

Transnational Energy Efficient Public Procurement Procedures Catalogue

Final version

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Abbreviations glossary:

ANCI – National Association of the Municipalities

APAT – Italian Agency for Environmental Protection and for Technical Services

ARPA – Regional Environment protection Agency

ASL – Local Health Company

CIUDAD – Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue programme

CONSIP – is a public stock company owned by Italy's Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF) that operates on behalf of the State, within the framework of the strategic guidelines and tasks given by its sole shareholder.

CoM – Covenant of Mayors

DHW – Domestic Hot Water

ECOMERGE – Development of emerging environmental markets in Romania – EcoEmerge, project

EE – Energy Efficiency

EED – Energy Efficiency Directive

EPPP – Energy Efficiency Public Procurement

EFFECT – Upgrading of Energy Efficient Public Procurement for a balanced economic growth of SEE area

EMAS – The European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme

EMS – Environmental Management System

ENEA – Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development

EPD – Environmental Product Declarations

ESCO – Energy Service Company

ESD – Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services

EU – European Union

EVUE – Electric Vehicles in Urban Areas

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GPP – Green Public procurement

GPPnet – project of the Provincial Administration of Cremona (Italy), co-financed by the European Commission under the Life Environment Programme 2001

INTERCENTER – International Research Center for Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Studies

JMD – Joint Ministerial Decree

LCA – Life Cycle Assessment

MEECC – Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

NAER – The National Authority for Energy Regulatory

NAP – National Action Plan

NEEAP – National Energy Efficiency Action Plans

NEEP – National Plan for Energy Efficiency

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PP – Public procurement

R & D – Research and Development

RES – Renewable Energy Sources

RUE – Rationale Use of Energy

SEE – South East Europe

SIEA –The Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency

UPI – Italian Provinces Union

USL – Local Health Unit

Tex-EASTile – sustainable innovation for textile in South East Europe (project funded by South East Programme)

I. INTRODUCTION

The *Transnational EEPP Procedures Catalogue* is a document elaborated to help achieve the objectives of the project *Upgrading of Energy Efficient Public Procurement for a balanced economic growth of SEE area* (EFFECT) and aims at providing a clear and complete knowledge on energy efficiency EU directives adoption in SEE area fostering a new sustainable approach to public procurement.

The document is elaborated in order to provide:

- information about EU directives on Energy Efficiency Public Procurement (EEPP) requirements on SEE countries not involved in the project (at national level) - providing a image of existing legislative framework on the issue, and
- an overview on PPs (ERDF and IPA) SEE countries Energy Efficient Public Procurement procedures in order to find out how the EU directives have been implemented in the cooperation area involved in the project and what is the level of energy efficient criteria integration of SEE area public procurement procedures.

The *Transnational EEPP Procedures Catalogue* is part of a three-fold analysis package that will deeply investigate the public procurement procedures, at national, regional and local level, in order to analyze and map the level of energy efficiency criteria adopted in SEE area public tenders and the barriers faced by private sector in the participation to energy efficient public tenders. The methodology foresees the analyse of demand side using survey and SWOT analyse methodologies with the purpose to identify main strengths and opportunities to be further exploited and inserted as key elements in all public procurement procedures. The supply side, the second part of the analyse, implies the investigation of private companies using a questionnaire investigation tool, in order to classify the barriers faced by suppliers in each sector (matrix/sector), the weaknesses and threats that are discouraging the public procurement of EE products and services. Finally, the assessment of the good practices collected and the definition of best practice will help PPs to define the EEPP Recommendation Paper, the EEPP training package and the EEPP Guidelines, activities foreseen further in the project. The results of this work package will be agreed by the PPs during a transnational workshop that will give the opportunity to present them to EU representatives and discuss on how to integrate the difficulties in regional/local EEPP procedures implementation and consider these problems in shaping the future policies.

The project consortium agreed upon the formalization of a transnational Technical Working Table with the role to coordinate and give inputs on the content of the project.

Related to the Transnational catalogue preparation (WP3, Activity 3.2), the TWT defined and approved the common *WP3's Implementation Methodology* for the establishment of the common set of criteria for the collection of the EE procedures in SEE area, consisting in the common questionnaire provided into the *Annex 2 – Country factsheet* of the *WP3 Implementation Methodology*.

The analysis method based on the common criteria implied PPs carrying out an investigation on SEE countries Energy Efficient Public Procurement legal and procedural framework in order to

find out how the EU directives have been implemented in the cooperation area involved in the project and which is the level of energy efficient criteria integration of SEE area public procurement procedures. Still, the formulation of the new EED Directive with special reference to the purchasing by public bodies (article 6) is expected to provide a useful boost to EEPP.

All partners with a public status or directly working with public administration (RDAs and REAs) investigated, by applying *Annexes 3 and 4* of the *WP3 Implementation Methodology*, their national level and at least 5 public administrations at national/regional or local level on their EEPP procedures for the drafting of the demand side SWOT analysis. The authorities surveyed were also asked to share, by filling in the form presented in *Annex 5* of the *WP3 Implementation Methodology*, practical examples of EEPP, which offer a view on the state of the art of EEPP application in involved countries.

The information related to the SEE area legal and procedural framework included in the present document include findings on the framework of 8 countries of the PPs (Austria, Bulgaria, Greece Italia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia) as well as of Slovakia, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, countries not involved in the EFFECT project. Moreover, 40 public authorities (in 7 SEE countries of the PPs) have been surveyed to discover and share examples of best practice on EEPP in the area.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Framework

Upgrading of Energy Efficient Public Procurement for a balanced economic growth of SEE area (EFFECT) project arises from the need to bring innovation in SEE countries public procurement procedures and stimulate their integration with energy efficiency criteria, to meet EU Public Procurement requirements and to contribute to achieve EU energy strategy objectives.

EU public procurement impacts for more than 16% on EU GDP and it is an important tool for public authorities to effectively address energy efficiency policies fostering production and consumption of energy efficient products and services and the adoption of energy technologies.

In order to amplify the effects that public authorities make to promote RES and RUE in SEE area, the project will set up a common work framework, to support re-designing and implementation of Energy Efficient Public Procurement (EPP) and re-addressing private sector supply towards the production of energy efficient services and products in SEE area. To this purpose, the PPs will train suppliers to overcome barriers which prevent them from participating in public tenders that require energy efficient measures/procedures and will formulate concrete recommendations to policy makers in order to shape future policies emphasizing on stimulating sustainable consumption, EE production technologies.

Objectives

EFFECT general objective is to stimulate the adoption and adaption of EU renewable energy policies in SEE area, upgrading public authorities and energy local key actors, acting on the leverage of energy efficient public procurement (EPP) as key instrument to improve competitiveness and promote balanced and sustainable economic growth in involved Countries, able to face the growing energy demand.

More in detail, EFFECT aims to:

- investigate the SEE region public procurement procedures, in order to map the level of energy efficiency mechanisms adoption in SEE region public tenders and to find out the main barriers faced by private sectors in the participation to EE public tenders;
- enhance the role of public authorities, at all levels, in the diffusion of energy efficient behaviours in private sector, paving the way for transnational strategies in EPP, achieving EU energy objectives;
- increase the awareness of regional/local authorities and professional organizations representatives on the importance of EPP and upgrade their competences on the preparation/participation to energy efficient public tenders;
- contribute to the re-orientation of suppliers towards the production of energy efficient services and products, through the removal of barriers which prevent enterprises from participation to public tenders requiring energy efficient measures/procedures, thus creating new business opportunities for the economic sector;

- upgrade the competences of private sector, increasing their awareness on the economic benefits deriving from a smart use of energy, thus fostering the creation of new enterprises and jobs in energy

All territories involved in the project register structural deficiencies due to difficulties encountered in producing energy from renewable sources and spreading the concept of rational use of energy.

These are identified in:

- disadvantageous legislative conditions,
- institutional difficulties and poor competences,
- inconsistent information available,
- low awareness of the demand, resulting in a lack of perception and acceptance.

In addition, targeted area is characterized by:

- increased energy demand, due to the growth and industrialization process, especially in the new Member States;
- different stages of development between old Member States, new Member States and candidate countries;
- national energy markets work with different rules;
- partner territories are characterized by an inefficient management of energy;
- market conditions do not allow shaping a critical mass of suppliers.

All these premises prevent sustainable economic growth in the SEE area, and are creating an imbalanced energy market, not capable to attract and encourage implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments on large scale.

EFFECT partnership involves Regional and Innovation Development Agencies, Energy Agencies, Research Institutes, Local Authorities and Chambers of Commerce, covering 8 SEE countries (Italy, Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria, Romania, Serbia), to develop a joint approach towards sustainable and eco-innovative economy acting both on demand and supply side to actively boost the Regions towards energy efficiency.

All partners act on national, regional and local level and involve all different typology of stakeholders (public and private), thus guaranteeing a successful definition of the EEPF process.

Partnership composition facilitates the dialogue with all public authorities responsible for programming and tender drafting, supporting them to increase their knowledge and competences on EEPF procedures, and with the private sector in order to orient their products and process management towards energy efficient applications.

III. SEE Countries' EEP Regulatory Framework Inventory

National regulatory and procedural framework of EEP was analyzed by the project partners with a public status or directly working with public administration from every country involved in the project, by filling in the *Annex 2 – Country factsheet* of the *WP3 Implementation Methodology*.

Moreover, country factsheets were filled in with information regarding national regulatory and procedural framework of EEP in the SEE countries not involved in the project: Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Slovakia.

The collection of the EEP procedures in the SEE area was structured considering the following criteria:

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEP)

- a. Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been chosen in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?
- b. Measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

2. General policy/strategy for EEP and/or GPP

- a. Does a policy/strategy for EEP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP?
- b. Do specific targets for EEP and/or GPP exist?

3. Implementing provisions for EEP and/or GPP

- a. Which supervising authority (ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEP?
- b. Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?
- c. Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEP and/or GPP exist?
- d. Do criteria, obligatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?
- e. What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

A brief description of the essential information included in each country-fact sheet will be presented below. The integral documents are being found as an appendix to the Catalogue.

Italy

Two measures included in the list of Annex VI ESD are described in Italian legislation for EEP. These measures are the following:

- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. These lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness and

- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Relevant documents on EEPP:

- Legislative Decree 115/2008 that implements Directive 2006/32/EC, by targeting the efficiency of end-use and energy services;
- Regulation 59/2011, contains the methodologies for calculating the minimum energy performance requirements for buildings and heating systems in connection with winter heating and summer air conditioning (with reference solely to the building envelope) and the production of hot water for personal use. This provision also regulates the installation, operation, maintenance and inspection of heating plants;
- The Ministerial Decree of 26 June 2009 containing the National Guidelines for Energy Performance Certification of Buildings, that gives effect to a key element of Directive 002/91/EC of the European Parliament concerning the certification of a building's energy performance;
- Law No. 99/ 2009 provides the regulatory basis for the formulation of a new energy policy, with the aim of creating a long-term global strategy for the development of the national energy sector consistent with the governing principles on a free energy market;
- Legislative Decree No 28 of 3 March 2011 that promotes the use of energy from renewable sources, integrates measures for energy efficiency and for the use of renewable.

The 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) developed by Italy in 2011 includes the extension of energy efficiency measures foreseen in the first NEEAP till 2020. These measures refers to financial instruments for energy saving, energy audits of public buildings or buildings for public use, the energy performance certification of public buildings or buildings for public use, the obligation to procure products with reduced or efficient energy consumption, in all modes.

Italian National Action Plan (NAP) for GPP was adopted in April 2008.

Italy does not have guidelines, handbooks or other practical instructions for EEPP and/or GPP, but has other tools which includes information regarding PP: an internet platform (<http://www.dsa.minambiente.it/gpp/page.asp?id=46>), one or more annual national events to make the state of the art of the GPP implementation and other (see Country Fact Sheet for Italy from Appendix no. 1).

Greece

Most of the measures foreseen in the list of Annex VI ESD (five out of six namely) are described in national legislation in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector for EEPP and for some of them already secondary legislation is in place in order to monitor their implementation.

The main act is Law 3855/2010 “Measures to improve energy end-use efficiency, energy services and other provisions”, which transposes the Directive 32/2006/EC and sets provisions for energy efficient vehicles, equipment, buildings and use of energy services in the public sector.

Other relevant legislation on EEP in Greece includes the following:

- Ministerial Decree D6/B/14826/17-06-2008 "Measures to improve energy efficiency and energy savings in the public and broader public sector"
- Law 3661/2008 “Measures to reduce energy consumption in buildings and other provisions"
- Ministerial Decree D6/V/oik.5825/9.4.2010) "Adoption of Energy Performance of Buildings Regulation"
- Law 3851/2010 "Acceleration the Development of Renewable Energy and climate change and other provisions relating to the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change”
- Presidential Decree 100/2010 "Energy Inspectors of buildings, boilers and heating and air conditioning"
- Law 3889/2010 "Financing Environmental Interventions, Green Fund, Ratification forest maps and other provisions"
- Ministerial Decree DEFK 5006718EX2001/11.2.2011 "Incentives for replacing of old technology vehicles"
- Law 3982/2011 Chapter 4: “Promotion of Clean and Energy Efficient Vehicles of Road Transport (harmonization with the Directive 2009/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/4/2009 (L 120)
- Ministerial Decree D6/7094/2011 “Framework methodology for measuring and verifying energy savings for achieving the national indicative energy end-use savings target-List of indicative eligible measures to improve energy efficiency-Energy content of fuels for end use”.

Greece has also developed the 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) in 2011, which highlights specific measures and initiatives for the promotion of EEP in the country at all the end-uses. Mainly, the 2nd Greek NEEAP contains a large number of measures that target public buildings (i.e. central government, municipalities, hospitals, schools) in order to achieve energy savings through the use of energy efficient products, the development of the energy service market, and the shift of the own vehicle fleet to more energy efficient vehicles. In reference also with **the new building code, is mandatory the installation of central solar thermal system for DHW in the public buildings, while for all new public buildings after 2014 there is the regulation that should cover all their primary energy needs by energy efficient and renewable energy systems.**

No NAP has been developed yet but according with article 18 of the Law 3855/2010 a interministerial committee has been established in the second half of 2010, with the role to present such a National Plan for approval until the end of 2012.

Greece has no official guidelines, handbooks or instructions for EEPP and/or GPP but promotional material for EEPP has been produced and disseminated especially to municipalities and a dedicated “**information office for GPP**” recently established at the **Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change** (MEECC). This office acts currently as the interface for the public sector for issues related with EEPP and GPP. Finally, while Law 3855/2010 addresses the majority of the measures list in Annex VI of the ESD, a number of ministerial decrees is still pending in order to fully implement these provisions for EEPP in the country. An important addition to this legal framework comes with the establishment of the Independent Authority for Public Procurement and of the Central Electronic Public Procurement Registry, with Law 4013/15.09.2011.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria, the legislation for EEPP describes four of the measures foreseen in the list of Annex VI ESD:

- requirements concerning the use of financial instruments for energy savings, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including the situations when public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to use energy audits and implement the resulting cost effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Relevant documents on EEPP:

- Law on Energy Efficiency from 14 November 2008;
- Law on Energy from renewable sources from 3 may 2011

The second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) has been developed on the basis of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy end-use efficiency and energy services. This is the second of the three National Energy Efficiency Action Plans and covers the period 2011-2016 and the projections for 2020.

The measures foreseen in NEEAP 2011-2013 regards the supply side, the energy transmission and distribution, other measures that apply to these both sides.

The Bulgarian NAP for GPP it is in working process. However, Bulgaria has a National Action Plan for Encouraging “Green” Public Procurement, The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria till 2020, the National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) and other documents with references on GPP.

Regarding specific manuals of procedures and guidelines, two very important documents has to be mentioned here: the Handbook on Environmental Public Procurement (with the aim to help national authorities to implement a successful policy of green procurement requirements) and the Guidance on requirements for energy efficiency and energy savings in procurement of supplies, for equipment and vehicles to minimize their operation costs (.Other tools including dissemination of information and training materials are indicated in the Country Fact Sheet for Bulgaria from Appendix no. 1.

Serbia

In Serbian legislation there is no regulation related on energy efficient in public procurement, but some references will be provided in the Law on rational use of energy. However, in praxis, on voluntary base, some companies and institutions carried out energy efficiency public procurement. In these cases, it can be stated that all of the measures, foreseen in the list of Annex VI ESD, have been experimented in business practice of Serbia.

Relevant documents on EEPP:

- Energy Law No. 57/2011;
- Rulebook on Energy Efficiency in Buildings No. 61/2011;
- Law on Planning and Construction No. 72/2009;
- The Law on the rational use of energy (it is in development process).

The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2010 to 2012 was developed in 2010, but does not include concrete measures regarding GPP/EEPP. In this document exists a recommendation for the elaboration of a strategy for EEPP/GPP.

No official guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP are found in this country.

Slovenia

In Slovenian legislation for EEPP four of the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD are described:

- requirements concerning the use of financial instruments for energy savings, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;

- requirements to purchase equipment that has efficient energy consumption in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Relevant documents on EEPP:

- Action Plan for Green Public Procurement for the period 2009–2012 (2009)
- Decree on Green Public Procurement (2011 amended 2012)
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008-2016 – NEEAP 1 (2008)
- Law on Energy (1999 amended 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012)

The first NEEAP for the period 2008-2016 was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in January 2008. The second draft NEEAP for the period 2011-2016 was prepared in October 2011.

For the second NEEAP there has been made an overview of public sector activities, with regard to the ESD Art. 5 provisions and further activities were set as well. According to this document, in the future, the public sector must pursue to consistent implementation of activities envisaged in the first action plan, which the NEEAP 2 supplements with the following key activities:

- for energy services, especially contractual assurance of energy savings, a system of financial incentives will be set up;
- legislation governing the field of public-private partnership has remained unchanged, and certain issues are still subject to varying interpretations, including the question of municipalities taking loans, taxing services and accounting issues. For this reason, a support system will be established for the systematic removal of administrative barriers (coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, now Ministry of Economic Development and Technology) and guiding materials will be prepared (ex. sample contract procedures);
- expert support for public sector clients will be ensured in designing projects, concluding contracts and evaluating effects;
- a scheme of financial incentives for trained providers aimed at developing energy services.

The activities planned in the NEEAP 2 represent support for self-governing local communities in the implementation of EEU programmes and RES use in line with local energy concepts.

Slovenia has an “Action plan for Green Public Procurement from 2009 till 2012” adopted in 2009.

No guidelines or handbooks for EEPP/ GPP exist in this country but there are other tools including dissemination of information and training: training of trainers of public employees, education of public employees, implementation of pilot project, etc.

Austria

All the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, are described in Austrian legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate the exemplary role of the public sector.

Some of the relevant documents on EEPP are the following:

- Federal Procurement Law (Federal Law Gazette I No. 17/2006)
- General Act on Electricity (Federal Law Gazette I No 110/2010)
- Federal Eco Power Act (Federal Law Gazette I No 75/2011)
- Federal Act on the Promotion of the Installation of District Heating and Cooling Pipelines (Federal Law Gazette I No 113/2008)
- Federal Act on the Establishment of a Climate and Energy Fund (Federal Law Gazette I No 37/2009)

Austria has adopted the second NEEAP in June 2011. The NEEAP aims for an increase in energy efficiency by 9% until 2016 by implementing measures regarding buildings (new and renovated), public sector, energy supply, mobility, etc.

