7 % of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP. But on contrary, the managerial support experience the majority of respondents (86 %) and a bit less (71 %) the political support. Any kind of market engagement activities are practising in one fifth (21%) of public procurers in question. Training seminars on GPP attended also by only one fifth of respondents.

Some 40 % of procurers include GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while nearly one third (30 %) are seeking help from other department's experts in the preparation of GPP tender documents and one quarter (25 %) hire external advisers. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that only 7 % (one procurer) can propose such figure, which could be 50 %.

##### GPP implementation (Q13-18)

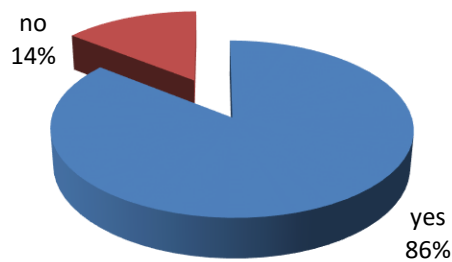
What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are environmental technical standards, criteria from eco-labels, requirements from environmental management systems and nationally developed criteria. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications while interestingly, the answers for other procurement stages are nearly equally distributed. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP



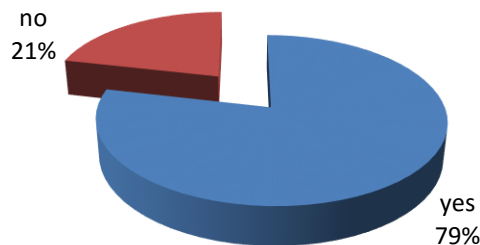
contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: buildings and office IT equipment, and also indoor and street lighting. During the procurement process they are very often monitoring contract compliance and execution and focusing on performance / functional specifications but only seldom they are asking for leasing possibilities and using life-cycle costing (LCC). The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seems to be: lack of knowledge about GPP criteria, trainings and information, professional support, lack of information for available green products/services on the market, higher costs of “green” products etc. Many respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: professional GPP training seminars, sources of GPP criteria to use, how to integrate environmental/energy considerations into tender procedures, information on market availability, evaluation of life cycle costing – LCC etc.

## Graphical presentation

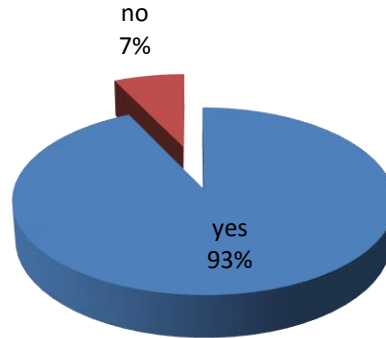
### 1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?



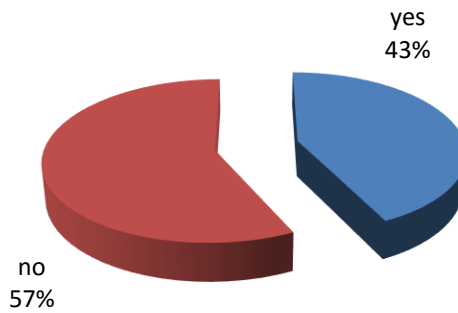
### 2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?



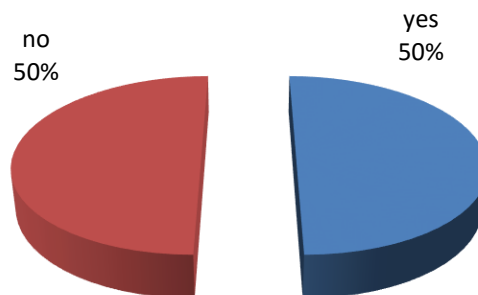
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



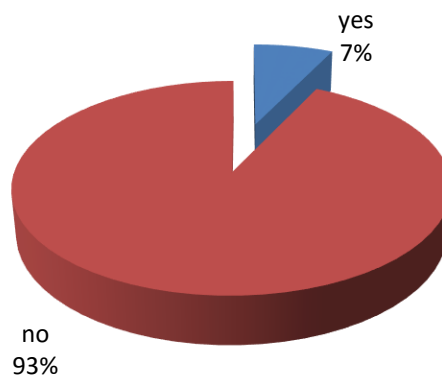
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



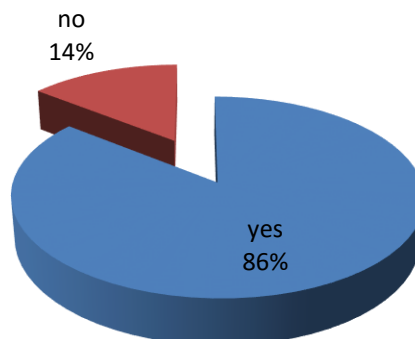
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- Web site of the Ministry of environment – National Action plan to promote green procurement  
Web site of State Agency for public procurement – the section Green procurements
- The municipality participates in the framework for sustainable and innovative PP, established under the project SPP Regions, funded by Horizon 2020
- “Sustainable Public Procurements Regions”, funded by Horizon 2020
- INSTRUCTIONS on application of energy efficiency and energy savings requirements in public procurements for equipment and transport vehicles purchase, in order to minimize their life cycle costs.
- National Action plan for GPP promotion for 2012-2014, Handbook on the ecological issues in PP, Instructions on implementation of EE requirements in PPs, EU criteria for GPP
- Within the Horizon 2020 project “SPP Regions” a National framework for sustainable and innovative PP has been established. Sevlievo municipality takes part in it.

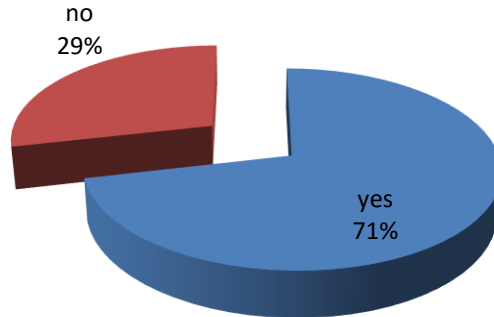
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



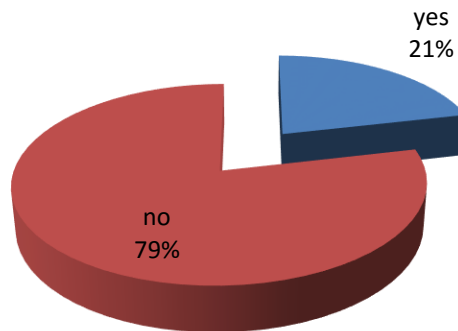
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



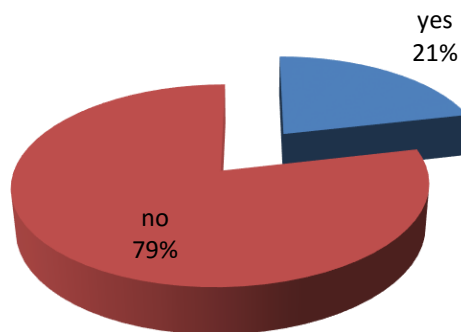
**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**

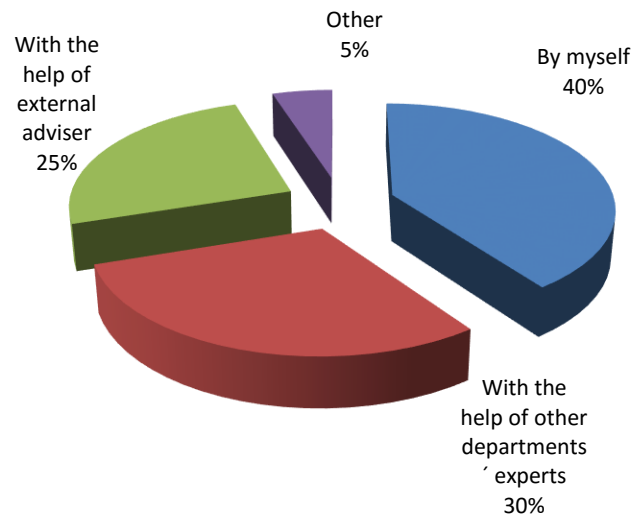


**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**





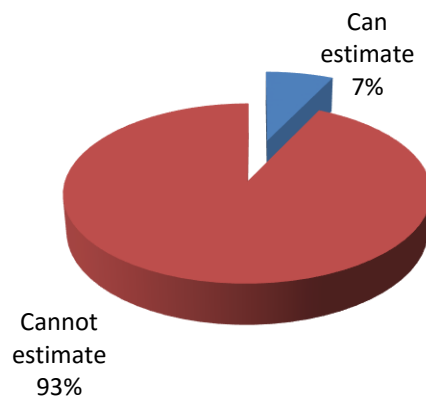
**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



Other:

»We are facing a problem with limited number of established ecological criteria for products and services that we need; insufficient information for LCC calculation of the products and services.«

**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**

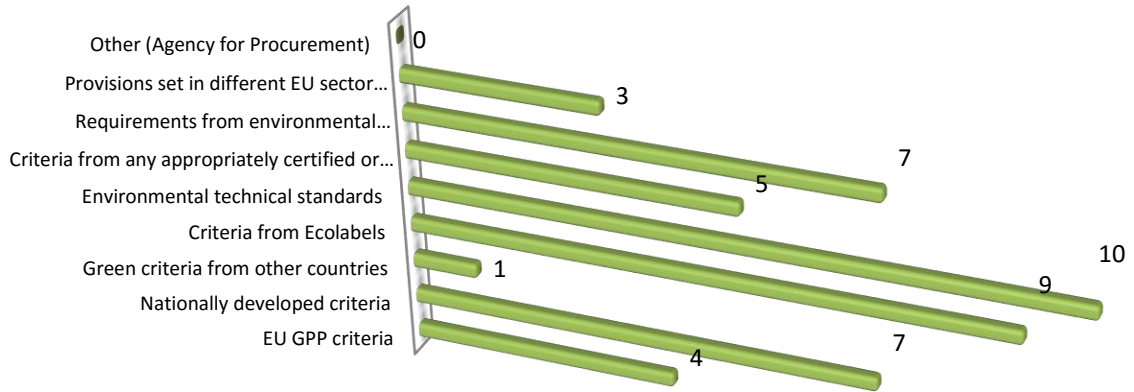


If can be estimated ... :

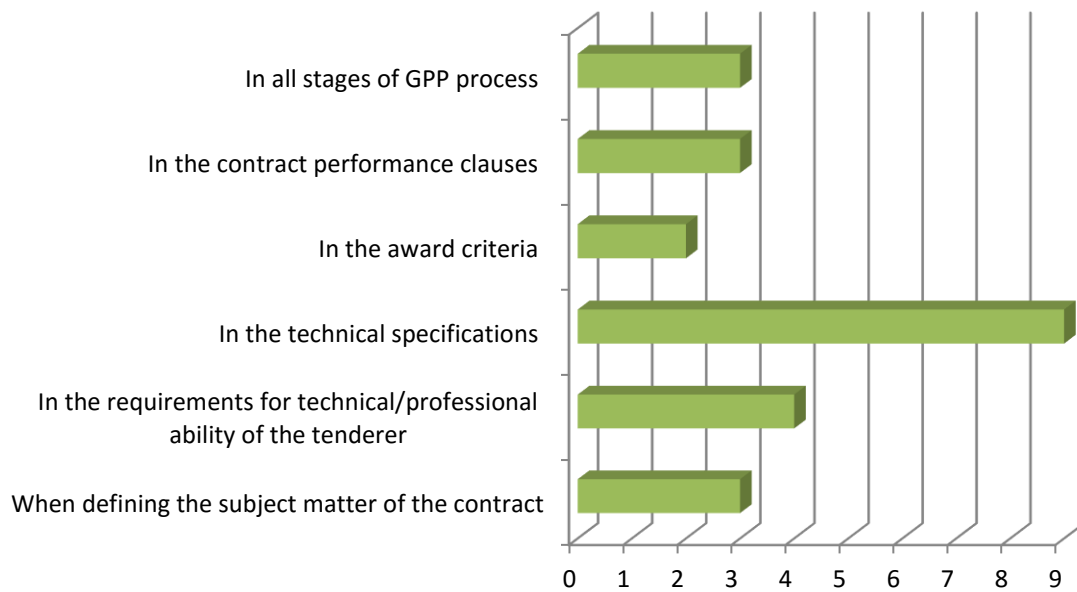
- 50 %



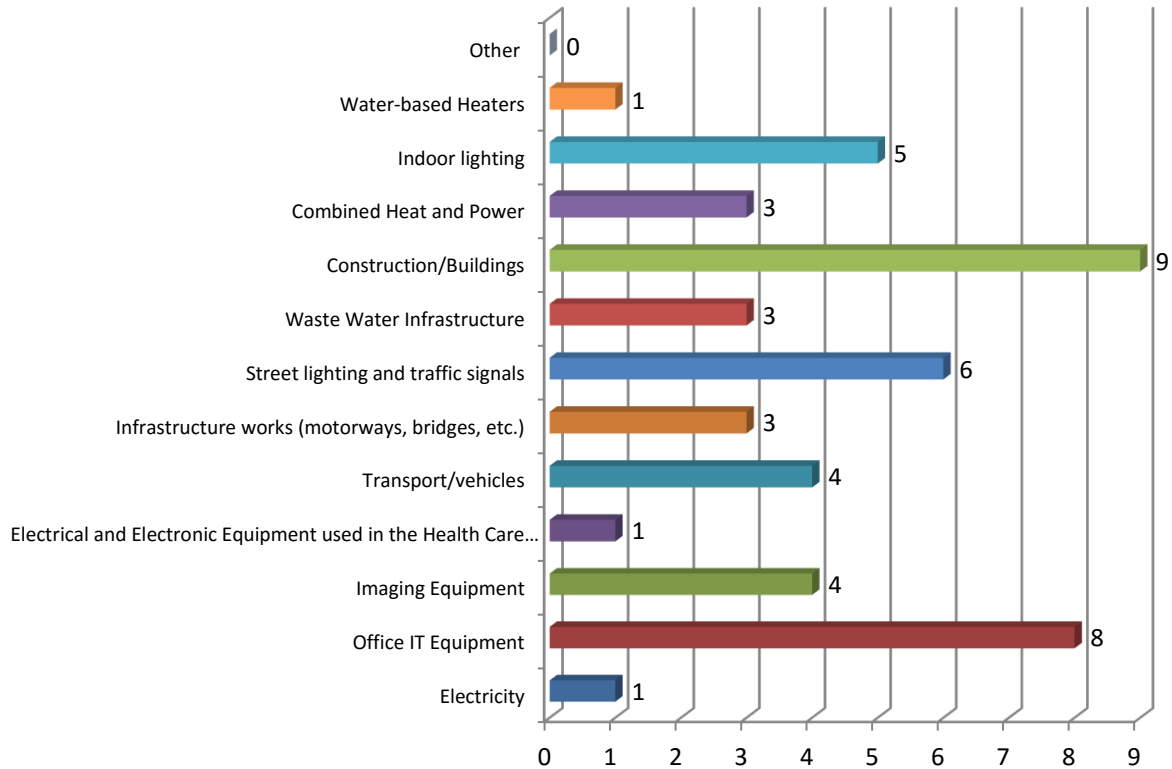
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



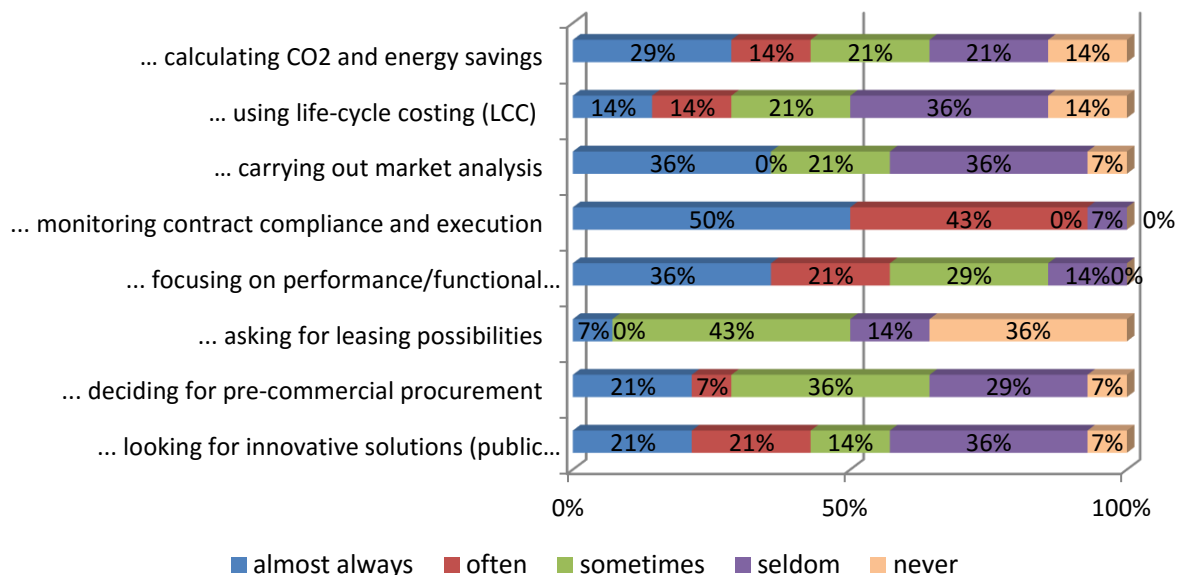
**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**

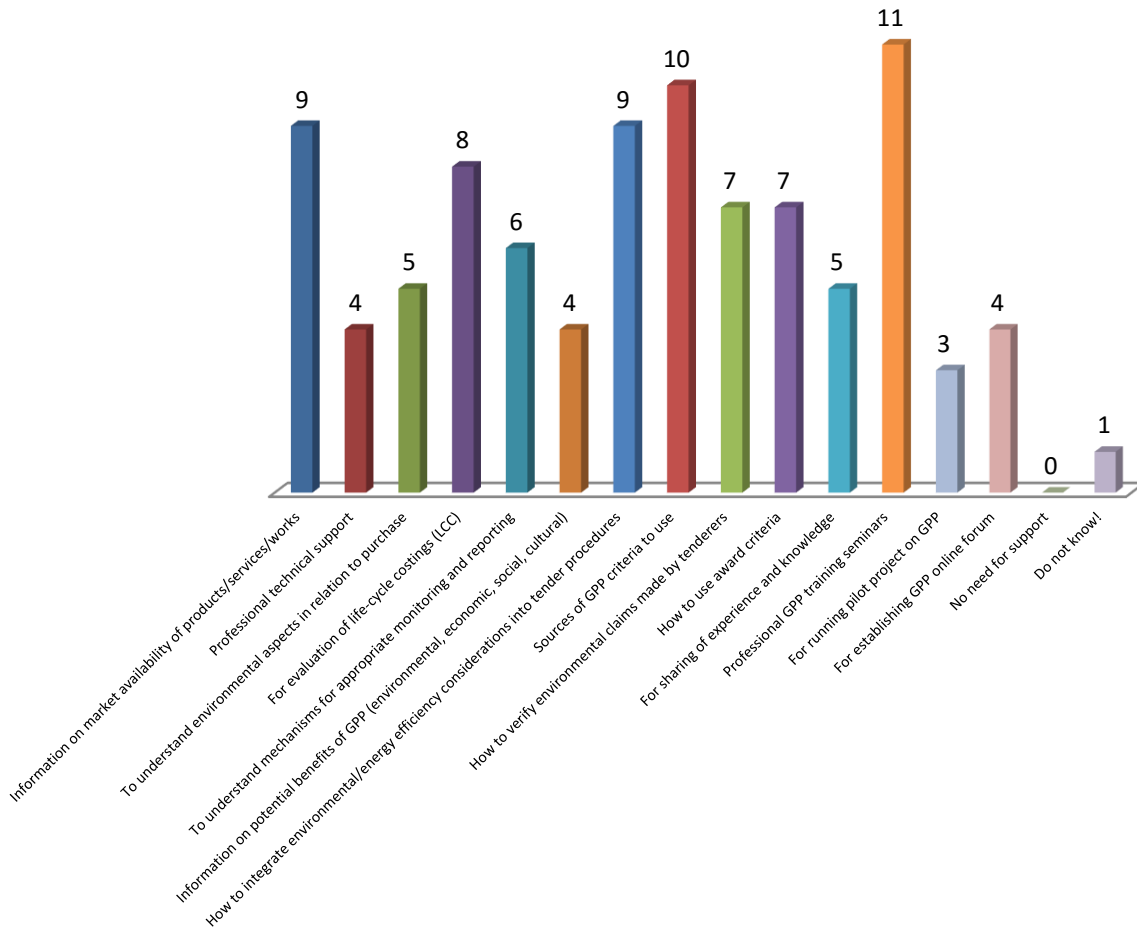


**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- How to define requirements for contractors, How to elaborate technical specification
- Lack of incentives, Lack of information campaigns, Lack of specialized trainings
- Competent professional support
- Lack of mechanisms for dissemination of ecological products and services, No information campaigns on GPPs, Lack of national level trainings for the staff in charge for implementation of procedures for PP
- Legal framework, Lack of capacity of contractors, Low capacity in administration
- In distinguishing the “green” criteria in procurement documentation, Elaboration of procurement documentation
- In defining selection criteria and formulation of the requirements, Estimation of technical parameters, Including contract clauses that guarantee implementation of GPP, Complex methodology of assessment, Preparation of technical specification
- In the selection of “green” criteria, In elaboration of technical specifications for GPPs
- Usually higher costs of “green” products, Insufficient information, Insufficient expert capacity
- Lack of information for available green products/services on the market – only State Agency for PP provides a kind of information, Lack of information for GPP, Benefits, Lack of professional trainings on GPP, Lack of information for good practices
- The “green” criteria lead to higher price/estimated value of the products, Lack of information for available “green” products on the market, Lack of information for available “green” services on the market
- More information is needed for the benefits of GPP, The management should be persuaded for the need of GPPs



**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**

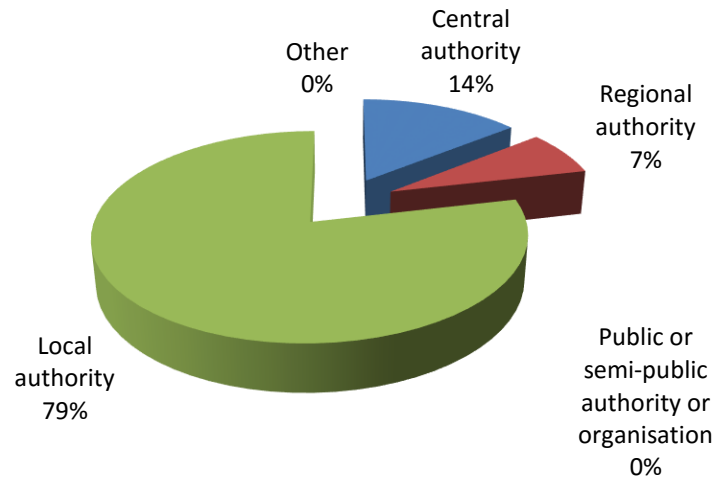


**Final comments ....**

- There is a strong need for GPPs and actual information on that Bratsigovo municipality has a SEAP for 2015-2020, elaborated by a “European Quality Centre”Ltd. In cooperation with Rodope Municipalities Association under the “50000 and 1 SEAPS” Project, financed by the EC Program “Intelligent Energy – Europe”. Bratsigovo municipality is one the 5 municipalities, which within this project will integrate their SEAPs with implemented Energy management systems in compliance with ISO 50001. I don’t know if our participation will be helpful since we don’t procure much ourselves, our answers is based on our own situation and experiences and on experiences from our work with others.
- PP procedures in Kainardja municipality fully comply with the legal framework in Bulgaria, which is synchronized with EU legislation.



**Type of authority**



**Full name of your organisation and department:**

1. Antonovo Municipality
2. State Agency for Sustainable Energy Development
3. Bratsigovo Municipality
4. Dolna Mitropolia Municipality
5. Gabrovo Municipality
6. Krivodol Municipality
7. Sofia Capital Municipality
8. Varna Municipality, Department "Public Procurement and Investment Policy"
9. Veliko Tarnovo Municipality, "Municipal Property and Public Procurement" Department
10. Ministry of Environment and Water, "Public Procurement and Economic Activity" Department
11. Mizia Municipality
12. Sevlievo Municipality, Department "Project Management and Regional Development"
13. Kainardja Municipality
14. Gurkovo Municipality



## 2. CYPRUS (public procurers - 17)

### Summary

#### **Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)**

Majority (88 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. There is also high awareness (82 %) of respondents about the national GPP targets and high is (71 %) familiarity with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. More than a half (59 %) is conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Half of respondents have experience with support activities (53 %) for GPP, those that support easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP and which are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the website of the Environmental Department. Not so much the organisation apply market engagement activities and they claim that there is weak attendance at GPP trainings and have not much political support for GPP implementation.

#### **Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)**

Only 12 % of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP in place. But on contrary, the managerial support experience high number of respondents (71 %) and much less (43 %) the political support. Any kind of market engagement activities are practising in less than a third (29%) of public procurers in question. Training seminars on GPP attended nearly half (47 %) of respondents.

Some 41 % of procurers include GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while a bit higher number (44 %) are seeking help from other department's experts in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that nearly one third (29 %) can propose such figure, which are quite high: 50 %, 70 %, 100 %, 75 % and 15-20 %.

#### **GPP implementation (Q13-18)**

What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are nationally developed criteria, environmental technical standards and EU GPP criteria. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications and when defining the subject matter of the contract. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: office IT equipment and indoor lighting but also for construction/buildings, street lighting, transport and electricity. During the procurement process they are very often focusing on performance / functional

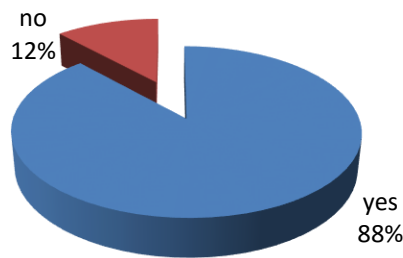


specifications, monitoring contract compliance and execution and carrying out market analysis and the least often they are asking for leasing possibilities.

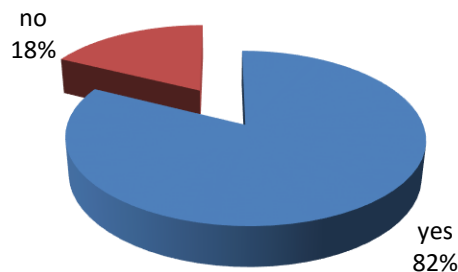
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seem to be: lack of information and knowledge about GPP criteria, higher costs of green products, no support, no information about green products etc. Many respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: information on market availability, sources of GPP criteria to use, professional GPP training seminars etc.

