



## Annual monitoring report

Results of the second period (05/2014-04/2015)

Three annual monitoring reports are released in the project GPP 2020. They provide information on the uptake of the project. They include facts, figures and results of

- a) the low-carbon tenders,
- b) the training seminars and
- c) the support activities aiming to establish permanent support structures on low-carbon procurement across Europe.

The second period that this monitoring report covers was dedicated to the tendering, the training and the implementation of support activities.

### 1 The GPP 2020 project

In recent years, awareness of green public procurement (GPP) has increased considerably. Tools, guidance and GPP criteria are now widely available in many countries. Yet, the vast majority of public tenders in Europe still do not incorporate effective environmental criteria and do not result in the purchase of sustainable solutions. The project GPP 2020 aims to mainstream low-carbon procurement across Europe through the following activities:

- Project partners will implement more than 100 low-carbon tenders to achieve a significant amount of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Training and networking events – both for procurers and procurement training providers – on the implementation of energy-related GPP in the eight target countries Austria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.
- Enhancing permanent GPP support structures in the same eight target countries.

Through this, GPP 2020 will contribute to the EU's target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent, increase the share of renewable energy by 20 percent and increase energy efficiency by 20 percent by 2020.

GPP 2020 is co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe programme of the European Commission.



## 2 Overview of the low-carbon tenders in the second project period

### 21 low-carbon tenders awarded and evaluated

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> period of the project GPP 2020 (05/2014-04/2015), 21 low carbon tenders were awarded and evaluated, adding to a total amount of 31 low-carbon tenders. They consist of tenders for vehicles (2), information and communication technologies (ICT) (8), infrastructure (3), energy (2), energy contracting (2), white/brown goods (2), street lighting (1) and parcel services (1). They will be described further below.

### Procurement approach

The procurement approach taken in the 21 low-carbon tenders can be summarized as follows:

Nine tenders were awarded to the bidder that offered the lowest price. In these nine tenders, all the ambitious environmental and low-carbon criteria were included in the technical specifications and in the contract clauses. Therefore, the award principle “lowest price” is not per se unambitious – it is even better to include the sustainability criteria in the technical specifications and make them mandatory. This avoids including them in the award criteria where they’d normally only account for a small percentage share of the overall points.

The other 12 contracts were awarded to the most economically advantageous tender. From these 12 contracts, four also included an assessment of the life-cycle costs (the Austrian tender for vehicles, the German tender for a commercial dishwasher, the German tender for printers and the Italian tender for print and copy management services).

### Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions and energy consumption

The solutions procured by the 21 tenders are going to emit **120,151 t CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>1</sup>** less compared to the benchmark. The CO<sub>2</sub>e-reductions achieved are shown in figure 1, the benchmark is described below.

<sup>1</sup> For some product groups, CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions were calculated, for others CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents were taken. Furthermore, with the exception of infrastructure, only those emissions that occurred during the use phase of the life cycle were included. Emissions from the production and disposal were not included. The detailed methodology how GPP 2020 calculates savings is described here: <http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/measuring-savings>.

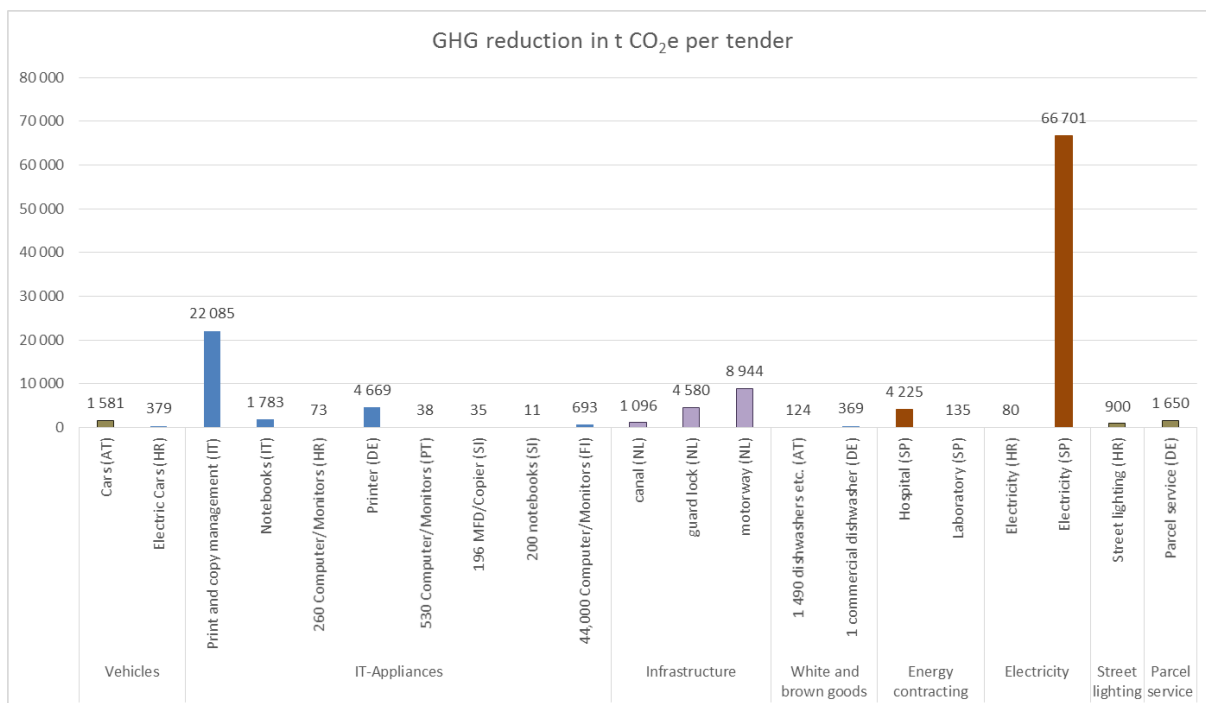


Fig. 1: CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction realised by the 21 low-carbon tenders

The three low carbon tenders with the highest CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction were a Spanish tender for electricity from renewable sources (66,701 t), an Italian tender for print and copy management (22,085 t) and a Dutch tender for the construction of a motorway (8,944 t).