The **Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement** was adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 2010. The Action Plan includes a description of the state of the art, aims and measures to reach these aims. It also includes core criteria for 16 product groups. The Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement offers guidance for the procurement of green and energy efficient products, services and works. For other tools regarding EEPP/GPP please consult Country Fact Sheet for Austria from Appendix no. 1.

Hungary

Four of the measures, out of the list Annexe VI ESD, are described in Hungarian legislation for EEPP, in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector:

- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has efficient energy consumption in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to use energy audits and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Some of the relevant documents on EEPP are the following:

- The Act LXXXVI of 2007 on Electric Energy;

- The Act CVIII of 2011 on Public;
- The Government Decree No. 176/2008 on the Certification of Energetic Characteristics of Buildings
- Government Decree No. 264/2008 on energy review of heat producing and air conditioning systems;
- Ministerial Decree 5/2002 on the energy efficiency requirements for household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations.
- Ministerial Decree No. 7/2006 on the establishment of energy characteristics of buildings

According with the National Reform Programme 2012 of Hungary, The Government has approved the second Energy Efficiency Action Plan which identified the most important aspects, paths and targets of the building energy strategy.

Hungary does not have a National Action Plan for GPP at this moment but the National Environmental Innovation Strategy (2011-2020) is published in 2011 and it addresses to green PP as a priority.

No guidelines or handbooks for EEPP/GPP exist in this country, besides the materials developed by the European Commission for GPP in Member States which are available in Hungarian.

Romania

All the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, are described in Romanian legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector.

Some of the relevant documents on EEPP are the following:

- Government Ordinance no. 22/ 2008 on energy efficiency and promoting the use of the end users of renewable energy
- Order no. 1767/ 2009, Regulation for authorization of energy auditors and energy managers Regulation for certification
- Law no. 329 / 2009 on the reorganization of public authorities and institutions

Romania elaborated a first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the 2007-2010 period. The second NEEAP is currently at the project stage. This document is published on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and the Business Environment website for public debate.

According to the second NEEAP, the concrete measures for adoption of EDS Art. 5 provisions regard the primary and final energy savings in end use sectors, the provision that National Authority for Energy Regulatory (NAER) will continue, during 2011-2016 to organize information/communication and training actions related to measures included in the second NEEAP and to facilitate cooperation with target groups.

The Romanian NAP for GPP is in process of preparation.

Romania has two GPP websites (www.achizitiiecologice.ro, www.achizitiiverzi.ro) and 3 guides on the need for eco-responsible behaviour at all levels of society and encourage green procurement (**Guide of the eco-public servant**, **Guide of the eco-citizen**, **Guide for the eco-tourist**) developed by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Also, Romania promotes the **Buying Green Handbook developed by European Commission** in order to disseminate information regarding EEPP and/or GPP.

Republic of Moldova

In Republic of Moldova the legislation for EEPP describes the following four measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD:

- requirements concerning the use of financial instruments for energy savings, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including situations when the public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to use energy audits and implement the resulting cost effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Relevant documents on EEPP are the following:

- Law No. 142 of July 2, 2010 on energy efficiency Renewable Energy
- Law No. 160-XVI of 12 July 2007
- Law 117 – 18th of December, 2009 for Moldova's accession to the Treaty establishing the Energy Community
- Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2020, approved by Government Decision nr. 958 of 21 August 2007
- National Energy Efficiency Programme for 2011-2020, approved by Decision No. 833 of 10.11.2011

Most of these measures foreseen in NEEAP 2011-2020 for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions, refer to electricity sector, natural gas sector, heat energy sector and construction sector.

Republic of Moldova did not develop yet a NAP for GPP.

Regarding guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP, Republic of Moldova has a **“Guide for energy electricity consumer”**: developed in 2009 under the technical assistance of the National Agency for Energy Regulation and by the Agency for

International Development Cooperation of Sweden and “**Your Guide regarding energy efficiency**”: produced in the project "Increasing the energy efficiency of Chisinau and Sevastopol on existing positive experience". This project was implemented by the Chisinau City Hall and funded by the European Commission through CIUDAD program.

Ukraine

Three of the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, are described in the Ukrainian legislation for EEPP:

- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to use energy audits and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Basic laws which regulate relations in energy efficiency area are the following:

- Law of Ukraine on Saving Energy (No. 75/1994)
- Law of Ukraine on the Electric Power Industry (No. 575/1997);
- Law of Ukraine on Alternative Fuels (1391-XIV/ 2000);
- Law of Ukraine on Alternative Energy Sources (555-IV/ 2003);
- Law of Ukraine On Combined Production of Heat and Electric Energy (Cogeneration) and Use of Waste Energy Potential (2509-IV/ 2005);
- Law of Ukraine on gas (methanol) of coal deposits

The National Action Plan on energy efficiency it is in the development process by the National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources with all ministries and departments and with the participation of the World Bank.

However, there is a National Action Plan on Climate Change (elaborated in 1998 by the National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources). This plan involves economic forces to meet the challenges posed by the threat of global warming. It calls for limited, and focused, government action and innovative public/private partnerships. It relies on the ingenuity, creativity, and sense of responsibility of the Ukrainian people. The National Action Plan on Climate Change includes energy saving measures regarding equipment, vehicles, buildings and energy audits.

Ukraine does not have guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP, but other tools which include information regarding this type of PP (see Country Fact Sheet for Ukraine from Appendix no. 1).

Slovakia

Slovakian legislation for EEPP describes two of the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, in order to demonstrate the exemplary role of public sector. These measures are:

- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles. The lists have to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Relevant documents on EEPP are the following:

- Act No. 476/2008 Coll. on Energy Efficiency;
- The Decree No.429/2009 Coll. regarding energy audit process, content of the energy audit report and monitored data;
- The Decree No. 587/2009 sets out content of application on energy auditor permit, creation and rules of assessment committee, content and time of assessment, type of assessment and certificate look;
- The Decree No.428/2010 Coll. regarding the volume of assessment and calculation method of energy efficiency and energy intensity

The second NEEAP for the 2011 – 2013 period has been adopted by Slovak government on 11 May 2011.

The measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions concern buildings, appliances and public sector.

Slovakia has a NAP GPP I for 2007-2010 which was approved on 07.11.2007 by Government Resolutions No. 944.

The NAP GPP II for 2011-2015 is in working process of The Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency.

Slovakia promotes the **Buying Green Handbook** developed by European Commission in order to disseminate information regarding EEPP and/or GPP.

IV. EVALUATION TABLE

All the Information regarding regulatory framework of the EEPP are summarized in the following table:

Table no. 1 - Evaluation table

		IT	GR	SI	AU	HU	RS	BG	RO	SK	UA	RM	Observations
		2	5	4	6	4	0	4	6	2	3	4	
Measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, that have been described in legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector	Requirements concerning the use of financial instruments for energy savings , including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	<p>All of the countries in SEE area (except Serbia) have included in their primary legislation EEPP measures foreseen in the list of Annex VI ESD (from two to six).</p> <p>The following measures are most often found in legislation for EEPP, related to all 11 countries which have been studied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the purchasing of different categories of equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications ; lists drawn up by the authorities or agencies (Approx. 82%) - the purchasing or renting of energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient (Approx. 82%). - the use of energy audits and implement the resulting cost - effective recommendations (Approx. 55%).
	Requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies	YES	YES *	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	Requirements to purchase equipment that has efficient energy consumption in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	
	Requirements to replace or retrofit existing equipment	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	

		IT	GR	SI	AU	HU	RS	BG	RO	SK	UA	RM	Observations
		2	5	4	6	4	0	4	6	2	3	4	
	and vehicles with the equipment listed above		*										- reviews / studies and reports produced by national institutions and published on official sites (including www.ec.europa.eu) show that energy savings are registered from year to year (due to implementation of these measures).
	Requirements to use energy audits and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	
	Requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions		YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	The measures regarding saving energy for Ukraine are included in the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Serbia has a NEAPP but no concrete measures regarding EEPP/GPP are mentioned in it, while Hungary has a NEEAP before its publication.
Existence of a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	Most of the studied countries (approx. 55%) do not have a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP, although, there are countries like Greece and Romania which have a NAP for GPP in working process.
Existence of specific targets for EEPP and/or		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	All countries that do not have

	IT 2	GR 5	SI 4	AU 6	HU 4	RS 0	BG 4	RO 6	SK 2	UA 3	RM 4	Observations
GPP												specific targets for EEPP/GPP are those which do not have an NAP for GPP.
Existence of supervising authority (-ies) designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Serbia is the only country that does not have a supervising authority designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP. For the rest of the countries the ministries are the authorities that usually have this role (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of National Resources, etc.)
Existence of responsible authorities in relevance with GPP	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Serbia is the only country that does not have responsible authorities in relevance with GPP
Existence of guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Most of investigated countries (like Bulgaria, Greece Hungary, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia promote on official sites the handbook "Buying Green!" developed by the European Commission for GPP in Member States
Existence of qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	In most countries (approx. 55%) there are qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in primary or secondary legislation
Existence of other tools including dissemination of information and training	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	All countries have developed tools including dissemination of information and training that

	IT	GR	SI	AU	HU	RS	BG	RO	SK	UA	RM	Observations
	2	5	4	6	4	0	4	6	2	3	4	
												refers to EEPP/GPP

* pending secondary legislation for full implementation

Table summary

Although not all the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, are included in the national legislations regarding EEPP of the SEE countries, there is official information that energy savings are registered constantly due to implementation of these very measures.

Only 2 countries have adopted all the measures in their legislation, and Serbia is the only country that didn't adopt the provisions of the ESD's Annex 6 into the national legislation. The average of the number of measures included in the national legislations of the SEE countries analysed is of 3.6, which basically correspond with the situation in 4 out of the 11 countries.

Although Hungary and Ukraine have created the legal premises for the public sector to engage the exemplary role in relevance to the EEPP, the NEEAPs do not include concrete measures for the adoption of the provisions of Art 5 of the ESD.

Just as well, out of the 11 analysed countries, 8 have foreseen such concrete measures, and only 5 have a dedicated EEPP action plan.

As far as the implementation practice is concerned, most of the countries have designated governmental bodies as authorities responsible with ensuring the leading role of the public sector in relevance of EEPP as well as with coordinating the EEPP/GPP system.

Most of the EFFECT PPs indicated that the EC's GPP guidelines are accepted as recommendation by the public authorities in their countries, and only for 5 of the countries national guidelines, handbooks or similar instruments exist.

Even though in 7 out of the 11 countries' legislation EE/environmental criteria are considered acceptable, this type of criteria has been defined only in 2 of the analysed countries (Slovenia and Hungary - recommended).

All analysed countries have interest in promoting/disseminating EEPP. Contributing PPs have indicated the presence of a multitude of tools meant to popularize the topic: web platforms, events, newsletters and publications, guidelines, best practices exchange facilitation, pilot actions, national programmes/ financing and training actions that are, next to the disseminating events, the most frequent tool to support the EEPP.

V. BEST PRACTICE PROPOSALS

Some of the partners involved in this project have made several proposals for best practices regarding GPP.

The projects proposed include:

- EE investments (PHV parking in Pesaro, green schools and EE light bulbs in Greece),
- establishing energy agencies (in Slovenia and Romania)
- elaborating strategies, programmes and plans (Italy, Hungary and Slovenia)
- joining the Covenant of Mayors (Italy and Romania)
- implementing EE and GPP/EEPP-related projects
- promoting the EEPP/GPP approach by creating web-platforms (Italy, Romania) and networks (Italy), elaborating guidelines and toolkits (Romania, Greece), monitoring the EE investments' performance (Slovenia, Romania) and being an example for the community (Hungary).

EEPP/GPP and EE-related implementation examples provided for **Italy** include the experience of **Province of Rome** to become territorial coordinator for the Covenant of Mayors in order to create a local community for sustainable energy and to activate the energy policies at municipal level. A similar objective is aimed by the **Province of Rimini** that established a web portal dedicated to GPP in tourism, which is the meeting point of demand and supply activating in the above mentioned field.

Marche Region also made important steps to foster GPP by creating the Regional Network on GPP. The network provides training and counselling to public procurers to facilitate the integration of environmental criteria in public tenders.

Contributing to achieve the national and European objectives, the **Province of Pesaro** elaborated the Operative Plan for the execution of the GPP that foresees both external and internal actions.

A concrete example of encouraging EE in Italy is the realization of the biggest photovoltaic public parking in Europe, an investment in Pesaro. Parking here is free and the company awarding the contract gets profits by selling energy and receiving national contribution for PHV.

For the Greek territories represented in the EFFECT project, about 5 million Euros were invested, in the last three years, for GPP leading to energy efficiency.

Therefore, **Greece** was represented by the **Municipalities of Holargos, Amaroussion and Kalithea/Rhodes** in the LEAP Project (Local Environmental Management Systems and Procurement). This project has developed a set of tools and guidance to facilitate the integration of green procurement principles into environmental management systems (EMS). The tools and guidance produced have been combined into "*The LEAP Toolkit*" launched at the EcoProcura conference in Barcelona in September 2006. The Toolkit is available on-line at www.leap-gpp-toolkit.org.

Municipalities of Tinos, Aigina, Chalkida (on Evoia Island) and Syros have procured thousands of energy efficient lamps and street lighting bulbs.

Limnos Municipality implemented a large project that included, besides the construction of school buildings installations on Limnos Island, the replacement of the fluorescent lighting with

electromagnetic ballast and fluorescent lamps T8 with respective fluorescent lighting with electronic energy efficient ballast and fluorescent lamps T5, the replacement of the traditional lamps with fluorescent energy efficient lamps, the installation of A class air conditioning and thermostatic valves for energy efficiency.

Evoia Region implemented recently a small project for insulating the roofs of a school in this region. This investment was made in order to lead to energy efficiency.

Romania is another country that made significant steps in GPP direction leading to energy efficiency.

Ministry of Environment and Forest has implemented in 2009-2011 the EcoMerge project aimed to create an integrated framework for organic market development in Romania, improving the link between eco-innovation (through sustainable production) and procurements (sustainable consumption). The project generated the www.achizitiiecologice.ro website.

The **Municipality of Suceava** is partner in the project EVUE – Electric Vehicles in Urban Areas. This project focuses on the development of integrated, sustainable strategies and dynamic leadership techniques for cities to promote the use of electric vehicles. Urban initiatives to encourage the public and business to use EV's will contribute to EU clean air and car fleets targets, making cities more attractive and competitive. EVUE will exchange and disseminate solutions to key barriers such as public resistance, lack of infrastructure, rapid technology change and obsolete economic modelling.

Another best practice proposal is the **Local Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment – ALEEM Vaslui** which obtained its juridical statute in 2007. The Agency is an association established on free founders assent – authorities of local public administration from Vaslui and Barlad, suppliers of local public services and consumers. It is constituted as Romanian legal private person, with no patrimonial goal, of general interest, non-governmental, autonomous, independent of the specific interests of the associates, non-profit and non-political. Agency activities are financially supported by the European Commission, in the project “Establishment of 4 Energy Management Agencies in Barreiro (PT), Vaslui (RO), Province of Oristano (IT) and Malta Polesine (MT)”. The project was developed through Intelligent Energy Europe program, being managed by Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation – EACI.

With help and support from the ALEEM Vaslui, the municipality can boast with the following:

- about 70% of housing blocks rehabilitated from the owners funds which are aware of the effects of improving energy performance building on the family budget;
- investments which are made at the initiative of the Local Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment Vaslui and with funds raised with the support of the Agency. The Agency provided guidance on project proposals submitted to funding bodies, drafting documentations for public procurement in the field of works for the investment objectives.
- Sustainable Energy Action Plan of Vaslui municipality for 2011-2020;
- Guide for Driving – Tips crisis and beyond;
- Guide for building owner – energy performance certificate.

The **Municipality of Encs in Hungary** implemented a voluntary non-audited Energy Management System, which is mostly based on the self-commitment of the employees. The project creates a “green” communication value for the organization, both inside and outside of it and is also a good example for self-governments having no additional financial source for ISO/EMAS or intend to start with a non-audited management system.

In **Slovenia**, the implementation of the CIVITAS ELAN project enabled the **Municipality of Ljubljana** to implement the measure Green Public Procurement of Public Fleets and thus achieved the goal of 10% of the rented vehicles to be environmentally friendly.

Another best practice example provided for Slovenia, is the establishment of the **GOLEA Local Energy Agency** meant to propagate best management practices to provide information guidance and to offer a range of services based on specific local and regional needs.

All best practice proposals mentioned above are just some examples that we provide in order to provide an outlook over the measures taken by some countries with the aim of reaching the specific targets set up for EEP and/ or GPP. Details on these BP fiche templates are attached in **Appendix 2**.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In recent years it is observed a special attention that is paid to green public procurement (GPP) and energy efficient public procurement (EEPP). GPP/EEPP is a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to other goods, services and works with the same primary function. The purchase of more resource-efficient products can bring direct benefits to the purchasers and significantly cut costs for users, even when the initial expenditure is higher. Furthermore, EEPP/GPP will help to preserve natural resources.

On this line, this Transnational Catalogue wants to provide an overview of the regulatory framework regarding Energy Efficient Public Procurement procedures and also to make available good practice examples given by the countries involved in the project.

Specific findings:

SEE area countries have different levels of development of the regulatory framework on EEPP/GPP.

I. Performers and their solutions

We can identify countries that have available a range of concrete regulatory solutions like Austria, Italy, Slovenia and Hungary who have a good, precise and clear regulatory framework, almost entirely aligned to the EU provisions, and their implementation is detailed in the national policy and in the medium term strategies. In these countries, the average adoption rate is of about 4 measures included in the legislation.

The concrete supporting instruments (financial, methodological, technical, etc) developed are correlated with performance monitoring indicators and can be replicated in countries within the SEE area.

This state of facts explain the high performance these countries experience and, through this perspective, implemented instruments that already proved their efficiency and effectiveness should be considered as translatable solutions for the SEE area's EEPP framework.

A major action undertaken by each country mentioned in this Catalogue is the “**Covenant of Mayors**”. This Covenant is the mainstream European movement involving local and regional authorities, voluntarily committing to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. By their commitment, Covenant signatories aim to meet and exceed the European Union 20% CO₂ reduction objective by 2020.

Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and other countries have signatories of the Covenant. The signatories represent cities that vary in size from small villages to major metropolitan areas and which commit to implement Sustainable Energy Action Plan on their territory, within a year following their signature, with the aim of cutting CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020.

For its unique characteristics - being the only movement of its kind mobilizing local and regional actors around the fulfilment of EU objectives - the Covenant of Mayors has been portrayed by European institutions as an exceptional model of multi-level governance.

Beyond energy savings, the results of signatories' actions are manifold: creation of skilled and stable jobs, not subject to delocalization; healthier environment and quality of life; enhanced economic competitiveness and greater energy independence.

Out of the eleven countries, Italy and Greece (CRES) are among **Covenant Coordinators**. These are those public administrations which provide strategic guidance, financial and technical support to municipalities signing up to the Covenant necessary skills and/or resources to fulfil their requirements. As coordinators, the two organizations are considered by the European Commission as key allies of the Covenant of Mayors, as they play a decisive role in reaching out to local authorities in their territory and providing signatories with the technical, financial, administrative and political support necessary to fulfil their commitments.