### Graphical presentation

**1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?**

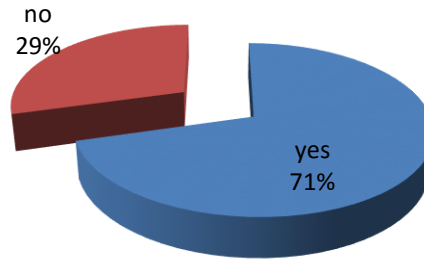


**2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?**

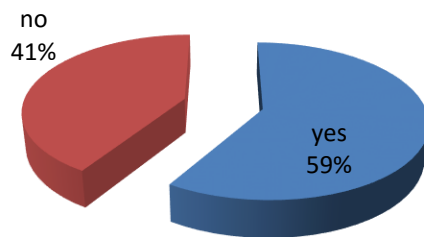




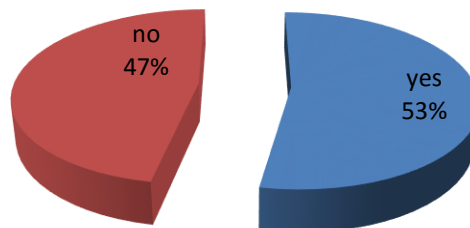
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



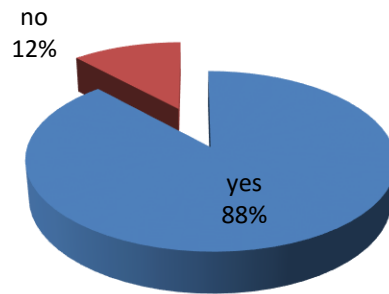
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



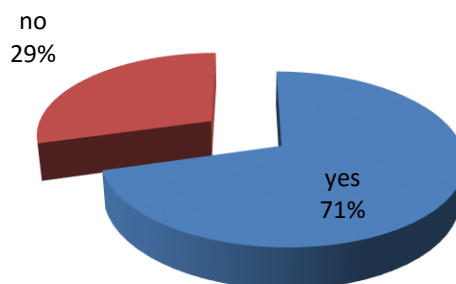
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- not yet
- Yes, we contact the Environmental Department and we visit the relevant website
- Website Department of Environment
- guidance, website
- Training, website
- Cyprus Energy Agency

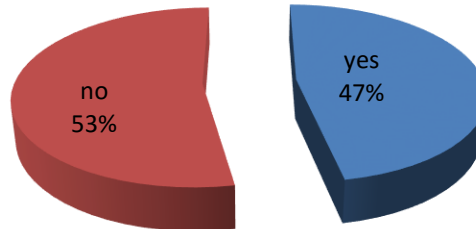
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



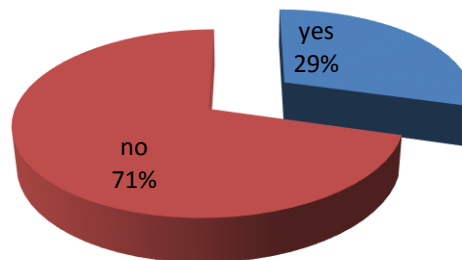
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



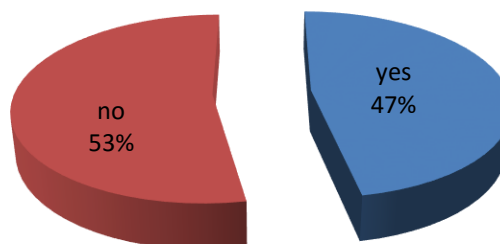
**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



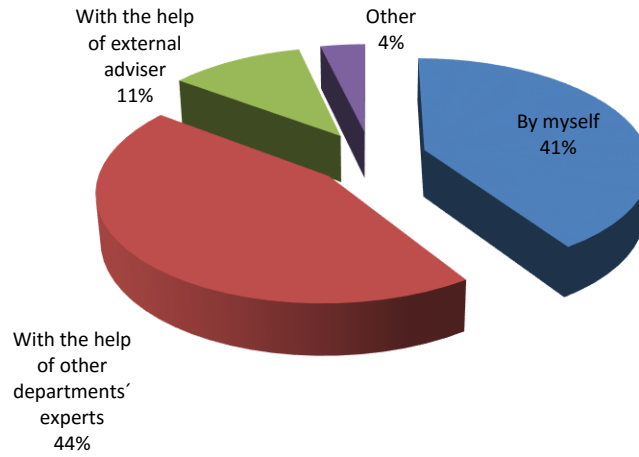
**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**



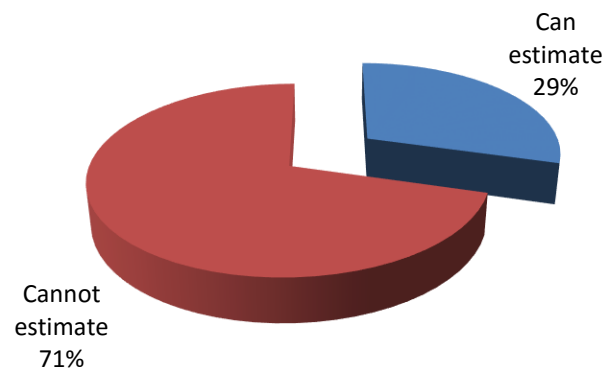
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**

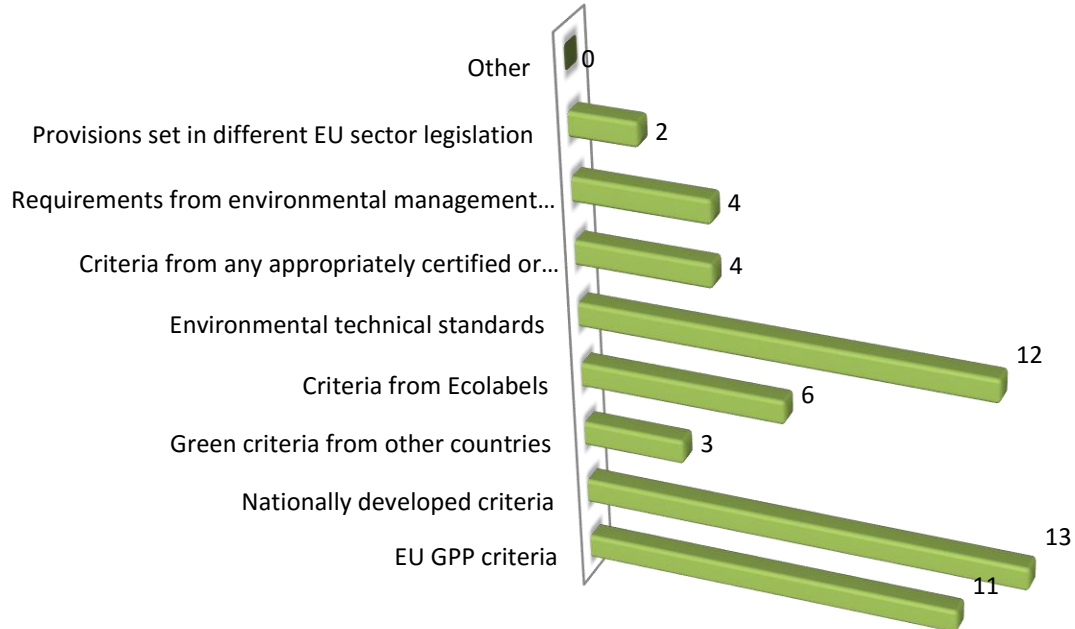


**If can be estimated ... :**

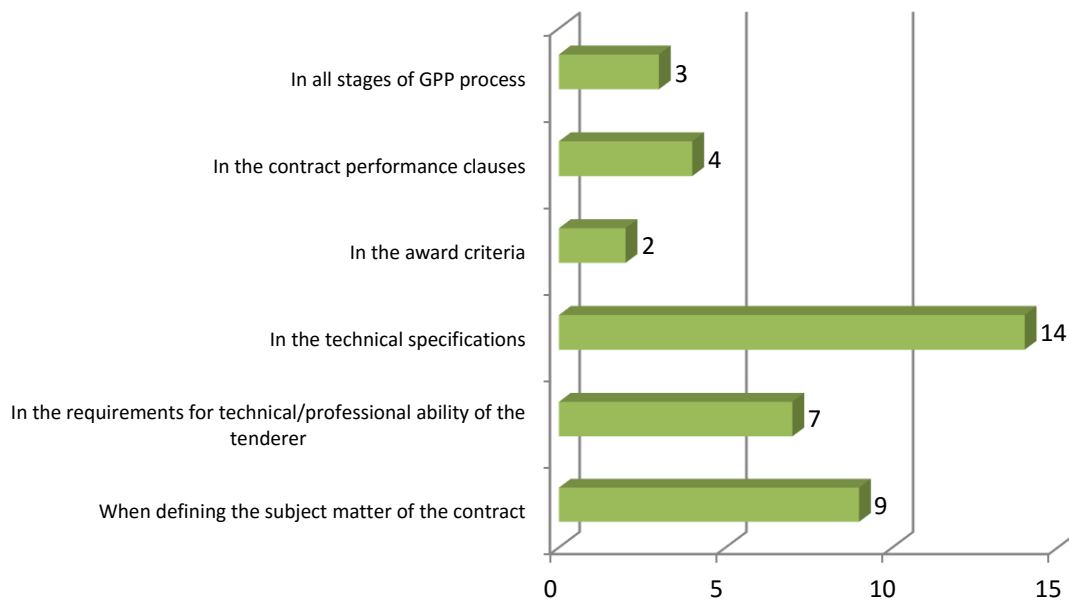
- 50 %
- 70 %
- 100 %
- 75 %
- 15-20 %



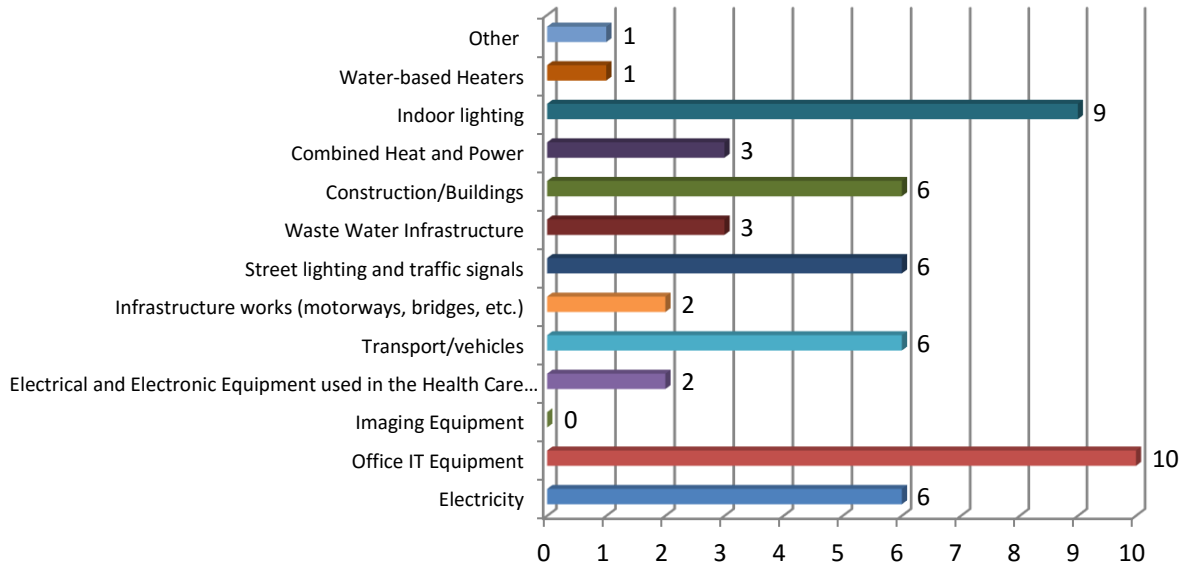
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



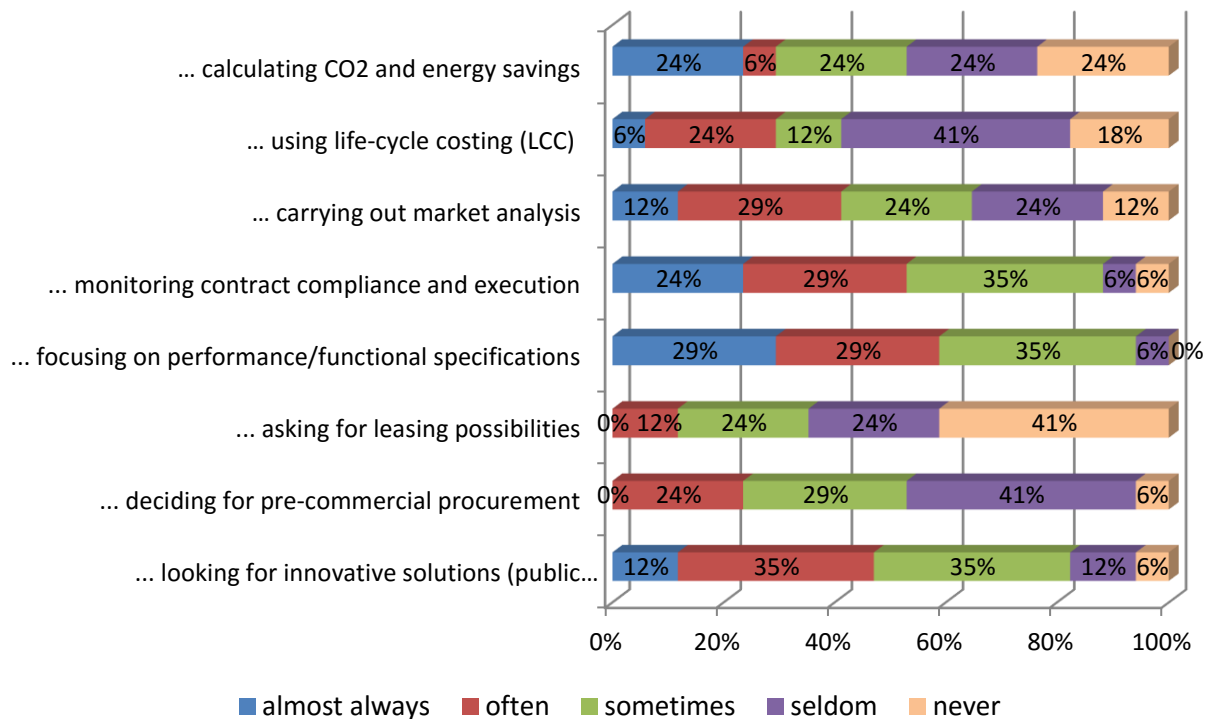
**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**

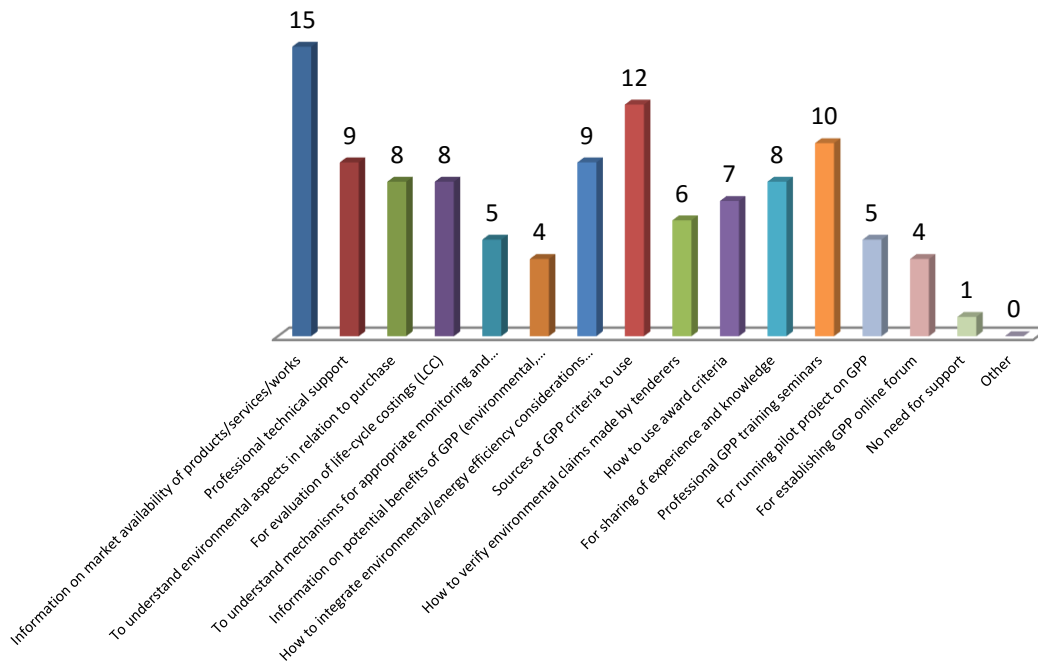


**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- Budget constraints
- Informing the persons, understanding
- Not enough specific information
- lack of knowledge
- Lack of information
- costs, evaluation criteria, competition tenders, lack of time for preparation of specifications
- High cost of Green Products and Lack of experience & knowledge of some Green Products
- With the implementation of GPP we have a cost increase
- no technical support, high cost
- no political support
- the technical environmental specifications
- Limited Knowledge of green/energy efficient criteria
- no information
- cost, availability of the products
- professional/ technical support, to understand mechanisms for monitoring, how to integrate environmental/energy considerations into tender procedures
- Negative affecting competition due to more advanced requirements, Limited budgeting, Limited information regarding more green products / services.
- When defining the terms of the tender



**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**



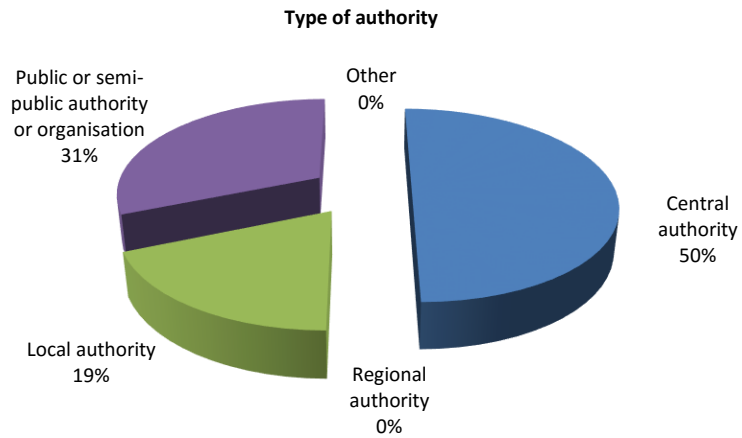
**Final comments ....**

- In our organisation people involved in the preparation of tenders are not informed and not sensitive about the topics of GPP. As a result the people of the commission for energy efficiency and sustainable development must be vigilant. There is a problem of coordination and sharing knowledge and targets.





### Type of authority



### Full name of your organisation and department:

1. Public Works Department
2. Cyprus University of Technology, Estate Management Services
3. Department of Electrical and Mechanical Services
4. Tenders Review Authority
5. Press and Information Office
6. Department of Public Works
7. Water Board of Nicosia, Financial Services Dept.
8. Agios Athanasios Municipality
9. Forest Department
10. Municipality of Engomi
11. Commission for the Protection of Competition
12. Water Board of Larnaka
13. Nicosia Municipality
14. Ministry of Defence
15. Ministry of Education- Primary education
16. Department of Fisheries and Marine Research
17. Aglantzia Municipality



### 3. GERMANY (public procurers – 12)

#### Summary

#### **Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)**

Nearly four-fifths (82 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. The same number of respondents expressed awareness (82 %) about the national GPP targets and the same number (82 %) is familiar with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. Less than a half (45 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. More than a half of respondents (55 %) are knowledgeable about support activities for GPP that are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the websites and trainings.

#### **Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)**

Two-thirds (64 %) of respondents announced that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP in place. The managerial support experience a bit more than a half (55 %) of respondents while a segment of political support is much higher (73 %). Any kind of market engagement activities are practising two-third (64 %) of public procurers. Training seminars on GPP attended some half (55 %) of respondents.

Exactly half (50 %) of procurers includes GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while one-fifth (25 %) are seeking help from other department's experts and 15 % are looking for external advices in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that even 45 % can propose such figure, which are quite high: 90 %, 25 %, 60 %, 30 % and 25 %.

#### **GPP implementation (Q13-18)**

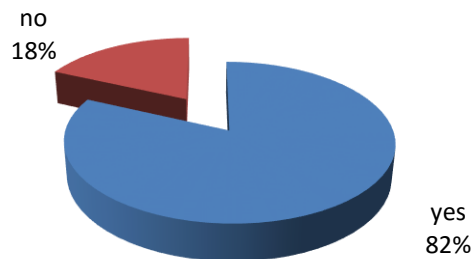
What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are environmental technical standards and any other appropriate green criteria, but also EU GPP and Ecolabel criteria. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications and when defining the subject matter of the contract. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: office IT equipment, vehicles, electricity and indoor lighting. During the procurement process they are often focusing on performance/functional specifications and monitoring contract compliance and execution but also looking for innovative solutions in general, using LCC and calculating CO<sub>2</sub> and energy savings. Not to greater extent they are deciding for pre-commercial procurement.



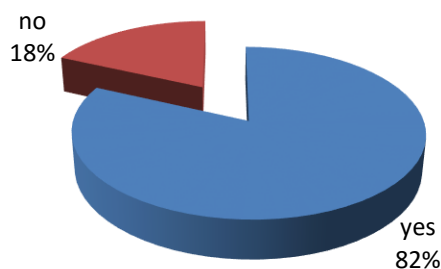
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seem to be: lack of information, lack of knowledge concerning legal requirements & possibilities, costs, suitable products, budget etc. Most respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: information on market availability of products/services/works, sources of GPP criteria to use, evaluation of LCC and how to verify claims made by tenderers.

## Graphical presentation

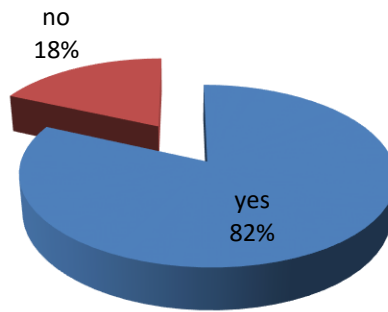
### 1. *Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?*



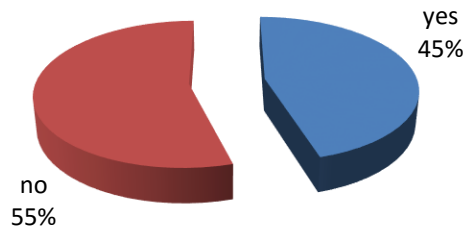
### 2. *Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?*



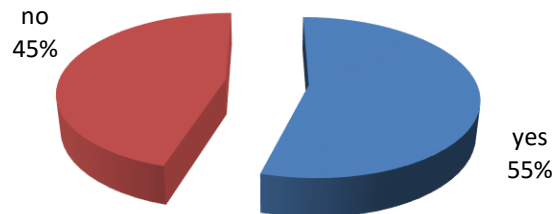
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



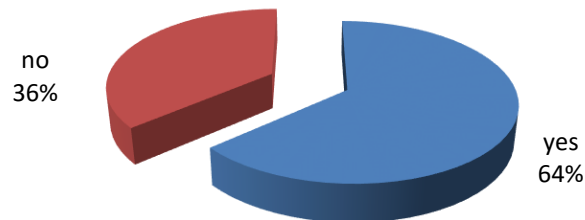
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



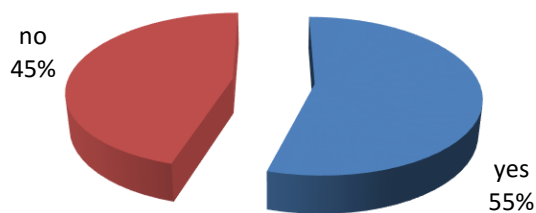
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- Trainings, website
- FINEP, Engagement Global, DEAB, nachhaltiger Warenkorb, siegelklarheit.de, nachhaltigkeitskriterien.de
- energiekonsens Bremen - "Klimateller"/"Klimamarkt" - Biostadt Bremen

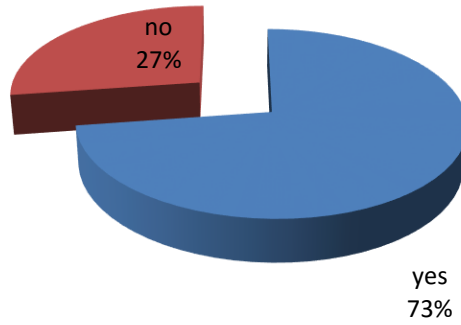
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



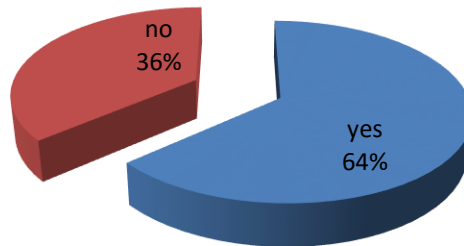
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



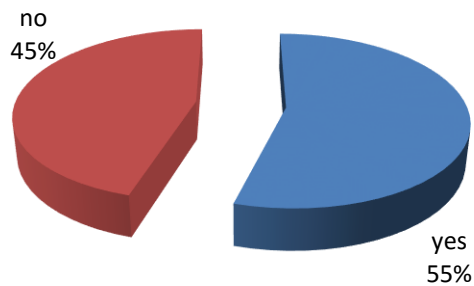
**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



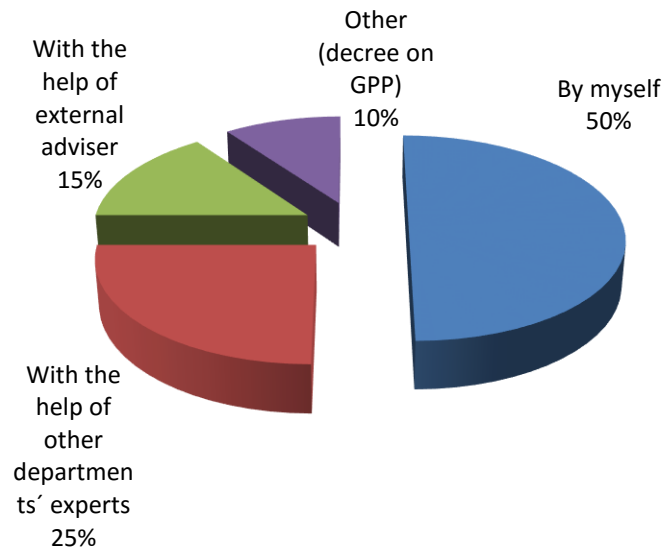
**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**



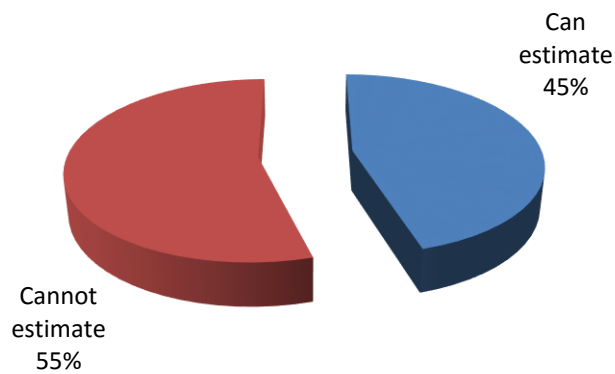
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**

