

ANNEX A – COMPARISON OF OUR FINDINGS WITH OTHER STUDIES

A.1 Comparison with existing studies

As already recalled in Section 1 above, two studies were carried out in the past few years to measure the uptake of green criteria in public procurement processes in the EU Member States. These studies, conducted for the European Commission by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) in 2009 and by Adelphi in 2011, differ partly in their research questions and scope from the present one, but are anyway a useful benchmark to test the validity of our results. Important differences are the following:

- PWC only covers seven Member States (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom).
- Besides looking at the level of GPP uptake, the study by PWC also aims at developing a methodology for measuring the CO₂ and financial impact of GPP.
- The Adelphi study considers socially responsible public procurement and public procurement promoting innovation along with green public procurement.
- The Adelphi study elaborates on the framework conditions in each Member State, including *i.a.* the existence of National Action Plans (NAPs) on GPP.

In addition, from a methodological standpoint:

- All three studies (PWC, Adelphi, CEPS-CoE) rely on stratified data collected through online surveys that were conducted with public contracting authorities in the countries covered.
- As explained in Section 2 on Methodology, the balance between the amount of information collected and the response rate is different: our survey was designed to provide more accurate results for each respondent, since it asks for more information (including a higher number of contracts). At the same time, and consequently, the number of responses received is lower than that obtained by other studies. We received 856 responses against 1,506 collected by PWC, and 2,299 collected by Adelphi.

- Two indicators obtained by PWC and our study fully overlap. These are (1) the number of contracts that include green criteria and (2) the monetary volume of the contracts that include green criteria¹. Conversely, the Adelphi study only covers the first indicator based on volume of contracts. In order to facilitate a comparison, it is important to highlight how the three studies classify a contract/authority as including green criteria. The survey questions used in the three studies are reported in table A1 below. As shown in the table, there are several questions in our survey that coincide partially with the other two surveys. In finding out whether the last contract was green or not, question 2 was already covered by PWC and can be used as a term of comparison. For the general part of the survey, a combination of questions 1 and 4 are needed to decide whether the contracts can be counted as green or not. The number of criteria that is selected by the respondent will provide information on how “green” a contract is.

¹ However, in the PWC study indicator 1 refers to monetary value and indicator 2 refers to number of contracts.

Table A1- Selected indicators for three studies

Questions	CEPS-CoE	Adelphi	PWC
1 Do you include green criteria in your contracts?	+	+	
<i>How many of the contracts include green criteria?</i>	+		
2 Did you include green criteria in the last contract?	+		+
3 Which green criteria did you include in the last contract?	+*		+***
4 Which green criteria do you include in general?	+*	+**	
5 Inclusion of the green criteria in the procurement process	+	+	+
<i>When defining the subject matter of the contract</i>	+	+	
<i>In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer</i>	+	+	
<i>In the technical specifications</i>	+	+	
<i>In contract performance clauses</i>	+		
<i>In the award criteria</i>	+	+	

*EU core GPP criteria specific to product group

**GPP criteria not specific to product group

***EU Core/comprehensive GPP criteria specific to product group

In addition, table A1 shows that our study looks in more detail at GPP uptake when compared to the previous studies. First, our study asks general questions on the inclusion of green criteria in public procurement as well as an estimate of how many contracts do indeed include green criteria: this question can overcome problems related to the diverging definitions of GPP adopted in Member States, allowing for a general perception of the extent to which Member States have managed to mainstream environmental concerns into their public procurement practices, regardless of whether the criteria they adopt are fully overlapping with the EU ones. Second, our survey asks respondents whether they included green criteria in their last contract: this was already done by PWC, but only for seven Member States. Third, our study is the first that follows strictly the definition given in the 2008 Communication "Public procurement for a better environment" in order to assess if contracts for the ten priority product groups are in line with the EU GPP core criteria published in 2008. Since the EU GPP criteria were not publicly available in the period 2006-07 researched by PWC, this earlier study

based its evaluation only partly on criteria belonging to the 2008 EU GPP criteria set.

Finally, it is possible to compare the three studies based on three additional dimensions of analysis: 1) the Member States covered 2) the type of authorities covered and 3) the product groups included in the analysis. Below, we comment on each of those aspects.

Countries covered

The Adelphi study covers the 30 countries of the European Economic Area², whereas the PWC study is limited to 7 Member States (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom). The large number of indicators that overlap in the CEPS-CoE and the PWC studies allowed us to compare to a certain degree the evolution of uptake in the 7 Member States mentioned above from 2006-07 to 2009-10. As explained, the numbers are not entirely comparable, given that the conditions for considering a contract “green” in the PWC study were less stringent than in the present report. Specifically, a contract was deemed “green” in the PWC study if 1) it had a specific high-quality eco-label or 2) it complied with all the relevant EU core criteria. As the set of relevant EU core criteria per product group was more limited at the time, one can assume that - on average - it is more difficult for a contract to be considered “green” by the CEPS-CoE study than by its predecessor. For this reason, below we provide a comparison with our results, expressed in terms of both more and less stringent criteria. In addition, our study provides data on the 19 remaining Member States, for which many of the questions reported in the table above have not been researched in the previous studies.

Although there are less overlapping indicators between the CEPS-CoE and the Adelphi studies, the two allow us to compare all the EU27. Moreover, the fact that Adelphi published its findings very recently also provides the opportunity to check for the consistency of our results. We will get back to this point below.

² Namely, the EU27 and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Types of authorities covered

In our survey, respondents could choose between 5 types of authority: (1) central government authorities; (2) regional government authorities; (3) local government authorities; (4) independent regulators; and (5) other (semi-)public authorities and organisations. We then focused in particular on 3 of these types: central, regional and local authorities. However, the results for the remaining two authority types were used in the analysis of the data obtained for each individual product group.

The PWC study provides a distinction between central and non-central authorities and reports results by type of authority/product group/Member State. Our study also provides such analysis and goes into further detail for the specific procurement behaviour of each authority type in order to highlight any relevant/interesting pattern (e.g. the difficulty of adhering to green criteria by a certain type of contracting authority). On the other hand, the Adelphi study does not include any results disaggregated per type of authority. The only information it provides on this point is derived from desk research.

Product Groups covered

The CEPS-CoE and PWC studies fully overlap as regards the 10 product groups that are included in the surveys. This allows for interesting comparisons on the evolution of the level of GPP uptake over time for these product groups, for the 7 countries covered by PWC. Moreover, while not including the 10 product groups *per se*, the Adelphi study has inquired in its survey on the inclusion of individual green criteria that coincide with the green criteria for some of the 10 product groups (e.g. waste generation, energy and water consumption) covered in the coming sections.

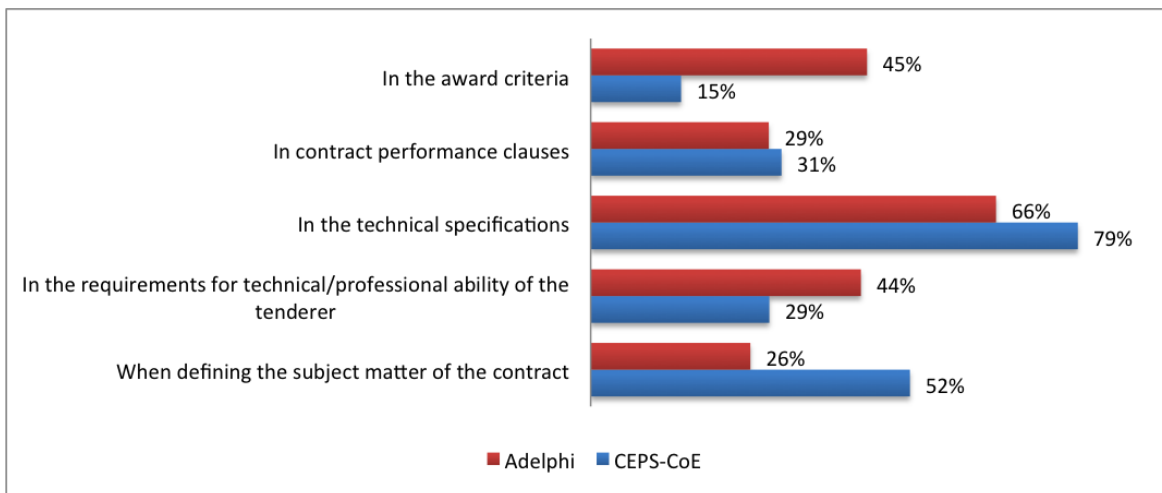
A.2 Comparison of results

Several results included in the PWC and Adelphi reports can be compared to the findings of the CEPS-CoE study. As already mentioned, a *caveat* applies: there may not be direct correspondence between the general “greenness” of public procurement and the application of the specific EU green public procurement criteria. Indeed, contracting authorities may report that their tenders include some form of green criteria, even though none of these green criteria corresponds to those of the EU- or the used criteria would not be considered as “green enough” by our study. Therefore, the Adelphi study, which tries to assess green procurement in

general, may not be fully comparable with our report, which tries to assess green procurement based on the EU criteria. Indeed, Adelphi surveyed which green criteria are used by each member state. Even green criteria that are not included in the EC Guidelines on GPP would lead a contract to be considered “green”. In addition to that, even when two studies measure the uptake of green public procurement in terms of EU criteria – i.e. CEPS-CoE and PWC the sets of measured criteria do not fully overlap, as already explained above.

More specifically, the Adelphi study measures GPP uptake in a rather broad sense, and reports that 52% of the surveyed contracting authorities include GPP criteria in their procurement procedure. Both the CEPS-CoE and Adelphi studies provide data on the stage of the procurement procedure at which green criteria are applied, as reported in Figure A1 below. Both studies consistently report that green criteria are more likely to be included in the technical specifications (in 66% of the sample for Adelphi, and 79% for CEPS-CoE). Conversely, the largest differences are reported for the inclusion of green criteria in the award criteria (quite common for Adelphi and quite rare for CEPS-CoE), and in the definition of the subject matter of the contract (*vice versa*, quite rare for Adelphi and quite common for CEPS-CoE).

Figure A1 – CEPS-CoE vs. Adelphi: Stage of procurement including green criteria



In Figure A2 below, a comparison of the results on the frequency of inclusion of green criteria in procurement procedures is provided. First, it should be pointed out that, although the underlying questions in both studies are comparable, the corresponding answers are less comparable. Indeed, *as much as possible* could hardly correspond to *always*, as the latter response is stricter. Accordingly, Adelphi finds out that 19% of the surveyed contracting authorities use green requirements *as much as possible*, whilst CEPS-CoE find out that only 7% of respondents *always*

use green requirements. 45% of CEPS-CoE respondents *often* use green requirements, and the same share (21% + 24%) *regularly* or *sometimes* uses green requirements according to the Adelphi study. The share of respondents reporting that they *never* use green requirements is much higher for Adelphi (36%) than for CEPS-CoE (10%). It should be underlined that in the CEPS-CoE study, the respondents had the opportunity to select *rarely*, and that this option may make the respondent less likely to tick the *never* option.

Figure A2 – CEPS-CoE vs. Adelphi: Frequency of green requirements in procurement

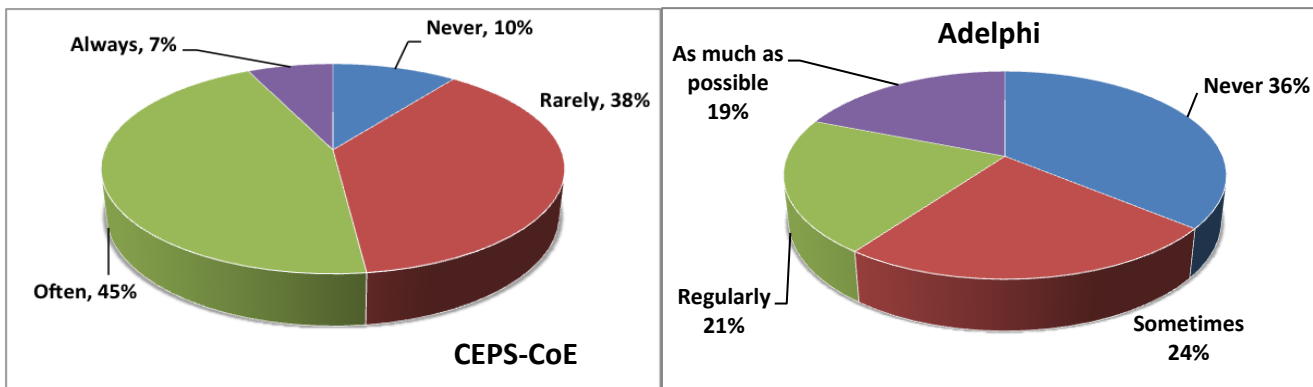


Figure A3 below shows the results of the CEPS-CoE study by Member State in terms of the share of authorities that included some form of green criteria in their last contract. Figure A4 instead reports an indicator from Adelphi that is to a certain degree comparable: the share of contracting authorities using any green criteria in at least 50% of their contracts. For CEPS-CoE, the EU average share of authorities including some form of green criteria in their last contract is 54%, whilst the Adelphi study reports that on average 20% of EU contracting authorities include some green criteria in more than 50% of their contracts. This comparatively low result in the Adelphi study could also be partially explained by the fact that Adelphi did not focus specifically on the ten product groups that are particularly relevant to measure EU GPP uptake. Rather, they surveyed all product groups covered by national GPP policies. In contrast, the CEPS-CoE study looked at ten product groups with high environmental impacts, where it is more important to include green criteria.

Figure A3 – Share of authorities that included some form of green criteria in their last contract

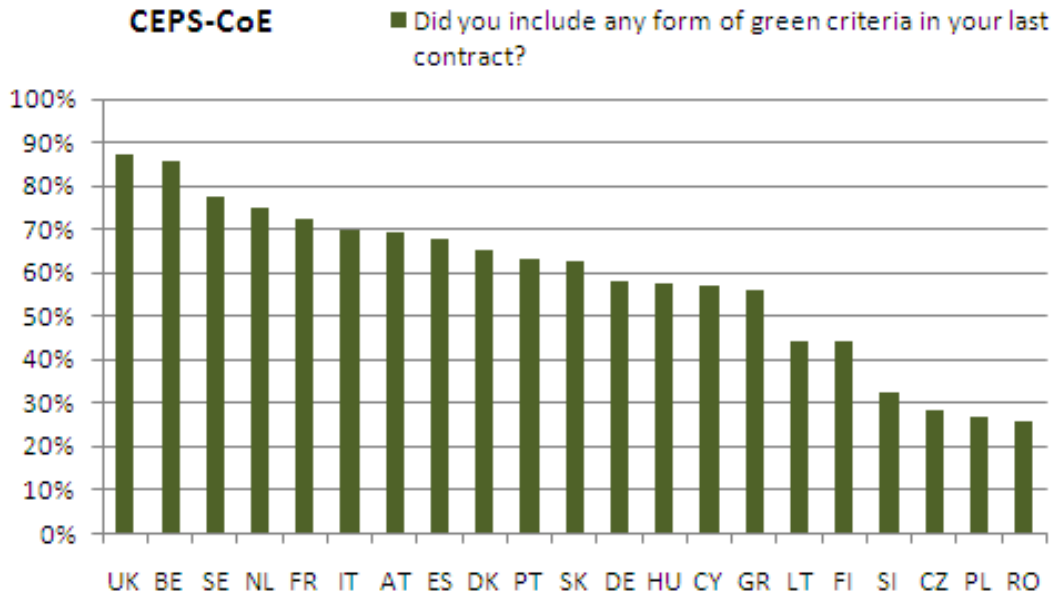
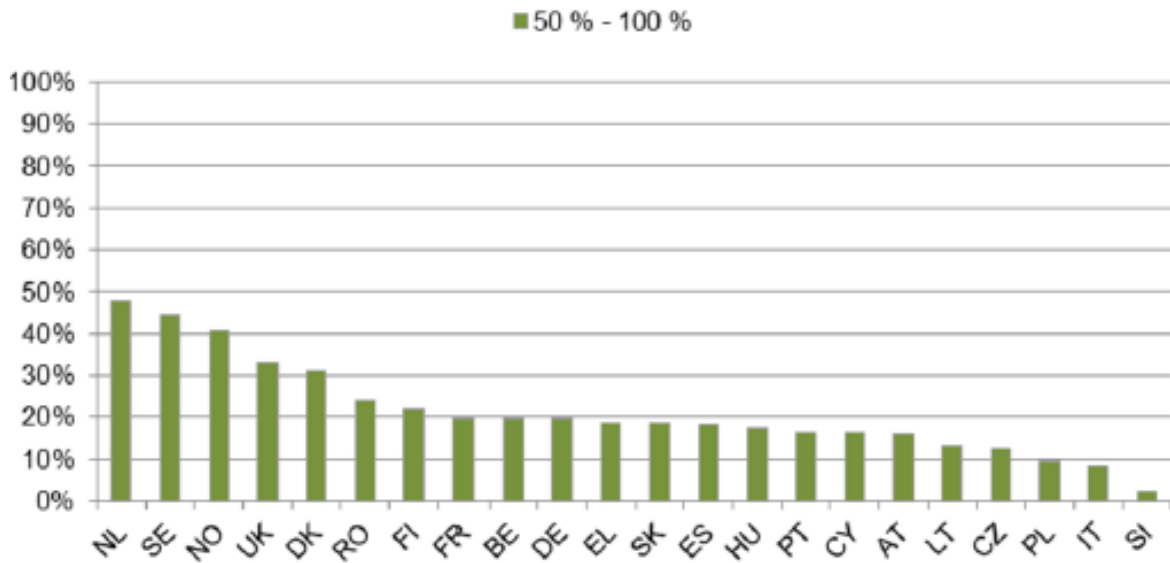


Figure A4 - Percentage of contracts with green criteria in Adelphi



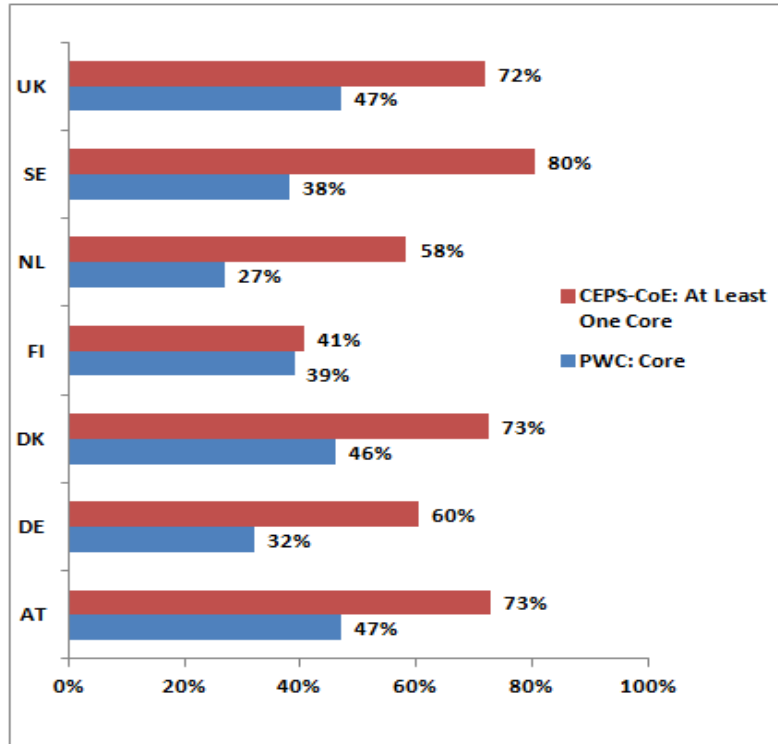
Adelphi also measured the organisational uptake of green public procurement, estimating it at 58%, roughly in line with the CEPS-CoE indicator on the share of authorities including any green criterion in their last contract (54%).

A comparison may also be done in terms of country ranks, rather than only for numerical values. CEPS-CoE's ranking in terms of the number of authorities including some form of green criteria in their last contract and Adelphi's ranking in terms of contracting authorities including some green criteria in more than half of their contracts show a moderate positive correlation (0.41). This means that the two indicators rank the same set of countries in a moderately similar way. Indeed, the only countries whose rank changes by 10 or more positions are Italy, which is ranked much better in the CEPS-CoE study, and Romania and Finland, which have a much higher position in Adelphi's study.

CEPS-CoE's results can also be compared with those reported in the PWC study. The main difference between the two studies is that PWC covers only 7 countries (Austria, Germany, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom), whilst CEPS-CoE examines the whole EU27. In addition, it should be recalled that the set of green public procurement criteria surveyed in the two studies do not fully overlap. Hence, as the definition of "green contract" in the PWC study is on average less stringent than in the present study, below we compare PWC results with our figures for contracts including both at least one EU core green criterion (less stringent definition) and all EU core criteria (more stringent definition).

Specifically, Figure A5 below reports the results of the CEPS-CoE and PWC studies in terms of number of contracts. This comparative analysis of findings illustrates the degree of improvement in the level of EU GPP uptake in the 7 Member States concerned between 2006-07 and 2009-10. In particular, when the CEPS-CoE indicator on the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion is considered as a benchmark, CEPS-CoE's results are higher than PWC's. The 7-countries' average is 31% according to PWC, and 65% for CEPS-CoE. Only for Finland, the difference is a single-digit number. All other countries covered by both studies show higher values, by 25% or more, in the CEPS-CoE's study. Although the differences in absolute value are quite large, ranks are moderately and positively correlated (the index of correlation being 0.36), meaning that the two indicators rank the same set of countries in a moderately similar way. The United Kingdom and Finland rank better in the PWC study, whilst the rank of Sweden is higher in the CEPS-CoE study.

Figure A5- CEPS-CoE vs. PWC: Percentage of contracts with core green criteria by Member State (last contract)



Instead, Figure A6 below shows the comparison of PWC and CEPS-CoE results on the uptake of EU GPP in terms of monetary value. CEPS-CoE's indicator on the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion is used as a benchmark. The 7-countries' average uptake is 39% according to PWC, and 67% for CEPS-CoE. As mentioned also in the main report, the monetary information on the last contract should be read with caution for both studies. When the monetary value of the last contract is an outlier (i.e. too high or too low) in comparison to the average procurement value of a country, then that particular response has the power to distort the data for the whole country. For example, in Construction, due to the nature of the product group, contracts can have a very large monetary volume and make up a significant percentage of the total procurement value reported for any country.

Results are within the 20% range difference only for the Netherlands (12%) and Germany (16%). Although the differences in absolute value are quite large, ranks are extremely and positively correlated (the index of correlation being close to 1, at 0.82), meaning that the two indicators rank the same set of countries in a very

similar way. Indeed, concerning the rank by monetary value, there are no countries whose rank differs by three or more positions.

Figure A6- CEPS-CoE vs. PWC: Monetary value of contracts with core green criteria by Member State (last contract)

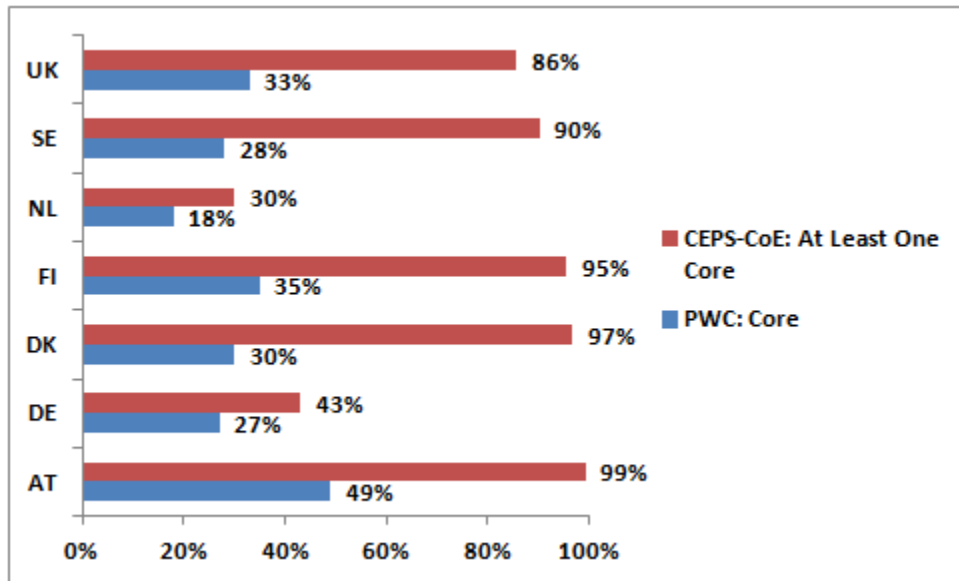
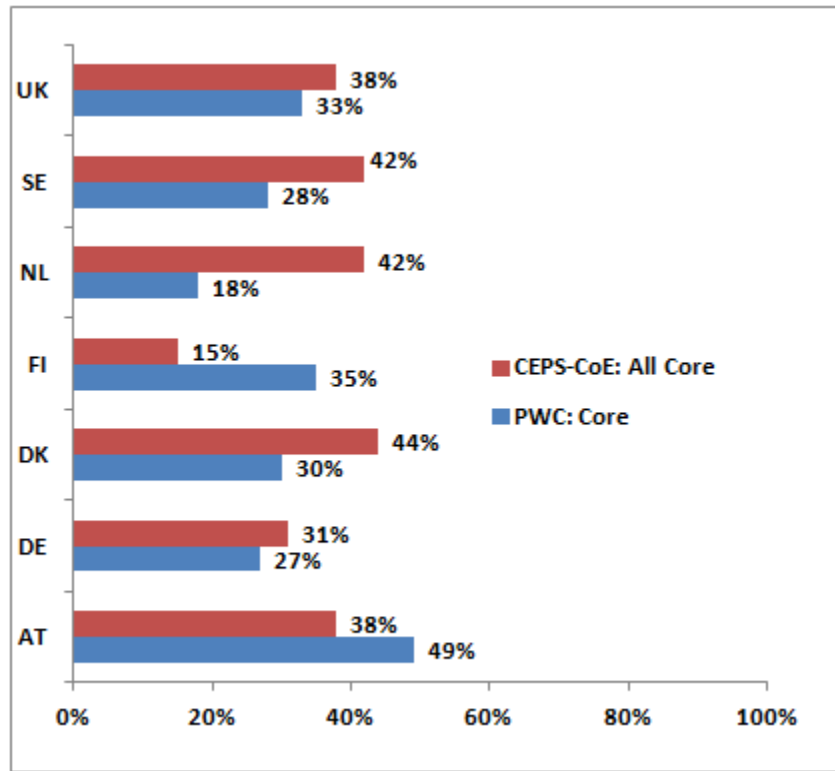


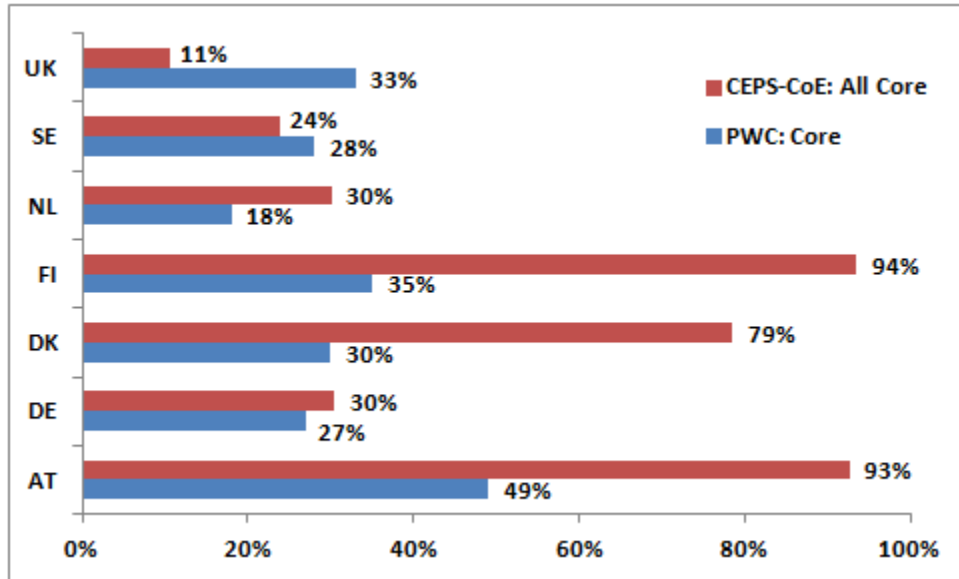
Figure A7 below reports the results of the CEPS-CoE and PWC studies expressed in terms of number of contracts. When CEPS-CoE's indicator on the inclusion of all EU core criteria is considered as a benchmark, CEPS-CoE and PWC results appear rather close to each other. The 7-countries average is 31% according to PWC, and 35% for CEPS-CoE. For two countries (the UK and Germany), results show a difference equal to or below 5%. The only two countries for which results in terms of number of contracts vary widely are the Netherlands, performing much better in the CEPS-CoE study, and Finland, performing much better in the PWC study. Nevertheless, Dutch results in the CEPS-CoE study are based on a very thin sample (9 respondents and 12 contracts). As for Finland, the lower score in the CEPS-CoE study may be partly explained by the fact that Finnish authorities apply green policies which do not exactly match with the EU GPP criteria, thereby defining "green contracts" in a different way. For instance, PWC included in the core criteria for some product groups the adherence to the standard "Nordic Swan", which is completely absent in the CEPS-CoE study, and which is more likely to have a higher uptake in Nordic countries.

Figure A7- CEPS-CoE vs. PWC: Percentage of contracts with core green criteria by Member State (last contract)



Conversely, as shown in Figure A8 below, the level of uptake in terms of monetary value shows greater differences between the CEPS-CoE and PWC studies. The 7-countries average in this case is 39% according to PWC, and 42% for CEPS-CoE.

Figure A8- CEPS-Coe vs. PWC: Monetary value of contracts with core green criteria by Member State (last contract)



A comparison between figure A7 and A8 reveals that there is more variation between the results of the present study and the PWC one when up-take levels are measured by value rather than by contract number. Once again these results reporting on monetary value should be read with caution.

Results are within the 10% range difference only for Sweden and Germany. Importantly, those are the countries with the largest number of respondents in the CEPS-CoE study (among the 7 countries covered also by PWC). Although the differences in absolute value are quite large, ranks are again moderately and positively correlated (the index of correlation being 0.40), meaning that the two indicators rank the same set of countries in a moderately similar way. Indeed, concerning the rank by monetary value, the only countries whose rank is different by three or more positions are the UK (ranked better in the PWC study) and the Netherlands (ranked better in the CEPS-CoE study).

Finally, another important area of comparable analysis between the CEPS-CoE and PWC studies are the results per product group. Figures A9 and A10 below illustrate

the results of the two studies with respect to the number of contracts and the monetary value.³

Figure A9 - CEPS-CoE vs. PWC: Percentage of number of contracts with core green criteria per product group

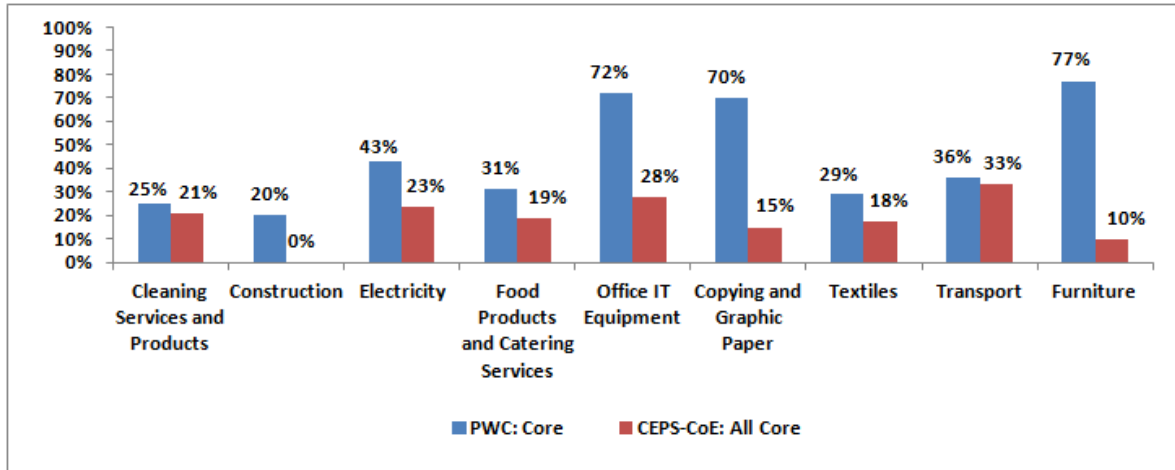
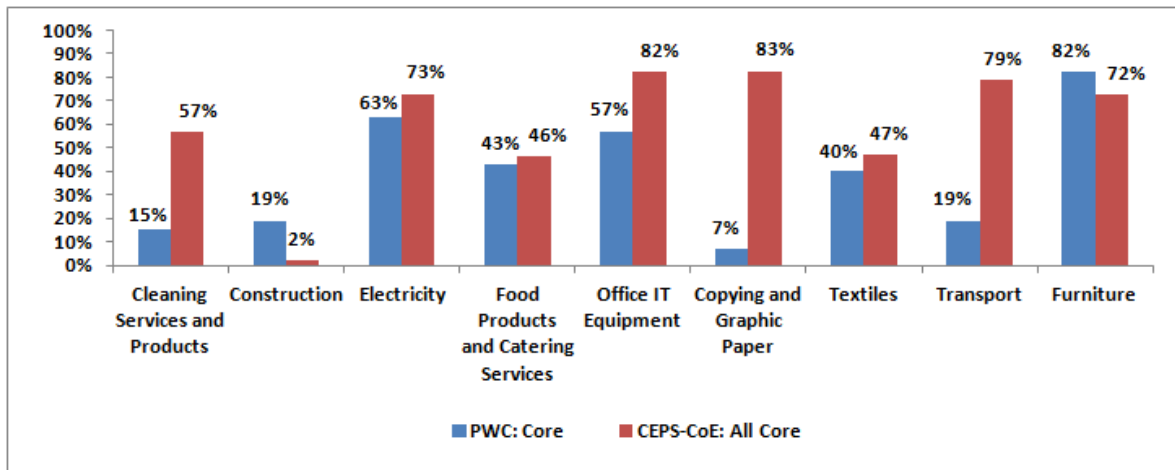


Figure A10 - CEPS-CoE vs. PWC: Monetary value of contracts with EU GPP criteria per product group



With respect to the number of contracts, CEPS-CoE data show lower results for every product group. This is probably due to the fact that CEPS-CoE considered a contract to be "green" only when all EU core GPP criteria in the questionnaire were

³ Gardening products and gardening services have been kept out of the comparative analysis due to the aforementioned lack of core criteria data for this product group.

fulfilled. Still, in 2 cases out of 9, the results of the two studies are within a 5% range of difference. Analogously to what has been shown per member state, differences become wider when it comes to the monetary value of green contracts. With respect to this indicator, only two product groups show a difference between CEPS-CoE and PWC studies of less than 10%, and there is no consistent pattern for differences.

ANNEX B- RESULTS BY PRODUCT GROUP

In our survey, respondents were asked to report the number of contracts signed for each product group in 2009-2010 as well as how many of these contracts included green criteria. For each product group, our questionnaire contains:

1. ***Questions on the last contract signed, including information on whether green criteria were included, and which ones.*** The table below shows the number of individual contracts per product group reported in the sample – a total of 1,783 contracts, which includes all product and service groups, from 76 contracts for textiles to 357 for office IT equipment. Since we received information on a significant number of contracts for each product group, we can safely state that this difference in the number of responses does not affect the robustness of our findings – in other words, our analysis and results are backed by sufficient data.⁴
2. ***A “general information” section on the number of contracts signed for procuring the product/service group at hand, plus information on the value and volume of “green” contracts.*** The table below (right column) also shows the number of contracts reported for each product group under the “general information” part. The number of contracts for which overall information has been provided is well above the number of individual contracts. However, the results must be read with caution as this section of the questionnaire asks for much less detailed and precise information in comparison to the part on individual contracts.

Section B.1 presents data on the uptake of EU core GPP criteria for the ten product and service groups covered by the study. This section reports on individual contracts (i.e. the last contract signed by the respondent); Section B.2 describes our findings on the proportion of green contracts (both in terms of numbers and value) in our sample for all product/service groups combined. This section is based on the information reported on total procurement in 2009-2010. Finally, Section B.3 illustrates our findings on the level of uptake of individual core GPP criteria.

⁴ For further details on our methodology, see above Section 2.

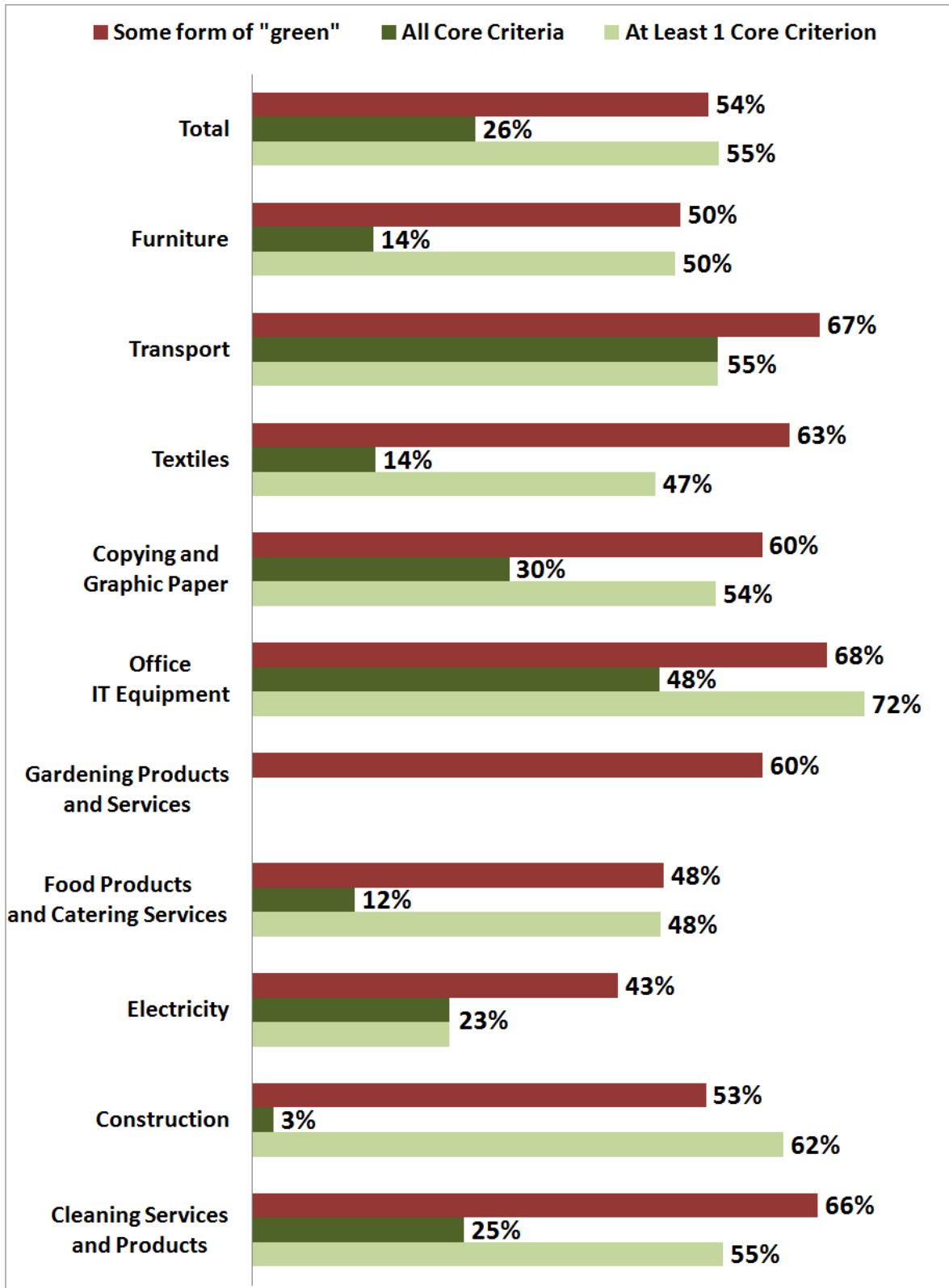
Table 1 – Number of individual and total contracts reported

	Contracts described under “last contract signed”	Contracts declared in the “general info” section
Cleaning Services and Products	296	11,227
Construction	203	134,111
Electricity	124	3,163
Food Products and Catering Services	150	17,177
Gardening Products and Services	90	5,350
Office IT Equipment	357	36,678
Copying and Graphic Paper	206	11,502
Textiles	76	2,480
Transport	152	7,262
Furniture	151	7,802
TOTAL	1,783	236,752

B. 1 “Green contracts” and the EU core GPP criteria

The figure below illustrates our findings regarding the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria in the last procured contract for each product group. Specifically, we asked respondents to report: (i) whether they applied any green criteria to the tendering procedure (regardless of whether such criteria correspond to the EU GPP core criteria); (ii) whether they included at least one EU core GPP criterion in the last procured contract; and (iii) whether they included all EU core GPP criteria for that product group in the contract.

Figure 1 – Inclusion of green criteria per product group (by number of contracts)



- ***For almost all product groups, uptake of some form of “green” procurement has reached 50%.*** The inclusion of “some” form of green criteria (red bars in the figure above) is reported for all product groups. The level of inclusion remains slightly below 50% in the case of electricity and for food products and catering services, while it is equal or above 50% in all other cases.
- ***The uptake of at least one EU core GPP criterion is above 50%, but the uptake of all relevant EU core criteria remains below the target for most product groups.*** In the figure, the light green bars measure the inclusion of “at least one” of the EU core GPP criteria surveyed, whereas the dark green bars indicate the inclusion of “all” surveyed EU core GPP criteria for a given product group. In the case of gardening products and services it was not possible to disaggregate data for the sub-product groups; hence an assessment of the inclusion of all EU core criteria was not done and is thus excluded from the figure. The average level of inclusion of at least one EU core green criterion is 55% in our sample, and 26% for the inclusion of all EU core GPP criteria in the last contract. Office IT Equipment is the best performer as regards the inclusion of at least one EU core green criterion (72%) in the last procured contracts. Electricity, furniture, food products and catering services, and textiles score below average on this indicator.⁵ Copying and Graphic Paper is only one point below average in this case. Concerning the inclusion of all EU core green criteria, the best performers are transport (55%) and office IT equipment (48%). Instead, the construction product group scores very low 3% on this indicator, although it fares better than the average in the inclusion of at least one EU core green criterion. The results can be explained to a large extent by the different number of green requirements surveyed for each product group. While for some product groups (e.g. passenger cars), only one core criterion (CO₂ emissions) had to be met, five criteria had to be met for construction, thus making it much more difficult for this product group to be considered fully green.

⁵ Concerning the inclusion of at least one EU core green criterion, several product groups score below average because the three most numerous groups, i.e. Office IT Equipment, Cleaning Services and Products, and Construction are the best performers.

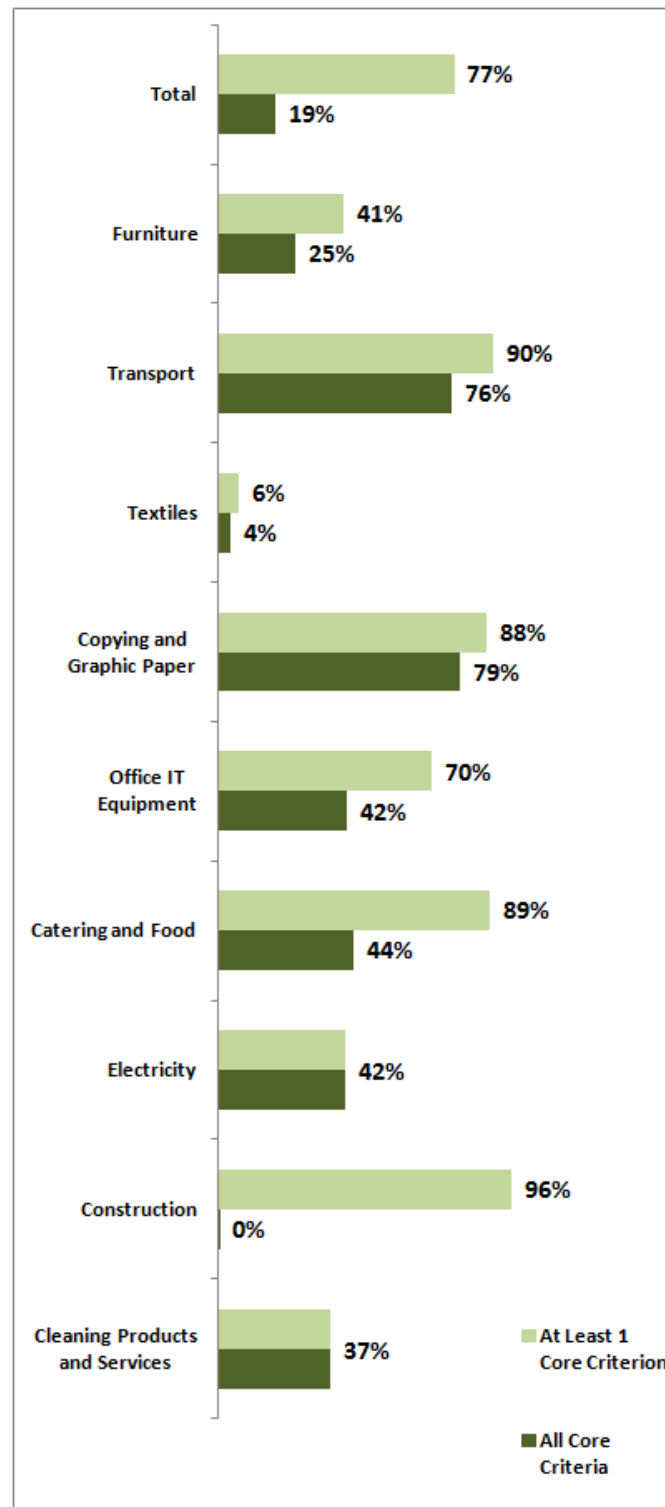
- ***There is evidence of a lack of awareness/consistency of the “green” nature of certain requirements.*** In particular:
 - For some of the product groups, procuring authorities reported the inclusion of some form of green criteria more frequently than they reported the inclusion of at least one EU core GPP criterion. This could be explained by a number of facts: 1) this type of question is of a subjective nature and thus respondents’ perception of what constitute a “green aspect” can differ from the approach taken for the EU GPP criteria; 2) respondents might be referring to criteria that are not as ambitious as, or simply differ from the EU core criteria⁶ (e.g. the EU core criteria for electricity ask for a share of at least 50% of renewables; thus, every contract with less than 50% will not fulfill the EU core criteria but should still be counted in the answer to “do you include any form of green criteria”).
 - In other circumstances, respondents have declared that they included at least more than one EU GPP criterion more often than “any form of green”. This apparently counter-intuitive result may be due to the fact that certain technical requirements – e.g. double printing in the case of Office IT Equipment – are not perceived as “green” requirements despite a strong environmental impact, but rather as purely technical specifications, which do not make the contract in question “green”.

The figure below displays results for the same indicators expressed in monetary value. Here, the average across product groups for the inclusion of all EU core green criteria is 19%, whereas the average inclusion of at least one EU core criterion is 77%. In the case of gardening products and services, the disaggregation issue described above still applies; hence, the data are not included in the figure. Information on the up-take of GPP by monetary value, particularly on the last contract, should be read with caution for two reasons. First, as monetary value can be considered as sensitive information, fewer authorities disclosed it in comparison to the data they reported on the number of contracts. Second, there is always a chance that the last contract may be an outlier in terms of value and therefore not fully representative of the total procurement pattern of the responding authority (i.e. the value of the last contract may be too high or too low).

⁶ As explained, some countries have adopted their own set of green criteria, which do not always coincide with the ones set at the EU level.

A comparison of figures 1 and 2 reveals that, when seen in terms of overall value, data from our survey provide a more reassuring picture of the uptake of EU GPP, at least for product groups such as transport, copying and graphic paper,, which largely overcome the 50% target; and to a lesser extent for office IT equipment, electricity and cleaning products and services, which fall slightly short of the target.