This position occupied in the Covenant, a National Action Plan for GPP adopted in 2008 and the fact that **Italy**, through International Training Centre (ITC) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), executed the EC initiative regarding the awareness and dissemination of the EC GPP Policy in 20 EU Member States, emphasizes the concern of country for the concepts of energy efficiency and GPP.

II. Aspirants and their challenges:

The investigation revealed the challenges that must be faced in order to obtain a uniform EEPF framework throughout the SEE area.

*Once more, the **situation is polarized**: On one side we have the newcomers (Romania and Bulgaria) as well as the Republic of Moldova tend to **over-regulate** instead of placing an accent on the practical aspect of the implementation. On the other hand we find Ukraine and Serbia where the emphasis is placed on the private initiative and the public authorities that "benefit" of a regulatory framework **insufficiently correlated** with the EU directives' provisions.*

Performers' experience recommends focusing on training, technical assistance, best practices and know-how transfer as solutions to overcome the aspirant statute.

The **Initiative for dissemination of the EU GPP Policy** was launched by the European Commission Directorate General Environment and it also concerns the building of the necessary capacity for EU-wide use of the GPP criteria included in the EC Green Public Procurement Training Toolkit (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm) for the ten priority product and service groups.

Within this initiative, a **Conference on the Benefits of Green Public Procurement** took place in each of these countries: Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Hungary, Italy and Greece. The aim of the conferences was to unite all GPP stakeholders at national level and to trigger a dialog among them. Information regarding GPP at every country level, presentation materials, tools developed by the European Commission for GPP in Member States and which are available in every country mentioned above and a summary of each conference can be found at the following address <http://gpp.itcilo.org/index.php?id=163>.

The existence of official web sites in Romania regarding GPP (<http://www.achizitiiecologice.ro/> and <http://www.achizitiiverzi.ro/>) and many relevant materials in this field (like: 3 guides on the need for **eco-responsible behaviour at all levels of society and encourage green procurement**: Guide of the eco-public servant, Guide of the eco-citizen, Guide for the eco-tourist, all developed by Ministry of Environment and Forests and Buying Green Handbook developed by European Commission) are very

important instruments that help Romania in achieving the targets regarding GPP and the EU-environmental targets.

The conference, organized in Slovenia in 2010 through GPP – Lead the change, brought together more than 150 participants. They represent central and local governments, business, environmental NGOs and the media. The conference stressed the importance of GPP and the status of progress in its implementation in Slovenia along with examples of success stories and best practices.

The GPP National Conference organized in Bratislava on 14 October 2009 through Green Public Procurement – Lead the change initiative was the first GPP dissemination event at the national level. It provided an opportunity to promote sharing and dialogue among key GPP stakeholders in the country. More than 90 delegates, representing various level of government, national and local environmental agencies, suppliers, universities and the media took part. The conference was organized by the Slovak Ministry of Environment and the National Environmental Agency, in collaboration with the ITCILO. Ten speakers from national authorities, the European Commission and the International Training of the ILO were involved.

III. Initiatives to be capitalized upon:

*All countries in SEE area made **important steps regarding the concepts implementation for energy efficiency and GPP**. The investigation revealed EU and national instruments that are worth sharing on large scale. Examples can be popularized throughout SEE area to facilitate obtaining a high performance level particularly emphasising on the transnational attribute of the public procurement:*

- **Covenant of Mayors** (territorial coordinators from Italy and Greece),
- the methodologies for **calculating the minimum energy performance requirements** for buildings and **heating systems** in connection with winter heating and summer air conditioning (with reference solely to the building envelope) and the production of hot water for personal use (Italia),
- the **new building code**, is mandatory the installation of central solar thermal system for DHW in the public buildings, while for all new public buildings after 2014 there is the regulation that should cover all their primary energy needs by energy efficient and renewable energy systems (Greece),
- the information office for GPP and the establishment of a Single Public Procurement Independent Authority and of a Central Electronic Public Procurement Registry (Greece),
- the provisions of the **2nd round of NEEAPs** (Austria and Slovenia),
- **GPP guidelines** (Romania and the Republic of Moldova).

Three National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, a National Action Plan for Encouraging “Green” Public Procurement, The Energy Strategy till 2020, National Energy Efficiency Strategy are some of the documents developed by **Bulgaria** on the basis of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy end-use efficiency and energy services. In the same time, this country has a **Handbook on environmental public procurement** (with the aim to help national authorities to implement a successful policy of green procurement requirements) and guidance on requirements for energy efficiency and energy savings in procurement for the supply of equipment and vehicles to minimize costs for the period of operation are two very important documents including information

about EEPP/GPP (<http://gpp.itcilo.org/index.php?id=163,167>). Besides all these, the Bulgarian NAP for GPP which is in working process is a relevant effort in the energy efficiency direction.

In July 2010, the Austrian Council of Ministers adopted the Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement and started its implementation. The plan is a process and pursues the goal that the public sector buys more and more sustainable products and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the plan contributes to the development of a sustainable market.

The process of implementation, evaluation and improvement of the Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement is supervised by a steering committee. Representatives from the federal ministries, the provinces, the Association of Austrians Cities and Towns, the Association of Austrians Communities, Social Partners and the FPA are participating in the control group.

The Federal Procurement Agency is the key partner when it comes to the implementation of the plan and offers the most extensive procurement service in Austria. Another promoter of the GPP in Austria is the Procurement Service Austria (BSA) which is a central information institution for sustainable procurement in Austria and offers a free counselling service for sustainable public procurement. BSA helps procurement officers to implement sustainable criteria, promotes networking within the stakeholders and supports the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management in its activities concerning sustainable public procurement (www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at).

All of the above and trainings/ conferences regarding GPP or organized for public procurers are just some of the actions undertaken by **Austria** with the aim of achieving the EU-environmental targets.

The **Greece** best practice proposals outlined in chapter 5 prove the concern for the concepts of energy efficiency and GPP, besides the involvement of the country in the Covenant (CoM).

Hungary is also a country that is working hard in order to integrate energy efficiency in various aspects of everyday life. Therefore, among the carried on actions we mention the following: elaboration of the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (approved in October 2011), elaboration of the National Environmental Innovation Strategy (2011-2020) which it is addressed to Green Public Procurement as a priority, a several programs in progress (like: “Energy efficient renovation of residential buildings built with industrialized technology”, “Residential energy saving programme For Successful Hungary”, “Tex-EASTile”) and training/ informational activities (like: The GPP National Conference in Hungary took place on 22 March 2010).

Other country with great interest for the energy efficiency and GPP fields is **Romania**. Some of the most important actions carried on by this country are the following: a first NEEAP developed in 2007, a second NEEAP and a NAP for GPP in development process, the Romanian Energy Strategy for 2007-2020 approved in 2007, the Romanian Energy Strategy updated for 2011-2020 in development process, the involvement of this country in large projects like: ECOMERGE, Green Public Procurement – Lead the chance, EVUE and others.

A country that has made significant steps in GPP direction through the adoption of an Action Plan for Green Public Procurement since 2009 is **Slovenia**. The plan listed 14 measures, including: preparation of a governmental decree on green public procurement, trainings and educational activities, green procurement web platform and dialogue with commercial sector to develop green market. The measure regarding preparation of a governmental decree on green public procurement was achieved in 2011 through adoption of the Decree on Green Public Procurement (Official Gazette

no. 102/2011, amended no. 18/2012 and no. 24/2012). Training and educational activities were organized through the GPP – Lead the change (an initiative for dissemination of the EU GPP Policy) and Buy Smart project (which is funded by the "Intelligent Energy Europe" Programme and provides free consultation and information material on green procurement). Austria and Italy are other two countries implicated in the Buy Smart project.

Slovenia's efforts in energy efficiency/ GPP directions are strengthened by the adoption of the first NEEAP for the period 2008-2016. The draft for the second NEEAP for the period 2011-2016 was prepared in October 2011.

Regarding **Serbia**, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic for the Period from 2010 to 2012 was developed in 2010 but does not include concrete measures regarding GPP/EEPP. In this document there is a recommendation for the elaboration of a strategy for EEPP/ GPP. Either the provisions of ESD are not transposed into Serbian national legislation.

However, according with Energy Community Report on the Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Acquis (available on the official webpage of the Energy Community), a Law on rational use of energy is in development process. It is expected that this law will regulate all matters that now are not covered, including the responsible authorities in the field.

A positive feature for Serbia is the existence of the Serbian Energy Efficiency Agency (SEEA) and all its actions. SEEA carries out activities related to: drafting proposals for incentive measures aimed at enhancing energy efficiency in the drafting of the Energy Development Strategy, drafting and proposing programmes and measures for stimulating rational and efficient energy use and monitoring their implementation, drafting proposals for implementing energy efficiency, renewable energy sources exploitation and environmental protection, drafting and proposing technical and other regulations for increasing energy efficiency, drafting criteria for equipment efficiency evaluation in use of energy and method of marking them in line with adequate international regulations and standards, providing financial and technical support in the preparation and implementation of priority energy efficiency projects, consultative, advisory and educational activities in promoting energy efficiency and other activities in compliance with the law.

Ukraine and the **Republic of Moldova** are two countries which they also show their interest for energy efficiency through their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.

The NEEAP for Ukraine it is in the development process by the National Agency on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources with all ministries and departments and with the participations of the World Bank. However, it exists a National Action Plan on Climate Change (elaborated in 1998 by the National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources). This plan involves economic forces to meet the challenges posed by the threat of global warming. It calls for limited, and focused, government action and innovative public/private partnerships. It relies on the ingenuity, creativity, and sense of responsibility of the Ukrainian people. This country does not have guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP, but has other tools which include information regarding this type of public procurement (like: Green Business Support Strategy for Ukraine Private Business Organizations Focusing on Metal and Mining Industry, Energy Law Guide, Association "Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine", raising campaigns, informational support, seminars, workshops, consulting sessions and projects regarding energy efficiency organized by Association "Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine")

Regarding guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP, Republic of Moldova has a “Guide for energy electricity consumer”: developed under the technical assistance of the National Agency for Energy Regulation and by the Agency for International Development Cooperation of Sweden in 2009 and “Your Guide regarding energy efficiency”: produced in the project “Increasing the energy efficiency of Chisinau and Sevastopol on existing positive experience”. This project was implemented by the Chisinau City Hall and funded by the European Commission through CIUDAD program.

A second NEEAP for 2011-2013 has been adopted and a second NAP for GPP for 2011-2015 is in working process in **Slovakia**.

All details given above regarding the efforts and the actions taken by **each country** involved in the EFFECT project and by those countries targeted by this project reflect the fact that all of them endeavour to promote sustainable public procurement and thus, to contribute to the achievement of the EU-environmental targets.

Main findings:

I. Legislative framework for EEPP (ESD and EU EEAP ¹)

A major conclusion is that efforts are being made and visible results can be found in all countries analysed. However political mechanisms have to be refined and NEEAPs must demonstrate coherent strategies supported through institutional and financial provisions.

There is also a fine understanding of the incentives’ role, which is to reward and encourage and there have been identified national initiatives that provide the implementation of financial benefits schemes to support EE actions.

Improvement recommendations must envisage real action: the NEEAPs should set quantitative, measurable targets with a time schedule and concrete steps on the tasks, budget and human resources allocations.

Finding 1 - Measures most often found in legislation for EEPP

The following measures are most often found in legislation for EEPP, related to all 11 countries which have been studied:

¹ The new EE Directive scheduled for publication during December 2012, starts from the existing directives on cogeneration and energy efficiency and brings them together into a comprehensive legislative instrument, addressing the energy efficiency from the energy generation, transmission and distribution; the leading role of the public sector in energy efficiency; buildings and appliances; industry and the need to empower final customers to manage their energy consumption.

The Directive brings forward legally binding measures for Member States, measures aimed on energy savings, including renovation of public buildings, saving programs for public services and energy audits for companies. Such measures should bring energy savings of 20% for the EU as a whole by 2020.

- regarding the purchasing of equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies (approx. 82%) and
- regarding the purchasing or renting of energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient (approx. 82%).

Another measure that is often (approx. 55%) found described in the legislation for EEPP is the using of energy audits and implement the resulting cost - effective recommendations.

Not all the measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, are included in the legislation regarding EEPP, however reviews / studies and reports produced by state institutions and published on official sites (like ec.europa.eu) shows that energy savings are registered from year to year (due to implementation of these measures). An important feature is that, in general, there isn't a significant dependency between the number of measures included in the legislation and the applicability of EEPP/GPP, as the contracting authorities do attempt to ensure that they are buying green, when this is feasible.

There are also 3 countries whose EE regulatory frameworks do not foresee concrete measures for the adoption of the ESD Art. 5's provisions, but changes are expected to happen. The measures regarding saving energy for Ukraine are included in the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Serbia has a NEAPP but no concrete measures regarding EEPP/GPP are mentioned in it. As for Hungary, the NEEAP is before its publication.

Although it seems that most NEEAPs referred to are very heterogeneous in ambitions and levels of details provided, the concrete measures included in the documents of the analysed countries (where the NEEAPs exist), fall under several common approaches.

Finding 2 - The priority sectors and the intervention areas addressed within the foreseen adopted measures include construction (both residential and public buildings), transport, equipments as well as the energy production and distribution

7 (Greece, Slovenia, Austria, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Republic of Moldova) out of the 11 countries analysed (approx. 64%) are determined to modernize and to increase the efficiency of the systems and functioning mechanisms within the priority sectors in order to contribute to the overall energy efficiency. Most concrete measures presented translate into the definition of voluntary/mandatory criteria/conditions or pilot/demonstrative actions for the eco-efficiency of areas where the state has major interest (renovation of public buildings, vehicles' acquisition, lightning, etc.).

In 5 (Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Austria, Slovenia and Italy) of the analysed countries (approx. 45%) measures also include financial benefits, both for the public and private sector, by implementing fiscal incentives or reduction of the cost of external financing for the realisation of EE investment projects.

II. General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

The policies and strategies for EEPP/GPP are a perfectible area of the national framework that most countries need to tackle. A strategic vision of EEPP/GPP would contribute to a more coherent legislation and clearer mandatory provisions.

EFFECT project can respond to the need to improve strategic documents as well as the planning capacity of the policy makers in order to facilitate a high performance level within the EEPP/GPP framework.

There is a need to define mandatory provisions to remove the legal uncertainties and conservatism. Successful implemented criteria are not complex, easy to use and cost-effective.

Finding 3 - Institutional framework regulation varies

4 of the analysed countries (approx. 36%) establish the coordinating/ responsible institutions/authorities related to the EEPP/GPP that have the role to regulate and manage the area and involve in the process of refining of the EEPP/GPP procedures the authorities at multilevel governance.

With the same frequency (approx. 36%) information and training are presented among the concrete measures included in the NEEAPs of the analysed countries. Information and training are provided for both the private and public sector, while for the general public there are foreseen awareness campaigns for disseminating the benefits of EE equipments and vehicles utilization. A specific measure that envisages the public sector is the creation of energy efficiency expert helpdesk services for construction, transport and EEPP also.

Finding 4 – The existence of policies and strategies with defined targets for EEPP

Most of the studied countries (6 out of 11, i.e. approx. 55%) do not have a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP. Although, there are countries like Greece and Romania which have a NAP for GPP in working process. There are also references/priorities set for GPP/EEPP included in the national strategies or plans (in Hungary and Serbia)

The general policies/strategies' framework doesn't provide **specific target** for EEPP/GPP in 6 out of the 11 analysed countries (approx. 55%). The specific targets that are referred to, tackle the weight of GPP/EEPP in the overall public procurement and also establish EE criteria for certain **priority product groups**. 5 of the countries analysed have established criteria for 5 and up to 16 product groups. Italy (30%) and Slovenia (50%) have also specified the implementation level of the GPP/EEPP in the overall public procurement procedures.

III. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Information provided by partners indicates a highly heterogeneous approach in EEPP/GPP implementation framework. There is a large potential and a need for exchange of experience between countries regarding approaches, models, standard contracts, tools, schemes, etc.

The EFFECT project contributes to facilitate learning and sharing of good practices within the consortium and the partners' territories by fostering networking, study visits, guides, and meetings.

Recommendations envisage raising awareness, knowledge and time efficiency as well as carrying on practical training, guidelines and tools developed on common issues revealed by further analysis.

Finding 5 – The existence of specific authorities

The institutionalisation of **specific authorities** is a uniform feature. Approx. 91 % of the analyzed countries have a supervising authority designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP. This role is performed usually by a **Ministry** like Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of National Resources, etc. In the same time, The Energy Agency (for Austria), The Public Procurement **Agency** together with The Sustainable Energy Development Agency (for Bulgaria) and the **National Authority** for Energy Regulatory (for Romania) are entities that play the role of supervising authority for the mentioned countries, but most of them are just as well governmental institutions.

According with the national fact-sheet, Serbia does not have a supervising authority designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP.

Most of the analyzed countries (approx. 91%) have at least one Ministry (like Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Ministry of Public Administration etc) in the role of the authority which is responsible in relevance with GPP.

Serbia cannot be found in the percentage mentioned above because it does not have responsible authorities in relevance with GPP.

GPP responsibility is shared by **ministries** with **other entities** like: public procurement authorities/agencies/ offices (in Romania, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Austria), environmental agencies (in Romania), national agencies for energy (in Ukraine, Republic of Moldova), public companies owned by ministries (CONSIP SpA in Italy) and Local/ Central Public Administration (in Romania, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia).

Finding 6 - Guidelines

More than half of the analyzed countries (Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Serbia, Hungary and Ukraine) mention in their countries fact-sheets that they do not have any **guideline, handbooks** or other **useful instructions** for EEPP and/or GPP or they do not make any mention regarding to the existence of this type of documents or any instructions. These countries represent a percentage of approx. 64 % of the analyzed countries.

In the same time, for 3 of the countries mentioned above (Austria, Greece and Italy) the EFFECT PPs state in their country fact-sheets that there are some **legislative provisions** which serve as a guideline for procurement of energy efficiency products and services. These countries represent a percentage of approx. 43 % of the countries that have given a negative response to this question or they did not make any mention regarding to the existence of guideline, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/ or GPP.

Only for approx. 36 % of the analyzed countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Republic of Moldova) the EFFECT PPs identified guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP. From this category we mention the following: “*Your Guide regarding energy efficiency*”, *Buying Green Handbook* developed by European Commission, *Guide of the eco-public servant*, *Guide of the eco-citizen*, *Guide for the eco-tourist*, *GPP websites* etc.

Finding 7 – PP qualification and selection criteria

Based on the information provided by the PPs in their national factsheets, in 4 countries, representing approx. 36 % of the analyzed countries, there are **no qualification/selection criteria**, mandatory or

recommended, in law or in the secondary legislation. These countries are the following: Bulgaria, Serbia, Ukraine and Republic of Moldova.