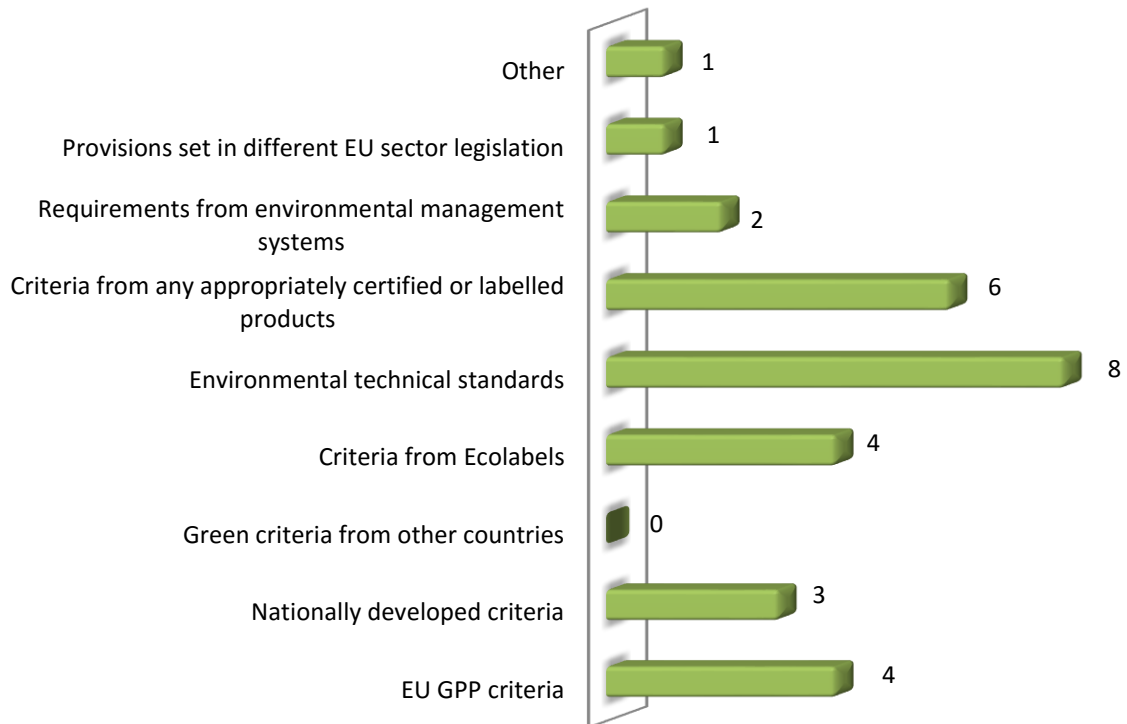


**If can be estimated ... :**

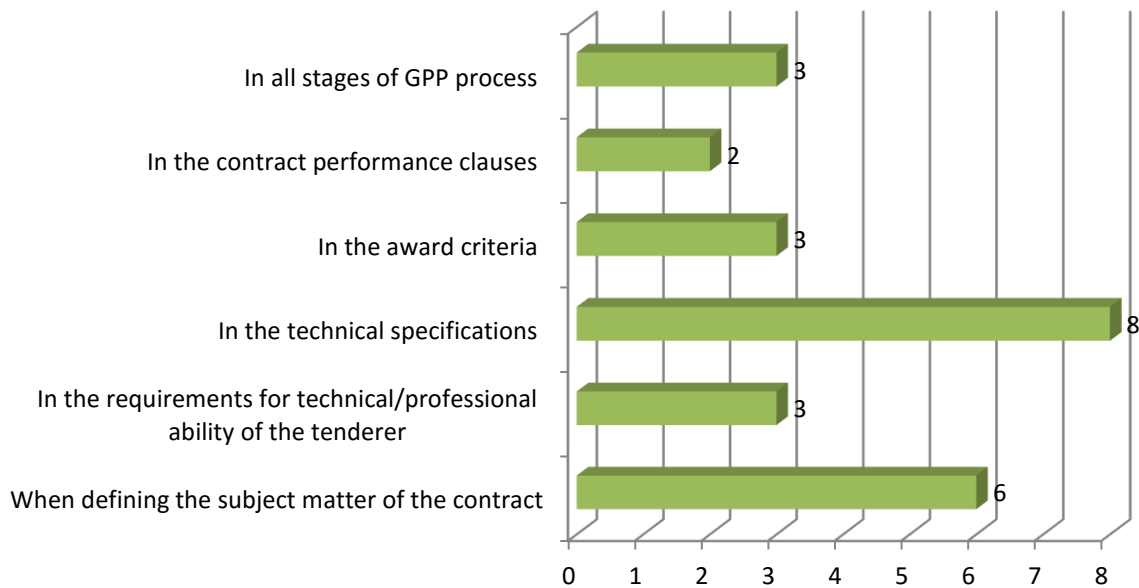
- 90 %
- 25 %
- 60 %
- 30 %
- 25 %



**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**

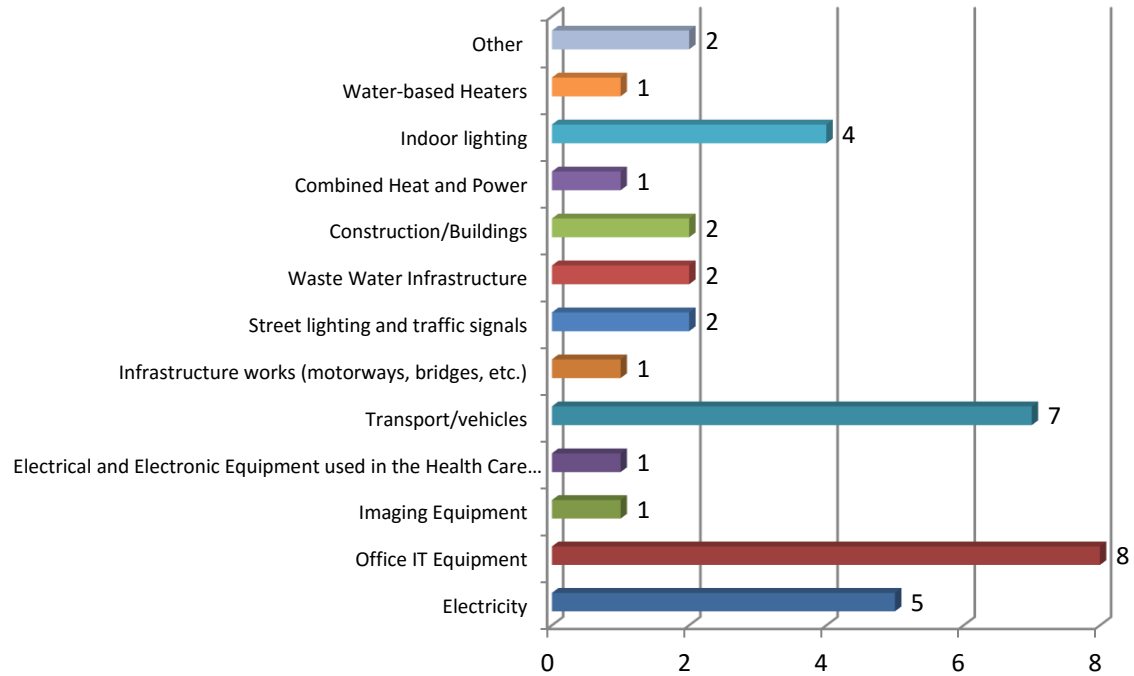


**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**

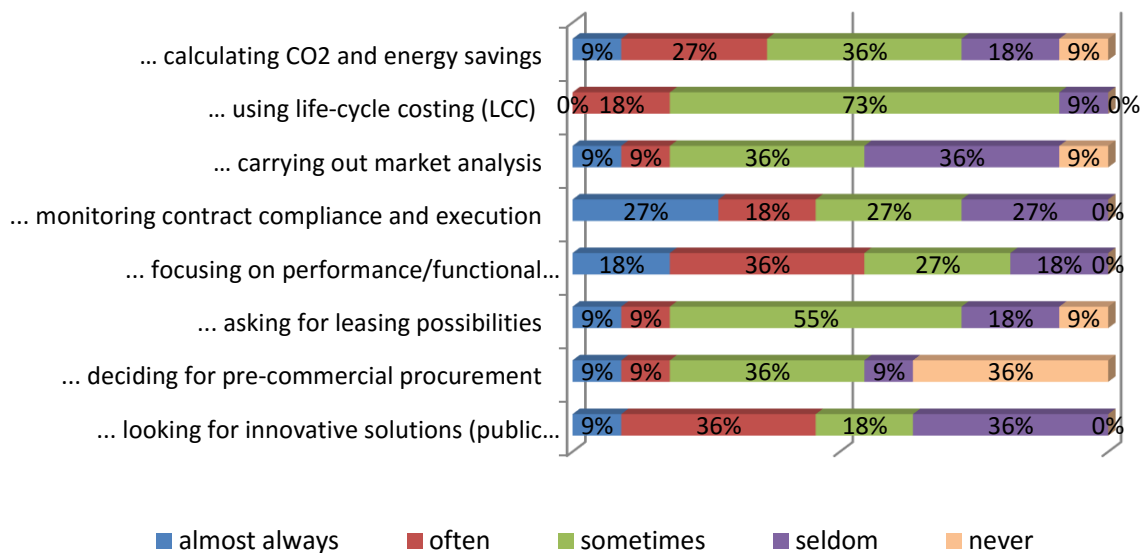




**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**



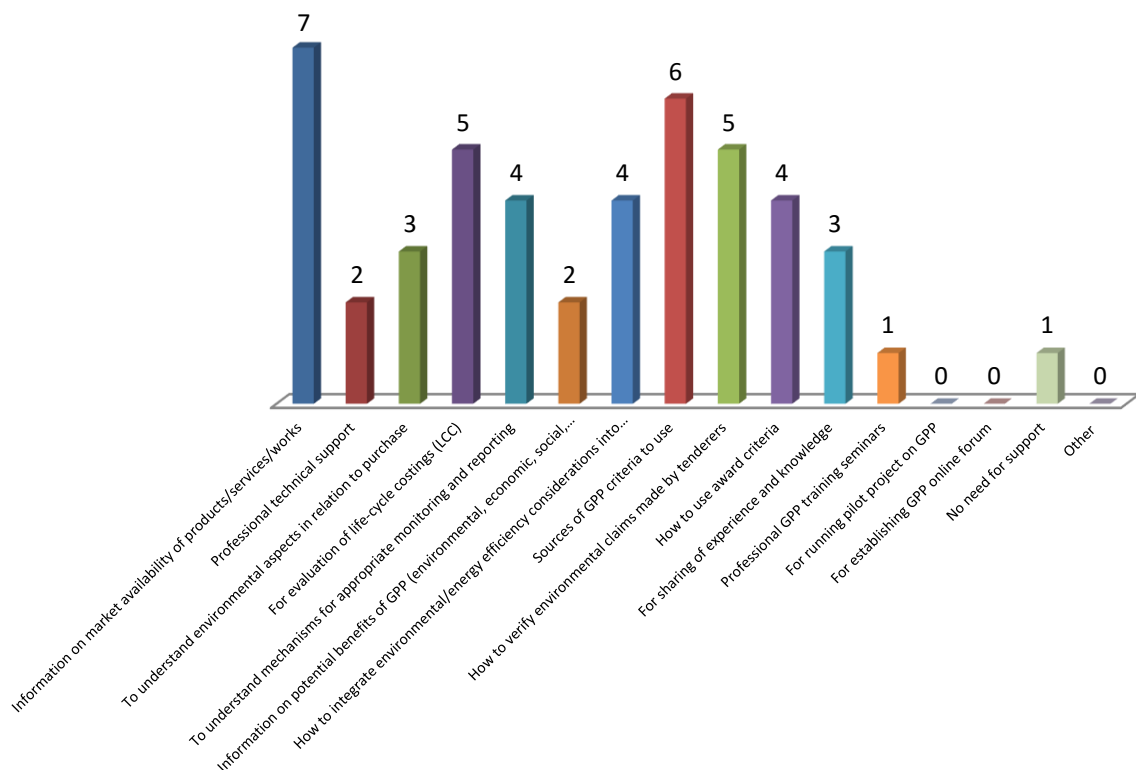
■ almost always   ■ often   ■ sometimes   ■ seldom   ■ never



**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- lack of information, lack of knowledge concerning legal requirements & possibilities, price
- no suitable products, no tender, reliability, lack of knowledge and will of the user, comparison and monitoring
- purchasers are often uncertain and need more information and concrete instruction from leadership.
- budget of public organisations
- to be short of time, shortage finances
- offer does not correspond to demand
- costs
- no support from the government
- lack of information, training

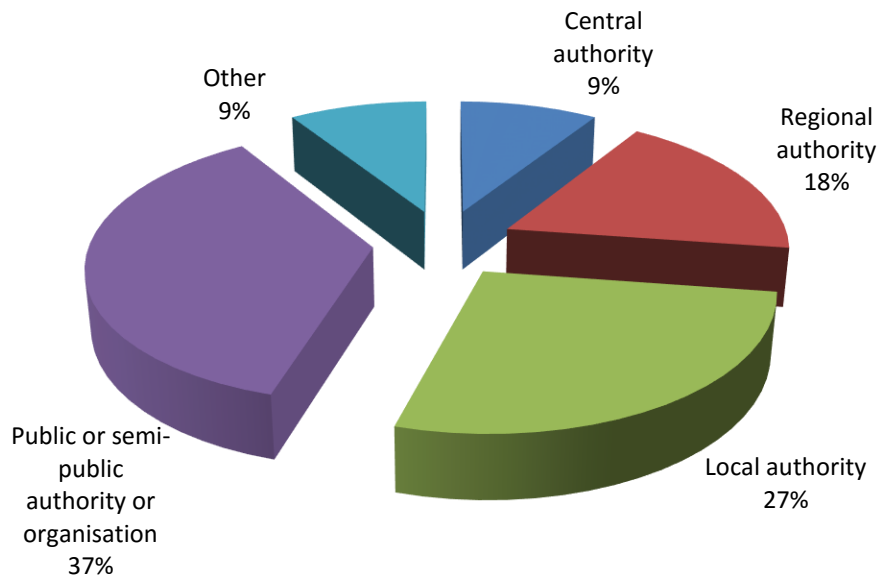
**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**



**Final comments ....**

- No comments!

**Type of authority**



**Full name of your organisation and department:**

1. ICLEI Europe
2. Senator für Umwelt, Bau und Verkehr der Freien Hansestadt Bremen
3. Landeshauptstadt München
4. Stadt Aachen, Zentrale Beschaffungsstelle
5. Gebäudemanagemen Schleswig-Holstein
6. Environmental department
7. City of Heidelberg
8. Federal Finance Directorate (BFD)
9. Vernetzungsstelle Schulverpflegung im Land Bremen
10. ZENIT
11. Stadtreinigung Hamburg
12. Municipality Hagen, Department of Environment



#### 4. ITALY (public procurers - 11)

##### Summary

##### **Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)**

All respondents (100 %) confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country, are aware about the national GPP targets and almost all (91 %) are familiar with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined in the country. Over four-fifths (82 %) of respondents are also conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country and almost all (91 %) have experience with support activities for GPP that are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the websites (mostly of the Italian Ministry for the Environment).

##### **Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)**

Over four-fifths (82 %) of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP in place. The managerial support experience nearly two thirds (64 %) of respondents while a feeling for a political support is much higher (91 %). Any kind of market engagement activities are practising 64 % of respondents. Training seminars on GPP attended almost all (91 %) of respondents.

Some 40 % of procurers includes GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while nearly one third (30 %) are seeking help from other department's experts and one quarter (25 %) are looking for external advice in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that only 36 % can propose such figure, which are very different: 30 %, 90 %, 98 % and 10 %.

##### **GPP implementation (Q13-18)**

What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are nationally developed criteria, criteria from Ecolabels, environmental technical standards and criteria from any appropriately certified or labelled products. Where do they include criteria? Mostly this is in the technical specifications. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for no exclusively energy related products, services and works (such as cleaning, paper, catering services, furniture etc.), but quite some purchase has been done for



office IT equipment. During the procurement process they are very often focusing on performance/functional specifications, monitoring contract compliance and

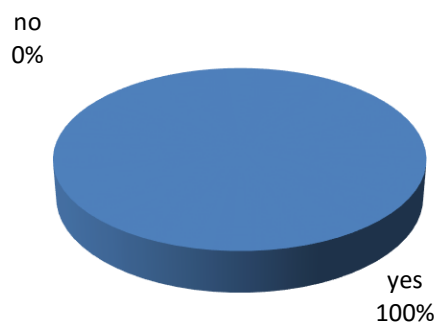
execution and carrying out market analysis. calculating CO2 and energy savings Less seldom they are asking for leasing possibilities or using life-cycle costing (LCC).

The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seem to be: lack of knowledge and information about GPP policy, criteria and green market, difficulties with the evaluation of criteria, lack of national support and training, lack of environmental criteria and standardised monitoring system etc.

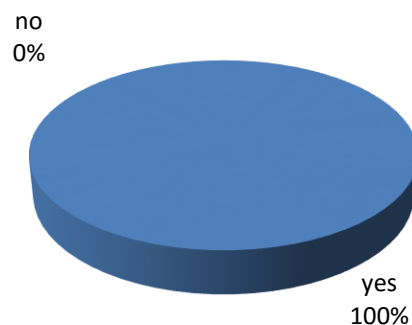
Most respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: information on market availability of products/services/works and for evaluation of LCC, information on potential benefits of GPP and professional technical support.

## Graphical presentation

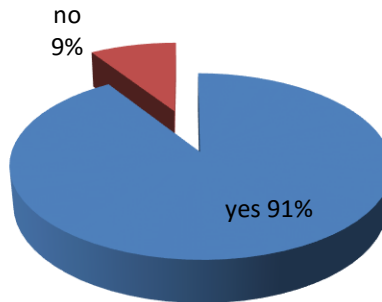
### 1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?



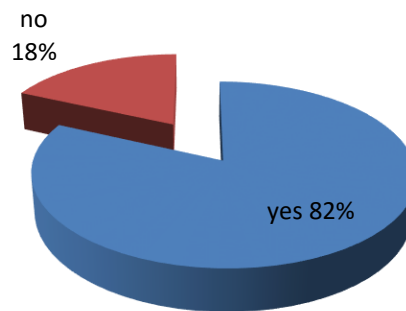
### 2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?



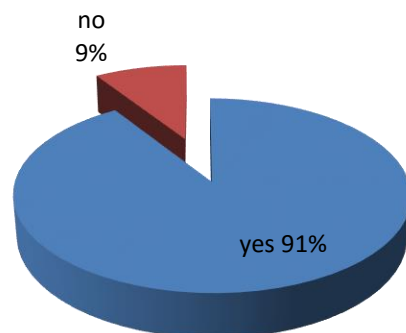
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



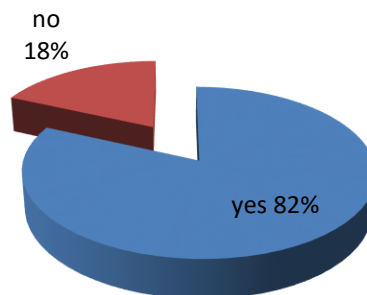
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



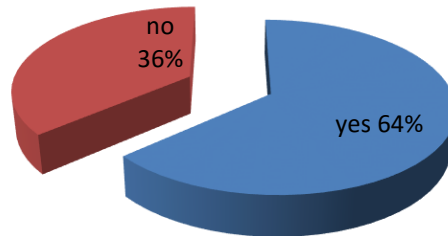
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- I receive newsletter and I search other sources of updating, especially by the European Authorities. But, there's the lack of national coordination and official national tools to support GPP implementation.
- guidance, website
- we use the website and the information spread by the Italian Ministry of the Environment.
- Website
- Ministry of the Environment
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)
- <http://www.sustainable-procurement.org/>
- <http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/gpp-acquisti-verdi>
- <http://www.acquistiverdi.it/>
- <http://www.400oregpp.it/>
- <http://www.procuraplus.org/it/>
- <http://www.forumcompraverde.it/>
- <http://www.gpp2020.eu/it/>
- <http://gpp-proca.eu/it>
- <http://www.lifepromise.it/>
- Guidance, trainings, website

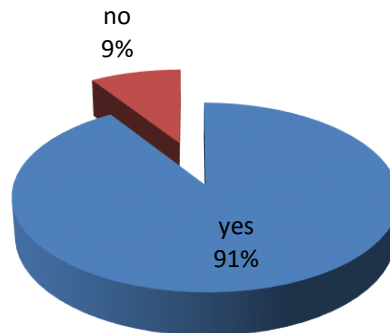
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



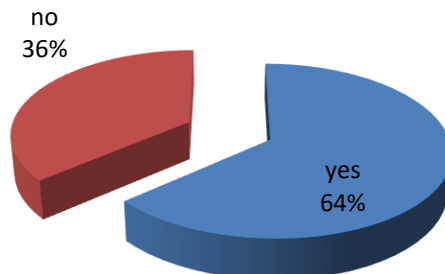
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**

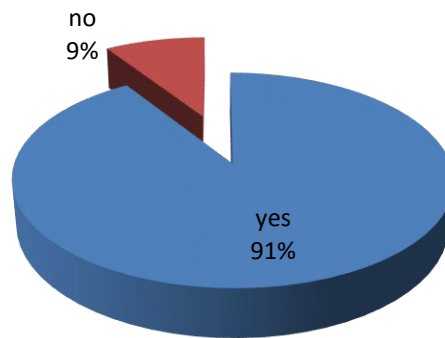


**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**

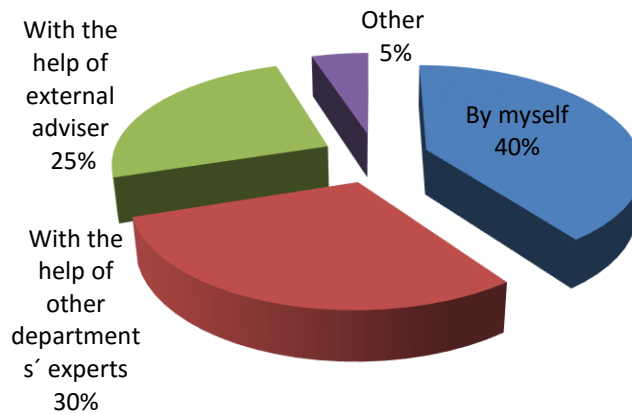




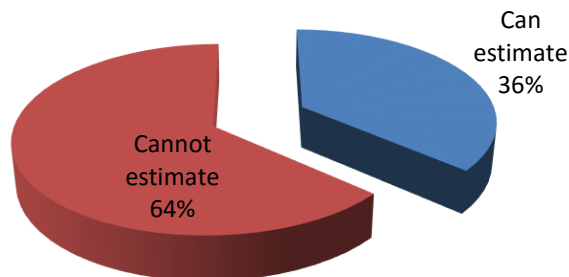
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



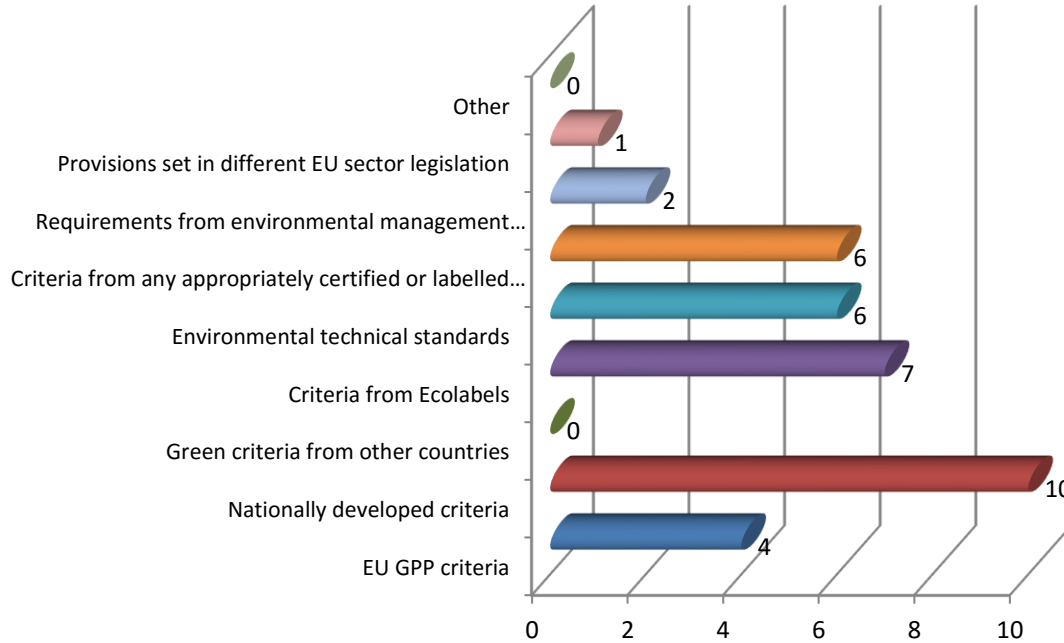
**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



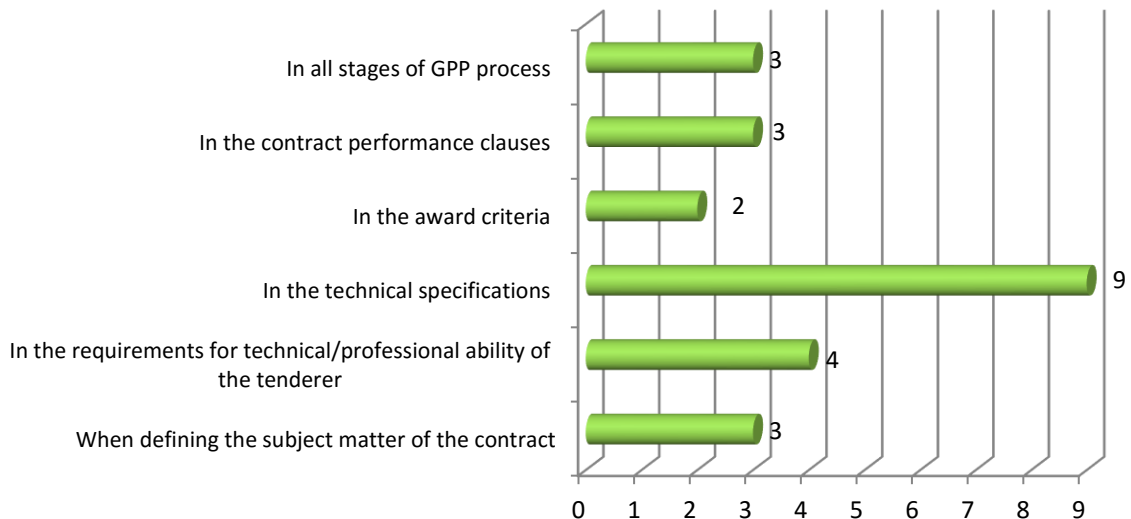
**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**



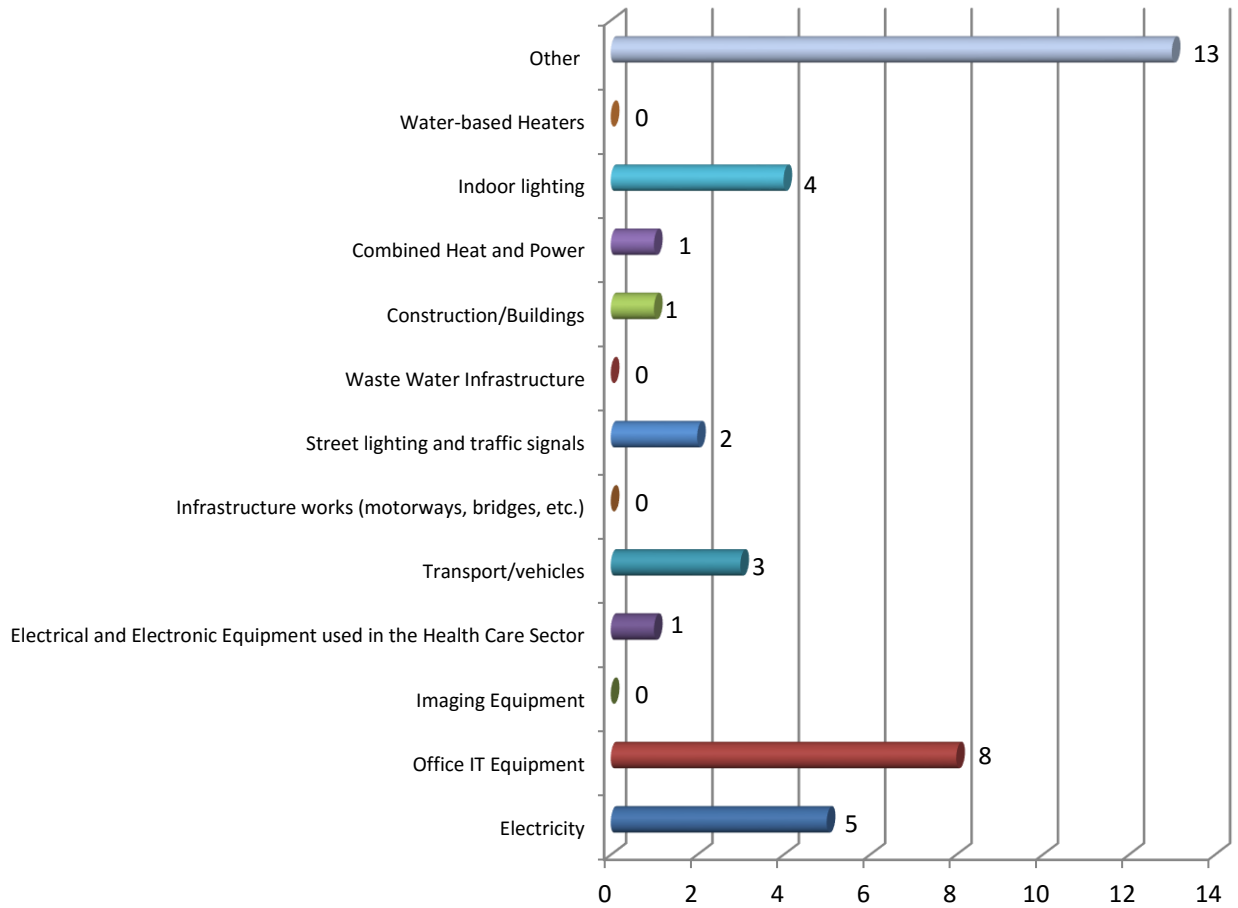
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



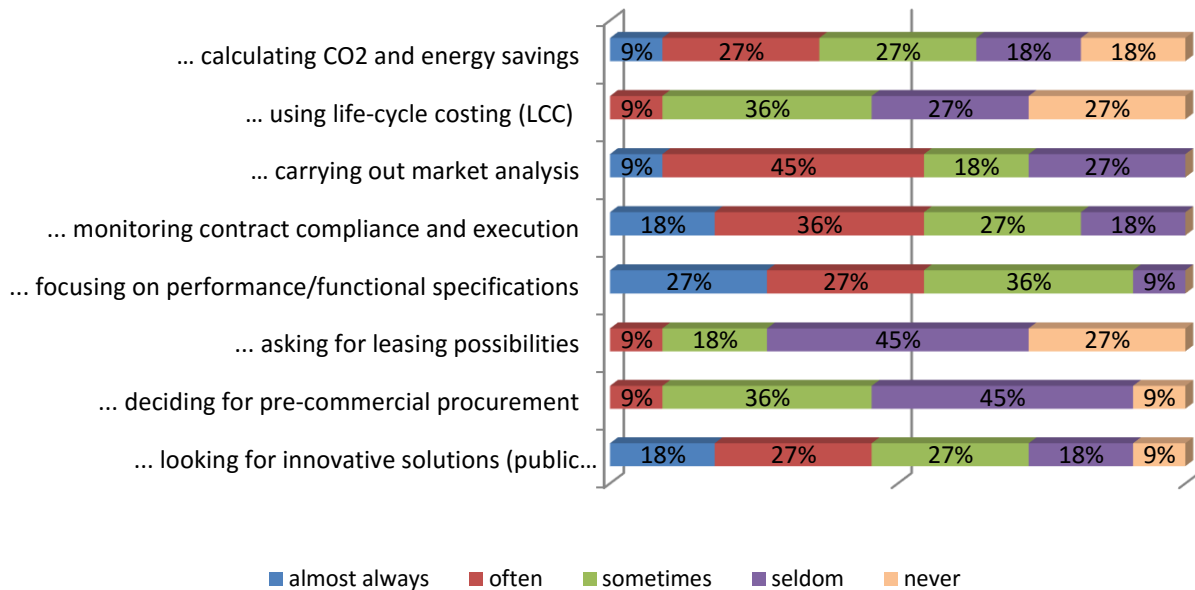
**16. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**17. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**18. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**