Figure 2 – Inclusion of EU green criteria per product group (by value of contracts)

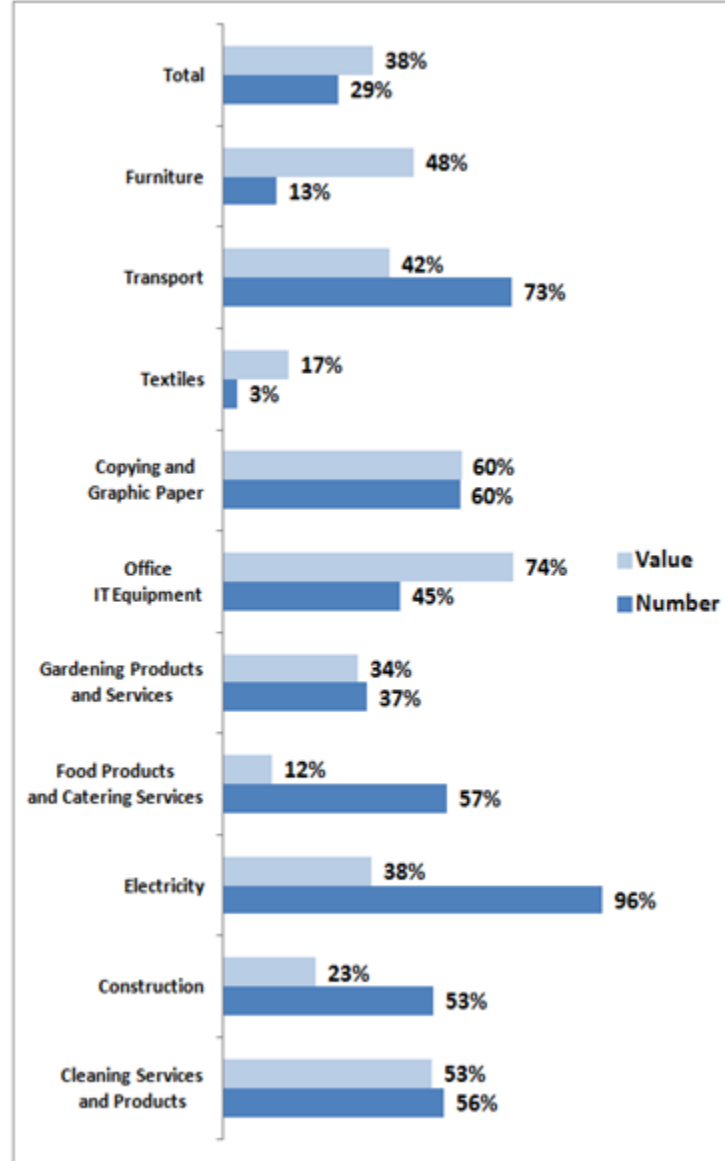


B.2 Data from the “general information” part for each product group

We have asked respondents to report the total amount of procurement (by number of contracts and value) for each product group in 2009-2010, as well as the relative share of “green” contracts they signed on total contracts, independently of whether these included the EU GPP criteria or other green criteria. The results are shown in the figure below, where dark blue columns refer to the number of contracts, whereas light blue columns represent results based on the value of contracts.

According to these figures, it appears that:

The uptake of green procurement is significant for products and services such as electricity, office IT equipment, copying and graphic paper, and transport. Some product groups feature a high percentage of uptake in terms of number, but not value (i.e., electricity, cleaning products, construction, catering and food, gardening, and transport). This can be explained by the fact that respondents did not always disclose the value of the contracts while still providing information on the number and other properties of the contracts. When combined with a possible selection bias due to the fact that authorities who included green criteria may have a greater incentive to also provide monetary values, the corresponding percentages should be read with caution in this and the following section. Instead, textiles, office IT equipment, and furniture exhibit the opposite trend, with the value of goods procured being significantly “greener” than when uptake is assessed in terms of number of contracts. For copying and graphic paper the reported uptake is identical.

Figure 3 – % of reported “green” contracts on total contracts, 2009-2010

Specifically, electricity and transport display the highest proportion of contracts⁷ containing green criteria (96% and 73% respectively). Over 50% of contracts for cleaning products and services, construction, catering and food, copying and graphic paper also contain green criteria. Conversely, only 37% of the contracts (in terms of numbers) for gardening products and services contain green criteria and this figure drops to 13% for furniture, and to 3% for textiles.

⁷ In terms of number of contracts.

When results are expressed in terms of the monetary values⁸ of the products and services procured, the best performers in our sample are office IT equipment (with 74% of contracts including such requirements), followed by copying and graphic paper (60%) and cleaning services and product (53%). For transport, 42% of the contracts include green criteria; this happens for furniture in 48% of the cases, in construction (23%), and for textiles in 17% of the cases. The corresponding proportion is lower for catering and food (12%).

B.3 Data on individual product and service groups

Below, we provide more detailed results of the last contracts signed for each of the ten product and service groups covered by the present study. For each group, we provide information on:

- The number of contracts reported, broken down by sub-groups where appropriate;
- The phase of procurement at which green criteria were included;
- The percentage of “green” contracts (both in terms of number and corresponding value);
- The percentage of contracts with at least 1 core EU GPP criterion ;
- The percentage of contracts in which all core EU GPP criteria were adopted;
- Selected information on individual core and (where available) comprehensive EU GPP criteria for that product group.

In addition, our questionnaire included a general part asking respondents to provide information on the green requirements included in all the contracts signed in 2009-2010 for each product group. When relevant, these data are reported in the individual sections that follow.

⁸ In the “general information” part under each product group, the respondents were asked to estimate the total percentage of green in the value of procurement for the respective product group as well as the total value of procurement for that product group in 2009-2010. The up-take of green was calculated for those responses that provided the total value of procurement and an estimate for the percentage of green value for the respective product group in 2009-2010. This calculation resulted in reductions in sample size; however it produced more precise and accurate results for the up-take of green in terms of value.

B 3.1 Cleaning Products and Services

Breakdown of contracts

Cleaning Products and Services represent the second most numerous product group in our sample with 296 reported contracts.⁹ Of the tenders surveyed, 54% concern cleaning products and 39% cleaning services. For the remaining 7% the respondents did not specify either of the two options.

Table 2 – Cleaning Products and Services: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Cleaning Services and Products in total	296
Cleaning Products	160
Cleaning Services	113
Not specified	23

Green procurement of Cleaning Products/Services

The procurement practice of responding authorities is “greener” for cleaning products and services than for many of the other nine product groups covered by the study.¹⁰ Yet, reporting the inclusion of some green criteria does not automatically imply that these correspond to any of the EU core GPP criteria.¹¹

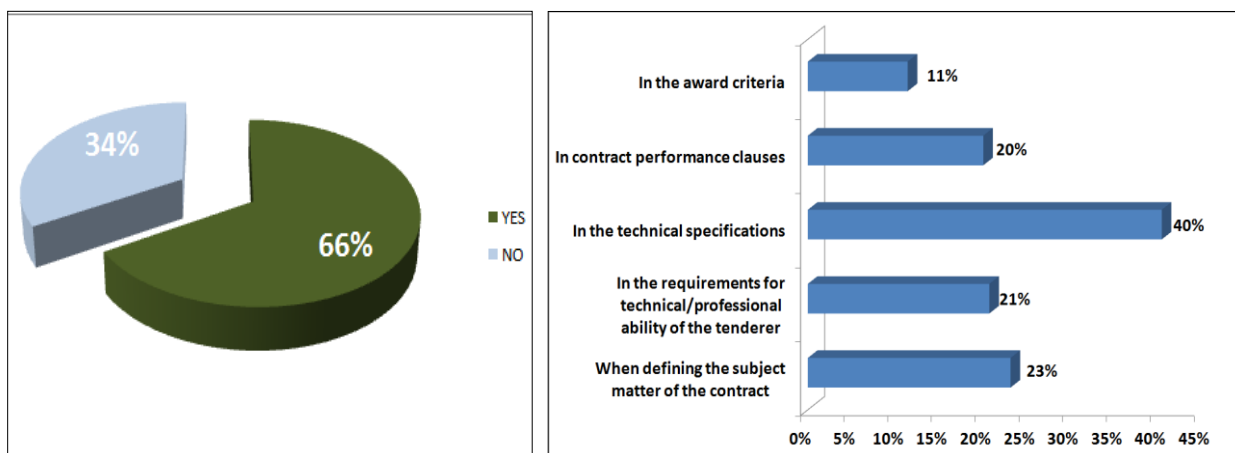
As is the case with the other nine product groups, "green criteria" for Cleaning Products and Services were more often included in the technical specifications of the tenders (40% of the cases), as shown in the figure below. 23% included a green element when defining the subject matter of the contract, 20% in contract performance clauses. In line with the findings for all product groups, inclusion of green requirements in the award criteria was used less frequently by our respondents (11%).

⁹ The most numerous group being office IT equipment with a total of 357 reported contracts. For further details, see above.

¹⁰ See above, figure 1 for a comparative overview.

¹¹ This remark applies to all product groups surveyed in this section.

Figure 4 – Cleaning Products and Services: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?



Uptake of EU core GPP criteria for Cleaning Products/Services

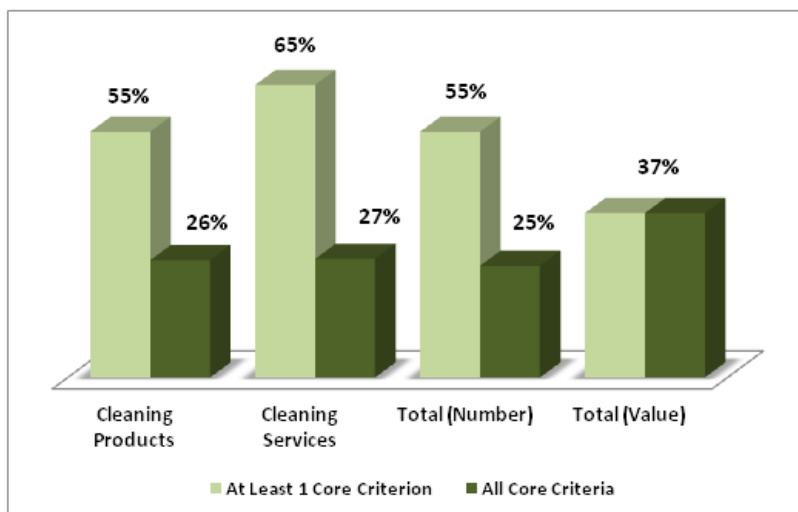
As shown in the figure below, there are no major differences between Cleaning Products and Cleaning Services; however tenders for Cleaning Services display a higher inclusion of at least one EU core criterion (65% against 55%). For both, about one quarter of respondents reported that they included all EU core green criteria in their last tender.¹² Finally, the figure also displays the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria¹³. In terms of overall monetary value, 37% of the tenders surveyed include all the EU core criteria. It is worthwhile to note that 215 respondents also provided the monetary value of their last contract: this increases the accuracy of the results presented in the figure below. Moreover, 219 out of the 296 respondents that filled out

¹² Please note that the “total” values are influenced also by unspecified tenders (i.e., responses that do not specify whether they concern cleaning products or cleaning services). The data provided by respondents who selected some green criteria but did not specify whether these apply to services or products did not contribute to the figures for the up-take of EU GPP. Therefore, the figures for EU GPP uptake may appear slightly lower than the actual up-take. This is true for all product groups analysed in this study.

¹³ Data refer only to the whole product group of Cleaning Services and Products, with no further specification. This is due to the fact that EU core green criteria surveyed for cleaning products and cleaning services are the same.

information on the last contract also provided information on the general information part (i.e., questions concerning all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010) for this product group. Based on the latter, 38% of the value of contracts is estimated to have included some form of green requirements.

Figure 5 – Cleaning Products and Services: Percentage of contracts including green criteria

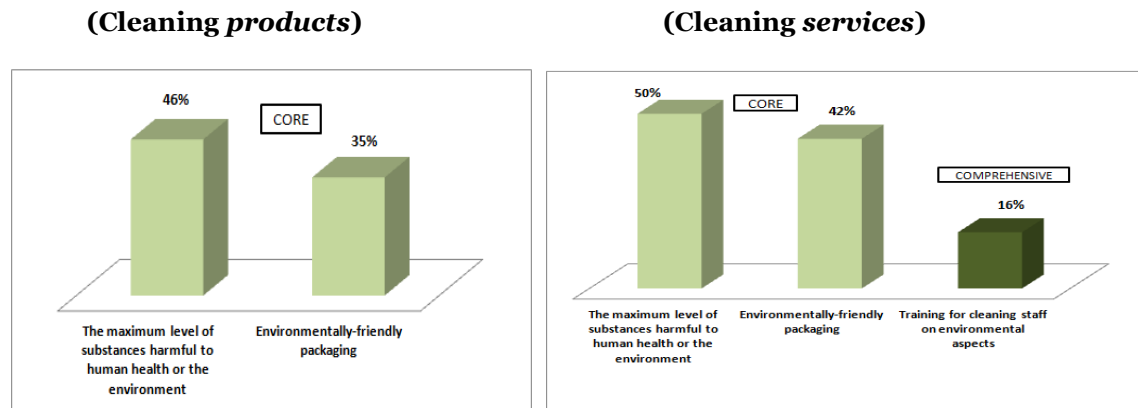


Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Cleaning Products/Services

We have surveyed two EU core GPP criteria for Cleaning Products and Services: provisions on the maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment; and provisions on environmentally-friendly packages.

For cleaning products, both criteria are used in less than 50% of the cases, with the former criterion being more widespread (46% of the cases). In the case of cleaning services instead, the overall level of uptake is slightly higher than for Cleaning Products. 50% of contracts included provisions about limits for harmful substances.

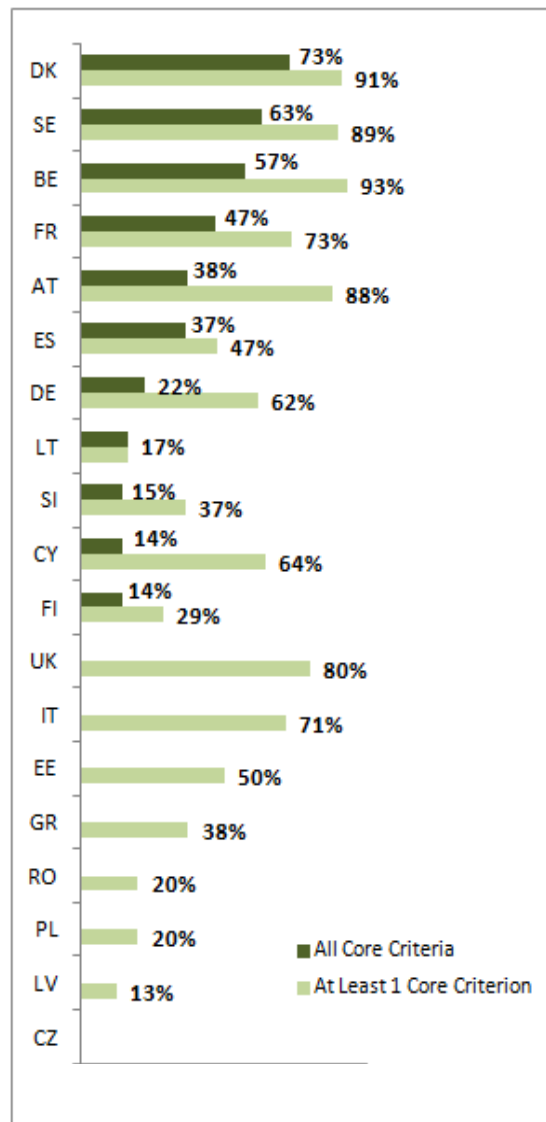
Finally, we asked respondents to report on the inclusion of the comprehensive EU GPP criterion on training for cleaning staff on environmental aspects. This criterion only applies to cleaning service contracts and displays a limited uptake (16%) in the surveyed tenders. This rather low number indicates that there is room for improvement in promoting the inclusion of training criteria in GPP, since the way cleaning services are executed can have a considerable environmental impact (e.g. the dosage of cleaning products).

Figure 6 – Cleaning Products and Services: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

Finally, the figure below shows the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for this product group in each of the 27 Member States. We only included in the analysis countries for which data is available on 5 or more contracts.¹⁴ Belgium, Denmark and Sweden are the top three performers in the use of at least one EU core GPP criterion in their tendering procedures and (albeit not in the same order) in the inclusion of all surveyed EU core GPP criteria. Reportedly, ten member states include at least one EU core criterion in over 50% of the contracts, but only the top three performers include all surveyed core criteria in more than half of the contracts, closely followed by France at 47%.

¹⁴ The same criterion applies to all other corresponding figures in the other product groups and in the country fiches (Annex C).

Figure 7 – Cleaning Products and Services: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.2 Construction

Breakdown of contracts

Construction represents the fourth most numerous product group among the contracts surveyed. As shown in the table below, 78% of contracts are for construction works, and 18% for supply of related services. For the remaining 4% contracts, respondents did not specify either of the two options.

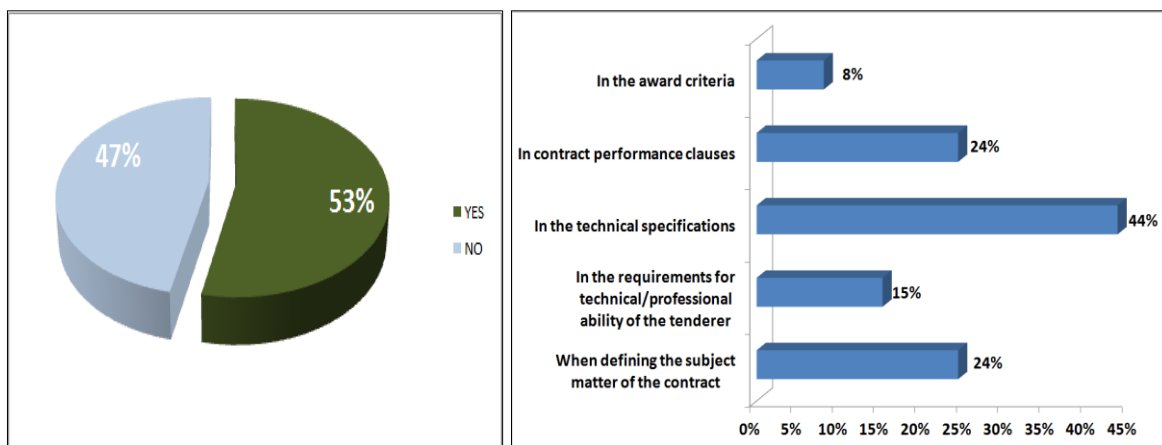
Table 3 – Construction: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Construction in total	203
Construction Works	153
Supply of Related Services	36
Not specified	14

Green procurement of Construction

As shown in the figure below, contracts in Construction score on average with all product groups as regards the inclusion of any form of green criteria (53%), regardless of whether these requirements coincide with the EU GPP criteria. As is the case with the other nine product groups, "green criteria" for Construction were more often included in the technical specifications of the tenders (44% of the cases), as shown below. 24% included a green element when defining the subject matter of the contract, and 24% in contract performance clauses. In line with the findings for all product groups, inclusion of green requirements in the award criteria was used less frequently by our respondents (8%).

Figure 8 – Construction: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?



Uptake of EU core GPP criteria for Construction

Construction scores better than average in the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion in the last contracts. Rather interestingly, the share of respondents reporting the application of any “green” criteria (53%, see figure 8 above) is lower than the share reporting the use of at least one EU core green criterion. This is most likely explained by the fact that the question on the inclusion of any form of green criteria is of a subjective nature and some green requirements of the EU core criteria might not be considered as green elements by the respondent. In this case, we are faced with respondents underestimating the greenness of their purchase.

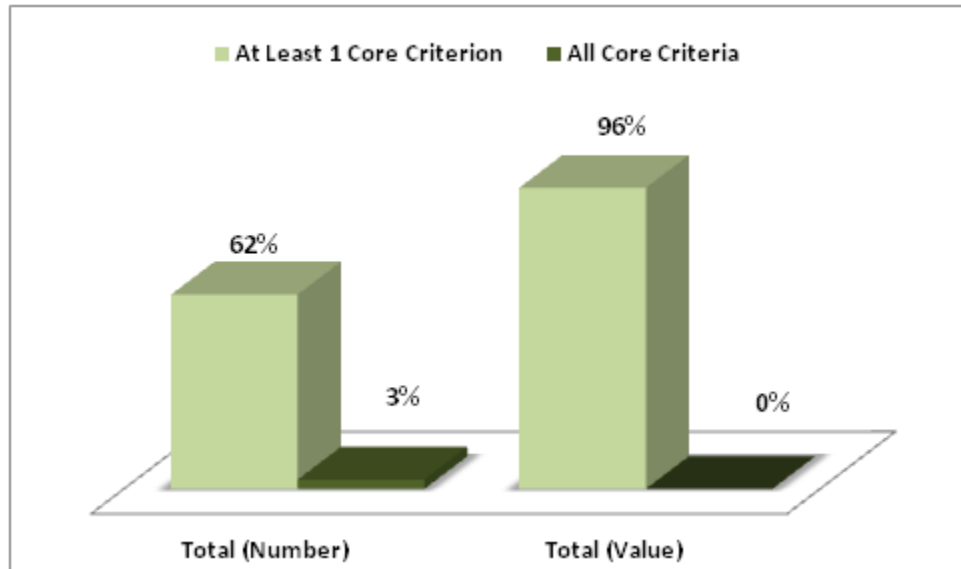
On the other hand, almost no tender included all surveyed criteria. This finding can be explained by the high number (5) of EU core criteria surveyed for this product group, which is the highest across all product groups together with the case of catering products and services. The rationale for including such a high number of EU GPP criteria in our survey is linked to the numerous environmental impacts of buildings.

The figure below also shows the monetary value of construction tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. For the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion, a comparison between totals in terms of numbers (left on the figure) and totals in terms of values (right on the figure) shows that Construction tenders with a larger value are more likely to be “green”. Instead, the aggregated value of Construction tenders including all EU core criteria is zero.

Out of the 197 responses on the last contract we received for Construction 148 included monetary information. Moreover, 164 out of the 203 respondents that

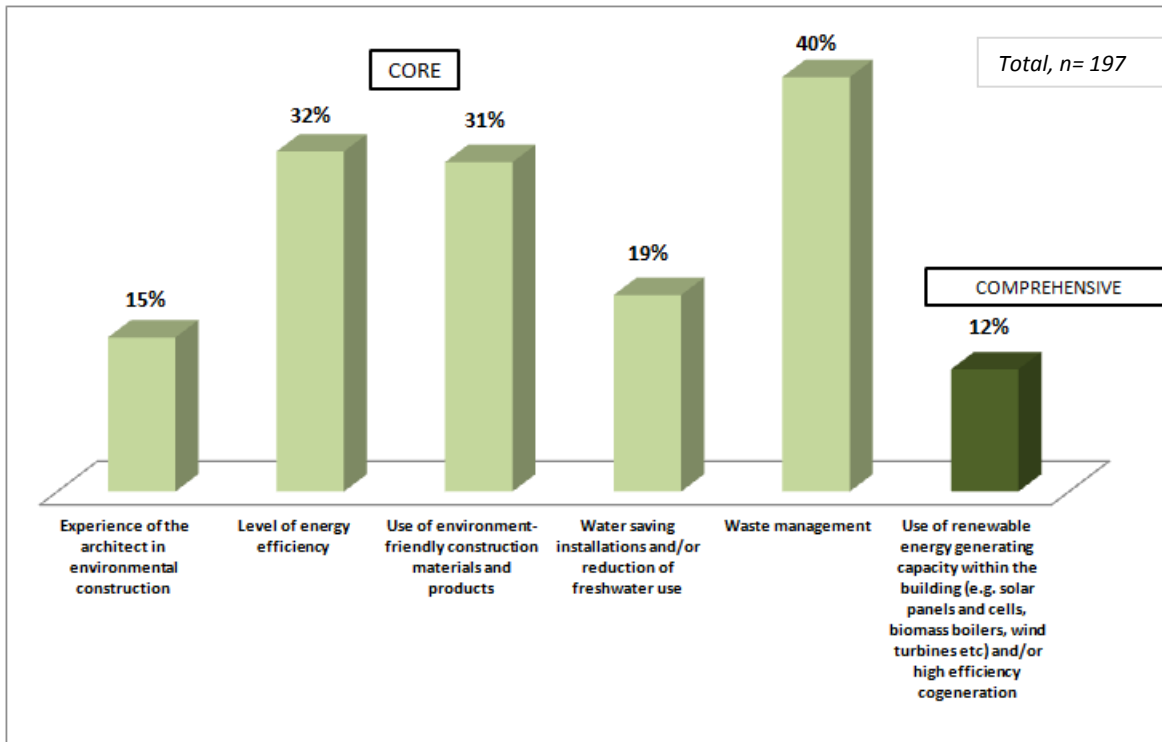
filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 23% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

Figure 23 – Construction: Percentage of contracts including green criteria



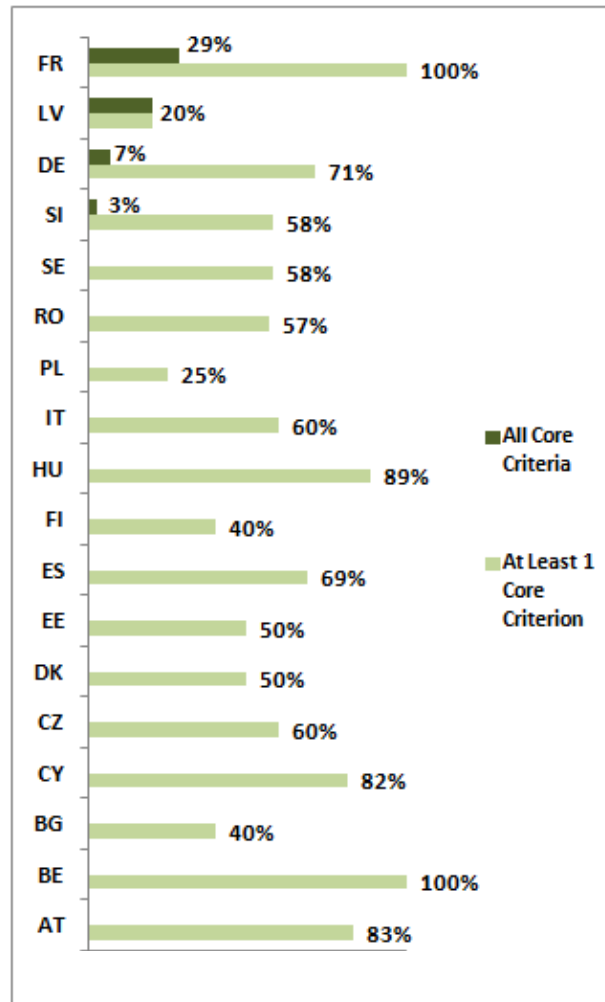
Uptake of individual EU core GPP criteria for Construction

For this product group, we surveyed 5 EU core criteria and 1 comprehensive green criterion, as shown in the figure below. Data display a relatively large variation of uptake: requirements for waste management are present in 40% of the cases, followed by the level of energy efficiency (32%) and the use of environment-friendly construction materials and products (31%). At the opposite end for EU core green criteria, we find 15% of contracts including provisions on the green experience of the architect. The only comprehensive criterion we surveyed for Construction (i.e., use of renewable energy generating capacity within the building) displays an uptake of only 12%. This points to a possible need to promote this aspect more strongly.

Figure 9 – Construction: Percentage of contracts with selected EU GPP criteria

Finally, the figure below shows the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for Construction across the EU27. France, Belgium, and Hungary are the top three performers in the use of at least one EU core GPP criterion. As regards the inclusion of all the EU core criteria surveyed in our questionnaire, the best performers are France, Latvia, Germany and Slovenia. All other countries in our sample score 0% on this point.

Figure 10 – Construction: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.3 Electricity

Breakdown of contracts

Electricity represents one of the least numerous product groups in our survey, with 124 contracts reported.

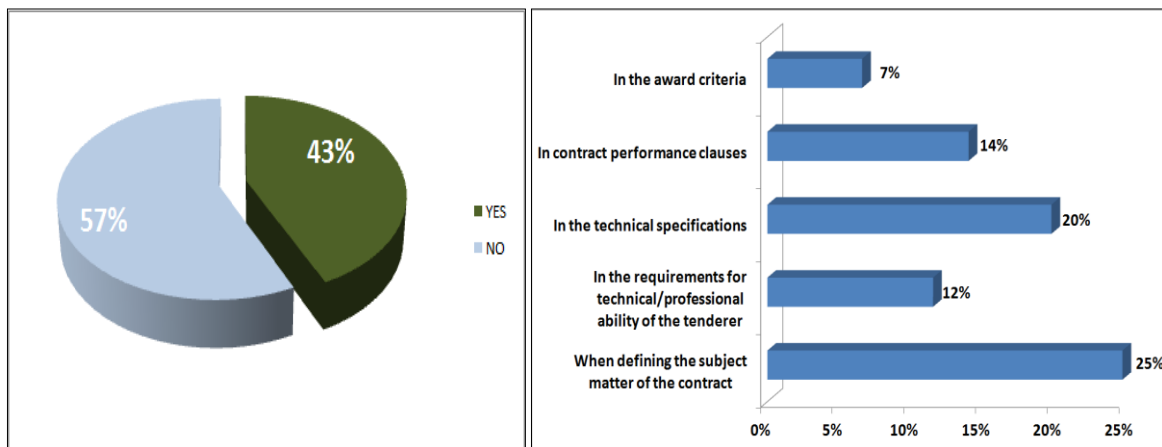
Table 4 – Electricity: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Electricity in total	124

Green procurement of Electricity

Electricity displays the lowest share of respondents reporting the use of some form of green criteria (43%, average of the sample 54%). Green criteria are more likely to be included in the definition of the subject matter of the contract (25%),¹⁵ while 20% of contracts included a green element in the technical specifications, and 14% in contract performance clauses. In line with the findings for all product groups, inclusion of green requirements in the award criteria was used less frequently by our respondents (7%).

Figure 11 – Electricity: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?



¹⁵ As mentioned in the main report, green criteria are - on average - included more often in the technical specifications of the contract.

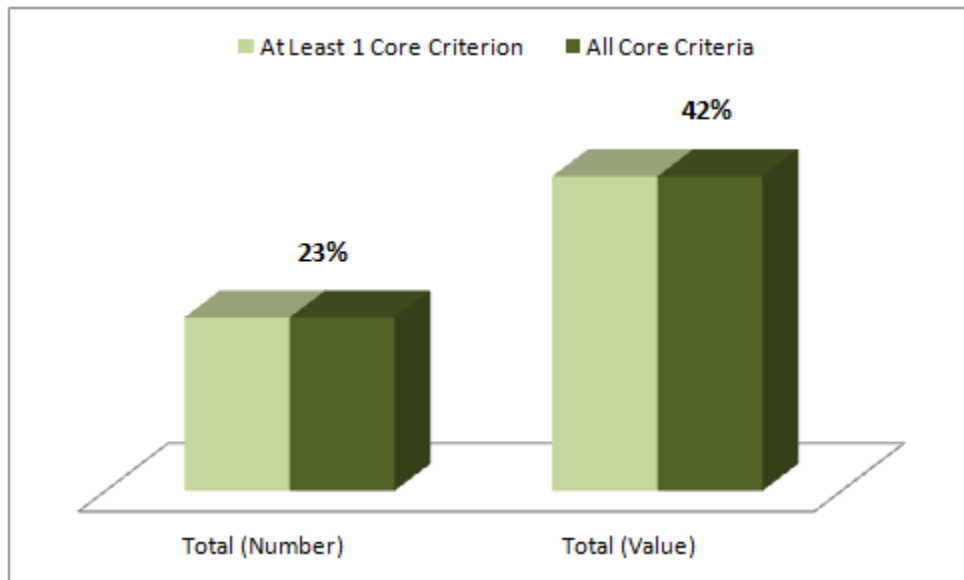
Uptake of core EU GPP criteria for Electricity

For Electricity, we surveyed only one EU core criterion (i.e., that at least 50% of supplied electricity must come from renewable energy sources and/or high efficient cogeneration). Thus, if a respondent fulfilled the one criterion requirement, the whole contract was considered green for our study.

As shown in the figure below, Electricity scores rather low as regards the inclusion of one EU core criterion (and thus of all core criteria in this case) in the last contracts (only 23% out of the total number of contracts). It scores better on the monetary value, with 42% of the contracts being green.

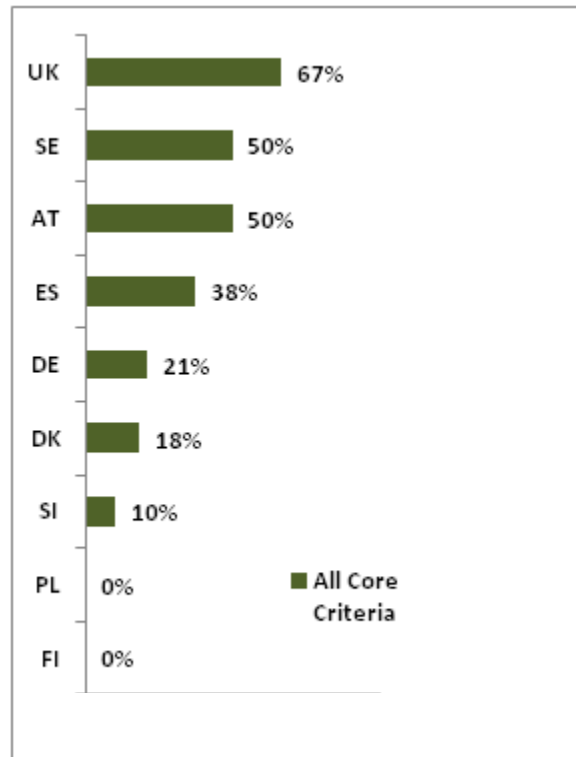
In total, 88 of the respondents reported on the value of their last contract. Moreover, 81 out of the 124 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information in the general information part of the questionnaire for this product group. Based on the information for all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010, 38% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

Figure 12 – Electricity: Percentage of contracts including green criteria



Finally, the figure below shows the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for electricity across the EU27. The United Kingdom, Sweden, and Austria are the top three performers in this case, with at least 50% of reported contracts including all surveyed EU core GPP criteria. As mentioned, for Electricity only one EU core criterion was surveyed. Therefore, the figure only reflects the uptake of this single criterion.

Figure 30 – Electricity: uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.4 Food Products and Catering Services

Breakdown of contracts

Food Products and Catering Services represent the sixth most numerous product group. Of the contracts surveyed, 63% are for Food Products and 30% for Catering Services. For the remaining 7% the respondents did not specify either of the two options.

Table 5 – Food Products and Catering Services: Number of Individual Contracts

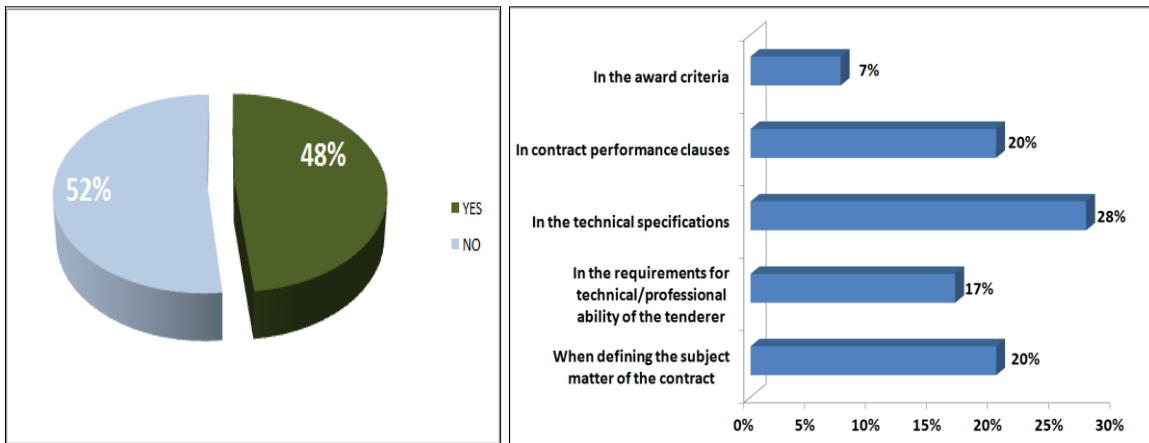
Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Food Products and Catering Services in total	150
Food Products	94
Catering Services	44
Not specified	12

Green procurement of Food Products and Catering Services

Food Products and Catering Services score worse than average on the inclusion of some form of green criteria: in this respect, they are the second worst-performing product group after Electricity.

In line with the other product groups, "green criteria" for Food Products and Catering Services are the most frequently included in the technical specifications of the tenders (28%), followed by inclusion in contractual performance clauses and when defining the subject matter of the tender (20% for both). Inclusion of green requirements in the award criteria is low, at 7%.

Figure 13 – Food Products and Catering: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?

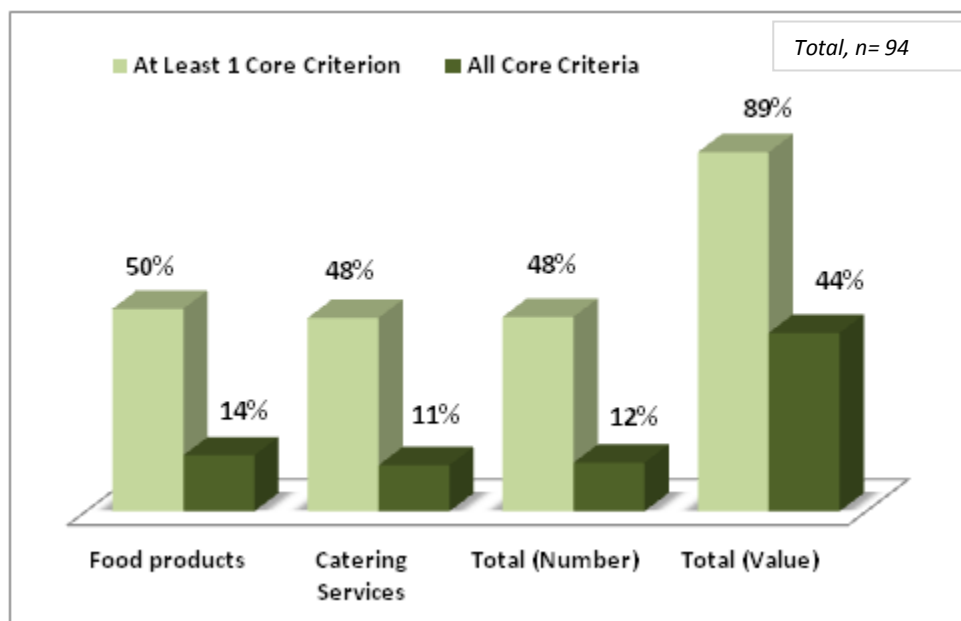


Uptake of core GPP criteria for Food Products and Catering Services

Food Products and Catering Services score worse than average regarding the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria. The distance from the average for all 10 product groups is particularly notable for the share of contracts including all EU core criteria (12%), which is well below the average of the sample for all product groups (26%), with Food Products (14%) performing slightly better than Catering Services (11%). This result is also linked to the high number (5) of EU core criteria surveyed for this product group.

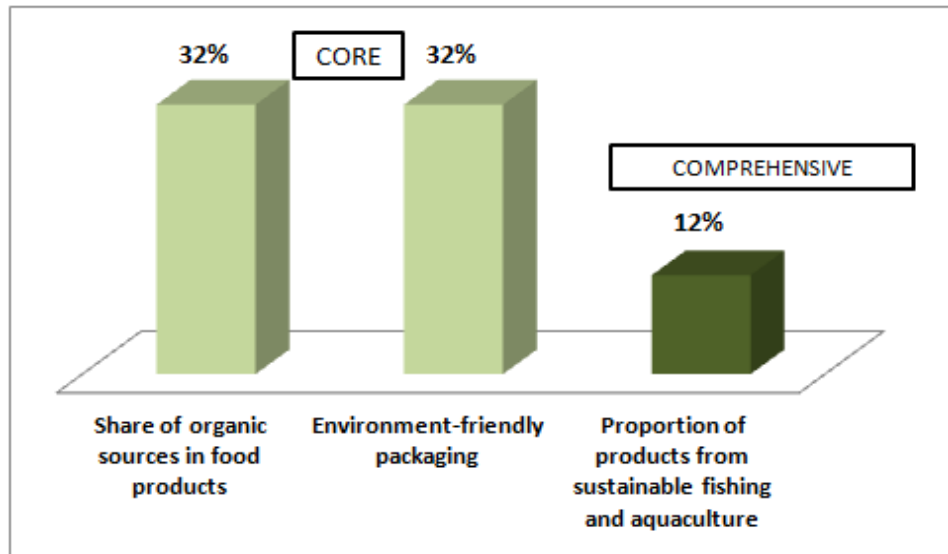
Conversely, the right side of the Figure below shows the monetary value of contracts including at least one or all EU core green criteria. For this indicator, Food Products and Catering Services perform quite well, especially on the inclusion of at least one EU green criterion (89% of the contracts for which a value was reported).

For this product group, 117 of the respondents reported the monetary value of their last contract. In addition, 101 out of the 150 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided data on all contracts signed in 2009-2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 74% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

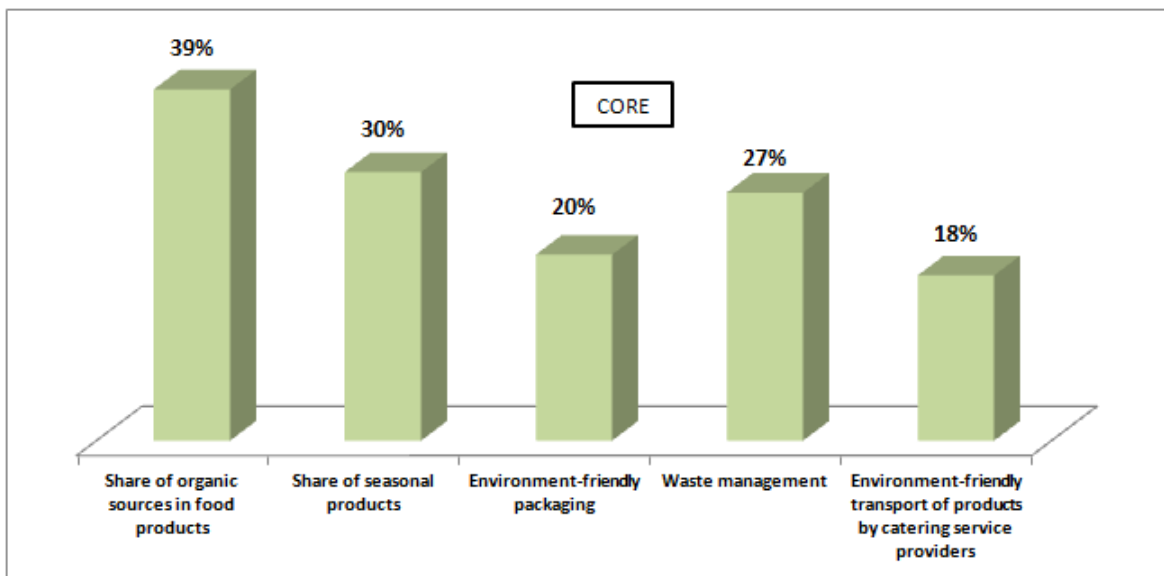
Figure 14 – Food Products and Catering Services: Percentage of contracts including green criteria

Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Food Products and Catering Services

Unsurprisingly, given the performance of the whole product group, the uptake of EU core criteria is not very high when individual sub-groups are considered. For Food Products, we surveyed two core criteria (i.e., provisions on the share of organic foods and requirements for green packaging). Both display the same uptake (32%). We also gathered data on one comprehensive criterion (sustainable fishing and aquaculture) which is applicable both to Food Products and Catering Services. It displays a rather low uptake (12%), giving an indication of the need for further promotion of this EU GPP requirement.

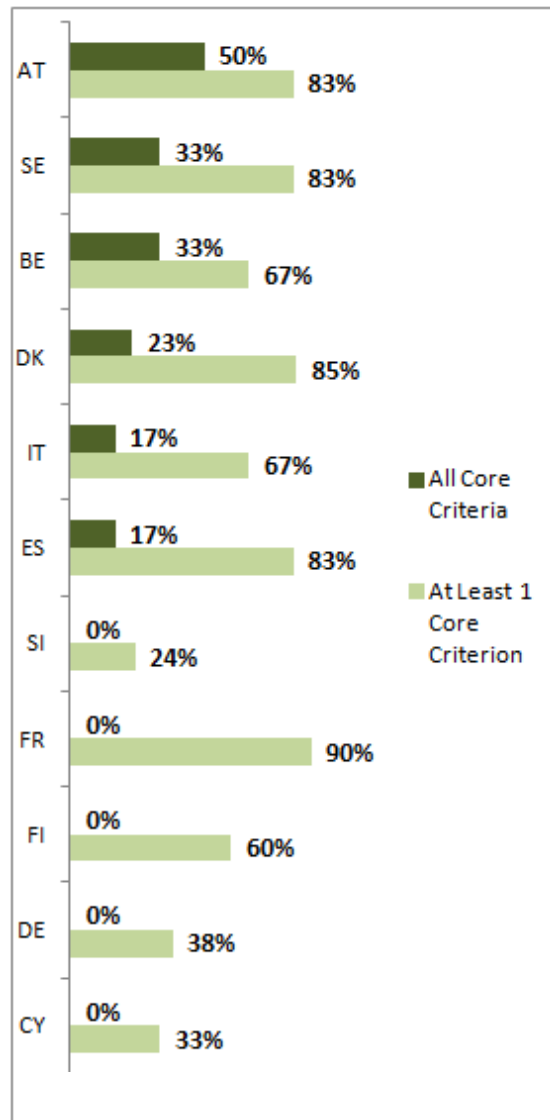
Figure 15 – Food products: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

For Catering Services, performance in terms of core criteria is more heterogeneous. For instance, packaging displays a lower uptake (20%) along with the environment-friendly transport of products by service providers (18%). Conversely, contracting authorities included requirements on the organic origin of food more often when tendering for catering services than for food products (39%). Finally, requirements on the uptake for seasonal products and on waste management are both equal to or close to 30% of the surveyed tenders.

Figure 16 – Catering Services: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

Finally, the figure below shows the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for this product groups across the EU27. France, Denmark, Austria, Spain and Sweden are the top performers in the use of at least one EU core GPP criterion. In eight Members States at least 50% of the contracts include at least one such criterion for this product group. Austria, Sweden and Belgium are the best performers as regards the inclusion of all surveyed EU core criteria, although only Austria includes all such requirements in 50% of the contracts.

Figure 17 – Food Products and Catering Services: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.5 Gardening Products and Services

Breakdown of contracts

Gardening Products and Services are another of the least numerous product groups in our sample, with 90 individual contracts reported. Of the contracts surveyed, 41% are for Gardening Products and 47% for Gardening Services. For the remaining 12%, the respondents did not specify either of the two options.

Table 6 – Gardening Products and Services: Number of Individual Contracts

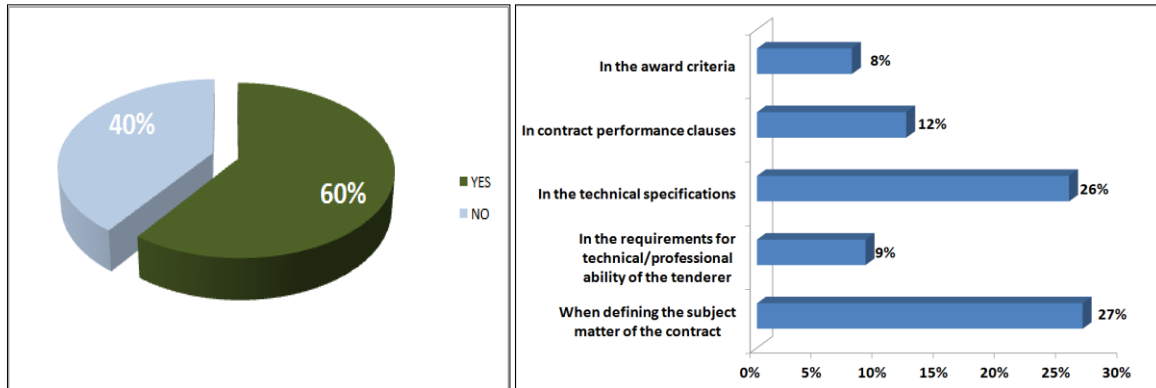
Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Gardening products and Services in total	90
Gardening products	37
Gardening services	43
Not specified	10

Green procurement of Gardening Products and Services

This product group is covering very different products and services such as plants, irrigation systems and machinery, all of them having different green criteria to fulfill. Since very few respondents - despite our request in the questionnaire - specified what exactly they purchased, it was not possible to differentiate our findings between different products and services. Therefore, the following analysis will not include the same amount of detail presented in the other cases.

Gardening Products and Services score slightly better than average in terms of the inclusion of some form of green criteria (60%, average 54%). For this product group, green criteria are more likely to be included in the definition of the subject matter of the contract (27%), closely followed by inclusion in the technical specifications (26%). This product group displays a low rate of inclusion of green criteria in the procurement stages of “award” (8%) and “technical requirements of the tenderer” (9%).