The more a public authority procures, the higher the CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction can become. For example, an authority that procures 50,000 desktop-PCs can – according to the usual logic of CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction that is also applied in the GPP2020-project and this monitoring report – reduce much more CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions than an authority that procures only 500 devices. Therefore, it is interesting to highlight not only the absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction but also the percentage of reduced CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions (ratio of CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction and amount of CO<sub>2</sub>e of the benchmark). These percentages are shown in figure 2. According to this figure, even the tender with the smallest reduction in percent achieved a reduction of considerable 15%. Two tenders achieved even a reduction of 100%. One is a tender for electric cars, where only the direct emissions during the usage were included in the calculation and the other is a tender for a parcel service which was made carbon neutral with carbon offsets.

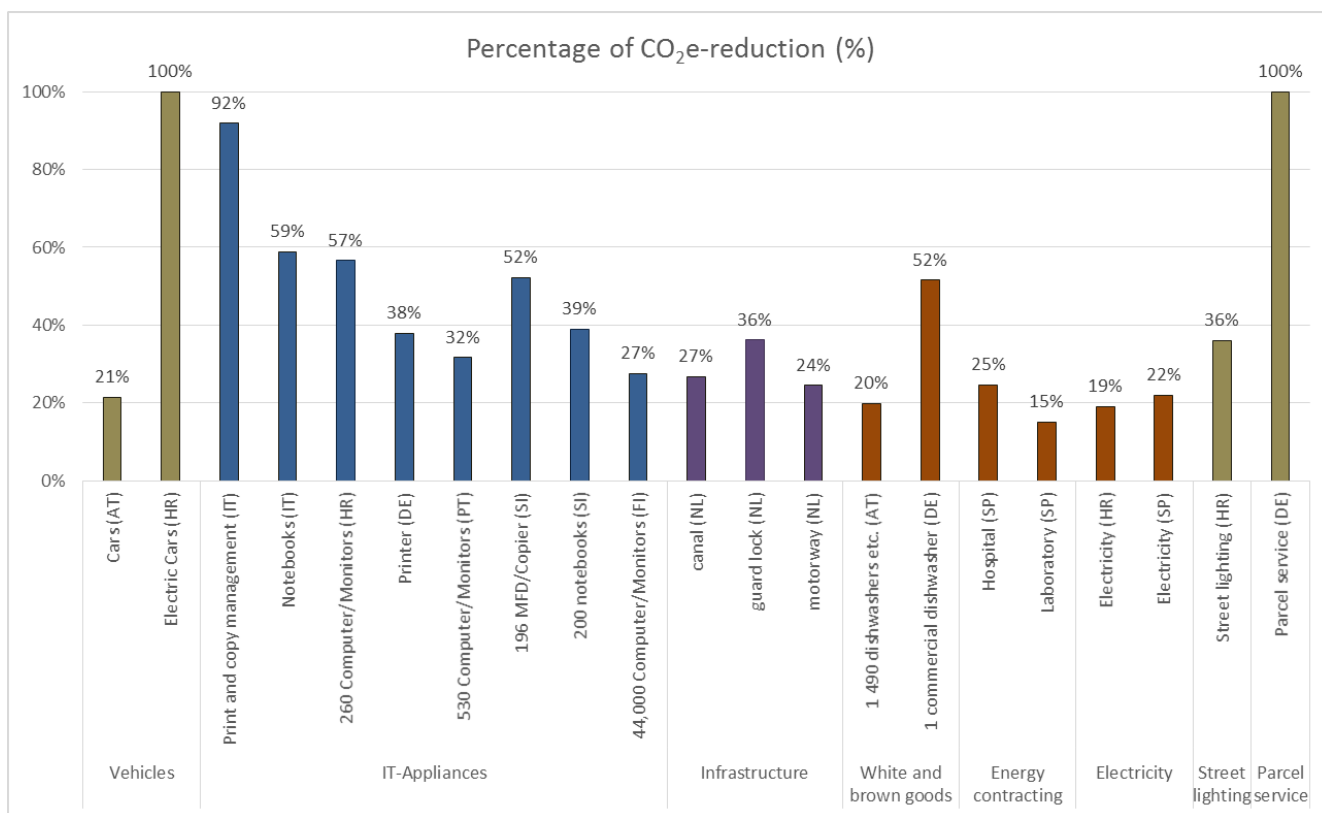


Fig. 2: Percentage of CO<sub>2</sub>e-reduction achieved by the low-carbon tenders

The following figure shows the amount of energy reduction achieved. The solutions procured by the low-carbon tenders are going to consume **11,131 TOE** less compared to the benchmark.

The difference between the energy-savings and the savings of CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions achieved by the 21 tenders (119 900 t) is relatively huge. This gap between the energy savings and the CO<sub>2</sub>e-savings is mainly due to the big Spanish tender for green electricity that offers no energy savings (it “only” triggers the production of renewable energy). Furthermore, it is due to the conversion factor (CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions per kWh electricity produced) used for the calculation of CO<sub>2</sub>e-savings in the Italian tender for print and copy management. The conversion factor was taken from the database ecoinvent that includes the CO<sub>2</sub>e-emissions from the whole electricity-life cycle including for example the infrastructure and it is therefore relatively high.