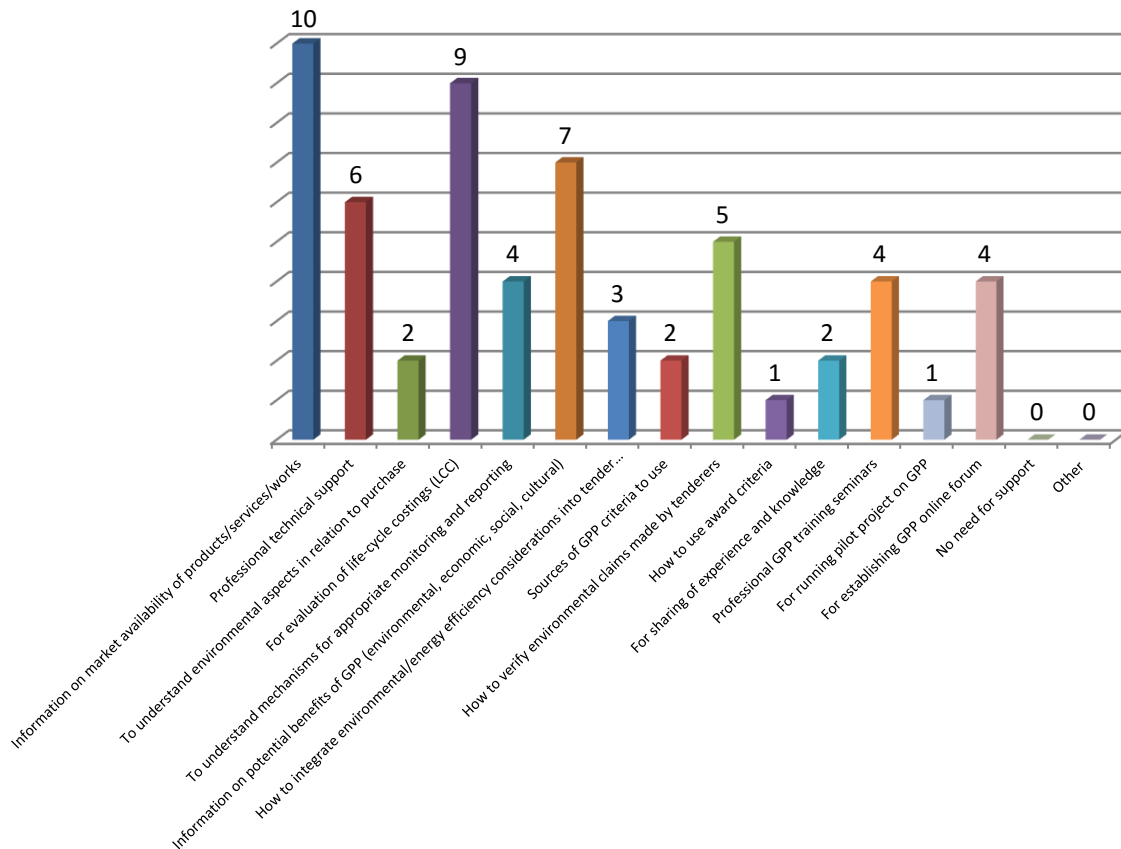


**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- lack of national support for GPP implementation, lack of training of purchases responsible, lack of environmental criteria for all categories of goods and services , lack of monitoring system
- knowledge, costs, monitoring, avoid the changes
- to evaluate LCA, to estimate products' and services energy efficiency, to disseminate the importance of GPP to support the development of green products and services.
- lack of information and awareness
- difficulties of monitoring, difficulties of verification criteria, cultural resistance
- lack of knowledge of markets, green procurement legal context, political support
- la verifica del possesso dei requisiti richiesti soprattutto in assenza di possesso di certificazioni, studi di settore sulle performance dei prodotti verdi in particolare riciclati che dimostrino l'affidabilità rispetto a quelli convenzionali (es. pneumatici riciclati o ricondizionati) Mancanza di uno standard nazionale sui parametri di monitoraggio e di raccolta dati.
- Information on GPP policies; training on the preparation of green tenders; Training about policy and administrative leadership????; Information and training for businesses and local producers; dissemination of good practices within the PA.
- Lack of technical training on environmental criteria,
- information on green market,
- operators skills, availability of operators to change the way they work, market offers



**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**

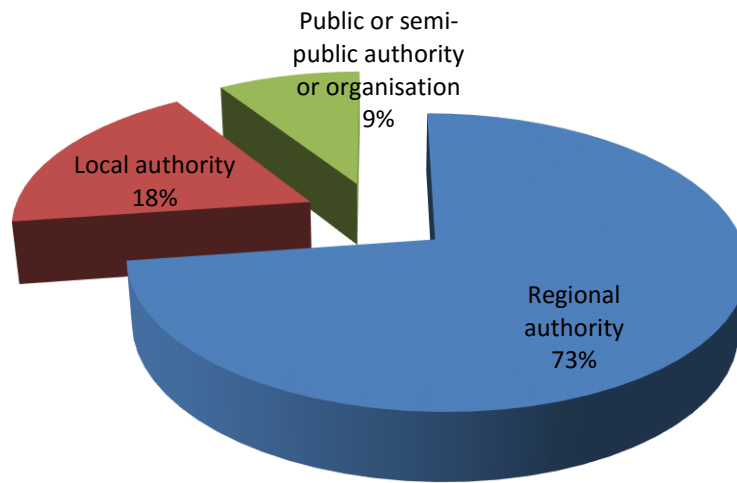


**Final comments ....**

- Veneto Region adopted with its resolution n. 520 del 21/04/2015 GPP Guidelines and is about to officially approve its GPP Plan.
- Regional Authority of Lazio has an approval act (2013) for writing, approbations and implementing Regional Action Plan for GPP. Now RAP for GPP is under construction.
- Moreover, Lazio is involved in some Community projects for GPP. In a recent past, Lazio implemented an Action Plan for Natural Protected Areas.
- La Città metropolitana attraverso un Coordinamento Gpp dell'Ufficio sviluppo sostenibile supporta l'Ente e i Comuni del Territorio nell'attuazione del Gpp. Nel primo caso attraverso il supporto alla redazione dei Bandi in tutte le sue fasi, un monitoraggio degli obiettivi e un aggiornamento degli stessi e l'organizzazione di momenti formativi. Nel secondo caso attraverso giornate di formazione e condivisione dei documenti (bandi, piano, atti ecc.).
- In questa fase stiamo inserendo una sezione Gpp all'interno del Sistema Informativo delle determinazioni che coinvolgerà tutti gli atti di acquisto.



**Type of authority**



**Full name of your organisation and department:**

1. Regione Liguria
2. Regione Emilia Romagna - Assessorato Ambiente, difesa suolo e della costa, protezione e politiche ambientali
3. Regione del Veneto - Sezione Affari generali e FAS-FSC - Settore Approvvigionamenti
4. Regione Lazio - Direzione regionale Infrastrutture Ambiente e Politiche Abitative
5. Provincia autonoma di Trento - Agenzia provinciale per la protezione dell'ambiente
6. Regione Sardegna, Servizio Sostenibilità Ambientale e Sistemi informative
7. Metropolitan City of Rome Capital - Enviromental department
8. Assessorato Territorio ed Ambiente - Dipartimento Ambiente - Regione Siciliana
9. Regione Puglia
10. ARCA SPA - Struttura Operativa Gare
11. COMUNE DI PADOVA



## 5. LATVIA (public procurers – 16)

### Summary

#### Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)

All (100 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. There is also very high awareness (94 %) of respondents about the national GPP targets and very high (94 %) is familiarity with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. More than two third (75 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Very high numbers of respondents have experience with support activities (81 %) for GPP, those that support easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP and which are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the websites (<http://www.iub.gov.lv/lv>, [www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas\\_veidi/zalais\\_publicais\\_iepirkums/](http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas_veidi/zalais_publicais_iepirkums/)), guidance, trainings, seminars, conferences etc.

#### Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)

Only 12 % of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP in place. But on contrary, the managerial support experience two third of respondents (62 %) and the same share (62 %) of political support. Any kind of market engagement activities are practising in two third (62%) of public procurers in question. Training seminars on GPP attended high number (87 %) of respondents.

Nearly half (48 %) of procurers include GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while 28 % is looking for external advices and 19 % are seeking help from other department's experts in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that nearly two third (62 %) can propose such figure, which range between 15 and 30 %.

#### GPP implementation (Q13-18)

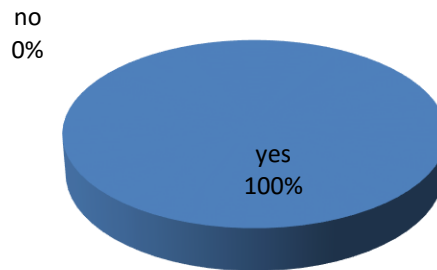
What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are nationally developed criteria. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications and when defining the subject matter of the contract. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: construction/buildings, street lighting, transport and electricity. During the procurement process they are often carrying out market analysis and monitoring contract compliance and execution and focusing on performance / functional specifications and less often using life-cycle costing (LCC).



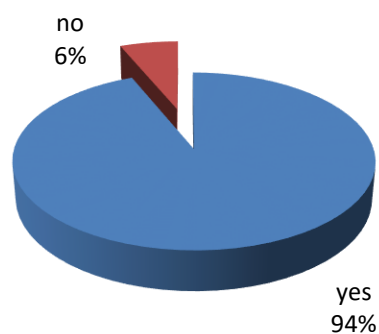
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seems to be: difficult for local municipalities, high costs of green products and lack of supply, weak knowledge and awareness about GPP criteria, lack of support (managerial, political, financial) etc. Many respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: professional GPP training seminars, information on market availability, on potential GPP benefits, etc.

## Graphical presentation

### 1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?

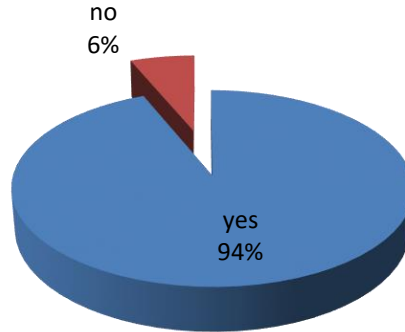


### 2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?

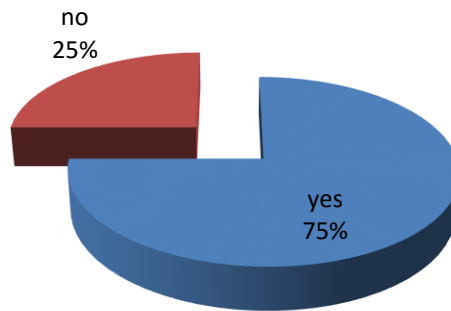




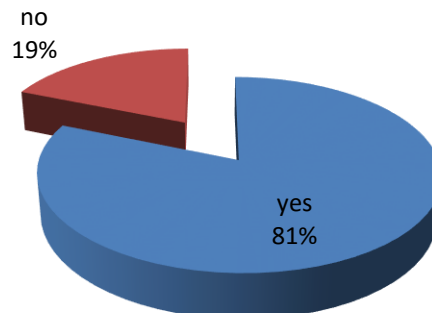
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



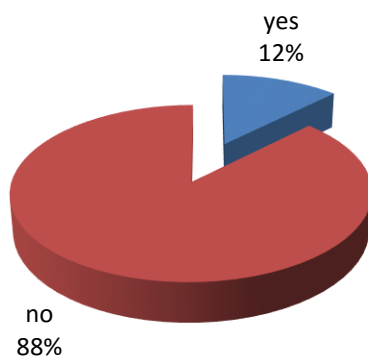
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website)?**



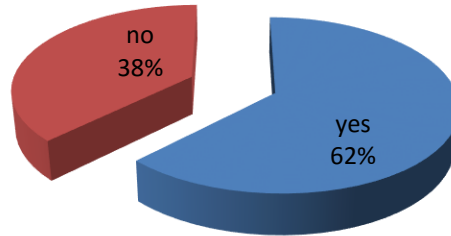
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- Websites
- [www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas\\_veidi/zalais\\_publicskais\\_iepirkums/](http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas_veidi/zalais_publicskais_iepirkums/)
- We have implemented EU IIE projects on supporting the GPP, where in framework we have realized training courses, developed support tools and give consultations to local authorities.
- We have implemented EU IIE projects on supporting the GPP, where in framework we have realized training courses, developed support tools and give consultations to local authorities.
- website, guidance, trainings
- <http://www.iub.gov.lv/lv>
- Guidance
- Website, seminars, conference
- LARG participating in the inter-institutional working group, including the ministries for Environment, Agriculture, Economy, Finance, Procurement Monitoring Bureau, State Regional Development Agency, social partners such as, Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments, Employers' Confederation of Latvia, Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and NGOs. It will provide detailed timing of measures to be implemented, procedures for monitoring, and criteria for the main product groups to be offered by the centralised procurement institution.
- Training and website
- Guidance of IUB, websites like iub.gov.lv, varam.gov.lv and trainings for some kind GPP products.

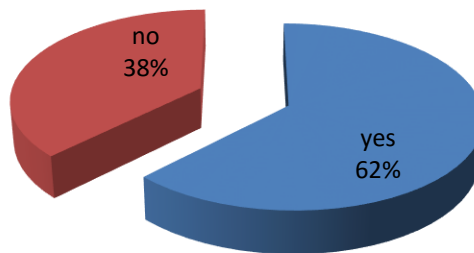
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



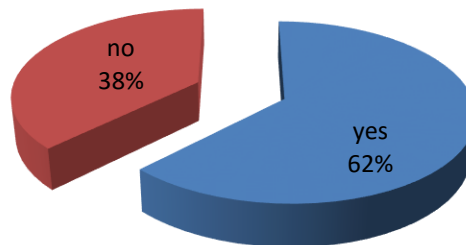
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



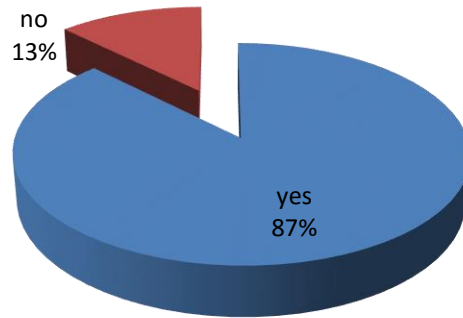
**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



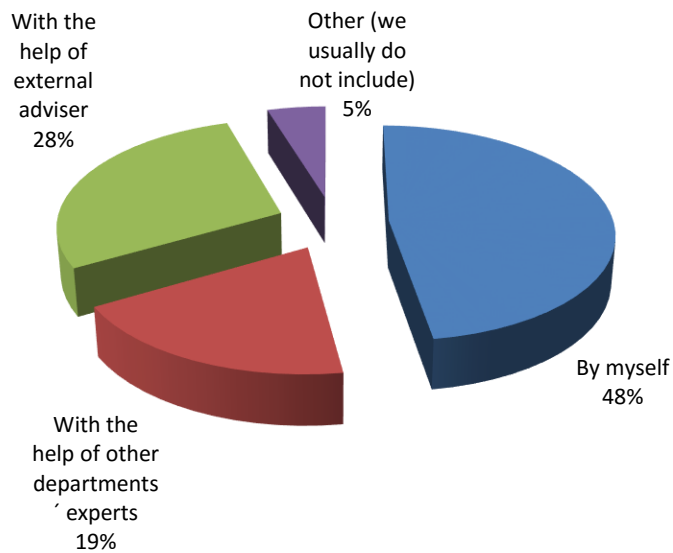
**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**



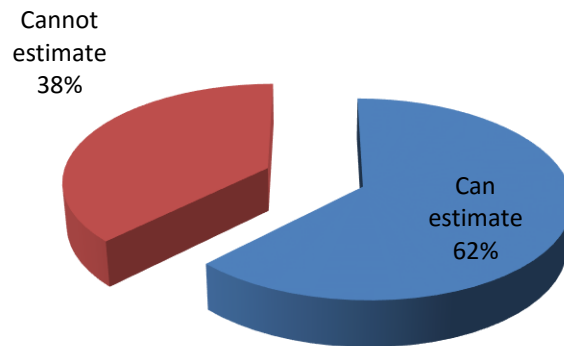
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



## 12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements

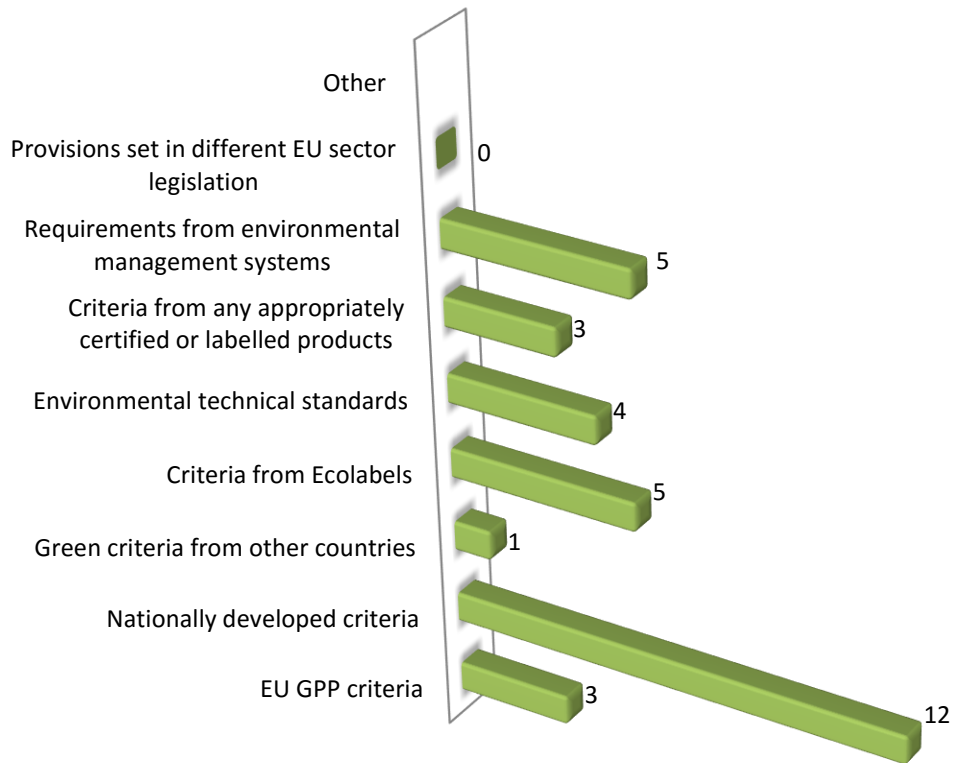


### If can be estimated ... :

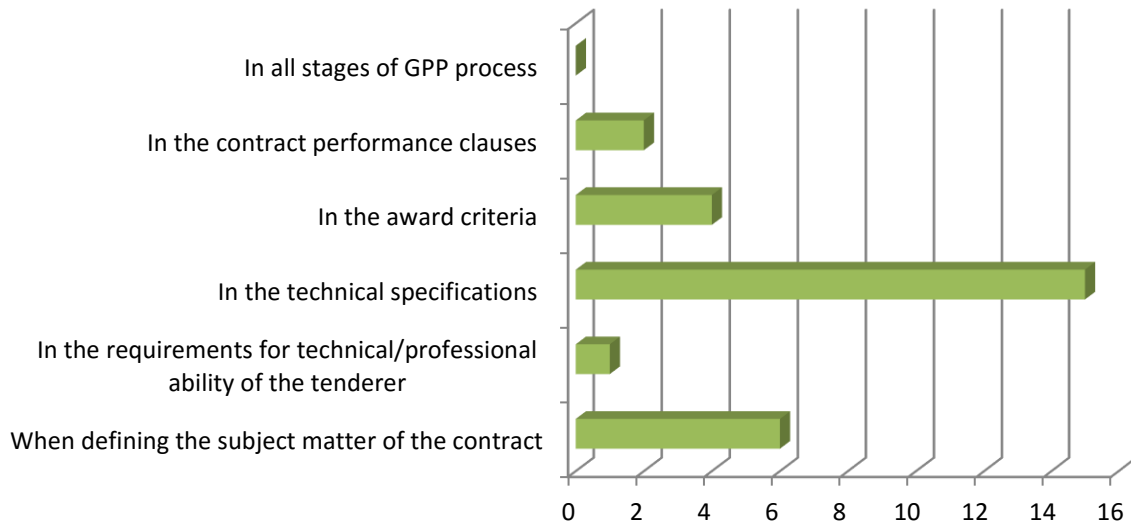
- 20 %
- 20 %
- 15 %
- 15 %
- 15,38 %
- 30 % of the total



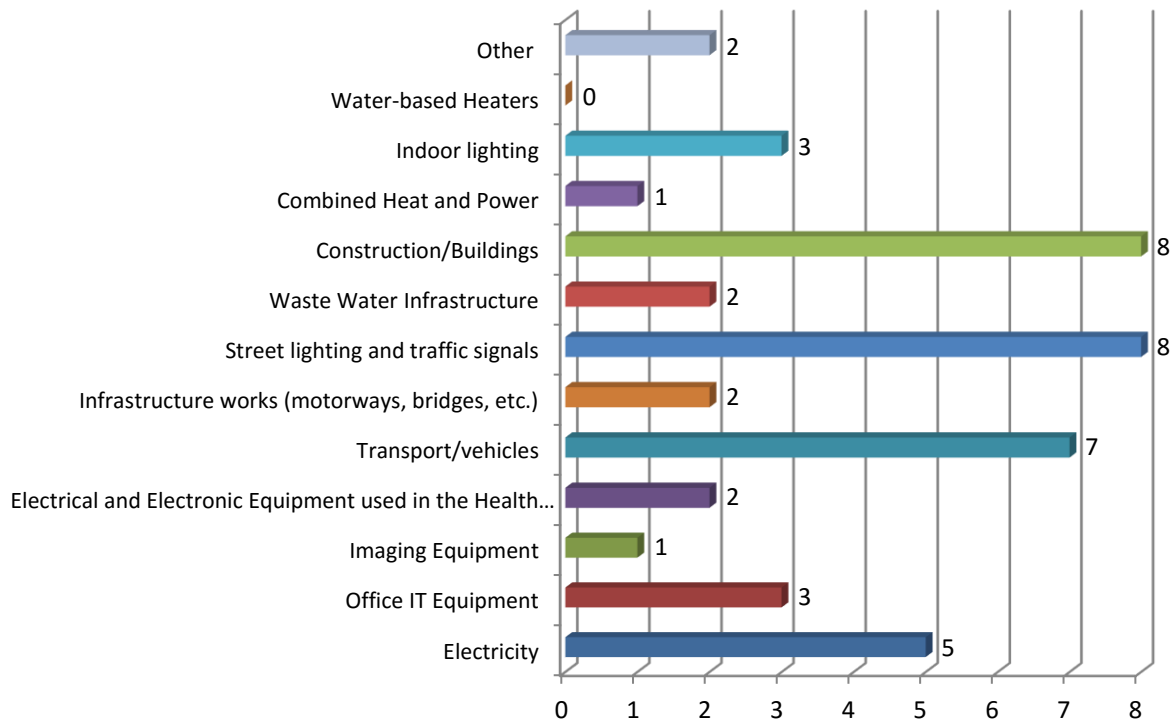
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



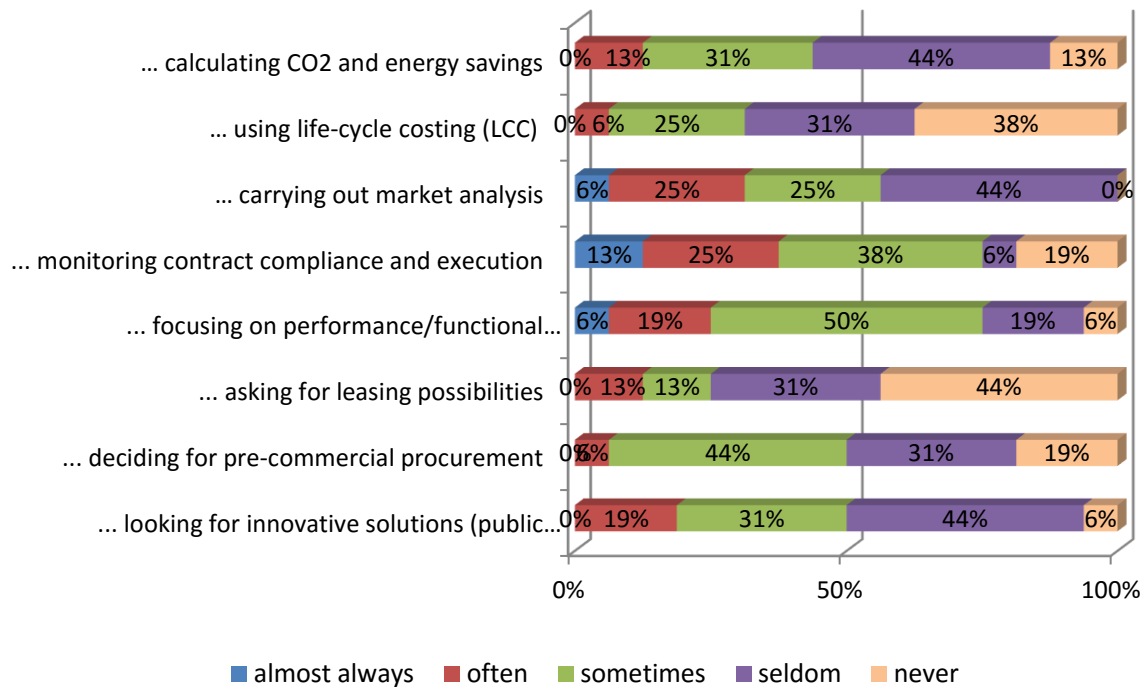
**15. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**



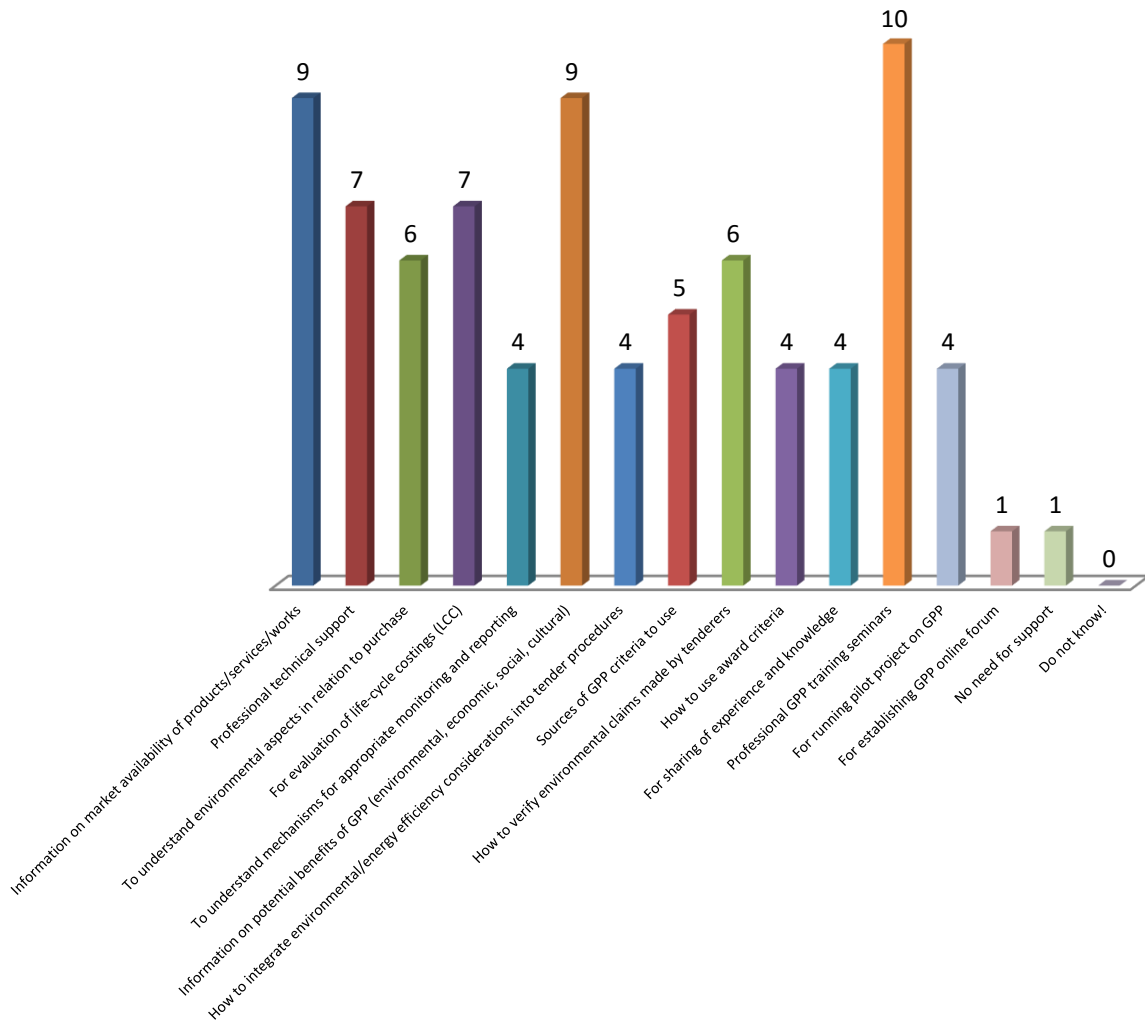
**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- it complicated, we don't have specialist who can write documents
- Pretendenti neizprot ZPI principus (=The procurers do not understand the principles of GPP)
- costs of some green products,
- small volumes for our local municipality
- Lack of experience in carrying out a Green Procurement
- low level of knowledges; insufficient funding
- to find appropriate alternatives
- lack of supply
- high costs
- Sources of GPP criteria to use.
- Staff resources for public procurement; management support; work centre time
- Financial insufficiency, Lack of awareness, Policy weakness, Lack of skills, Positive results for a little
- Green procurement in higher costs
- Often financially unprofitable; The bureaucratic process; It reduces the number of tenders; The confidence of the supplier; Control of the contract results.





**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**

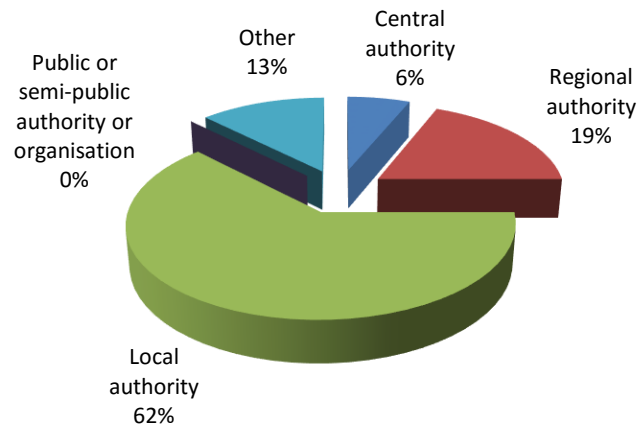


**Final comments ....**

- No comments!