Figure 18 – Gardening Products and Services: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?



Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Gardening Products and Services

As explained above, for this product group it was impossible to provide a breakdown of the uptake of individual criteria for the last contracts signed in 2009 and 2010. However, 66 out of the 90 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 34% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

B.3.6 Office IT Equipment

Breakdown of contracts

Office IT Equipment represents the product group with the highest number of contracts in this study, equaling about one sixth of the sample. Of the contracts surveyed, 43% are for Computers, 33% for Monitors, and 24% for Imaging Equipment.

Table 7 – Office IT Equipment: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Office IT Equipment in total	357
Computers	153
Monitors	119
Imaging equipment	85

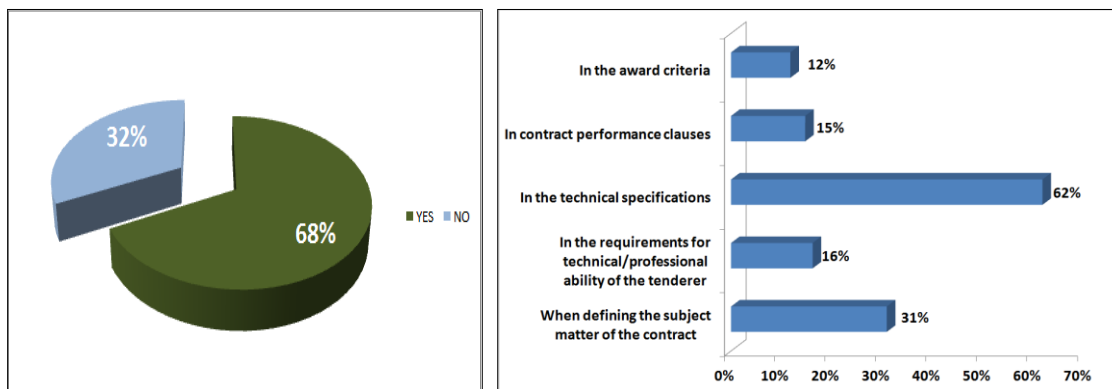
Green procurement of Office IT Equipment

Office IT Equipment is the second best performing product group in terms of inclusion of green criteria, regardless of the fact that such criteria coincide or not with the EU core GPP ones. This may be partially explained by the obligation of central governments under the Energy Star Regulation¹⁶ to buy IT Equipment that is at least as energy efficient as the Energy Star requirement. Moreover, the number of EU core criteria to be fulfilled was comparatively low.

As is the case for many other product groups covered by this study, green criteria for Office IT Equipment are more likely to be included in the technical specifications of the tenders (62%). Office IT Equipment shows also a high rate of inclusion of green criteria in the definition of the subject matter of the contract (31%).

Figure 19 – Office IT Equipment: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?

¹⁶ For further details, see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:039:0001:01:EN:HTML>

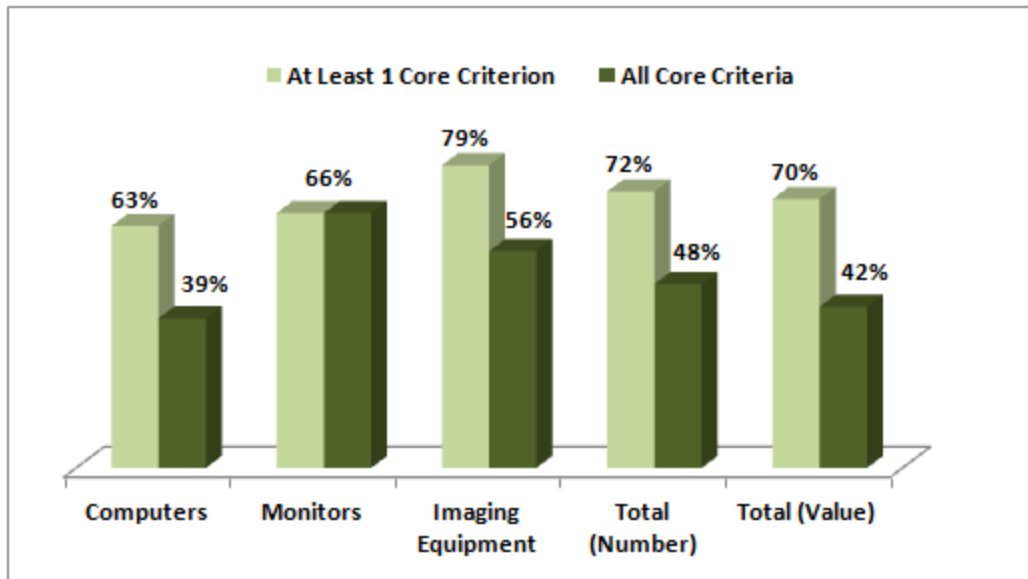


Uptake of core GPP criteria for Office IT Equipment

As illustrated in the figure below, Office IT Equipment has the highest share of tenders including at least one of the surveyed EU core criteria, spiking at 72%. The lion's share is taken by imaging equipment, for which the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion was reported for almost four tenders out of five. Conversely, computers score below average in this product group as far as the inclusion of all surveyed EU core GPP criteria is concerned.

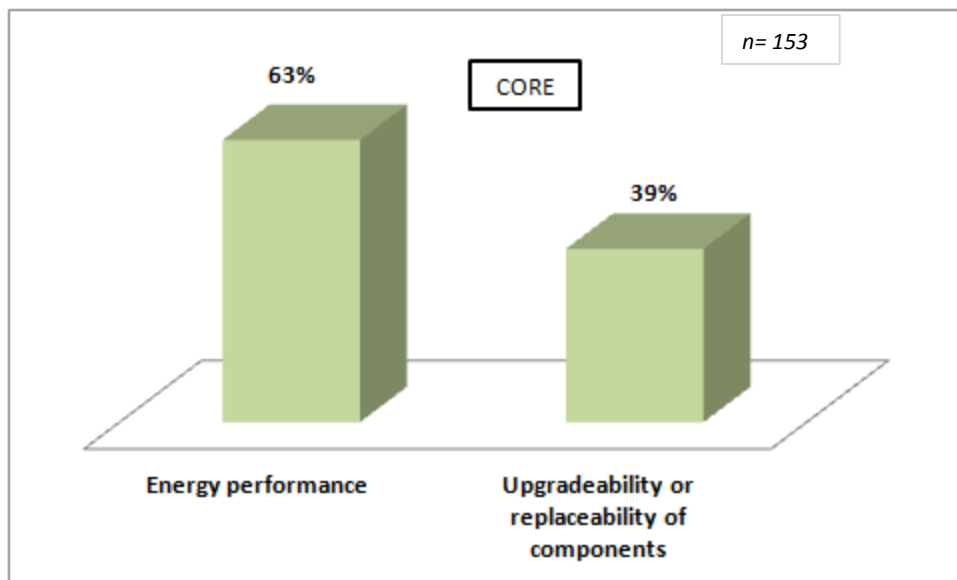
The figure also shows the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. For this indicator, the product group of Office IT Equipment spikes at 70% for the monetary value of contracts including at least one EU core criterion. Again in terms of value, 42% of contracts included all EU core GPP criteria.

For this product group, 158 responses included data on monetary values. Moreover, 247 out of the 357 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided data on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 74% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

Figure 40 – Office IT Equipment: Percentage of contracts including green criteria

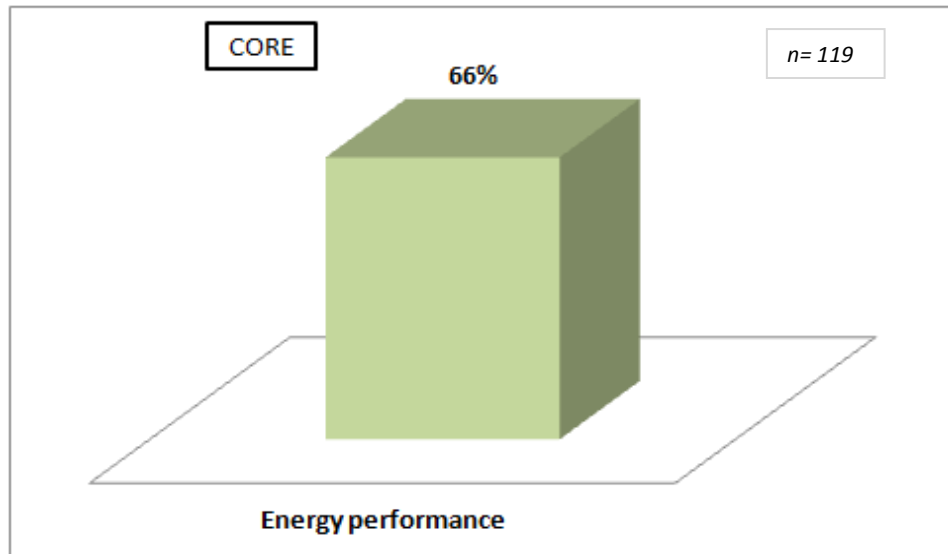
Uptake of individual EU core GPP criteria for Office IT Equipment

More in detail, as illustrated in the figure below, contracting authorities seem to pay greater attention to the energy performance of computers than to upgradability or replaceability of components. The uptake of the former criterion is remarkably high, at 63%.

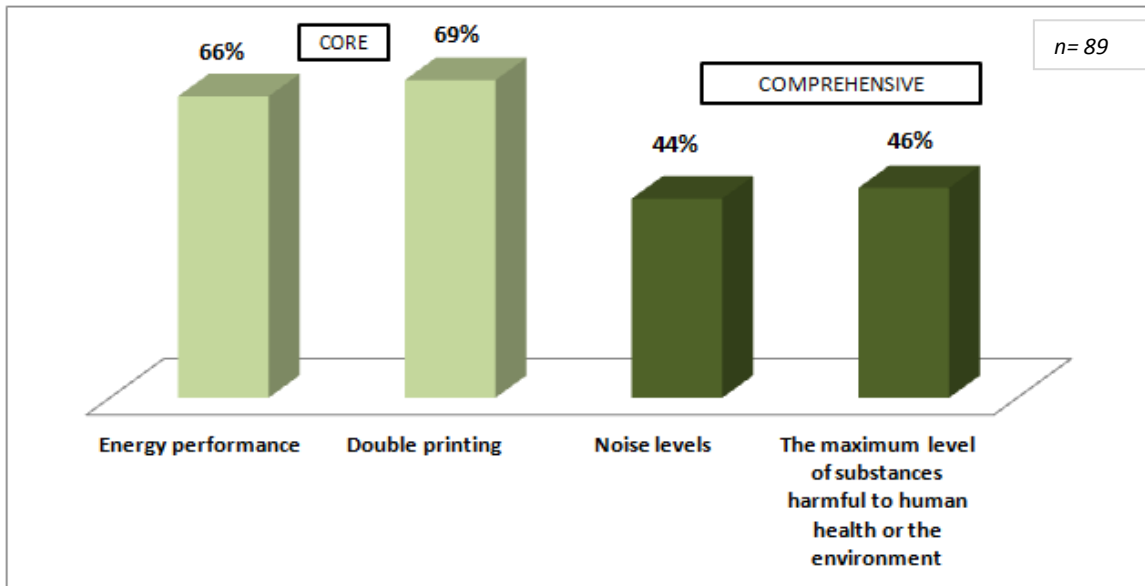
Figure 41 – Computers: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

For monitors, we surveyed the uptake of one EU core criterion in the questionnaire: energy performance. As shown in the figure below, 66% of the contracts included it, a slightly higher share than for computers.

Figure 20 – Monitors: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

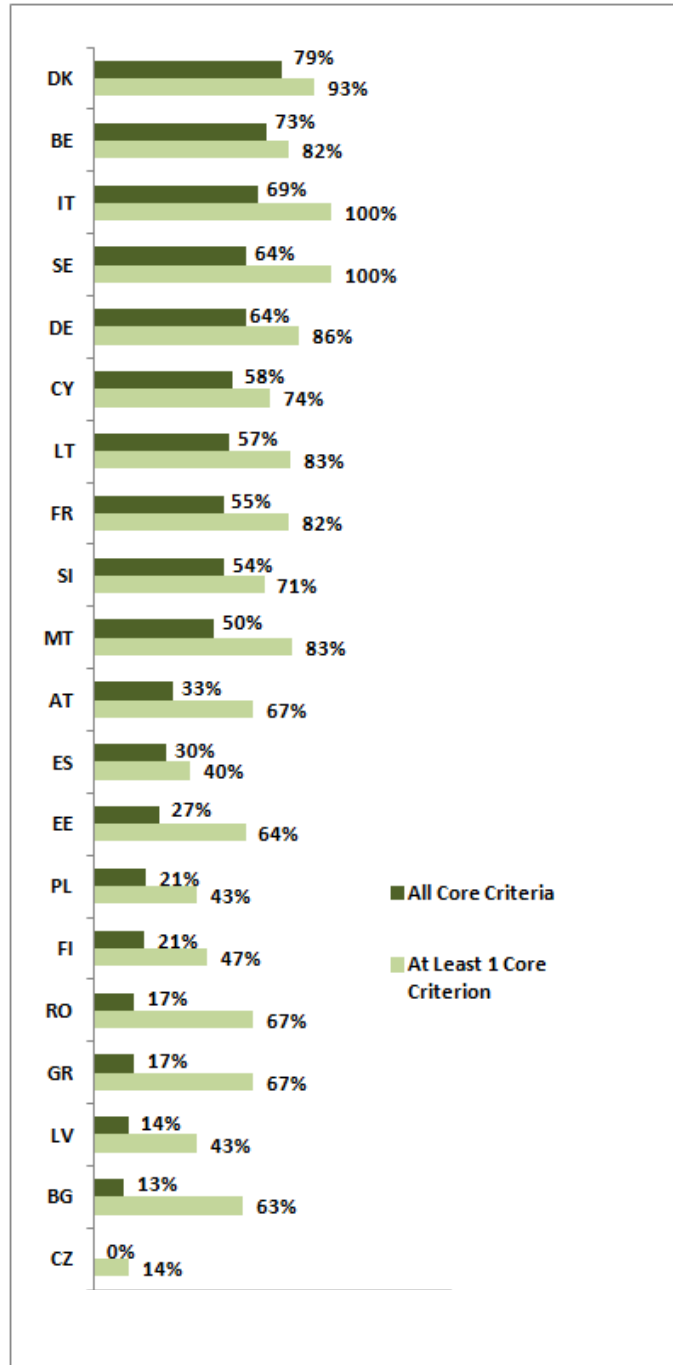


Finally, imaging equipment (including devices such as copiers, printers, scanners, faxes, and MFDs) are by far the greenest sub-product group among those covered in the survey. Almost 70% of the tenders ensured that imaging equipment featured double printing. Moreover, 66% of tenders on imaging equipment set requirements for energy performance. For this particular subgroup, we also surveyed the uptake of two comprehensive criteria established at the EU level (dark green bars in the figure): requirements on noise levels and on the maximum level of harmful substances respectively. In both cases, the level of uptake is comparatively high, at approximately 45%, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 21 – Imaging Equipment: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

Finally, the figure below provides the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for Office IT Equipment in the EU27. In two countries, Sweden and Italy, all surveyed contracts for this product/service group included at least one EU core GPP criterion. Denmark was the third best performer in this respect, with 93% of the contracts including at least one such requirement. Instead, as regards the inclusion of all EU core GPP criteria in surveyed contracts, the three best performers are Denmark, Belgium, and Italy; and ten Member States reported including all surveyed criteria in at least 50% of the cases.

Figure 22 – Office IT Equipment: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.7 Copying and Graphic Paper

Breakdown of contracts

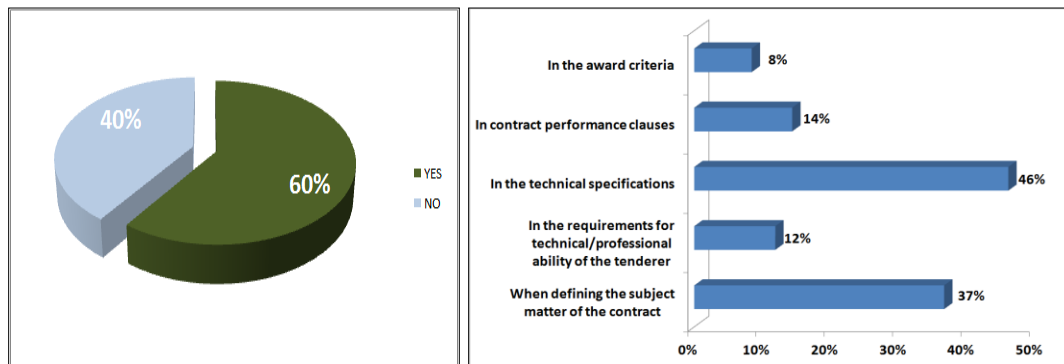
Copying and Graphic Paper represents the third most numerous product group, with 206 reported contracts.

Green procurement of Copying and Graphic Paper

Copying and Graphic Paper scores slightly above the average of the whole sample on the inclusion of some form of green criteria. As shown in the figure below, 60% of the surveyed contracting authorities reported using green criteria when procuring this type of products.

In line with the other product groups covered in this study, green criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper are more often included in the technical specifications of the tenders (46%) than in other stages of the procurement process. This is followed by inclusion when defining the subject matter of the contract (37%), in contract performances (14%), in the technical requirements for the tenderer (12%) and, as is often the case, lowest for inclusion in the award criteria (8%).

Figure 23 – Copying and Graphic Paper: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?

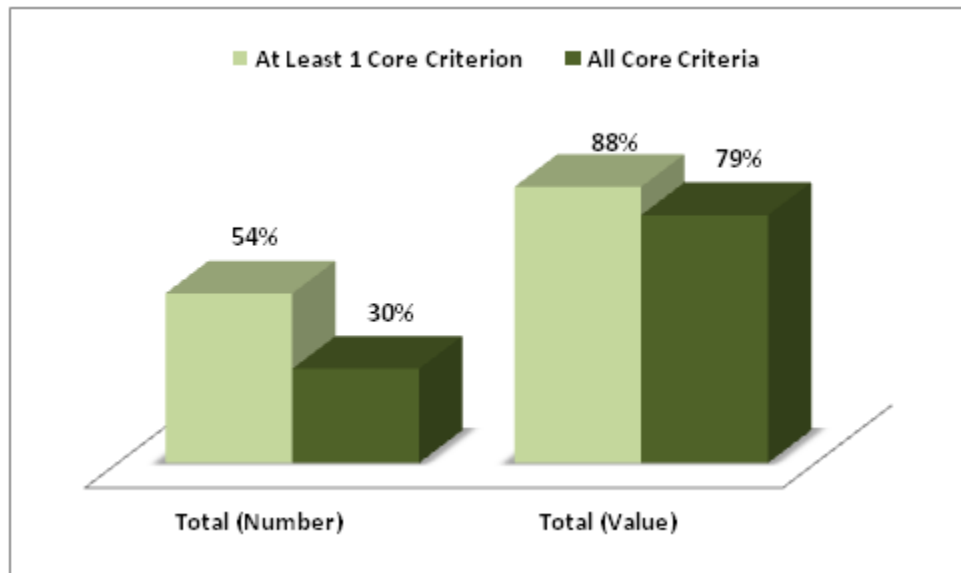


Uptake of EU core GPP criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper

Copying and Graphic Paper is generally in line with the sample as regards the number of contracts including both at least one EU core criterion and all surveyed EU core criteria (54% and 30% respectively). The figure below also shows the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. For such indicator, this product group spikes at 88% for the monetary value of

contracts including at least one EU core criterion, and at an only slightly lower 79% for the value of tenders which include all EU core criteria. For Copying and Graphic Paper, 158 of the respondents reported the monetary value of their last contract. Moreover, 146 out of the 206 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 60% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

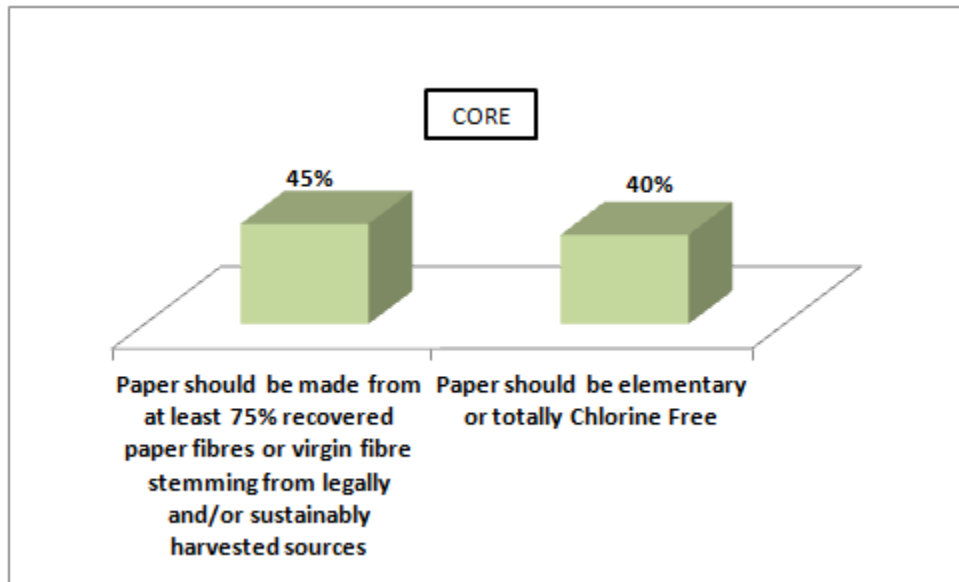
Figure 24 – Copying and Graphic Paper: Percentage of contracts including green criteria



Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper

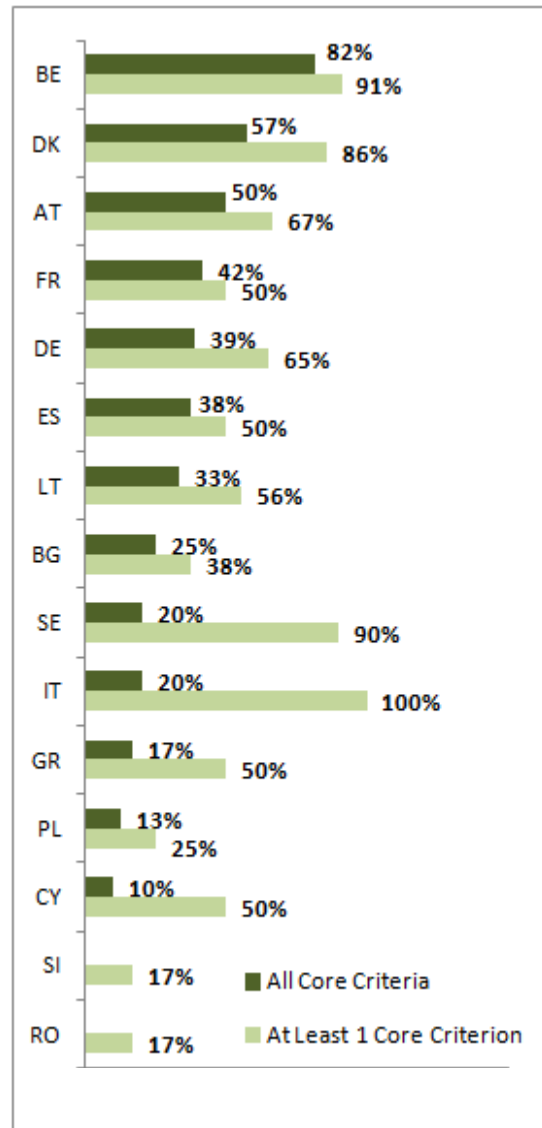
Two core criteria were surveyed for this product group: 1) the use of recycled paper/virgin fibre from legal and/or sustainable sources, and 2) the use of chlorine-free paper. Both display a similar and rather high uptake, as shown below.

Figure 25 – Copying and Graphic Paper: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria for selected



Finally, the figure below shows the breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper across the EU27. Italy is the only country where at least one EU core GPP criterion was included in all the surveyed contracts, followed by Belgium and Sweden (level of uptake around 90%). As regards the inclusion of all the EU core criteria surveyed for this product group, the three top scorers are Belgium, Denmark and Austria, all displaying uptake rates equal or above 50%.

Figure 26 – Copying and Graphic Paper: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.8 Textiles

Breakdown of contracts

Textiles represent the least numerous product groups, with only 76 contracts covered. Of the contracts surveyed, 66% are for textile clothing and accessories, 18% for Interior Textiles, and 16% for Fibres, Yarn and Fabric.

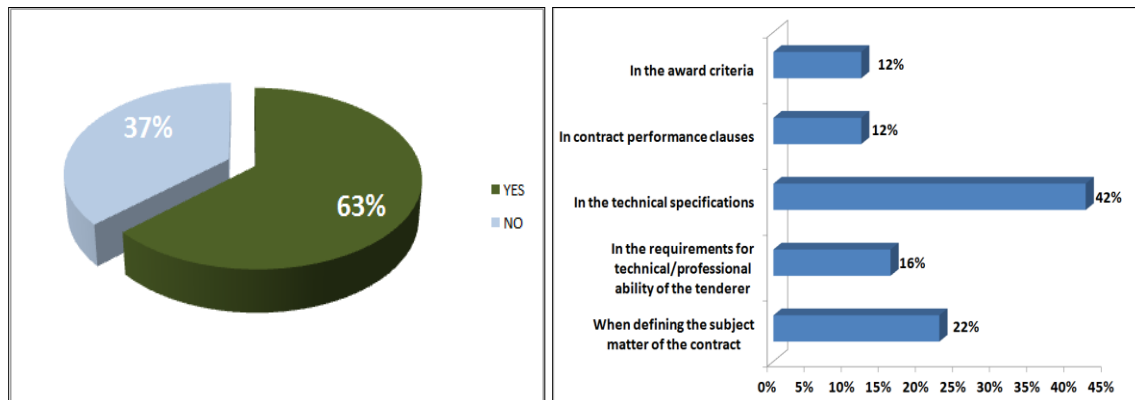
Table 8 –Textiles: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Textiles in total	76
Textile clothing and accessories	51
Interior textiles	14
Fibres, yarn, fabric	11

Green procurement of Textiles

This product group scores better than the average of the whole sample as regards the inclusion of some form of green criteria (63%, average 54%) in contracts. Such criteria are more likely to be included in the technical specifications of the tenders (42%), followed by inclusion in the definition of the subject matter of the contract (22%), in the requirements for professional ability of the tenderer (16%) and 12% for both inclusion in contract performance clauses and in the award criteria.

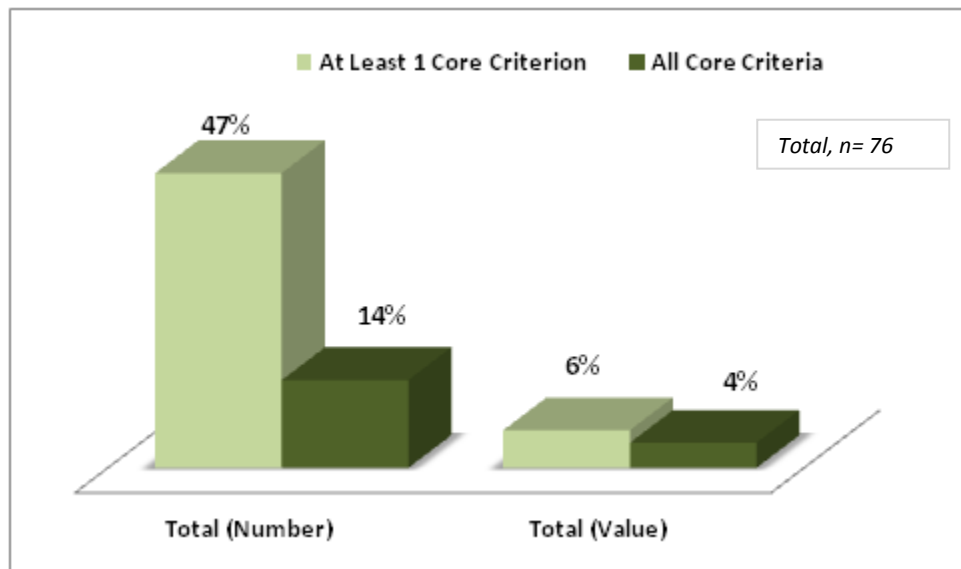
Figure 27 – Textiles: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?



Uptake of core GPP criteria for Textiles

Textiles score lower than the overall sample in terms of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (47%, average 55%). The difference is more marked when considering the share of contracts including all EU core criteria: for this product group, the share is equal to 14%, whilst for the whole sample it reaches 26%. The figure below also shows the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. For this indicator, Textiles score rather poorly. Only 6% of the aggregated value of the contracts for which an amount was reported can be considered partly green. This is the lowest share among all product groups. As for the inclusion of all EU core green criteria, only 4% of the contracts are fully green. For this product group, 59 of the total responses for textiles included monetary information on the value of the last contract. Moreover, 58 out of the 77 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on the latter, 17% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

Figure 27 – Textiles: Percentage of contracts including green criteria

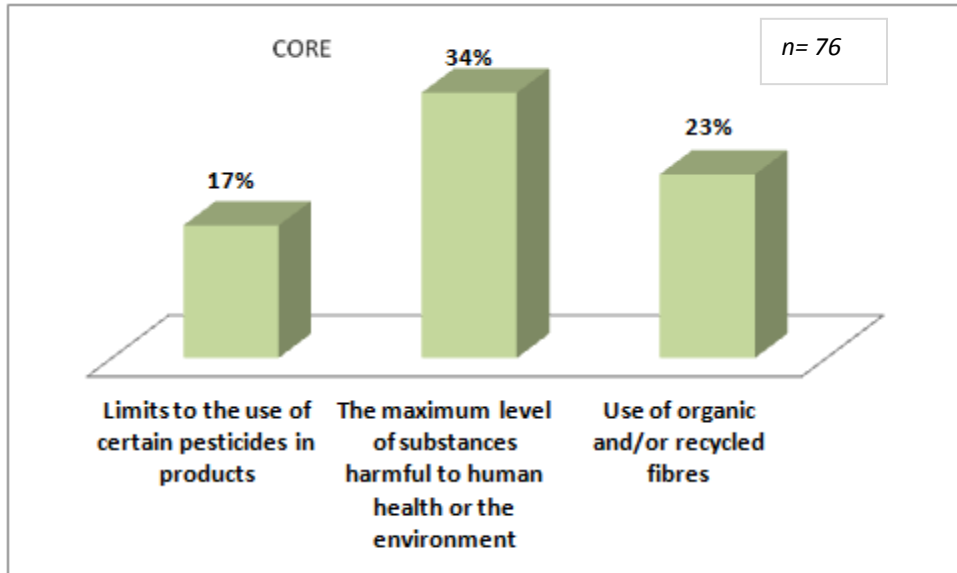


Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Textiles

We surveyed the uptake of three EU core GPP criteria for Textiles. The criterion with the largest uptake concerns the upper limits for harmful substances in the product (34%). The use of organic and recycled fibres instead, is required in about

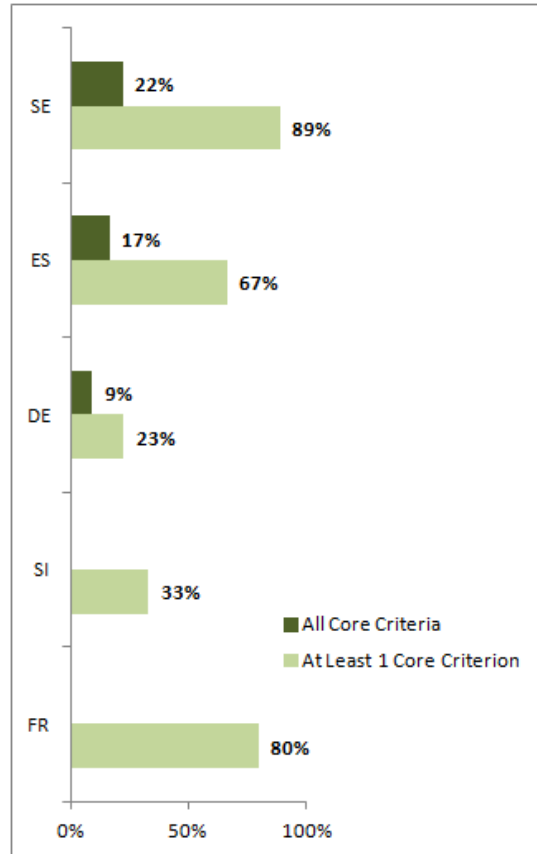
a quarter of the tenders surveyed (23%); finally, the limits to the pesticide content of textile products has a rather limited uptake (17%), both in absolute terms and in comparison with the other core criteria for this product group.

Figure 28 – Textiles: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria



Finally, the figure below provides a breakdown per country of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for Textiles. Sweden, France, and Spain are the top three performers in the use of at least one EU core GPP criterion, all with an uptake well above 50%. As regards the inclusion of all the EU core criteria surveyed in our questionnaire, the best performers are Sweden, Spain, and Germany, however in this case the highest uptake rate is only 22%.

Figure 29 – Textiles: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.9 Transport

Breakdown of contracts

Transport represents the fifth most numerous product group in our sample. Of the contracts surveyed, 66% are for purchase or lending of passengers cars, 18% for public transport vehicles and services, and 11% for waste collection trucks and services. The remaining 5% did not specify.

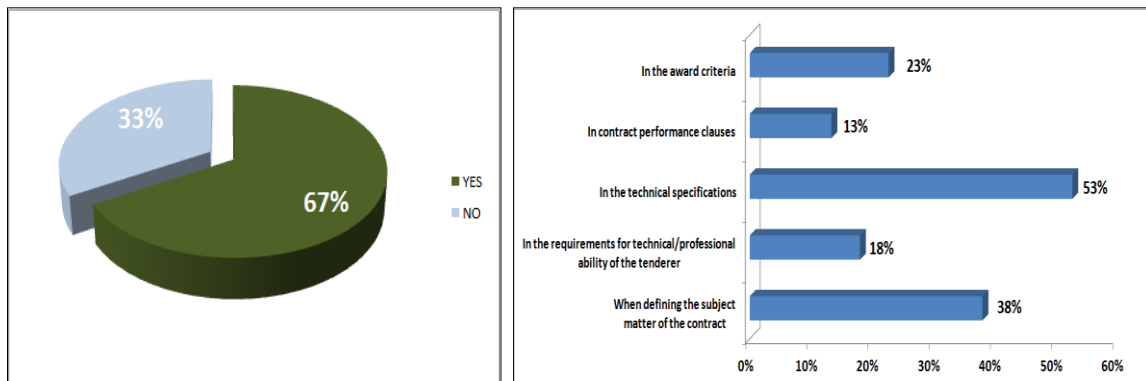
Table 9 – Transport: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Transport in total	152
Passenger cars purchased or leased/rented	100
Public transport vehicles and services	28
Waste collection trucks and services	17
Not specified	7

Green procurement of Transport

Transport is the second best performer in our sample, after Office IT Equipment, with 67% of contracts including some form of green requirements. In line with the other product groups, green criteria for Transport products and services are more likely to be included in the technical specifications of the tenders (53%). This product group also shows a high share of tenders including green criteria in the definition of the subject matter (38%), as well as a relevant share of tenders including green requirements among the award criteria (23%).

Figure 30 – Transport: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?

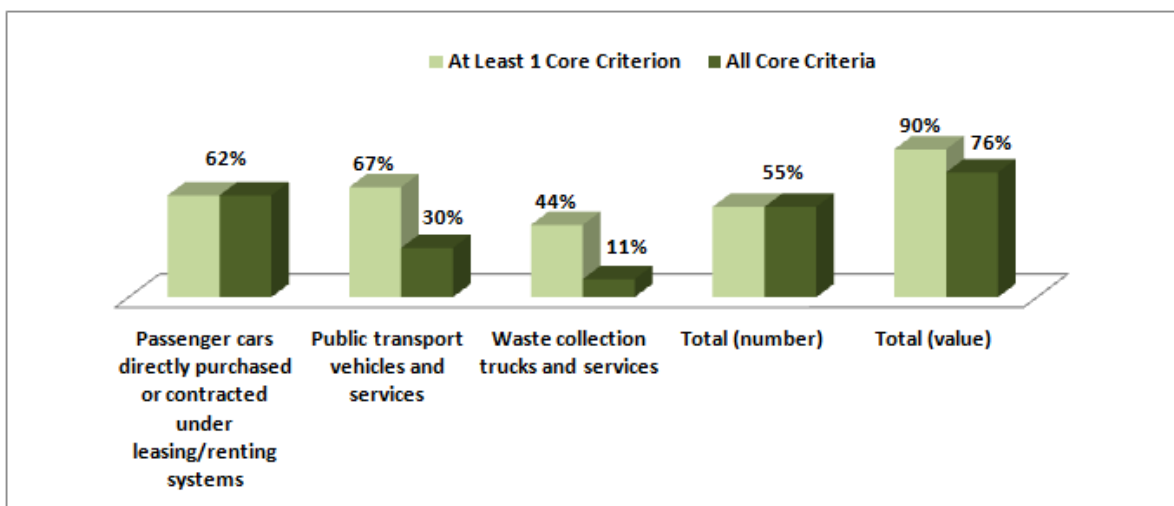


Uptake of core GPP criteria for Transport

Transport is roughly in line with the average of the sample (55%) on the inclusion of at least one EU core GPP criterion. On the contrary, it is the best performer in terms of contracts including all EU core criteria (76%). This performance is quite notable when compared to the results obtained for the other product groups.

However, performance varies widely among the three product groups, as shown in the figure below. For the rental and purchase of passenger cars, the only core criteria surveyed is included in 62% of the tenders. The share of contracts including at least one core criterion is higher for tenders concerning public transport (67%), but those contracts are less likely to include all EU core criteria. The tenders for waste collection are the “less green” of this product group, and score lower (44% and 11% respectively) than the average of the sample. The figure also displays the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. 90% of the aggregated value of surveyed tenders for Transport includes at least one EU core GPP criterion, one of the highest shares among all product groups. The share of contracts including all surveyed EU core GPP criteria is lower, but still significant, reaching 76%. For this product group, 120 of the responses included monetary value information on the last contract. Moreover, 115 out of the 152 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for this product group. Based on latter, 42% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

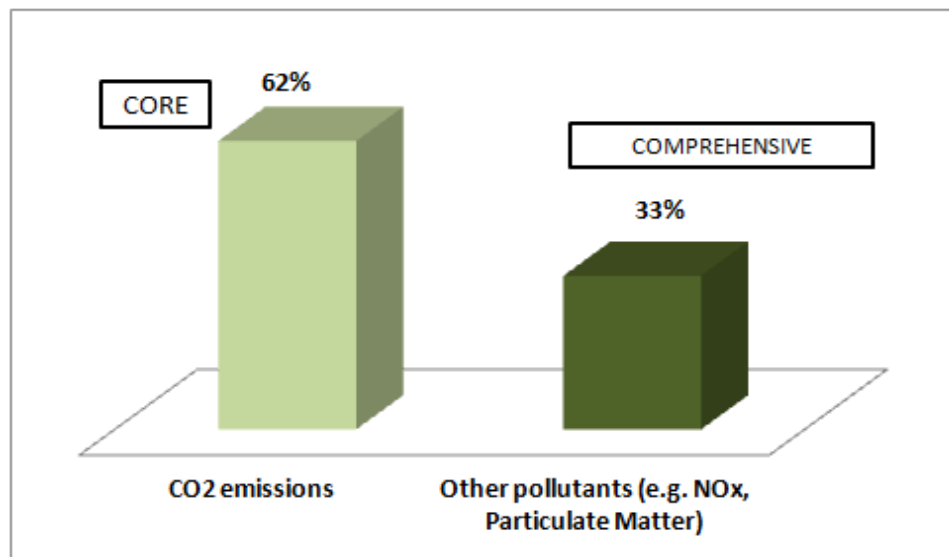
Figure 31 – Transport: Percentage of contracts including green criteria



Uptake of individual EU core GPP criteria for Transport

For the sub-group of passenger cars (be they purchased, rented or leased), we only surveyed one EU core green criterion: CO₂ emissions. This requirement was included in 62% of the tenders.¹⁷ We also surveyed one comprehensive criterion for this sub-group: requirements on other pollutants than CO₂. The latter has an uptake level of 33%.

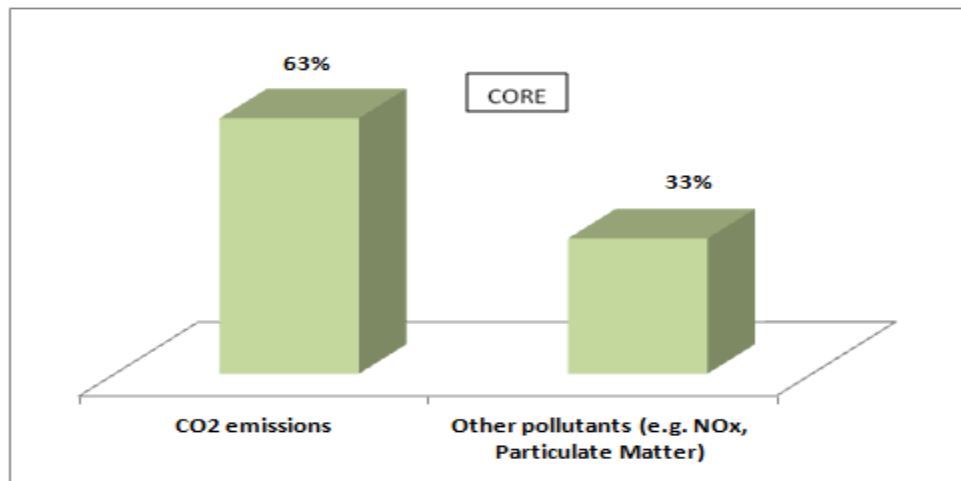
**Figure 32 – Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems:
Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria**



For public transport vehicles and services, two core criteria were surveyed. The first, on CO₂ emissions, displays almost the same uptake measured for passenger cars (i.e., 63%). The second criteria, on non-CO₂ pollutants, has also the same uptake as in the previous sub-group (i.e., 33%), although for public transport vehicles and services such criterion is among the core ones.

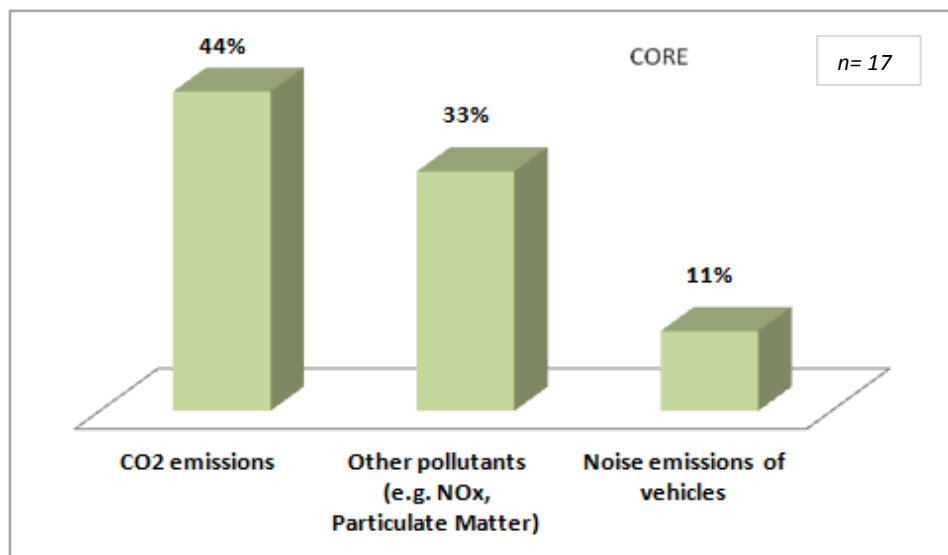
¹⁷ Please note that there is no indication of the level of CO₂ emissions, and therefore of the level of greenness, required from suppliers.

Figure 33 – Public transport vehicles and services: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria



We surveyed three core criteria for trucks and services for waste collection. The most widespread criterion concern CO2 emissions, with an uptake of 44%. Instead, requirements on the noise emissions of vehicles have a lower uptake (at 11%). The attention to other pollutants instead is on the same level (33%) as for passenger cars and public transport vehicles.

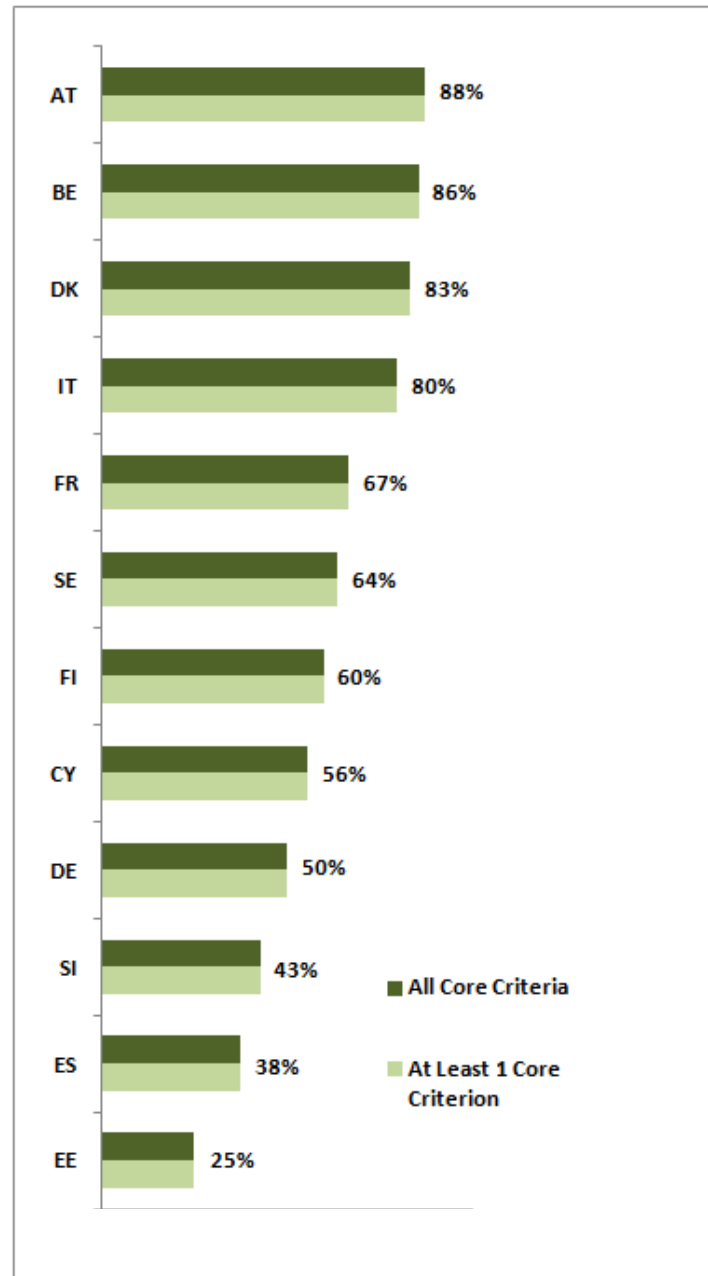
Figure 34 – Waste collection trucks and services: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria



Finally, the figure below provides a breakdown on the inclusion of EU core criteria for Transport across the EU27¹⁸. In this case, four countries reported a level of uptake equal or above 80% for the inclusion of both at least one and all EU GPP criteria: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Italy. Five other Member States have an uptake level equal or above 50% for both indicators.

¹⁸ For this product group, the majority of contracts belong to the “Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems” sub-group, thus the percentage of up-take for transport basically reflects the GPP up-take for this sub-product group. Therefore, the up-take for all core criteria and at least one core criterion appear identical.

Figure 35 – Transport: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



B.3.10 Furniture

Breakdown of contracts

Furniture represents another of the least numerous product groups in terms of individual contracts reported (151). 91% of the surveyed contracts are for Indoor Furniture and 7% for Outdoor Furniture. The remaining 2% did not specify.