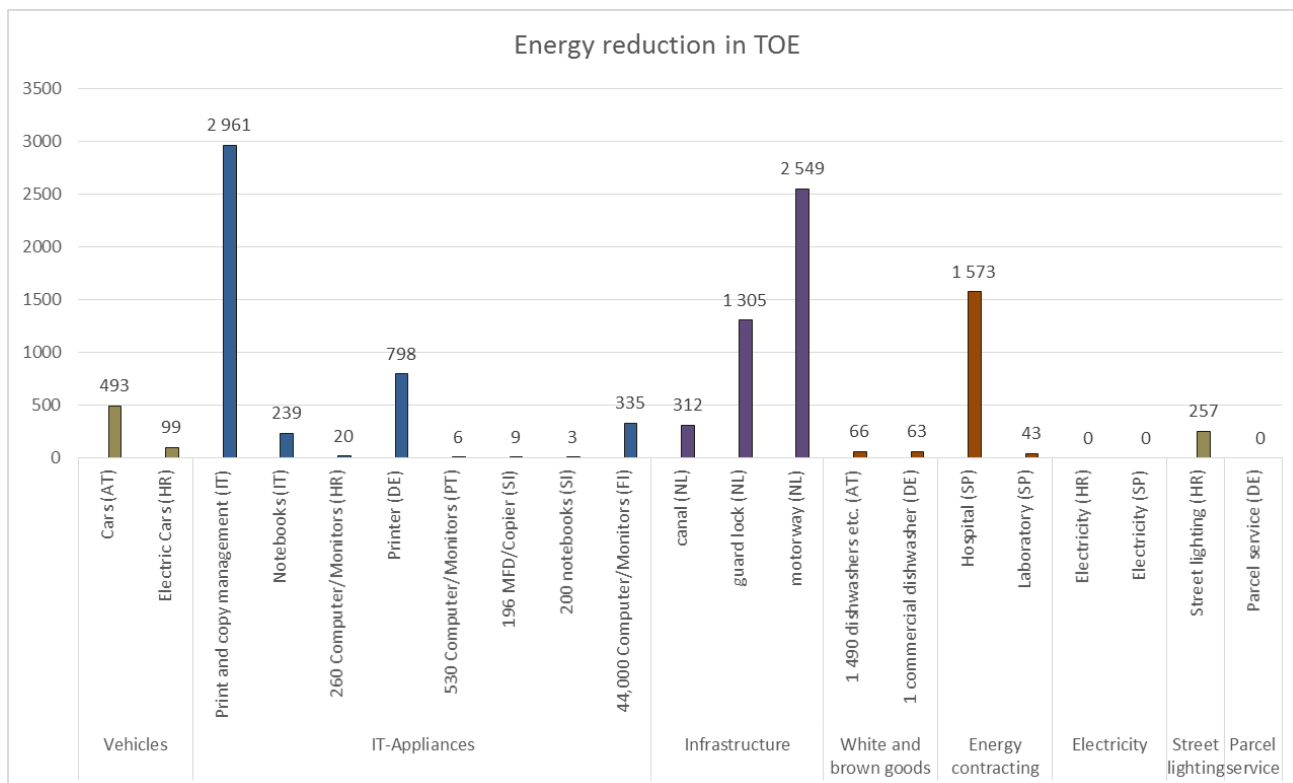


Fig. 3: Energy reduction per tender (in tons of oil equivalents, toe)

Three tenders with the highest energy reductions (in TOE) and considerable CO<sub>2</sub>e-reductions should be highlighted:

- Italian tender for print and copy management
- Spanish tender for energy performance contracting in a hospital
- Dutch tender for the reconstruction of a motorway

The Italian and the Spanish tender included the reduction of the consumption (of printed/copied paper or of energy). The Dutch tender included an increased lifetime of the material.

### The Benchmark

For the calculation of CO<sub>2</sub>e- and energy-reduction of low-carbon tenders, different benchmarks were chosen. Sometimes, if the last tender took place only some years ago and the products offered by the market didn't change much, the solution awarded in the last tender was chosen. Sometimes, the benchmark was an average product or design available on the market or – in



cases where it was difficult to define the average solution on the market – a reference product or design chosen by the public authority. We tried to avoid referring to the worst product or solution on the market.

It should be noted that it isn't reasonable to choose the same reference value for each product group in order to present robust results because the reference value has to take into account among others the state of the national market and the dynamics of the market development.

The benchmark chosen in each of the 21 tenders is mentioned below.

### 3 The tenders in detail

The following chapter offers facts and results of the 21 low-carbon tenders.

#### Vehicles



#### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: 810 diesel passenger cars (small, compact and middle class), time of usage by public authorities: 3 years; Austria
- Tender 2: 20 electric cars (small, smaller middle class and cargo), time of usage by public authorities: 5 years; Croatia

#### Similarities of the tenders

- Limits for fuel consumption (liter/km or Wh/km) as technical specification.
- The difference between the supposed kilometres travelled per vehicle and year is small between the two tenders. Vehicles of tender 1 are supposed to travel 25,000 km/year, vehicles of tender 2 30,000 km/year.

#### Differences of the tenders

- The award principle of the tenders is different: Tender 1 is awarded to the “most economically advantageous tender”, including the life cycle costs, tender 2 is awarded using the “lowest price”.
- The time, the vehicles are used by the public authority are different: in tender 1 it is estimated with three years, in tender 2 with five years.



### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>e-savings<sup>2</sup> per tender

Tender 1 (810 vehicles):

- Energy savings: **493 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **1,581 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 21%)
- Benchmark: Last tender in 2011

Tender 2 (20 electric vehicles):

- Energy savings: **99 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **379 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 100%)
- Benchmark: Average solution on the market

### ICT-appliances<sup>3</sup>



#### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: Print and copy management (35,500 users and 36,000 appliances to handle); Italy
- Tender 2: 22,000 Notebooks (13,000 Standard and 9,000 Ultra-Flat); Italy
- Tender 3: 193 Desktop Computer, 18 Notebooks, 49 Monitors; Croatia
- Tender 4: 33,880 Printers; Germany
- Tender 5: 265 Desktop Computer and 265 Monitors; Portugal
- Tender 6: 196 Multifunctional Devices and Copiers; Slovenia
- Tender 7: 200 Notebooks; Slovenia
- Tender 8: 22,000 Computers and Monitors; Finland

#### Similarities of the tenders

In each of the eight tenders, the reference “value” for energy efficiency is the label energy star. The tenders either ask for energy star or for an energy consumption which is X% better than the energy star-criteria. It should be noted that the label energy star cannot be judged per se as unambitious or ambitious. It depends how old the latest specifications are. For example, the energy star computer equipment specifications v5.0 were quite challenging when they were released in 2009. Today, five years later, they are outdated – even the eco-design minimum requirements for computers were more ambitious than the energy star specifications.