### Type of authority



### Full name of your organisation and department:

1. Amatas novada dome
2. Ozolnieku novada pašvaldība
3. Bauskas novada pašvaldība
4. Green Liberty
5. Aknīstes novadapašvaldība
6. Riga Council
7. Salacgriva Municipality
8. Pļaviņu novada dome
9. Ekodoma
10. Liepāja Municipality
11. Vilani Local Municipality
12. Iecavas novada dome
13. Pargauja Municipality
14. biedrība „Latvijas Pašvaldību savienība”, The Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments (LALRG)
15. Mazsalaca municipality
16. Rugāji municipality, Tender commission.



## 6. SLOVENIA (public procurers – 12)

### Summary

#### Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)

Close to all (92 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. There is also high awareness (83 %) of respondents about the national GPP targets and quite high (75 %) is familiarity with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. Less than a half (42 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Half of respondents (52 %) have experience with support activities for GPP, those that support easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP and which are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most different websites (<http://www.umanotera.org/>, <http://www.djn.mju.gov.si/sistem-javnega-narocanja/zeleno-in>, [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm)) and attend trainings.

#### Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)

Only 8 % of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP in place. The managerial support experience 42 % of respondents while a share of political support is much higher (67 %). Any kind of market engagement activities are practising only one third (33 %) of respective organisations/public procurers. Training seminars on GPP attended quite high number (75 %) of respondents.

More than a half (56 %) of procurers includes GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while one fifth (22 %) are seeking help from other department's experts and 17 % are looking for external advices in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisation's procurements; results show that only one quarter (25 %) can propose such figure, which range between 10 and 20 %.

#### GPP implementation (Q13-18)

What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are nationally developed criteria based on the EU GPP criteria and environmental technical standards. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications and when defining the subject matter of the contract. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: transport, electricity, office IT equipment and construction/buildings. During the procurement

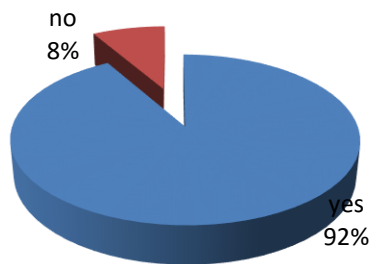


process they are often monitoring contract compliance and execution, focusing on performance/functional specifications but not asking lots for leasing possibilities.

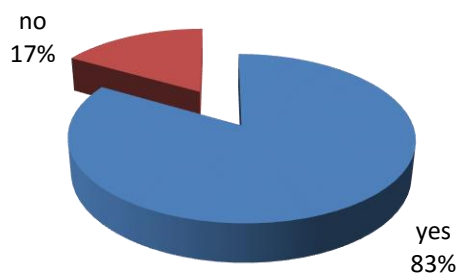
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seem to be: lack of knowledge, insufficient offers, price, complexity of preparation of criteria etc. Most respondents are seeking the following support in the future for the GPP implementation: information on market availability of products/services/works and professional technical support, etc.

## Graphical presentation

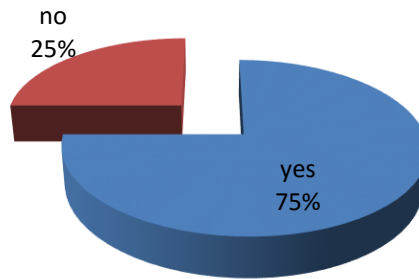
### 1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?



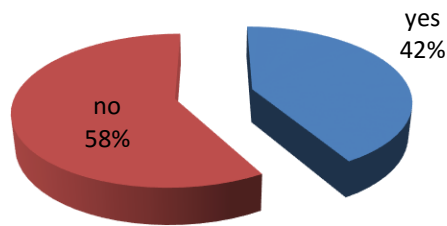
### 2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?



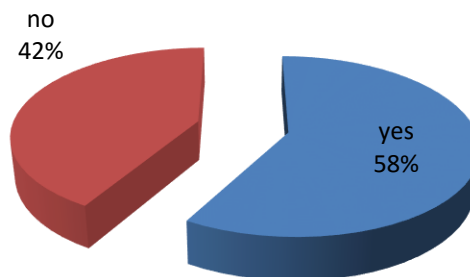
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



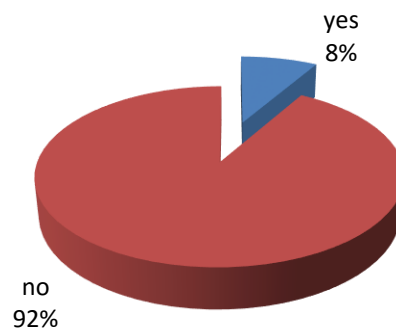
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



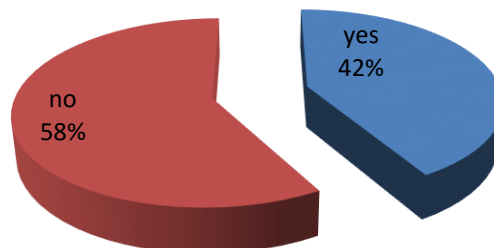
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- Website, training
- TRAININGS
- Guidance on European GPP, GPP Training Toolkit made by EU  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm)
- Training / workshop organized by Umanotera.
- Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor: Okvirni program za prehod v zeleno gospodarstvo – OPZG z Akcijskim načrtom izvajanja OPZG (ANi OPZG) in Načrtom aktivnosti ministrstev in vladnih služb (NAMVS) 2015–2016
- website (Uradni list RS)
- Only seminars organized by external experts.
- website

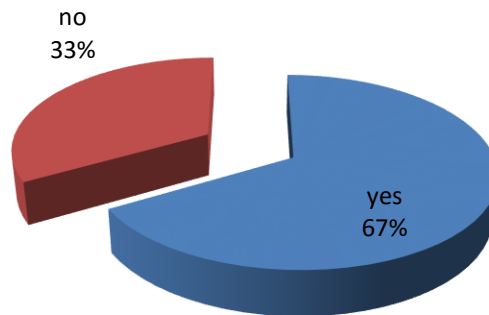
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



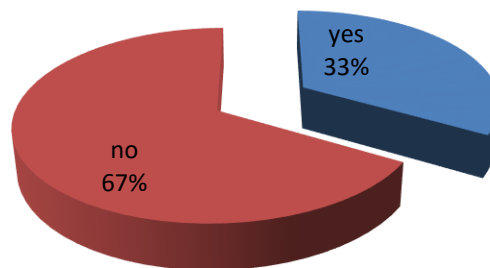
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



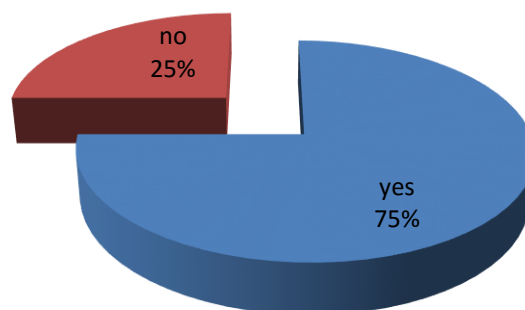
**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



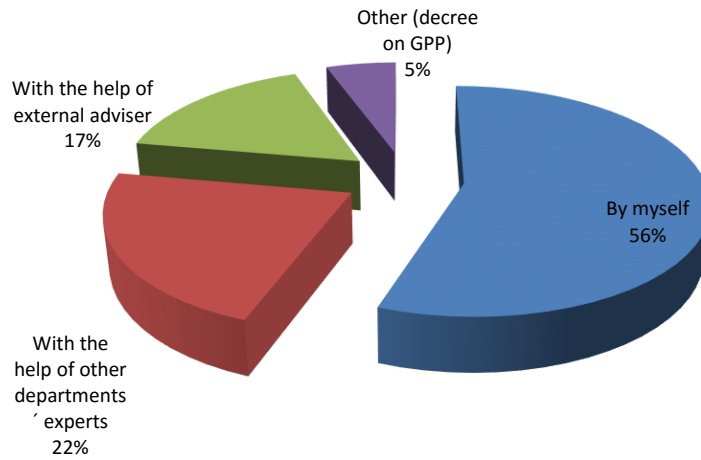
**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**



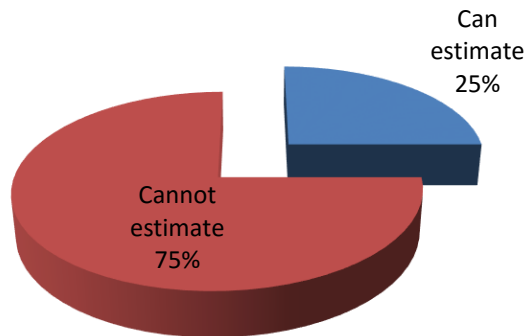
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**



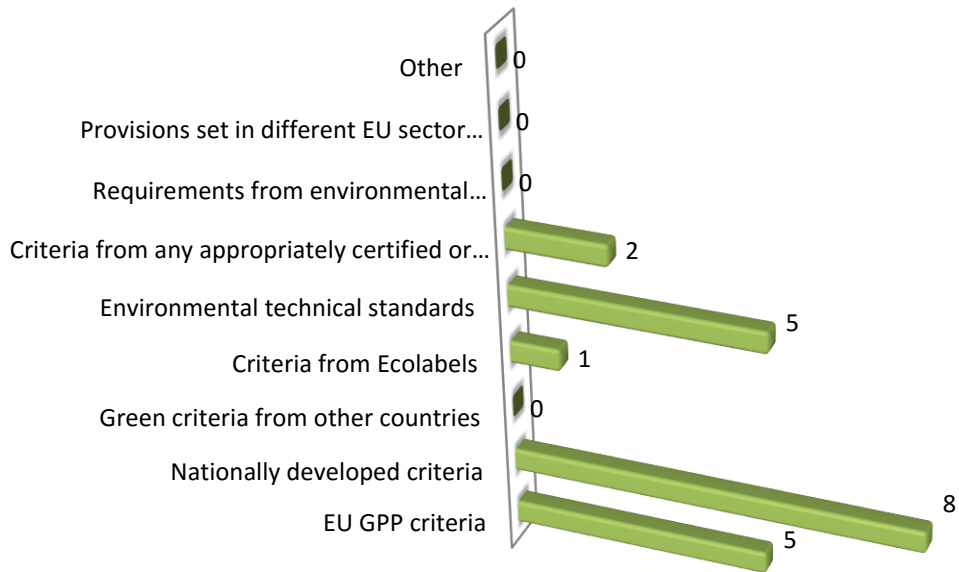
**If can be estimated ... :**

- 20 %
- 10 %
- 10 %

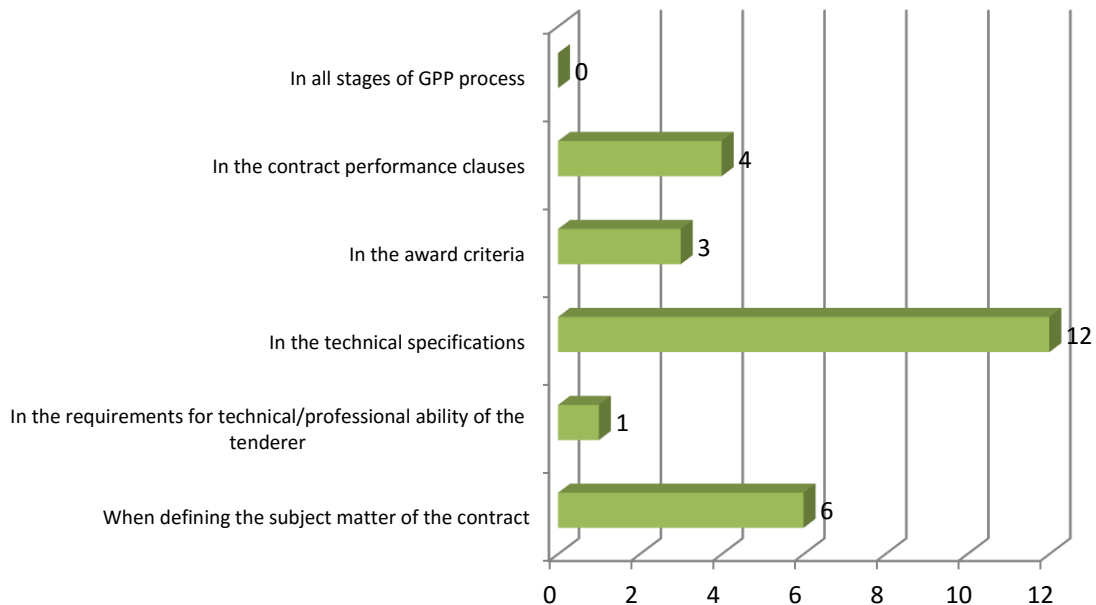




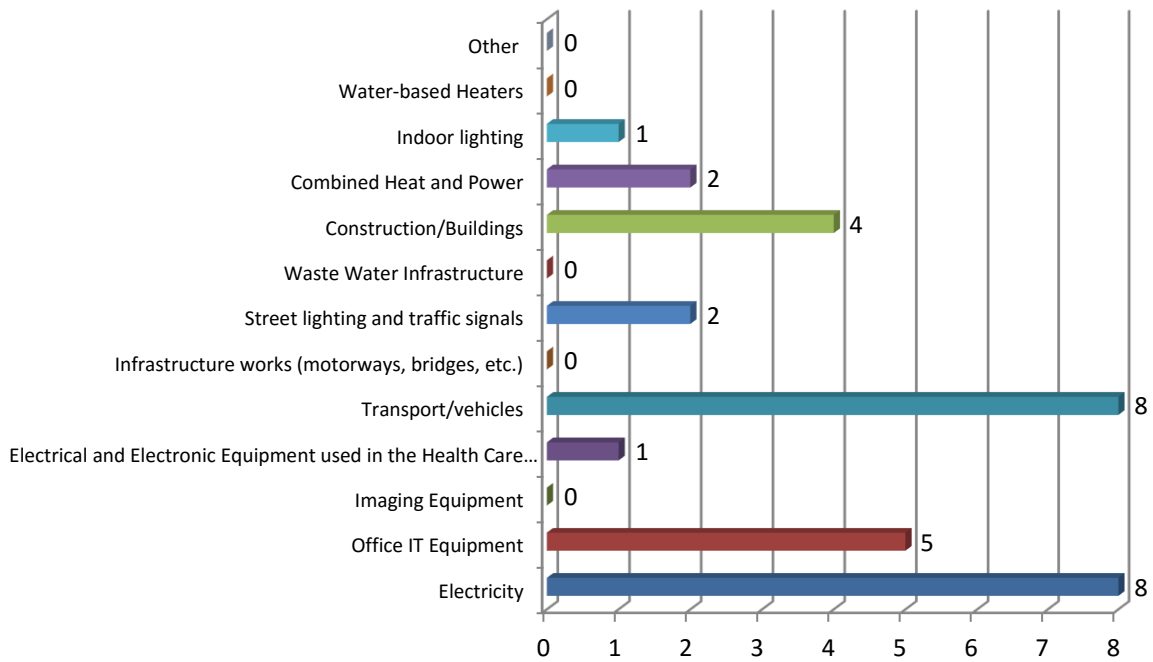
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



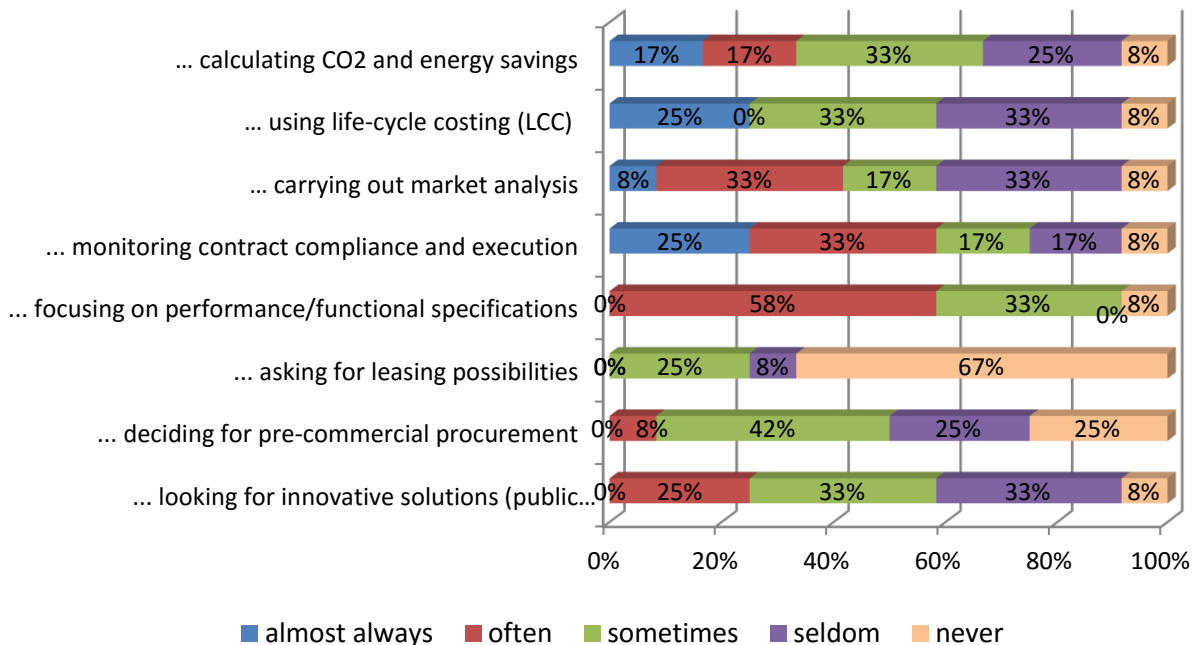
**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**

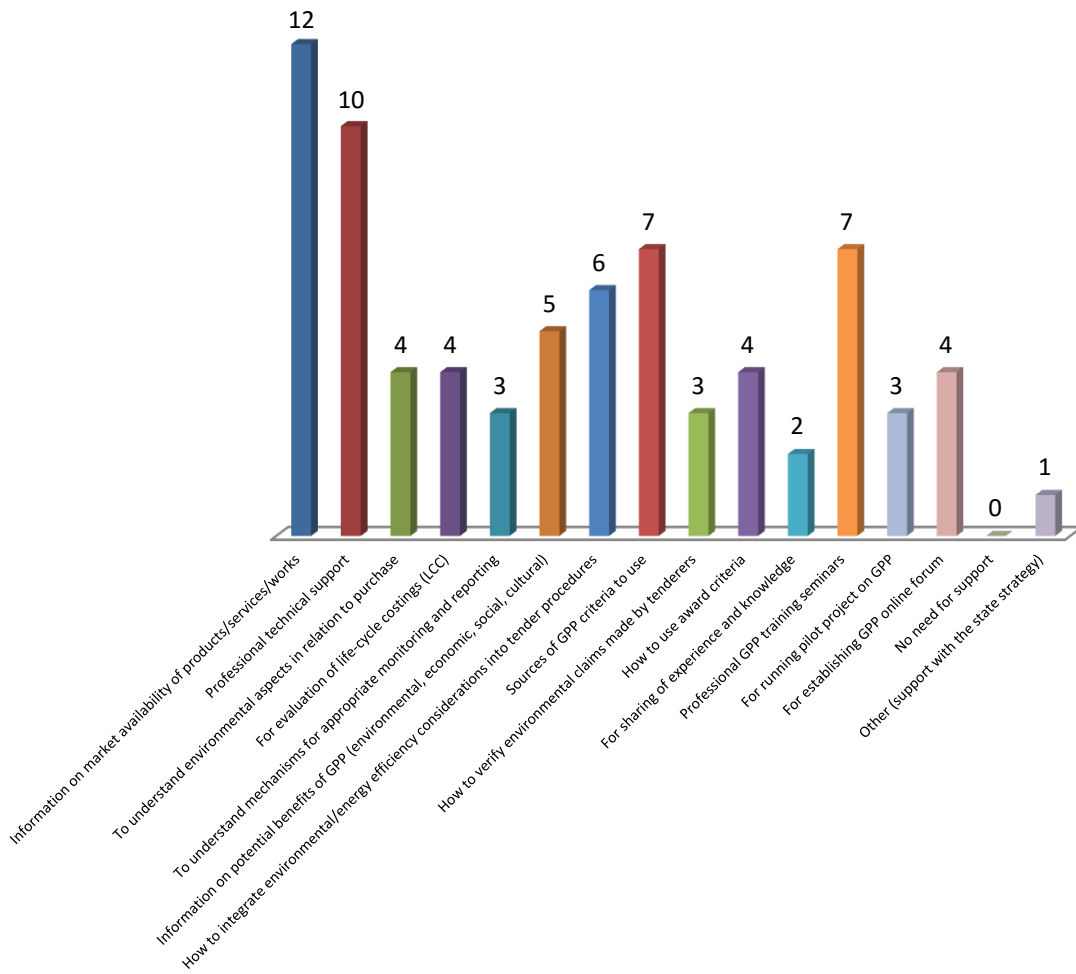


**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- the instructions are not specific
- lack of knowledge
- lack of knowledge, market conditions
- Not being an expert in that field
- Insufficient offer, price
- Alimentation-small offers and complex logistic; higher prices; complex preparation of technical criteria; lack of information about providers,...
- Professional technical support
- government is not supporting GPP as they should; we should promote good practice; we should communicate with all partners that are involved v GPP;
- Low acquaintance of GPP
- The technical specifications for vehicles are complicated

**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**



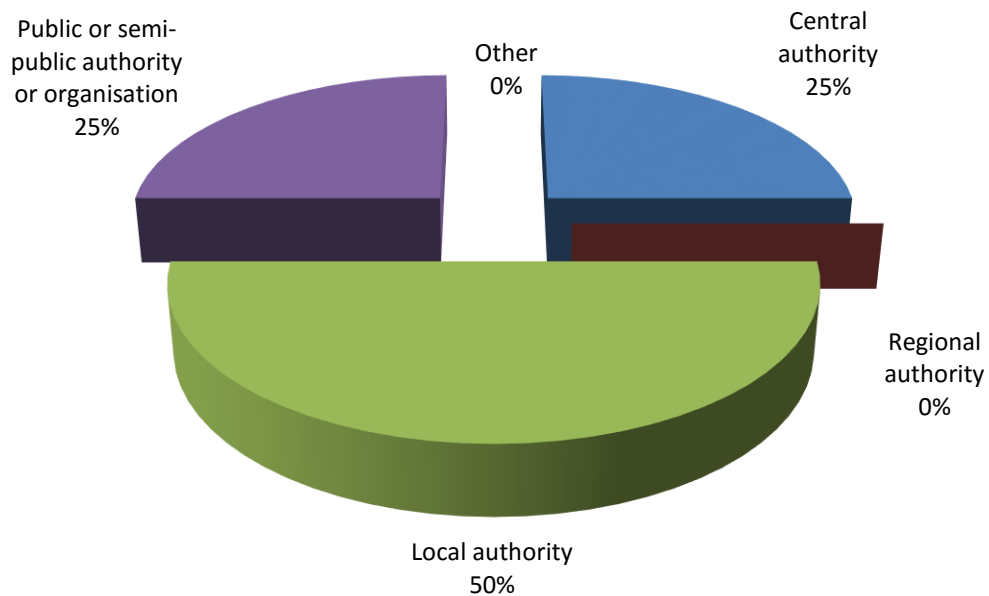


**Final comments ....**

- No comments!



**Type of authority**



**Full name of your organisation and department:**

1. Mestna občina Velenje
2. Center za usposabljanje, delo in varstvo, Črna na Koroškem
3. Municipality of Maribor
4. MJU
5. Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy
6. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
7. Bolnišnica Sežana
8. Local community Duplek
9. Mestna občina Murska Sobota
10. Vojnik
11. Mestna občina Koper
12. VDC POLŽ Maribor



## 7. SPAIN (public procurers – 17)

### Summary

#### Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)

More than a half (59 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. Much less (29 %) respondents also know about the national GPP targets and the same percentage is familiar with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. Only one fifth (24 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Not so much experience (recognition) there is with support activities (29 %) for GPP; among existing they utilise the most the website ([http://www.dipucordoba.es/#!/contenidos/21741/buenas\\_practicas\\_ambientales\\_en\\_contratacion\\_publica\\_sostenible](http://www.dipucordoba.es/#!/contenidos/21741/buenas_practicas_ambientales_en_contratacion_publica_sostenible)), organised training courses and the NAP.

#### Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)

One third (35 %) of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP. Managerial support experience even not one fifth (18 %) of public procurers and a bit more there is (35 %) political support. Any kind of market engagement activities are practising not even one fifth (18%) of public procurers in question. Training seminars on GPP attended nearly half (47 %) of respondents. Less than one third (30 %) of procurers include GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves while in much higher extent they are seeking (40 %) help from other department's experts in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisations procurements and found out that such figures can be proposed by 47 % of respondents such as: 80 %, 3 %, 25 %, 5 %, 5 %, 5 %, respectively.

#### GPP implementation (Q13-18)

What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number of procurers state that these are requirements from environmental management systems after which is followed by criteria from Ecolabels, environmental technical standards, and criteria from any appropriately certified or labelled products. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications, in the requirements for technical/professional ability of tenderer and in the contract performance clauses. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: electricity, indoor lighting, transport/vehicles, and office IT equipment. During the procurement process they are very often

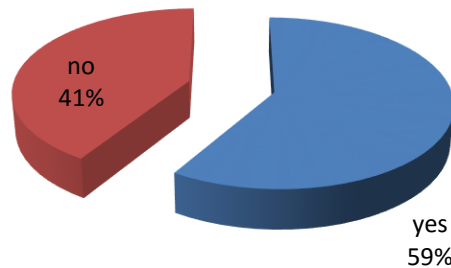


monitoring contract compliance and execution and focusing on performance / functional specifications but nearly never deciding for pre-commercial procurement or calculating CO2 and energy savings.

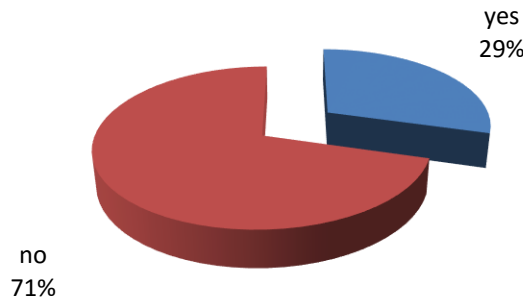
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seems to be: lack of knowledge, trainings and information, weak political and technical support, product availability on the market, legal knowledge, higher prices of green services/products etc. Many respondents are seeking for the following support for the GPP implementation in the future: information on market availability, professional technical support, evaluation of life cycle costing -LCC, sources of GPP criteria to use, information on potential benefits of GPP (environmental, economic, social, and cultural) and many others.

### Graphical presentation

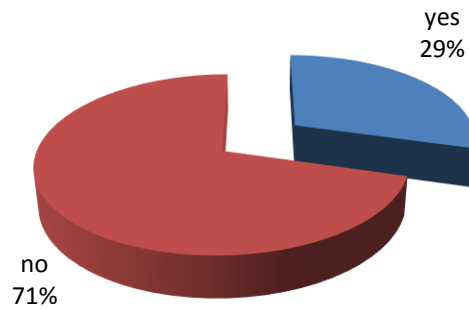
**1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?**



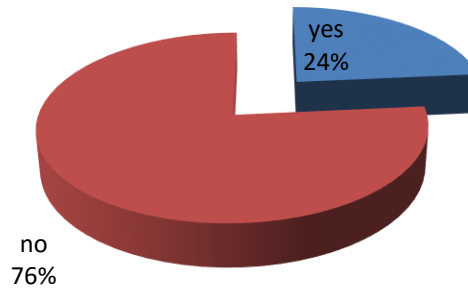
**2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?**



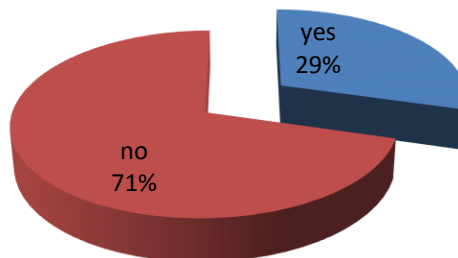
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**

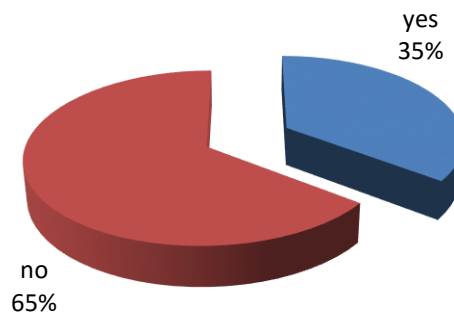




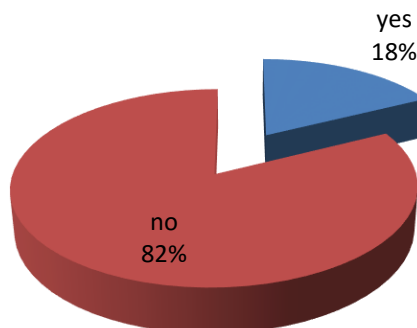
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- training courses on 2009 about GPP and a website:  
[http://www.dipucordoba.es/#!/contenidos/21741/buenas\\_practicas\\_ambientales\\_en\\_contratacion\\_publica\\_sostenible](http://www.dipucordoba.es/#!/contenidos/21741/buenas_practicas_ambientales_en_contratacion_publica_sostenible)
- Terms and conditions documents issued by regional administration
- No. Málaga City does not currently integrate GPP in their public procurements
- National GPP plan (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment)
- Any...