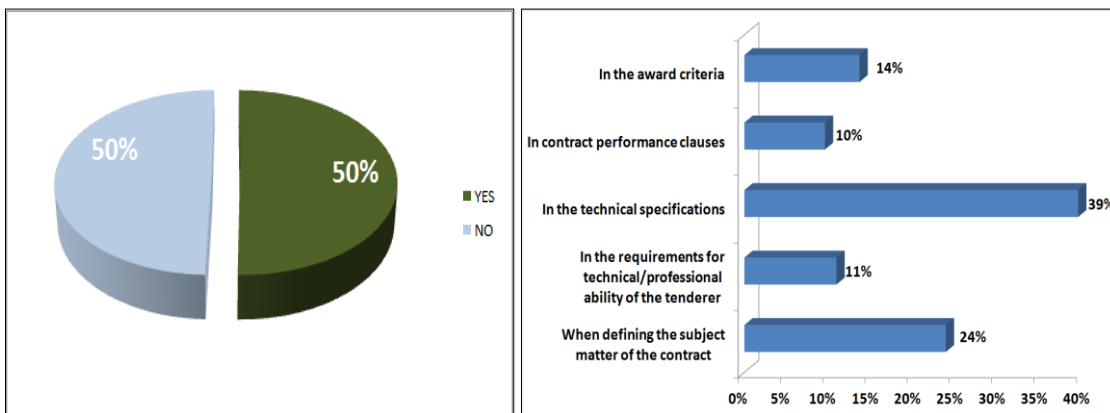
Table 10 – Furniture: Number of Individual Contracts

Number of Individual Contracts Reported	
Furniture in total	151
Indoor Furniture	137
Outdoor Furniture	11
Not specified	3

Green procurement of Furniture

This product group is the second worst performer after Foods Products and Catering Services as regards the inclusion of any form of green criteria in procured contracts, with a share of 50%. In line with the other product groups, green criteria for Furniture are more likely to be included in the technical specifications of the tenders (39%), followed by inclusion when defining the subject matter of the contract (24%), in the award criteria (14%), in the requirements for professional ability of the tenderer (11%) and finally in the contract performance clauses (10%).

Figure 36 – Furniture: Did you use any form of “green” criteria? At what stage of the procurement?

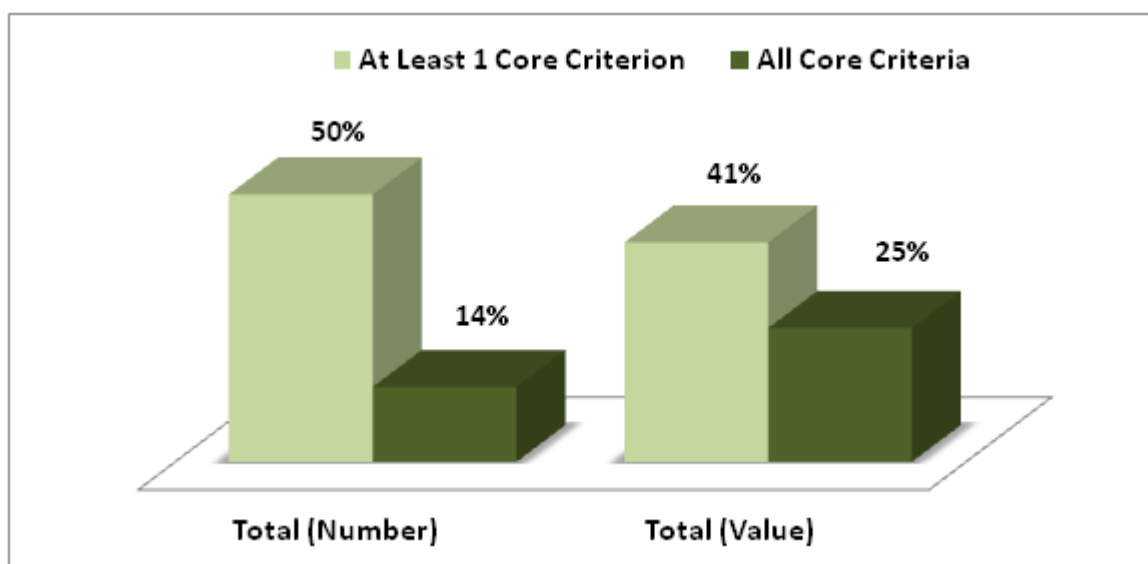


Uptake of EU core GPP criteria for Furniture

At 50%, the share of contracts including at least one EU core criterion is slightly lower than the average for all product groups. Furniture scores well below average

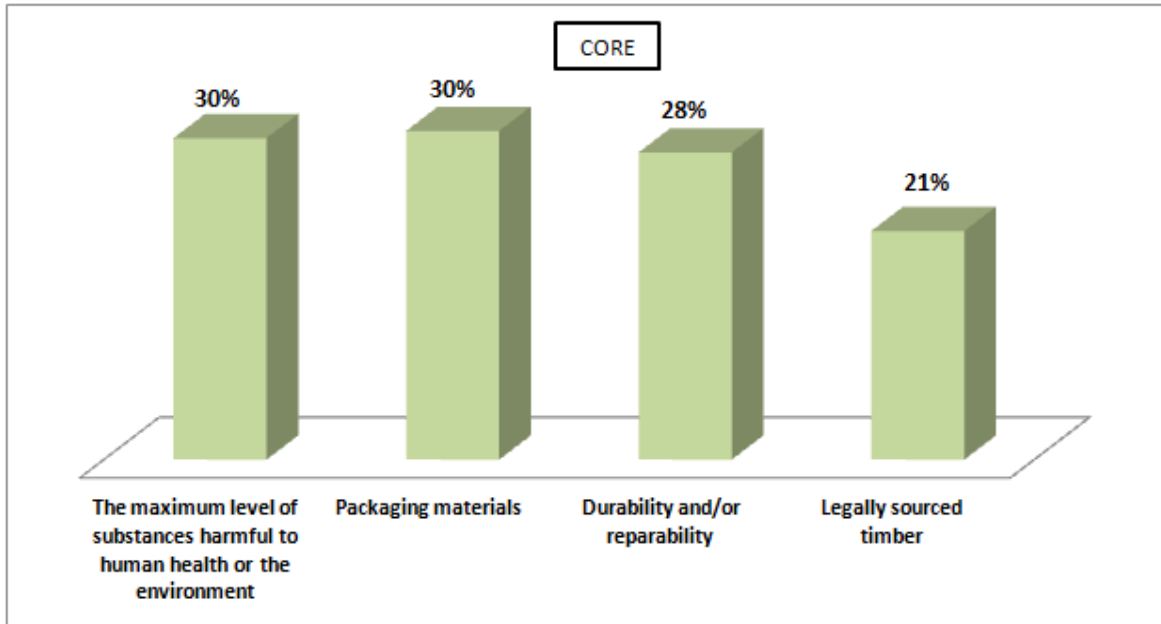
in the inclusion of all EU core criteria. This result is also due to the fact that we surveyed a higher number of EU core criteria for this specific product group. The figure below also displays the monetary value of tenders including either at least one or all EU core green criteria. For this indicator, Furniture has a low score compared to the average of the whole sample, with an aggregated value of partly green contracts equal to 41% and of fully green contracts equal to 25%. For this product group, 96 of the respondents reported the monetary value of their last contract. Moreover, 109 out of the 151 respondents that filled out information on the last contract also provided information on all contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 for Furniture. Based on the latter, 48% of the value of contracts reportedly included some form of green requirements.

Figure 37 – Furniture: Percentage of contracts including green criteria



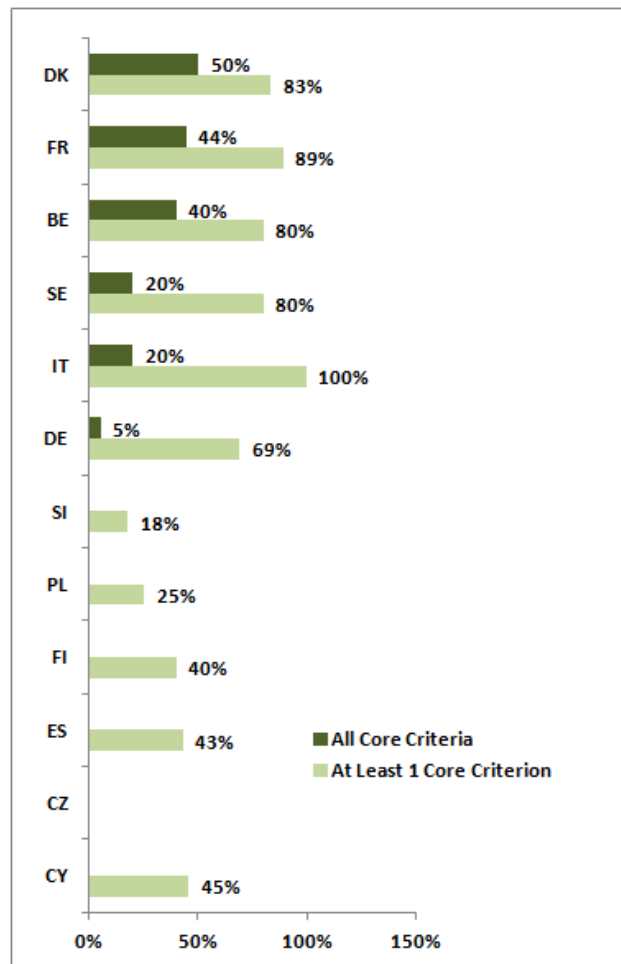
Uptake of individual core GPP criteria for Furniture

The four core criteria surveyed for this product group show a more or less homogenous level of uptake. Contracting authorities paid a higher attention to the harmful substances contained in furniture products, and to the environmental friendliness of packaging materials. Provisions on these aspects are included in 30% of the tenders. Durability and reparability of Furniture has almost the same level of uptake (28%). Instead, requirements on the sustainable and lawful origin of timber lag behind (21%).

Figure 38 – Furniture: Percentage of contracts with selected GPP criteria

Finally, the figure below provides a breakdown of answers on the inclusion of EU core GPP criteria for furniture across the EU27. Italy is the top performer as regards the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion in contracts, with a share of 100%. Four other Member States perform well on this indicator, with uptake levels equal or above 80%. Denmark, France and Belgium are the strongest performers in the inclusion of all EU core green criteria.

Figure 39 – Furniture: Uptake of core GPP criteria over total contracts



ANNEX C – COUNTRY FICHES

In this Annex, we present 26 country fiches, one for each country that was covered by our survey.¹⁹ In each fiche, the following information is provided:

1. The number of respondents, the number of contracts and the number of contracts whose monetary value was reported²⁰;
2. The share of authorities which reported to use some form of green criteria in contracts;
3. The share of contracts including at least one or all EU core GPP criteria, by number of contracts;
4. The share of contracts including at least one or all EU core GPP criteria, by monetary value;
5. The share of authorities that reported the existence of a green component in the procurement policy of their organisation;
6. The share of authorities which *never*, *rarely*, *often* or *always* include some green requirements in their procurement procedures;
7. National results broken down by product groups, both in terms of number of contracts and monetary values. For each country, only product groups for which at least 5 contracts were reported are shown;
8. The perceived level of difficulty of including green criteria in procurement, measured on a scale which goes from 1 (very easy) to 5 (very difficult);
9. The share of authorities which reported to evaluate tender proposals *mostly*, *sometimes* or *never* on the basis of Life Cycle Costing or Total Cost of Ownership.

Where possible, for each indicator, national results are compared to other EU member states. In addition to that, where applicable, a comparison is drawn with other relevant national and EU-wide studies.

As the PWC and Adelphi studies had different methodologies and evaluated different indicators on GPP up-take, comparisons are made between the indicators that are closest to each other. For the seven countries (Austria, Germany, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom) covered by the PWC study, the comparison is done between the CEPS-CoE's indicator on the share of

¹⁹ The missing country is Luxembourg, for which we received no responses.

²⁰ As each authority may have reported more than one contract, and as some contracts may have no monetary values reported, the three figures may differ.

last contracts (by number) including all core EU GPP criteria and PWC’s indicator on the share of “green contracts”. The results of this comparison are illustrated in figure A7 (Annex A: p.12).

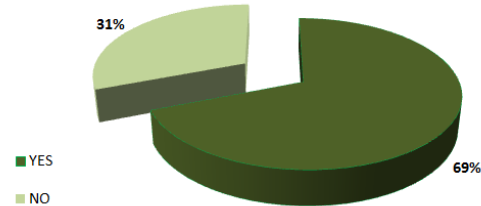
For the 21 EU Member States covered in the Adelphi study, the comparison is done between the CEPS-CoE’s indicator on the share of last contracts (by number) for which responding authorities reported the inclusion of “any form of green criteria” and Adelphi’s indicator on the share of contracting authorities using any green criteria in at least 50% of their contracts. The performances of each country with respect to these two indicators are illustrated in figures A3 and A4 (Annex A: p.8), respectively.

AT- Austria

The following information is based on responses received by 18 public authorities at different levels of government in Austria.²¹

In the 55 contracts belonging to the sample, Austrian authorities used some form of green criteria in 69% of the cases, 15% more than the EU average.

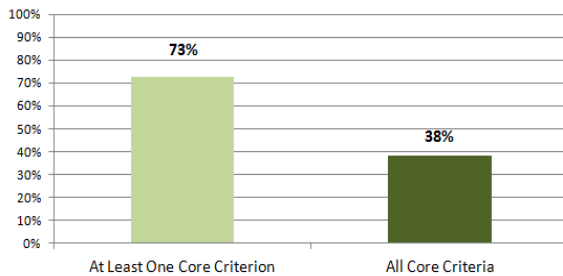
Did you use any form of “green” criteria in your last contract?



Number of contracts: 55

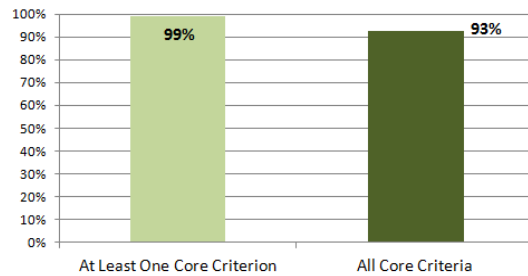
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Austrian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 73% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 38% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of inclusion of at least one criterion, Austria is among the best-performers. In terms of monetary value, contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 93% of the sample while almost all contracts (99%) contain at least one EU core criterion. Austria is the second best-performer in the EU27 with respect to both indicators. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 50% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

Number of Contracts



Number of contracts: 55

Value of Contracts

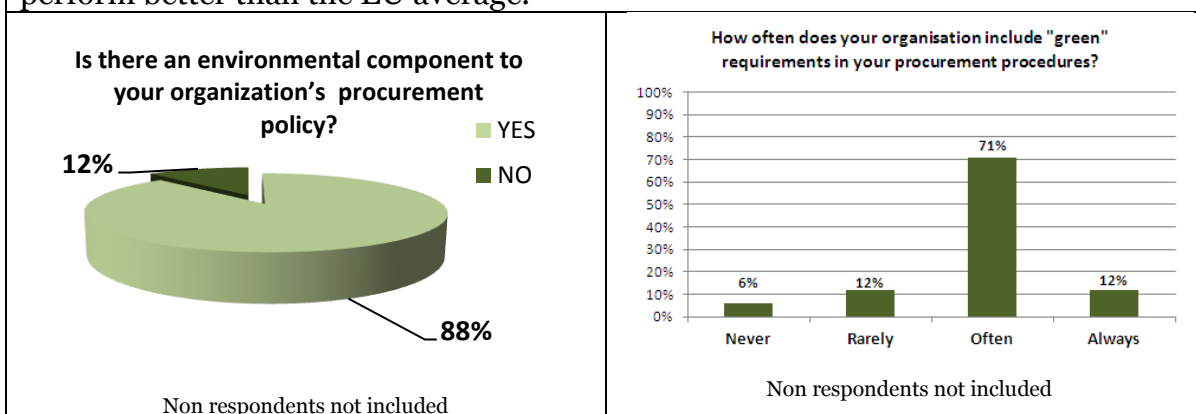


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 39

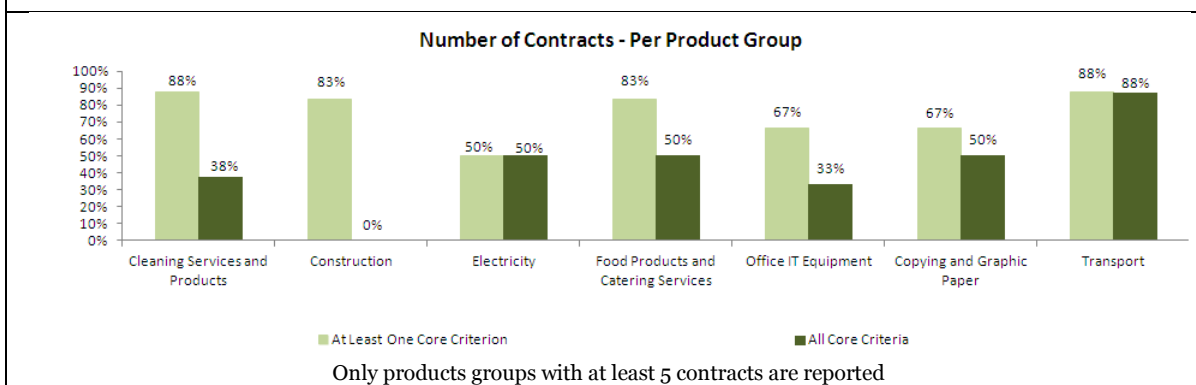
88% of the 18 Austrian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included “green” requirements in procurement procedures in 2009 and 2010, 12% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 71% reported that “green” requirements are *often* included, while

²¹ Please note that each authority can be responsible for more than one contract, hence the total number of contracts on which we received information may differ from the total number of respondents.

12% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 6% reported that “green” requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. In this case as well, Austrian authorities perform better than the EU average.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, cleaning services and products as well as transport have the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (88%). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is again transport (88%). Austria is among the EU best performers in the product groups of electricity and food products and catering services.



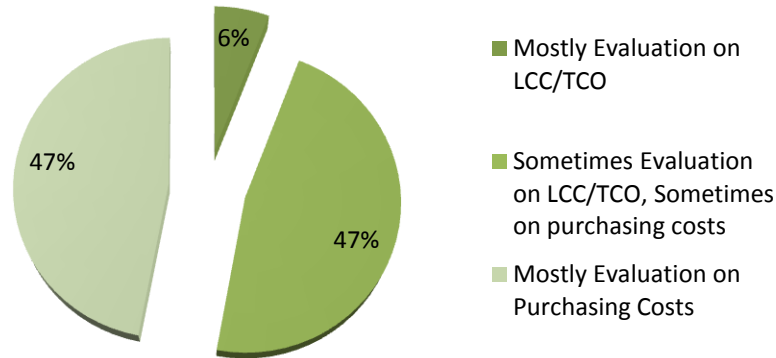
In Austria, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 3.06 out of 5, in line with the EU average.²²

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 6% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on life cycle costing (LCC)/total cost of ownership (TCO), 47% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 47% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Austria is among the top three performers in terms of the number of contracting authorities evaluating tender proposals with LCC/TCO, and is among the countries

²² The questionnaire also required authorities to report on the perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts (1=very easy; 5 = very difficult).

whose authorities rely less often on purchasing costs only.

**Are proposals being evaluated on life cycle costing (lcc)/
total cost of ownership (tco) or on the procurement costs
of the product/service only?**



Number of respondents: 17

The case of Austria was also covered by the PWC and the Adelphi studies.

In the PWC study, the share of green contracts was estimated at 47%, against the 38% estimated by CEPS-CoE (based on the number of contracts, all core criteria). This should however not be interpreted as a decline of the uptake of GPP in Austria, as the definition of “green” contract (i.e. including all surveyed EU core GPP criteria) is more stringent in the present study. Austria ranks 1st among the 7 countries covered by PWC, whilst it ranks 4th among the same 7 countries in the CEPS-CoE study.

In the Adelphi study, the share of Austrian authorities that included GPP requirements in between 50% and 100% of their contracts is estimated between 10 and 20%. Austria ranks 16th among the 21 countries covered by Adelphi²³, whilst it ranks 7th among the same countries in the CEPS-CoE study²⁴. Adelphi’s study further explains that the comparatively low level of GPP uptake in Austria might possibly be due to greater statistical error in the Austrian data set.

²³ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

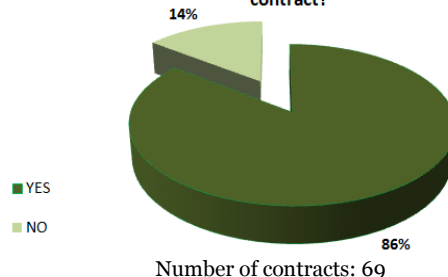
²⁴ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE’s question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

BE- Belgium

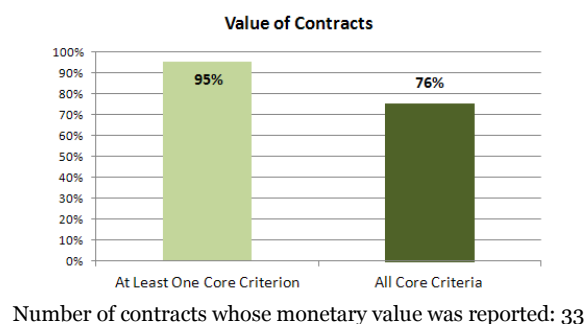
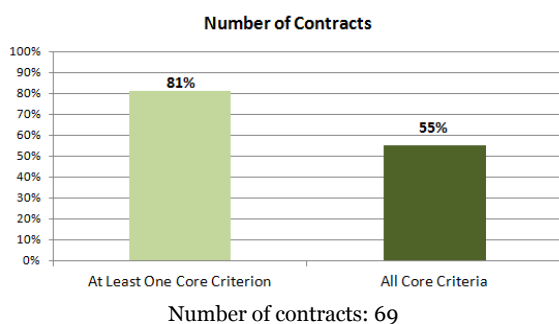
The following information is based on responses received by 29 public authorities at different levels of government in Belgium.

In the 69 contracts belonging to the sample, Belgian authorities used some form of green criteria in 86% of the cases, being the best performer in the EU27 with respect to this indicator.

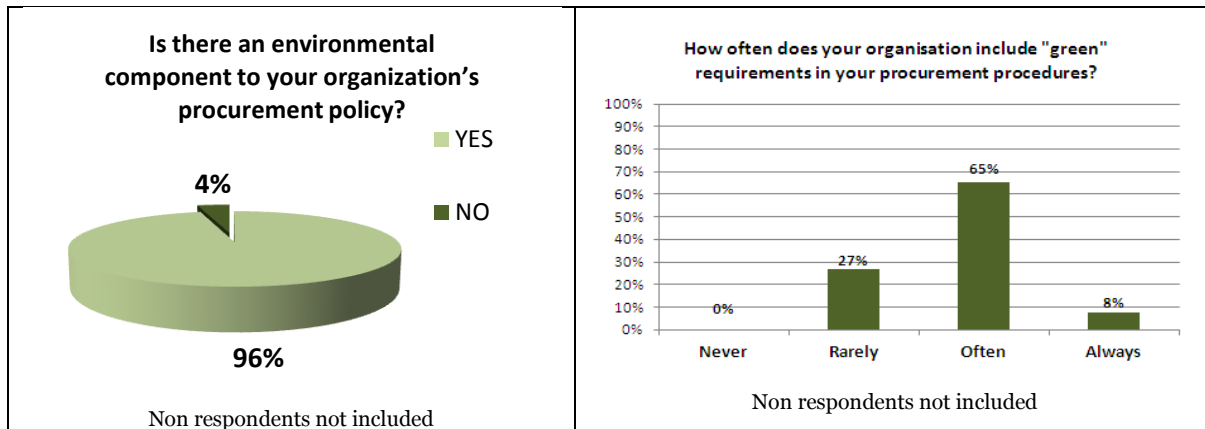
Did you use any form of “green” criteria in your last contract?



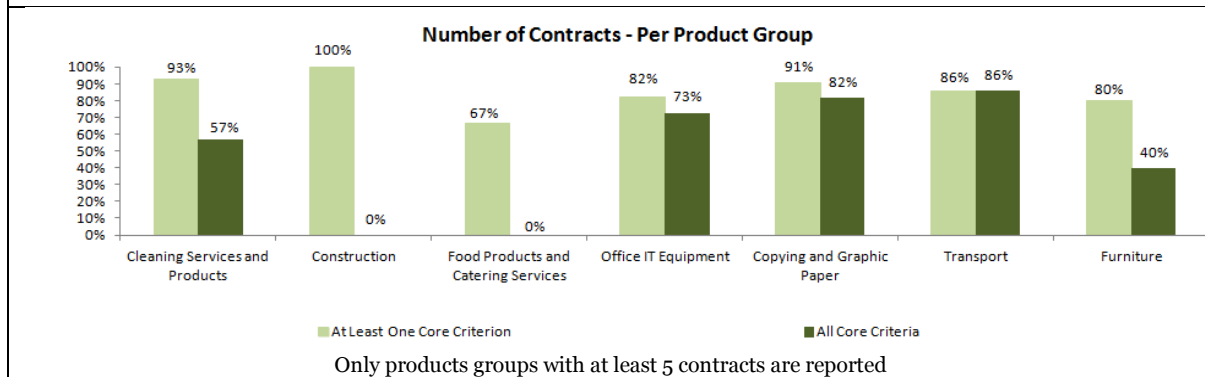
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Belgian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 81% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 55% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Belgium is the best performer in both indicators. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least 1 EU core criterion constitute 95% of the sample, and those including all EU core green criteria represent 76% of the sample. With respect to monetary terms, Belgium scores consistently better than the EU average, being close to the top performers. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 43% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



Almost the whole sample, namely 96% of the 29 Belgian respondents, reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included “green” requirements in procurement procedures, 8% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 65% reported that “green” requirements are *often* included, while 27% reported that the inclusion *rarely* occurs. No respondent declared that “green” requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. Overall, Belgian authorities declare to include green requirements more often than the EU average.



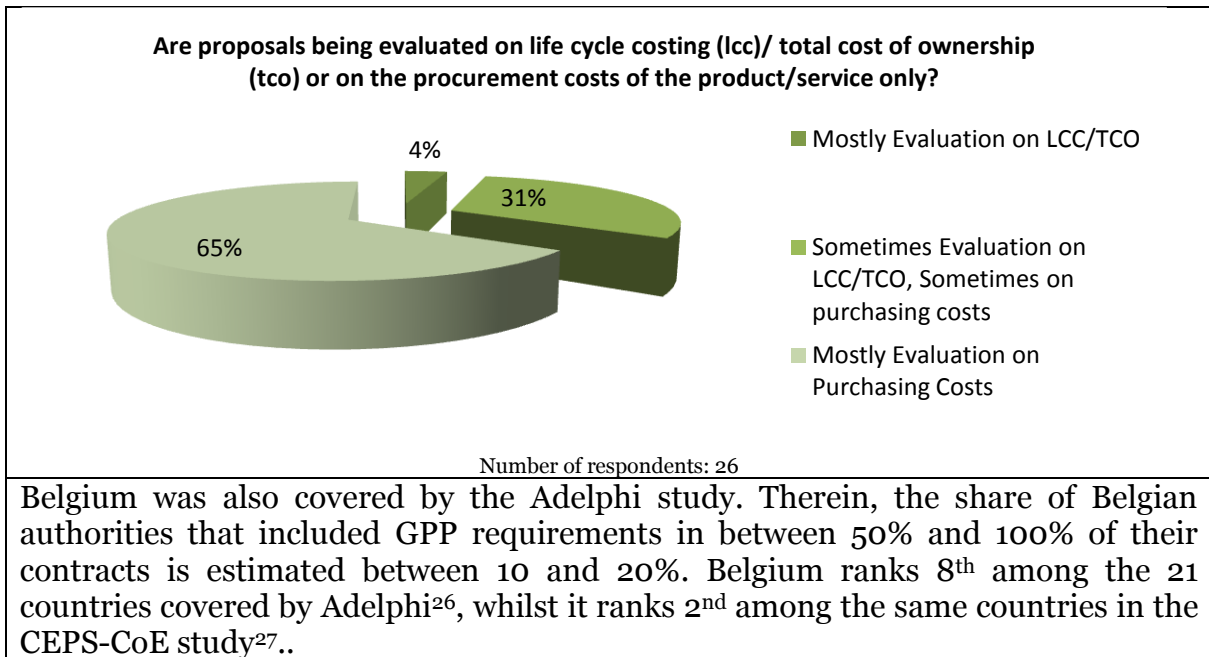
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, construction has the highest percentage (100%) of contracts including at least one EU core criterion, closely followed by cleaning products and services (93%). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is Transport (86%). Belgium is among the top three EU countries in at least one of the indicators for cleaning services and products, food products and catering services, construction, transport, and furniture.



In Belgium, the average level of perceived difficulty in green procuring is 2.93 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.²⁵

Finally, the figure below concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 4% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO; 31% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 65% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Contrary to the other indicators, with respect to this question, Belgian authorities score on par with their EU peers.

²⁵ Cf. Note 22.



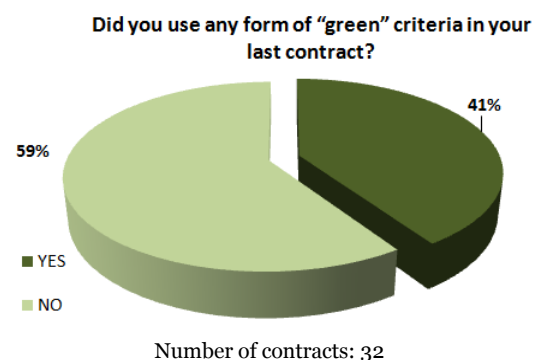
²⁶ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

²⁷ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

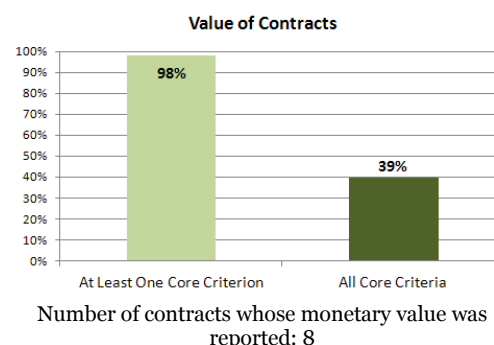
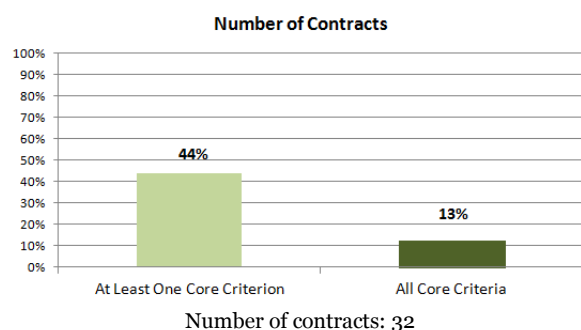
BG- Bulgaria

The following information is based on responses received by 21 public authorities at different levels of government in Bulgaria.

In the 32 contracts belonging to the sample, Bulgarian authorities used some form of green criteria in 41% of the cases, 13% less than the EU average.

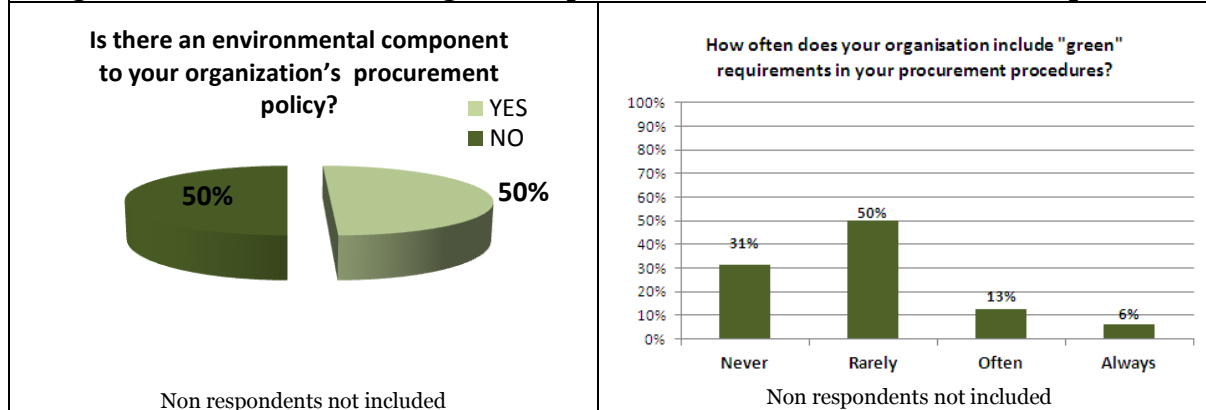


In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Bulgarian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 44% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 13% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Bulgaria scores below the EU average on these two indicators. On the contrary, it performs much better in terms of monetary value. This may be due to the limited number of contracts whose monetary value was reported (8). Therefore, the two following indicators should be considered very carefully. In terms of monetary value contracts including at least one EU core green criterion constitute 98% of the sample, this being among the EU best performances. Contracts including all EU core green criteria correspond to 39% of the sample. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 19% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

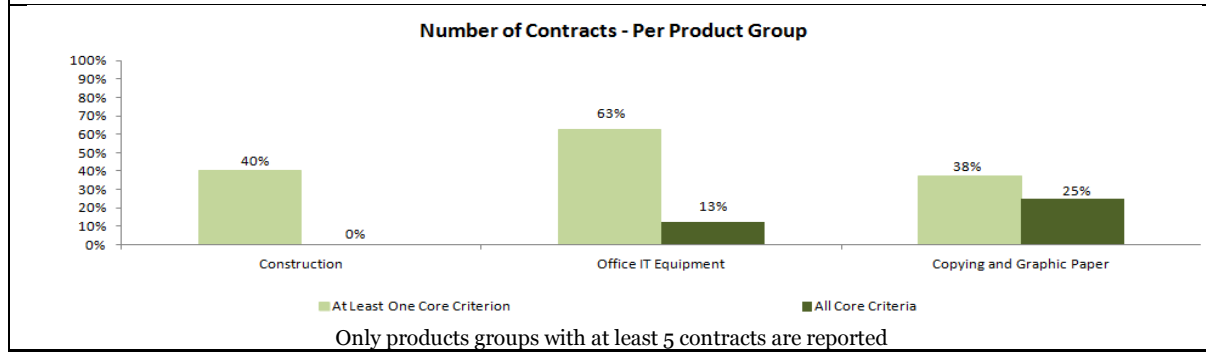


Half of the 21 Bulgarian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included “green” requirements in procurement procedures in 2009 and 2010, 6% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 13% reported that “green” requirements are *often* included, while 50% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 31% reported that “green” requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. The latter value is among the worst performances in the EU, and the overall distribution of this indicator shows that

Bulgarian authorities include green requirements less often than their EU peers.

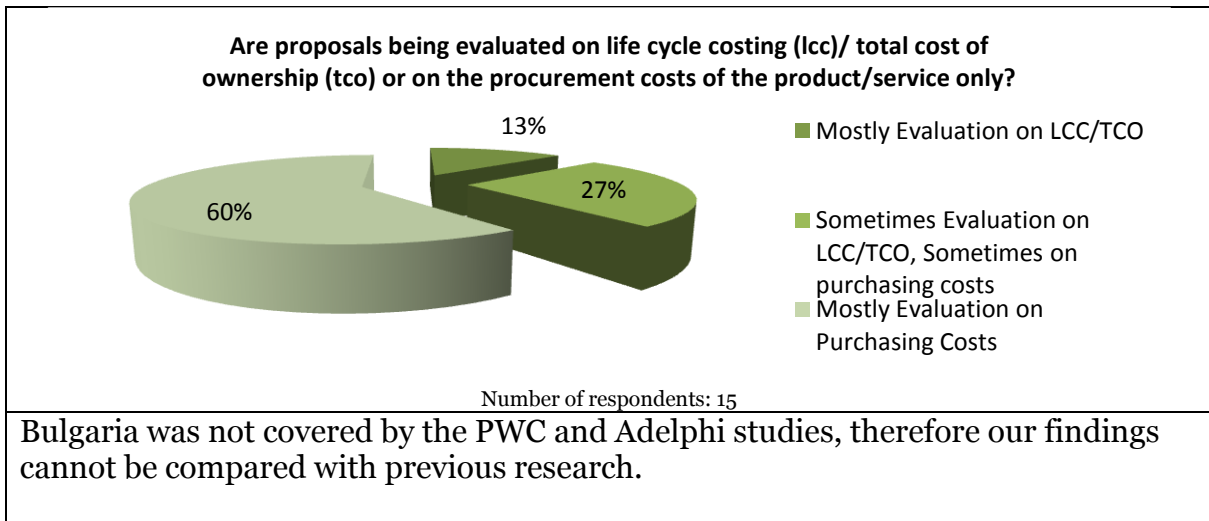


The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core criteria in a contract, office IT equipment is the best performer as regards the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion (63%), followed by construction at 40%. As regards the inclusion of all EU core criteria, copying and graphic paper is the best performer, with 25% of the reported contracts including all such requirements. Among the countries for which we have a sufficient amount of data, Bulgaria is among the worst performers in the construction sector on this indicator.



For Bulgarian authorities, the average perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts is 2.52 out of 5, compared with EU average of 3.06.²⁸ 13% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO; 27% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 60% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. With respect to the last indicator, Bulgaria scores better than the EU average, having a higher number of authorities which mostly recur to LCC/TCO.

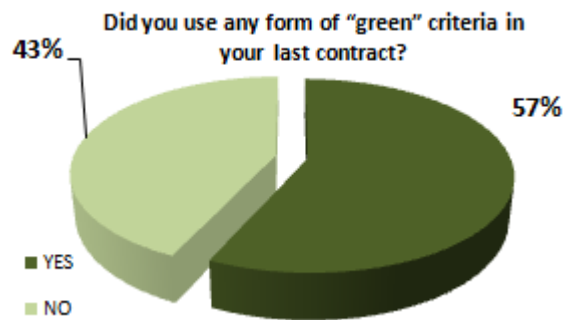
²⁸ Cf. Note 22



CY- Cyprus

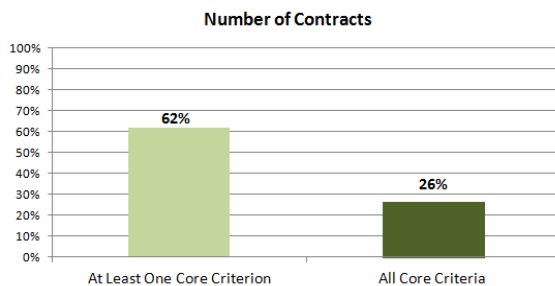
The following information is based on responses received by 46 public authorities at different levels of government in Cyprus.

In the 102 contracts belonging to the sample, Cypriot authorities used some form of green criteria in 57% of the cases, slightly more than the EU average.

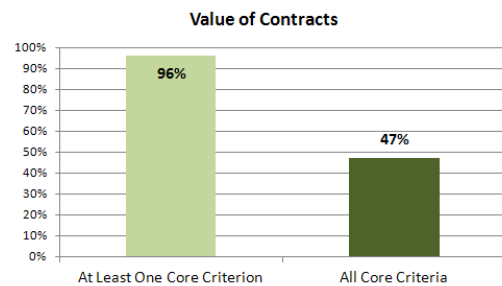


Number of contracts: 102

In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Cypriot authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 62% of the contracts (all product groups combined), and 26% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. With respect to these indicators, Cyprus is close to the EU average. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 96% of the sample, and contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 47% of our sample. The former value is close to that of the best performers, and the second value is 28% higher than the EU average. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 18% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

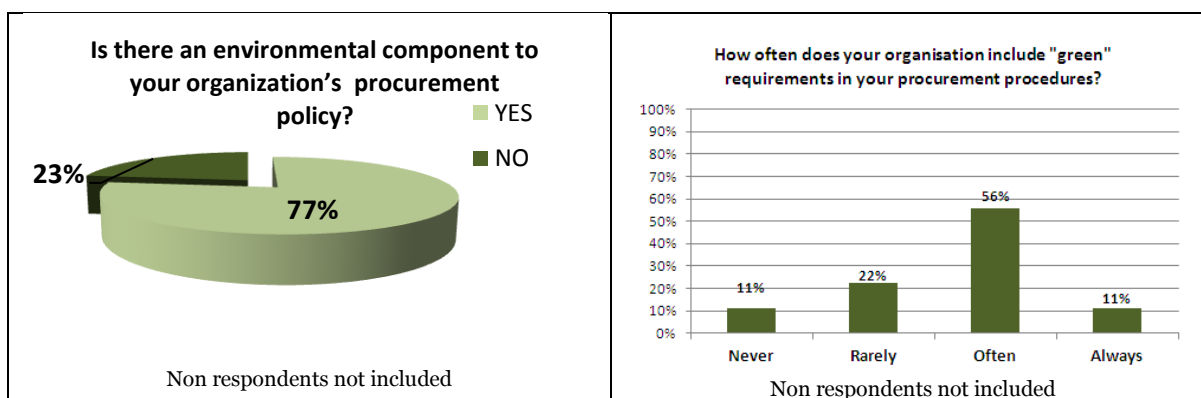


Number of contracts: 102

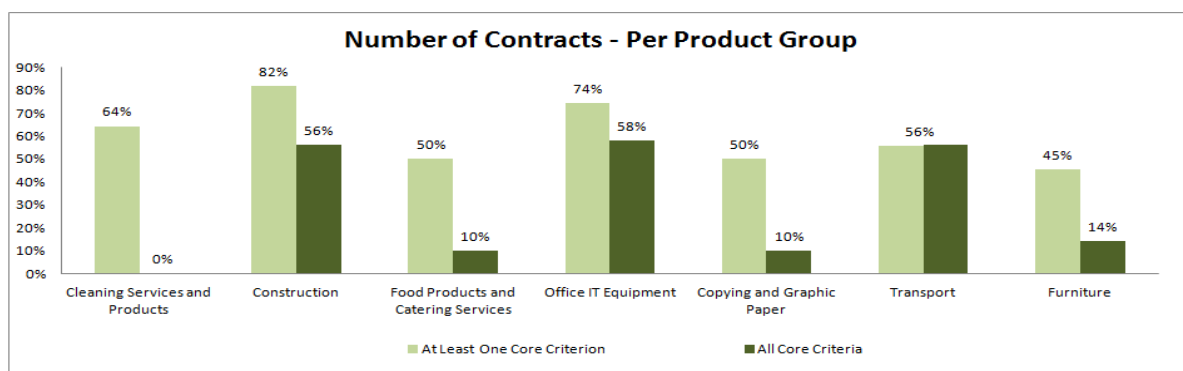


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 63

In Cyprus, 77% of the 46 authorities that responded to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 11% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 56% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while 22% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 11% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. Overall, Cypriot authorities are more likely than the EU average to include green requirements in their tenders.



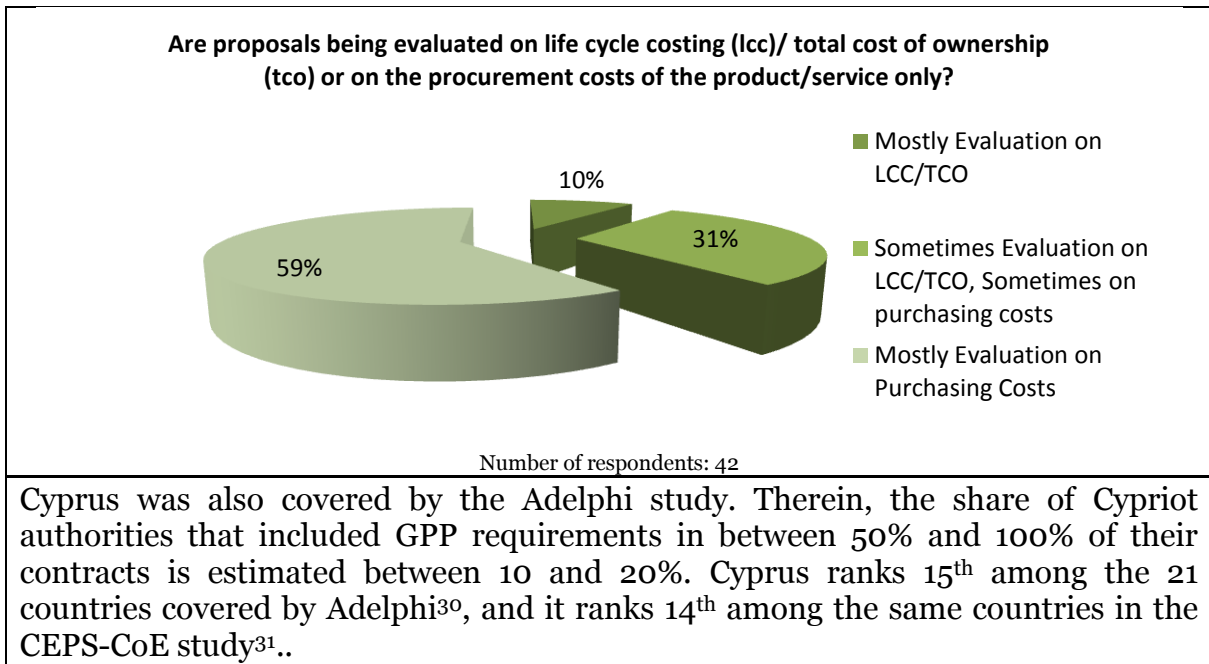
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. Construction has the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (82%). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is office IT equipment (58%) closely followed by construction (56%). Cyprus is among the worst performers for food products and catering services.



Only products groups with at least 5 contracts are reported

For Cypriot authorities the average perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts scale is 2.87, compared to an EU average of 3.06.²⁹ Finally, the next figure shows the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. 10% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly LCC/TCO; 31% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 59% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Compared to the average of the sample, Cypriot authorities are slightly more likely to resort to LCC/TCO.

²⁹ Cf. Note 22.



³⁰ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

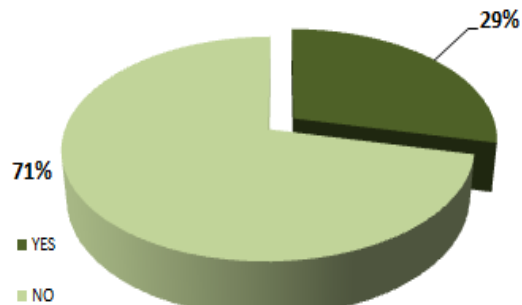
³¹ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

CZ - Czech Republic

The information that follows is based on responses received by 17 public authorities at different levels of government in the Czech Republic.

In the 42 contracts belonging to the sample, Czech authorities used some form of green criteria in 29% of the cases, almost half the EU average.

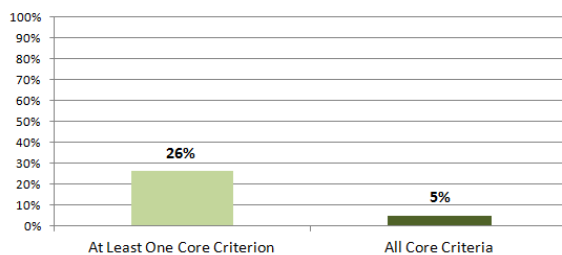
Did you use any form of "green" criteria in your last contract?