<sup>2</sup> The calculation was conducted with the calculator designed in the project.

<sup>3</sup> The calculation was conducted with the calculator designed in the project.



### Differences of the tenders

Seven tenders ask for products, one tender for a service where the supplier provides installation of office equipment, support and maintenance, supply of consumption materials (except paper), management, monitoring, optimization and costs rationalization.

### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings<sup>4</sup> per tender and results

Tender 1, Print and copy management:

- Energy savings: **2,961 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **22,085 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (92% reduction)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market

Tender 2, 22,000 Notebooks:

- Energy savings: **239 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **1,783 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (59% reduction)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market

Tender 3, 193 Desktop Computer, 18 Notebooks, 49 Monitors:

- Energy savings: **20 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **73 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (57% reduction)
- Baseline: Last tender

Tender 4, 33 800 Printers:

- Energy savings: **798 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **4,669 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (38% reduction)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market

Tender 5, 265 Desktop Computer and 265 Monitors:

- Energy savings: **6 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **38 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (32% reduction)
- Baseline: Average solution available on the market

Tender 6, 196 Multifunctional Devices and Copiers:

- Energy savings: **9 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **35 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (52% reduction)
- Baseline: Last tender

<sup>4</sup> The calculation was conducted with the calculator designed in the project.





Tender 7, 200 Notebooks:

- Energy savings: **3 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **11 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (39% reduction)
- Baseline: Last tender

Tender 8, 28,000 Computer, 8,000 Notebooks, 8,000 Monitors

- Energy savings: **335 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **693 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (27% reduction)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market

### Highlights of low carbon tenders

Two of the eight low carbon ICT-tenders do not “only” ask for energy efficient appliances but also tackle the reduction of the consumption. For that, they take different directions:

The **Italian** tender for print and copy management includes among others the following measures that are going to lead to a reduction of prints and copies:

- A threshold of 3,300 clicks (= prints/copies) per year and user instead of 10,000 prints/copies.
- An analysis (provided by the supplier) of the actions in the organisation suitable for a change management process with the aim to obtain resource and energy dematerialization.
- An automated management of print output and print queue, monitoring and control of the output of the office equipment provided by the supplier.

The **German** tender for printers also tackles the idea of reduction of consumption by following a printer strategy. This strategy defines what kind of printers are needed for different work places or working groups. Thanks to this strategy, the biggest amount of printers in the current tender were smaller appliances that print only black and white. Compared to a colour printer of the same size, they consume far less energy.

## Electricity



### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: 1,380 MWh electricity for 1 year with 20 % electricity from renewable sources; Croatia
- Tender 2: 316,443 MWh electricity for 1 year (with a possible extension of 4 years) with 30% electricity from renewable sources (including Combined Heat and Power); Spain

### Similarities of the tenders

The mandatory amount of electricity made from renewables is 20% and respectively 30%. These figures reflect the situation in the two EU-member states where the percentage of electricity made from renewables is either low (Croatia) or average (Spain).



### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings<sup>5</sup> per tender

We mentioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> EU-Monitoring report that “we suppose that the higher percentage of the procured electricity from renewable sources leads to an increased production of electricity from renewable sources”. We also mentioned that the procurement of green electricity “*mustn't* lead to a reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions if the bidder buys certificates or if the bidder has enough energy from renewable resources in his portfolio that are sold separately”. With this last sentence we didn't want to express that the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions isn't necessary. On the contrary, we think that a higher percentage of procured electricity from renewable sources should lead to an increased production of electricity from renewable sources and thus to a reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions. Because we are familiar with the European electricity market and the possibilities it offers like the REC-system, we know that the procurement of electricity from renewable sources does not necessarily lead to a CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction even if we would want it to.

Tender 1 (1 year):

- Energy savings: **none**
- Renewable energy production triggered: **119 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **80 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (19% reduction)
- Benchmark: Last tender with no mandatory percentage of electricity from renewables

Tender 2 (1 year with an extension up to 4 years):

- Energy savings: **none**
- Renewable energy production triggered: **21,480 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **66,701 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (22% reduction)
- Baseline: Last tender (2011) with 15% electricity from renewable sources

## Infrastructure



### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: Construction of a non-movable bridge; Netherlands
- Tender 2: Reconstruction of a guard lock; Netherlands
- Tender 3: Reconstruction of a motorway; Netherlands

<sup>5</sup> The calculation was conducted with the calculator designed in the project.



### Similarities of the tenders

The awarding of the three tenders followed the same procedure: The bidders got a fictional deduction on their bidding price according to their efforts to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions in their working processes. Furthermore, the bidders got another fictional deduction on their bidding price according to the environmental impact of their offers. The lower the impact, the higher the deduction. To calculate the deduction, the contracting authority made a reference design, estimated the quantities of materials applied, calculated the “Environmental Costs Indicator Units” (ECI Value) and decided the maximum fictional deduction of the bidding price applied to a bid that offered this ECI Value.

### Differences of the tenders

The environmental benefit achievable with an environmental design (= minimum ECI Value predicted by the contracting authority) was different in the three tenders: In the first tender, the minimum ECI Value was supposed to be 330,000, in the second tender 900,000 and in the third tender 2,800,000. The minimum ECI Value didn't correlate with the volume of the tender (15 Mio Euro in tender 1, 26 Mio Euro in tender 2 and 84 Mio Euro in tender 3) nor with the fictional deduction applied to the bid reaching the minimum ECI Value (5 Mio Euro in tender 1, 5.5 Mio Euro in tender 2 and 4 Mio Euro in tender 3).

### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings<sup>6</sup> per tender and results

Tender 1, non-movable bridge:

- Energy savings: **312 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **1,096 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 27%)
- Benchmark: Average solution on the market defined by the contracting authority

Tender 2, guard lock:

- Energy savings: **1,305 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **4,580 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 36%)
- Benchmark: Average solution on the market defined by the contracting authority

Tender 3, motorway:

- Energy savings: **2,549 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **8,944 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 24%)
- Benchmark: Average solution on the market defined by the contracting authority

<sup>6</sup> The calculation was conducted with the calculator designed in the project.