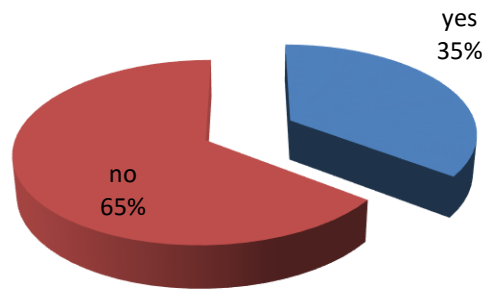
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



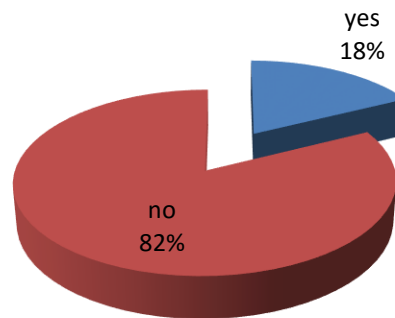
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**



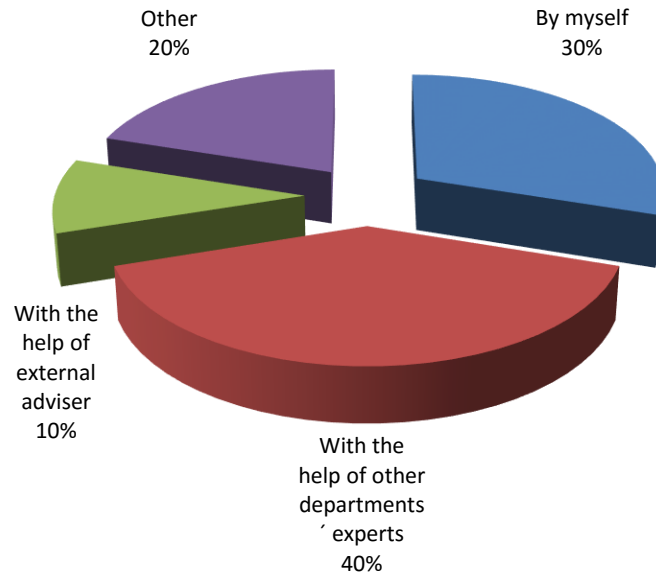
**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**



**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



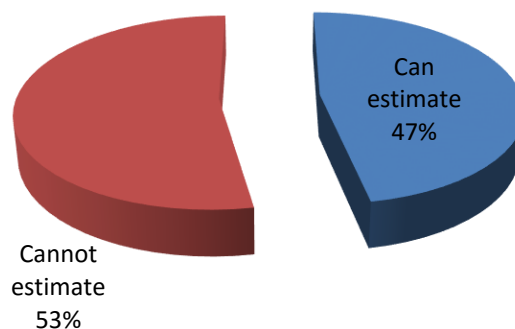
**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



Other:

- Local Public Company in charge of urban waste integral management.
- Through a standard terms and conditions template issued by regional administration for all its public companies.
- No green criteria has been included so far – 2x

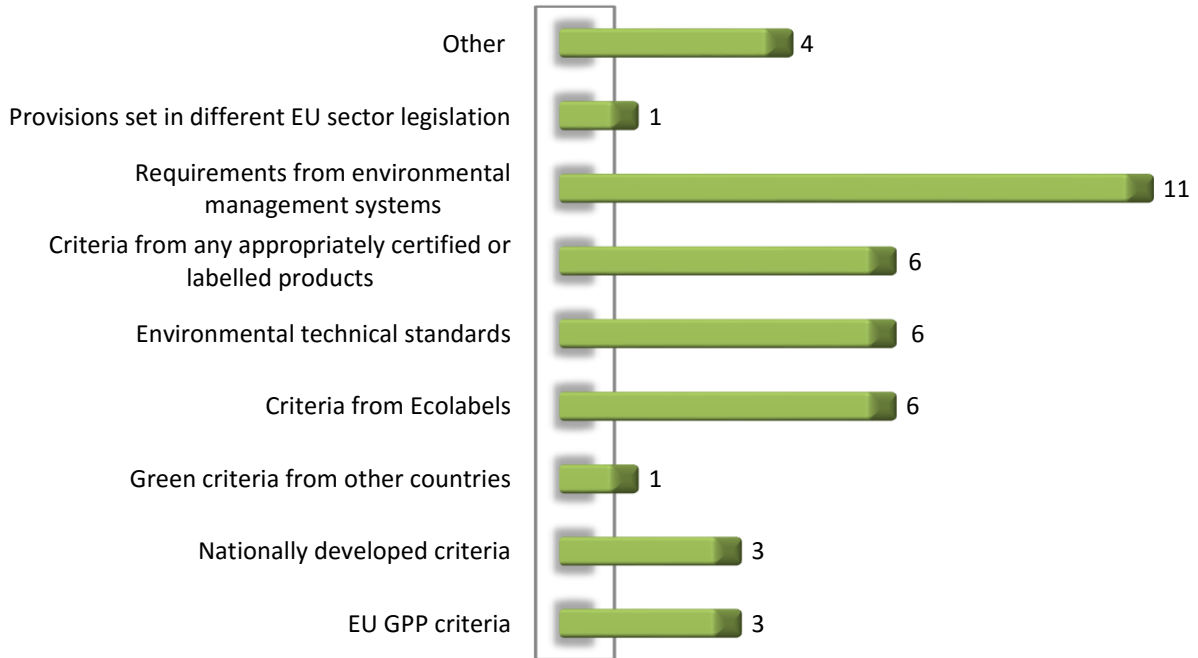
**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**



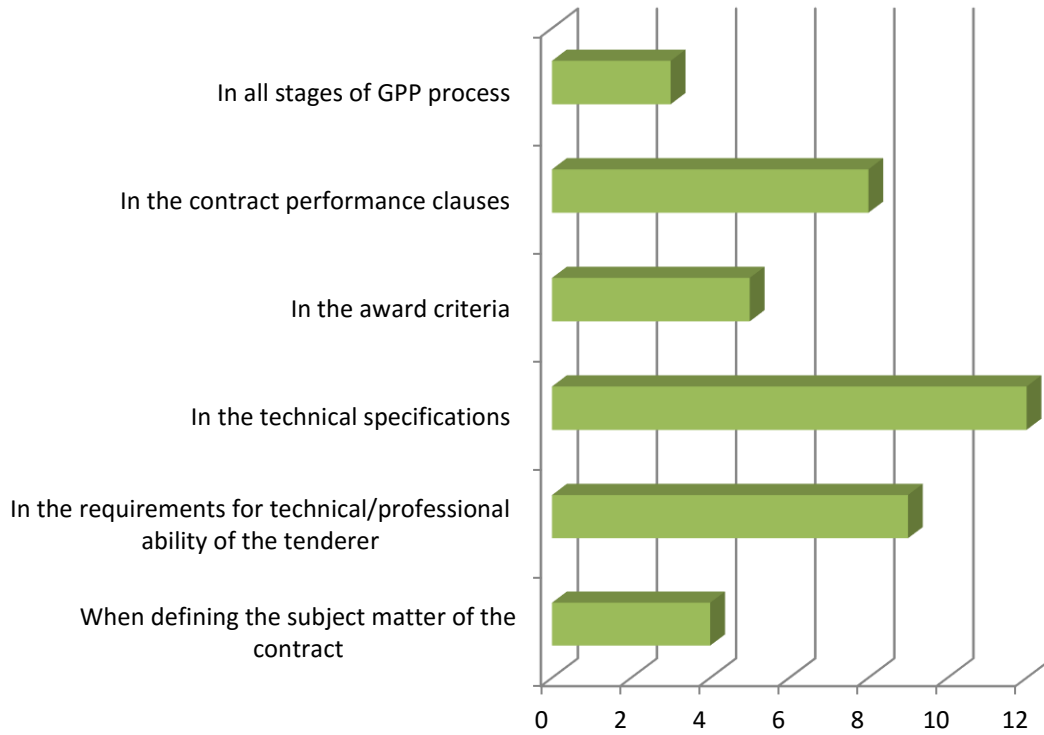
**If can be estimated ... :**

- 80 %
- 3 %
- 25 %
- 5 %
- 5 %
- 5 %

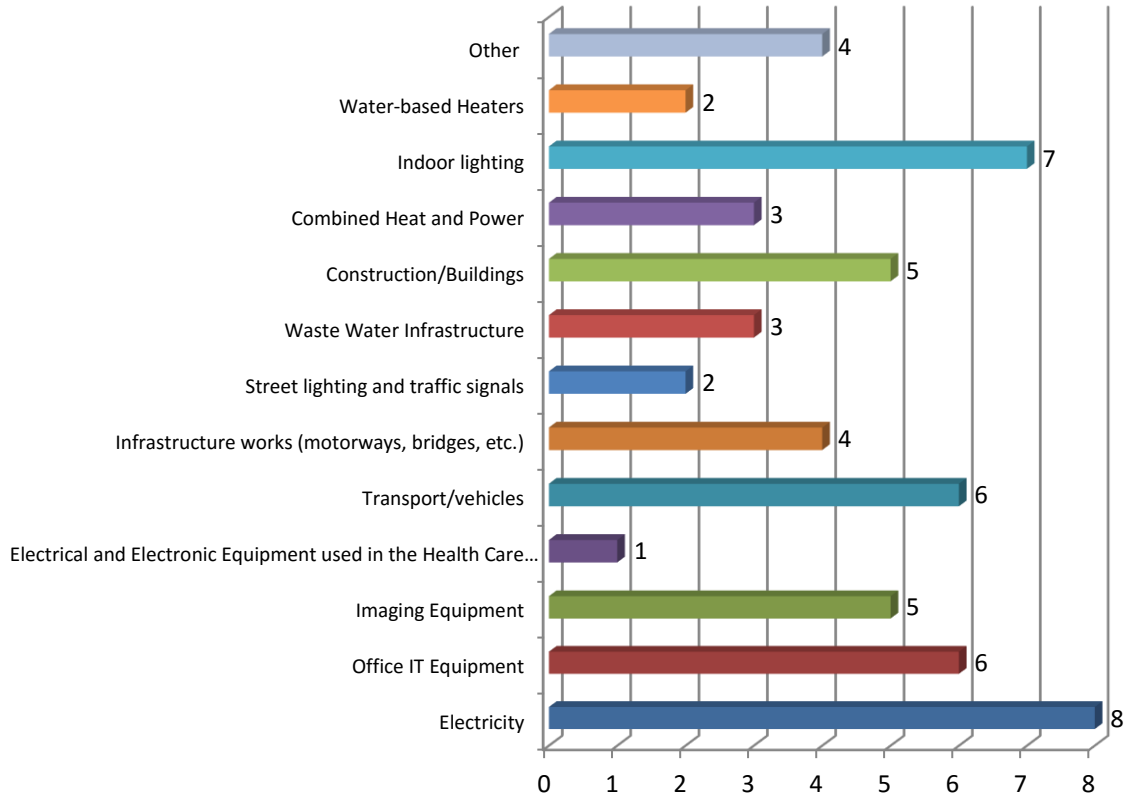
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



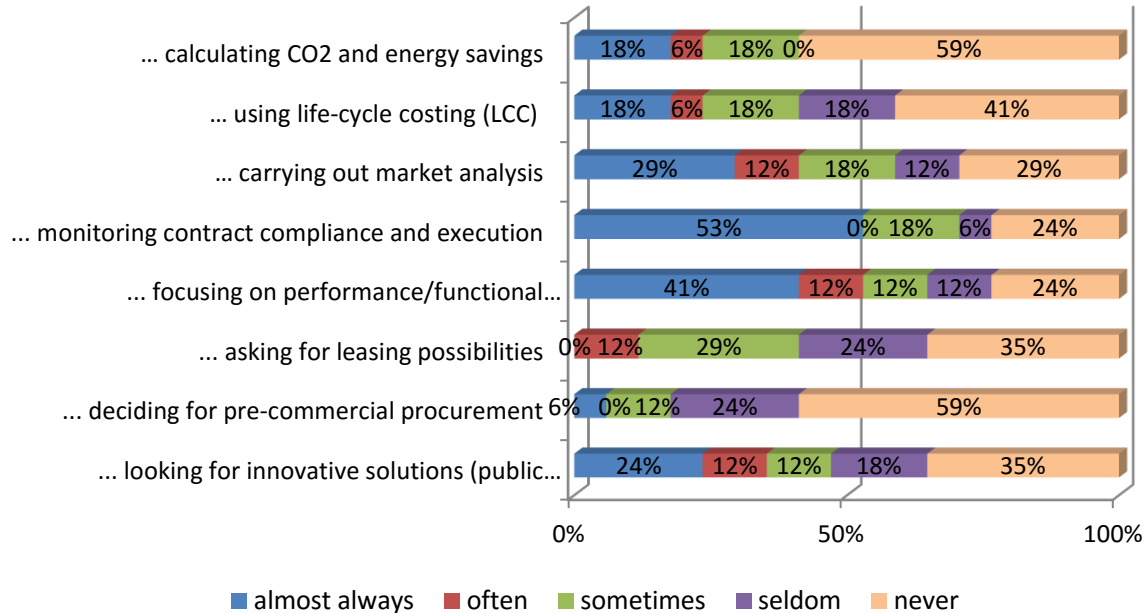
**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**



**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- N/A
- Approved suppliers
- Lack of preparation, attitude and consistent political leadership. Also references and updated guidelines
- Lack of knowledge about GPP processes. Problems with legal adaptation of processes. Lack of specific capacity building processes addressed to staff in charge of tenders.
- As a public company, we are forced to make use of a tender model drafted by the legal department of the regional government. We cannot discriminate any company in public procurement. The only way to include green criteria is in the form of improvements to the bid documents.
- information, ordinances, political support, technical support, cost
- Ignorance, lack of competitiveness by local companies, national public recruitment legislation, administrative routine of local government
- to do anything if it's not required by law
- Lack of information about GPP criteria, no access to green products/services catalogues, lack of information on GPP good practices.

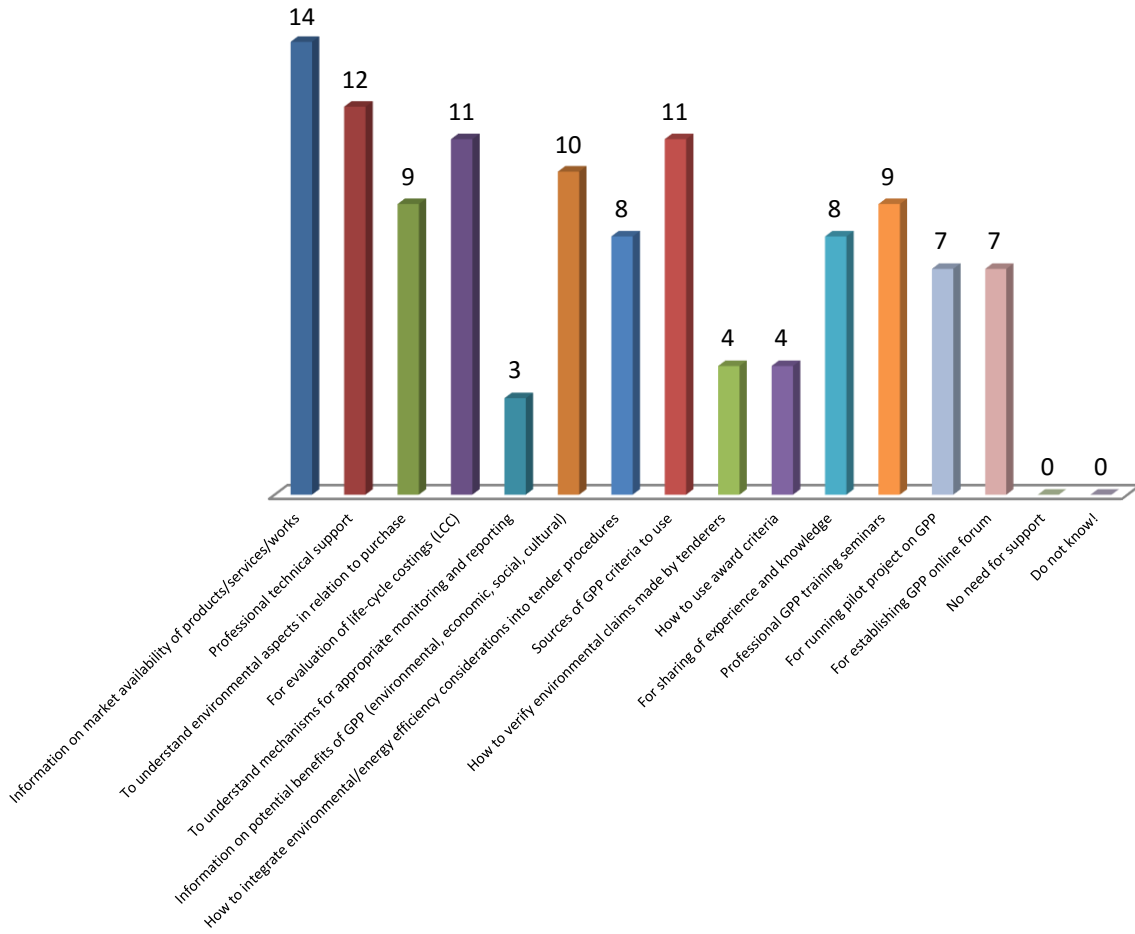


- Lack of green providers; national law, which does not give priority to green criteria; the urgency to allocate some tenders.
- Lack of knowledge about the topic; Higher prices of green services/products; Few green providers
- Definition of an internal sustainable procurement strategy in the organization, planning of available resources for implementation, awareness raising of the involved stakeholders.
- Poor dissemination among providers, high specificity of the products to be procured, which hinders green procurement, the Institute's contractual activity itself (with little impact in tenders likely to be green adapted).
- Mercantilism
- There is no availability of products or services, are smaller contracts
- The Ignorance of the existence and the purpose of it. The Coexistence of the application of criteria and make it compatible with the actual public policy. Make competitive the UN from point Management, this option with regard to other conditions that may not offer other companies subject to these criteria.
- Spread of purchases into the organisation. Procurers training. Tenders preparation. Market engagement





**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**

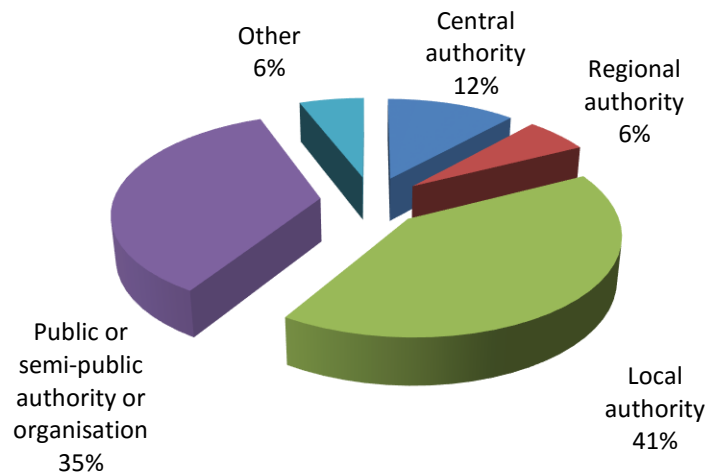


**Final comments ....**

- Please be aware that I work for the Technology Transfer department involved in providing support services to Andalusian institutions. Therefore I'm not currently involved in any Public Procurement activities.
- Our experience is derived from the participation – together with other European partners – in tenders to be launched by the city of Turin, the Lombardia región and the municipality of Börlange, in the frame of PROVIS Procurement of Building Innovation Solution European project, funded by Eco innovation CIP Programme.
- Málaga City does not currently integrate GPP in their public procurements
- We are very interested in receiving information about GPP criteria and how to integrate them in our contracts.
- As a public procurer (municipality), our aim is to check that the purchase adapts to the functional needs of the service, giving higher priority to economic aspects, due to the current economic situation.
- Given the nature of the Institute, GPP is a requirement inherent to IDAE's contractual activity.
- It should make more information, focused on the various contracting authorities of each public body
- Most proposals of sustainable purchasing are impuled by Environment Department, based on environmental goals and also European initiatives. Difficulties to introduce sustainable procurement in the whole organisation culture, especially on a moment when economic criteria is a priority. We have begun a process but we advance slowly, for example an Internal Instruction to greening tenders was approved.



### Type of authority



### Full name of your organisation and department:

1. Agencia Andaluza del Conocimiento. Technology Transfer Department
2. Agencia Extremeña de la Energia (AGENEX)
3. Council of Cordoba - Department of Environment
4. ANDALUSIAN ENERGY AGENCY
5. SANDETEL (Public Company for the development of Telecommunications)
6. Ayuntamiento de Málaga
7. Ilustre Ayuntamiento de Palma del Río/Unidad de Gestión FEDER
8. D.G. Urbanismo. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio.
9. ANDALUSIAN COUNCIL OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
10. Fundación Boidiversidad
11. ALCALÁ DE GUADAIIRA (municipality)
12. SOCIEDAD ARAGONESA DE GESTIÓN AGROAMBIENTAL, S.L.U. (SARGA)
13. Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía (IDAE)
14. Ayuntamiento de Teba
15. Diputación de Jaén
16. EPREMASA
17. Diputación de Barcelona - Gerencia de Servicio



## 8. SWEDEN (public procurers – 15)

### Summary

#### Awareness about national policy framework for GPP (Q1-5)

More than a half (53 %) of respondents confirmed that they are informed about the national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP in their country. The same number also knows about the national GPP targets. Much more respondents (73 %) are familiar with priority GPP products, services and works that are defined. In lesser extent they (47 %) are conscious about statistic reporting on GPP in the country. Far more experienced (recognisable) are with support activities (80 %) for GPP, those that support easier, better and quicker implementation of GPP and which are in place in the country. Among them they utilise the most the website such as the National Agency for Public Procurement (which contains also GPP criteria: (<http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/en>), the Swedish Competition Authority (which is in charge also for (green) public procurement: <http://www.konkurrensverket.se/en>) and the EU GPP website: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm))

#### Information about organisation's activities (Q6-12)

Two third (67 %) of respondents declare that their organisations have a GPP strategy or action plan on GPP. Managerial support experience more than a half (53 %) of public procurers and a lot more (87 %) political support. Any kind of market engagement activities are practising more than a half (53 %) of public procurers in question. Training seminars on GPP attended two third (67 %) of respondents. Nearly half (46 %) of procurers include GPP criteria in tender documents by themselves and nearly one third (29 %) of them are seeking help from other department's experts in the preparation of GPP tender documents. We also asked for the estimation of the GPP in the total number of organisations procurements and found out that this data is hard to obtain – only 27 % of respondents could give some figures such as: 50 %, 5 % and 10 %.

#### GPP implementation (Q13-18)

What type of green or energy efficiency requirements do respondents usually use in tenders? The highest number state that these are nationally developed criteria, criteria from eco-labels and environmental

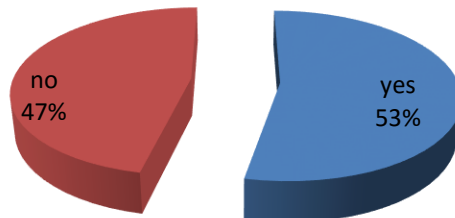


technical standards. Where do they include criteria? Most often this is in the technical specifications and in the requirements for technical/professional ability of tenderer. In the last 3 years most frequently they prepared GPP contract for the following energy efficient products, services and works: transport/vehicles, office IT equipment, indoor lighting, electricity and street lighting. During the procurement process in most cases they are in general often looking for innovative approaches listed among responses.

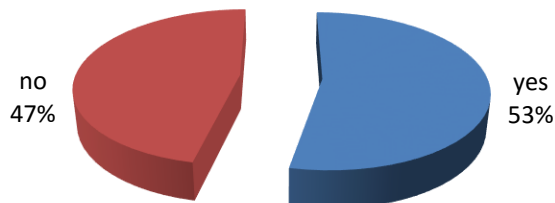
The main difficulties for procurers in the implementation of GPP seems to be: know how about what is available on the market, following up the tender, legal knowledge, to communicate the advantages of using procurement for better environment, to get the political and economic support needed, form the right criteria, checking compliance, increased cost etc. Many respondents are seeking for the following support for the GPP implementation in future: evaluation of life cycle costing -LCC, information on market availability, professional technical support, sharing experience and knowledge etc.

### Graphical presentation

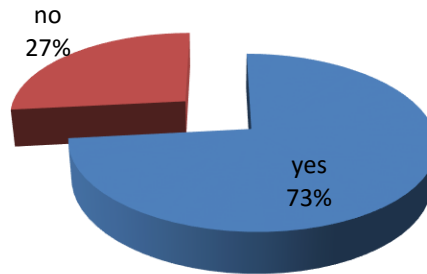
**1. Are you informed of a national GPP policy or political agreement for the uptake of GPP?**



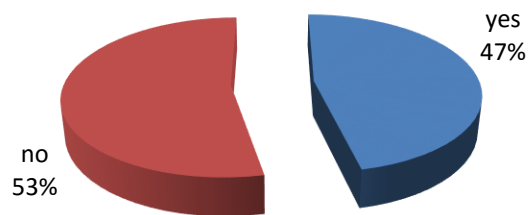
**2. Are you aware of any national targets for the uptake of GPP?**



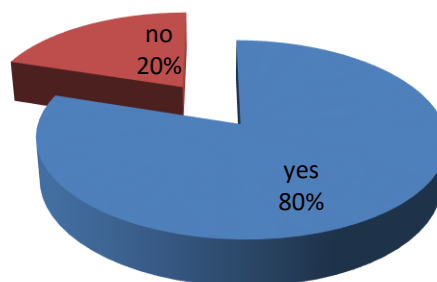
**3. Do you know of any priority GPP products, services and works?**



**4. Are you aware of any statistic reporting on GPP in your country?**



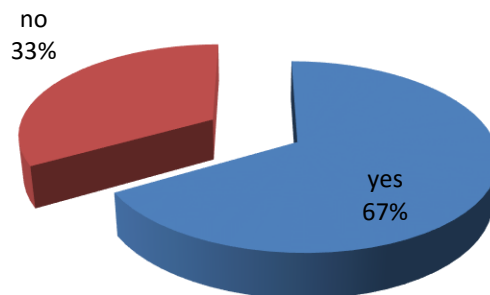
**5. Are you aware of any support activities for GPP (i.e. help desk, guidance, trainings, website, etc.)?**



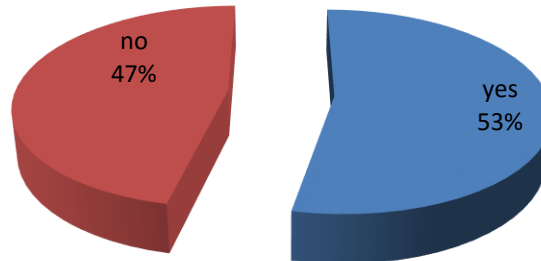
***If yes, do you use any of these support activities?***

- MSR Miljöstyrningsrådet
- I use [www.upphanslingsmyndigheten.se](http://www.upphanslingsmyndigheten.se)
- WE have both voluntary solutions like, Green Building and official one's as <http://www.konkurrensverket.se/upphandling/om-upphandlingsreglerna/hallbar-upphandling/> which is support for sustainable purchases
- My organisation primarily uses the guidance (e.g in form of criteria) for GPP.
- A couple of times a year we get invitations to various activities on sustainable procurement.
- Homepage with recommendations
- [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)
- We use the sustainable procurement criteria library provided to us by the national Agency for public procurement
- National procurement agency
- National procurement agency
- Our task is mainly carryout support to other public procurers and to guide them to all national support systems
- National procurement agency

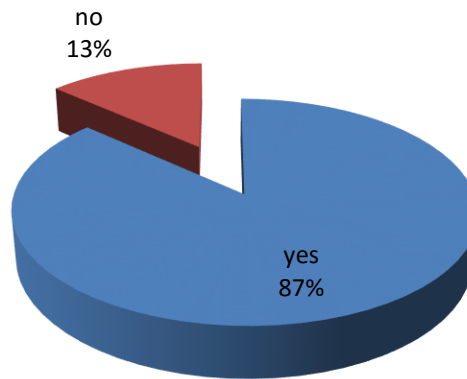
**6. Does your organisation have a GPP strategy or Action Plan?**



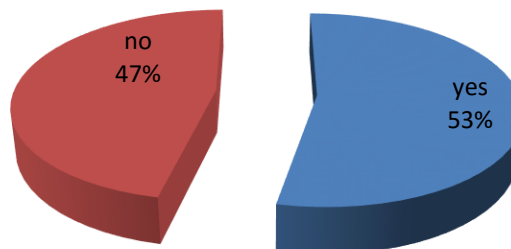
**7. Do you have managerial support for the implementation of GPP?**