Number of contracts: 42

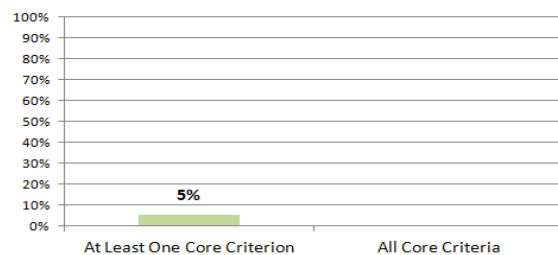
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Czech authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 26% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 5% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. The Czech Republic is among the worst performers in both indicators. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least 1 EU core green criterion amount to 5% of the sample, but none of the contracts for which information was provided include all EU core green criteria. Here again, the Czech Republic remains among the worst performers in our sample. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 21% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

Number of Contracts



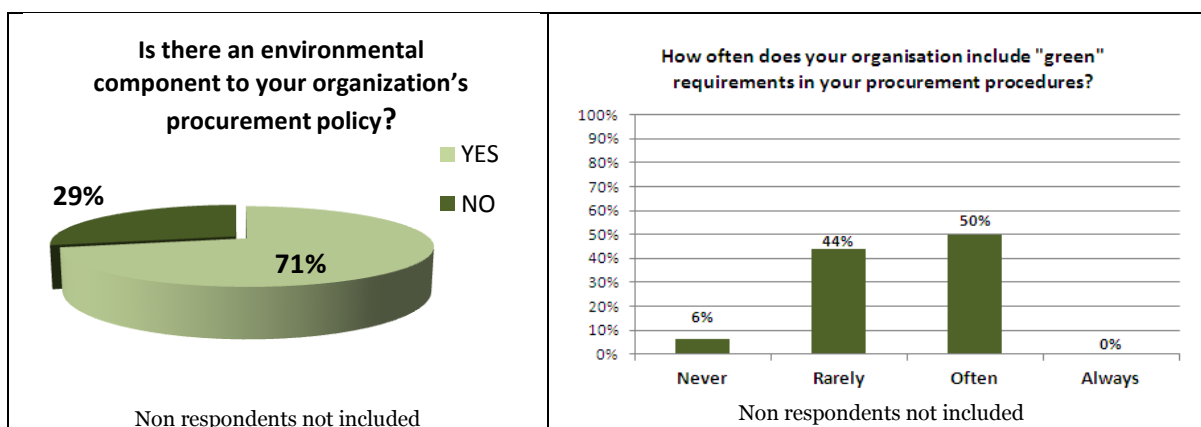
Number of contracts: 42

Value of Contracts

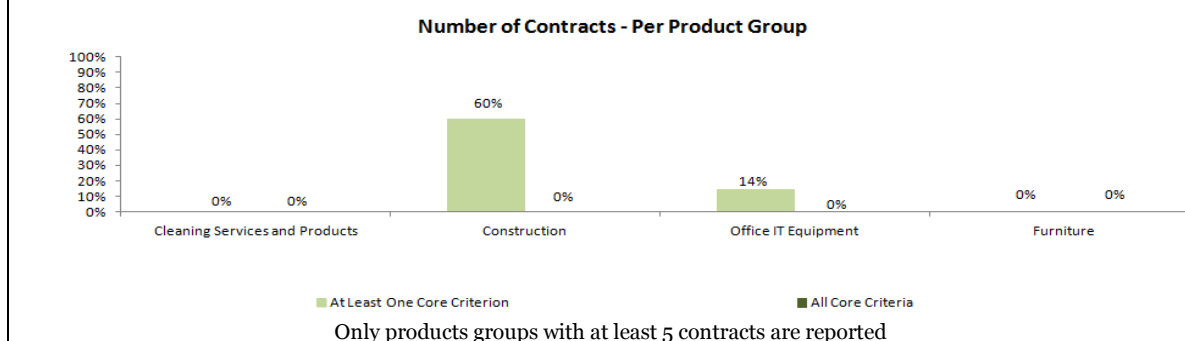


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 35

71% of the 17 Czech respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents reported that this is *always* the case, 50% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 44% declared that this *rarely* occurs, and 6% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. Consistently with the other indicators, the perception of Czech authorities is that green requirements are included less often when compared to the EU average.

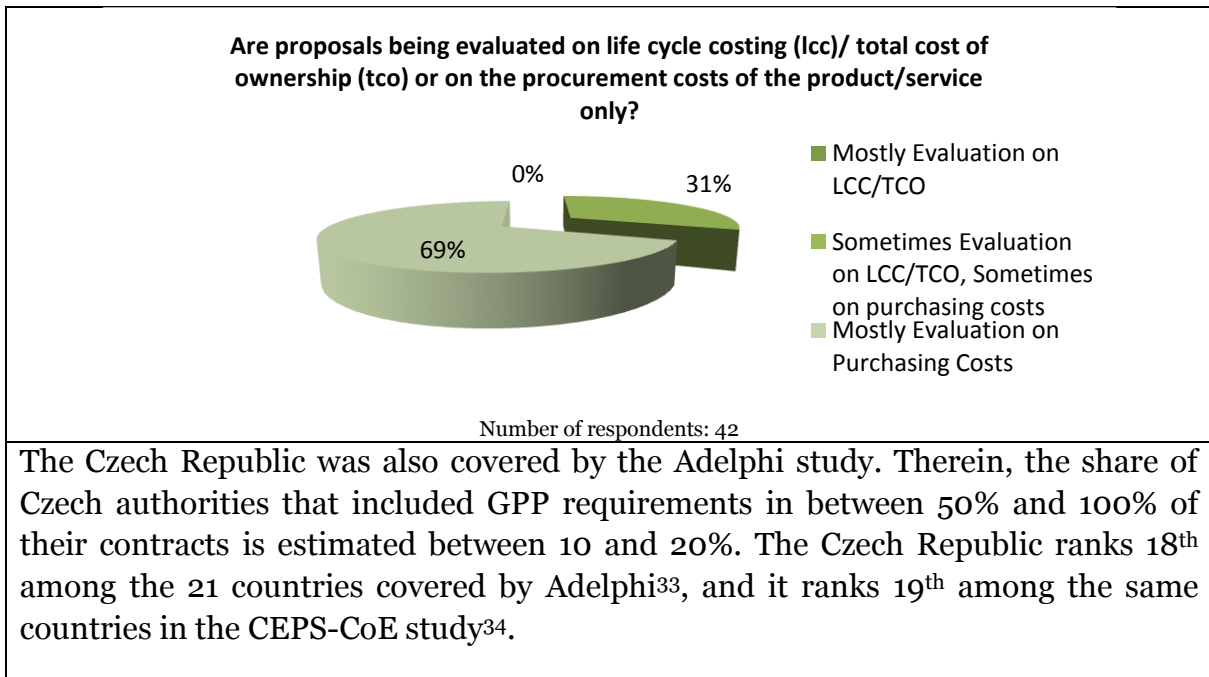


The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, only construction stands out as regards the percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (60%). Czech authorities are the only ones which never report the use of at least one EU core green criterion for cleaning services and products, and furniture. For both the inclusion of at least one and of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the Czech Republic has the lowest value for office IT equipment (14%).



For Czech authorities the average perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts is 3.35 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.³² Finally, the next figure shows the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. None of the respondents reported that they mostly use LCC/ TCO; 31% reported the use of a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 69% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs.

³² Cf. Note 22.



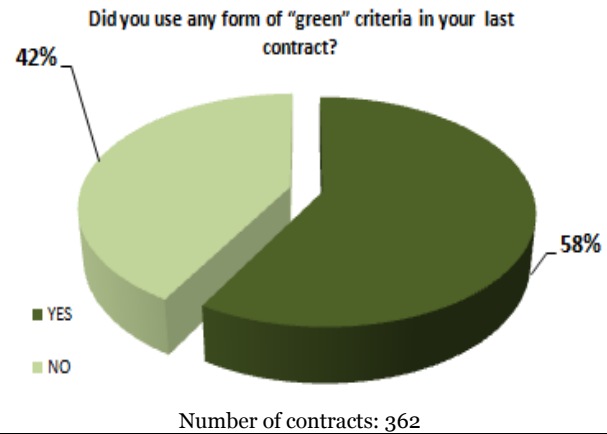
³³ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

³⁴ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

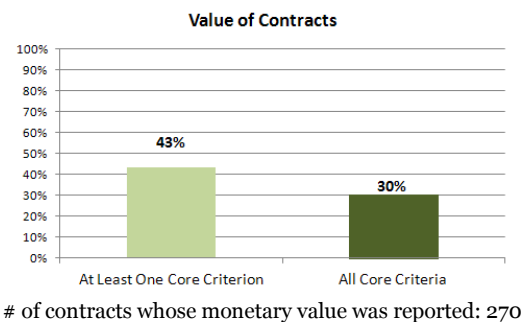
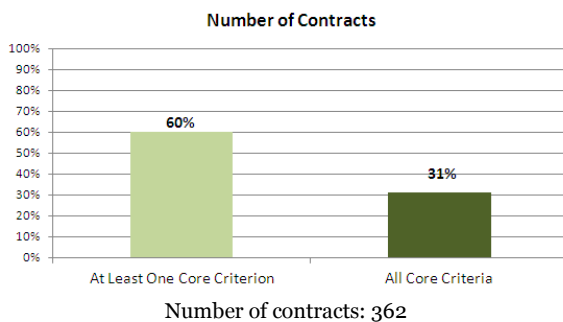
DE- Germany

The following information is based on responses received by 146 German public authorities at different levels of government.

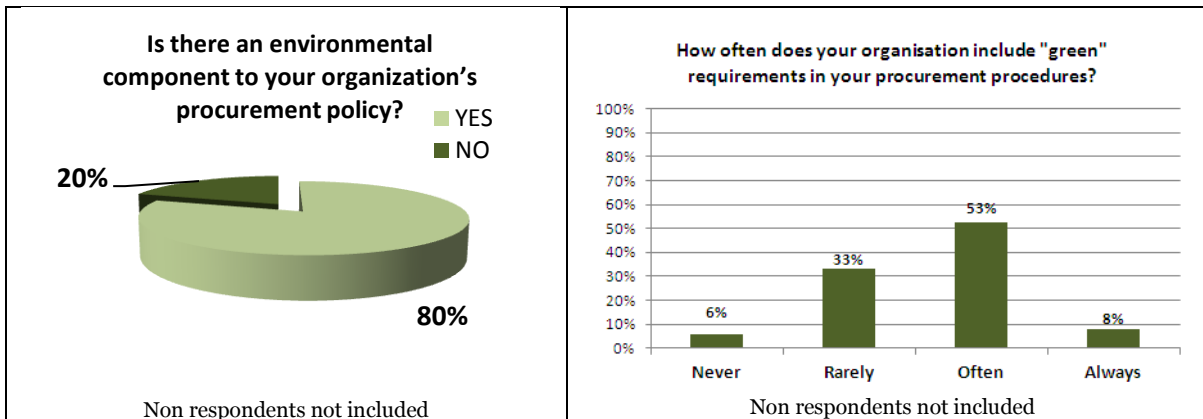
In the 362 contracts belonging to the sample, German authorities used some form of green criteria in 58% of the cases, slightly more than the EU average.



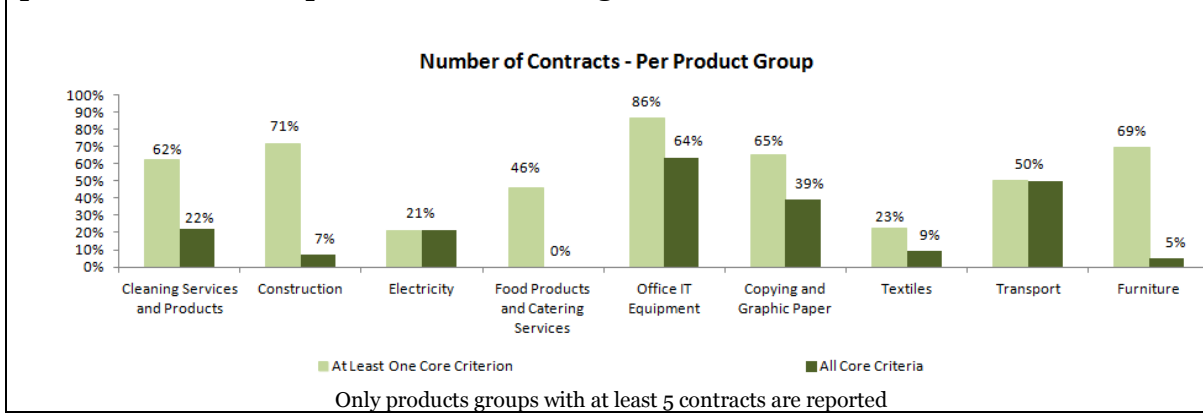
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, German authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 60% of the contracts, and 31% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion are 43% of the sample, and those including all EU core green criteria represent 30% of our sample. Germany is slightly above the EU average, except for monetary values of contracts including at least one core criterion, where it scores 34 percentage points below its EU peers. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 27% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



80% of the 146 German authorities that replied to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 8% of respondents reported that this is *always* the case, 53% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while 33% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and about 6% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. These values are slightly better than the EU average.

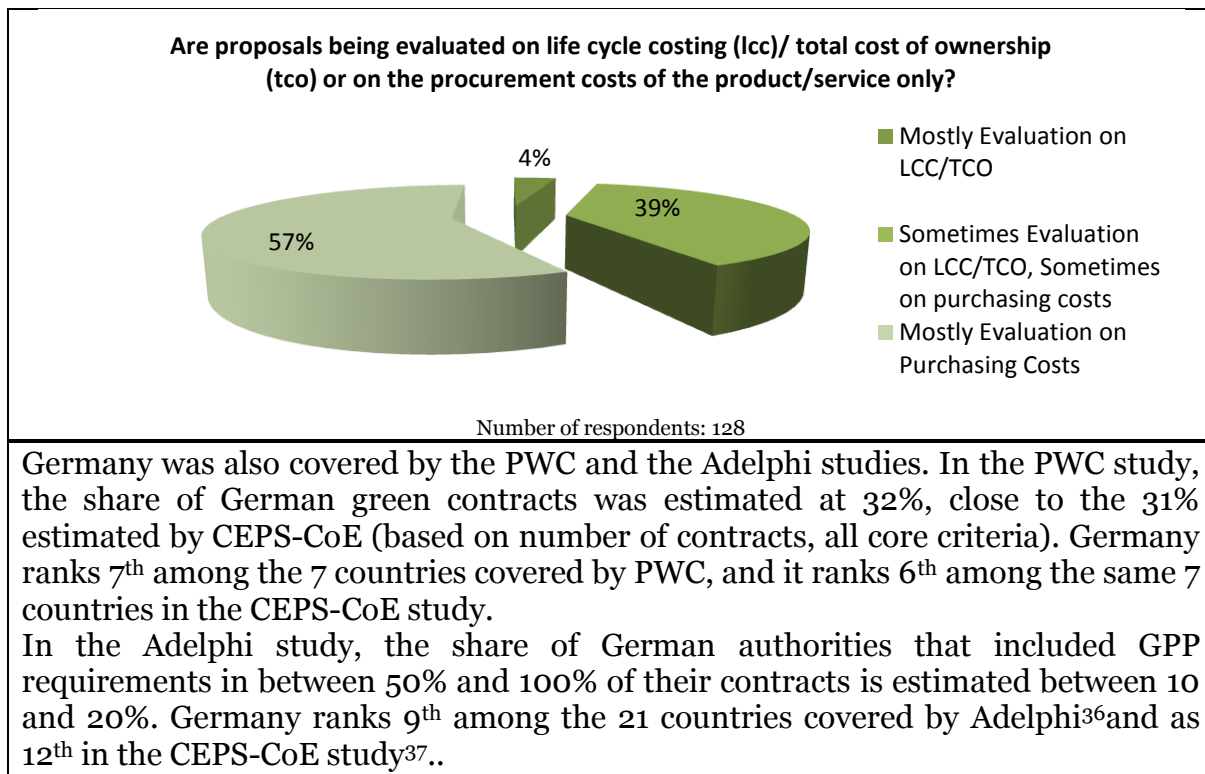


The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. The figure shows that office IT equipment has the highest percentage of contracts including both at least one EU core criterion (86%) and all EU core criteria (64%). Germany is among the best performers for construction, whilst it is among the worst performers for food products and catering services.



German authorities reported that the average perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts is 3.16, compared to an EU average of 3.06.³⁵ Finally, the figure below shows the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 4% of respondents reported the use of mainly LCC/ TCO; 39% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 57% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. German authorities are more likely than their EU peers to use the mixed approach (39% against 30%).

³⁵ Cf. Note 22.



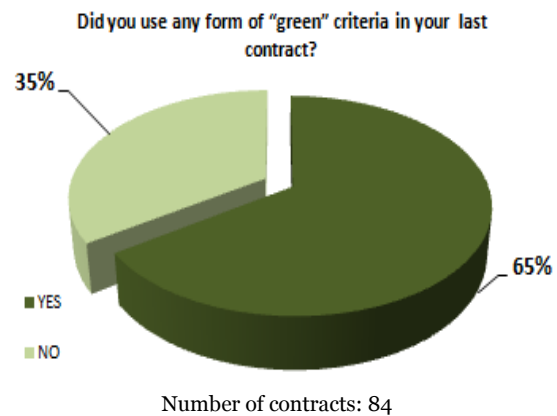
³⁶ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

³⁷ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

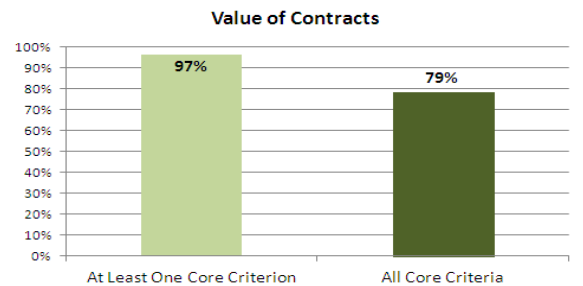
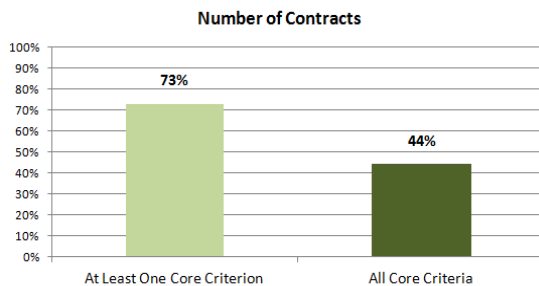
DK- Denmark

The following information is based on responses received by 34 Danish public authorities at different levels of government.

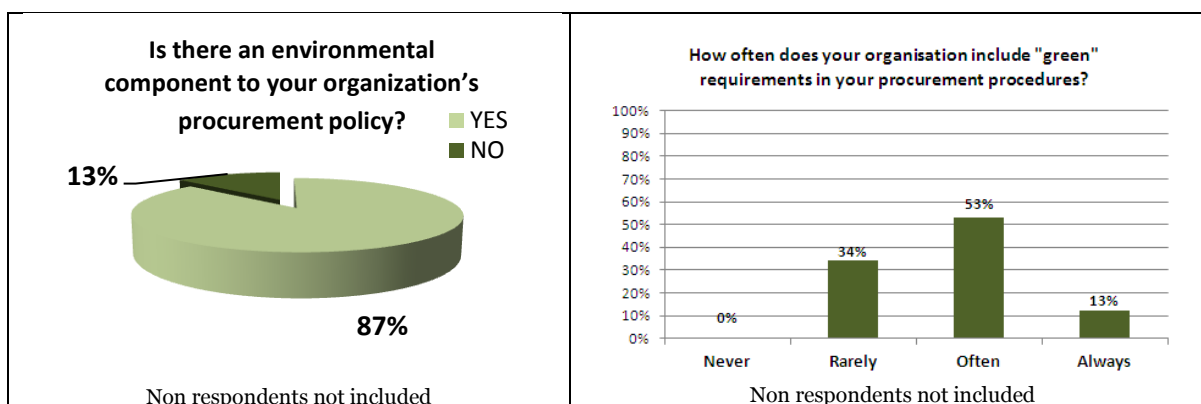
In the 84 contracts belonging to the sample, Danish authorities used some form of green criteria in 65% of the cases, 11% more than the EU average.



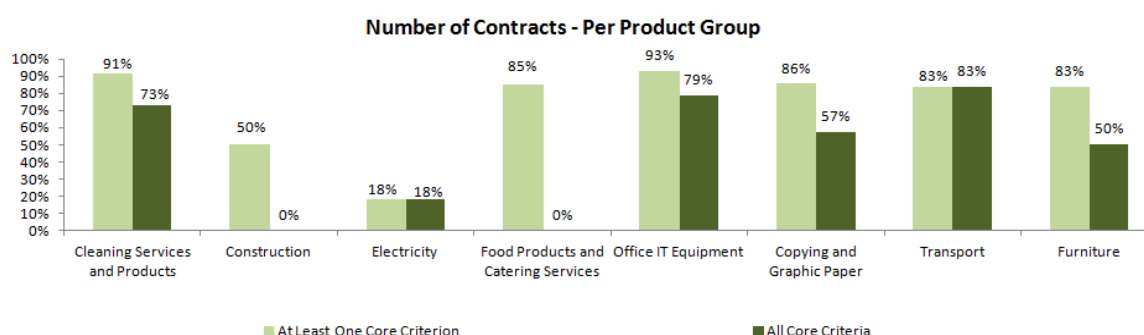
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Danish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 73% of the contracts, and 44% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one of the EU core green criteria correspond to 97% of the sample, and those with all EU core green criteria are 79% of the sample. For all these indicators, Denmark scores considerably better than the EU average. In particular, for the monetary value of contracts including all core criteria, Denmark is the third best performer in the EU27. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 32% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



87% of the 34 Danish authorities that replied to the questionnaires reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 13% of respondents reported that this is *always* the case, 53% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while 34% reported that this *rarely* occurs. None of the respondents declared that such requirements are *never* used. The use of green requirements is higher than the EU average and, in particular, the share of respondents reporting to *always* use some green requirements is almost double the EU average.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, office IT equipment (93%), closely followed by cleaning services and products (91%) have the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is transport (83%). Denmark is among the best performers in both indicators for cleaning services and products, transport, and furniture. In addition to that, Denmark is among the best performers when it comes to the inclusion of at least one EU green criterion for food products and catering services and office IT equipment.

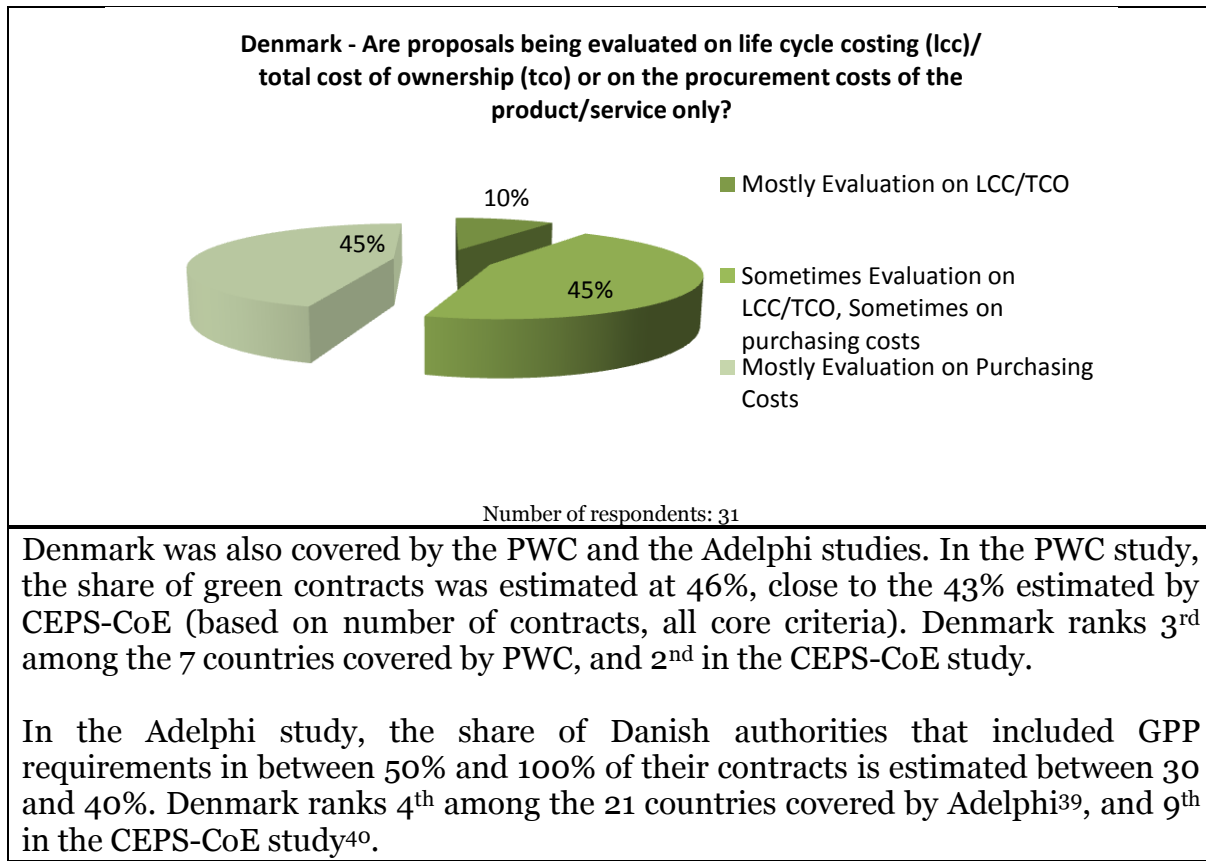


Only products groups with at least 5 contracts are reported

Danish authorities also reported that the average perceived degree of difficulty of including green criteria in contracts is 2.79 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.³⁸

Finally, the figure below shows the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. 10% of respondents reported the use of mainly LCC/TCO; 45% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 45% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Danish authorities are therefore using the LCC/TCO approach, either exclusively or in some cases, more than the EU average.

³⁸ Cf. Note 22.



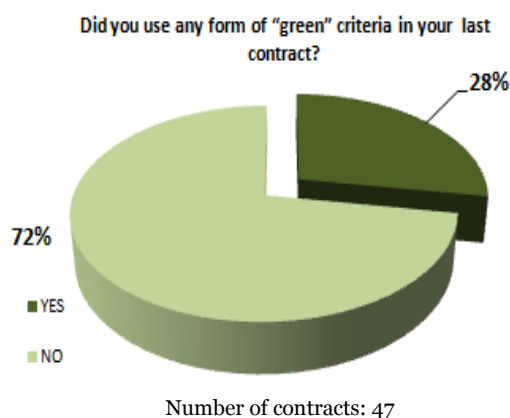
³⁹ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁴⁰ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

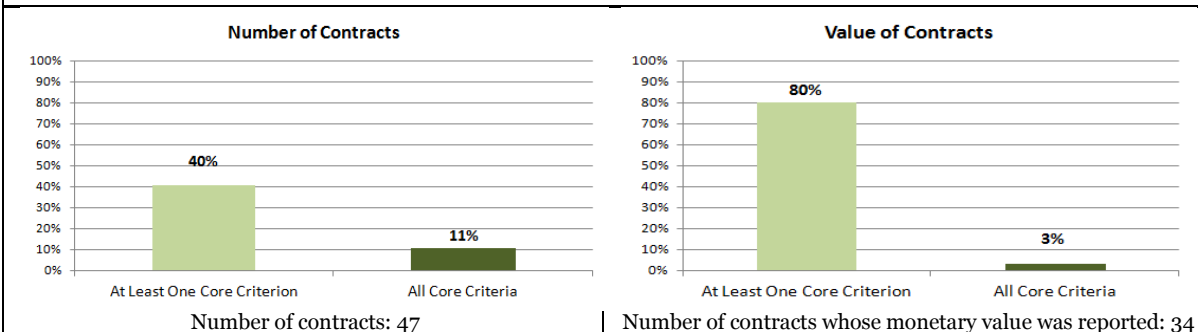
EE- Estonia

The following information is based on responses received by 24 Estonian public authorities at different levels of government.

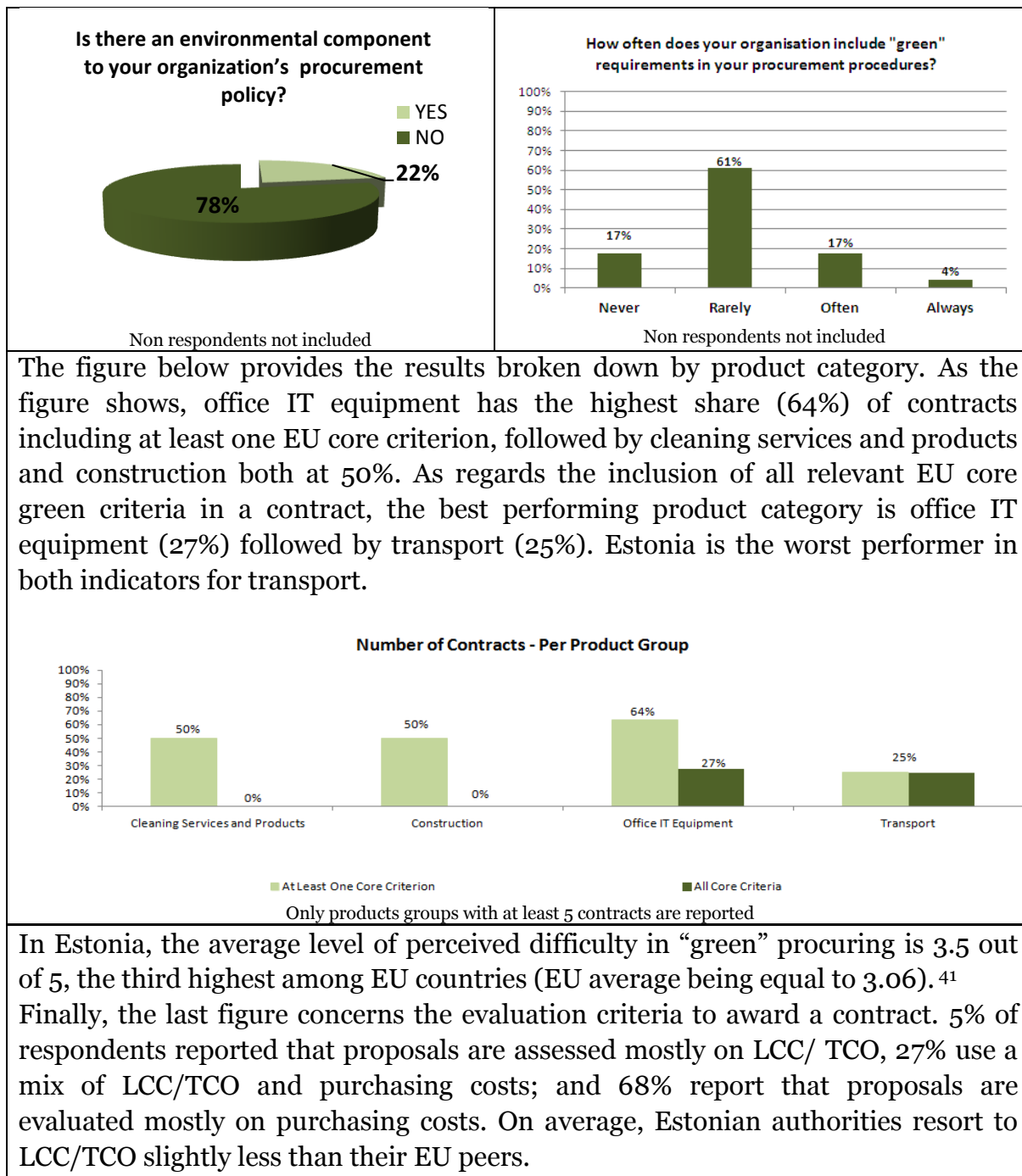
In the 47 contracts belonging to the sample, Estonian authorities used some form of green criteria in 28% of the cases, almost half the EU average.



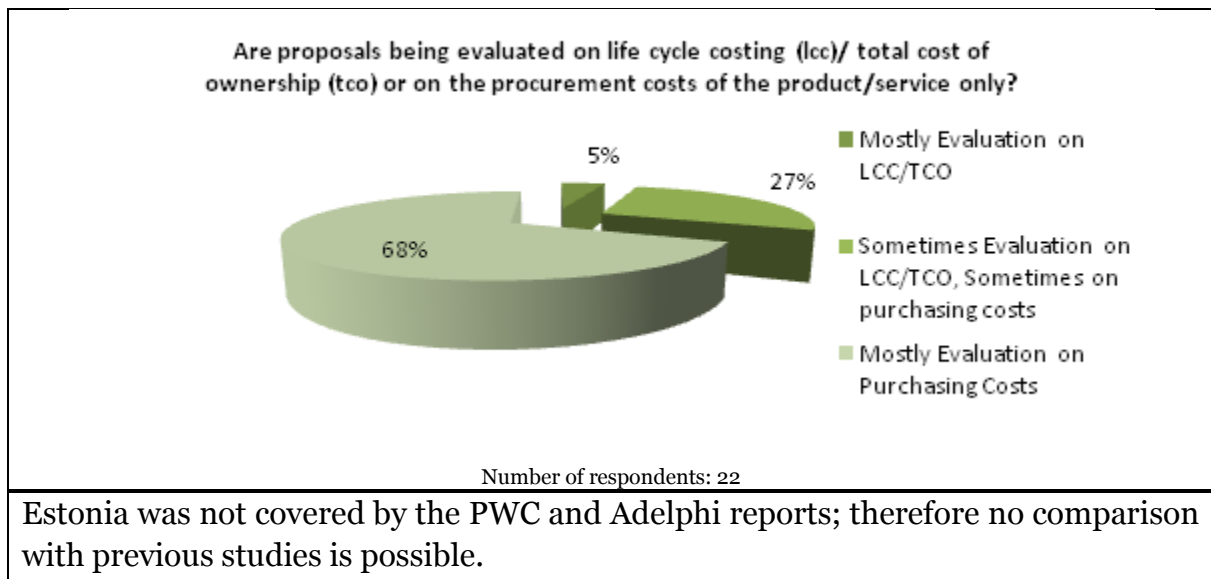
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Estonian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 40% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 11% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 3% of our sample, while those including at least one EU core green criterion constitute 80% of the sample. Estonia scores consistently worse than the EU average, being slightly above the average only for the monetary value of contracts including at least one EU core criterion. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 10% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



For Estonia, only 22% of the 24 respondents reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 4% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 17% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 61% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 17% declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement. Estonians authorities are therefore among those less likely to include any green requirement: summing up, *never* and *rarely* correspond to more than three quarters of the sample.



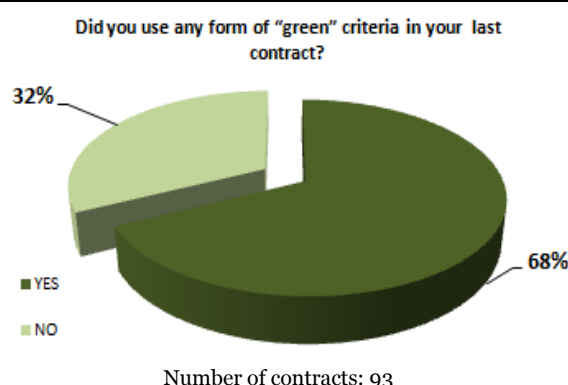
⁴¹ Cf. Note 22.



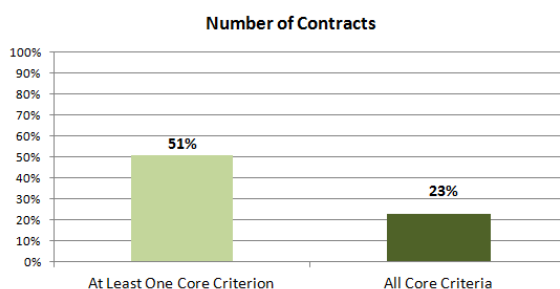
ES- Spain

The following information is based on responses received by 39 public authorities at different levels of government in Spain.

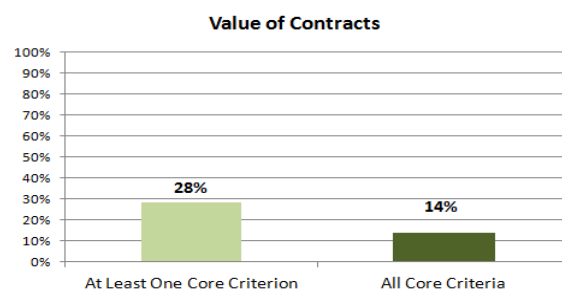
In the 93 contracts belonging to the sample, Spanish authorities used some form of green criteria in 68% of the cases, 14% more than the EU average.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Spanish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 51% of the contracts, and 23% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Overall, Spain scores slightly below the EU average in these two indicators. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one core criterion are 28% of the sample, and those including all core green criteria represent 14%. In both cases, Spain score substantially below the EU average. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 26% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

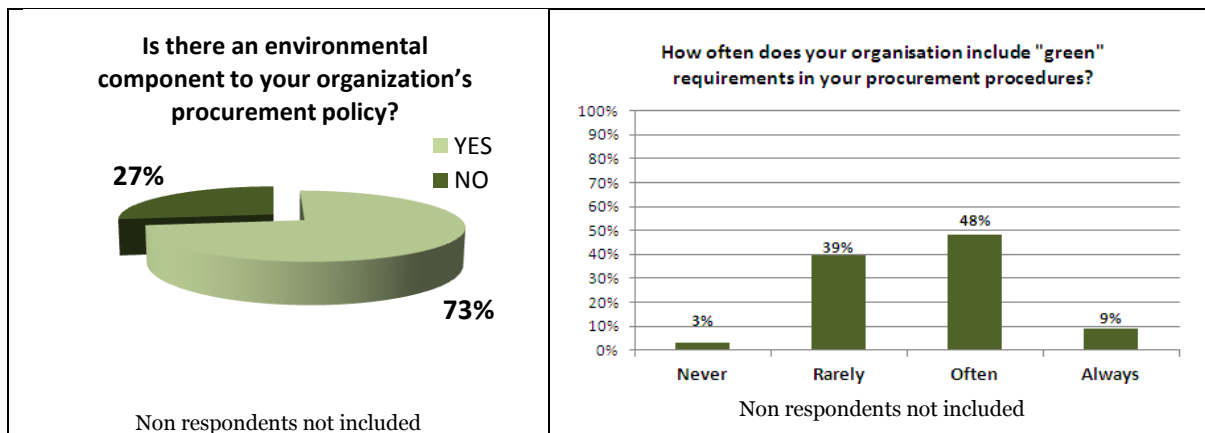


Number of contracts: 93

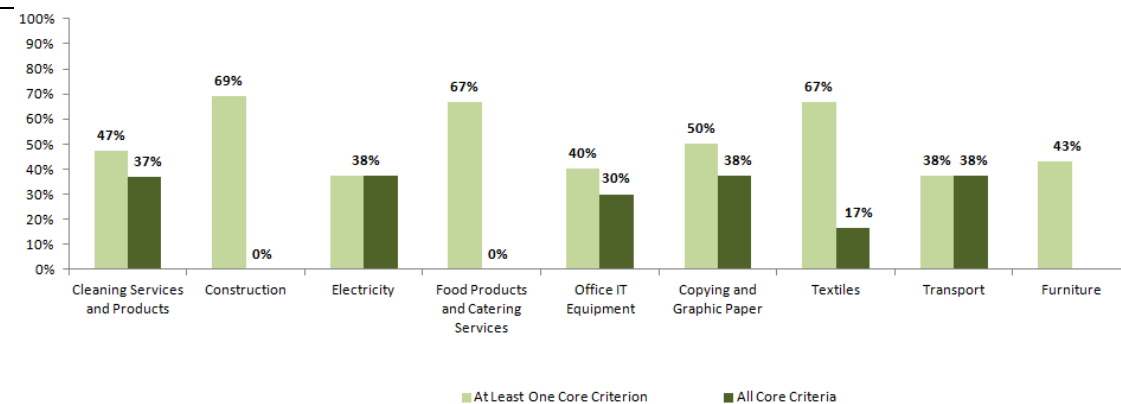


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 78

73% of the 39 Spanish respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 9% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 48% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while 39% reported that this *rarely* occurs, with 3% reporting that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. With respect to this indicator, Spain is roughly in line with EU average.



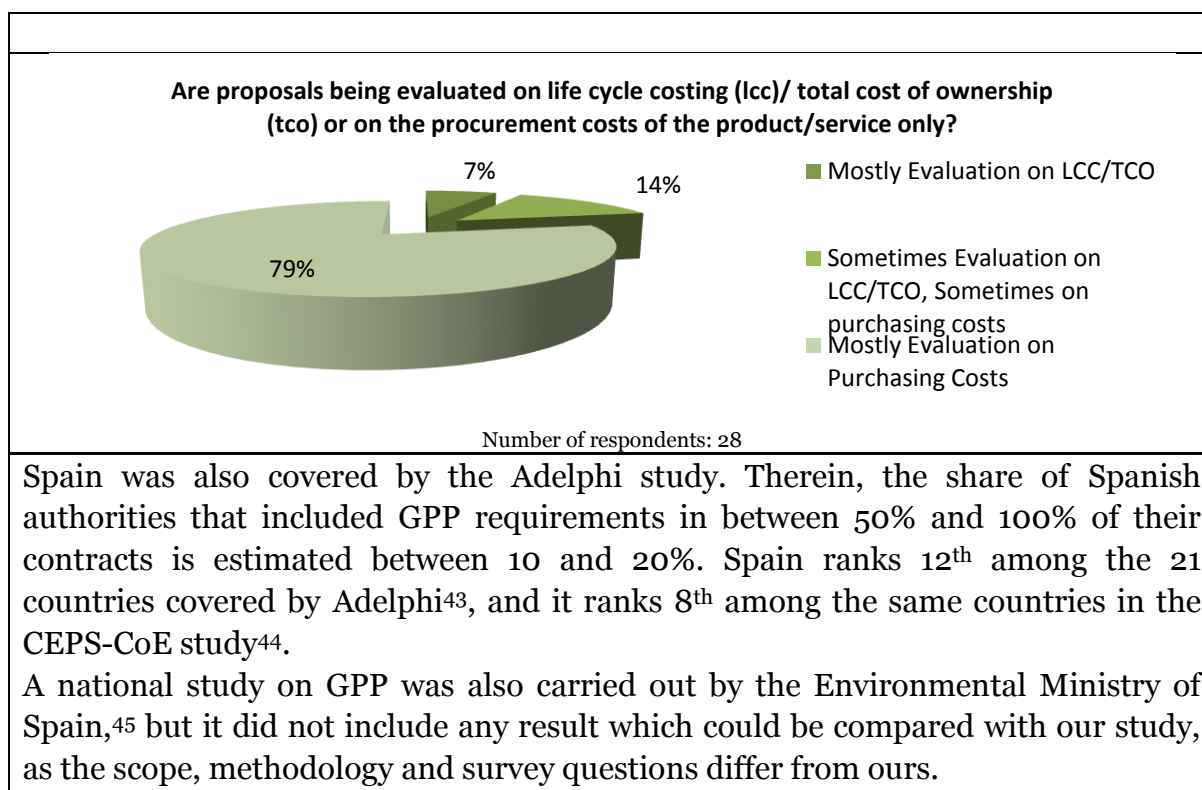
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, 69% of contracts in construction contain at least one EU core criterion, followed by food products and catering services and textiles at 67%. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product categories are electricity, copying and graphic paper, and transport (38%). Spain is among the best performers in the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion in food products and catering services, and textiles; on the contrary, it is among the worst performers for transport.



In Spain, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 2.77 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁴²

Finally, the figure below concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 7% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO, 14% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 79% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. These figures make Spanish authorities among those less likely to apply LCC/TCO.

⁴² Cf. Note 22.



⁴³ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

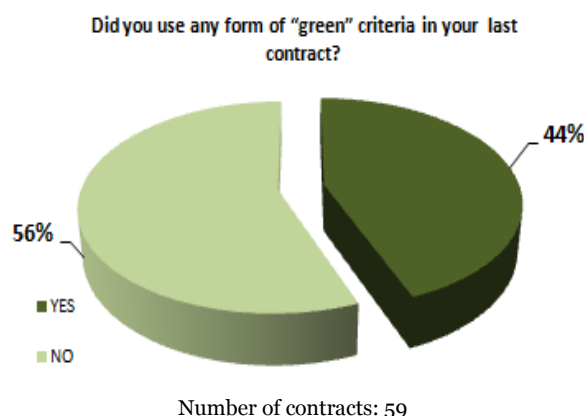
⁴⁴ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

⁴⁵ Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino and Construction Verde (2010), *Informe General sobre el estado de la contratación pública verde*. An English summary of the study is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/gpp_monitoring_spain.pdf

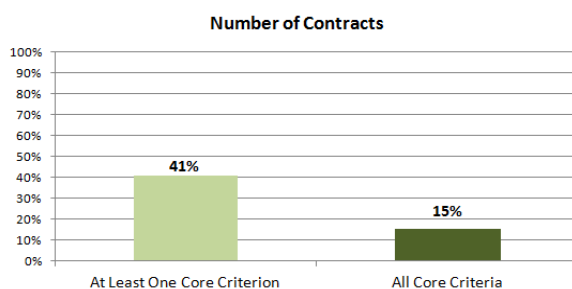
FI- Finland

The information that follows is based on responses received by 24 public authorities at different levels of government in Finland.

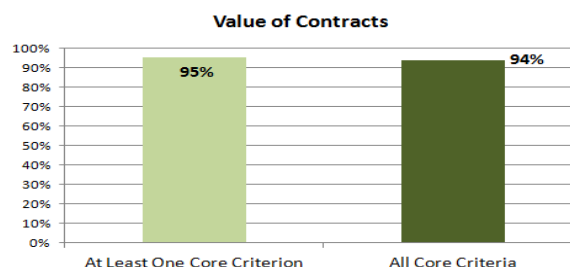
In the 59 contracts belonging to the sample, Finnish authorities used some form of green criteria in 44% of the cases, 10% less than the EU average.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Finnish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 41% of the contracts, and 15% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In both indicators, Finland scores about 10% below the EU average. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion are 95% of the sample, and those comprising all EU core green criteria represent 94% of the sample. For the latter, Finland is the best performer in the EU. This is possibly due to the presence of a few outliers, namely contracts with a significantly higher value than the average for Finland. In terms of monetary volume, 89% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

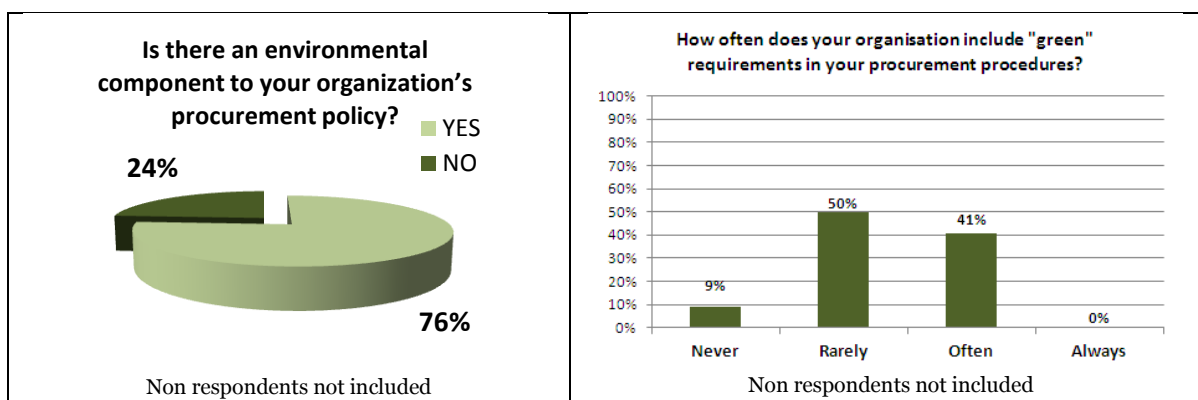


Number of contracts: 59

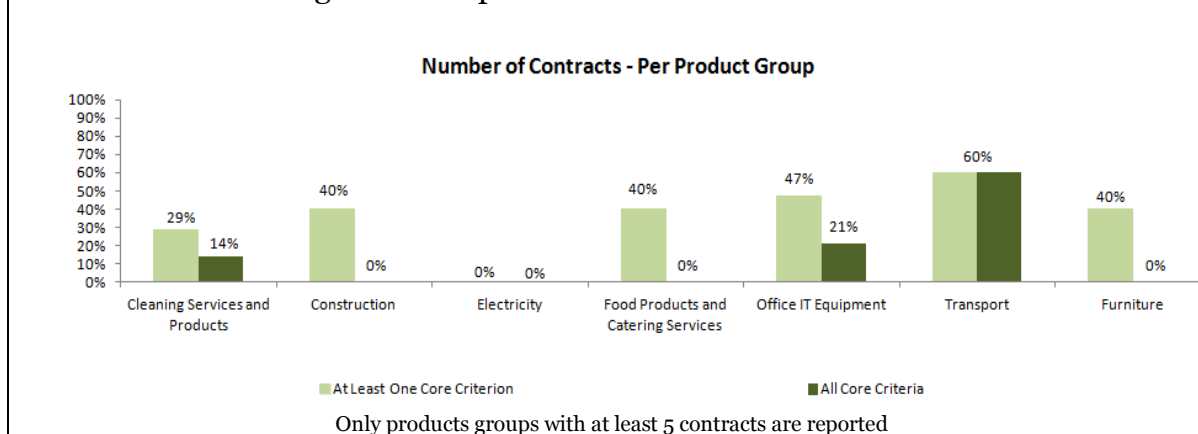


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 21

76% of the 24 Finnish respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 41% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 50% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 9% declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. These figures make Finnish authorities less likely to include green requirements when compared to their EU peers.