SEE area Member States reported to the EC a constant preoccupation to build a EPPP/GPP framework and functional system. Information on the official EC's GPP-related web section reveals that in **Austria** there is the general obligation for the federal level to procure sustainable products using at least EU-Toolkit core **criteria** (10 product groups and 6 additional ones). In **Bulgaria**, there have been drafted energy efficiency criteria for 5 priority product groups: office IT equipment, air conditioning and ventilation, white goods, office lightening and public street lightening, motor vehicles. In **Italy's** GPP NAP there have been identified 11 priority products and services groups: furniture, building, waste management, urban and country services, energy services, electronics, textile, stationary, catering, building management services, and transport. In **Romania**, environmental criteria will be applied to 7 priority product groups identified in the draft NAP: cleaning products and services, construction, lighting equipment, ecological food products and drinks, furniture, IT equipment, copying paper. The national Guideline for Public procurers "Public Procurement for better environment" in **Slovakia** contains GPP environmental criteria for 6 product groups: copying and graphic paper, energy, cleaning products and services, food and catering services, construction and IT equipment. In **Slovenia**, there is the key target to achieve 50% GPP by 2012 by Central Government Authorities for 8 products categories: paper, electricity, office equipment, furniture, transport, food and catering, construction, cleaning products and services.

The inventory reveals that the countries that drafted/developed EE criteria for priority product groups followed the EU's lead on the categories and core criteria regulated with little national nuance added.

Finding 8 – Dissemination of information and training

A common feature of all the analyzed countries is that **tools** including **dissemination** of information and **training** referring to EPPP/GPP can be found at national and even regional level. Public procurement is subject to national and sometimes to regional laws and regulations, but in order to be powerful it needs to be implemented under a common approach of an exemplary role of the public sector.

This approach will require the tools indicated by the EFFECT PPs that already exist: national events and training seminars regarding the GPP, internet platforms for information and disclosure in relation to GPP, training materials regarding GPP, specific guidebooks and manuals, implemented project etc. In order for them to be efficient and effective, there must be clear guidelines for lifecycle cost calculations, tools for tendering, assessment and award and maybe even indicative lists of products and/or services and/or works that meet the EE requirements.

Appendix no 1 – Country fact-sheets

ITALY

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

In order to guarantee the efficiency and the broadest possible comparison on the activities of the NAP, has been established a Management Committee with operational and coordination functions and a Permanent Working Table that foresee the participation of different stakeholders.

The Management Committee, appointed by special decree, is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Environment, who is the coordinator, of the Ministries of Economic Development and Economy and Finance, of Regions, with the support of technical bodies such as CONSIP, ENEA, APAT and system of environmental agencies ARPA.

The tasks of the Management Committee are the following:

- planning the definition of minimum environmental criteria;
- formulating proposals to optimize the actions identified by the NAP and to assist the achievement of its objectives (communication, dissemination, training, etc..);
- finding solutions in case of critical issues during the implementation phase;
- formulation of proposals for the implementation of monitoring process and possible revision of the national objectives in the light of monitoring results;
- identification of existing incentives and proposal of new ones;
- formulation of proposals for the integration of the NAP;
- promote dissemination and training on the NAP;
- formulation of proposals for study and research

Furthermore studies and analysis on the state of arts on the diffusion of GPP practices are carried out.

In order to adopt the GPP as a political strategy to implement gradually and constantly, all public administrations such as:

- the central Government (Council of Ministers, Ministries);
- local governments (regions, provinces, metropolitan cities, municipalities, mountain communities);
- non-economic public bodies, bodies governed by public law and other public entities such as:
 - Agencies of central government and of the Regions (APAT, ARPA);
 - National and Regional Park Authorities;
 - universities, research institutes, schools of every grade;
 - ASL, the USL;
 - CONSIP S.P.A., Intercenter;
 - the concessionaires of public services or works;
 - institutions, companies and undertakings providing public transportation services via city bus and providing services such electricity and gas.

Are invited to proceed through:

A. Preliminary analysis: in order to assess how to rationalize their own requirements, taking into account the section "The environmental strategic objectives for GPP" (such as for ex. which provisions may be dematerialized, which needs can be more effectively satisfied with less environmental burden, which procedures and solutions can be promoted adopted in order to avoid waste of natural and economic resources).

B. Objectives: Each institution is encouraged to implement the necessary actions to comply with the objectives and principles of the NAP. In particular it must articulate a plan that documents the level of application and its specific objectives.

C. Relevant functions:

- identify the functions involved in the purchasing process, responsible for the implementation of the NAP;
- identify modalities of achievement of the fixed objectives;
- ensure appropriate levels of knowledge and training in order to perform the tasks necessary to achieve the purchasing objectives environmentally preferable.

D. Monitoring: Each authority is invited to monitor the achievement of goals, setting in motion all the improvement actions necessary to their achievement.

The central Administrations are invited to communicate the contents of the Action Plan to their central and peripheral structures.

Furthermore the Regions are invited to include the GPP in the regional and sectorial normative.

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

In Italy there is the NAP-GPP, the National Action Plan on Green Public Procurement. PIANO D'AZIONE PER LA SOSTENIBILITA' AMBIENTALE DEI CONSUMI NEL SETTORE DELLA PUBBLICA AMMINISTRAZIONE

(OVVERO PIANO NAZIONALE D'AZIONE SUL GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT - NAP GPP) – Action Plan for the Environment Sustainability of Consumption in the Public Administration

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

Public administrations are the target of the GPP policy:

- the central Government (Council of Ministers, Ministries);
- local governments (regions, provinces, metropolitan cities, municipalities, mountain communities);
- non-economic public bodies, bodies governed by public law and other public entities such as:
 - Agencies of central government and of the Regions (APAT, ARPA);
 - National and Regional Park Authorities;
 - universities, research institutes, schools of every grade;
 - ASL, the USL;
 - CONSIP S.P.A., IntercentER;
 - the concessionaires of public services or works;
 - institutions, companies and undertakings providing public transportation services via city bus and providing services such electricity and gas.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

The monitoring process is conducted annually, based on a survey with data from a representative sample of public authorities (central government, regions, provinces, municipalities and ARPA).

It will be given the opportunity to identify and follow a small sample in order to evaluate more specifically the issues related to the implementation of the GPP and the effectiveness of measures adopted by the Management Committee.

The monitoring process should be functional to ensure the achievement of national objectives identified by the NAP and to the objectives for the categories of intervention. It must also be consistent with the indicators identified by the European Commission.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

The Ministry of the Environment coordinates the Management Committee of NAP GPP that selects the minimum environmental criteria and submit them for an extended comparison to the Permanent Working Table NAP GPP.

Regarding the members of the Management Committee NAP GPP, they represent, for example, the functions that they should play according to their institutional roles:

- Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, responsible for coordinating;
- Ministry of Economy and Finance, as a political interlocutor with whom can be examined opportunities to introduce for example tax incentives or economic incentives,

as a technical contact, as head of the Program for the Rationalization of Public Spending for the purchase of goods and services, for the implementation of the NAP through the system of Consip Conventions;

- Ministry of Economic Development, for the potential of a synergistic involvement in different areas, such as, for example, a strategy which also involves other Italian instruments of Integrated Product Policy (LCA and EPD), rather than for any measures in the energy sector etc.;
- The regions, as they are among the first bodies who responded to experimental applications of GPP and can therefore capitalize the experience;
- APAT system and environmental agencies (ARPA) for technical support activities in the definition of minimum environmental criteria for methodological details and the assessment of environmental effects that will arise from monitoring data, through the use of appropriate indicators;
- Consip SpA as a national center of purchases will be called to integrate, if technically possible, the minimum environmental criteria on GPP. Consip S.p.A. will also carry out publicity and promotion, not only participating in conferences and seminars but also through a commitment to integrate environmental information in the electronic market and promote its exploitation in the civil users. To Consip S.p.A. will be also asked to become a promoter of experimental projects that foster innovation and R&D in order to verify the feasibility of GPP paths. The results of these projects will be the basis on which will be done the continuous improvement of the objectives of the NAP;
- ENEA provides technical support in particular regarding the use of methodological tools and information useful also in GPP as LCA, Environmental Product Declarations, identification of indicators.

The Management Committee will report to the Ministerial Committee referred to paragraph 1128 of the Law n. 296/2006 on the implementation of the NAP and the objectives set out therein.

The Permanent Working Table is mainly an advisory body, in which are presented and shared the technical content of the NAP GPP, the setting of the management aspects related to communication initiatives, training and monitoring methodology. It meets regularly on the invitation and order of day fixed by the Ministry for the Environment, and the safeguard of Land and Sea. It has an active role to promote, through its components, support actions for the implementation of planned activities.

Its members are representatives of the following organizations and institutions:

- Producers, artisans, merchants,
- Labour unions;
- Representatives of local authorities and territorial coordination of Local Agenda 21, active within the working group GPPNet;
- Environmental Associations;
- Consumer associations

The functions that they should play according to their institutional roles are the following:

- Representation of the business world such as Confindustria, has to be involved in defining minimum environmental criteria;
- Representation of the consortia required to be involved for the contribution that can come from the knowledge of the supply chains of the recycling of certain materials;

- Representation of local authorities such as ANCI, UPI, the Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces to be active in the promotion and monitoring. The Conference of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces will also have the function of promoting in the Regions and Autonomous Provinces initiatives concerning training and awareness;
- Representation of local authorities through the GPP working group of Agenda 21, which may, among other things, provide support to deepen and integrate schematic guidelines on environmental criteria in the category of priority areas to be annexed to the "minimum environmental criteria", which will also contain a review of possible incentives under current law.
- Representation of the system of local public services belonging to Confservizi

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

There are general indication for the public authorities in order to adopt GPP.

The Regions are encouraged to include the GPP in the regional and sectorial legislation and assess:

- the possibility to convey economic incentives provided under current law to support contracts;
- the introduction of environmental criteria in the process of purchasing of goods, services and jobs in its administration as part of the "network system" according Article. 457 paragraph 1 of Law no. 296, 2006 (Finance Act 2007) between Consip and regional purchasing system;
- orientation of the purchasing process of goods, works and services of local authorities towards environmental sustainability criteria.

The provinces and municipalities are also requested to comply with the content of the NAP, promoting energy efficiency measures in the educational buildings as well as integrating into procurement at least the minimum environmental criteria identified further to the adoption of the National Action Plan.

Special Recommendation is addressed to the local bodies EMAS registered in possession of ISO 14001 and / or have embarked on a path of Agenda 21 in order to comply its policies and programs with the objectives set by the National Action Plan.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

The National Action Plan refers to special decrees, issued by the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea, for the identification of a set of "minimum" environmental criteria for each type of purchase that falls within the categories identified.

The minimum environmental criteria represent the "technical indications" of the National Action Plan, which are both generic and specific environmental considerations, and, if possible, also ethical and social considerations, related to different steps of the tendering procedures (subject of the contract, technical specifications, award criteria, implementation of procurement).

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

In order to spread the GPP criteria have been foreseen different tools such as communication and training tools:

- an internet platform for information and disclosure in relation to GPP, containing the minimum environmental criteria, the tender and notices including good practices, methodological documents.
- one or more annual national event to make the state of the art of the GPP implementation.
- communication events at the regional level to boost the GPP NAP and disseminate the objectives of the Plan;
- theme-based workshops about the priority sectors of intervention and categories subject to the identification of "minimum environmental criteria";
- a newsletter produced in collaboration with Consip, to be sent periodically to all public bodies;
- initiatives for the valorization of "sustainable" products and suppliers present in the market;
- initiatives for the exchange of best practices among the institutions interested;
- targeted actions for small local public authorities.

With concern to the training, the Ministry will be activated with the institutional contact persons and will also build on initiatives already undertaken by local authorities or other organizations for the training on GPP, such as the "School of GPP" promoted by the Province of Cremona with the support of Lombardy Region and other training initiatives undertaken in the framework of Green Procurement of A21Coordination.

The training should provide different levels of analysis of the topic and should be in line with the level of implementation of GPP realized by the participants of the course and with the degree of realization of environmentally sustainable purchase processes.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

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GREECE (Country fact-sheet no. 1) - NAR**1. Legislative framework for EPP (ESD and EU EEAP)**

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);

requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;

requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;

requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;

requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The concrete measures for EPP foreseen in the NEEAP are:

- Energy saving interventions in public buildings
- Interventions for the improvement of Energy Efficiency of schools buildings
- Compulsory replacement of all light fittings with low efficiency in the public and wider public sector
- Integrated energy planning of municipalities
- Compulsory quotas of vehicles with greater energy efficiency in the fleets of the public services and of public bodies

Additional specific measures foreseen in the Law 3855 relevant to the adoption of the ESD are mentioned below:

- Establishment of a National Registry of Service Companies services and criteria for energy performance contracting in the public sector
- Minimum energy performance criteria for the procurement of products and the replacement of old ones in the public and wider public sector
- Energy performance requirements for the construction, buy, lease of buildings by public organizations
- Energy efficiency measures and minimum energy performance criteria for the outdoor lighting systems and use of lighting management systems in public roads and space
- Replacement of the old LDV and HDV of the public sector
- Procurement guidelines for vehicles based on fuel economy label and promotion of

ecodriving through training courses to the drivers of the public vehicle fleet

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

At the moment there is not a specific strategy /policy relevant to EEPP and/or GPP. However, in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which was recently updated (2011) for the period 2008-2016, a number of measures and policies that are linked with EEPP and GPP are mentioned and described. In specific the 2nd NEEAP contains concrete measures for the achieving specific targets on energy saving in the public sector.

Most of these measures refer to initiatives and obligations for the use of energy efficient products and technologies in public buildings and to vehicles. The National Strategic Reference Framework-NSRF, includes a list of such national programmes where public entities (i.e. municipalities, hospitals, schools) are entitled of funding in order to proceed to energy saving actions. Currently, exists legislation for minimum energy criteria during public procurement of a list of products and is expected that a National Action Plan for the promotion of Green Public Procurement will be ready by the end of 2012, by the recently formed inter-ministerial committee for GPP.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

Specific targets relevant to Green Public Procurement and Energy Efficient Public Procurement do not exist. These targets are foreseen to be set by the National Action Plan for GPP.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

The relevant Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change is coordinating the national strategy on GPP. Moreover, from beginning of 2011 a inter-Ministerial Committee was established delegated to monitor and coordinate the elaboration of the National Action Plan on GPP, consisting of 11 members coming from 5 different Ministries.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

The relevant ministries and the central department for public procurement at the Ministry of Development, Competitiveness and Shipping

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

There are no official guidelines and further specifications explaining the provision of the Law 3855/2010. This is actually the most important deficiency, as public sector organizations are not able to properly implement relevant legislation.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

There are no selection criteria established at the moment, besides the minimum ones described at the JMD of 2008 for a specific list of products. However, the GPP criteria set by DG Environment have been translated and are presented in the website of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change: <http://www.ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=749&language=el-GR>

Recently, a new Law (3982/2011) on the promotion of Clean and Energy Efficient Vehicles of Road Transport (harmonization with the Directive 2009/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/4/2009 (L 120) and recommendations for public sector procurers were also released on 30/1/2012.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

Dissemination, information and other training material exists on the special section of the website of the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, dedicated to GPP. At this section, everyone could find European guidelines and presentations on GPP translated in Greek. However, no specific information, or guideline exist that is relevant to energy efficient public procurement in particular.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

As noted above, what makes the implementation of the general provisions impossible at the moment is exactly the fact that they have not been clearly translated into concrete measures and guidelines. Regional and Local authorities to be able to implement relevant provisions need specialized training and technical assistance which is unavailable, especially in the small and remote municipalities of North Aegean (relevant to the limited personnel and lack of expertise).

GREECE (Country fact-sheet no. 2) - DAFNI

1. Legislative framework for EEPP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);

requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;

requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;

requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);

requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;

requirements to purchase or rent energy-efficient buildings or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

There are two main categories of measures in relation to the public sector that are described in the NEEAP, regulatory and national initiatives/ programs for supporting such actions.

Concerning the regulatory measures these are:

- Implementation of Energy Management Systems in the public sector
- Mandatory procurement procedures (for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies - green procurement) in public buildings
- Mandatory replacement of all low energy efficiency lighting equipment in the public and wider public sector
- Mandatory installation of central solar thermal system for DHW
- Building regulations for all new public buildings after 2014 to cover all their primary energy needs by energy efficient and renewable energy system

On the other hand, through the National Operational Framework, there have been announced several demonstration and pilot actions for the public sector that are described as measures in the NEEAP and are foreseen to achieve significant energy savings but also to act as multipliers.

These are the following:

- Energy upgrading of existing public buildings through ESCOs and energy performance contracting
- Energy planning of public authorities – The “EXOIKONOMO” Program-funding(translated in English “I SAVE”) among others building energy renovation measures and supply of energy efficient products
- Implementation of Green Roofs in public buildings
- Installation of high efficiency cogeneration units with natural gas in hospitals.
- Interventions to improve energy efficiency in school buildings.
- Interventions to save energy in public buildings through RES and EE systems
- Urban bioclimatic design program for municipal areas

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

No NAP has not been developed yet.

However, the Law [3855/2010](#) includes “Measures to improve energy efficiency in end-use, energy services and other provisions” to effectively coordinate and promote GPP, foresees the establishment of an intrer- ministerial committee that will elaborate the National Action Plan for promoting Green Public Procurement, to be delivered until the end of 2012. This committee was established in late 2010 and it promotes currently a mapping of the existing situation for public procurement criteria.

Under this initiative and within the role of the committee and the recently established “Information Office for GPP” at the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC), a survey concerning the national GPP market has recently been started as regards products and services with environmental characteristics, with the scope of assessing the degree at which the national market is ready to integrate “green” criteria in the procedures of energy efficiency public procurement.

This specific survey concerns the main product and service categories that are purchased by the Greek public sector. Its results will contribute in the development of an index as well as of the National Action Plan for the promotion of Green Public Procurement.

Do specific targets for EEP and/or GPP exist?

The first legislative framework that provided some first guidelines on EEP was the [Joint Ministerial Decree](#) “Measures to improve energy efficiency and energy savings in the public and wider public sector” that came into effect as from 17th June 2008. Within the JMD, energy standards for a series of electrical & office equipment were placed, towards the direction of a minimum set of energy requirements aiming in the future to formulate a new procurement law for the public sector that will incorporate energy award criteria. The most relevant actions included in the JMD are:

- The replacement of old energy consuming lighting equipment in the public sector
- The installation of automatic control systems for energy saving in the public buildings
- Public procurement of devices and appliances with energy labels

Later, in 2010, Law 3855/2010 “Measures to improve energy efficiency in end-use, energy services and other provisions” was enacted. This Law foresees, among others, the identification of the minimum requirements on energy efficiency for the procurement procedures, for several categories of products of the public and wider public sector, as well as the implementation of methodologies for a life-cycle cost minimization of purchased products or respective methodologies that ensure their economic sustainability.

Moreover the law 3982/17/6/2011/part 4, which adopts the Directive 2009/33/EU of 23/4/2009, “promotes the clean and energy efficient vehicles for road transports”. However, all these provisions do not integrate specific targets in relation to the share that all these EE products should have under a specific timetable. These targets are foreseen to be set by the National Action Plan for GPP.

1. Implementing provisions for EEP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

The supervising authorities designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP, as well as to monitor the implementation of all legislative tools and guidelines, are the Ministry of Interior, Decentralization and E-government, the Ministry of Economy, Competitiveness and Shipping and the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

As foreseen in Law 3855/2010, an inter-ministerial committee for GPP has been established, with the role of developing a national strategy as well as elaborating the National Action Plan for the promotion of GPP, which is bound to be completed by the end of 2012. Moreover, a "Information Office for GPP" has been established at the MEECC.