**8. Do you have political support for the implementation of GPP?**

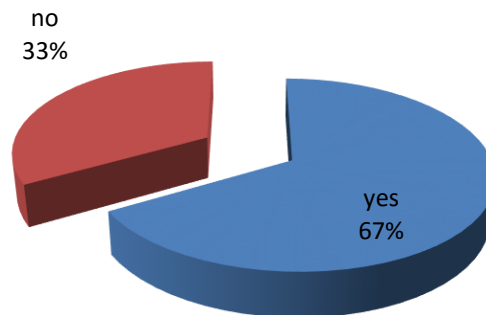


**9. Is your organisation implementing any market engagement activities to learn about alternative solutions?**

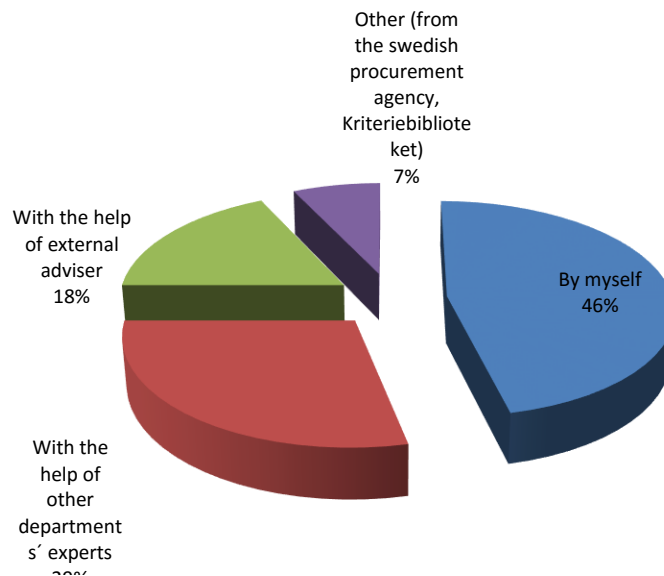




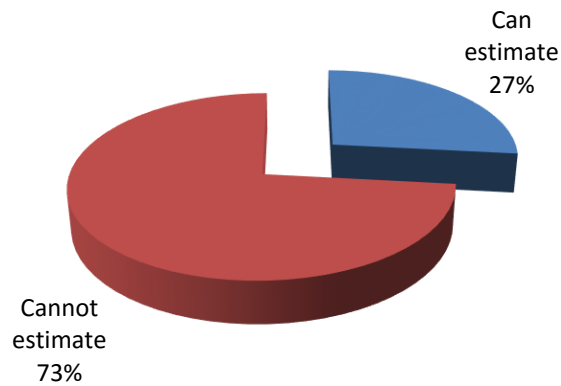
**10. Have you attended any training seminar on GPP?**



**11. How do you include GPP criteria in tender documents?**



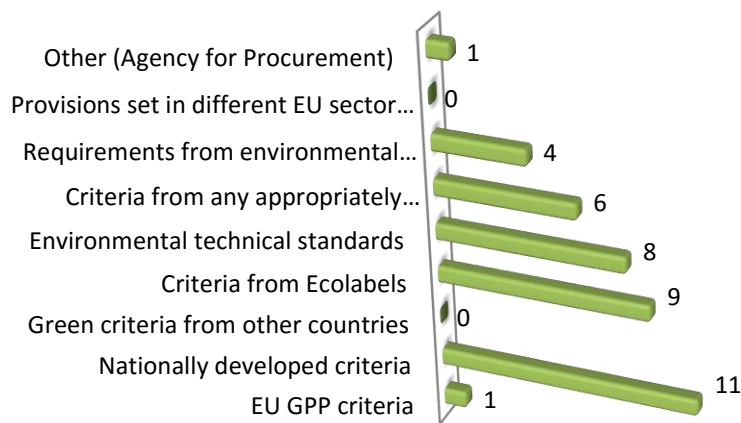
**12. Percentage of GPP in the total number of procurements**



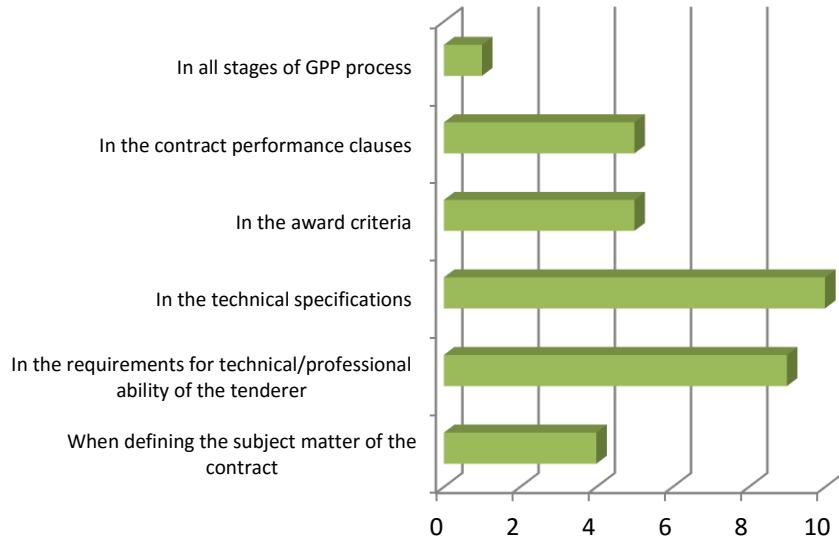
**If can be estimated ... :**

- 50 %
- 5 %
- 10 %
- 70 %

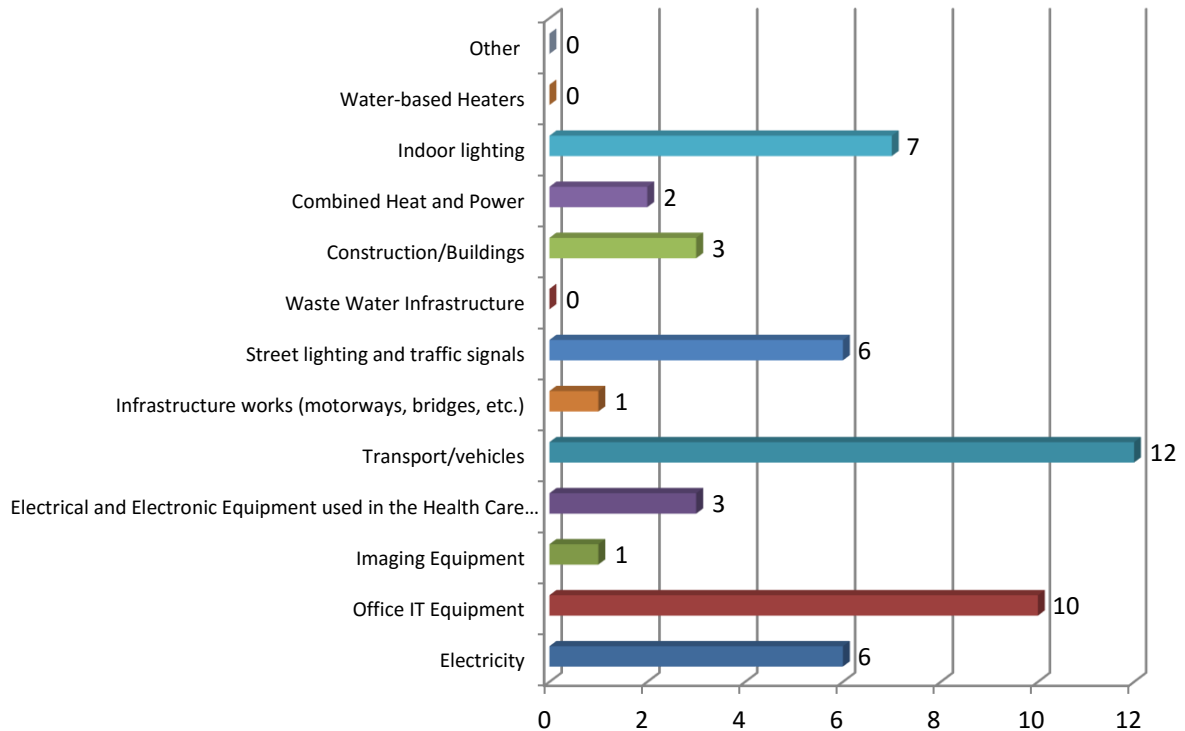
**13. What “type” of green/energy efficiency requirements do you usually use?**



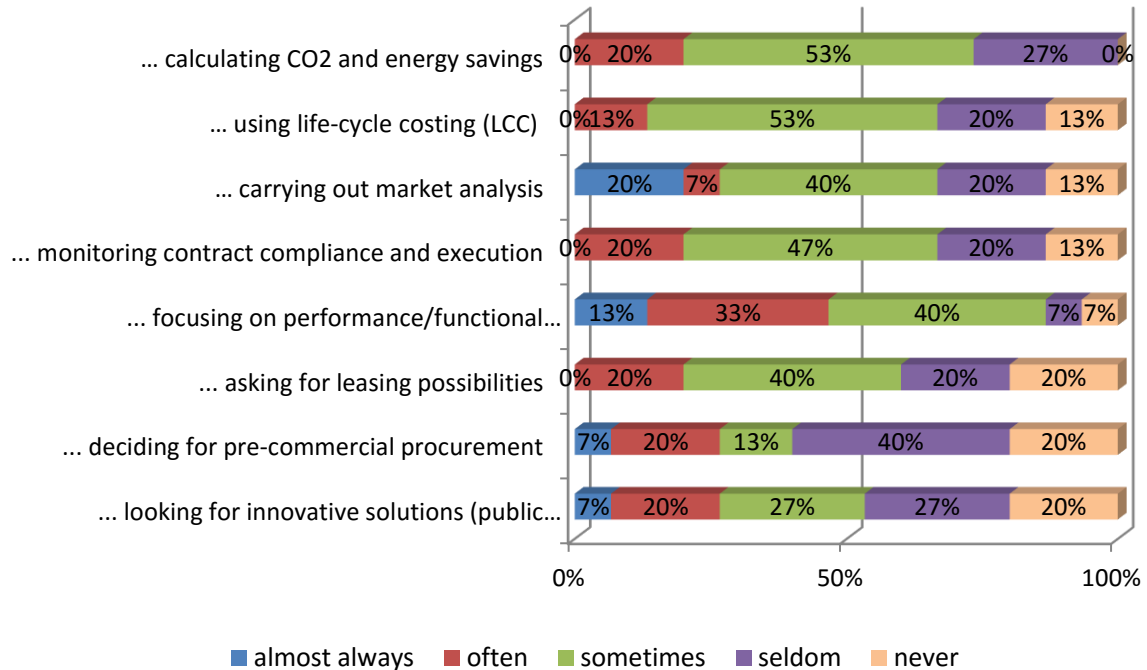
**14. In which stages of the procurement process do you usually include the green/energy efficient criteria?**



**15. Listed below are some energy efficient products, services and works. For which of them did you prepare GPP contract in the last 3 years?**



**16. During the GPP procurement process, how often are you ...**

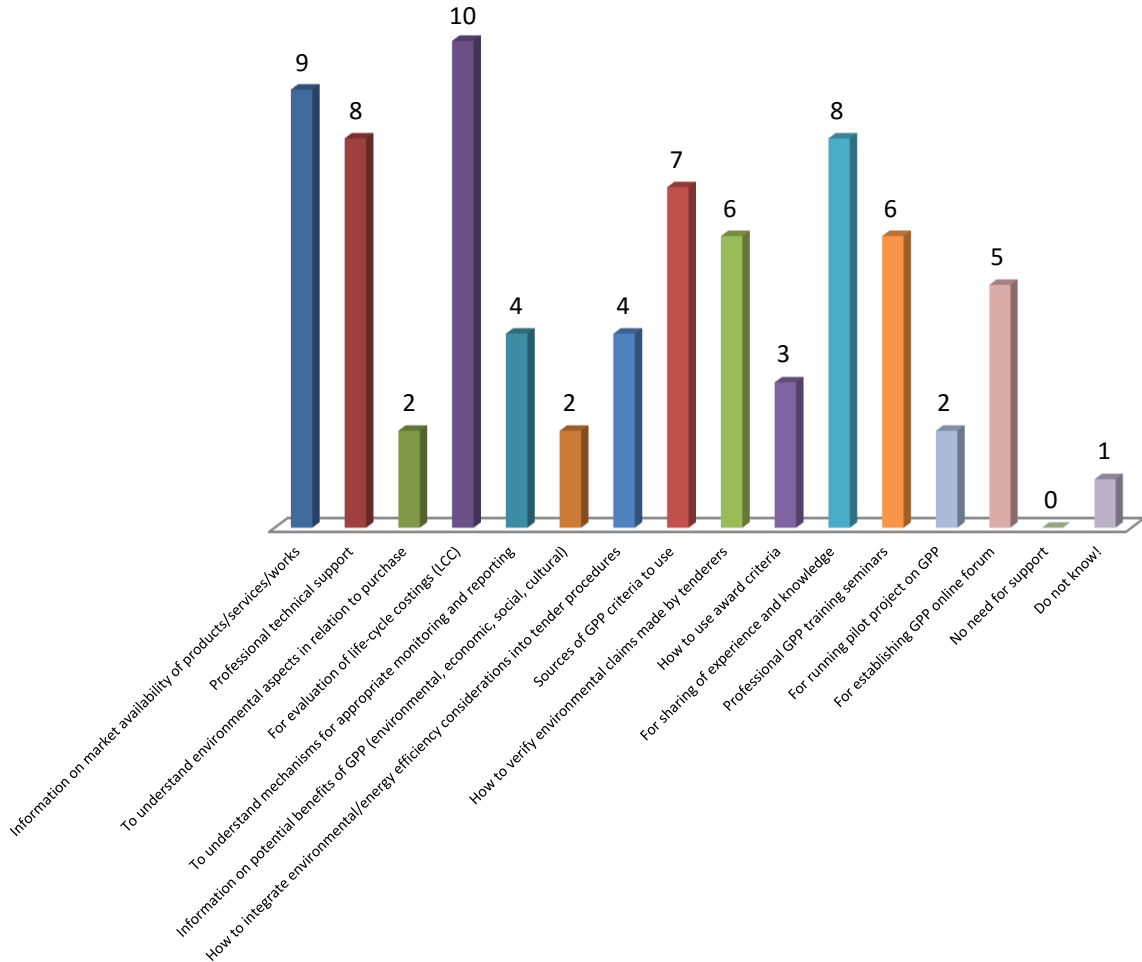


**17. What do you see as main difficulty for the implementation of GPP? Please list up to 5**

- 1st to form the right criteria
- Increased cost, difficult to evaluate, a paper product, difficult to check compliance
- Know how about what is available on the market, Following up that you got the right product/service, To have the knowledge of what you can demand within the legislation for procurement, To communicate the advantages of using procurement for better environment, To get the political and economic support needed for getting the work done
- I do not recognize any difficulties, but some minor obstacles
- Difficult to set GPP requirement in small procurement
- Knowledge and resources for follow-ups



**18. What kind of support for the GPP implementation would you need in future?**

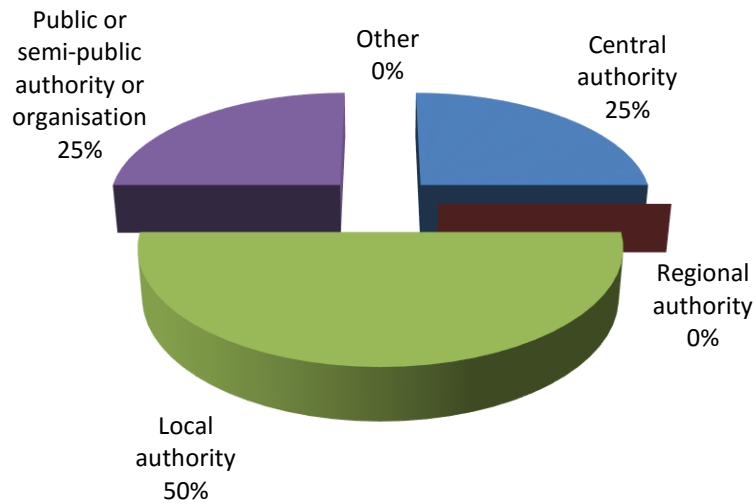


**Final comments ....**

- It is always difficult to answer a blank Yes or No, as most work concerning GPP is done more in between.
- I don't know if our participation will be helpful since we don't procure much ourselves, our answers is based on our own situation and experiences and on experiences from our work with others.



### Type of authority



### Full name of your organisation and department:

1. Lapplands Kommunalförbund
2. Eskilstuna kommun
3. Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län
4. Elövs kommun, Miljöavdelningen
5. Huddinge kommun, Upphandlingsenheten
6. Overtornea kommun
7. Borgholms kommun
8. Länsstyrelsen Dalarna
9. The National Agency for Public Procurement
10. Nyköpings kommun
11. Skellefteå kommun
12. Ronneby kommun
13. Norrbottens läns landsting Upph
14. The Energy Agency for Southeast
15. Swedish Energy Agency



### III. QUESTIONNAIRE Q2 – national partners

#### 1. **BULGARIA** (National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria)

#### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

##### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there is only one publicised that seems to be in place in the country: mandatory provision on GPP. There also exist estimated data about GPP procurement uptake. From 24 listed support activities that recognisably facilitate the GPP implementation there are more than a half that are very likely missing in the country. These are: GPP website, regular newsletters, real assessment of needs, specialised publications about GPP, webinars, platform for exchange of best practices, regular training events, networking and exchange events, specific working groups for GPP, tender models for products, market analysis for priority products / services / works, online green products catalogue, LCC guidance and cost/benefit analysis of GPP. Further improvements are seen in clear definition of what is "green" procurement, dissemination of GPP's benefits, development of full set of instruments for support of public authorities and business and clear and encouraging legal frame.

#### 1. **Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

##### **NO**

- GPPs in Bulgaria are implemented as voluntary instrument. Public authorities consider whether and how to include green criteria
- In implementing the new EU legislation (Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU) a new draft of Public Procurement Act in Bulgaria has been elaborated with certain GPP related contents (labels, LCC, EMS, market consultation etc). The draft is still in the Parliament after the first hearing.



**2. Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?**

**YES**

- National Action Plan to promote GPPs for the period 2012-2014. Main objectives:  
1. Development of administrative capacity needed for implementation of mandatory and recommendatory objectives; 2. Raising the awareness of stakeholders; 3. Establishment of information on environment; 4. Establishment of monitoring system for NAP implementation.

**3. Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- The NAP for GPPs identifies a number of product groups with concrete annual targets. National targets are mandatory for central authorities and advisory for local authorities.

**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- The product groups are identified basing on national market conditions, the business' and authorities' capacity. Targeted product groups are: 1. Print and imaging paper; 2. Office IT equipment; 3. Illumination, incl. office one and street one; 4. Air conditioning; 5. Cleaning products and services; 6. Transport vehicles and services

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- National strategy for public procurement sector development 2014-2020. In the Plan for its implementation a specific measure is planned for uptake of GPPs - elaboration of a practical Guide for GPPs.

**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- Bulgaria as a member country is bound to EU policy in this aspect. Even yet in a limited scope, GPPs are applied as an instrument in Bulgaria.





**7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

- Ministry of Environment and Water - rules state policies of environment protection, incl. economic instruments - e.g. GPPs.
- Ministry of Energy - rules policies in energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, reduction of CO2 emissions.
- State Agency for Public Procurement - implements state policy in PP, developed by the Ministry of Economic

**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- But not sufficient large dissemination.

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**YES**

- On the web site of Agency for Public Procurement: [http://rop3-app1.aop.bg:7778/portal/page?\\_pageid=93,1450254&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://rop3-app1.aop.bg:7778/portal/page?_pageid=93,1450254&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**YES**

- Mostly by EU (Horizon 2020) financed projects.

**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria, EU GPP criteria



**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

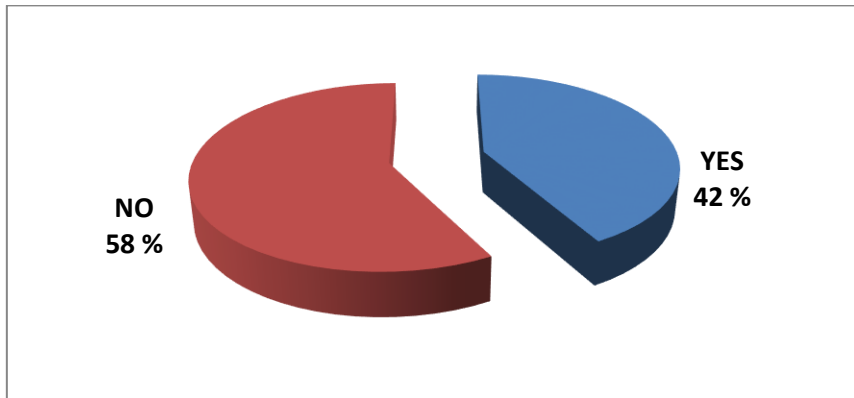
<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>11.881</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>47 procedures open (contract notice) 37 contracts concluded</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>EUR 3.765.000.000</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>EUR 13.938.000 or 0.37%</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>0.37%</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>2014</b>

**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved?**

- Clear and exhaustive definition of what is "green" procurement.
- Large and constant dissemination of GPP's benefits.
- Development of full set of instruments for support of public authorities and business.
- Clear and encouraging legal frame.



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>		X
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>		X
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>		X
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>		X
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>		X
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>		X
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>		X
<i>Green tender database</i>	X	



Good practice exchange	X	
Pilot GPP projects	X	
Market analysis for priority products/services/works		X
Online green products catalogue		X
CO2 /energy saving calculator	X	
Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance		X
Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP		X

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- GPP criteria and technical assistance are provided by the Agency of Public Procurement and the Ministry of Environment.
- Other supporting instruments were provided by restricted number of EU (Horizon 2020) funded projects - some of them being in progress now.
- Some of the national websites also partially related to GPP:  
<http://www.moew.government.bg/?show=green&gtype=3>, [http://rop3-app1.aop.bg:7778/portal/page?\\_pageid=93,1450254&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://rop3-app1.aop.bg:7778/portal/page?_pageid=93,1450254&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)  
<http://www.seea.government.bg/bg/dokumenti>  
[http://www.aop.bg/fckedit2/user/File/bg/novini/GPP\\_Final\\_13\\_07\\_11.pdf](http://www.aop.bg/fckedit2/user/File/bg/novini/GPP_Final_13_07_11.pdf)  
[http://www3.moew.government.bg/files/file/POS/Strategic\\_documents/Nacionalen\\_plan\\_el\\_ekromobilnost.pdf](http://www3.moew.government.bg/files/file/POS/Strategic_documents/Nacionalen_plan_el_ekromobilnost.pdf)



## 2. **CYPRUS** (Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are three revealed that seems to be unsuccessful in the country; GPP products, services, works prioritised, other (than NAP) policy document about GPP and promotion and use of GPP. There is also no offered data about percentage of the country's GPP uptake. From 24 listed national support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation there are nearly half that are very likely not operational. These are: GPP website, real assessment of needs, specialised publication about GPP, webinars, platform for exchange of best practices, help desk for procurers and for suppliers, regular training events, tender models for products, green tender database, market analysis for priority products / services / works, LCC guidance and cost/benefit analysis of GPP. Further improvements are seen in GPP law with penalties.

**1. Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

**YES**

- National GPP Action Plan.

**2. Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?**

**YES**

- since 2007

**3. Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- target: 50% in general



**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**NO**

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**NO**

- /

**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- GPP NAP approved from the Council of Ministers and it is mandatory for governmental authorities
- 7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**
- Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment

**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- Seminars, GPP Awards, newsletter etc.

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**YES**

- only by questioners

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**NO**

- /



**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria, EU GPP criteria

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

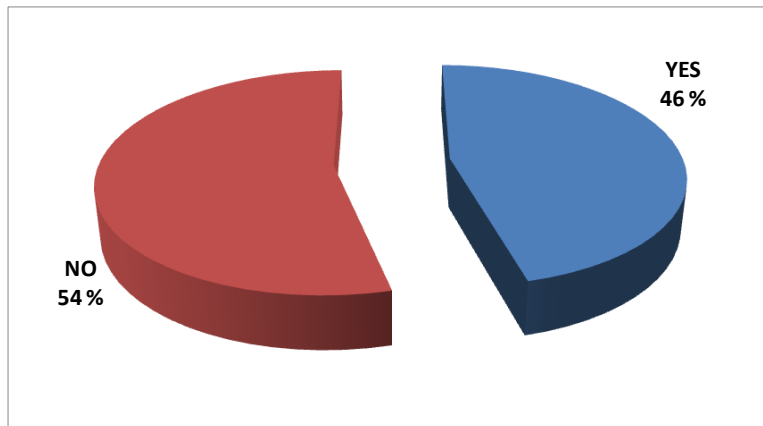
<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>NO</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>n/a</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>n/a</b>

**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- only if became a law with penalties



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>		X
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>		X
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>		X
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>	X	
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>		X





<i>Green tender database</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Good practice exchange</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>		<b>X</b>

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- n/a



### 3. GERMANY (ICLEI)

## National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are three exposed that seems to be unimpressive in the country; clear national targets and timeframes for the GPP uptake, GPP products, services, works prioritised, and monitoring and reporting systems in place. There is also no offered data about percentage of the country's GPP uptake. From 24 listed national support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation there is only one that is not in place: this is online green products catalogue. Further improvements are seen in embedding GPP training in the vocational training, setting staff performance indicators, centralised monitoring system and more hurdles for not involving green criteria in tenders.

1. ***Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?***

#### YES

- at state level, among other on vehicles, timber (limited) and ICT
- Also in reference to using LCC where appropriate

2. ***Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?***

#### YES

- via the alliance for sustainable procurement

3. ***Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?***

#### NO

- /



**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**NO**

- /

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- Website “Kompass Nachhaltigkeit”: <http://oeffentlichebeschaffung.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.de/>
- 6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- city of Munich, Hanover, Regensburg just to name a few.
- 7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**
- Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (lead ministry for public procurement)

**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- e.g. via Information/guidelines on GPP: [http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/pr od ukte/beschaffung/](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/pr_od_ukte/beschaffung/)
- 9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**NO**

- But: The Federal Government's coalition agreement: the elements newly introduced, in 2009, into the GWB, will be monitored concerning their impacts and possibly corrected. Task Force on GPP (chaired by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology) to monitor the national strategy on GPP.



**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**YES**

- Mandatory target for all authorities at federal level to use life - cycle costing in their procurement procedures to ensure energy - efficient and environment - friendly public procurement

**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria, EU GPP criteria, Blue Angel

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

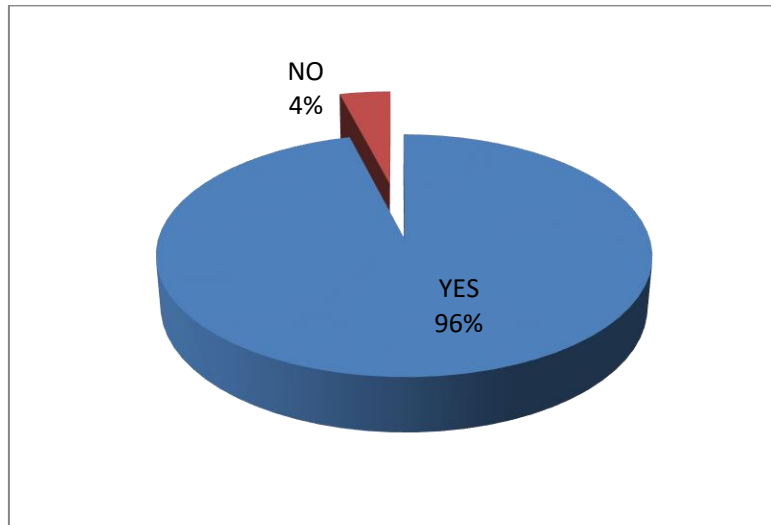
Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:	<b>NO</b>
Number of all procurement:	<b>no data</b>
Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:	<b>no data</b>
Value of all procurement:	<b>over 300 Billion euros</b>
Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:	<b>no data</b>
Percentage of country's GPP uptake:	<b>no data</b>
Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?	<b>no data</b>

**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- embedding GPP training in the vocational training as mandatory element
- staff performance indicators
- centralised monitoring system
- more hurdles for not involving green criteria in tenders



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>	X	
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>	X	
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	



<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>	X	
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>	X	
<i>Green tender database</i>	X	
<i>Good practice exchange</i>	X	
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	X	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>	X	
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>		X
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>	X	
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>	X	
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>	X	

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/beschaffung/>
- Latest information on the transposition of the 2014 Directives can be found here: <http://www.bmwi.de/DE/Themen/Wirtschaft/Oeffentliche-Auftraege-und-Vergabe/reform-des-vergaberechts.html>



#### 4. ITALY (Regione Calabria)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are three that seem to be weak in the country: mandatory provision on GPP, other (than NAP) policy document about GPP and promotion and use of LCC. There are no data about GPP procurement. From 24 listed national support activities that recognisably facilitate the GPP implementation there are more than a half that are very likely to have failed to be noticed. These are: technical / expert support for GPP criteria, regular newsletters, real assessment of needs, webinars, platform for exchange of best practices, help desk for procurers and for suppliers, tender models for products, green tender database, good practice exchange, market analysis for priority products / services / works, CO<sub>2</sub>/energy saving calculator, LCC guidance and cost/benefit analysis of GPP. Further improvements are seen in enforced communication and information activities and with providing tender templates for services, products and works.

**1. Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

**NO**

- In the articles 68 and 83 D.Lgs. 163/2006 (public procurement codex) there is only the suggestion to adopt environmental criteria in public procurements.

**2. Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?**

**YES**

- Inter-ministerial Decree 11.04.2008- revised in 2013. It contains: a. minimum environmental criteria in public procurement; b. to reach 50% green procurement by 2014; c. Social criteria in PP; d. Monitoring and managing methodology in GPP

**3. Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- it was compulsory to reach 50% green procurement by 2014.



**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- There are some minimum criteria regarding the following categories: furniture (office furniture, school furniture, furniture for storage rooms and reading rooms); construction (construction and renovation of buildings with a focus on building materials, construction and maintenance of roads); waste management; urban services to the territory (green management public, urban); energy services (lighting, heating and cooling of buildings, public lighting and illuminated signs); electronics (electrical and electronic office and maintenance supplies, telecommunications equipment); textiles and footwear; paper and materials consumer; catering (canteen and food supplies); management of buildings (cleaning and hygiene product); transportation (transport and transport services, sustainable mobility systems).