## White and brown goods

### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: 420 dishwashers (lifetime: 15 years), 300 washing machines (lifetime: 14 years), 110 dryers (lifetime: 13 years), and 660 LCD TVs (lifetime: 8 years); Austria
- Tender 2: 1 commercial dishwasher (lifetime: 15 years); Germany

### Differences of the tenders

- In tender 1 household appliances were awarded. Thanks to EU-standards for eco-design and ecolabelling, criteria for energy efficiency were easy to define and verify. Because there are no EU-standards for eco-design for commercial dishwashers yet, tender 2 asked in its technical criteria “only” for the existence of appliances that are known to reduce the energy consumption.
- Tender 2 was awarded to the bid with the lowest life cycle costs. They included the price as well as the costs of electricity, water and wastewater.

## Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings and results per tender

### Tender 1:

- Energy savings: **66 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **124 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 20%)
- Baseline: Last tender

### Tender 2:

- Energy savings: **63 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **369 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 52%)
- Baseline: Last tender

## Energy performance contracting

### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: Energy efficiency and maintenance service; Spain
- Tender 2: Energy performance contracting and maintenance service; Spain

### Similarities of the tenders

Both tenders were developed with the support of the same organisation. Therefore, the procurement procedure, the technical specifications, the award criteria and the contract clauses are similar in both



tenders. For example, the contracted energy services include in both tenders the implementation of energy reduction measures and the measurement and verifications of the achieved reductions.

### Differences of the tenders

The mandatory minimum of energy cost reduction was 10% in tender 1 and 16 % in tender 2. Nevertheless, the best bid achieved a considerable higher reduction: 15% in tender 1 and 23% in tender 2.

### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings and results per tender

Tender 1:

- Energy savings: **43 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **135 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 25%)
- Baseline: Energy consumption/emissions from 2013 (without energy performance contracting)

Tender 2:

- Energy savings: **1,573 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **4,225 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 15%)
- Baseline: Energy consumption/emissions from 2013 (without energy performance contracting)

### Other product groups

#### Overview of the tenders

- Tender 1: LED street lighting solutions; Croatia
- Tender 2: Carbon free parcel service; Germany

### Energy- and CO<sub>2</sub>-savings and results per tender

Tender 1:

- Energy savings: **257 TOE**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings: **900 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 36%)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market

Tender 2:

- Energy savings: **none**
- CO<sub>2</sub>-savings (offset of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions): **1,650 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (reduction: 100%)
- Baseline: Average solution on the market without the offset of GHG-emissions



### 4 Training and capacity building

Six Train-the-Trainer- (TtT) and 28 Train-the-Procurer-seminars (TtP) have been conducted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period. This is a total of 34 seminars. In the table below, you'll find the number of seminars conducted in each country in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period together with the number of seminars to be conducted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> period (in brackets).

Tab. 1: Number of Train-the-Trainer- (TtT) and Train-the-Procurer-seminars (TtP) conducted in the 2nd period and – in brackets – the number of seminars to be conducted in the 3rd period

	Austria	Croatia	Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Portugal	Slovenia	Spain
Number of TtT in 2 <sup>nd</sup> period & in brackets number of TtT to be done in 3 <sup>rd</sup> period	0 (1)	2 (0)	3 (0)	1 (1)	0 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (0)
Number of TtP in 2 <sup>nd</sup> period & in brackets number of TtP to be done in 3 <sup>rd</sup> period	1 (2)	2 (2)	13 (0)	4 (1)	2 (1)	0 (2)	2 (1)	4 (0)

#### Seminars for trainers

In the nine Train-the-Trainer-seminars conducted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, 135 participants (trainers) were reached. The average assessment of the participants on a 6-stage scale<sup>7</sup> of “training objectives fully achieved” was “Very Good” for three seminars and “Good” for six seminars. Some of the problems and corrective measures described by the national support partners who organised the trainings were:

- Knowledge gap between the trainers or their area of expertise and interest. Corrective measures are to let (experienced) participants do short presentations (to involve them more) and to better define before the seminar, who should take part (for example only trainers with a certain knowledge on GPP).
- Participants asked for more practical examples for different thematic areas. A corrective measure is to include more varied examples for different thematic areas.

No follow-up of seminars for trainers was conducted yet.

#### Seminars for procurers

In the 28 Train-the-Procurer-seminars, 415 procurers were reached. The average assessment of the participants about “training objectives fully achieved” was “Very Good” for 13 seminars, “Good” for

<sup>7</sup> From very poor, poor, so-so, quite good, good, very good.



13 seminars and “Quite Good” for two seminars. Some of the problems and corrective measures described by the national support partners who organised the trainings were:

- The knowledge of the participants was too diverse. The solution could be that the necessary knowledge that is expected from the procurers should be better defined during the invitation stage and only procurers with the same level should be invited. Or there could be a two-step programme, which involves the attendants with a higher level in the second step.
- For procurers experienced in green public procurement, the design of the training should be changed in a way that the whole training is based on their knowledge.
- The discussion of real tender documents seems to be a good way to move forward. But it should be noted that such a practical exercise needs time.
- It’s important to help procurers understand how to use the organisation’s policies to support their GPP activities.
- The best form to present the legal aspects of GPP is to use real-life examples and to discuss **if they respect the procurement legislation**, referring to the specific legal wording afterwards to support the explanations.
- There is a difficulty in identifying the right target and communication channels. A stronger collaboration has to be established with the public authorities that host training seminars and that are interested in participating, so that training programmes are better tailored to their needs and that communication towards the target group is more punctual.

### Seminars for procurers

A follow up on one seminar in Croatia was due in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period. 80% of the trainees answered:

- 17 trainees included green criteria in their purchases, eight trainees didn’t.
- Green criteria were included in 10 tenders of the trainees. These were tenders for vehicles, IT-appliances, lighting, electricity, cleaning services and paper.
- The “criteria development exercise” that was part of the training was used by the trainees in their work.