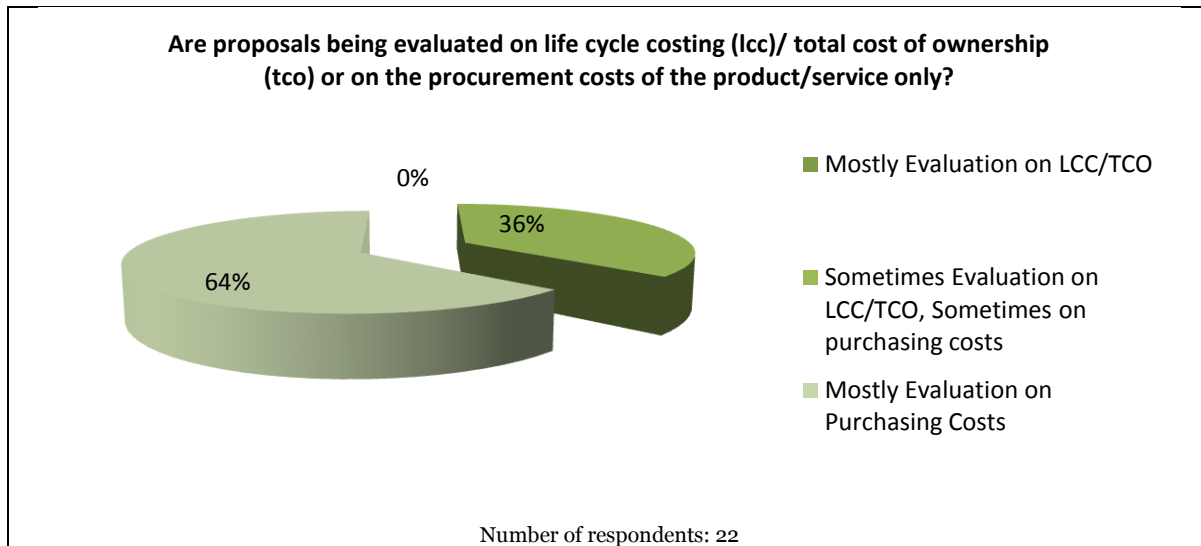
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, transport is the best performing product category both for contracts including at least one EU core criterion and for those including all relevant EU core green criteria (60% in both cases). The share of 0% for electricity is remarkable. Finland is also among the worst performers for construction.



In Finland, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 3.13 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁴⁶

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. Respondents reported that proposals are never evaluated according to the life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO, while 36% of authorities use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 64% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Finnish authorities are therefore less likely than their EU peers to resort to TCO/LCC in assessing tenders.

⁴⁶ Cf. Note 22.



Finland was also covered by the PWC and the Adelphi studies. In the PWC study, the share of green contracts was estimated at 39%, against the 17% estimated by CEPS-CoE (based on number of contracts, all core criteria). As mentioned, the present study uses a more stringent definition of what constitutes a “green contract”, hence these numbers should not be interpreted as signaling a decrease in green procurement in Finland. Finland ranks 4th among the 7 countries covered by PWC, whilst it ranks 7th among the same 7 countries in the CEPS-CoE study.

In the Adelphi study, the share of Finnish authorities that included GPP requirements in between 50% and 100% of their contracts is estimated between 20 and 30%. Finland ranks 6th among the 21 countries covered by Adelphi⁴⁷, whilst it ranks 17th among the same countries in the CEPS-CoE study⁴⁸.

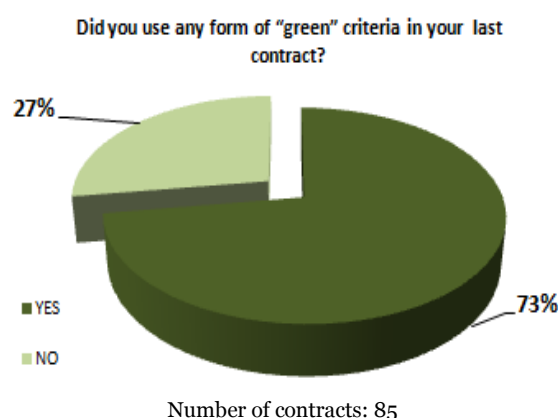
⁴⁷ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁴⁸ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE’s question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

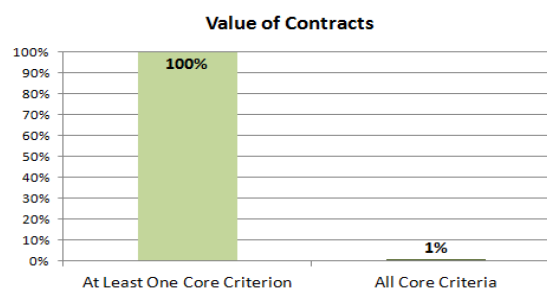
FR-France

The following information is based on responses received by 49 public authorities at different levels of government in France.

In the 85 contracts belonging to the sample, French authorities used some form of green criteria in 73% of the cases, being among the best performers with respect to this indicator.



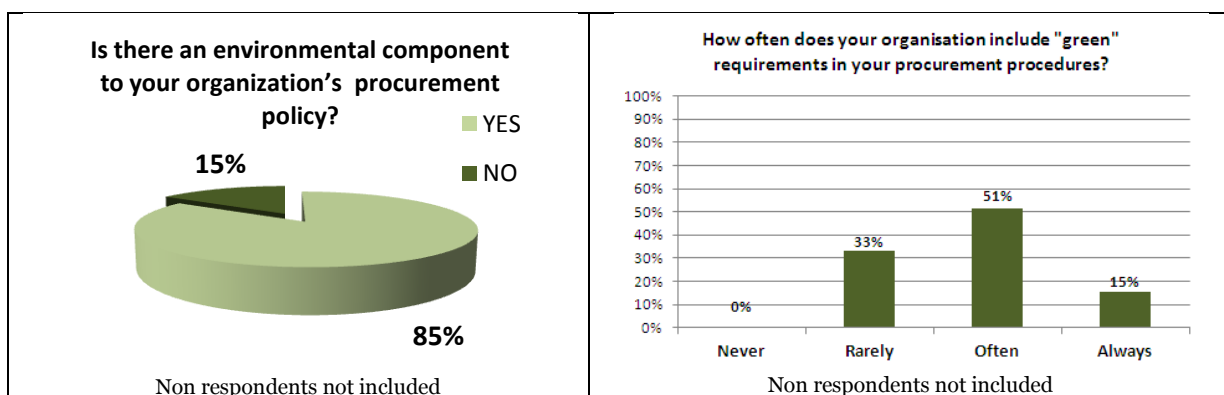
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, French authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 73% of the contracts, and 33% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. These indicators, in which France scores better than EU average, are consistent with the graph above, and confirm that more or less three quarters of French tenders include some green requirements. In terms of monetary value, contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 1% of the sample, while all contracts contain at least one EU core criterion. France is, at the same time, the best scorer for the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion in contracts, and a poor performer for the inclusion of all core criteria. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 12% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



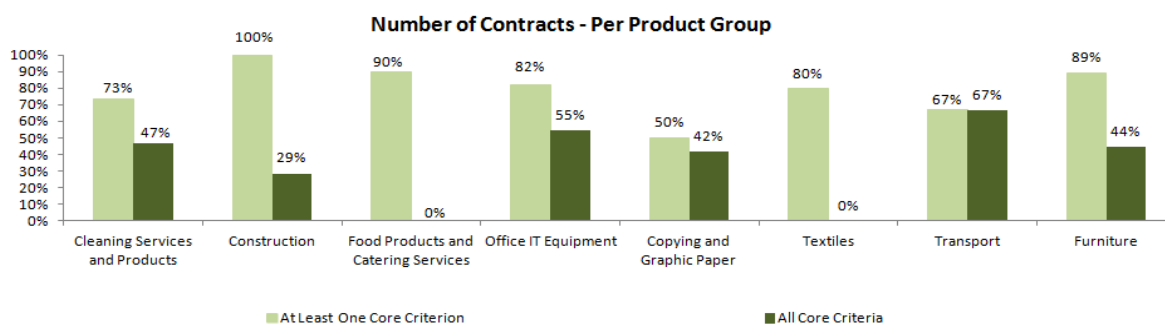
Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 61

85% of the 49 French respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 15% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 51% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, almost 33% reported that this *rarely* occurs. None of the French authorities that replied to the questionnaire declared that its organisation *never* uses green criteria in public procurement. French authorities are more likely to include green requirements than their EU peers; in particular, the share of *always* is almost double the EU average.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As shown below, 100% of construction contracts in the sample include at least one EU core criterion, making France the best performer in this sector. In addition to that, France is among the greenest countries when it comes to the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion for food products and catering services and furniture. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is transport (67%). With respect to this indicator, France scores better than most EU countries in furniture and construction.

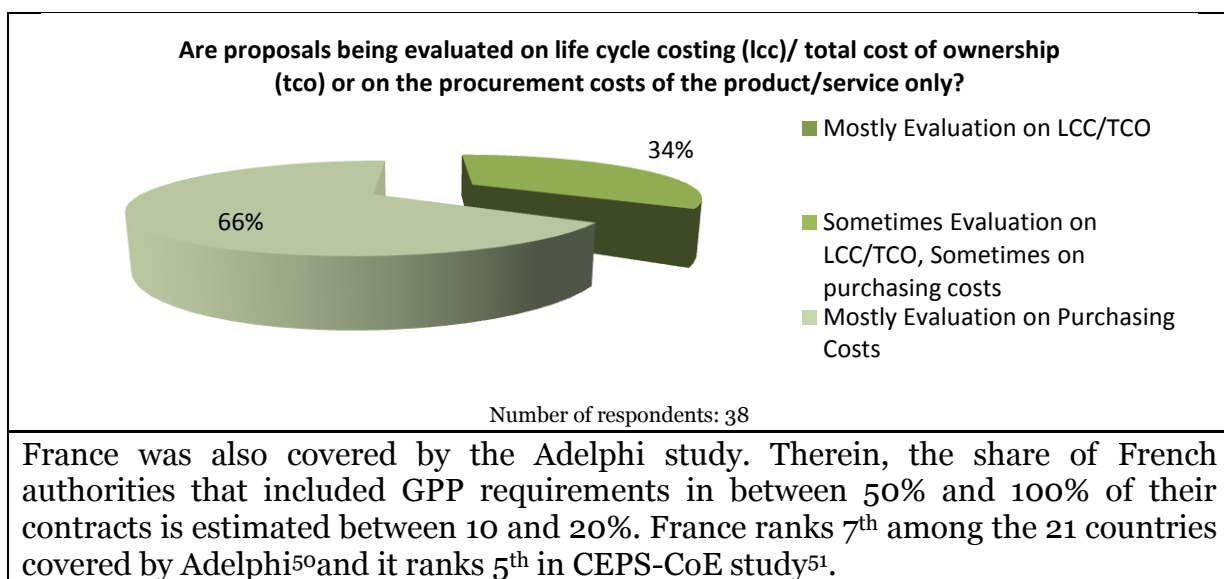


Only products groups with at least 5 contracts are reported

In France, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 2.55 out of 5, one of the lowest in the EU (the average being 3.06).⁴⁹

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. No respondent reported the predominant use of life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO; 34% reported the use of a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 66% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Although scoring better in most of other indicators, France lags behind other EU countries as far as use of LCC/TCO is concerned.

⁴⁹ Cf. Note 22.



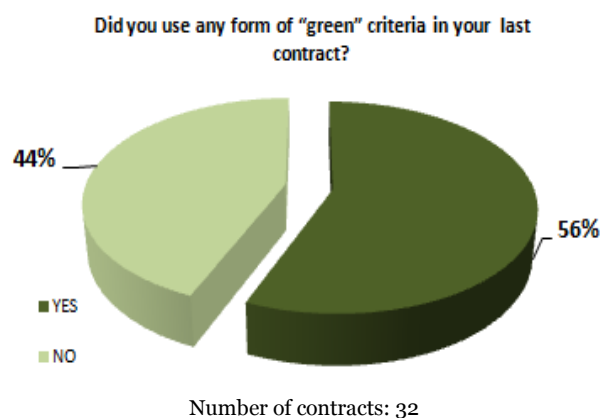
⁵⁰ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁵¹ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

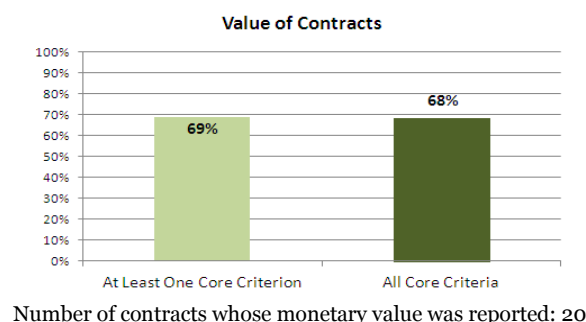
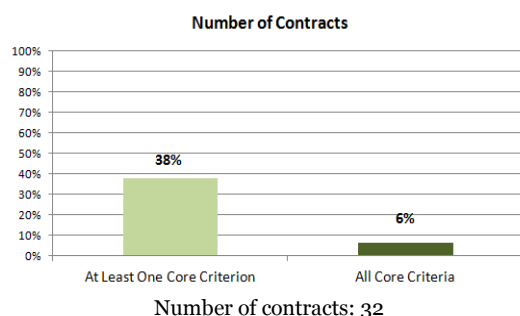
GR- Greece

The following information is based on responses received by 13 public authorities at different levels of government in Greece.

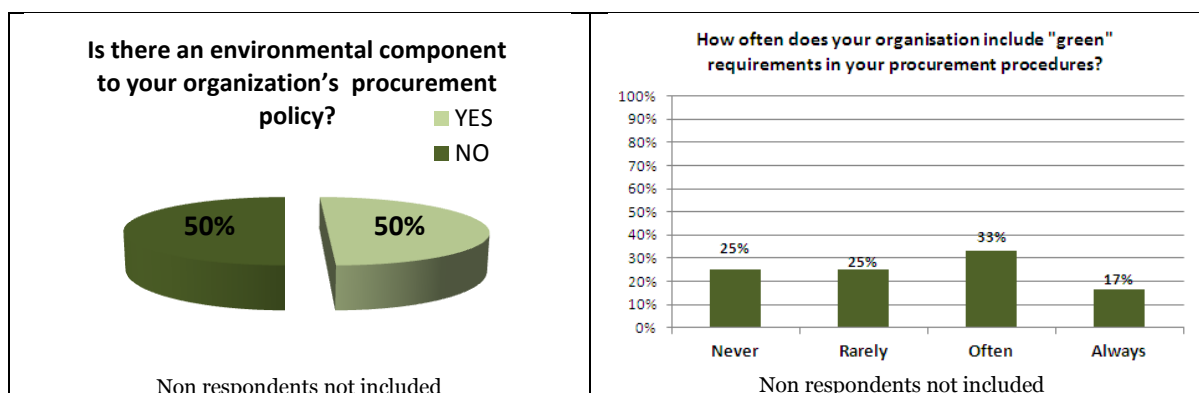
In the 32 contracts belonging to the sample, Greek authorities used some form of green criteria in 56% of the cases, slightly higher than the EU average.



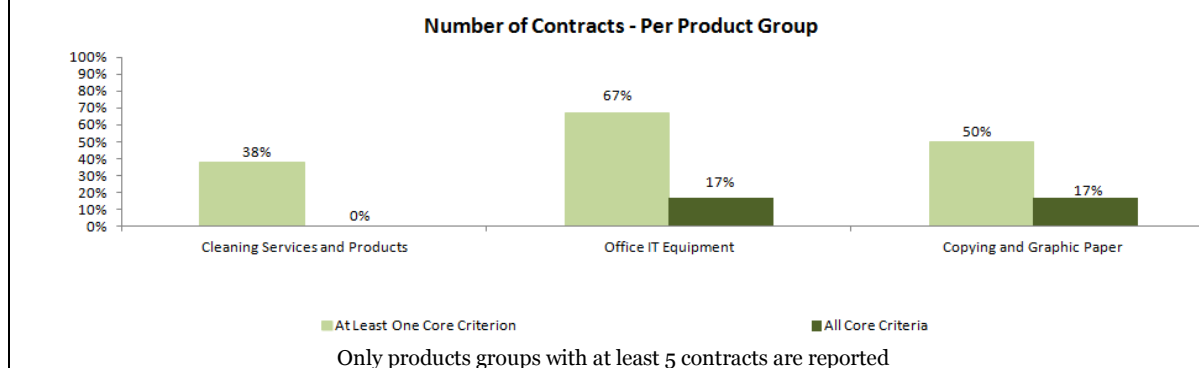
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Greek authorities included at least one of the core green criteria in 38% of the contracts and 6% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Greece scores substantially lower than the EU average in these indicators, being among the worst performers for the inclusion of all EU core criteria. On the contrary, in terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU green criterion are 69% of the sample, and those including all EU green criteria correspond to 68% of the sample. Indicators of monetary value are to be taken with caution due to the relatively small size of the sample (20 contracts). Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 18% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



50% of the 13 Greek respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 17% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 33% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 25% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 25% declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. The distribution of responses is unusual, with almost equal shares for the four options. These makes Greece one of the countries in which both the *always* and the *never* options are more common.



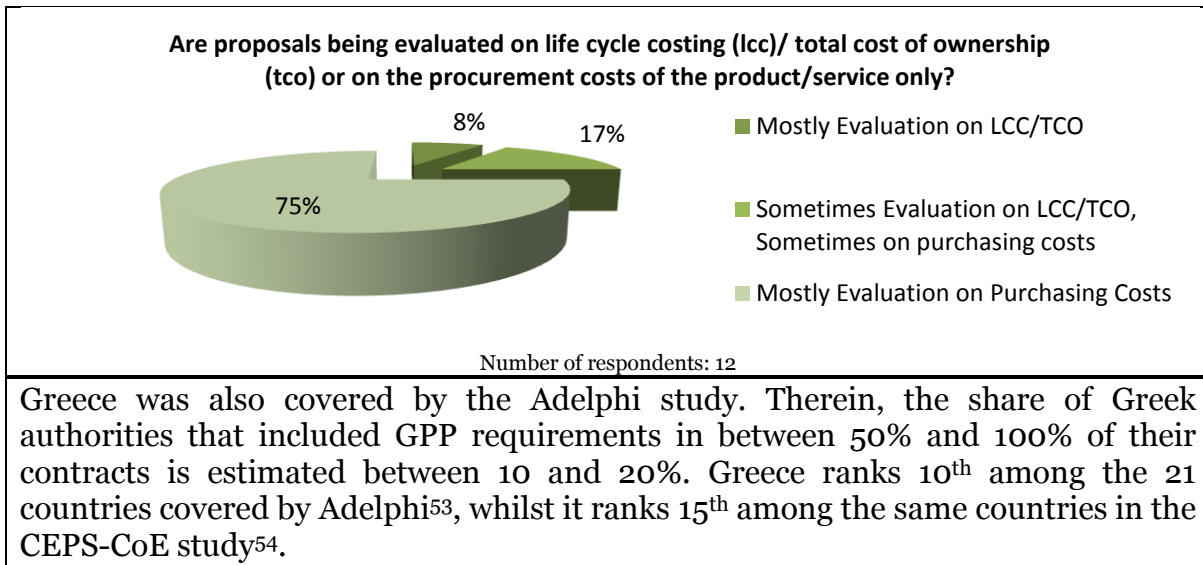
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As shown, office IT equipment is the product category with the highest percentage (67%) of contracts including at least one EU core green criterion. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria, office IT equipment and copying and graphic paper display the best performance, with 17% of the contracts in the sample including all EU core requirements. Greece is among the worst performers as regards including all core criteria for copying and graphic paper.



In Greece, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 3.15 out of 5, compared to a EU average of 3.06.⁵²

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 8% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO, 17% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 75% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Purchasing costs are used more often than in the rest of the EU, whilst LCC/TCO is less. These results have to be read with caution, due to the low response rate.

⁵² Cf. Note 22.



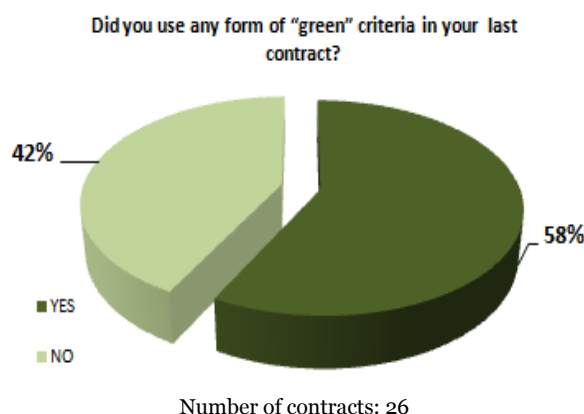
⁵³ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁵⁴ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

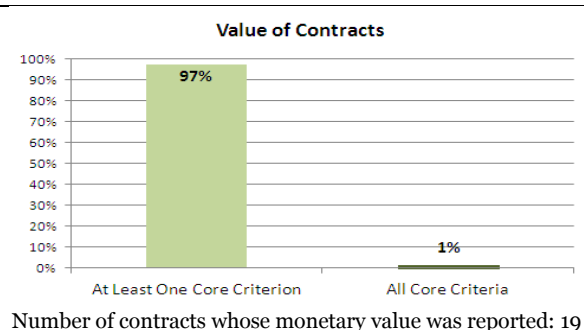
HU- Hungary

The information that follows is based on responses received by 13 public authorities at different levels of government in Hungary.

In the 26 contracts belonging to the sample, Hungarian authorities used some form of green criteria in 58% of the cases, slightly more than the EU average.



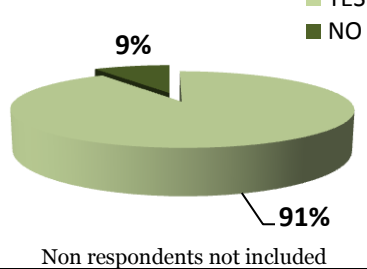
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Hungarian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 42% of the contracts, and 4% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Hungary scores below the EU average, in particular being the worst performer for the inclusion of all EU core criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 97% of the sample, while only 1% of the contracts in the sample include all EU core criteria. The very high figure for the monetary value of contracts including at least one EU core criterion could be explained by the relatively small size of the sample (19 contracts), where big outliers may have a larger effect. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 68% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



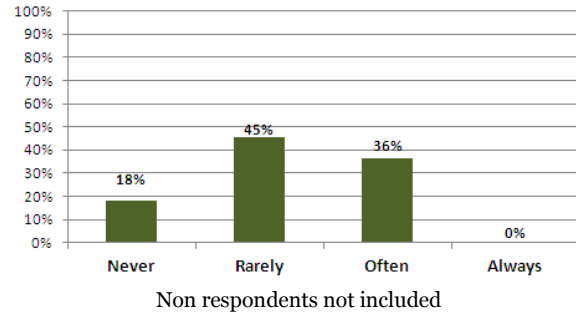
91% of the 13 Hungarian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. This very high number must however be seen in relation with the following which indicates that the real implementation is much lower than the 91% figure suggests. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents declared that this is *always* the case, 36% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 45% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 18% declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. These figures make Hungarian authorities less

likely to resort to green requirements than their EU peers.

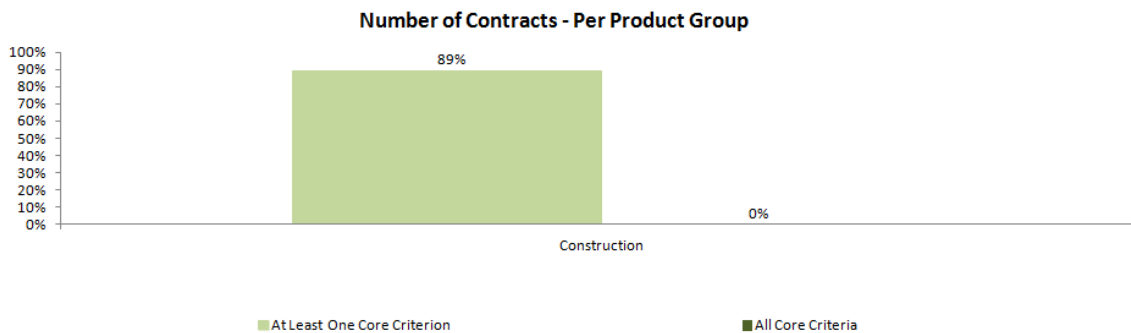
Is there an environmental component to your organization's procurement policy?



How often does your organisation include "green" requirements in your procurement procedures?



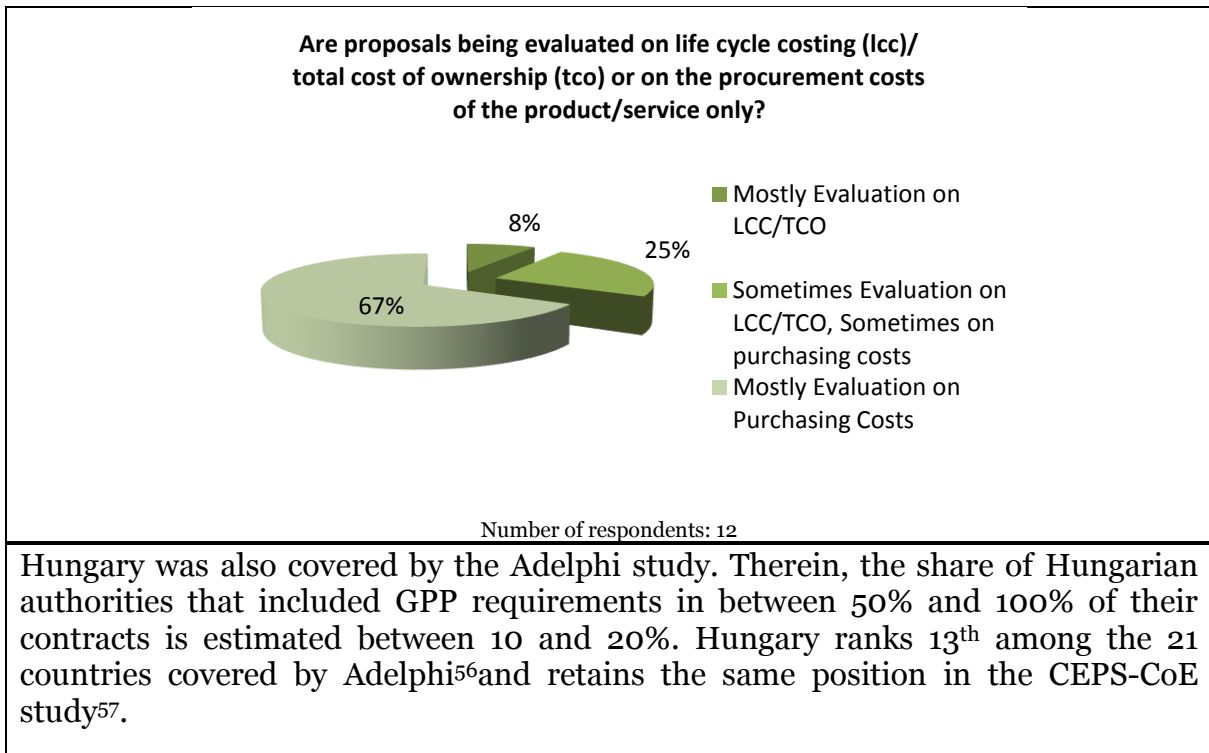
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, construction is the only product group where more than five contracts were reported on by respondents. 89% of contracts in the sample include at least one EU core green criterion. Hungary is among the top performers with respect to this indicator.



In Hungary, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 3.54 out of 5, which is the second highest value in the EU.⁵⁵

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 8% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO, 25% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 67% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Hungarian authorities are therefore slightly less likely to resort to LCC/TCO than the EU average.

⁵⁵ Cf. Note 22.



⁵⁶ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

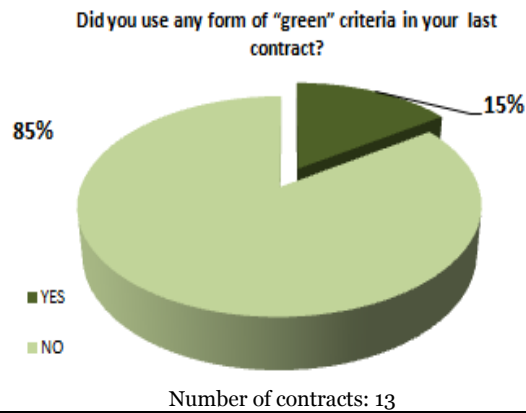
⁵⁷ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

IE- Ireland

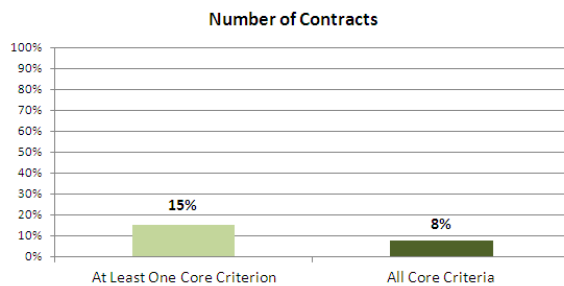
The following information is based on responses received by 4 public authorities at different levels of government in Ireland.

In the 13 contracts belonging to the sample, Irish authorities used some form of green criteria in 15% of the cases, the lowest value in the EU.

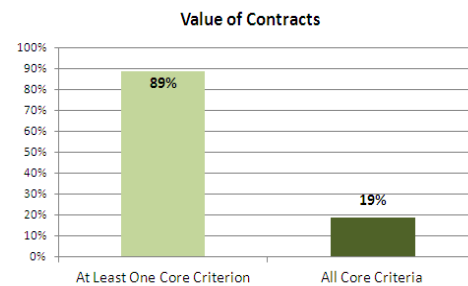
Because of the small size of the sample, all indications for this country should be read with caution.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Irish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 15% of the contracts, and 8% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Ireland is among the worst performers with respect to this indicator. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 89% of the sample, while 19% of the contracts include all green criteria. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 10% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



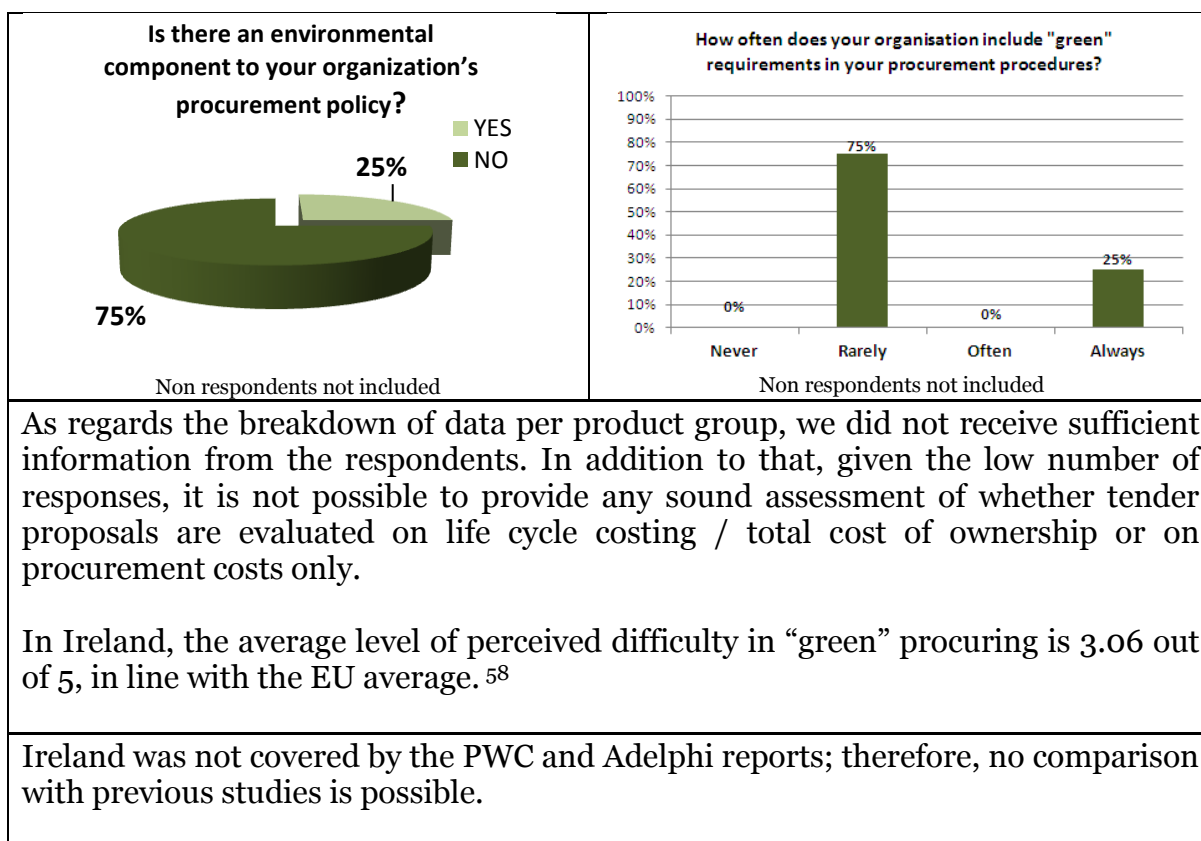
Number of contracts: 13



Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 8

One of the only 4 Irish respondents to the questionnaire reported that the organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, one respondent replied that this is *always* the case; none reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while the other three reported that this *rarely* occurs. No respondent declared that such requirements are *never* included. Again, given the small size of the sample, these figures should be read with caution.

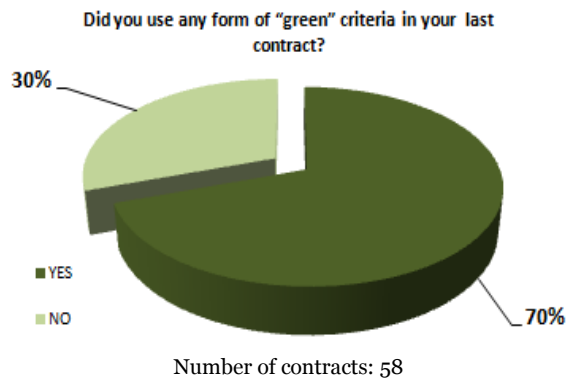


⁵⁸ Cf. Note 22.

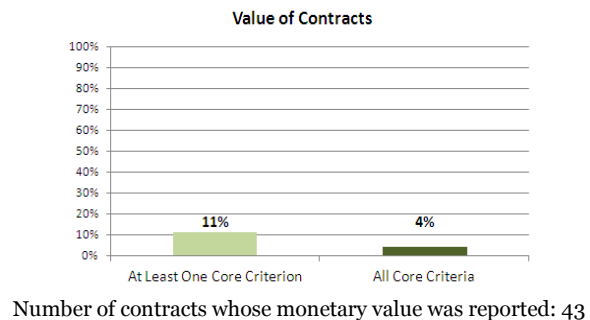
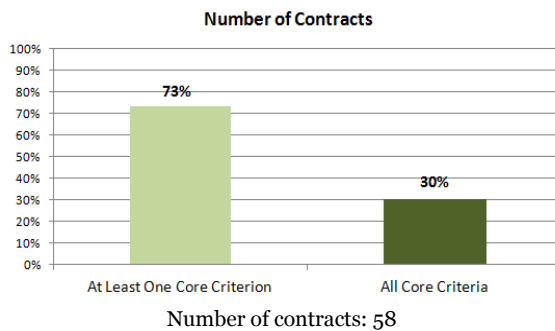
IT- Italy

The following information is based on responses received by 29 public authorities at different levels of government in Italy.

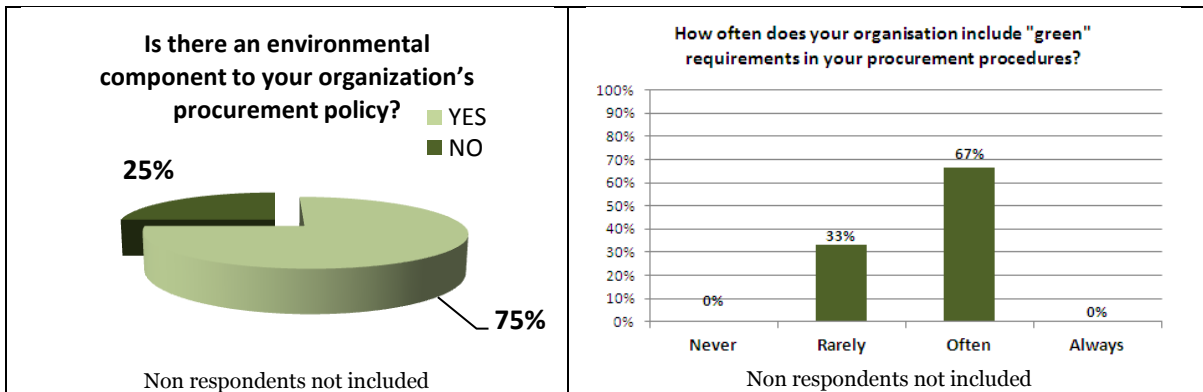
In the 58 contracts belonging to the sample, Italian authorities used some form of green criteria in 70% of the cases, substantially more than the EU average (54%).



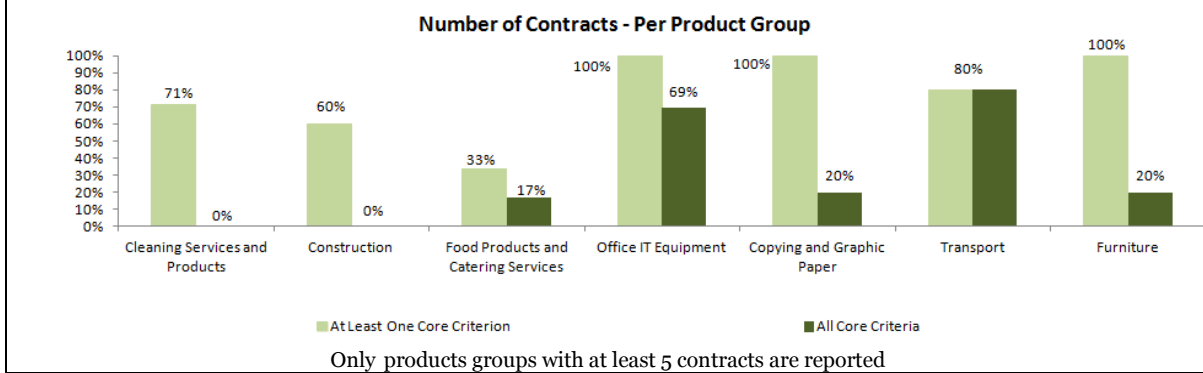
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Italian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 73% of the contracts, and 30% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. Italy is among the best performers for the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion, whereas it scores slightly better than the EU average for all EU core criteria. In terms of monetary value contracts including at least one EU core criterion correspond to 11% of the sample, and those including all EU core criteria are 4% of the sample. Italy is among the worst EU performers when it comes to the monetary value of green contracts. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 51% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



75% of the 29 Italian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 67% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 33% reported that this *rarely* occurs. None of the respondents declared that their organisation *never* includes green requirements in procurement policy.



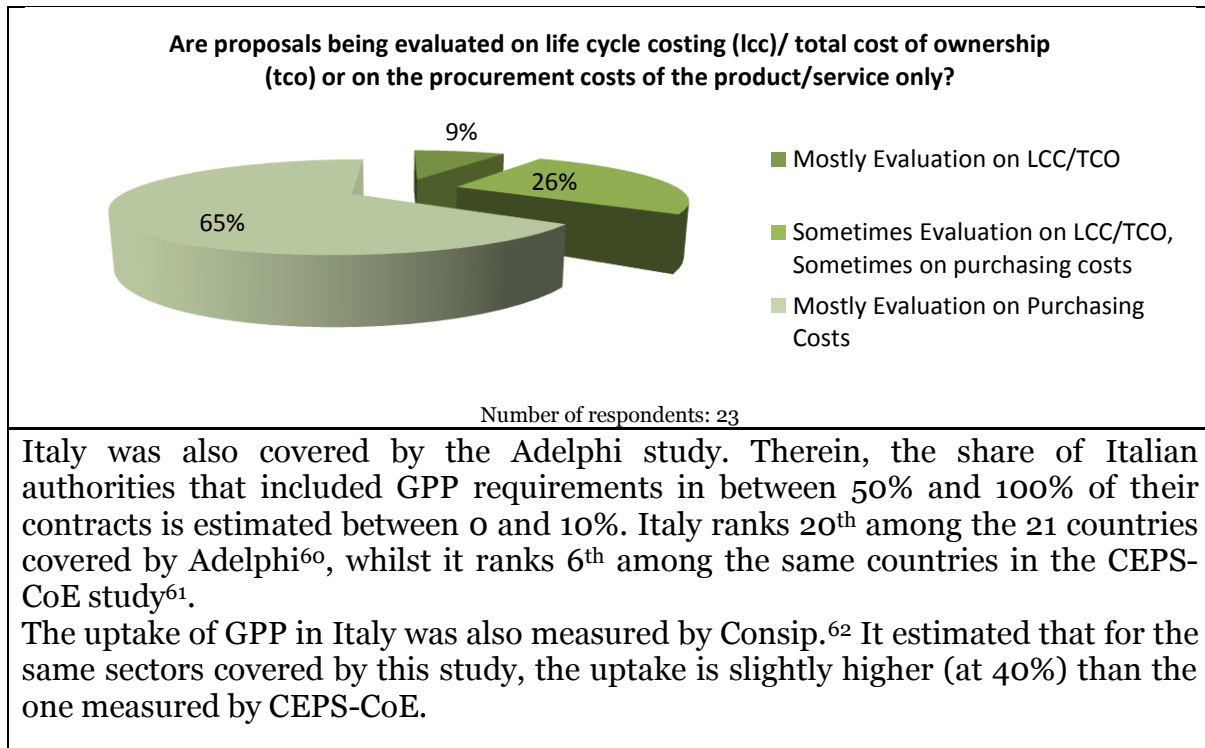
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As illustrated, office IT equipment, furniture, and copying and graphic paper are the best performers in terms of contracts including at least one EU core green criterion (100% of our sample). These figures make Italy one of the top performers in these sectors. On the contrary, the performance is particularly poor as regards the inclusion of all EU core criteria in cleaning services and products, and in construction.



In Italy, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 2.55 out of 5, among the lowest in the EU (average: 3.06).⁵⁹

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 9% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO, 26% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 65% report that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. These figures are roughly in line with the EU average.

⁵⁹ Cf. Note 22.



⁶⁰ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

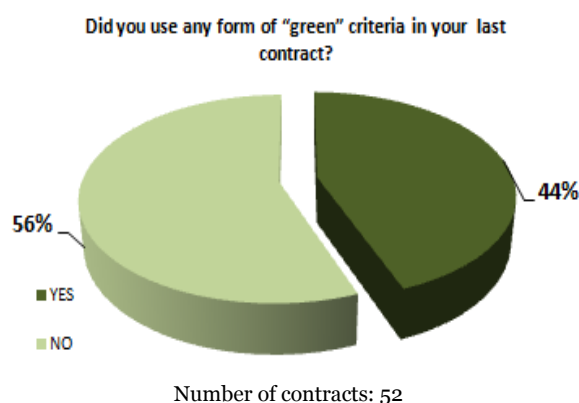
⁶¹ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

⁶² Consip is a public stock company owned by the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance that operates on behalf of the State. Among other things, Consip manages the Italian *Program for the Rationalization of Public Purchases* initiated in 2000. For further details, see: <http://www.eng.consip.it/on-line/en/Home/WhoWeAre.html>

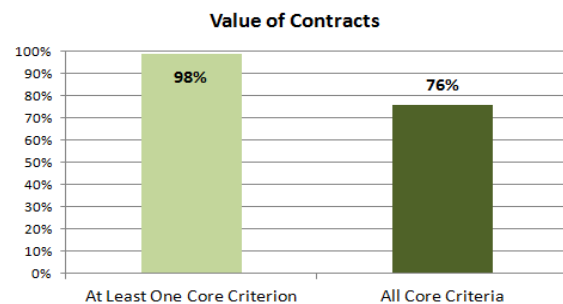
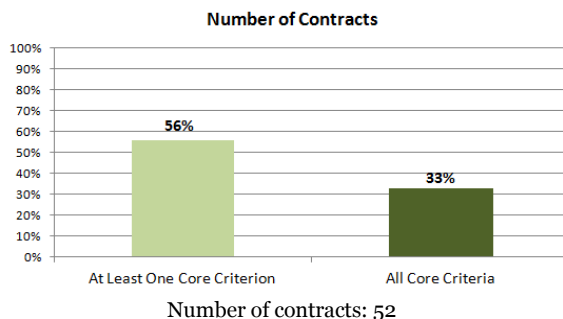
LT- Lithuania

The following information is based on responses received by 21 public authorities at different levels of government in Lithuania.

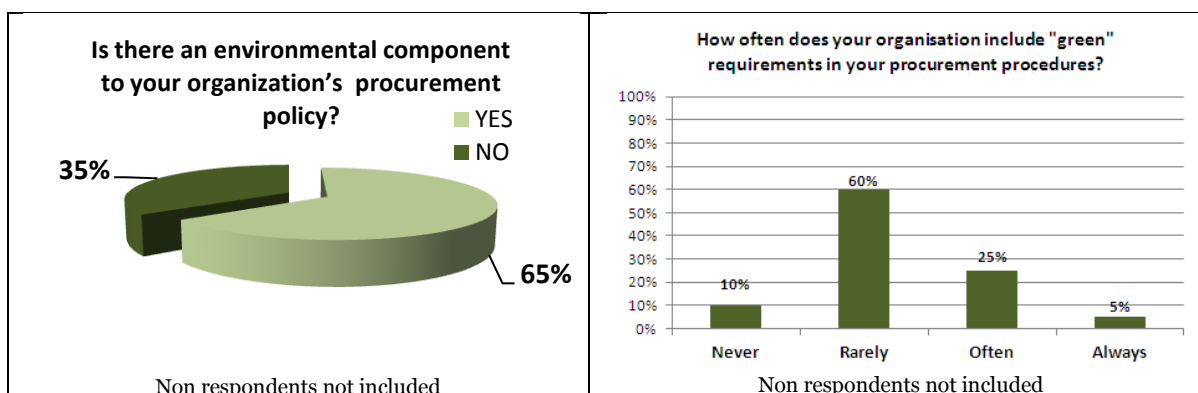
In the 52 contracts belonging to the sample, Lithuanian authorities used some form of green criteria in 44% of the cases, 10% less than the EU average.



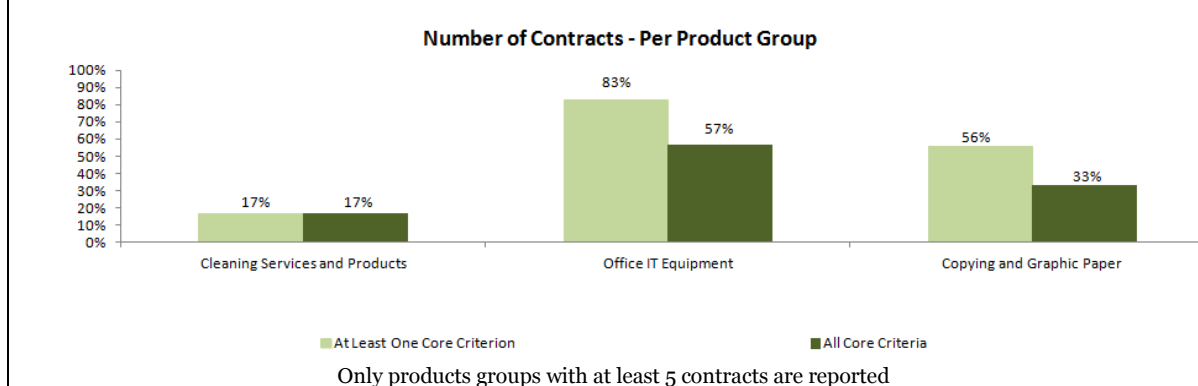
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Lithuanian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 56% of the contracts, and 33% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. These figures are roughly in line with the EU average. In terms of monetary value contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 98% of the sample, and 76% of the sample comprises contracts including all EU core green criteria. With these figures, Lithuania is among the best performers in the EU27. In addition, in terms of monetary volume, 63% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



65% of the 21 Lithuanian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 5% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 25% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 60% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and 10% declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. These figures make Lithuanian authorities less likely to include some green requirements than their EU peers; specifically, the share of organizations including them *rarely* is particularly high.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As shown, office IT equipment has the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (83%) and of contracts including all relevant EU core green criteria (57%). For cleaning products and services, Lithuania score relatively worse than the EU average.



In Lithuania, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 2.86 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁶³

Given the low number of responses received, it is not possible to provide any sound assessment of whether tender proposals are evaluated on life cycle costing / total cost of ownership or on procurement costs only.

Lithuania was also covered by the Adelphi study. Therein, the share of Lithuanian authorities that included GPP requirements in between 50% and 100% of their contracts is estimated between 10 and 20%. Lithuania ranks 17th among the 21 countries covered by Adelphi⁶⁴, whilst it ranks 16th among the same countries in the CEPS-CoE study⁶⁵.

⁶³ Cf. Note 22.

⁶⁴ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

LV- Latvia

The following information is based on responses received by 18 public authorities at different levels of government in Latvia.

In the 30 contracts belonging to the sample, Latvian authorities used some form of green criteria in 17% of the cases, one of the lowest shares in the EU.