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**NO**

- /

**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- According to PAN GPP, some regional government adopted laws and policy regarding GPP.

**7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

**YES:**

- ANAC (Anti-Corruption Authority) collects data communicated by public procurers and local observatories





**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- In NAP there is the specific provision of communication and information activities. Anyway, at the moment these are not enough. Instead in Calabria Region, there were some promotional activities related to GPPs funded on EFDR ROP.

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**YES**

- It was settled in 2011 in agreement between Procurement Authority (now: National Anti-Corruption Authority) and Environment Minister to collect data through a specific Observatory.

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**NO**

- In this normative framework, there is not compulsory.

**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>NO</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>to be continued...</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>no data</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>no data</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>no data</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>no data</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>no data</b>

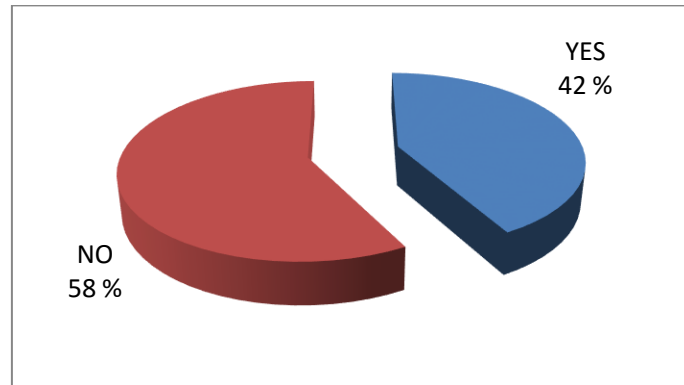


**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- First of all, it is important to enforce communication and information activities, for example with periodical focus events in local context. It is important for Public Administrations to have tender templates for services, products and works.



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>		X
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>		X
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>	X	
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>		X
<i>Green tender database</i>		X



<i>Good practice exchange</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>		<b>X</b>

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- In NAP (art. 6.1) is established a permanent management committee in Environmental Ministry, and several round tables for updating minimum green criteria.



## 5. LATVIA (Riga planning region)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there is only one disclosed that seems to be weak in the country – this is promotion and use of LCC. And there are some data about GPP procurement. From 24 listed national support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation there are more than a half that are very likely still missing. These are: technical / expert support for GPP criteria, regular updating of GPP criteria, regular newsletters, real assessment of needs, specialised publication about GPP, webinars, platform for exchange of best practices, help desk for procurers and for suppliers, green tender database, good practice exchange, market analysis for priority products / services / works, CO2/energy saving calculator and cost/benefit analysis of GPP. Further improvements are seen by ensuring free of charge technical support available for public bodies and municipalities and setting up mandatory GPP for priority groups.

**1. Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

**YES**

- There is Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.673 (from 28.10. 2014) “On inclusion of environmental criteria and selection of award criteria in tendering for the procurement of food products and catering services” and there is also on-going process of new Public procurement law which will have some mandatory provisions for municipalities to implement GPP.

**2. Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?**

**YES**

- GPP National Action Plan 2015 – 2017 was adopted at 17.02.2015.

**3. Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?**

**YES**



- Green procurement support plan 2015 -2017 is intended to ensure that procurement planned from the state and local government budgets to whom GPP applies in financial terms reaches at least 15% of the total volume of procurement made by state and local government institutions starting from 2015, 20% in 2016, and 30% in 2017, and that GPP and “Green Procurement support plan 2015 -2017” requirements are applied and integrated in the implementation process of the EU Structural Funds and of the Cohesion Fund.

**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- Office Paper
- Cleaning products and services
- Office ITC equipment
- Public Transport
- Office furniture
- Food and catering services
- Construction works and services

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.673 (from 28.10. 2014) “On inclusion of environmental criteria and selection of award criteria in tendering for the procurement of food products and catering services”
- Recommendations for the promotion of GPP in national and local institutions and for the promotion of environmentally friendly construction works and services (2008, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers)
- Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 (Latvia 2030), 2010 "Energy efficiency and considerations of the life cycle analysis of products should be included in the criteria of state and local government procurement procedures“
- Latvian National Development Plan (Latvia 2020), 2012 "Wider supply of energy-efficient and ecological goods and services in public procurement (“green public procurement”)
- Latvian Environmental Policy Strategy for 2014–2020, in 2014 GPP criteria and guidelines have been developed. Contracting authorities and decision makers are aware of GPP approach and availability of green products in the market”.
- At national level all documentation on Green public procurement is available on line here:  
[http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas\\_veidi/zalais\\_publiskais\\_iepirkums/](http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/darbibas_veidi/zalais_publiskais_iepirkums/)  
<http://www.iub.gov.lv/lv/node/63>



**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- Tukums municipality has developed: “The food and catering strategy for Tukum’s county 2015–2020.”

**7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

- Vides aizsardzības un reģionālās attīstības ministrija (Eng. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of the Republic of Latvia).

**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- The main benefits are promoted: cost saving in long term perspective; qualitative product, services, strengthening the local economy.

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**YES**

- Public bodies and municipalities who have done public procurement can voluntary indicate about the realized procurement indicating it as GPP or regular public procurement. This statistic is collecting by Public Procurement office and it is the only statistic about GPP realized in the country.

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**NO**

- At the moment only in the framework of some international cooperation projects (ex. Buy Smart - <http://www.buy-smart.info/downloads2/downloads3>), but the development of the LCC methodology for some product groups has been planned in nearest future.



**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria

We use EU GPP criteria, which are adapted to national requirements and specifics.

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>14.981</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>4,3%</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>2.630.985.621,47 EUR</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>11.4 %</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>There wasn't set any target for GPP at 2014 at national level. The first targets are set starting from 2015.</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>2014</b>

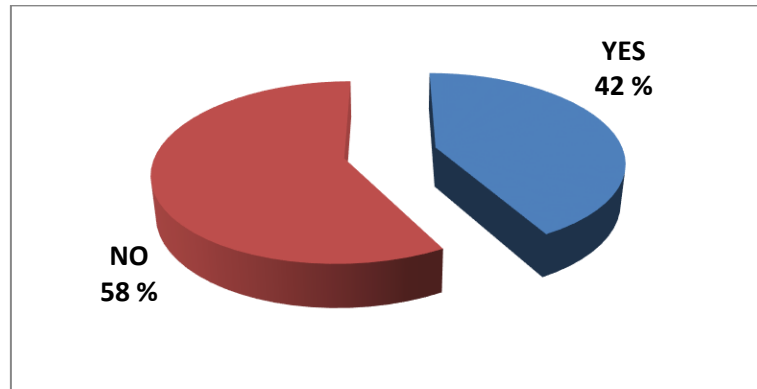
**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- GPP uptake in Latvia could be improved by ensuring free of charge technical support available for public bodies and municipalities and setting up mandatory GPP for priority groups.





**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>		X
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>		X
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>		X
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>	X	
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>	X	



<i>Green tender database</i>		X
<i>Good practice exchange</i>		X
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	X	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		X
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>	X	
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>		X
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>	X	
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>		X

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- In 2016 it is planned to develop Cabinet of Ministers regulations establishing the GPP identification and implementation procedure, and envisaging the establishment of the monitoring system.



## 6. SLOVENIA (Association of Municipalities and Towns of Slovenia)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are two shown that seems to be weak in the country: promotion of potential benefits of GPP and use of LCC. Data about GPP procurement and percentage of country's GPP uptake are clearly presented. From 24 listed support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation five has been chosen as being active: legal support from responsible authority, training events, websites established, tender models and CO<sub>2</sub>/energy saving calculator. Further improvements are seen in institutionalized support activities and better communication.

One of specificity about Slovenia has to be mention: it is the only EU Member State that recently had adopted legal act – Regulation on GPP.

#### **1. Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

##### **YES**

- Mandatory provision of GPP in Slovenia is determened by Regulation on Green public procurement which was accepted by the Government on 8. 12. 2011 and came into force on 14. 3. 2012.
- New public procurement law (adopted in November 2015, coming into force april 2016) defines also the following GPP related contents: partnership for innovation, use of labels, requirements that include social and environmental aspects, standards for quality assurance and standards for environmental management, and calculation of life cycle costing.

#### **2. Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?**

##### **YES**

- GPP NAP 2009-2012 was in Slovenia adopted on 21 May 2009 for 3 years. The content is as follows: Policy framework for GPP, public procurement expenditure, market readiness with green products, objectives and targets of NAP, measures for implementation of NAP.



**3. Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- Key target was to achieve in average 50% of GPP by 2012 for 8 priority products (from NAP). In 2014 this target has been nearly reached: 44,79 % of GPP for 8 priority product groups.

**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- There are 8 priority products, services and works as set in NAP together with clear target for each: construction - 30 %; cleaning products and services - 60%; Office IT equipment - 95%; Transport - 40%; Energy - 100%; Furniture - 50%; paper and printing services - 70%; food and catering services - 40%. Regulation on GPP has set requirements for 12 products/services/works.

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- There is no particular document about GPP itself, but GPP is mentioned in some national policy documents, for example in Framework programme for Green Economy (2015-2016) and in Operational Programme for the implementation of European cohesion policy for the period 2014 -2020.

**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- Among nine priority coalition projects listed in the Coalition Agreement about Cooperation in the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the term 2014-2018, the first one defines the implementation of sustainable construction and GPP.

**7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

- Ministry of Public Administration, Public Procurement Directorate



**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**NO**

- At the governmental level there is still weak engagement with the GPP implementation.

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**YES**

- Ministry of Public Administration prepares yearly statistical report on public procurement and GPP is a part of the report.

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**NO**

- At least not as a part of national government policies, but there are NGO's active in promotion of LCC and CO2 savings reached with GPP. But LCC is mentioned in the Regulation on GPP.

**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria adopted from the EU GPP criteria.

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>5383</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>20,23%</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>2.008.696.053</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>23,66%</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>44,79% for 8 priority product groups</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>2014</b>

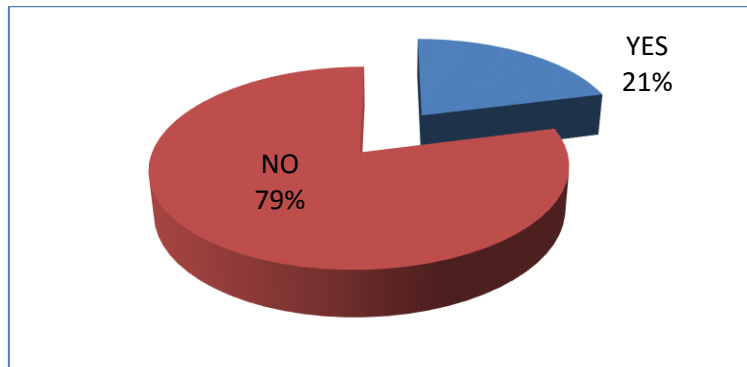


**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- With institutionalized support activities and better communication.



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>		X
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>		X
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>		X
<i>GPP webinars</i>		X
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>		X



<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>		X
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>	X	
<i>Green tender database</i>		X
<i>Good practice exchange</i>		X
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>		X
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		X
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>		X
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>	X	
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>		X
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>		X

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- Some training events are taking place in Slovenia organized by different institutions. Funds for the implementation of those support activities taking place from time to time are mostly provided within different EU projects and EU funds. However, there exists one official instrument for systematic training on GPP. Namely, Academy of Public Administration (which as a body of Ministry for public administration is established for human recourse development in public sector) organizes 4-hour GPP training (few times per year, which depends on expressed interest). The number of applications for training is rather low, and training content depends on the trainers' points of view. Training is not mandatory and asks for attendance fee.
- On the website at the Ministry for Public Administration one domain is related to GPP. However, it had been set up when the Regulation on GPP has been adopted (2011); meanwhile only minor updates have been carried out (<http://www.djn.mju.gov.si/sistem-javnega-narocanja/zeleno-jn>). The other established GPP website with the Help desk possibility and some tender models published, newsletters and CO2/energy saving calculator has been developed under the EU GPP 2020 (2013-2016) project (<http://www.umanotera.org/kaj-delamo/trajne-vsebine-projekti-kampanje/javno-narocanje-za-nizkoogljudno-gospodarstvo/>).
- It has to be noted that the Ministry for Public Administration in September 2015 set up inter-ministerial working group that will take steps in further developing and reforming GPP policy and legal provisions.





## 7. SPAIN (FAMP and APEC)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### **Summary of results**

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are three brought to light that seems to be unconvincing in the country; promotion of potential benefits of GPP, use of LCC and monitoring and reporting systems in place (which is further backed with no offered data about percentage of the country's GPP uptake). Among 24 listed national support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation there are several that are very likely not functioning well. These are: legal support from responsible authorities, technical/expert support, regular updating of GPP criteria, real assessment of needs, help desk for procurers and for suppliers, specific working groups for GPP, green tender database and market analysis for priority products / services / works. Further improvements are seen in stronger political support, clearer legal framework, more expertise with procurers and more training.

#### **1. Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?**

#### **YES**

- The incorporation of the first European Directives (Directive 2004/17/CE and Directive 2004/18/CE) into our national legislation was carried out with the publication of Laws on Public Procurement, which integrate in a explicit way the possibility to include environmental and social aspects into Public Procurement: - Law 30/2007, October 30th, on Public Sector Contracts.(PSCL) - Law 31/2007, October 30th, on procurement processes in the fields of water, energy, transports and postal services.
- Afterwards, in the Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011, restated text of the PSCL (BOE dated 16.11.2011, entry into force on 16.12.2001) were integrated and adapted some other contents from PSCL, as well as from other legal measures related to Public Sector Procurement. More recently, the Royal Legislative Decree 163/2014, March 14th, by which record of carbon footprint, compensation and projects of absorption of carbon dioxide were created, has settled that, according to what is established in the restated text of PSCL, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011, November 14th, the public procurer may include carbon footprint among the environmental considerations to be taken in the Public procurement process.



- A group of experts has been created in 2014 for the transposition into law of Directives 23, 24 and 25 in 2014. This group finally (January 2015) presented a document containing 340 articles and 35 additional provisions.

The Council of Ministers has approved in April 2015 the new draft of the Public Sector Contracts Law, which should be ready in April 2016.. This new law incorporates new developments, such as:

When works, supplies or services with specific environmental features are procured, it could be enforceable to require a label which proves that the environmental requirements are achieved.

## 2. *Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?*

### YES

- Yes, in Spain, the Order PRE/116/2008, dated January 21st 2008, made public the Agreement of the Council of Ministers by which the Green Public Procurement Plan (GPPP) for General State Administration (including Public Bodies and Social Security institutions) was approved.

This Plan settles the conditions under which public procurers may include environmental and social aspects in the different stages of Public Procurement, at the time that it establishes targets addressed to the incorporation of environmental considerations in the purchase of a number of products, services and works, which had been previously considered as priority groups by European Commission. These are: 1. Building and maintenance; 2. Transport; 3. Energy; 4. Office equipment; 5. Paper/Publications; 6. Furniture; 7. Cleaning; 8. Events. This Plan is to be applied to General State Administration and its Public Bodies, as well as to Social Security Institutions.

Here is the link to the website: <http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/plan-de-contratacion-publica-verde/>

## 3. *Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?*

### YES

- Yes, the Plan sets quantified targets for each goods, services and works considered as priorities by the European Commission, as well as Levels of green purchase between 25% and 100% depending on the product group and implementation phase. It establishes different goals and the measures to be carried out, as well as clear deadlines for their implementation. Targets for consumption reduction and energy mix have also been set
- Timeframe to achieve these goals goes from 2010 till 2015. In any case, these objectives only affect the Central Government, its agencies and the Social Security managing bodies.



**4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- Yes, the Green Public Procurement of the Spanish General Administration sets quantified targets for each goods, services and works considered as priorities by the European Commission. These groups of products and services are: 1. Construction and maintenance; 2. Transportation; 3. Energy; 4. Office equipment; 5. Paper / Publications; 6. Appliances; 7. Cleaning; 8. Events.

**5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- GPP was included in the Sustainable Development Spanish Strategy (2007). Among the objectives included, in this National Strategy it appears »to encourage sustainable consumption and production, on the basis of social and economic development, respecting carrying capacity of ecosystems and dissociating economic growth from environmental degradation. At the level of the Andalusian region, the draft of the Sustainable Development Andalusian Strategy for the period 2014-2020 establishes as its main objective «Guiding and strengthening those policies and public and private initiatives with an impact in Andalucía towards a sustainable development model based on the shift to a green economy integrating the environmental, economic and social aspects, and the understanding of this new model as the engine for Sustainability in Andalucía». On the basis of this main objective, a number of strategical lines and action measures are defined to be carried out.

**6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- Yes, in Spain, the Order PRE/116/2008, dated January 21st 2008, made public the Agreement of the Council of Ministers by which the Green Public Procurement Plan (GPPP) for General State Administration (including Public Bodies and Social Security institutions) was approved. Previously, the Agreement of the Council of Ministers dated May 22nd 2006, created the Inter-ministerial Committee for the integration of environmental criteria into Public Procurement. This Committee was in charge of elaborating the Green Public Procurement Plan with the aim to sharpen the link between public procurement and the uptake of practices respecting environment.



**7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

There is no a single authority formally responsible for GPP policy. Each Ministry, by means of its Under-Secretary and the Public Bodies depending on it, assumes the responsibility of the application of a Plan, by making use of the tools established to this end. Besides that, other competences are assumed by the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Integration of Environmental Criteria into Public Procurement, made up by one person representing the different Ministerial Departments having competences in the field of procurement, as it is explained below.

On the other hand, as a consequence of the measures proposed by the Committee for the Reform of Public Administration, a new DG responsible for the rationalization and centralization of Public Procurement was created within the Ministry of Finance and Local Administration.

**8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**NO**

- Although the potential benefits of GPP are clear enough, there is a lack of information for stakeholders (public administration, private sector and citizens). This lack of information is an important barrier for GPP implementation, so it would be necessary to develop awareness campaigns and training actions. Some initiatives have been developed in this sense, carried out by public administrations or private associations (e.g. Associations of Cleaning Products Producers, ADELMA).

**9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**NO**

- There is no any monitoring or statistic reporting system formally established for GPP policy assessing in Spain. Despite this, the Ministry in charge of environmental issues regularly publishes general reports about GPP in the central government. The last report was published in June 2015.

**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**NO**

- No, it is a relatively new concept for civil servants, which is still poorly implemented in public administrations as criteria method for tender assessing.



**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- EU GPP criteria, European standards are used but not exclusively. Producers can show their environmental commitment in different ways, for example through European eco-labeling, environmental management systems verified buy a third party (EMAS or ISO 14.000), etc. Regulations establish how to introduce environmental purchasing requirements for each product/service.

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

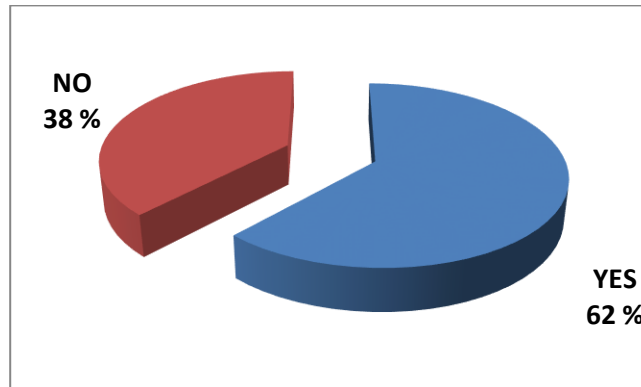
<i>Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:</i>	<b>NO</b>
<i>Number of all procurement:</i>	<b>Not available</b>
<i>Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>Not available</b>
<i>Value of all procurement:</i>	<b>Not available</b>
<i>Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:</i>	<b>Not available</b>
<i>Percentage of country's GPP uptake:</i>	<b>Not available</b>
<i>Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?</i>	<b>Not available</b>

**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- As in other European regions, in Spain the real implementation of GPP is hindered by a number of obstacles such as weak of political support (budget savings are often prioritized over green purchasing criteria), unclear legal framework and the necessity of expertise to apply green criteria on public procurement. There is also a lack of training and difficulties to find reliable information and practical tools to apply GPP: there are no appropriate training programmes to develop public staff technical and legal skills on GPP. Beside this, green products are still perceived to cost more (than standard products) and tools as life cycle cost analysis are not used by public administration at all. The current economic situation has also played as a negative factor for GPP since initial purchasing cost became the only valid criteria for procurement departments.



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>		X
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>		X
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>	X	
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>	X	
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>		X
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>		X
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>		X
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>	X	



<i>Green tender database</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Good practice exchange</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>	<b>X</b>	

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

The Green Public Procurement Plan (GPPP) for General State Administration sets, as an additional measure for its implementation, the development of different »codes«/guides for each products group. The Inter-ministerial Committee for the integration of environmental criteria into Public Procurement approved the following codes:

- Codes about good environmental practices for maintenance and small works procurement.
- Codes about the good use of paper and publications.
- Codes about good environmental practices for building cleaning services procurement.
- Some regions have also published different guides and training material about GPP (Vasquez Country, Aragon, Andalusia, etc.).



## 8. SWEDEN (Energikontor Norr)

### National policy framework and institutional support activities for GPP

#### ***Summary of results***

Out of 10 listed possible aspects of the national GPP policy components there are only two highlighted that seems to be not in force in the country; no mandatory provision on GPP and no monitoring and reporting systems in place which is further backed with no offered data about percentage of the country's GPP uptake. And out of 24 listed national support activities that recognisable facilitate the GPP implementation there are only few that are not institutionalised yet. These are specialised publications about GPP, regular newsletter, green tender database, online green products catalogue, specific working groups for GPP, market analysis and real assessment of needs. Further improvements are seen in more training sessions for procurers and more resources to encourage the use of GPP.

1. ***Could you explain if there is any mandatory provision (partially or fully) on GPP in your country?***

#### **NO**

There is none.

The Swedish Government has initiated a process to develop a national procurement strategy which also will include GPP. A council of legislation has been adopted by the Swedish Government, which includes the new EU procurement law and the council is now being examined by the council. The time schedule is that the new law will be valid from 1st of April 2016. It includes possibilities for public authorities to use LCC. It will also be possible to demand a specific certification as evidence that the product fulfills the requirements asked for. A general principle that prescribes that the member states should assure that suitable environmental, social and employment rights are followed is also included.

2. ***Is a GPP National Action Plan (NAP) adopted?***

#### **YES**

- Old from 2007, a new one is being processed and will be adapted early next year.

3. ***Are there national targets and timeframes set for the GPP uptake? If so, what are they?***

#### **YES**





- That the number of GPP should increase to 2010. And all public authorities should buy at least 25% ecological foodstuff.
- 4. Are there any priority GPP products, services and works defined? If so, what are they?**

**YES**

- Transports and vehicles. Food

- 5. Is there any (other than NAP) policy document about GPP (at any level)?**

**YES**

- Guidelines from the Swedish Competition Authority (<http://www.konkurrensverket.se/en>) on how to use sustainable criteria in public procurement. Local policy documents in various municipalities.

- 6. Is there any political agreement (e. i. (local) governmental decision) that recommends the implementation of GPP?**

**YES**

- It is included as a prioritized area in the present statement of government policy

- 7. Which national authority is formally responsible for the GPP policy?**

- In Sweden the responsibility is on the Government to adapt and write the policy. When it comes to monitoring and operational work the responsible authority is the National Agency for Public Procurement. (<http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/en>)

- 8. Are potential benefits of GPP promoted?**

**YES**

- Through the website for the National Agency for Public Procurement

- 9. Is there a GPP monitoring and statistic reporting system in place?**

**NO**

- No, but 50% of the procurements made in 2014 did not have "lowest price" as eligible criteria.



**10. Is life cycle costing (LCC) promoted and used among public procurers?**

**YES**

- Depends on knowledge among procurers

**11. Which GPP-criteria is used in your country?**

- National criteria, EU GPP criteria

**12. Every country has some kind of statistical portal for public procurement tenders and contracts. Are there data available for green contracts as well?**

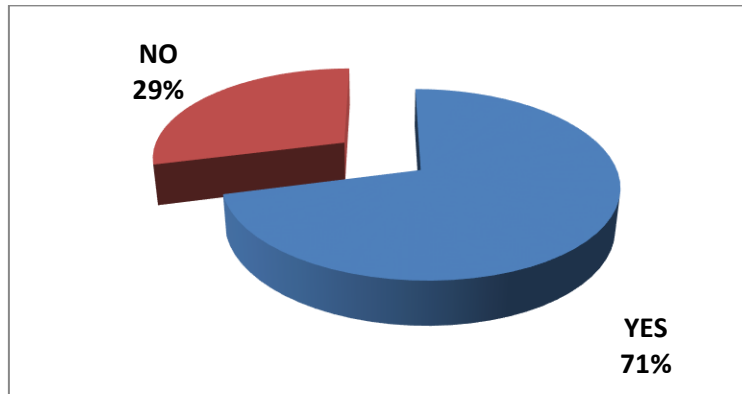
Separate data available for green contracts at statistical portal:	<b>NO</b>
Number of all procurement:	<b>18 407 (the procurements that were advertised)</b>
Number and/or percentage of GPP purchase:	<b>No information</b>
Value of all procurement:	<b>625 million euro</b>
Financial value and/or percentage of GPP purchase:	<b>No information</b>
Percentage of country's GPP uptake:	<b>No information</b>
Please state for which year are these data. Any other explanation?	<b>2014</b>

**13. In your opinion, how could the GPP uptake in your country be improved? Please specify:**

- Training, political decisions, more resources for support and to small municipalities, financial instruments to encourage the use of GPP.



**NATIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL**



	YES	NO
<i>Legal support from responsible authority for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP website</i>	X	
<i>Technical / expert support for GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular updating of GPP criteria</i>	X	
<i>Regular newsletters about GPP</i>		X
<i>Real assessment of needs</i>		X
<i>Specialized publications about GPP</i>		X
<i>Clear guidance and tools for GPP</i>	X	
<i>GPP webinars</i>	X	
<i>Platform for exchange of best practices</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for procurers</i>	X	
<i>Helpdesk for suppliers</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP training events</i>	X	
<i>Regular GPP networking and exchange events</i>	X	
<i>Specific working groups for GPP</i>		X
<i>Tender models for products/services/works</i>	X	



<i>Green tender database</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Good practice exchange</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Pilot GPP projects</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Market analysis for priority products/services/works</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>Online green products catalogue</i>		<b>X</b>
<i>CO2 /energy saving calculator</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Life Cycle Costing (LCC) guidance</i>	<b>X</b>	
<i>Cost/ benefit analysis of GPP</i>	<b>X</b>	

**Could you please provide additional information for any of the support activities listed above:**

- Criteria-wizard on-line for IT and telecom, estates and Construction, cleaning Chemicals, vehicles and transport, office and textile; electricity and lightning, Health care and welfare, foodstuff, services, non-toxic kindergartens
- Link to national website with GPP content: <http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/en>



## IV. COMMON CONCLUSIONS

### GOOD PRACTICES

#### **National level**

1. According to national partners (institutional bodies), all respective countries have:
  - *adopted national action plan on GPP,*
  - *reached political agreement on GPP implementation in the country, and*
  - *assigned responsibilities for GPP at the national level.*
2. Among various institutional support activities in GreenS countries, the existence of:
  - clear guidance and tools for GPP,
  - implementation of GPP pilot projects, and
  - legal support from the responsible authoritiesall had received the highest confirmation from national partners.
3. Information on the national GPP policy or political agreement on GPP uptake are identified quite high among public procurers.

#### **Organisational level**

1. A good example is clearly cooperation of public procurer with other experts within the organisation when preparing GPP tender documents.
2. The participation of public procurers at GPP training seminars is quite important.

#### **GPP implementation level**

1. The most common source for GPP criteria are nationally developed criteria, which are mainly based on the EU GPP criteria.
2. According to the results, public procurers most often include green/energy-related criteria in the technical specifications.
3. The most frequently purchased products in the last three years were: vehicles, office IT equipment, electricity, buildings, and indoor and outdoor lighting.
4. During the GPP process, procurers most often focus on performance / functional specifications and on monitoring contract compliance and execution.



## **BAD PRACTICES**

### **National level**

The weakest points, as defined by the institutional bodies, are:

- significant lack of promotion and use of LCC (life-cycle costing) in these countries,
- *substantial absence* of real needs assessment for procurement in organisations, and
- lack of market analysis for priority products/services/works.

Only three countries reported the existence of a statistics portal for public procurement tenders and contracts, and only two estimated the shares of the country's GPP uptake.

Furthermore, the awareness among procurers of statistical reporting on GPP is quite weak.

### **Organisational level**

At the level of public organisation in which public procurers work, three critical weaknesses were noted: organisations rarely adopt GPP policies or strategies; organisations do not undertake much market engagement activities; and procurers find it difficult to decide on the share of GPP in the total number of procurements within their organisation.

### **GPP implementation level**

1. The use of award criteria as reported by respondents is low, although public procurers usually evaluate the quality of the tenders and compare costs at the award stage. Award stage could also recognise environmental performance better than the minimum requirement set in the technical specifications.

2. Based on the results, decisions for pre-commercial procurement are rare among procurers.



**Task LEADER:**

Local Energy Agency Pomurje (SLOVENIA)

**Involved PARTNERS:**



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