### 5 Support activities

In the 1<sup>st</sup> project period, the national support partners developed their “National GPP Support Function Implementation Plan”. In these national plans, each partner included activities from three or more of the 10 categories of activities according to their specific needs. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, the national support partners started to implement the support activities. Below, the activities are described for each of the



ten categories. In the majority of categories, activities are well underway. For the rest, the activities will be implemented in the 3<sup>rd</sup> period.

### I. Information sources

In **Austria** the website for sustainable public procurement was fundamentally revised ([www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at](http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at)). The presentation of the criteria on the website takes into account that different kinds of procurers have sometimes different needs. Therefore, GPP-criteria are offered in a nutshell as well as in detail and they are offered both for tenders and for direct purchases.

In **Croatia**, a website including a helpdesk for GPP was developed (see [www.zjn.hr](http://www.zjn.hr)). It offers case studies ([www.zjn.hr/index.php/nabavne-kategorije](http://www.zjn.hr/index.php/nabavne-kategorije)), stories about good practice in GPP, a newsletter ([www.zjn.hr/index.php/newsletters](http://www.zjn.hr/index.php/newsletters)), events ([www.zjn.hr/index.php/component/content/article?id=153](http://www.zjn.hr/index.php/component/content/article?id=153)) and training information ([www.zjn.hr/index.php/treninzi-i-edukacija/prezentacije-sa-treninga](http://www.zjn.hr/index.php/treninzi-i-edukacija/prezentacije-sa-treninga)). There are negotiations underway with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Environmental Protection to take over the website after the end of the project GPP2020.

The **German** website [www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/GPP2020/GPP2020\\_node.html](http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/GPP2020/GPP2020_node.html) was completed with information about the project GPP2020 including information about the German Tender Models, about framework agreements for low carbon solutions ([www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/DokumentAnzeigen/dokument-anzeigen\\_node.html?idDocument=523](http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/DokumentAnzeigen/dokument-anzeigen_node.html?idDocument=523)) and tools used to evaluate tenders like the tender for carbon neutral parcel shipment (see [www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/DokumentAnzeigen/dokument-anzeigen\\_node.html?idDocument=521](http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/DokumentAnzeigen/dokument-anzeigen_node.html?idDocument=521)).

In **Italy** a webpage (see [www.ecosistemi-srl.it/gpp-2020/](http://www.ecosistemi-srl.it/gpp-2020/)) was developed together with a facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/GPPinonet-per-Gpp2020/320604001317653?ref=settings>). Updates on project events are sent out via a dedicated mailing list.

The **Netherlands** have published descriptions of significant sustainable public projects on the Dutch website <http://duurzaamgww.nl/index.php/projecten>. These descriptions, along with the experiences of parties involved, are used to promote green public procurement.

In **Portugal** a website for SPP (<http://building-spp.eu/>), a book on SPP (<http://building-spp.eu/#sppnet>), a SPP training package (<http://building-spp.eu/#TrainPack>) and a good practices catalogue with 22 Portuguese good practices (<http://building-spp.eu/#Com>) as well as a newsletter (SPP Newsletter number 8 from April 2015, see [http://building-spp.eu/pag\\_newsletter.php?menu=6](http://building-spp.eu/pag_newsletter.php?menu=6)) were developed and released.

In **Slovenia** a (sub)website about the project GPP 2020 was established on the Umanotera website (see [www.umanotera.org/kaj-delamo/trajne-vsebine-projekti-kampanje/javno-narocanje-za-nizkoogljično](http://www.umanotera.org/kaj-delamo/trajne-vsebine-projekti-kampanje/javno-narocanje-za-nizkoogljično)).





[gospodarstvo/o-projektu-gpp-2020/](#)). It provides comprehensive information about the GPP 2020 project, describes EU and national GPP policy and other policies, environmental instruments and tools related to GPP etc. So far, four GPP 2020 News Alerts have been e-distributed mainly to public procurers.

In **Spain/Catalonia**, the contents and the design of the website and the resource centre have been developed. The website will go online in June 2015 (<http://comprasostenible.net/>). The website will also act as entry point for the existing help desk and promote the already existing support structures for GPP and energy efficient procurement in Catalonia.

In the table below, you'll find the number of information sources and the number of monthly published articles, posts and newsletters developed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period.

Tab. 2: Number of information sources and number of monthly published articles, posts and newsletters developed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period

	Austria	Croatia	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Portugal	Slovenia	Spain
Number of information sources developed	1 (revised website)	1 (new website)	2	3	10	4 (i. a. website)	4	1 (website online 06/2015)
Number of monthly published articles/posts/newsletters	0,25 <sup>8</sup> newsletter	0,25 <sup>9</sup> newsletter	4	1	1	0,25 newsletter	0,5	-

### Success case:

It should be highlighted that with the development of green criteria for different product groups and the publication of this criteria in national action plans and on national or regional websites, a definition of green public procurement is offered. This definition holds major benefits even if public procurers don't include each of the criteria in their tenders: It makes it impossible for public procurers to argue that they don't know which criteria to take. And it supports those public procurers (and suppliers) interested in GPP because it informs about the aspects to include and the direction to go.

## II. Help Desk

The website developed in **Croatia** also includes a helpdesk for GPP (*see [www.zjn.hr](http://www.zjn.hr)*).

Since 2013, the **German** competence center for sustainable procurement offers a Help Desk for common issues in sustainable public procurement (*see [www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/Service/Kontakt/kontakt\\_node.html](http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/Service/Kontakt/kontakt_node.html)*).

<sup>8</sup> See [www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/5-quantifizierung-der-einsparungen-co2-und-energie-durch-eine-klimafreundliche-oeffentliche](http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/5-quantifizierung-der-einsparungen-co2-und-energie-durch-eine-klimafreundliche-oeffentliche).

<sup>9</sup> See [www.zjn.hr/index.php/newsletters](http://www.zjn.hr/index.php/newsletters).



The primary task of the Help Desk is to inform federal, state and local procurers by offering expert advice via telephone hotline or e-mail, or by providing tailored in-house seminars. During the course of the GPP2020-project low-carbon-procurement became one of the additional areas of the helpdesk.