Both establishments aim at supporting and timely providing information to the suppliers of public sector and the market. Their role is to create a cooperation framework, by setting up working groups and coordinate all the necessary actions to develop environmental criteria for public procurement, as well as to select specific products and services to apply those environmental criteria.

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No official guidelines, handbooks or instructions for EEPP and/or GPP have been developed yet.

However, Law 3855/2010 foresees the enactment of a ministerial decree that will define the minimum requirements for energy efficiency in public procurement and will promote the implementation of the methodology of minimizing the life cycle cost of the purchased products (or other methods) in order to ensure their economic viability. Law 3855/2010 also foresees specific actions for the procurement of energy efficient products and services for the public buildings. Moreover, as regards the purchase of vehicles in the public sector, it defines mandatory quota of clean vehicles, replacement of old medium and heavy vehicles and purchase of vehicles based on the fuel economy label as a selection criterion.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

Until now, no such criteria exist in the legislation, besides the one set in 2008 by the JMD and involves minimum requirements for lighting bulbs, portable computers, print and fax machines, computer screens, air-conditioning units as well as appliances such as cooking, fridges and freezers.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

Law 3855/2010 foresees that the public sector and all public bodies are required to exchange information on best practices for improving their energy efficiency, including EEPP, under coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

However the most important information and monitoring measure is the established obligation that all public buildings should have an appointed energy manager who is going to be responsible for monitoring the energy consumption of the respected buildings, provide an annual energy report to the central authority and to the MEECC and approve or not any modifications or supplies of energy consumption equipment. It

is anticipated that a database of all these annual reports and contact details of these energy managers will be developed in the next year, which is going to be strengthened by specific guidebooks, technical requirements and e-learning tools for the energy managers in order to improve the energy performance of the public buildings and to ensure the supply of EE products for their needs.

A specific initiative, described in the 2nd NEEAP, entitled "Building the Future" is also expected to serve as a multiplier in disseminating the benefits of EEPP. "Building the Future" project is a comprehensive programme to improve the energy efficiency of the building stock of Greece. It is a partnership between the public sector, the manufacturing industry and citizens and includes a total of twelve interventions on residential and commercial buildings (replacement of frames with high-standard equivalents, replacement of single-glazing with low-energy double-glazing, installation of solar-powered central heating systems, installation of cool roofs, rooftop insulation, façade insulation, replacement of conventional heating and cooling systems by high efficiency systems, replacement of artificial lighting, replacement or installation of advanced energy control systems).

The project is now in the planning stage and is based on voluntary agreements between the public and private sectors, under which the parties responsible for interventions (manufacturers and suppliers of products, installers, service providers) are obliged to offer special substantial discounts for citizens for a selected list of products that fulfill energy performance criteria.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

The EU initiative Covenant of Mayors has acted positively towards the promotion of GPP criteria in the supply procedures of the local municipalities. Already several municipalities have integrated in their purchasing criteria EE requirements. However, the lack of a central authority for monitoring the criteria for the public supplies should be highlighted, because as a consequence the inclusion or not of such criteria is based on the information level of the respective purchasing department and even in the case that such criteria are set, these are inserted as on/off (that means as minimum criteria) and there is no extra award points for the most energy efficient ones.

The development of a database, describing the minimum technical criteria for a group of products, as well as the development of a LCA tool to be used for the evaluation of the offers by the purchasing departments (which should be accompanied by training) could add further to the strengthening of the EEPP situation in Greece.

This is considered indispensable in view of the deepening economic recession in Greece. Call for tenders usually focus on the lowest financial offer as an absolute purchasing criterion and this might pose obstacles for GPP.

SLOVENIA

1. Legislative framework for EPP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The NEEAP is ensuring the leading role of the public sector as a model of energy efficiency. The main activity of the public sector is renovation of buildings. In order to ensure the smallest possible burden on public finances, this measure will also be financed from EU funds in the financial perspective from 2014 to 2020, while co-financing from private funds will also be established. The measure of contractual guarantees of energy savings will be especially important for municipalities, since it will enable the rehabilitation of structures without any additional borrowing, through the repayment of investments out of savings made in energy costs. Here the emphasis will be on the comprehensive rehabilitation of buildings, which will be achieved through a combination of public and private financial sources, wherein financial support will be intended primarily for the renovation of building shells. A system of energy management in the public sector will be introduced for identifying cost centres and for taking steps and identifying the most energy-efficient public authorities. Adequate technical support will be organized for the implementation of this ambitious plan.

The second activity is integrating energy efficiency into the public procurement. Energy efficiency is that segment of green public procurement (GPP) where alongside environmental objectives, significant savings can be achieved on public spending, so upon the introduction of GPP envisaged in 2012, all areas of EE measures that are not covered in the rules on the energy performance of buildings will be systematically included. Appropriate instructions and technical guidelines will also be formulated to reduce the administrative costs of the measure.

In NEEAP 2 an overview of public sector activities within the ESD Art. 5 provisions has

been made and further activities were set as well. In the future the public sector must pursue the serious implementation of activities envisaged in the first action plan, which the NEEAP 2 supplements with the following key activities:

- For energy services, especially contractual assurance of energy savings, a system of financial incentives will be set up.
- Legislation governing the field of public-private partnership has remained unchanged, and certain issues are still subject to varying interpretations, including the question of municipalities taking loans, taxing services and accounting issues. For this reason support will be established for the systematic removal of administrative barriers (coordinated by the Ministry of Economy, now Ministry of Economic Development and Technology) and material will be prepared (sample contracts, procedures). This will ease the preparation of tenders for contractual assurance of energy savings, for which the competent ministry will authorize Borzen.
- Expert support for public sector clients in designing projects, concluding contracts and evaluating effects.
- Scheme of financial incentives for trained providers aimed at developing energy services.

The activities planned in the NEEAP 2 represent support for self-governing local communities in the implementation of EEU programmes and RES use in line with local energy concepts.

Link: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/end-use_en.htm

General policy/strategy for EEP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

There was an "Action Plan for Green Public Procurement for the period 2009 - 2012" adopted in 2009.

Link:

http://www.mf.gov.si/fileadmin/mf.gov.si/pageuploads/javnar/UredbaZelenJN/Akcijski_ZeJN.PDF

Do specific targets for EEP and/or GPP exist?

Yes, strategic and specific targets were set in NAP for GPP.

The Government approved the Action Plan for Green Public Procurement for the period 2009–2012 in May 2009. The NAP seeks to decrease the negative effects of the public sector on the environment, encourage the development of products and services which are easier on the environment, ensure more efficient use of public finances, and provide a good model to the business sector and consumers. The main target groups for the existing NAP GPP are mostly public administration and local authorities, while the process will gradually expand to the entire public sector

The primary aim of the action plan is to speed up the implementation of Green Public Procurement in Slovenia by introducing the measures as follows:

STRATEGIC:

- adopting relevant legislation (an adoption of Decree on Green Public Procurement)

(Decree on Green Public Procurement was adopted on 8th December 2011 and it is in use from 13th March 2012. It was published on 13th December 2011 in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. [102/2011](#). Amendments to the decree were published on 9th March 2012, no. 18/2012, and on 30th March 2012, no. 24/2012)

- training of the trainers
- various types of educational programs which are of key significance for the successful and efficient realisation of GPP
- dialog with business sector (supply sector), cooperation with companies which will recognise developing more environment-friendly products and services as a business opportunity
- promotional and awareness programmes regarding GPP
- introduction and encouraging environment management systems(EMAS, ISO 14000, etc.) into the public sector
- implementation of pilot projects for the successful and efficient realisation of GPP

SPECIFIC:

- to realise what is the main target group of products/services where is the easiest way to adopt GPP criteria
- finding out what products/services have the highest environmental impact
 - what products or services are the most developed in Slovenia or where are national potentials in achieving that potential
 - finding the products/services where the possibilities for joint PP exist
 - what are the products or services which are mostly used in PP

Concrete goals refer to an initiative where environmental considerations are taken into account within the procurement process to ten proposed priority groups of products and services (vehicles, electronic office equipment, construction and buildings, paper, cleaning agents and services, furniture, electricity and food). It sets out key considerations for procuring different types of goods as well as technical specifications and criteria that products should meet. The overall goal is that on average 50 per cent of all public procurement will result in the purchase of a more environmentally sustainable product or service by 2012.

Link:

http://www.mf.gov.si/fileadmin/mf.gov.si/pageuploads/javnar/UredbaZelenJN/Akcijski_ZeJN.PDF (page 22-27)

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

Government Office for Development and European affairs.

IMPORTANT notice:

In accordance with the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act, the Government Office for Development and European affairs was abolished. The area of European Affairs is now within the competence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the development issues have been placed in charge of the Ministry of Economic

Development and Technology and the Ministry of Finance.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

- Ministry of Finance and Government Office for Development and European Affairs for adopting relevant legislation, together with
- Ministry of Public Administration also responsible for education and training in GPP and for setting the Criteria for the arrangement of business premises for the needs of State Administration,
- Ministry of Economy (now Ministry of Economic Development and Technology) for promoting and encouraging environmental friendly products/services, promoting the higher standards and environment criteria in products/services regarding the Supply sector

IMPORTANT notice:

In accordance with the Government of the Republic of Slovenia Act, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Administration were merged into the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration. Names and obligations of the other Ministries changed as well (as already mentioned). The final implementation of the obligations is set from 1st April 2012.

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

Recommended selection criteria exist in secondary legislation (in Decree on Green Public Procurement adopted).

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

- Training of trainers of public employees
- Education of public employees
- Implementation of pilot project

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

In Slovenia, local energy agencies are an important actor for the implementation of EEPP (GPP), providing relevant expertise for the local communities and developing local energy concepts. There are currently 7 local energy agencies, established with the support of the Intelligent Energy Europe programme.

AUSTRIA

1. Legislative framework for EEPP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The NEEAP of Austria aims for an increase in energy efficiency by 9% until 2016 by the following measures:

1. Buildings, new and renovated:
 - Support for Housing: Building Envelope
 - Support for Housing: innovative, efficient Heating Systems
 - Tightening of Building Regulations
 - Economic Stimulus Package/ Renovation Check
 - Beneficial legal Provision for District Heating
 - Energy Counselling for House Holds
2. Public Sector:
 - Renovation Program for Public Buildings
 - Public Procurement of energy efficient Products
 - Support (counselling and funding) of Energy Efficiency in Municipalities
3. Industry and SMEs
 - Promotion of Investments and Counselling for Companies
4. Energy Supply
 - Smart Metering and informative Billing
5. Mobility

- Measures on Corporate Traffic by the Climate- and Energy Funds
- Measures on private Traffic by the Climate- and Energy Funds
- Measures on Traffic Infrastructure
 6. Horizontal Measures
 - Energy- and Traffic Taxes
 - Standard Fuel Consumption Tax
 - Development and Research in all Areas of Energy Demand
 - Education, Training and Awareness Creation
 - Energy Labelling
 - Energy Efficient Lighting

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

The “Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement” (naBe-Actionplan) was adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 2010. The naBe-Actionplan includes a description of the state of the art, aims and measures to reach these aims (for example core criteria for a number of product groups). The application of the core criteria is mandatory for the national level and is recommend for the regional and local level. The naBe-Actionplan also includes criteria for Energy Efficiency. Some of the aims of the NEEAP (for example “Public Procurement of energy efficient Products”) are considered to be implemented in the course of the implementation of the naBe-Actionplan.

There are also several GPP-policies on the regional (for example in Vienna or in Upper Austria) and on the local level.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

The “Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement” contains core criteria for 16 product groups (graphic paper, sanitary paper, buildings, interior work, infrastructure, cleaning, food, white goods, furniture, textiles, electricity, gardening, vehicles, green events, office suppliers, ICT). It also encourages procurers to use more ambitious criteria.

On the regional level, the most famous example for GPP is the procurement of the city of Vienna. The city offers green (and energy efficient) criteria for more than 20 product groups (<http://www.wien.gv.at/english/environment/klip/pdf/ecobuy.pdf>). The use of this criteria is mandatory.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

The Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth is responsible for the development of the NEEAPs. They assigned the monitoring of the implementation of the NEEAP to the Austrian Energy Agency.

Those aims of the NEEAP that address Public Procurement are seen as being covered

in the “Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement” for whose implementation the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is responsible.

The Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth together with the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology lately developed an Austrian Action Plan “Public procurement promoting innovation (PPPI)”. Although this Action plan focuses on Innovation, it is probable that a considerable part of this innovation is going to take place in sustainable markets for example “energy efficient appliances” or “renewable energies”, “bio-based products” and “sustainable buildings”.

The Austrian Federal Chancellery is responsible for the drafting and the revision of the Federal Procurement Law (which is mandatory for all Austrian public authorities). The Federal Chancellery is therefore responsible for the inclusion of the EU-regulations that address public procurement (for example the directive on clean vehicles).

Each of the 9 Austrian regions develops an EEAP of their own that is brought together in the NEEAP. The implementation of the NEEAP in the provinces lies in the hands of the respective provincial authorities. The regions are also responsible that their municipalities implement the measures defined in the NEEAP.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is responsible for the implementation of the naBe-Actionsplan that addresses GPP.

The core criteria of the naBe-Actionplan is mandatory for the procurement of the federal level. There are two main procurers on the federal level:

1. The Federal Procurement Agency (FPA), (Bundesbeschaffungsgesellschaft, BBG, <http://www.bbg.gv.at/english-information/about-the-fpa/>), is the biggest public procurer in Austria. The ministries (and the federal public organisations like most of the universities) have to buy their products and services at the FPA. The FPA includes the core criteria of the naBe-Actionplan in each of its new tenders and contracts.
2. The Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft (BIG) manages the federal real-estate property. It is also responsible for the construction and renovation of federal buildings and has to implement the core criteria of the naBe-Actionplan.

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

The “Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement” (naBe-Actionplan) offers criteria and some basic guidelines for their implementation. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management established a website that offers the criteria of the naBe-Actionplan as well as further guidelines: www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at.

There are also guidelines and handbooks on the regional and even on the local level, for example the “Handbook for GPP” from Upper Austria.

Furthermore, there are guidelines and handbooks that were developed before the naBe-Actionplan was created, for example the GPP-catalogue “Check it” from the year 2001.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

If by “qualification/selection criteria” you mean any green criteria that can be used either in form of technical specifications, award criteria, contract clauses or as criteria for the companies, there is a large number of GPP- and EEP- criteria in the naBe-Actionplan. The criteria is mandatory for the federal level and recommended for the regional and local level.

Furthermore, several regions and municipalities have their own sets of mandatory criteria that sometimes correlate to the criteria of the naBe-Actionplan, for example Vienna or Upper Austria or Styria.

Furthermore, the Austrian Procurement Law makes it mandatory in §19 to take the environmental performance of the goods and services to be procured into consideration.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management funds a huge initiative called “klima:aktiv” (Climate Active). The initiative consist of a number of programs that offer support in the field climate-relevant measures. Some of the programs like “energy efficient appliances” and “public buildings” focus on green and energy efficient (public) procurement. These voluntary measures include:

- Education and Training
- Quality Standards and Quality Management Systems
- Awareness Creation and Information Services
- Consulting
- Networking and Activation of Key Stakeholders

Several years ago, the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth started with its federal representatives for energy efficiency (who review the energy efficiency of the ministries since 1980) an energy-contracting initiative. A larger number of federal buildings was grouped and contracts for energy-contracting were tendered with the support of the Austrian Energy Agency.

The government has created the “Klima- und Energiefonds” (Austrian Climate and Energy Fund) to support energy efficiency measures and the development of a market for energy efficiency services. The funding covers among other things the following initiatives:

- “Zero Emission Austria” is dedicated to three main points: “Models and Regions”, “Increase of Energy Efficiency” and “Training-Education Awareness Creation”
- The “KMU-Scheck” (SME-Check) is a financing-tool that funds the energy consultancy in companies for the implementation of energy efficient measures. The initiative started 2008 and is endowed with 1 Mio. Euro per year.
- Thermal solar collectors are funded starting from a size of 100m². The funds distributes since 2010 about 5 Mio. Euro per year.
- The “Mustersanierungsprogramm” (Model Refurbishment Program) supports energy efficient renovations. The initiative started in 2088 and is endowed with 3 to 4 Mio. Euro per year since 2010.
- Traffic measures include the five main points:
 - o “Branch Logistics and Promotion of Corporate Road Links”,

- “Multimodal Traffic Systems”,
- “Intermodal Bicycle Traffic Interfaces”,
- “Enhancing the Attraction of Public Transport”,
- “Regional Traffic Concepts”.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology offers programs for R & D-funding in the building sector called “Building of the future” (expired) and now “Building of the future plus”. Projects that include the building of zero energy houses or other environmental friendly houses can apply for funding. Several public buildings were built or renovated in the course of these programs (<http://www.hausderzukunft.at/english.htm>).

In one of the 9 Austrian regions, Vorarlberg, the environmental association offers a service to its municipalities to help them build or renovate sustainable buildings. They offer their support in the planning stage, in the tendering stage, the building stage and in the evaluation of the building.

HUNGARY

1. Legislative framework for EEPP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

No concrete measures foreseen. (National Action Plan for EEPP is not published yet, though it was expected for 2011.)

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

No, but the National Environmental Innovation Strategy (2011-2020) is published in 2011, which addresses green PP as a priority.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

Ministry of National Resources and the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

Ministry of National Resources and the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

Eco-labelled products and suppliers managing EMAS/ISO14001 recommended by the legislation.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

Ministries apply web-communication and project-related communication.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

-

SERBIA

1. Legislative framework for EEPP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEPP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

In our legislation there is no regulations related on energy efficient in public procurement, but it will be provided in law on rational use of energy. However in praxis on voluntary base some companies and institutions carry out energy efficiency public procurement.

In that case, all of the above measures can be found in business practice of Serbia.

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

There is a recommendation in National Plan for Energy Efficiency (NEEP).

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

No one for now.

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

No one for now.

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

There are different manuals for certain segments that can be used in public procurement, but it is not covered.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

No.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

There are presentations, public meetings, brochures etc. but it is not enough.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

BULGARIA

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) has been developed on the basis of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (the "Directive"). This is the second of the three National Energy Efficiency Action Plans and covers the period 2011-2016 and the projections for 2020.

The implementation of the second NEEAP should help to achieve the national energy savings target laid down in the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The national target to be achieved in 2016 amounts to 7 291 GWh of annual savings or 627 ktoe/year and represents 9 % of the average final energy consumption for the period 2001-2005 (81 024 GWh).

The second three-year Energy Efficiency Action Plan establishes a 6 % intermediate indicative fuel and energy savings target for the period 2011-2013 of the average final energy consumption falling under the scope of the Directive for the period 2001-2005. This target amounts to 4 860 GWh (418 ktoe) of annual fuel and energy savings.

The measures foreseen in NEEAP 2011-2013 are the following:

1. Measures on the supply side

- incentive feed-in tariffs and mandatory off-take of electricity produced by modern high-efficiency co-generation plants (this measure has already been implemented);
- incentive feed-in tariffs and mandatory off-take of electricity produced from RES (this

measure has already been implemented);

- applying advanced regulatory approaches stimulating efficiency improvements in electricity and heat generation;
- creating a power exchange;
- conducting active information campaigns and providing easily accessible information on the net benefits, costs and energy efficiency of state-of-the-art equipment for electricity and heat generation;
- launching an education and training programme for energy professionals in new technologies;
- providing loans combined with grants for the development of decentralised energy production, including micro co-generation and micro tri-generation.