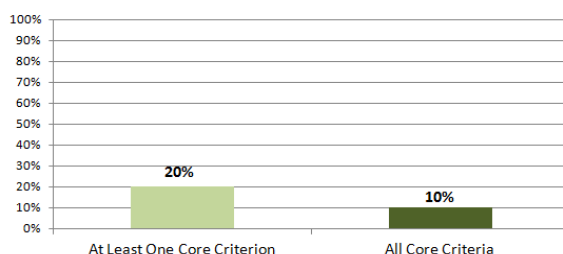
Did you use any form of “green” criteria in your last contract?



Number of contracts: 30

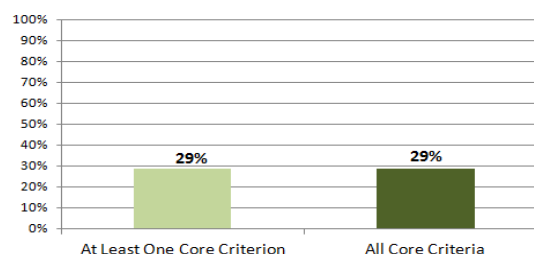
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Latvian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 20% of the contracts, and 10% of the contracts also included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value contracts including at least one EU core green criterion and contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 29% of the sample. Latvia scores consistently and substantially worse than the EU average on the first three indicators, being above the average only for the last one (i.e., monetary value, all core criteria). Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 70% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

Number of Contracts



Number of contracts: 30

Value of Contracts



Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 18

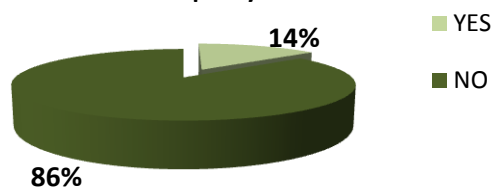
Only 14% of the 18 Latvian authorities that responded to the questionnaire declared that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included “green” requirements in procurement procedures, 60% of respondents replied that this *rarely* occurs, and 40% declared that this is *never* the case. None of the respondents reported that “green” requirements are *often* or *always* included. These figures make Latvia the country for which authorities reported the lowest frequency in the use of green

⁶⁵ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE’s question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

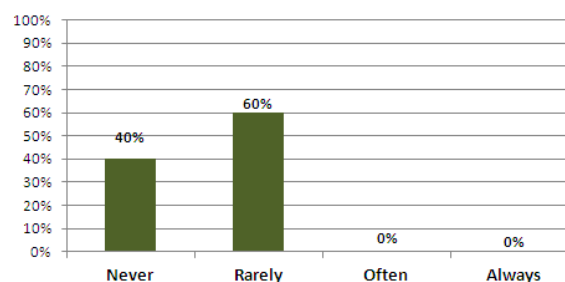
requirements.

Is there an environmental component to your organization's procurement policy?



Non respondents not included

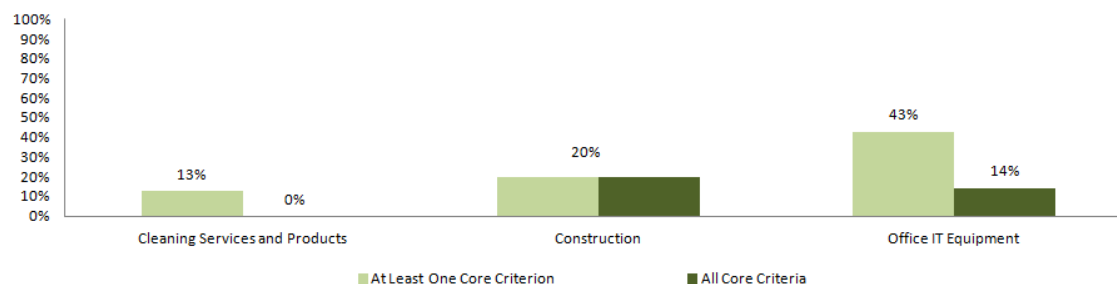
How often does your organisation include "green" requirements in your procurement procedures?



Non respondents not included

The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As shown below, office and IT equipment has the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (43%). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is construction (20%). For cleaning products and services and office IT equipment, Latvia is among the worst performers.

Number of Contracts - Per Product Group



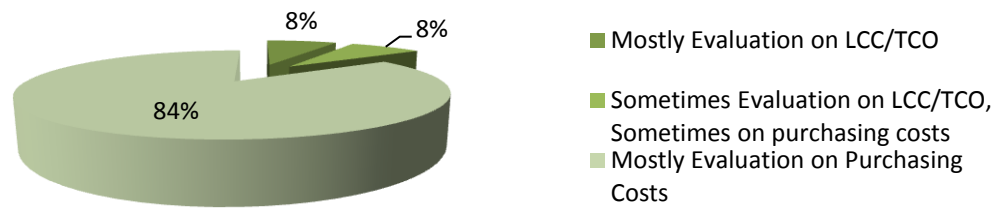
Only products groups with at least 5 contracts are reported

In Latvia, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 2.89 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁶⁶ This is rather surprising given the low level of GPP uptake.

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria used by Latvian authorities to award a contract. 8% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO, and the same proportion uses a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; 84% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. In Latvia, LCC/TCO is therefore used less than in the rest of the EU.

⁶⁶ Cf. Note 22.

Are proposals being evaluated on life cycle costing (lcc)/ total cost of ownership (tco) or on the procurement costs of the product/service only?



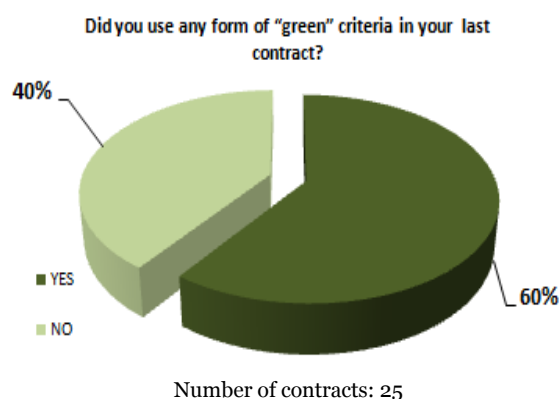
Number of respondents: 13

Latvia was not covered by the PWC and Adelphi reports; therefore, no comparison with previous studies is possible.

MT- Malta

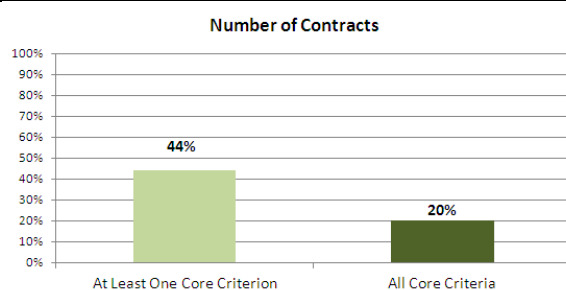
The following information is based on responses received by 6 public authorities at different levels of government in Malta.

In the 25 contracts belonging to the sample, Maltese authorities used some form of green criteria in 60% of the cases, 6% more than the EU average. Because of the small number of public authorities that took part in the survey, all indications for this country should be read with caution.

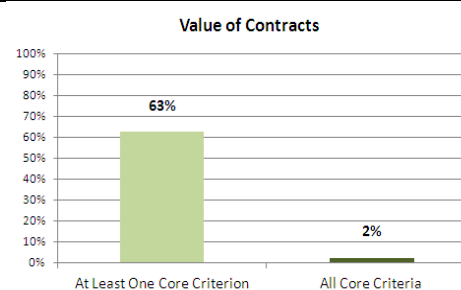


In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Maltese authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 44% of the contracts, and 20% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. For both indicators, Malta is below the EU average.

In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU green criterion represent 63% of the sample, with only 2% of the contracts in the sample containing all EU core green criteria. The distance of Malta from the EU average is even more marked in terms of monetary value. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 10% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

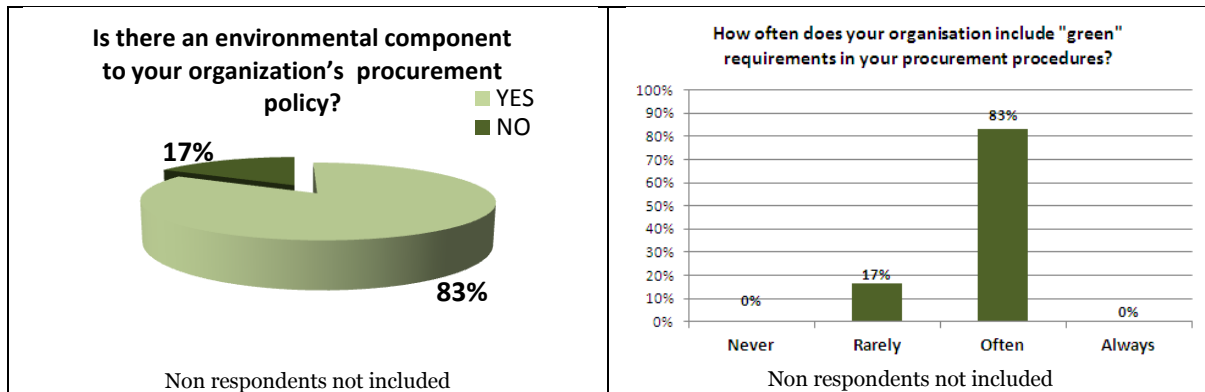


Number of contracts: 25

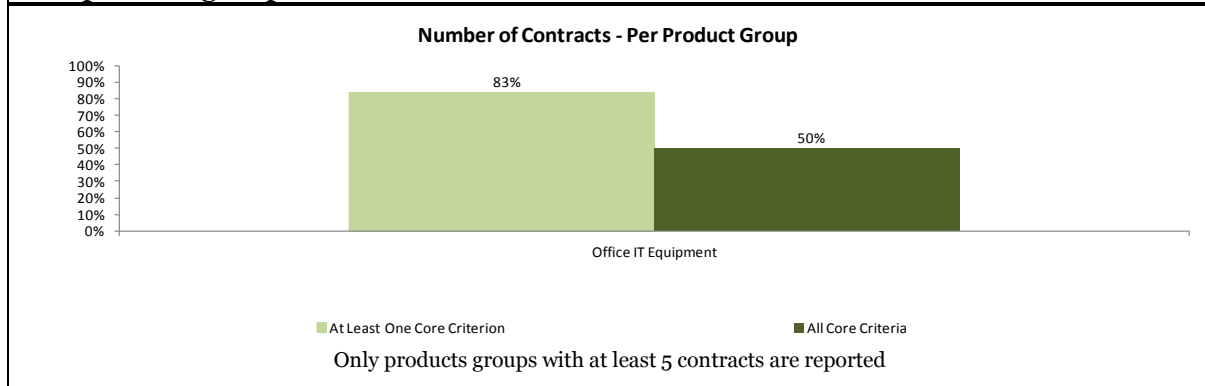


Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 23

83% of the 6 Maltese respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents declared that is *always* or *never* the case. 83% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, and 17% reported that this *rarely* occurs. The share of authorities *often* including some green requirements is the second highest in the EU.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. We have sufficient data only for one product category: office IT equipment. For this product group, 83% of the contracts in our sample include at least one EU green criterion, and 50% include all EU core green criteria. Malta is close to average with respect to this product group.



In Malta, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is 3.00 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁶⁷ Given the low number of responses received, it is not possible to provide any sound assessment of whether tender proposals are evaluated on life cycle costing / total cost of ownership or on procurement costs only.

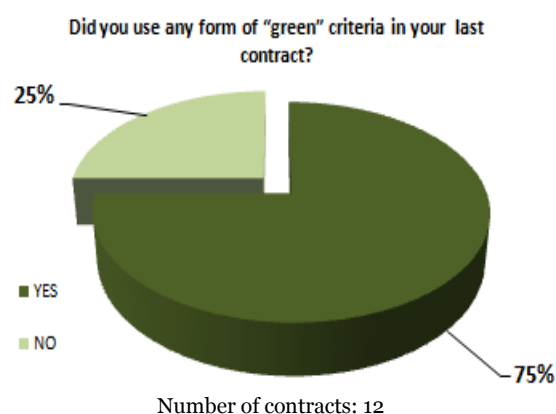
Malta was not covered by the PWC and Adelphi reports; therefore, no comparison with previous studies is possible.

⁶⁷ Cf. Note 22.

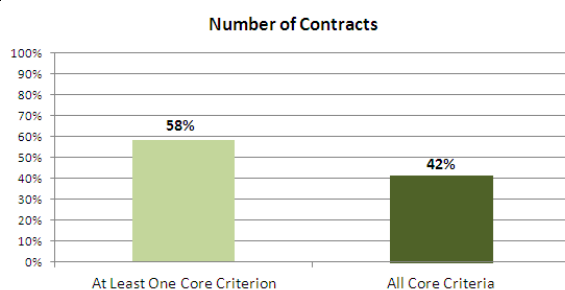
NL- Netherlands

The following information is based on responses received by 9 public authorities at different levels of government in the Netherlands.

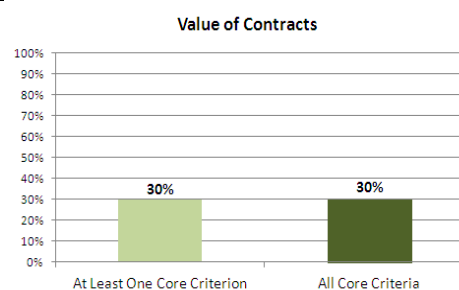
In the 12 contracts belonging to the sample, Dutch authorities used some form of green criteria in 75% of the cases, much more than the EU average. Because of the small number of public authorities that took part in the survey, all indications for this country should be read with caution.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Dutch authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 58% of the contracts, and 42% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. The Netherlands perform slightly better than the EU average when it comes to the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion, whilst they are among the best performers in terms of including all EU core criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion correspond to 30% of the sample, and the same proportion of contracts includes all core green criteria. Again, the Netherlands score better than the EU average when it comes to the monetary value of contracts including all core criteria; nevertheless, the small size of the sample requires caution in deriving conclusions. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 74% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



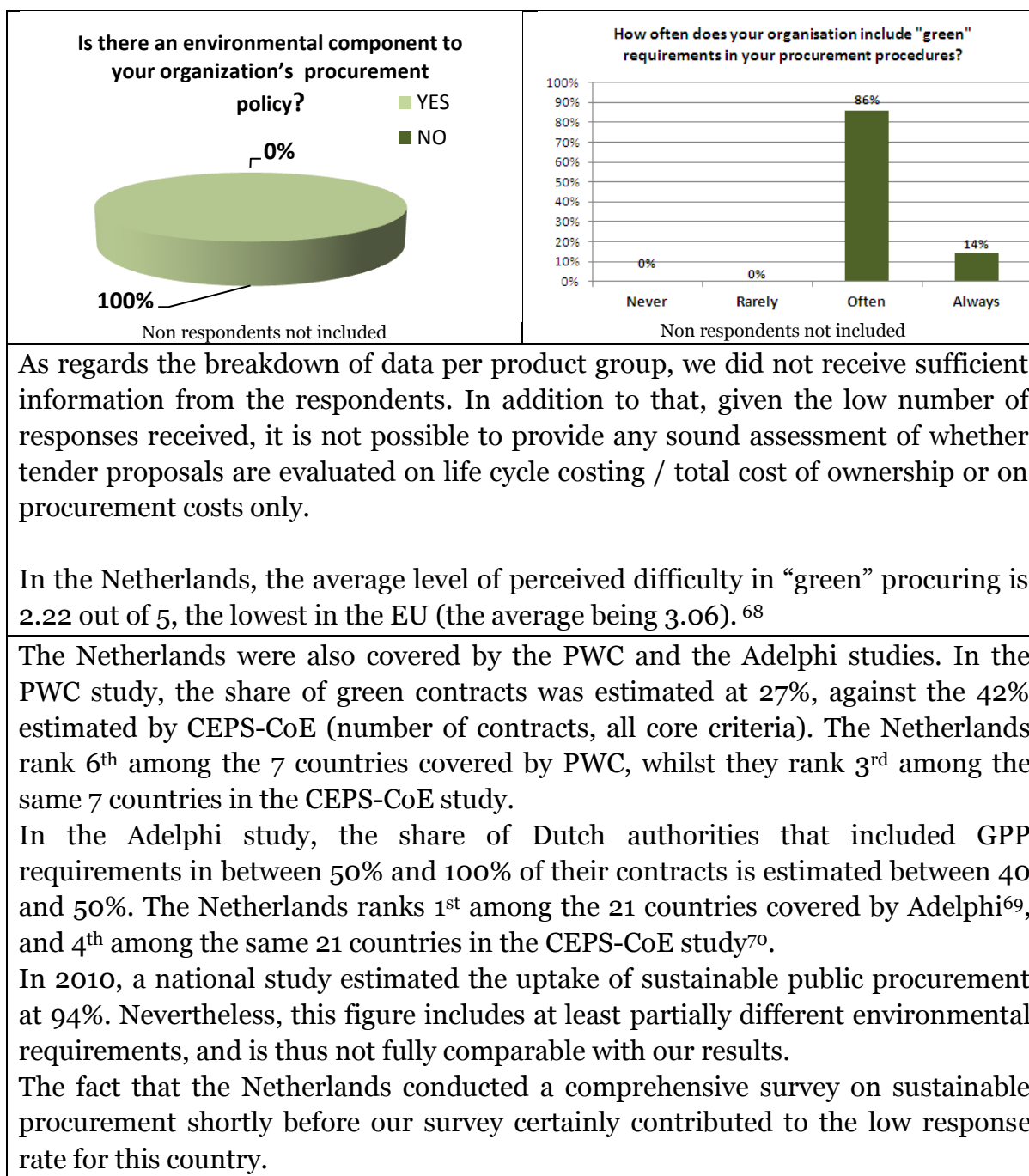
Number of contracts: 12



Number of contracts whose monetary value was reported: 11

All 9 Dutch respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 14% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, and 86% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included. None of the respondents declared that such criteria are *rarely* or *never* included. These responses make Dutch authorities the greenest in Europe with respect to this indicator.



⁶⁸ Cf. Note 22.

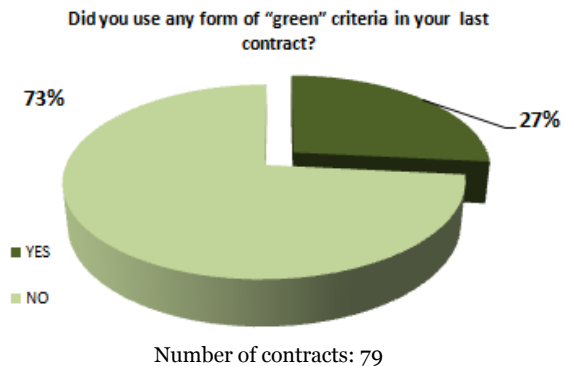
⁶⁹ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁷⁰ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

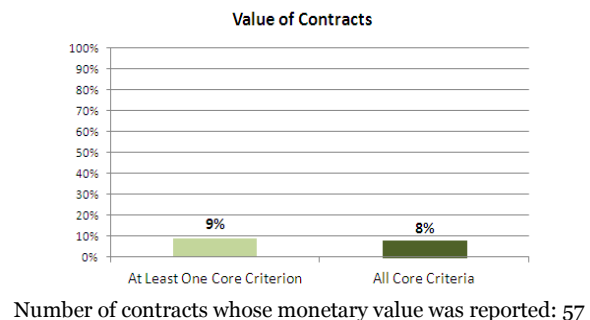
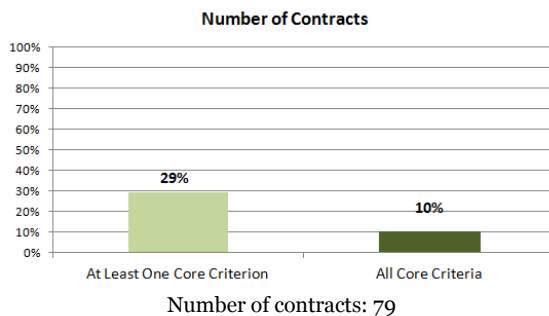
PL- Poland

The following information is based on responses received by 29 public authorities at different levels of government in Poland.

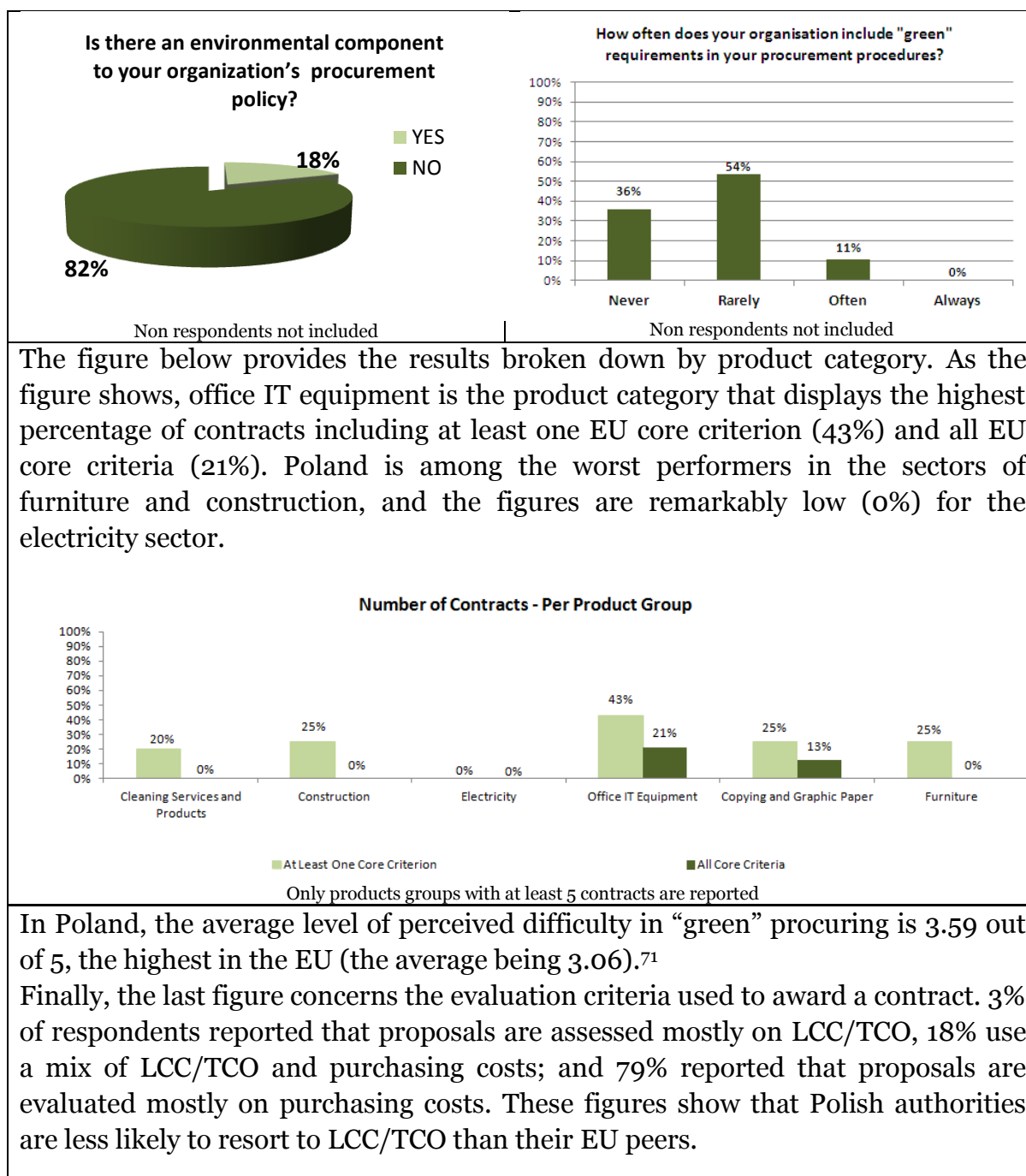
In the 79 contracts belonging to the sample, Polish authorities used some form of green criteria in 27% of the cases, half the EU average.



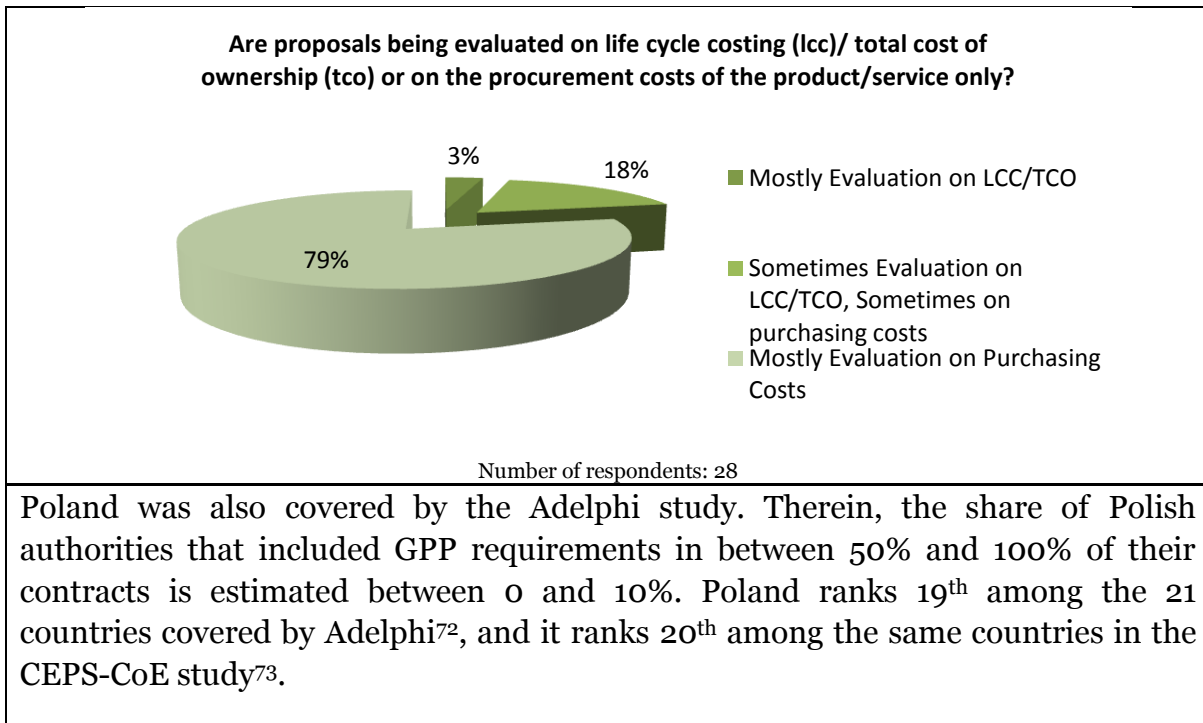
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Polish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 29% of the contracts, and 10% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 8% of the sample, and almost the same share (9%) contains at least one EU core criterion. Poland scores consistently and substantially worse than the EU average, in particular with respect to the monetary value of green contracts. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 18% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



Only 18% of the 29 Polish respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents declared that this was *always* the case. 11% of the Polish respondents reported that "green" requirements are *often* included; 54% declared that this *rarely* occurs, and 36% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. These figures make Polish authorities one of the least likely to include some green requirements in procurement procedures.



⁷¹ Cf. Note 22.



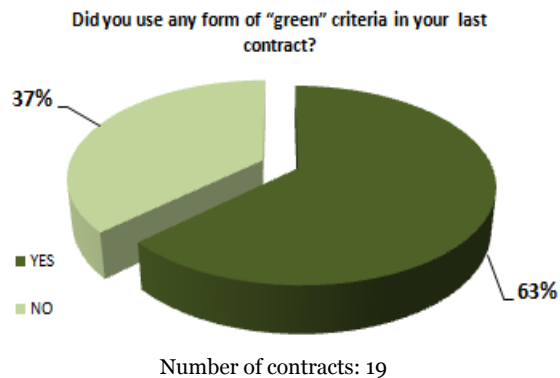
⁷² Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁷³ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

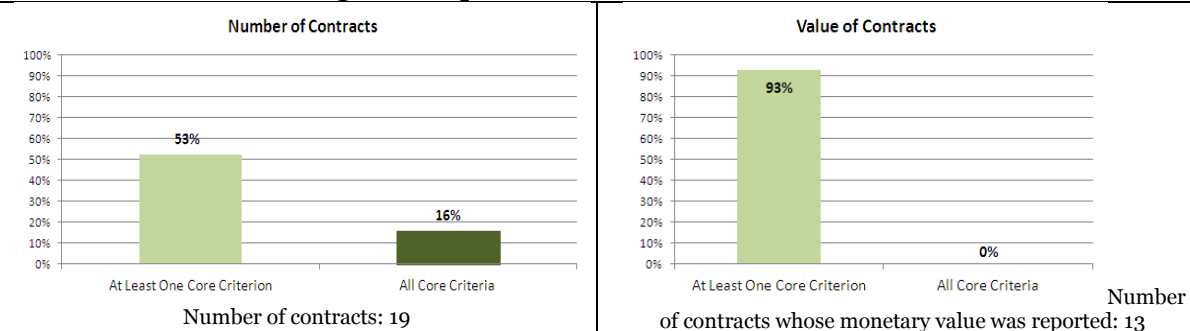
PT- Portugal

The information that follows is based on responses received by 7 public authorities at different levels of government in Portugal.

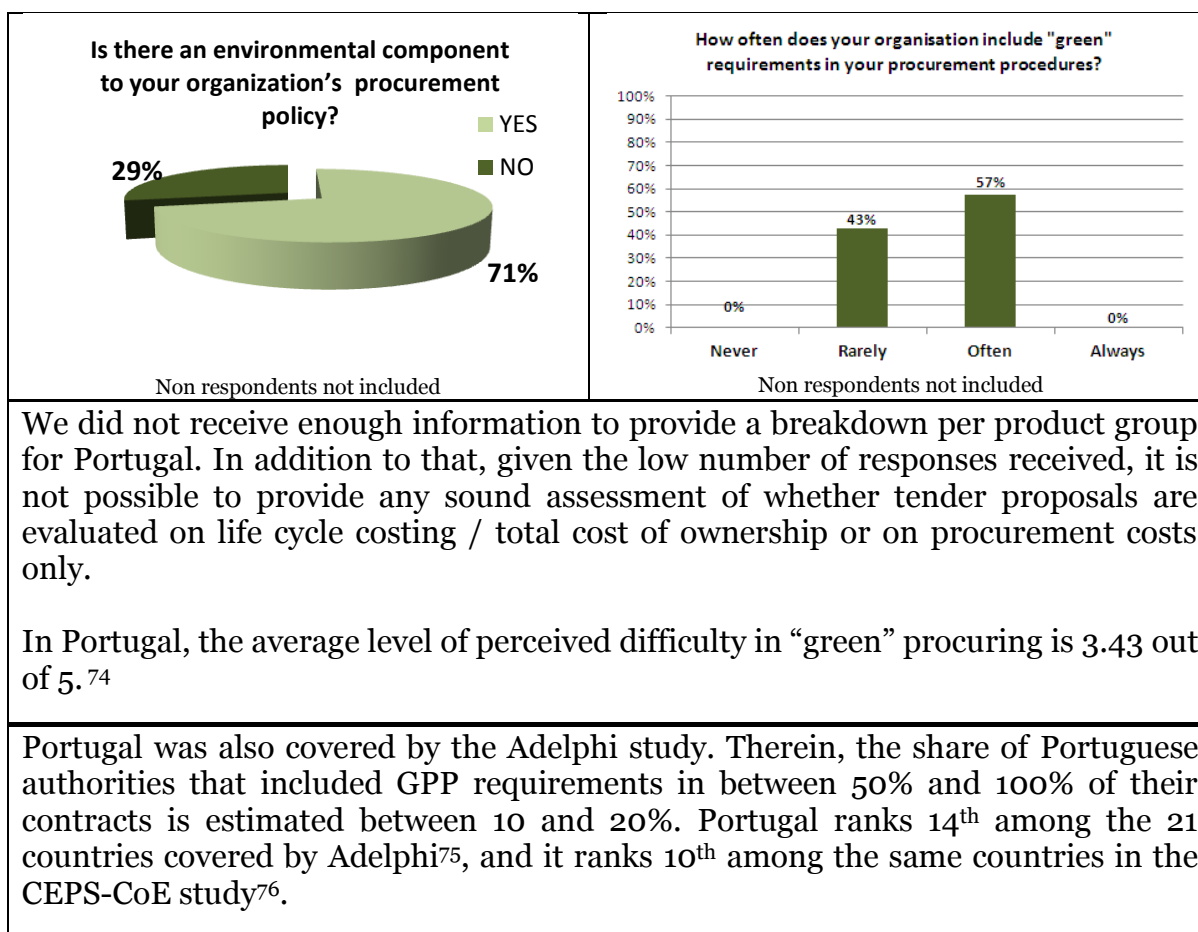
In the 19 contracts belonging to the sample, Portuguese authorities used some form of green criteria in 63% of the cases, 9% more than the EU average. Because of the small number of public authorities that took part in the survey, all indications for this country should be read with caution.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Portuguese authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 53% of the contracts, and 16% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria, both indicators being below the EU average. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 93% of the sample. No contracts (again in terms of monetary value) including all core green criteria were reported by the Portuguese respondents to the questionnaire. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 10% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



71% of the 7 Portuguese respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents declared that this is *always* or *never* the case. 57% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, and 43% reported that this *rarely* occurs.



⁷⁴ Cf. Note 22.

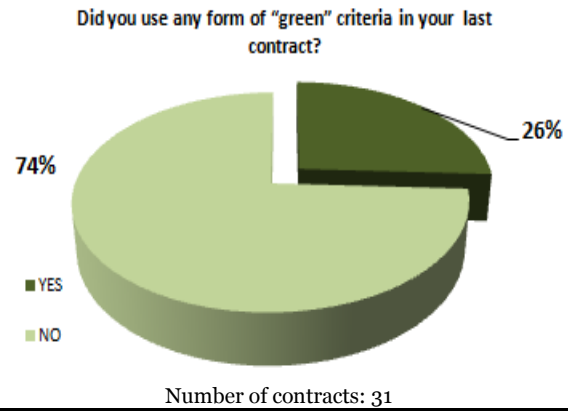
⁷⁵ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁷⁶ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

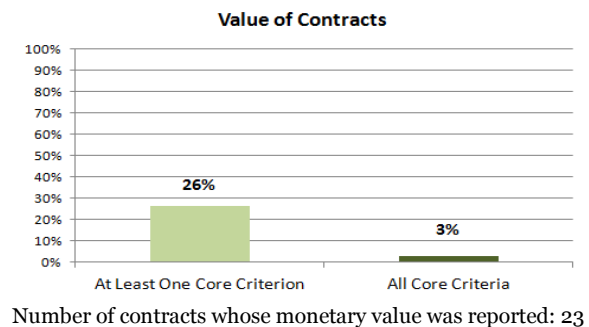
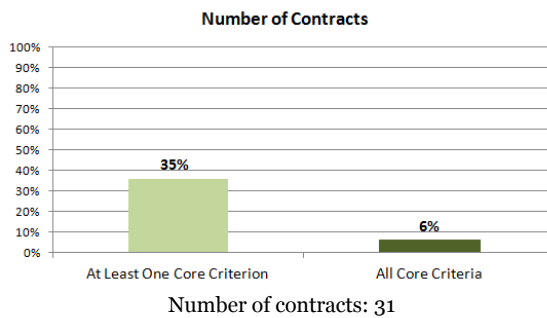
RO- Romania

The following information is based on responses received by 17 public authorities at different levels of government in Romania.

In the 31 contracts belonging to the sample, Romanian authorities used some form of green criteria in 26% of the cases, the third lowest value in the EU.

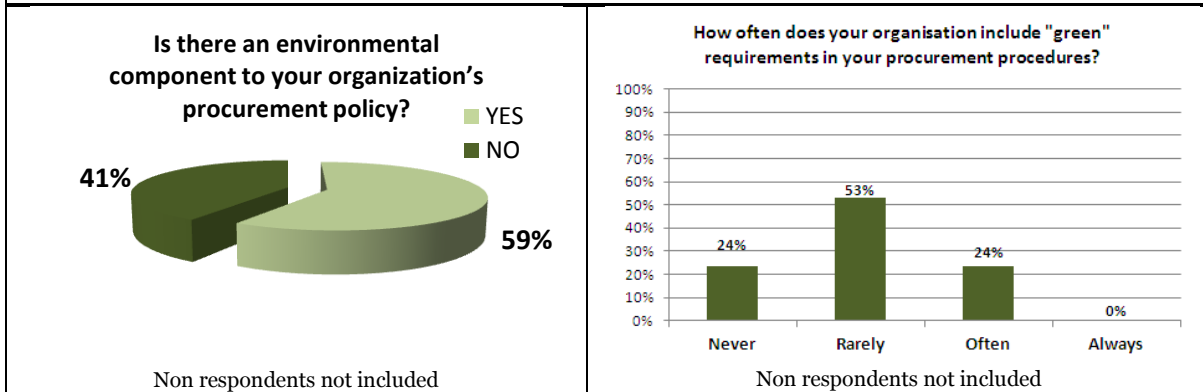


In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Romanian authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 35% of the contracts, and 6% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 26% of the sample, and those including all EU core green criteria are 3% of the sample. For all these indicators, Romania scores substantially and consistently lower than the EU average. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 41% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

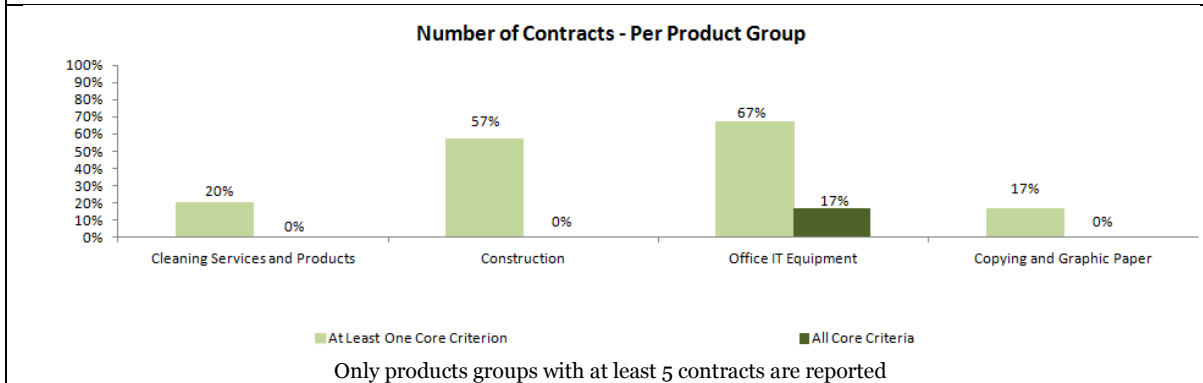


59% of the 17 Romanian respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, none of the respondents reported that this is *always* the case; 24% declared that "green" requirements are *often* included; 53% reported that this *rarely* occurs, and almost 24% declared that "green" requirements are

never included in procurement policy. With these figures, Romanian authorities appear less “green” than their EU counterparts.



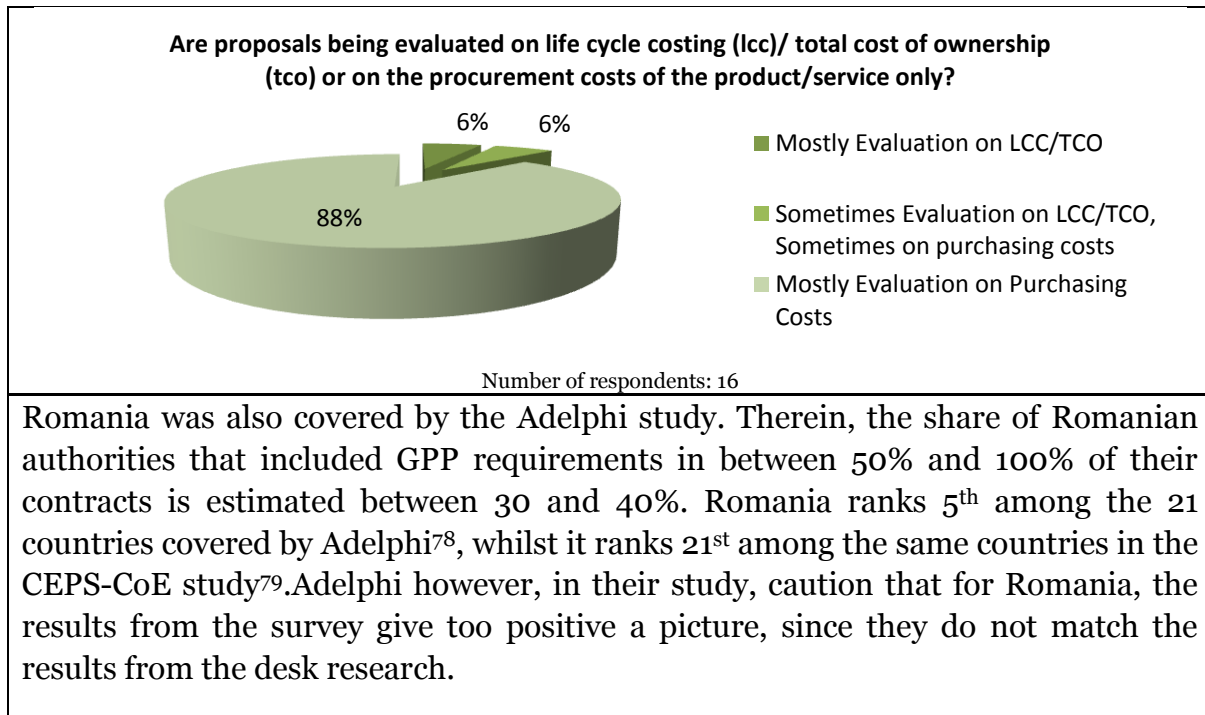
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. Office IT Equipment has the highest percentage of contracts including both at least one EU core criterion (67%) and all EU core criteria (17%). As the figure indicates, none of the other product categories (for the data included in our sample) features contracts including all EU core green requirements. Romania also scores worse than the EU average for copying and graphic paper.



In Romania, the average level of perceived difficulty in “green” procuring is high with 3.41 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁷⁷

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 6% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/ TCO, 6% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 88% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs - the highest in the EU.

⁷⁷ Cf. Note 22.



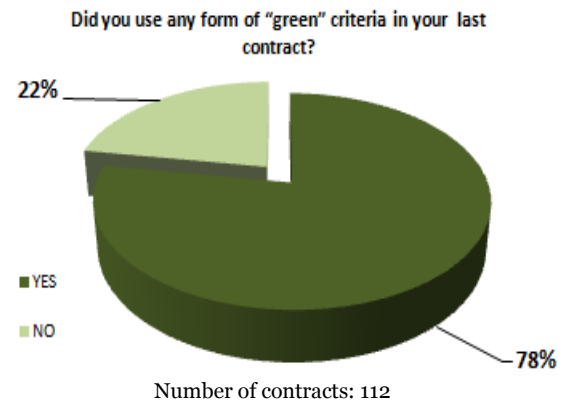
⁷⁸ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁷⁹ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

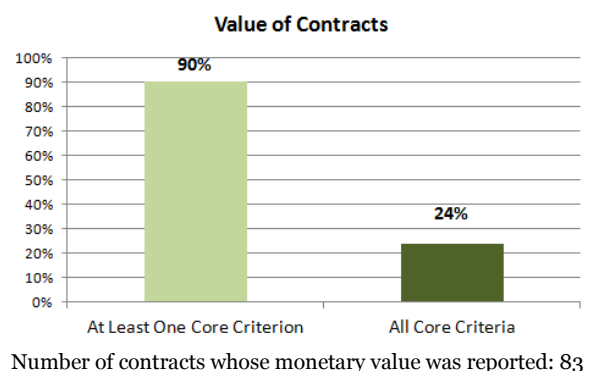
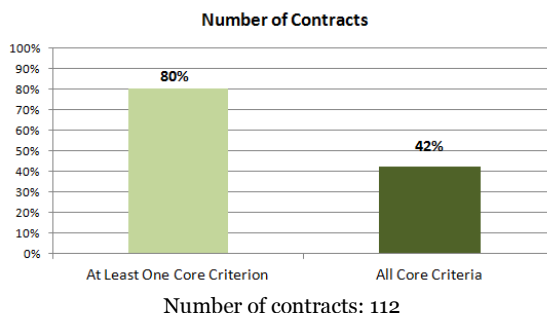
SE- Sweden

The following information is based on responses received by 59 public authorities at different levels of government in Sweden.

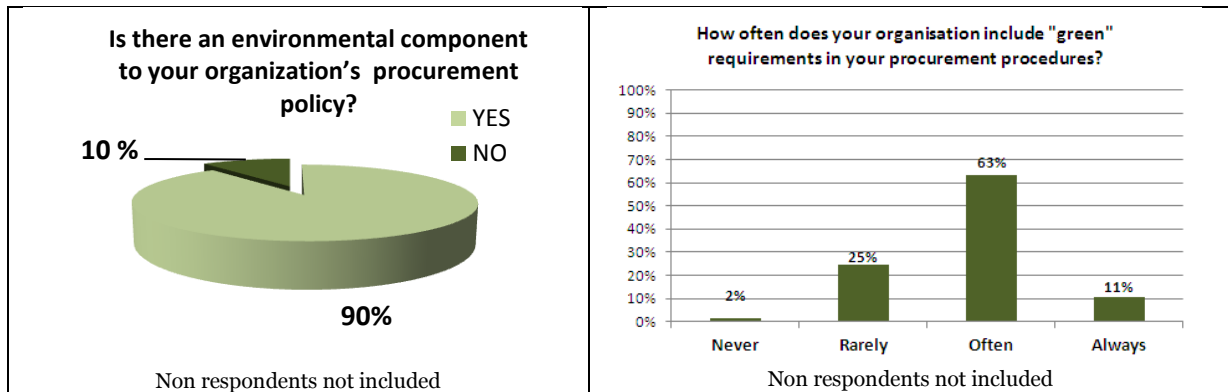
In the 112 contracts belonging to the sample, Swedish authorities used some form of green criteria in 78% of the cases, one of the highest values in the EU.



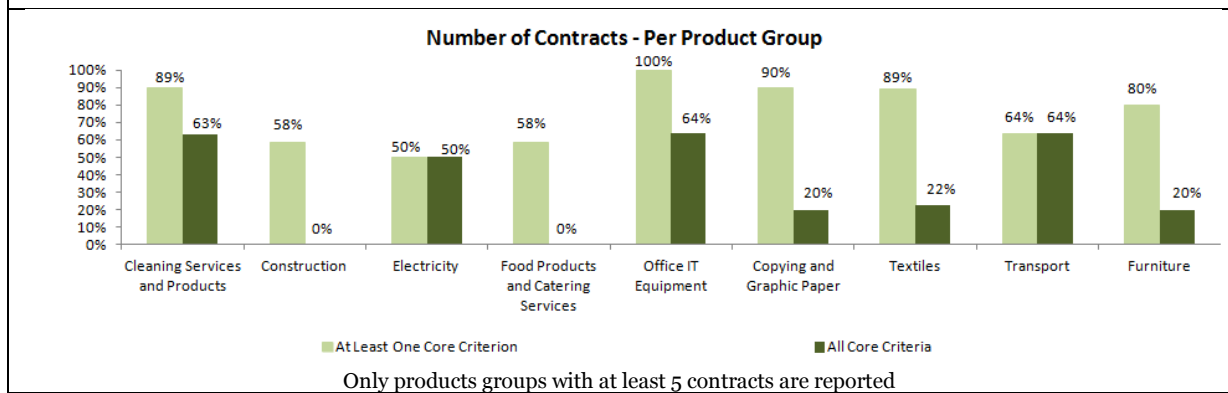
In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Swedish authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 80% of the contracts, and 42% of the contracts included all the relevant core green criteria. Sweden is among the top three performers with respect to both indicators. In terms of monetary value (when it was provided by respondents), contracts including at least one EU core green criterion constitute 90% of the sample, and those including all EU core green criteria are 24% of the sample. For these indicators, Sweden scores better than the EU average. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 30% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



90% of the 59 Swedish respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 11% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 63% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, 25% declared that this *rarely* occurs, and 2% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. Swedish authorities appear "greener" than their EU counterparts with respect to this indicator.