In **Italy** the Help Desk was developed. It targets regional procurement agencies, metropolitan areas, ministries and regional agencies, local authorities participating in the GPPnet national working group, GPP regional networks and local authorities that have signed the Covenant of Mayors. The Help Desk is promoted through Ecosistemi's webpage, where Public authorities can find instructions on the support they can receive and on how to ask for it (see the bottom of the following page: [www.ecosistemi-srl.it/gpp-2020/](http://www.ecosistemi-srl.it/gpp-2020/)).

The National Support Partner from the **Netherlands**, Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland offers a Help Desk for all kind of stakeholders: municipalities, regional authorities and enterprises that also answers questions regarding green public procurement and low carbon procurement.

In **Portugal** the helpdesk is currently developed in the Building SPP project website (see above).

In **Slovenia** a Help Desk was implemented within the GPP 2020 website (see above).

The website developed in **Spain/Catalonia** will act as entry point for already existing GPP-helpdesks like for example from the Department of Territory and Sustainability and ICAEN for the Catalan Government, more Sustainable City Council Program for the Barcelona City Council and Diputació de Barcelona for other local authorities.

### Problem encountered:

Some procurers ask for support shortly before the tender is published. Often, there remains not enough time to give an appropriate answer. There is a need for a better planning of the procurement process that takes into account the need for early exchanges on environmental criteria.

### III. Regular GPP Dissemination Events *(including the mandatory national networking meetings)*

In **Austria** the national networking meetings are planned for the 3<sup>rd</sup> period of the project.

In **Croatia**, a national face-to-face partner meeting and an online partner meeting took place. Furthermore, a round table discussion about „The role of green public procurement in achieving the goals of 20 20“ was organised during the national energy week fair in Zagreb (13.05.2014), (see [www.zjn.hr/images/pdf/Zagrebacki\\_energetski\\_tjedan\\_2014.pdf](http://www.zjn.hr/images/pdf/Zagrebacki_energetski_tjedan_2014.pdf)).



In **Germany**, the national networking meetings are planned for the 3<sup>rd</sup> period, for example in October 2015 in Berlin.

The first **Italian** national networking meeting took place on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014 in Rome at the Acquario Romano-Casa dell'Architettura, hosted by the International Forum of Green Procurement CompraVerde-BuyGreen (see success case below). The main scope of the event was the exchange of good practices for low carbon procurement policies and low carbon procurement tenders. 40 people signed up for the plenary session, 23 people participated in the working groups and 39 in the technical workshops. 22 public administrations and bodies were represented.

The National Support partner of Italy was invited to attend a workshop on GPP organized by the Ministry of Environment in Bari on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2014. At this workshop, the support activities offered via the GPP2020 project at national level were presented to participants (representatives of regional and local administrations) and also included in the workshop publication.

### Success case:

The International Forum of Green Procurement “CompraVerde-BuyGreen” hosted the first Italian networking event. The main scope was the exchange of good practices for low carbon procurement policies and low carbon tenders. The event included a mix of activities:

- A plenary session that opened the GPP2020 day and the forum;
- 3 parallel working groups targeting regional and central purchasing bodies, municipalities, regional administrations;
- 4 thematic technical workshops dedicated to the following themes: GPP and Covenant of Mayors, Public Lighting, Sustainable Buildings, Quantifications of costs and benefits of green tenders.

In the **Netherlands** on January 23<sup>rd</sup> 2015, an event in NO Nederland was supported. The National support partner used this event to get members for the Community of Practice that is to start in April. The event was a great success, more than 100 municipalities took part. On January 29<sup>th</sup> 2015 the National support partner supported an event in Haarlem by giving a presentation.

In **Portugal**, one national networking meeting took place at April 9<sup>th</sup> 2014 with 18 attendees (7 from public organisations). Two more networking meetings are currently planned.

In **Slovenia** the first national networking meeting has been organised on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 2015. 23 public procurers and suppliers attended it. The main aim of the networking event was to identify the status of GPP in Slovenia and possible improvements. The consultation exposed the weak implementation of GPP regulation in Slovenia and drew clear recommendations for arranging GPP policy in the future. A detailed report from the event was sent to the Government and to fifteen Ministers, and some positive responses have been received so far.



Furthermore, during the Slovenian Green Fair, Gornja Radgona (yearly weekly event) on March 27<sup>th</sup> 2015 GPP practices and the construction criteria have been discussed in two roundtables at “The Complete renovation of buildings in the context of sustainable construction”.

In **Spain/Catalonia** the national networking meetings are planned for the 3<sup>rd</sup> period, for example an event in June 2015.

#### IV. Networks and/or Working groups

The **German** “Beschaffungsamt” and the “Kompetenzstelle für nachhaltige Beschaffung” are involved in several working groups that pursue, among others, a low-carbon procurement:

- The “Alliance for Sustainable Procurement” which consists of participants from all levels of government. It is divided into working groups like “electromobility”, “resource efficiency” and “Public transport”. Some of these working groups have issued appropriate guidance.
- The ICT national network.
- A working group of purchasers at the “Beschaffungsamt” itself that was established to develop a step-by-step plan for more sustainability in public tenders.

In **Spain/Catalonia**, potential Associated Partners that were considered to be important for networking were contacted.

#### V. Community of Practice, platform for exchange of best practices

On the **Austrian** website, a platform for the exchange of good practices was implemented (*see [www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/good-practice-beispiele](http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/good-practice-beispiele)*). Furthermore, a template for the collection of good-practice-examples was prepared. The examples are going to be compiled and put on the website during the 3<sup>rd</sup> period of the project.

In **Germany**, the working groups developed and described above are part of the Community of Practice.

In the **Netherlands**, the Community of Practice started on April 14<sup>th</sup> 2015 with six municipalities and one province (Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Breda, Eindhoven, Enschede, Nijmegen, Province Gelderland).

#### VI. Training Events

For training events, see also chapter 4.