2 Measures in energy transmission and distribution

- individual targets for transmission and distribution companies for primary energy savings in transmission and distribution;
- amending the Energy Act and relevant regulations in order to create an effective energy market;
- strengthening the professional capacity and independence of the energy regulator;
- applying advanced regulatory approaches stimulating efficiency improvements in electricity and heat transmission and distribution and upgrading networks for the benefit of all users;
- creating conditions and promoting investments in state-of-the-art technological solutions: smart grids, smart metering infrastructure, etc. in order to improve the efficiency of the network infrastructure, integrate decentralised energy production, including production from renewable energy sources, demand-side management, etc.

3. Other measures

These measures apply both to energy production and to energy transmission and distribution.

- extending the scope of the EE to include the installations in the energy sector;
- mandatory energy efficiency audits of all installations in the energy sector;
- mandatory implementation of the energy efficiency measures prescribed in the audits;
- developing a special energy efficiency programme for the energy sector, which is to include energy generation, transmission and distribution;
- developing and adopting a programme for accelerated residential gasification in the Republic of Bulgaria.

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)
 National Action Plan for Encouraging “Green” Public Procurement
 The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria till 2020
 National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES)
 National Long-term Energy Efficiency Programme up to 2015
 National Renovation Programme for Residential Buildings in Bulgaria (NRPRBRB) 2006-2020

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

The National Action Plan for Encouraging “Green” Public Procurement contains general and specific targets.

The overall targets of the Plan in connection with the policies and EU initiatives in the field of public procurement was recorded as the need for greater awareness and implementation of green procurement nationwide:

Increase awareness of stakeholders countries about the benefits of green procurement contracts, emphasis on life cycle of products;

Encourage the purchase of goods and services with higher "Social value" in terms of conservation environment, improve social conditions and encourage innovative solutions;

Setting up the mandatory requirements without restrict access to participation and competition contribute to the further spread of green procurement.

The specific targets are:

Establishment of necessary administrative capacity implementation of mandatory and recommended targets defined in product plan groups;

Increasing the awareness of stakeholders, implementation and benefits green public procurement;

Create information sharing environment ideas, knowledge, experience and good practices on green procurement;

Introduction of economic mechanisms support and promote accession enterprises to Scheme label and scheme management Environment and auditing-EMAS in Bulgaria;

Create system monitoring National plan for green public procurement.

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

[Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism of the Republic of Bulgaria](#)

[Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Bulgaria](#)

[Public Procurement Agency](#)

Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA)

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

[Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Bulgaria](#)

[Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism of the Republic of Bulgaria](#)

[Public Procurement Agency](#)

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

Handbook on Environmental public procurement-the aim is to help national authorities to implement a successful policy of green procurement requirements.

Guidance on requirements for energy efficiency and energy savings in procurement for the supply of equipment and vehicles to minimize costs for the period of operation.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

The criteria for awarding contracts are set out in the Public Procurement Act. To the contracting authorities art. 7, par. 3 and 4 of the PPA, as well as those of local administration, implementation of green criteria award of the product groups and compliance objectives for the year is prescriptive.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

1. First National Conference on Green Procurement/November2009/ The first major initiative in Bulgaria related to Green procurement is the implementation of a national conference benefits of their award. It is in the implementation of joint project of GD"Environment" of the EC and the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation.

The conference aims at acquainting representatives from central administration, business, NGOs organizations, academics, media and etc. the role of green procurement to protect the environment innovation and opportunity for cost savings. Significant contribution to the preparation and holding her there PPA in as an organizer of the event, and by delivering presentation relating to the future and benefits of applying green procurement.

2.Publication of procurement portal and website of [Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Bulgaria](#) of information on green procurement

3. Organize trainings among contracting authorities on the benefits of award of GPP

4. Issuance of guidelines with practical purpose.

5.Guidelines has been prepared to table classes energy efficiency and the legislation that entities can use when defining their minimum requirements;

6. Transposition of Directive 2009/33/EC for clean and energy efficient vehicles requirements may be introduced in Art. 26a of Act procurement. The provision defining minimum requirements for the supply of clean and energy-efficient vehicles.

7. Develop a national strategic document development of GPP. In order for the implementation of related initiatives green procurement be more effective result in national scale is necessary to adopt a national strategic document that contains specific goals and measurable monitoring indicators. The preparation of National Action Plan is included among the objectives of the PPA 2011, to which the agency initiated the establishment of interdepartmental working group for its preparation.

ROMANIA

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The second NEEAP is currently at the project stage. This document is published on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and the Business Environment website for public debate. According with the second NEEAP, the concrete measures for adoption of ESD Art. 5 provisions are the following:

- regarding primary energy savings (retrofitting of groups of power plants, development of new and modern coal thermal power, retrofitting/ modernization of the systems with centralized heat supply, production of electricity from renewable energy sources, replacing the equipment which has a large technological consumption, modernization of the stations which are technically and morally outdated, modernization of the lines which are technically and morally outdated, transition from a medium voltage networks of 6 kV and 10 kV to 20 kV one, upgrading low voltage networks, annual development of the program in thermal energy by the local public administrations, correlated with their energy efficiency program, the use of use energy audits, setting up for a energy compartment within the local public administrations etc.)
- regarding final energy savings in end use sectors (calculation methodology, promoting the use of domestic appliances and energy efficient lamps, thermal insulation and ventilation in multi-storey residential buildings built in the period 1950-1990, improving energy efficiency of heating / cooling in individual homes, improving energy efficiency by supporting financing investment projects aimed at reducing energy demand, replacement of the national rolling stock program with funding from the Environment Fund budget, rail modernization, upgrading underground transport etc.)

During 2011-2016, The National Authority for Energy Regulatory (NAER) will continue organizing information/ communication actions and training related to measures included in the second NEEAP and to facilitate cooperation with target groups, dissemination of information and training of persons involved in implementing the measures. Some of these actions are the following:

- meeting with managers authorized to present the specific energy performance contract for energy services companies' activity;
- seminars for training of the local authorities, organized in various cities to present the application of energy performance contract;
- working meeting with accredited universities to hold training courses for energy managers and energy auditors for industry, in order to analyze the application of energy management standard SRN 16001, will be analyzed the improvement of the training programs for managers and auditors;
- organization in cooperation with the Association of Energy Cities in Romania of a section of training for persons responsible for implementing energy efficiency plans in cities with over 20,000 inhabitants in accordance with the provisions of GO 22/2008;
- research achievement award schemes for energy efficiency according with legislative provisions in the field;
- etc.

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

The Romanian NAP for GPP is in process of preparation.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

According with the NAP for GPP both voluntary and mandatory targets have been set for seven priority product groups: cleaning products and services, construction, lighting equipment, ecological food and drinks, furniture, IT equipment, copying paper. All targets are below 20% (except for lighting equipment: 50%).

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

- The National Authority for Energy Regulatory
- The Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and the Business Environment

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

- Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- National Agency for Environmental Protection;
- National Authority for Regulating and Monitoring of Public Procurement (NARMPP);
- Central Public Administration

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEP and/or GPP exist?

- Ministry of Environment and Forests has developed 3 guides on the need for eco-responsible behavior at all levels of society and encourage green procurement:

- Guide of the eco-public servant
- Guide of the eco-citizen
- Guide for the eco-tourist

These guides are posted on the websites of over 200 public institutions, other organizations and have been promoted in the media

Other materials which includes useful instructions for EEP and/or GPP are the following:

- Guide of the consumer products ecolabel
- Buying Green Handbook developed by European Commission.

This handbook is an indicative document of the Commission services and cannot be considered binding to this institution in any way. It should also be noted that the handbook is subject to the evolution of Commission practice and case-law of the Court of Justice.

- GPP website: www.achizitiiecologice.ro; www.achizitiiverzi.ro

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

- According with Art. 34, 35, 37, 39, 176, 178, 194-196 from *Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2006 Concerning the awarding of public contracts, public works concession contracts, and services concession contracts*, the tender documentation may include environmental characteristics. In the same time, the national legislation regarding public procurements offers the possibility of using eco-label.

- *The Communication (COM (2008) 400) "Public procurement for a better environment"* includes mentions about common GPP (core and comprehensive) criteria.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

- Trainer Manual regarding Green Public procurement (developed through the project "Promotion of green procurement by creating a favourable environment for training public purchasers" implemented by the Romanian Ministry of Environment and Forests);
- The following web pages: www.achizitiiverzi.ro and www.achizitiiecologice.ro
- In the year 2011 have been organized several seminars on green procurement in project ECOMERGE

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

- The knowledge of the power of EE in PP;
- Elaboration by the local authorities from localities with more than 20,000 inhabitants of programs for improvement of the energy efficiency, according with art. 7 from GO 22/2008;
- The compliance with legislative requirements regarding energy efficiency;
- Support from decision-makers and administrative staff for sustainable procurement in each institution and the acceptance of potential price increases.
- Implementation of clear, practical and ready-to-use guidelines on how to apply energy efficiency criteria in public procurement procedures, including handbooks, (internet) tools, central databases;
- Development of Life-Cycle Cost Analysis for the evaluation of public tenders;
- Establishment of control schemes to ensure the implementation of energy efficiency criteria in tendering procedures;
- Need for feed-back-mechanisms to inform procurement officials and stakeholders about the implementation of these criteria, including difficulties encountered

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

- NEEAP 2011-2020 has been approved by government on 10 November 2011.
- The measures foreseen in NEEAP 2011-2020 for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions, are the following:
- regarding to electricity sector (retrofitting boilers in cogeneration power plants, energy labeling of energy-related products, establishing requirements, as provided by law and other regulations, to energy-related products to be placed on the market and / or started etc.);
 - regarding natural gas sector (development by public authority empowered in the gas inspection regulations periodic inspection of measuring equipment, the requirements for the technical parameters and the procedure for replacement. Originally installed at the expense of final consumers, measuring equipment will be checked periodically, every five years, and replaced, if necessary, the account operator of the transmission / distribution etc.);
 - regarding heat energy sector (boilers and heaters will be inspected at regular intervals and will be replaced or rehabilitated to meeting minimum energy performance, share maximum allowable emissions of greenhouse gases and safety rules etc.);
 - regarding construction sector (establishment of requirements for the overall energy performance, installation and sizing, adjustment and control of technical systems

installed in buildings, gradual increase in the number of buildings with almost zero energy consumption in the public sector, developing a rehabilitation program for multi-apartment buildings, which will aim at improving the energy performance of existing blocks and reducing heat etc.);

- local authorities will employ energy managers among persons with higher energy knowledge, which will be responsible for planning and monitoring performance measures to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy recovery in the territory
- Ministry of Economy will create conditions for development of energy companies by establishing economic incentives

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

No, NAP has not been developed yet.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

- Ministry of Economy
- State Energy Inspectorate

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

- National Energy Regulatory Agency of Moldova
- National Agency for Energy Efficiency
- Public Procurement Agency
- Central Public Administration

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

- "Guide for energy electricity consumer": developed under technical assistance National Agency for Energy Regulation by Agency for International Development Cooperation of Sweden in 2009
- "Your Guide regarding energy efficiency": produced in the project "Increasing the energy efficiency of Chisinau and Sevastopol on existing positive experience". This project was implemented by the Chisinau City Hall and funded by the European Commission through CIUDAD program.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary

legislation exist?

Until now, no such criteria exist in the legislation.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

Other tools that include dissemination of information and training, outside the guidelines mentioned above, are the conference and seminars with “Energy efficiency” theme, organized by Climate Change Office.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

- The knowledge of the power of EE in PP;
- Support from decision-makers and administrative staff for sustainable procurement in each institution and the acceptance of potential price increases.
- Implementation of clear, practical and ready-to-use guidelines on how to apply energy efficiency criteria in public procurement procedures, including handbooks, (internet) tools, central databases.

UKRAINE

3. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

Currently in Ukraine there is no NEEAP.

In order to properly prepare the energy efficiency projects in Ukraine, and on execution of the ordering of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 10.10.2009 № 54010/1/1-09, National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources is working on developing a National Action Plan on energy efficiency involving all ministries and departments as well as the participation of the World Bank.

However, it exists a National Action Plan on Climate Change (elaborated in 1998 by the National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources). This plan involves economic forces to meet the challenges posed by the threat of global warming. It calls for limited, and focused, government action and innovative public/private partnerships. It relies on the ingenuity, creativity, and sense of responsibility of the Ukrainian people.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change includes energy saving measures regarding equipment, vehicles, buildings and energy audits.

General policy/strategy for EEP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

No, NAP for EEPP has not been developed yet.

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

No

3. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine
- National Agency of Ukraine on Ensuring of Efficient Use of Energy Resources
- Central Public Administration

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

There are no guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP. However, there are other tools which helps disseminate information about energy efficiency. These tools are mentioned bellow.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

Until now, no such criteria exist in the legislation.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

Green Business Support Strategy for Ukraine Private Business Organisations Focusing on Metal and Mining Industry. This document is developed with an input from the workshop "Developing a Green Business Support Strategy for UBCCE" held in Donetsk, Ukraine on 7-8 October 2010, organized by UBCCE's Ukrainian member, Confederation of Employers' of Ukraine with the support of German International Cooperation Agency and UBCCE.

The Green Business Support Strategy (the Strategy) aims at providing orientation to Ukrainian business organizations in promoting green business issues among their members and providing appropriate support, in particular among the mining and metal industry companies, bringing to their attention the green business opportunities and the need to respond to the current global challenges.

The Strategy has the following objectives:

Facilitate transition to the green economy in Ukraine via defining the green business concept and providing with necessary information;

Provide an analysis of the current legal framework, identifying constraints and new business opportunities in Ukraine;

Address the communication tactics for organizations seeking to promote the green business concept to their members and third parties;

Highlight ways for cooperation and technology transfer of climate-friendly, energy and resource-efficient technologies in mining and metal industries.

- Energy Law Guide

- Association “Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine”: voluntary NGO, created to facilitate the promotion of energy efficient principles among member municipalities (<http://enefcities.org.ua/en>)

- raising campaigns, informational support, seminars, workshops, consulting sessions and projects regarding energy efficiency organized by Association “Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine”

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

- The knowledge of the power of EE in PP;

- Support from decision-makers and administrative staff for sustainable procurement in each institution and the acceptance of potential price increases.

- Implementation of clear, practical and ready-to-use guidelines on how to apply energy efficiency criteria in public procurement procedures, including handbooks, (internet) tools, central databases.

SLOVAKIA

1. Legislative framework for EEP (ESD and EU EEAP)

Which measures, out of the list Annex VI ESD, have been described in legislation for EEP in order to demonstrate exemplary role of public sector?

- requirements concerning the **use of financial instruments for energy savings**, including energy performance contracting, that stipulate the delivery of measurable and pre-determined energy savings (including whenever public administrations have outsourced responsibilities);
- requirements to purchase equipment and vehicles based on lists of **energy-efficient product specifications** of different categories of equipment and vehicles to be drawn up by the authorities or agencies referred to in Article 4(4), using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to purchase equipment that has **efficient energy consumption** in all modes, including in standby mode, using, where applicable, minimized life-cycle cost analysis or comparable methods to ensure cost effectiveness;
- requirements to **replace or retrofit** existing equipment and vehicles with the equipment listed in points (b) and (c);
- requirements to **use energy audits** and implement the resulting cost-effective recommendations;
- requirements to purchase or rent **energy-efficient buildings** or parts thereof, or requirements to replace or retrofit purchased or rented buildings or parts thereof in order to render them more energy-efficient.

Concrete measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions

The second NEEAP has been adopted by Slovak government on 11 May 2011.

Many of the measures under the second NEEAP are essentially a continuation of measures from the first NEEAP. These ongoing measures have been adjusted where necessary to reflect previous evaluation experience.

Besides these ongoing measures, new measures are also planned under the Second AP. All measures are divided by sector.

The measures foreseen in NEEAP for adoption of ESD Art.5 provisions, for the 2011 – 2013 period, are the following:

Buildings:

- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – family houses
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – blocks of flats
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – service sector
- Construction of low-energy buildings and passive buildings
- Hydraulic balancing of heating systems
- Support measures in the buildings sector

Appliances:

- White goods replacement

- Replacement of lamps with energy-saving alternatives
- Replacement of electric and electronic household equipment with energy-saving alternatives
- Replacement of office equipment with energy-saving alternatives
- Support measures for the appliances sector

Public Sector:

- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – Healthcare facilities
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – Schools and educational facilities
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – Social services
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – Cultural facilities
- Improvements in the thermal properties of buildings – Office buildings
- Upgrading of public street lighting
- Application of the principle of energy efficiency in public procurement
- Support measures for the public sector

General policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP

Does a policy/strategy for EEPP and/or GPP exist, for example NAP? Please indicate complete title.

NAP GPP for 2007-2010 was approved on 07.11.2007 by Government Resolutions No. 944.

NAP GPP II for 2011-2015 is in working process in the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency

Do specific targets for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

According with NAP GPP for 2007-2010 the specific target for GPP is the following: half of all public procurement of the Central Government Authorities should be green

2. Implementing provisions for EEPP and/or GPP

Which supervising authority (-ies) has been designated to ensure the leading role of public sector in relevance of EEPP?

- The Ministry of the Economy
- The Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA)

Which authorities are responsible in relevance with GPP?

- Ministry of Environment
- The Office for Public Procurement
- Public authorities

Do guidelines, handbooks or other useful instructions for EEPP and/or GPP exist?

- Buying Green Handbook developed by European Commission.

This handbook is an indicative document of the Commission services and cannot be considered binding to this institution in any way. It should also be noted that the handbook is subject to the evolution of Commission practice and case-law of the Court of Justice.

- SIEA is currently developing guidelines on energy efficiency that can be used when awarding public contracts as evaluation criteria for environmental characteristics or operational cost-effectiveness.

Do qualification/selection criteria, mandatory or recommended, in law or secondary legislation exist?

- According to Article 34 2.b. of the Act on Public Procurement No. 25/2006 Coll. of Laws regarding on proposal documentation, the description of the contract subject is to be based on the performance and functional characteristics, which may include also environmental characteristics.

- *The Communication (COM (2008) 400) “Public procurement for a better environment”* includes mentions about common GPP (core and comprehensive) criteria.

- SIEA is currently developing guidelines on energy efficiency that can be used when awarding public contracts as evaluation criteria for environmental characteristics or operational cost-effectiveness.

What other tools including dissemination of information and training do exist?

- The Slovak Environmental Agency together with the Ministry of Environment, plans to conduct GPP training for procurers and to create a GPP helpdesk.

Other relevant comments (e.g. what makes the implementation of the provisions possible)

- The knowledge of the power of EE in PP;
- The awareness of all the relevant law makers and purchasers;
- Support from decision-makers and administrative staff for sustainable procurement in each institution and the acceptance of potential price increases.
- Consideration of a concerted treatment of EEPP, GPP, etc., instead of singling out EEPP from a broader framework;
- Implementation of clear, practical and ready-to-use guidelines on how to apply energy efficiency criteria in public procurement procedures, including handbooks, (internet) tools, central databases;
- Development of Life-Cycle Cost Analysis for the evaluation of public tenders;
- Establishment of control schemes to ensure the implementation of energy efficiency criteria in tendering procedures;
- Need for feed-back-mechanisms to inform procurement officials and stakeholders about the implementation of these criteria, including difficulties encountered;
- Necessity to tackle perceived legal uncertainties of EU public procurement legislation as regards the inclusion of energy efficiency criteria in tendering procedures, as well as the need to ensure that there is a market for energy efficient products/ services

available, in combination with building up "green" markets in general.