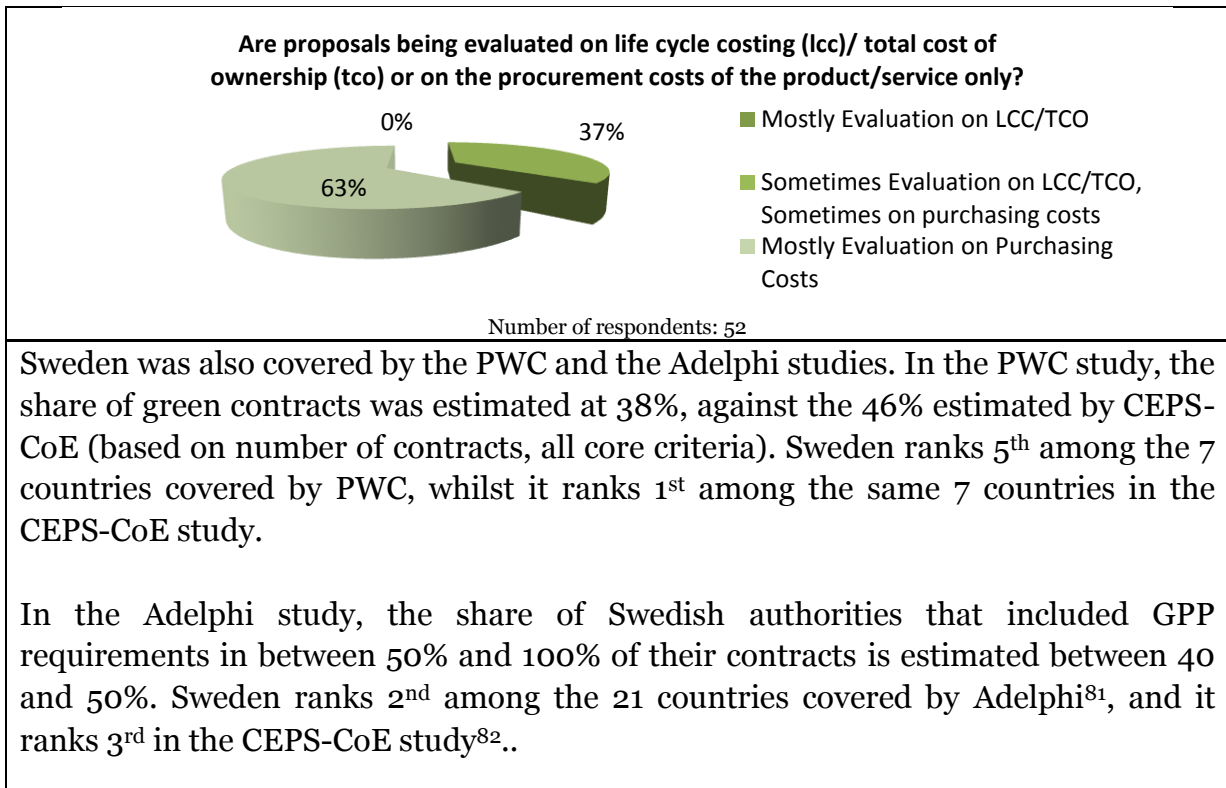
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. As the figure shows, all contracts in our sample for the office IT equipment product group include at least one EU core green criterion. As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product categories are office IT equipment and transport, with 64% of contracts including all such requirements, closely followed by cleaning services and products (63%). Sweden is among the best performers in cleaning services and products, electricity, food products and catering, office IT equipment, copying and graphic paper, and textiles.



In Sweden, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 3.00 out of 5, compared to an EU average of 3.06.⁸⁰

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. None of the respondents reported the predominant use of life cycle costing LCC/total cost of ownership TCO as an award criterion. 37% of respondents reported using a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 63% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. Swedish authorities perform slightly worse than their EU counterparts in this indicator.

⁸⁰ Cf. Note 22.



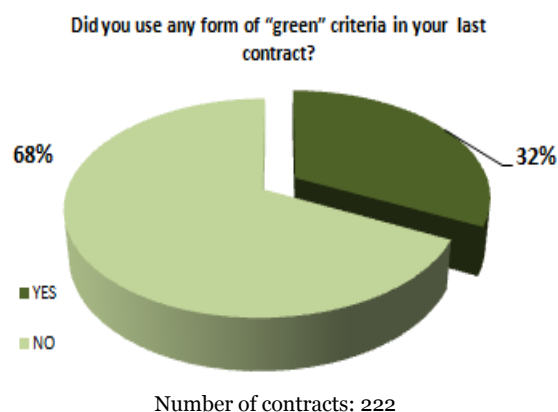
⁸¹ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

⁸² Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

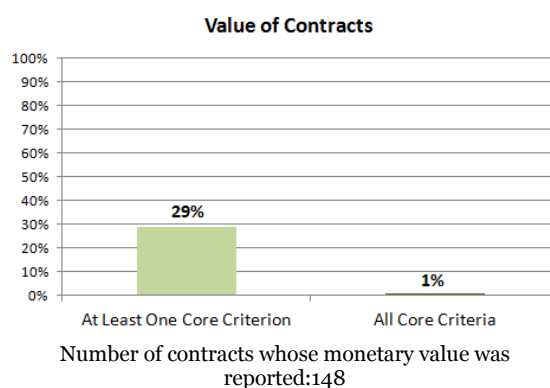
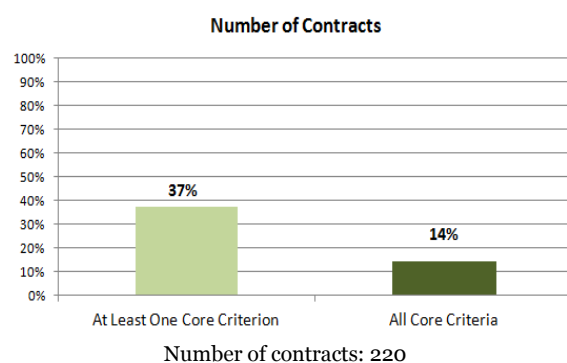
SI- Slovenia

The information that follows is based on responses received by 162 public authorities at different levels of government in Slovenia.

In the 222 contracts belonging to the sample, Slovenian authorities used some form of green criteria in 32% of the cases, a share that is much lower than the EU average.

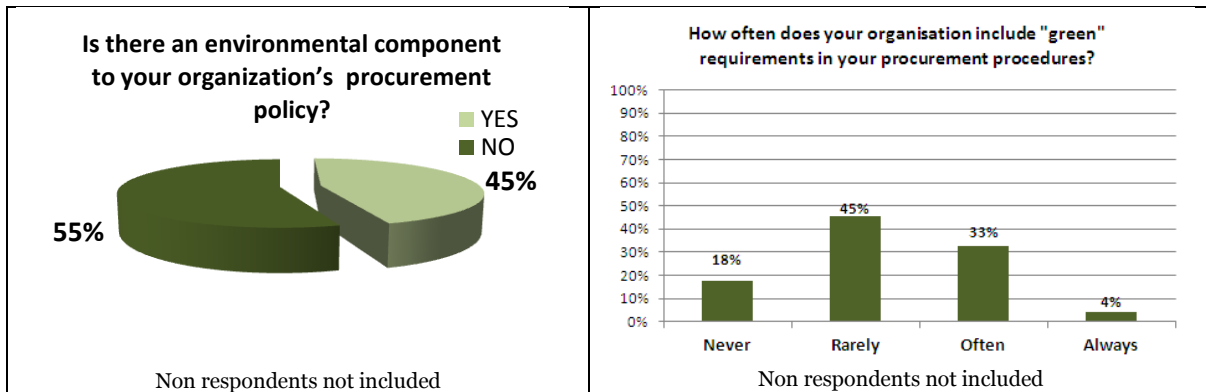


In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Slovene authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 37% of the contracts, and 14% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion constitute 29% of the sample, while those with all EU core green criteria represent 1% of the sample. On all these indicators, Slovenia score consistently and substantially worse than the EU average and is among the worst performers for the monetary value of contracts including all core criteria. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 37% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

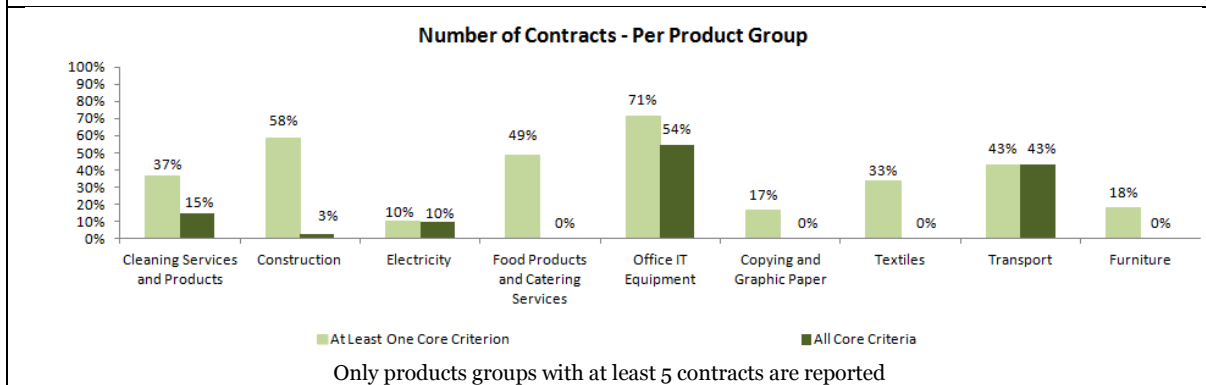


45% of the 162 Slovenian authorities reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 4% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 33% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included; 45% declared that this *rarely* occurs, and 18% reported that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. Slovenian authorities perform slightly worse than the EU average on this indicator.



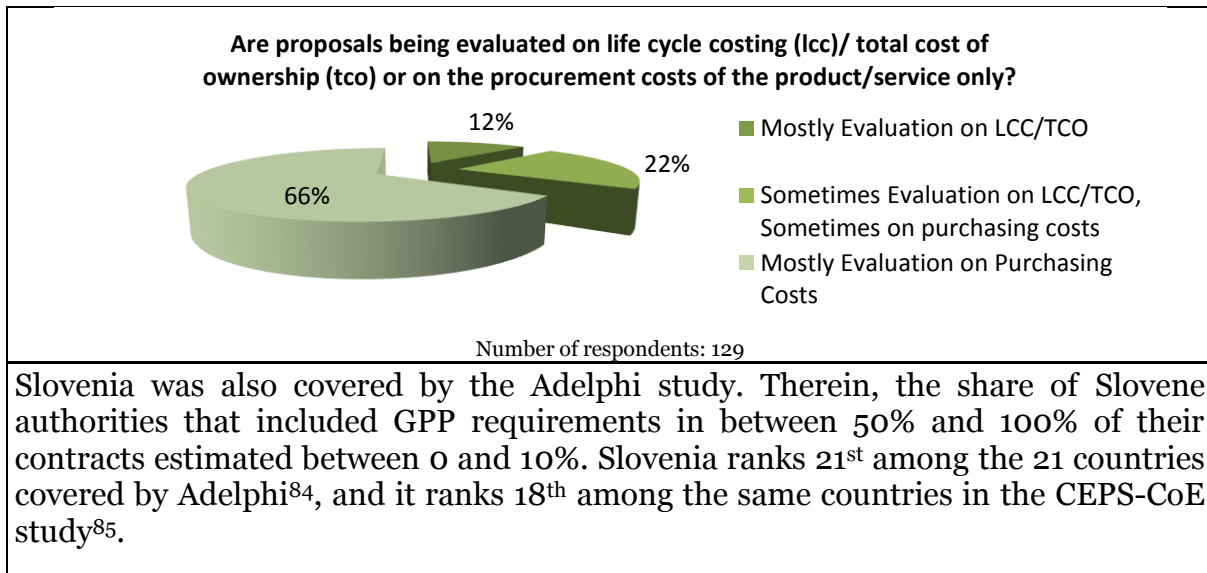
The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. Office IT equipment has the highest percentage of contracts including at least one EU core criterion (71 %). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is again office IT equipment (54%), followed by transport (43%). Slovenia's performance is relatively poor in the sectors of electricity, food products and catering services, copying and graphic paper, and furniture.



In Slovenia, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 2.97 out of 5, slightly below the EU average (3.06).⁸³

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria employed to award a contract. 12% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO, 22% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs; and 66% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs.

⁸³ Cf. Note 22.



⁸⁴ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

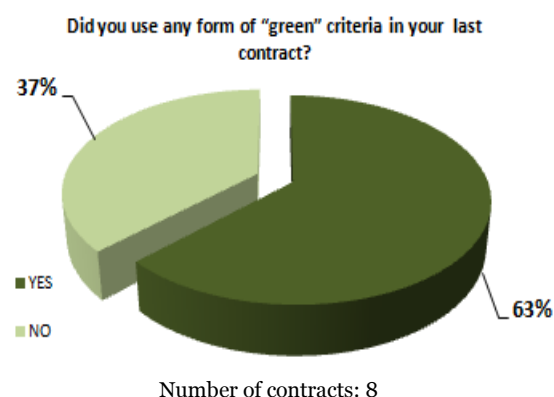
⁸⁵ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

SK- Slovak Republic

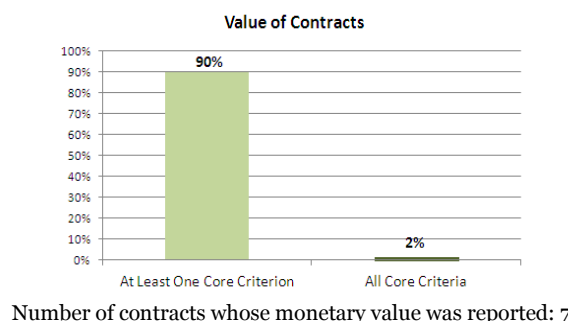
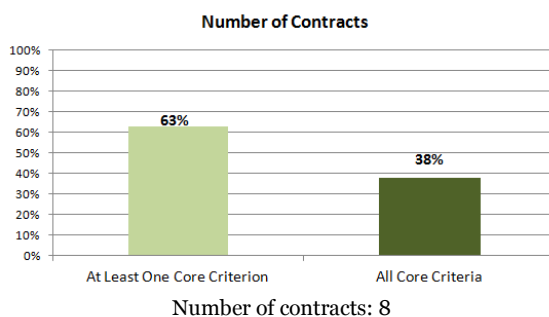
The following information is based on responses received by 6 public authorities at different levels of government in the Slovak Republic.

In the 8 contracts belonging to the sample, Slovak authorities used some form of green criteria in 63% of the cases, higher than the EU average.

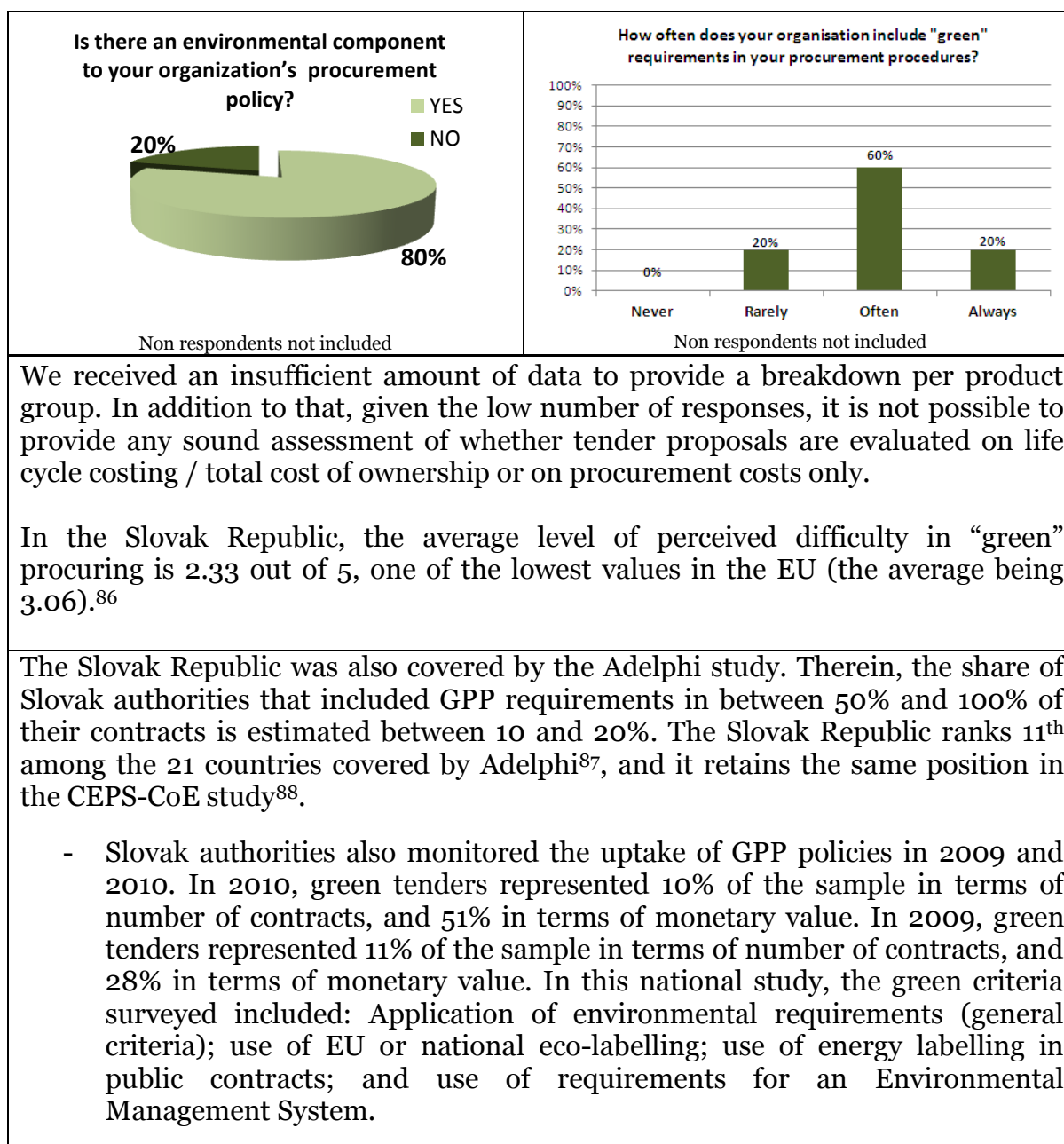
Because of the small number of public authorities that took part in the survey, all indications for this country should be read with caution.



In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, Slovak authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 63% of the contracts, and 38% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including at least one EU core green criterion represent 90% of the sample, while the contracts including all EU core criteria are 2% of the sample. The size of the sample is too limited to draw any sufficiently sound comparison with other EU Member States. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 14% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.



80% of the 6 Slovak respondents to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy. When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 20% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 60% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, and 20% declared that this *rarely* occurs. None of the respondents reported that green criteria are *never* included in procurement policy.



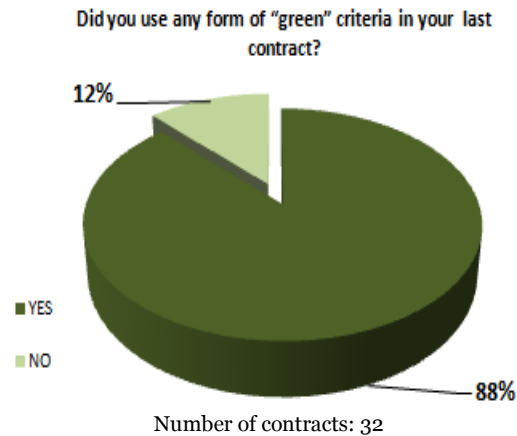
⁸⁶ Cf. Note 22.

⁸⁷ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.

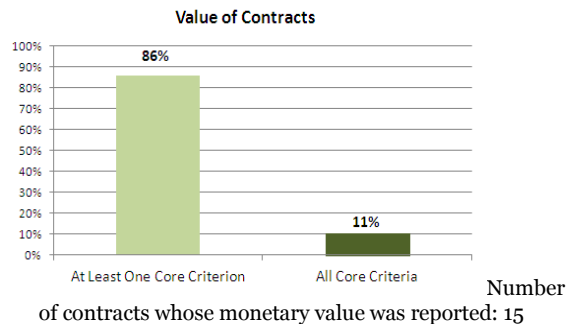
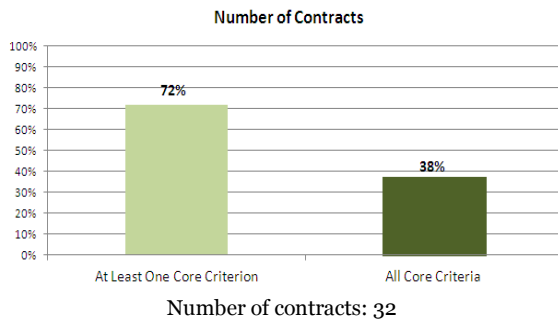
⁸⁸ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: “Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?” See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

UK- The United Kingdom

The following information is based on responses received by 16 public authorities at different levels of government in the United Kingdom. In the 32 contracts belonging to the sample, British authorities used some form of green criteria in 88% of the cases, the highest value in the EU.

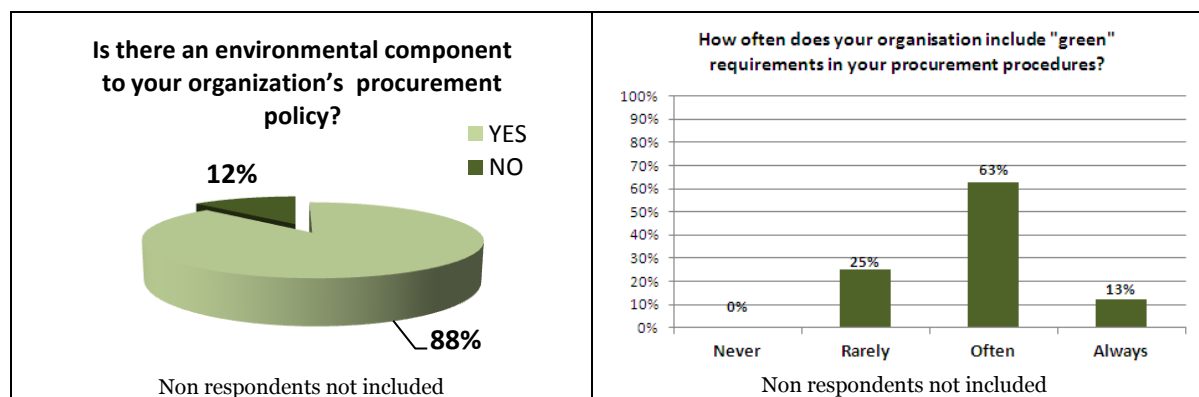


In the years 2009 and 2010 for the ten product categories covered by the present study, UK authorities included at least one of the EU core green criteria in 72% of the contracts (regardless of the product group), and 38% of the contracts included all the relevant EU core green criteria. In terms of monetary value, contracts including all EU core green criteria represent 11% of the sample, while most contracts (86%) contain at least one EU core criterion. The UK scores better than the EU average when it comes to the inclusion of at least one EU core criterion, whilst it scores worse when it comes to the inclusion of all core criteria. Finally, in terms of monetary volume, 10% of all the contracts signed in 2009 and 2010 included some form of green requirement.

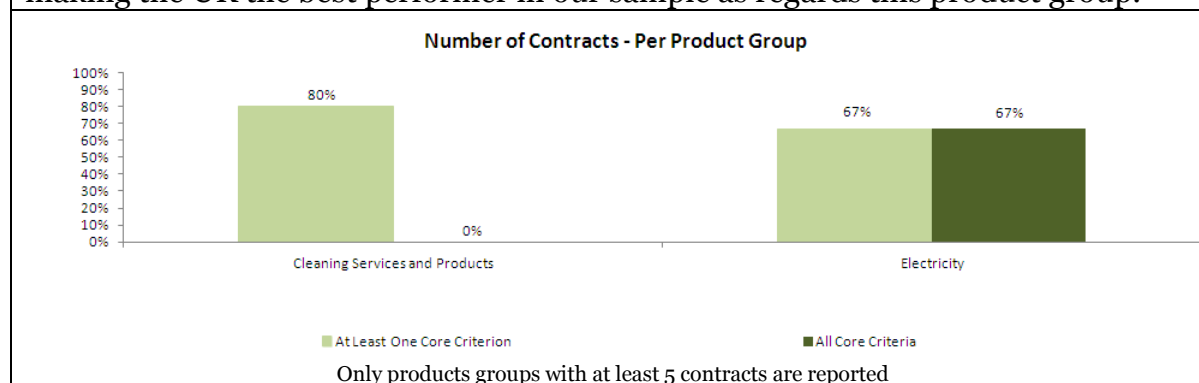


88% of the 16 UK authorities that responded to the questionnaire reported that their organisation includes an environmental component in its procurement policy.

When asked how often their organisation included "green" requirements in procurement procedures, 13% of respondents replied that this is *always* the case, 63% reported that "green" requirements are *often* included, while 25% reported that this *rarely* occurs. None of the respondents declared that "green" requirements are *never* included in procurement policy. On average, British authorities report to use green requirements more often than their EU peers.



The figure below provides the results broken down by product category. Cleaning services and products have the highest percentage of contracts including at least one core criterion (80%). As regards the inclusion of all relevant EU core green criteria in a contract, the best performing product category is electricity (67%), making the UK the best performer in our sample as regards this product group.

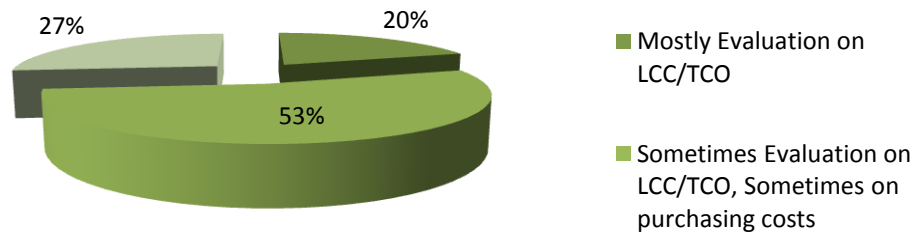


In the United Kingdom, the average level of perceived difficulty in "green" procuring is 2.94 out of 5, below the EU average of 3.06.⁸⁹

Finally, the last figure concerns the evaluation criteria to award a contract. 20% of respondents reported that proposals are assessed mostly on LCC/TCO, 53% use a mix of LCC/TCO and purchasing costs, and 27% reported that proposals are evaluated mostly on purchasing costs. The UK is one of the few EU countries where the LCC/TCO criterion is more widespread.

⁸⁹ Cf. Note 22.

Are proposals being evaluated on life cycle costing (lcc)/ total cost of ownership (tco) or on the procurement costs of the product/service only?



Number of respondents: 15

The UK was also covered by the PWC and the Adelphi studies. In the PWC study, the share of green contracts was estimated at 47%, against the 38% estimated by CEPS-CoE (based on number of contracts, all core criteria). The UK ranks 1st among the 7 countries covered by PWC, whilst it ranks 4th among the same 7 countries in the CEPS-CoE study.

In the Adelphi study, the share of British authorities that included GPP requirements in between 50% and 100% of their contracts is estimated between 40 and 50%. The UK ranks 3rd among the 21 countries covered by Adelphi⁹⁰, and it ranks 1st among the same countries in the CEPS-CoE study⁹¹.

⁹⁰ Ranking based on the number of Contracting Authorities indicating that between 50% and 100% of their contracts include GPP requirements (Adelphi: p.67, figure 19: p.68). For further details, see also figure A4 above.
⁹¹ Ranking based on the response to the CEPS-CoE's question: "Did you include any form of green criteria in your last contract?" See figure A3 (Annex A: p.8) for the ranking of all countries.

ANNEX D – BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ANNEX E – QUESTIONNAIRE

Study on green public procurement in the EU Questionnaire

Invitation to participate

Dear Respondent,

In 2008 the European Commission adopted its Communication [“Public procurement for a better environment”](#) (COM (2008) 400) which set an indicative target that, by 2010, 50% of all public tendering procedures should be green, where ‘green’ means compliant with endorsed common core (minimum) EU criteria for Green Public Procurement (GPP). The European Commission has developed EU GPP criteria for 18 product and service groups, and is now looking at the level of uptake of GPP for the first 10 [product and service groups](#), identified by the Commission in 2008:

1. Cleaning products and services
2. Construction
3. Electricity
4. Catering and food
5. Gardening
6. Office IT equipment
7. Copying and graphic paper
8. Textiles
9. Transport
10. Furniture

Please keep in mind that you do not need to complete the whole questionnaire.

Only answer questions related to the product groups that your organization procured in 2009 and 2010 and for which you have information easily available.

If there are product groups, other than listed below, for which you have used green criteria during procurement, please list those groups in under the space for 11. Other

Other:

This questionnaire has been drafted by CEPS and the College of Europe on request by the European Commission, Directorate General for the Environment, in order to gather information on the level of uptake of GPP in Europe and evaluate if the 50% target set in 2008 has been achieved.

Therefore, your input is essential and most appreciated.

The results will be presented in a report by the end of 2011. This report will feed into the process of deciding on future steps in EU GPP policies.

Thank you very much for your contribution!

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is divided in three parts.

- **In Part I**, we ask you to provide information on the general procurement activity of your authority. **This part should be completed by a single respondent from your organization.** It would best be completed, or at least approved, by someone in charge of procurement in your organization. Otherwise, we kindly ask you to forward this questionnaire to someone who is.
- **In Part II**, we ask you to provide information on the overall Green Public Procurement activity of your organization. **This part should be completed by a single respondent from your organization.**
- **In Part III**, we ask you to provide information related to each of the 10 product groups covered by this survey. If there are different people responsible for different product groups in your organization, then we kindly ask you to **ensure that the competent persons fill the relevant information in this questionnaire, and only for the parts for which they are competent.**

The following cases might occur when you are asked to report contract award procedures for specific product groups (in Part III):

- **JOINT PROCUREMENT.** If, for a specific award procedure, you have collaborated with one or more public bodies, **you should report this procedure in this questionnaire only if your organization was in a leading position.** For other procedures in which you were not leading, we kindly ask you to forward the questionnaire to the lead organization and remind it to complete it and report this contract award procedure. **When none of the parties can be defined as being in the “leading role”, the parties to the joint procurement arrangement must decide which of them will report the contract award procedure in order to prevent double entries or omissions.**
- **COMBINED PROCUREMENT.** It could be the case that you have launched one contract award procurement for more than one product or service, or perhaps for an overall service that includes some of the product groups (eg. Facilities Management). In this case, please **identify/estimate the portion of the contract that referred to a product or service group for which there are GPP criteria**, and report this portion of the contract as if it were a stand-alone contract.
- **FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS.** When it is asked to provide information on the **last contract** and this contract was part of a larger framework agreement, please report information on the last *individual* contract, not the whole framework agreement.

DATA PROTECTION

This questionnaire aims at collecting information on the level of uptake of GPP in the Member States of the European Union. It is not the purpose of this questionnaire to gather data on the performance of individual administrations in terms of green public procurement.

Accordingly, all the data you will report in this questionnaire will be treated confidentially and reported only in aggregate form. It will be impossible to trace, from the data that will be included in our Final Report, the specific arrangements in place in a given administration.

DEFINITIONS

Green Public Procurement/Sustainable Public Procurement

Green Public Procurement is defined in the Communication [“Public procurement for a better environment”](#) as "a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured."

Some Member States use Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) criteria, i.e. criteria that do not only include environmental, but also social requirements. For reasons of simplicity, this questionnaire only refers to "GPP", but it is understood that, for the purpose of this study, this should include SPP schemes.

Total Cost of Ownership (TOC) and Life Cycle Costing (LCC)

TCO is a technique used to estimate the total cost that are linked with a procured product. It takes into account not only the costs of buying the product, but also the costs of usage, maintenance and disposal. This process is often also called Life Cycle Costing (LCC).

More detailed definition of LCC and related information can be found [here](#).

PART I - INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT

1. MEMBER STATE:

2. TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION

- a. Central government ☐
- b. Regional government (e.g. county, region, province) ☐
- c. Local government (e.g. municipalities) ☐
- d. Independent Regulator (e.g. Telecommunications, water, energy) ☐
- e. Other (semi) public authorities and organisations ☐
- f. Other (please specify): _____

3. NAME OF THE ADMINISTRATION

4. WHAT IS THE ANNUAL VALUE OF PROCUREMENT IN YOUR ADMINISTRATION?

5. CONTACT PERSON:

- a. Name _____
- b. Role in the administration _____
- c. Tel. (optional) _____
- d. E-mail (required): _____

Please click [here](#) to add another contact person

6. HOW IS PROCUREMENT ORGANIZED IN YOUR ORGANIZATION?

- a. Completely centrally organised ☐
- b. Mostly centralised ☐

- c. Mostly non-central □
- d. Completely non-central □

PART II - INFORMATION ON OVERALL GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

1. IS THERE AN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT TO YOUR ORGANIZATION’S PROCUREMENT POLICY?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION INCLUDE “GREEN” REQUIREMENTS SUCH AS LIMITS ON SUBSTANCES HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY, WASTE MANAGEMENT ETC. IN YOUR PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES?

Never ☐ **Rarely** ☐ **Often** ☐ **Always** ☐

3. ON A SCALE OF 1-5, HOW DIFFICULT DO YOU CONSIDER THE INCLUSION OF GREEN CRITERIA IN CONTRACTS (1 = VERY EASY, 5 = VERY DIFFICULT)?

☐ **1** ☐ **2** ☐ **3** ☐ **4** ☐ **5**

4. ARE PROPOSALS BEING EVALUATED ON LIFE CYCLE COSTING (LCC)/ TOTAL COST OF OWNERSHIP (TCO) OR ON THE PROCUREMENT COSTS OF THE PRODUCT/SERVICE ONLY?

Mostly Evaluation on LCC/TCO

☐

Sometimes Evaluation on LCC/TCO, Sometimes on purchasing costs

☐

Mostly Evaluation on Purchasing Costs

☐

PART III – INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC PRODUCT/SERVICE GROUPS

In this part, you are requested to provide information for each of the ten product or service groups. For each group we ask you to provide first information on the last contract signed by your organization to procure the product or service at hand. In case you have signed more than one contract to procure that product or service in 2009-2010, you are also asked about your general approach to procurement of that specific product group. When filling the questionnaire, please choose only contracts that you have actually tendered, without reporting very small contracts.

Please click on a product group to start:

1. [Cleaning products and services](#)
2. [Construction](#)
3. [Electricity](#)
4. [Catering and food](#)
5. [Gardening](#)
6. [Office IT equipment](#)
7. [Copying and graphic paper](#)
8. [Textiles](#)
9. [Transport](#)
10. [Furniture](#)

**Please keep in mind
that you do not need to
complete the whole
questionnaire.**

**Only answer questions
related to the product
groups that your
organization procured
in 2009 and 2010 and
for which you have
information easily
available.**

1. CLEANING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

This group includes: All-purpose cleaners, cleaners for sanitary facilities and window cleaners; Detergents for dishwashers; Hand dishwashing detergents; Laundry detergents; and Cleaning Services. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

1.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure cleaning products or services

1.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Cleaning services ☐

Cleaning products ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

1.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

1.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

1.1.4. Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Environmentally-friendly packaging ☐
- Training for cleaning staff on environmental aspects ☐

1.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?
(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for cleaning products and services in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Cleaning Products ☐
- Cleaning Services ☐
- Don't know ☐

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

1.2.2 Did you ever, in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria

when procuring cleaning products or services?

☐ Don't Know

☐ Yes

☐ No

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

1.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Environment-friendly packaging ☐
- Training for cleaning staff on environmental aspects ☐

1.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure cleaning products/services in 2009 and 2010? Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐

2010: ☐

Don’t Know ☐

1.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

☐ Don’t Know

1.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure cleaning products/services?

Please estimate

2009: ☐

2010: ☐

Don’t Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of cleaning products/services procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. CONSTRUCTION

This group includes: Construction works, including the supply of related services such as cooling, heating and ventilation services and the provision of electricity. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

2.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure construction works/services

2.1.1. What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Construction works ☐

Supply of related services ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

2.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

2.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

2.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Experience of the architect in environmental construction ☐
- Level of energy efficiency ☐
- Use of renewable energy generating capacity within the building (e.g. solar panels and cells, biomass boilers, wind turbines etc) and/or high efficiency cogeneration ☐

- Use of environment-friendly construction materials and products
☐
- Water saving installations and/or reduction of freshwater use
☐
- Waste management ☐

2.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?
(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for construction works/services in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

2.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Construction Works ☐
- Supply of related services ☐
- Don't know ☐

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

2.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring construction works/services?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

2.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on*(You can tick more than one box)*

- Experience of the architect in environmental construction ☐
- Level of energy efficiency in new buildings ☐
- Use of renewable energy generating capacity within the building
(e.g. solar panels and cells, biomass boilers, wind turbines etc)
and/or high efficiency cogeneration ☐
- Use of environment- friendly construction materials and products ☐
- Water saving installations and/or reduction of freshwater use ☐
- Waste management ☐

2.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure construction works/services in 2009 and 2010? Please report or estimate number**2009:** ☐ _____**2010:** ☐ _____**Don't Know** ☐**2.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?**_____ **Don't Know** ☐**2.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure construction works/services?***Please estimate***2009:** ☐ _____**2010:** ☐ _____**Don't Know** ☐*Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of construction works/services procured in 2009 and 2010*

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. ELECTRICITY

This group includes the purchase of electricity. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

3.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure electricity

3.1.1 When did you sign the contract? 2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

3.1.2 What was the value of the contract?

3.1.3 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes

☐ No

3.1.4 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Share of at least 50% of supplied electricity that must come from renewable energy sources and/or high efficiency cogeneration ☐
- Disclosure by the contractor of the origin of the electricity supplied ☐

3.1.5 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:

_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for electricity in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

3.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

3.2.1 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring electricity?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

3.2.2 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Share of at least 50% of supplied electricity that must come from renewable energy sources (RES-E) and/or high efficiency cogeneration ☐
- Disclosure by the contractor of the origin of the electricity supplied ☐

3.2.3 How many contracts did you sign to procure electricity in 2009 and 2010?

Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

3.2.4 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

3.2.5 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure electricity?

Please estimate

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of electricity procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%- 40%	40%- 60%	60%- 80%	80%- 100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. CATERING AND FOOD

This group includes Fruit and vegetables; aquaculture, marine, meat and dairy products; and drinks and beverages; and Relevant catering services. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

4.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure catering services and food

4.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Food products ☐

Catering services ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

4.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

4.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

4.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Share of organic sources in food products ☐
- Share of seasonal products ☐
- Proportion of products from sustainable fishing and aquaculture ☐
- Environment-friendly packaging ☐
- Waste management ☐
- Environment-friendly transport of products by catering service providers ☐

4.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for catering services and food in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

4.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Food products ☐
- Catering services ☐
- Don't know ☐

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

4.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring catering services and food?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

4.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Share of organic sources in food products ☐
- Share of seasonal products ☐
- Proportion of products from sustainable fishing and aquaculture ☐
- Environment-friendly packaging ☐

- **Waste management** ☐
- **Environment-friendly transport of products by catering service providers** ☐

4.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure catering services and food in 2009 and 2010? Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

4.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

4.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure catering services and food?

Please estimate

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of catering services and food procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. GARDENING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

This product group includes: Maintenance of green public areas; gardening products, machinery and services for the maintenance of public green areas. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

5.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure gardening products and services

5.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Gardening products ☐

Gardening services ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

5.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

5.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

5.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Organic share of products used for soil improvement ☐
- Exclusion of peat, sewage sludge and hazardous substances in soil improvers ☐
- Plants (e.g. Organically produced , suitable for local growing conditions) ☐
- Irrigation systems (e.g. adjustability in terms of volume of dispensed water, adjustable timers, type of fuel used, lubricant oils used) ☐
- Noise levels ☐
- Training of gardening staff on environmental aspects ☐

5.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?*(You can tick more than one box)*

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

*If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %*

PLEASE NOTE: *If you signed only 1 contract for gardening products and services in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.*

5.2 GENERAL INFORMATION**5.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?***(You can tick more than one box)*

- Gardening products ☐
- Gardening services ☐
- Don't Know ☐

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

5.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring gardening products and services?
☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

5.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on*(You can tick more than one box)*

- Organic share of products used for soil improvement ☐
- Exclusion of peat, sewage sludge and hazardous substances in soil improvers ☐

- **Plants (e.g. Organically produced , suitable for local growing conditions)** ☐
- **Irrigation systems (e.g. adjustability in terms of volume of dispensed water, adjustable timers, type of fuel used, lubricant oils used)** ☐
- **Noise levels** ☐
- **Training of gardening staff on environmental aspects** ☐

5.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure gardening products and services in 2009 and 2010? Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

5.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

5.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure gardening products and services? Please estimate

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of gardening products and services procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. OFFICE IT EQUIPMENT

This product group includes: Computers - covering both PCs and notebook; Monitors; and Imaging equipment - covering copiers, printers, scanners, faxes, and Multi-Functional Devices (MFDs). Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

6.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure office IT equipment

6.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Computers ☐

Monitors ☐

Imaging equipment ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

6.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

6.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

6.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Energy performance ☐
- Noise levels ☐
- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Upgradeability or replaceability of components ☐
- Double printing ☐

6.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

*If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %*

PLEASE NOTE: *If you signed only 1 contract for office IT equipment in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.*

6.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

6.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Computers ☐
- Monitors ☐
- Imaging equipment ☐
- Don’t Know ☐

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

6.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring office IT equipment?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t Know

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

6.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Energy performance ☐
- Noise levels ☐

- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Upgradeability or replaceability of components ☐
- Double printing ☐
- Don't know ☐

6.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure office IT equipment in 2009 and 2010? *Please report or estimate number*

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

6.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

6.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure office IT equipment? *Please estimate*

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of office IT equipment procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. COPYING AND GRAPHIC PAPER

This product group includes unprinted paper for writing, printing and copying purposes (up to 70g/m² sold in sheets or reels). Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

7.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure copying and graphing paper

7.1.1 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

7.1.2 What was the value of the contract?

7.1.3 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7.1.4 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Paper should be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres or virgin fibre stemming from legally and/or sustainably harvested sources ☐
- Paper should be elementary or totally Chlorine Free ☐

7.1.5 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
 _____%

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for copying and graphic paper in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

7.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

7.2.1 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring copying and graphic paper? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

7.2.2 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Paper should be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres or virgin fibre stemming from legally and/or sustainably harvested sources ☐
- Paper should be elementary or totally Chlorine Free ☐

7.2.3 How many contracts did you sign to procure copying and graphic paper in 2009 and 2010? Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

7.2.4 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

7.2.5 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure copying and graphic paper? Please estimate

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of copying and graphic paper procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. TEXTILES

This group includes: Textile clothing and accessories; Interior textiles; Fibres, yarn and fabric. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

8.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure textiles

8.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Textile clothing and accessories ☐

Interior textiles ☐

Fibres, yarn, fabric ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

8.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

8.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

8.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

8.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Limits to the use of certain pesticides in products ☐
- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Use of organic and/or recycled fibres ☐

8.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for textiles in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

8.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

8.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

(You can tick more than one box)

- Textile clothing and accessories ☐
- Interior textiles ☐
- Fibres, yarn, fabric ☐
- Don’t Know ☐

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

8.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring textiles?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t Know

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

8.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Limits to the use of certain pesticides in products ☐
- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Use of organic and/or recycled fibres ☐

8.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure textiles in 2009 and 2010?

Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

8.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

8.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure textiles?

Please estimate

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of textiles procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. TRANSPORT

This group includes: Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems; Public transport vehicles and services; and Waste collection trucks and services. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

9.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure transport products/services

9.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems ☐

Public transport vehicles and services ☐

Waste collection trucks and services ☐

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

9.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

9.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

9.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Fuel consumption ☐
- CO₂ emissions ☐
- Other pollutants (e.g. NO_x, Particulate Matter) ☐
- Noise emissions of vehicles ☐
- Environmentally-conscious driving trainings for the drivers ☐

9.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria:
_____ %

PLEASE NOTE: If you signed only 1 contract for transport product/services in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.

9.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

9.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

- Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems ☐
- Public transport vehicles and services ☐
- Waste collection trucks and services ☐
- Don't Know ☐

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

9.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when transport products/services?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know

If you ticked “Don't Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

9.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Fuel consumption ☐
- CO₂ emissions ☐
- Other pollutants (e.g. NO_x, Particulate Matter) ☐
- Noise emissions of vehicles ☐
- Environmentally-conscious driving trainings for the drivers ☐

9.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure transport products/services in 2009 and 2010? *Please report or estimate number*

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

9.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

9.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure transport products/services? *Please estimate*

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of transport products/services procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.FURNITURE

This group includes all indoor and outdoor furniture. Annexed to this questionnaire you will find a complete list of the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes associated with this group.

10.1 LAST CONTRACT SIGNED

Please report information on the last contract you signed to procure furniture

10.1.1 What did you procure?

(You can tick more than one box)

Indoor furniture ☐

Outdoor furniture ☐

Did the furniture procured include wood-based materials?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please put CPV codes if possible:

_____ -

10.1.2 When did you sign the contract?

2009 ☐ 2010 ☐

10.1.3 What was the value of the contract?

10.1.4 Did you use any form of “green” criteria?

☐ Yes

☐ No

10.1.5 Did you include requirements in the contract on?

(You can tick more than one box)

- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Packaging materials ☐
- Durability and/or reparability ☐

- Legally sourced timber ☐

10.1.6 At what stage of the procurement process did you apply green criteria?

(You can tick more than one box)

- When defining the subject matter of the contract ☐
- In the requirements for technical/professional ability of the tenderer ☐
- In the technical specifications ☐
- In contract performance clauses ☐
- In the award criteria ☐

If you ticked “In the award criteria” please indicate the weight given to the green criteria: _____%

PLEASE NOTE: *If you signed only 1 contract for furniture in 2009 and 2010 [click here](#) to proceed to the product and service group overview. Otherwise, please continue below by filling the section on “General Information”.*

10.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

10.2.1 What did you procure in 2009 and 2010?

- Indoor furniture ☐
- Outdoor furniture ☐
- Did the furniture procured include wood-based materials?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- Don’t Know ☐

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

10.2.2 Did you ever, since in 2009 and 2010, use “green” criteria when procuring furniture?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t Know

If you ticked “Don’t Know” please [click here](#) to proceed with another product/service group

10.2.3 Did you include requirements in the contract on

(You can tick more than one box)

- Legally sourced timber ☐
- The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment ☐
- Packaging materials ☐
- Durability and/or reparability ☐

10.2.4 How many contracts did you sign to procure furniture in 2009 and 2010?

Please report or estimate number

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

10.2.5 How many contracts of these contracts included green criteria?

Don't Know ☐

10.2.6 What is the total value of all the contracts you signed in 2009 and 2010 to procure furniture? *Please estimate*

2009: ☐ _____

2010: ☐ _____

Don't Know ☐

Please estimate the total percentage of "green" in the value of furniture procured in 2009 and 2010

Don't Know	0-20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	80%-100%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a. ADDITIONAL CONTACT PERSON:

a. Name

b. Role in the administration

c. Tel. (optional)

d. E-mail (required):

Please [click here](#) to go back to the questionnaire

ANNEX F – SURVEYED EU CORE GPP CRITERIA PER PRODUCT GROUP

Table below shows the core green criteria per product group as agreed with the European Commission.

Product	Criteria
Cleaning Products	The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment Environmentally-friendly packaging
Cleaning Services	The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment Environmentally-friendly packaging
Construction	Experience of the architect in environmental construction Level of energy efficiency Use of environment-friendly construction materials and products Water saving installations and/or reduction of freshwater use Waste management
Electricity	Share of at least 50% of supplied electricity that must come from renewable energy sources and/or high efficiency cogeneration
Food products	Share of organic sources in food products Environment-friendly packaging
Catering Services	Share of organic sources in food products Share of seasonal products Waste management Environment-friendly transport of products by catering service providers Environment-friendly packaging
Gardening Products	Organic share of products used for soil improvement Exclusion of peat, sewage sludge and hazardous substances in soil improvers Plants (e.g. Organically produced , suitable for local growing conditions) Irrigation systems (e.g. adjustability in terms of volume of dispensed water, adjustable timers, type of fuel used, lubricant oils used)

	Noise levels
Computers	Energy performance Upgradability and replaceability of components
Monitors	Energy performance
Imaging Equipment	Energy performance Double printing
Copying and Graphic Paper	Paper should be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres or virgin fibre stemming from legally and/or sustainably harvested sources Paper should be elementary or totally Chlorine Free
Textiles	Limits to the use of certain pesticides in products The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment Use of organic and/or recycled fibres
Passenger cars directly purchased or contracted under leasing/renting systems	CO2 emissions
Public transport vehicles and services	CO2 emissions Other pollutants (e.g. NOx, Particulate Matter)
Waste collection trucks and services	CO2 emissions Other pollutants (e.g. NOx, Particulate Matter) Noise emissions of vehicles
Furniture	The maximum level of substances harmful to human health or the environment Packaging materials Durability and/or reparability Legally sourced timber