In addition to the trainings themselves, regular meetings with partners that are implementing the GPP tenders took place in **Croatia**. These partners are Drzavni ured za sredisnju javnu nabavu, Fond za



zasitu okolisa i energetska ucinkovitost, Hrvatska elektroprivreda, Zagrebacki holding d.o.o., Opcina Medulin, Opcina Tkon, Opcina Zupa Dubrovačka, Opcina Mali Bukovec and Opcina Bilje.

### VII. Green tender database

**Slovenia** will establish a GPP database after renovation of the national public procurement portal, on which all the public contracts are published. A public contract for the renovation of the portal is published, but not yet completed.

### VIII. Support of key products/services groups

In **Austria**, activities planned in this category are going to be implemented in the 3<sup>rd</sup> period of the project.

In **Italy**, support was given via the help desk on:

- Buildings: indications on general standards and references for sustainable buildings given to Regione Liguria and Consip
- Buildings: support in the elaboration of a green tender of the State of Property Agency
- IT: support for the integration of green criteria in a tender for desktop-computers, monitors and notebooks of the Municipality of San Giuseppe Vesuviano.

### IX. Market Analysis

In **Italy**, market analysis is offered "on demand", on a tailor-made basis. Until now, such support activities have been offered to two authorities: Metropolitan City of Rome and Region Veneto.

**Slovenia** conducted a market analysis on ITC in 2014 with aiming to support procurers when preparing the green/low carbon tenders. Results were published on the website ([see www.umanotera.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Rezultati-analize\\_IKT.pdf](http://www.umanotera.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Rezultati-analize_IKT.pdf)).

In **Spain/Catalonia**, an online resource centre that offers green and energy efficient solutions available on the market is included in the new website (see above, point I, information sources).

### X. Provision of support on monitoring and evaluation of GPP practices

In **Austria**, a pilot for the monitoring of the use of GPP-criteria was finished. The pilot offered important results, for example: An Austrian monitoring has to be mandatory to get enough answers, should be as



short as possible (2-3 questions) and should be integrated in the procurement process. Currently, the implantation of the monitoring in the e-procurement process is further looked at.

In **Slovenia** the National Support Partner Umanotera prepared, distributed and evaluated a questionnaire for public procurers (January 2015) with the aim to see how the GPP is implemented and with what kind of difficulties and barriers procurers are facing. The report is not finished yet.

In **Spain/Catalonia** one of the support activities in the project GPP2020 is to establish interchange at internal level within the “Office of Supervision and Evaluation of Public Procurement” at the Catalan Ministry of Presidency with the aim to embed EE- and GPP-indicators in the official Government indicators framework. The ministry publishes annual statistic reports of awarded contracts and tendering procedures, based on its tender database. In 2014 the 1<sup>st</sup> thematic report regarding the inclusion of environmental criteria in tenders has been elaborated by the Office of Supervision and Evaluation of Public Procurement ([http://presidencia.gencat.cat/web/ca/ambits\\_d\\_actuacio/oficina\\_de\\_supervisio\\_i\\_avaluacio\\_de\\_la\\_contractacio\\_publica\\_osacp/.content/osacp/seguint\\_i\\_avaluacio/informes\\_tematics\\_adjudicacions\\_anuals/clausule\\_s\\_ambientals/Indicador-clausules-ambientals.pdf](http://presidencia.gencat.cat/web/ca/ambits_d_actuacio/oficina_de_supervisio_i_avaluacio_de_la_contractacio_publica_osacp/.content/osacp/seguint_i_avaluacio/informes_tematics_adjudicacions_anuals/clausule_s_ambientals/Indicador-clausules-ambientals.pdf)).

## 6 Conclusions

The main targets for the whole project are:

### a) Low-carbon-tenders

- The target is 112 low-carbon-tenders (64 by the Purchasing Bodies and 48 by others). At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, 30 low-carbon-tenders were implemented by the Purchasing Bodies and one tender by others (City of Helsinki, Finland).
- These 31 tenders let to a reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions of **67,795 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq** (1<sup>st</sup> period) and **120,151 t CO<sub>2</sub>e** (2<sup>nd</sup> period) = **187,946 t CO<sub>2</sub>e**.
- They also let to an energy reduction of **11,926 TOE** (1<sup>st</sup> period) and **11,131 TOE** (2<sup>nd</sup> period) = **23,058 TOE**.
- The amount of renewable energy triggered is **3,807 TOE** (1<sup>st</sup> period) and **21,504 TOE** (2<sup>nd</sup> period) = **25,311 TOE**.

### b) Trainings

- The target is 13 train-the-trainer-seminars with at least 130 trainees. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, nine TtT have taken place with 135 participants. **This means**



that already **69% of necessary seminars took place with more than 100% of necessary trainees.**

- The target is 36 train-the-procurer-seminars with at least 540 procurers. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, 28 TtP with 415 procurers have taken place. **This means that 78% of necessary seminars took place that reached 77% of the necessary procurers.**
- The target is that the GPP criteria have to be applied by at least 75% of trainees within one year of the training. Besides, at least, 12 GPP-tenders have to be implemented in each country. **There was one follow up in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period of the project. It showed that 68% of the trainees included the GPP criteria but in many more (10) tenders.**

### c) Support activities

For the support activities, there are among others the following targets:

- 17 national networking events (two in each country, three in Portugal). At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> period, 7 network meetings were held in Italy (1), Portugal (1), Slovenia (1) and Germany (4).
- 90% of the public procurers using the help desk are better informed. This has to be monitored by the means “Record of responses provided”, “Statistics on helpdesk usage” and “Reports from NSPs”. The “Reports from NSPs” are included in this monitoring report, the “Record of responses provided” and the “Statistics on helpdesk usage” are developed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> period, once the helpdesks are fully functional.

The second year of the project is now over, too and some encouraging results were achieved in the field of low-carbon-tenders, trainings and support activities. The figures above show that the efforts in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period of the project have risen and fruitful results have been achieved..

Overall GPP 2020 did achieve CO<sub>2</sub>e savings that are comparable to the annual consumption of an average 22,500 EU households – we’d like to thank all that contributed to this impressive result reached so far.

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