Appendix no. 2 - Best practice proposals

ITALY

Project proposed by partner SVIM Territorial coordination of Covenant of Mayors within the Province of Rome
Province of Rome (Lazio Region, Italy)

Background	In the framework of the activities promoting sustainable energy, the Province of Rome is the territorial coordinator of Covenant of Mayors. Up to May 1 st 36 Municipalities are part of the Covenant for a total of 520.000 inhabitants.
Project description	The Province supports the Municipalities in the preparation of the 2 strategic documents foreseen by the Covenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The balancing of CO2 emissions 2. The Action Plan for Sustainable Energy (PAES).
Principles	To create a local community for sustainable energy, activating energy policies at municipal level. The common visible data is the presence of the indicator “CO2” as an evaluation element of policies and realized actions.
Success Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of energy as a cross wise action within local policies; ➤ Innovating sectoral Programmes (cross cutting among different sectors: energy, waste, mobility,...); ➤ Creation of local competitiveness based on environmental sustainable policies.
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absence of a local energy agency; ➤ Limits put by investments stability pact; ➤ Absence of necessary technical experts within local administration.
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promoting coordinated environmental sustainable Policies among Municipalities; ➤ Adopting GPP principles linked to energy efficiency; ➤ Allowing benchmarking opportunities among Municipalities; ➤ Increasing the chances of Municipalities to be part of EU Projects.
Contacts	www.pattodeisindaci.provincia.roma.it pattodeisindaci@provincia.roma.it

Project proposed by partner SVIM	Realization of a photovoltaic parking in Pesaro Municipality of Pesaro, Marche Region (I)
Background	On 26-1-2009 the Municipality of Pesaro has approved a Municipal Environmental Energy Plan followed by three years operative action plan concerning energy efficiency.
Project description	In line with the Plan the Municipality has realized the biggest photovoltaic public parking in Europe (opening was on 18-12-2010). This free parking covers a surface of 25.000 square meters hosting 1500 – 600 auto and motorbikes.
Principles	The yearly estimation of energy production is 2.600.000 kWh/h equal to 800 families' consumption. The yearly estimation of reduction of CO2 emissions is 1.800 tons.
Success Factors	The parking is free and the company awarding the contract gets profits by selling energy and receiving national contribution for photovoltaic.
Barriers	n.a.
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	This initiative is linked to other activities that the Municipality is implementing within the framework of the Plan and according to available funds. We can mention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the installation of photovoltaic plants on the roofs of buildings owned by the Municipality itself such as schools, markets and other.
Contacts	www.pesaroenergia.it

Project proposed by partner SVIM	Green Procurement for Tourism <u>Province of Rimini (Emilia Romagna Region, Italy)</u>
Background	<p>The reason for the policy is the implementation of sustainable instruments within hotel management, and thus the development of the portal www.acquistiverditurismo.it, as an alternative distribution channel of ecological products.</p>
Project description	<p>www.acquistiverditurismo.com is a web Portal for the purchase of ecological products by groups of hotel on the Adriatic Coast. The portal is a distribution channel on which an on-line auction was created for the purchase of ecological products by groups of hotels located in the Province of Rimini, on the Adriatic Coast. On the portal, only product orders for the purchase of goods are made. Once the auction is closed and the actual sale is made, the goods are transported by the means of one shipment to a common drop-off point on the coastline of Rimini, from which are then picked-up.</p>
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to favour the use of sustainable practices • to decrease the price ecological products • to negotiate supply and demand for products to get best price • to reduce carbon monoxide emissions
Success Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 products listed on the portal • 70 hotels have purchased on-line • 5923 of single products where bought • 50.549 of on-line sales
Barriers	n.a.
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>The Regional Government of Emilia-Romagna has recognised the project “Green purchases in the tourism sector” (Acquisti Verdi nel Turismo) as a good practice to be promoted and disseminated among tourism operators within the ERNEST (European Research Network on Sustainable Tourism). The portal is operative for hotels on the national territory, and the policy has not yet been transferred to other regions of Europe.</p> <p>However, a methodology for multiplication has been devised according to the following criteria: The first step is to establish whether or not in the “host region” are present eco-certified hotels and SMEs that produce eco-friendly products. In the case that there is a range of green hotels, these could either directly purchase eco products from the producing SMEs of the region, or in their absence, import the products. With regards to the portal, it was thought to create a satellite of the Italian portal, thereby the hotels would import</p>

Contacts	eco-friendly products from Italy. Another possibility would be to create a portal in the “host region” where hotels could purchase locally produced eco-friendly products. www.acquistiverditurismo.com
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Project proposed
by partner SVIM

Establishment of Regional Network on GPP

Marche Region, Italy

Background	<p>Marche Region Activities on Green Public Procurement</p>
Project description	<p>Raising Awareness Activities on Local Authorities Objective: To involve Marche Region Local Authorities in the spread of GPP through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TRAINING - co-financing of 4 seminar at provincial level Lessons of the seminar are available on the website: www.ambiente.marche.it During the seminars best practices from other Italian Regions have been shared and discussed. The seminar have been attended by public procurers of Province and Municipalities belonging to several offices and department - COUNSELLING – co-financing of provincial projects for the setting up of “GPP front office in the Province” Marche Region will co-finance 50% of the expenditures of the Province to cover staff expenditures to open a GPP front-office. The front-office will be available for citizens and will give information only on GPP. The GPP front office will provide help and assistance in order to insert environmental criteria in public tenders to all the public procurers from the Province, the local Authorities, and other Agencies and public Institution operating at Provincial level. The Marche Region will co-finance maximum 5.000 euro for each Province to cover staff expenditures for the setting up of the GPP front office. The contribution will be allocated after the activities report. Four “green tenders” should have been delivered through the assistance of the GPP front office in the province or in other Local Public Authorities which have been supported by the GPP front office. This indicator was set in order to verify in a better way the success of the GPP policy.
Principles	<p>The activities of Marche Region have been implemented in order to support the local authorities of the Region to acquire a common methodology to provide “green tenders” respecting and going beyond the European and National laws on the theme.</p>

Success Factors	1 “GPP front office” has been successfully established in the Province of Pesaro Urbino
Barriers	<p>Needs to integrate GPP principles in all the Regional Purchases</p> <p>Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs of strengthening cooperation with other regional department, in particular with general supply divisions - Training and tutoring of civil servants and public procurers on the theme <p>External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of a regional law and regional specific policies on GPP - Training and information activities to support regional and local authorities in green tenders
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>This raising awareness and training activities brings to the setting up of 4 GPP networks at provincial level having a strong multiplier effect on local authorities of the Region.</p> <p>The networks has been conceived as an instrument to exchange information and good practices on GPP and participation has been enlarged not only Municipalities but also all the other Institutions, Agencies, other public authorities as Universities and Chamber of Commerce which apply to public procurement rules.</p>
Contacts	<p>Alessandro Zepponi Marche Region – Territory, Environment and Energy Department alessandro.zepponi@regione.marche.it</p>

Project proposed
by partner SVIM

Operative Plans for the execution of the Green Public Procurement in the Pesaro Province

Province of Pesaro (Marche Region, Italy)

Background	<p>Provincial Administration is following from several years actions to promote sustainable development. To concretely apply Green Public Procurement in the Province, this objective should be included within the Province Management Executive plan. In 2010 the Province of Pesaro have included GPP application within the Management Executive plan for the application of GPP in the Province procurement and supporting other local public authorities to realize plan to set up GPP.</p>
Project description	<p>The operative plan, approved by the Provincial Government, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental objectives - Introduction of ecological criteria within Good/services purchase (reference to the National Action Plan for GPP) - Key actions to reach GPP objectives - Identification of appropriate structures - Monitoring system <p>Action foreseen by the operative plan:</p> <p>Raising awareness external actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Organization of a training event for all the public authorities of the territory and interested enterprises; 2 Individuation of suppliers through ME.PA system (e-market) 3 Communication to suppliers – letter to inform enterprises of public administration “green procurement policy”. <p>Internal Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Analysis activity - Province purchases analysis in order to identify the most relevant and impacting purchasing 2 Set of the working group for the GGP coordination for the implementation of the operative plan 3 State of the art within the Administration in the purchasing of “green goods and services” 4 Identification of the ecological criteria to be inserted in the public tenders 5 Implementation of GPP – how to concretely insert ecological criteria in the tender. In this phase it is fundamental the involvement process for suppliers in order to verify the availability of requested products and services in the market and meets the needs of enterprises which should adapt their productive models to the request of public administration. <p>The tender, in draft version, should be shared with the GPP coordination working group which will follow the National Action Plan Guidelines and could modify the tender in order to correctly apply the identified criteria and could establish monitoring elements.</p> <p>The National Action Plan on GPP detect 11 categories which are</p>

Principles

considered as a priority in the purchases of goods from the Public Administration

- Furniture (office, school, etc..)
- Public building
- Urban services (green municipal area management, urban furniture)
- Energy services (Lighting, Buildings heating and cooling systems, public lighting)
- Electronics (Electronics furniture, Telecommunication)
- Textile and footwear
- Stationery (Papers, etc.,)
- Catering
- Public building management services (Cleaning services)
- Transport (Sustainable mobility systems)

The NAP also detects “minimum environmental criteria for each group of products” which should be inserted in the tender.

The use of environmental criteria and the compliance with NAP will be the element to detect as a “sustainable purchase” a public procurement procedure.

6 **Training, Information and Internal dissemination** involving all the sectors in a transversal way. Organization of training events which will involve at least the following sector:

- ✓ Purchases/Treasurer’s office
- ✓ Environmental/Sustainable Development
- ✓ Technical Office
- ✓ Public Works – Road site
- ✓ Construction site (introduction of energy efficiency measures and eco-efficient materials, retrofitting and new buildings)
- ✓ Information systems
- ✓ General Management
- ✓ Job Centre

7 **Operative objectives definition** for 2011 (% of purchases to be re-oriented and deadline) for some categories of goods and services

8 **Definition of Green Purchases** monitoring instruments

9 **Setting up of Province “green tenders” archive**

10 **GPP coordination working group** will also set up an internal and external “help desk” in order to support both Province and all the other public authorities of the territory which intends to apply GPP criteria in the tenders.

The operative plan retrieves the strategic environmental objectives stated in the Provincial Decision of GPP approval n. 139/2007:

- 11 Efficiency and saving in the use of natural resources
- 12 Waste quantitative reduction
- 13 Reduction of pollutant emission and dangerous substances
- 14 Increasing of renewable energy sources

<p>Success Factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic and environmental saving improving at the same time the quality of the goods and services. - Promote product and process innovation within local enterprises, inducing, through the leverage of public procurement, better environmental efficiency - In line with Agenda 21 - following sustainable development integrating economic aspects with social and environmental aspects and raising awareness on sustainable consumption within public authorities and private sector.
<p>Barriers Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project</p>	<p style="background-color: #e0e0e0; height: 100px;"></p>
<p>Contacts</p>	<p>Dott.ssa Elisabetta Cecchini Head of Department - Environment, Agriculture, Energy and RES development and Environmental planning Pesaro Province Strategie.sostenibili@provincia.pesaro.it</p>

GREECE

Project proposed
by partner DAFNI

Tinos Municipality

Background	A small procurement has been implemented for the lighting of Municipality. The budget was 15.000 EURO
Project description	Energy efficient lamps procurement for the Municipality of Tinos. Due to the small amount, the procurement could be implemented directly. However we have implemented an offers process in order to get the best price in relation to the quality.
Principles	Basic principle was the energy efficiency of the product.
Success Factors	
Barriers	No barriers
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	Energy and money saving
Contacts	Mr Sgouros G. Tel. 30 22833 60121, e-mail: jsgouros@gmail.com

Project proposed by partner DAFNI	Procurement for electric bulbs for the Municipal lighting of Aigina Municipality <u>Aigina Municipality</u>
Background	Project budget: 2009 :16.775,00 € +3.187,25 € VAT Project budget 2010 : 8.400,00 € +1.764,00 € VAT Project budget 2011 :20.300,00 € +4.669,00 € VAT
Project description	The procurement is implemented each year. The bulbs must be energy saving lamps.
Principles	Energy and money saving
Success Factors	
Barriers	No barriers
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	
Contacts	(Mrs) Fouflia E. Tel. 30 22 970 28776, e-mail: efouf@yahoo.gr

Project proposed
by partner DAFNI

Evoia Chalkida Municipality

Background	Procurement for lights and lighting instruments
Project description	<p>It concerns the maintenance needs of the Municipal Lighting network. That means the replacement of the lamps and the striking (switch off and turn on) bodies for the year 2011. The budget of the project was 73.000,00€.</p> <p>There have been bought 5600 energy efficient lamps.</p> <p>The technical specifications were aligned with the articles 2&4 of the Ministerial decision 11389/93 concerning the common regulation of procurements for the local government.</p> <p>There was bidding requirement for certificates of the ISO 9001 CE series.</p> <p>There was not requirement for specific energy certificates (which do not exist).</p>
Principles	
Success Factors	The procurement has been implemented successfully.
Barriers	No problems or difficulties in this process.
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	The benefit in terms of energy efficiency has not been calculated.
Contacts	<p>Mary Moursela Architect Engineer Employee in the New Works Implementation Department of the Municipality. Tel. 30 2221 35115, mail: mmoursela@yahoo.gr</p>

Project proposed by partner DAFNI	Construction of school buildings installations in Mudros of Limnos island
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of School Buildings Organisation in 2003 - Permission on 2005 - Contract on 2007 of €4.801.985,06 - Administrative receipt for use on 2009
Project description	It was the construction of a new building for the needs of the Technical and General education of Limnos island.
Principles	
Succes factors	<p>The project includes the replacement of the fluorescent lighting with electromagnetic ballast and fluorescent lamps T8 with respective fluorescent lighting with electronic energy efficient ballast and fluorescent lamps T5.</p> <p>Replacement of the traditional lamps with fluorescent energy efficient lamps.</p> <p>Installation of A class air conditioning</p> <p>Installation of thermostatic valves for energy efficiency</p>
Barriers	No barriers
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	Multiple benefits regarding the energy saving by increasing the energy efficiency of the building and replacing the energy consuming devices.
Contact	<p>dimosiaerga@limnos.gr</p> <p>Nikolaos Mouchtis</p> <p>2254351322</p>

Project proposed by partner DAFNI	<p>The LEAP Project</p> <p>(Local Authority Environmental Management Systems and procurement)</p>
Background	<p>Green purchasing has been practiced by some pioneers throughout Europe for more than 10 years, but still change does not come easily. It is a management task. For example in food procurement, action needs to be coordinated between a multitude of people: Chefs, guests, procurers, suppliers, etc. In general, not enough is done, but also in many cases a great deal of effort is invested in making only minor improvements. Therefore more systematic and efficient action is needed. Furthermore although prices for green products may be high for authorities buying on their own, combining the purchasing actions of several authorities could change this. In the light of these facts a group of 11 cities throughout Europe have carried out the LEAP project.</p>
Project description	<p>The LEAP project (Local Authority Environmental Management Systems and Procurement) is co-funded by the European Commission's LIFE-Environment Program. It is led by Leicester City Council working with ten other European local authorities and procurement and environmental experts to investigate how to improve green public procurement in Europe</p>
Principles	<p>Examining how the management and implementation of green purchasing can be improved through integration with environmental management systems</p> <p>Developing practical approaches aimed at realising the environmental and financial benefits of joint procurement</p>
Success Factors	<p>The three-year LEAP project, which started in November 2003, consisted of 9 steps.</p> <p>First the partners survey current practice in integrating EMS with procurement. In parallel they will assess the current procurement processes in the partner cities for selected products.</p> <p>From there, a set of tools – including a model joint procurement scheme – is developed.</p> <p>The year 2005 is an extensive testing phase, both of the EMS procurement tools and joint procurement. Here, other public authorities have the opportunity to participate.</p> <p>Building on this experience a second round of joint procurement calls is launched and all tools developed are reviewed by late 2006. Results are presented at a final conference.</p>
Barriers	<p>Despite the fact that green purchasing has been practiced by some pioneers in Europe for over than 10 years, change does not come easily. Action needs to be coordinated and to follow a systematic process.</p> <p>In most European local authorities procurement is a relatively decentralized process involving many individuals in different departments. Even where central purchasing units exist, some</p>

Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project

responsibility will rest with staff in other departments. In such situations the implementation of green procurement requires effective communication between, and within, departments and clear priorities need to be set

The project is now finished, and a group of tools aimed at assisting European public authorities in implementing GPP has been finalized. The tools and guidance produced have been combined into 'The LEAP Toolkit' launched at the EcoProcura conference in Barcelona in September 2006. The Toolkit is available on-line at www.leap-gpp-toolkit.org and is also available on CD-ROM

The LEAP project partners bring a wealth of experience to the project, from right across Europe.

Lead partner, Leicester City Council

UK (London Boroughs of Lewisham, Southwark and Sutton, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council),

Greece (Municipalities of Holargos, Amaroussion and Kalithea/Rhodes),

Sweden (City of Göteborg),

Spain (Barcelona Provincial Council)

Portugal (City of Almada).

Global to Local Ltd and the **Swedish Environmental Management Council** are project partners and are both very experienced in environmental management and green procurement. **ICLEI** are consultants to the project and have contributed their green procurement and environment experience.

Contacts

Katerina Tsakmakidou
LEAP Project Co-ordinator
Planning & Development
Municipality of Rhodes
+30-2241043088

Project proposed by partner DAFNI Supply of energy efficient electrical bulbs for the Municipality of Syros-Hermoupolis (May 2011)

Syros Municipality

Background	The Municipality of Syros-Hermoupolis contains, within its boundaries, more than 1,000 street lighting posts and the financial cost of the required energy exceeds the sum of 100,000.00 Euros/annum. The project's goal was the supply of energy efficient street lighting bulbs and the long-term reduction of the electricity cost.
Project description	Supply of 2,260 energy efficient electrical bulbs for the street lighting of the Municipality
Principles	The main principles regarding this project were the reduction of the environmental/financial/social cost of the street lighting on the island of Syros. Moreover, the level of energy efficiency was taken into consideration.
Success Factors	Increase of public awareness/reduction of above mentioned costs and impacts
Barriers	Difficulty in change of public's habits
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	Still premature to estimate/capitalize on the overall impact Public awareness through advertising and visits at schools The accomplishment of the fore-mentioned aims
Contacts	Michael Zouloufos BSc., MSc. City Counselor for the Municipality of Syros-Hermoupolis zoulouf@otenet.gr

Project proposed
by partner DAFNI

Evoia Region

Background	A small project has been recently implemented for insulating the roofs of a school in our region. Insulation of roofs of the 15 th Primary School of Chalkida.
Project description	The roofs and terraces of the old school building in the city of Chalkida have been insulated against heat and water.
Principles	There have been used materials providing EE to the building.
Success Factors	The technical specifications fulfilment.
Barriers	
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	Energy save
Contacts	Mr Vaggelakos, civil engineer, tel. 30, 2221354194.

Project proposed
by partner NAR

North Aegean Region

Background	<p>The Regional Development Fund of North Aegean is a Public-Private organization (Public body governed by Private law) which is aimed to serve sustainable local development and implement innovative pilot actions in critical sectors such as the environment and entrepreneurship.</p>
Project description	<p>The organization is involved in the payment of all beneficiaries of co-funded projects and the participation and implementation of various European Programs. Within the last five years, RDF has been continually upgrading its operation and in 2010 gained the official certification for the application of the environmental quality standard of ISO14001 and was registered in EMAS.</p>
Principles	<p>Under this framework, the organization is committed to continual improvement of its services. It is focused on the improvement of the equipment, materials and training of its personnel so as to safeguard efficient use of energy and resources.</p> <p>At the moment, RDF applies GPP rules as these relate to lightening of its building and the paper used in the organization. The energy consuming lamps were replaced with led lamps and the paper used is recycled. In the near future, following relevant activities from EFFECT project, the organization is also looking forward to broadening the application of Energy Efficient criteria in more tenders and public procurement rules so as to include furniture and electronic equipment but also vehicles and central heating or cooling systems.</p>
Success Factors	<p>The main barriers why this hasn't happened yet are related to the relatively recent application of the EMAS and ISO14001 standards. Another important challenge for the organization is to assess the energy efficient criteria to integrate in tenders for services contracts.</p>
Barriers	<p>The most important benefit of the project is exactly the promotion of the European Environmental Management System (EMAS), as another important tool to use in order to apply energy efficient procurement rules.</p>
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>Mr Stratos Vougioukas Eu.projects@ptaba.gr</p>
Contacts	

HUNGARY

Project proposed by partner NORRIA Local Environmental Program and Action Plan
Municipality of Encs

Background	<p>In line with the national regulation and recommendation for self-governments, the Municipality of Encs has introduced and manages a local Environmental Program and Action Plan. The organisation has not introduced an environmental management and audit scheme due to limited resources.</p>
Project description	<p>The Environmental Program consists of 4 main sub-programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compliance, 2. environmental efficiency, 3. awareness-raising and education (internal and public), 4. action planning and monitoring. <p>In frame of the yearly revision of the program and the monitoring of the Action Plan, actors may build and track environmental and energy efficiency goals in the management system.</p> <p>Yearly performance is reported and discussed in frame of an all-employee meeting at the Mayor's Office. Employees are involved in the action planning as idea hosts.</p>
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sustainability -accountability and transparency -integration of employees -reduction of environmental and economic costs -minimization of waste and emission
Success Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -individual and organisational engagement -inclusivity -yearly revision, planning and monitoring -soft management framework
Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited financial resources -limited access to innovative tools (as a consequence)
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>It makes the foundation for the introduction of a standardized environmental management and audit scheme, which is mostly based on the self-commitment of the employees.</p> <p>The project also creates a 'green' communication value for the organisation, both inside and outside of it.</p> <p>This initiative can be a good sample solution for self-governments having no additional financial source for ISO/EMAS or intend to start with a non-audited management system.</p>
Contacts	<p>Róbert Sándor – Head of the Department of Building, Investment and Technical Affairs (env. engineer)</p> <p>sandor.robert@encs.hu</p>

ROMANIA

Project proposed
by partner ADR
Nord-Est

“Development of emerging environmental markets in Romania – EcoEmerge”

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Background	Promoting the Green Public Procurement at local / regional / national level
Project description	<p>Ministry of Environment and Forests has implemented in 2009-2011 the project named "Development of emerging environmental market in Romania - EcoEmerge", financed by the Norwegian Programme for Growth and Sustainable Development in Romania. The project aimed to create an integrated framework for organic market development in Romania, improving the link between eco-innovation (through sustainable production) and procurements (sustainable consumption).</p>
Principles	<p>Given that the two policies (one for eco-technologies and green procurement) are oriented to production, respectively, sustainable consumption, the project had two major components: EcoTechnoNet component - (eco-innovation in the private sector and the use of the environmental technologies) and Green Procura component (eco-innovation in the public sector by the eco-procurement).</p> <p>With regard to green procurement, the project aimed to inform at least 200 manufacturers, distributors and the scientific community on environmental criteria for products, services and works and training of 400 public purchasers on green procurement.</p>
Success Factors	<p>Promotion of Green Public Procurement</p> <p>EcoTechnoNet component of the ECOEMERGE project included evaluation of the Romanian market, characterization of the market niches for environmental technologies and for consultancy actions with representatives of the industry and research and development sector.</p> <p>For the second component of the project, GREEN PROCURA component, the results were aimed at training about 200 people in regional thematic workshops with producers, retailers and the research community regarding environmental criteria for products and services which are frequently the subject of the procurement. More information on the website www.achizitiiecologice.ro</p>
Barriers	<p>Fast transformations/ changes in the market of ecological products and services depending on the economic climate at national / European level.</p> <p>Insufficient degree of knowledge / information to the public sector and institutional level regarding this field.</p>
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>Through the ECOEMERGE project were trained the following: civil servants from the procurement departments and the economic operators regarding green public procurement and environmental criteria for nine fields (cleaning products, building materials, lighting</p>

Contacts	<p>equipment, food and beverages, furniture, computer equipment, copying paper, buses, bus services, transport equipment and vehicles).</p> <p>Exists the foundation for the elaboration of future regulations in environmental public procurement</p> <p>Tevi Anca Public Manager EU Funded Programs Department tel. 0754231086 Fax: 021 408 95 66 www.mmediu.ro</p>
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Project proposed
by partner ADR
Nord-Est

**“EVUE – Electric Vehicles in Urban Europe”
European interregional cooperation program URBACT II**

Suceava

Background	Electric Vehicles in Urban Europe focuses on the development of integrated, sustainable strategies and dynamic leadership techniques for cities to promote the use of electric vehicles. Urban initiatives to encourage the public and business to use EV's will contribute to EU clean air and car fleets targets, making cities more attractive and competitive. EVUE will exchange and disseminate solutions to key barriers such as public resistance, lack of infrastructure, rapid technology change and obsolete economic modelling.
Project description	EVUE will enable partners to exchange ideas on how cities can develop integrated, sustainable strategies and dynamic leadership techniques to promote and increase the use of electric vehicles. To meet EU clean air and car fleet targets cities are grappling with strategies to encourage the general public and businesses to introduce electric vehicles
Principles	The principles of the project are promoting entrepreneurship, improving innovation and knowledge economy, employment and human capital - improving the matching between needs and supply of skills and qualifications, and recognising generic competences, environmental issues, integrated policies for energy - efficiency in cities and the use of renewable energy resources in urban areas.
Success Factors	Success factors can be: implementation of future policies for reduction of transport pollution, noise also reduction of CO2 emissions, increasing of energy efficiency, low operating costs and business opportunities
Barriers	Barriers include public resistance, lack of confidence, lack of infrastructure (parking / charging points), rapid technology change, inadequate cost information, balancing supply & demand in a growing market.
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	The most important benefits of the project are protecting natural resources and improving the physical environment, integrated policies for energy- efficiency in cities and the use of renewable energy resources in urban areas, The role of cities in boosting innovation and knowledge economy, especially by promoting eco-businesses and eco-innovation
Contacts	Local project coordinator – Dan Dura dandura@primariasv.ro , 00402302126960- 117

Project proposed
by partner ADR
Nord-Est

Municipality of Vaslui

Background	<p>The foundation of a Energy Management Agency at local level to provide specific information and counselling services to improve energy efficiency, increasing the energy performance of buildings and facilities, the awareness of citizens on behaviour change related to energy use, sustainable management of investments, the attraction of funding sources for financing local investments from the areas mentioned above.</p>
Project description	<p>Together with the community service providers of public utilities, the owners' associations and the economic operators from the construction undertakings field, the Municipality of Vaslui initiated and was a founding member of the Local Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment Vaslui, founded with support from the European Commission through the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme.</p> <p>The Agency was established as a non-profit organization, independent of the specific interests of consumers and providers of services or works. The Agency's aim is to locally promote the specific concepts about the sustainable energy management, including the green procurement field, through a specialized team which locally brings: immediate information regarding the European policies about energy and environmental protection, as well as the European initiatives and best practices.</p>
Principles	
Success Factors	<p>Vaslui Municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at Local Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment Vaslui proposals has developed energy balance for the year 2009, joined the Mayors Convention; - approved by Decision of the Local Council and sent a Local Action Plan for Sustainable Energy by which it was proposed to overcome European targets set for 2020 regarding the reduction of the CO2 emissions (in this plan are set out actions and measures in the field of green procurement); - has about 70% of housing blocks heat rehabilitated from the owners funds which are aware of the effects of improving energy performance building on the family budget; - have investments which are made at the initiative of the Local Agency for Energy Efficiency and Environment Vaslui and with funds raised with the support of the agency. The agency provided guidance

on project proposals submitted to funding bodies, drafting documentations for public procurement in the field of works for the investment objectives.

National authorities that regulate including public procurements (and green procurements) do not prove that they have the necessary technical expertise for sustainable development.

The national regulations, which are mandatory at local level, block the application of green public procurement procedures, in terms as this would introduce specific requirements that would restrict fair competition between suppliers of works, services and products.

Barriers

Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project

Building a trained and informed team that brings specific information at local level (specific information about energy performance management).

Contacts

Popa Ionel
Tel.0740009362
E.mail: ionelpopaprimvs@yahoo.com

SLOVENIA

Project proposed
by partner MJPA

CIVITAS ELAN - Green Procurement of Public Fleets

City Municipality of Ljubljana

Background	<p>The cities of Ljubljana (Slovenia), Ghent (Belgium), Zagreb (Croatia), Brno (Czech Republic) and Porto (Portugal) joined together in the CIVITAS ELAN project “Mobilising citizens for vital cities”. They have agreed on the mission, “to ‘mobilise’ our citizens by developing with their support clean mobility solutions for vital cities, ensuring health and access for all”.</p> <p>As part of the EU CIVITAS programme, the ELAN project takes an approach where “Putting the citizen first” is at the core of the work in the five cities. ELAN consists of highly experienced partners, many of which have been involved in the first two phases of the CIVITAS initiative. They are all vibrant medium-sized European centres of social, cultural and economic life with strong identities, rich cultural heritage and high-quality public spaces. They all have major universities with large student populations. These dynamic cities share a strong commitment to implement mobility policy that gives priority to citizens and their quality of life. The ELAN cities are in critical phases of urban development with large infrastructure projects underway to improve the main interchanges and major arteries of their transport systems.</p> <p>CIVITAS ELAN addresses topics of specific interest to Central and Eastern European cities. These cities face particular challenges such as fast motorisation, capacity problems in public transport, infrastructure renewal and rapidly changing cityscapes. These rapid changes create many opportunities for cities from both old and new Member States to learn from each other. Ljubljana, Brno and Zagreb represent cities from new Member States or accession countries with Ljubljana acting as the project coordinator. They bring with them extensive experience in energy-efficient technologies in public transport. CIVITAS ELAN therefore emphasises a two-way learning process facilitated through technical workshops, training sessions and technical site visits.</p> <p>(Source: http://www.civitas-initiative.org/index.php?id=70&sel_menu=6&proj_id=10)</p>
Project description	<p>Within CIVITAS ELAN project, the City Municipality of Ljubljana implemented the measure Green Procurement of Public Fleets. It carried out Green Public Procurement procedure for the rental of a new public fleet, including 6 hybrid vehicles. By doing so, it fulfilled the scope that 10% of the rented vehicles should be environmentally friendly.</p> <p>Within this project, the fuel costs and other related costs of the rented vehicles are being monitored, but the final analysis has not been done yet. The overall result of the implemented measure was</p>

	<p>positive, not only because of the inclusion of green public procurement criteria (resulting in the rental of hybrid vehicles), but also because of the new engines with higher emission standards in the rest of the fleet (the “non-hybrid fleet”).</p>
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mobilising citizens for vital cities; - clean mobility solutions for vital cities, ensuring health and access for all; - putting the citizen first; - environmental sustainability;
Success Factors	<p>The most important success factor was a strong commitment of the City Municipality of Ljubljana to implement mobility policy that gives priority to citizens and their quality of life. Equally important was their commitment to the environmental sustainability, which resulted in the rental of a certain share of hybrid vehicles. The other success factor was inclusion of this measure within an international project CIVITAS ELAN, giving it a wider perspective and putting a special emphasis on the results of the project.</p>
Barriers	<p>The most important barrier was a relatively high cost of rental of hybrid vehicles (related to an also high price of purchase of these vehicles on the market). Therefore the positive effects of the project are mainly tied to the reduction of CO2 gas emissions, and not to the savings in the means of finances.</p>
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>The average EcoScore of the City Municipality of Ljubljana fleet improved from 49 to 64. The average Euronorm of the City Municipality of Ljubljana fleet improved from 1,68 to 4,11. (However, these improvements were not directly due to the inclusion of the hybrid vehicles, but were due to the replacement of the existing fleet with the rental of a new fleet with less gas emissions).</p>
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Project proposed
by partner MJPA

GOLEA Local Energy Agency

Background	<p>The GOLEA Local Energy Agency was founded in June 2006, following a successful application to a call for proposals within the Intelligent Energy Europe EU Programme. The agency employs 7 highly educated professionals (ecologist, geo economist, economic engineer, mechanical engineers, etc). Three employees have taken part in the European EnergyManager training program EUREM - European EnergyManager Training.</p> <p>(Source: GOLEA)</p>
Project description	<p>The fundamental role of GOLEA in the field of energy efficiency is to propagate best management practices, to provide information guidance and to offer a range of services based on specific local and regional needs.</p> <p>Implementation of local/regional energy plans is supported by providing information, advice and training on energy management issues.</p> <p>Included in the local energy concept, is a study of local renewable energy resources and carrying out an energy audit of public buildings to propose different alternative measures and scenarios of development and their comparison. Proposals for short – term (5 year) and long – term (10 year) energy policies are elaborated, the goals for energy planning at local level are established and additional possible actions for an effective improvement of the “energy balance sheet” are identified.</p> <p>The agency also functions as an energy manager for several Primorska municipalities. Annual action plans and annual reports on the use of renewable energy sources and efficient energy consumption are prepared within this role. The advisory function is important for future decisions of municipalities in the field of renewable energy use and efficient energy use, as well as in the execution of measures which were established in the local energy plans.</p> <p>(Source: GOLEA)</p>
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promoting best management practices, - providing information guidance, - addressing specific local and regional needs, - providing help for local communities in the field of efficient energy use (including EEPP) - orientation towards energy efficiency tools, energy accounting information system, monitoring and targeting management techniques

Success Factors	<p>The first success factor is the fact that GOLEA has developed significant competences in relation to energy efficiency in buildings, as it is an energy agency founded in order to provide support to the transition to more sustainable energy systems.</p> <p>The second success factor is readiness of various municipalities to cooperate with the local energy agency.</p> <p>The third success factor is the fact that an important portion of the efforts is dedicated to awareness raising and dissemination activities within elementary and secondary schools, public tribunals, conferences and workshops, thus promoting the idea of energy efficiency in the widest possible way.</p>
Barriers	/
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>GOLEA has already developed local energy concepts for various municipalities (Miren Kostanjevica, Brda, Kanal ob Soči, Bovec, Cerklje, Šempeter pri Gorici, Sežana, Divača, Tolmin, etc).</p> <p>Besides, several energy reviews and thermal imaging reviews of public buildings have already been performed. A cadastre (full register of all municipal public lighting with GPS plotted cadastral map) was implemented; feasibility studies for improvements in public lighting and district heating investment planning for several municipalities were also carried out.</p> <p>GOLEA is oriented towards energy efficiency tools and propagating the introduction of Energy Accounting Information System (EnAIS) and Monitoring and Targeting management techniques (M&TT) for public-sector buildings. This is to provide effective control of energy use and energy costs, enable a comparison of indicators and consequently determining feasible actions leading to energy reduction and possible savings through definition of measures for building retrofits. It also enables the definition of specific energy targets that need to be achieved.</p> <p>(Source: GOLEA)</p>
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Project proposed
by partner IFZ

EcoBuy Vienna

Background	<p>The City of Vienna buys products and services for around 5 Billion Euro per year. In 1999, the City of Vienna (the biggest Austrian city with about 1.7 Mio. inhabitants) initiated the project “EcoBuy Vienna” (ÖkoKauf Wien) to promote climate protection. The aim of the project is to advance the application of green criteria in public procurement in all fields of the city administration. “EcoBuy Vienna” is based on the Vienna Climate Protection Program.</p>
Project description	<p>Various departments of the Vienna City Administration take part in “EcoBuy Vienna”. The project is led by a director and a steering committee. Specialised working groups are in charge of developing criteria for more than 20 product groups. Consultative committees have been set up on legal matters, organizational affairs and public relations.</p>
Principles	<p>To develop green criteria both ambitious and accomplishable by at least some companies on the market.</p> <p>The City of Vienna aims with its project “EcoBuy Vienna” to influence the market to promote the further development and wider availability of green solutions, thus providing a positive example for consumers and the business community.</p>
Success Factors	<p>By decree of the Chief Executive Director of the Vienna City Administration, the results of “EcoBuy Vienna” have been adopted as a mandatory basis for public procurement and contracting in Vienna. The criteria are developed by the employees of the Vienna City Administration together with external experts and legal experts.</p>
Barriers	<p>A monitoring system is missing. Therefore it isn’t known if the green criteria are included in each of the tenders from the Vienna City Administration.</p>
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>“EcoBuy Vienna” is one of the main pioneers for GPP in Austria. In the wake of the project, other Austrian initiatives arose.</p> <p>The project influences the market. For example, several years ago, the Vienna City Administration tendered rolls made of organic grown ingredients. Since then, the bakeries in Vienna offer organic rolls for private consumers, too.</p>
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Project proposed by partner IFZ **Consulting package “Sustainable building in the municipality”**

Background	<p>For 10 years, the Vorarlberg Environmental Association procures green products and services for its 96 municipalities. During this time, they became aware of the fact, that municipalities need support when constructing sustainable buildings. Therefore they started with its consulting package “Sustainable building in the municipality”.</p>
Project description	<p>The Vorarlberg Environmental Association offers the consulting package “Sustainable building in the municipality” together with the Energy Institute Vorarlberg and the company Spektrum which is specialized in sustainable and low-emission buildings. The consultation package consists of 4 modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Module 1: Preliminary Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of the objectives ▪ Development of an ecological program ▪ Support during the architectural competition – Module 2: Planning & Tendering – Module 3: Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information for craftsman ▪ Product declaration – Module 4: Control of success <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality management on the construction site ▪ Measurements (Blower Door Test etc.)
Principles	<p>The consulting package includes expert organizations from 3 different fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Experts in energy efficient building (Energy Institute Vorarlberg) – Experts in ecological building material (Spektrum) – Experts in procurement procedure (Environmental Association)
Success Factors	<p>The 3 organizations that offer the consulting package are known and accepted in the municipalities of the region.</p> <p>The consulting package addresses an important demand: Mayors of municipalities in Vorarlberg that want to construct sustainable buildings but have no experience to do so.</p> <p>The use of the consulting package offers the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy demand of the building: 80 % less. – Indoor air emissions: 10 % of an ordinary building. – Reduced maintenance requirements. – Additional costs for ecological material: 1-2 %. – Additional costs for energy efficiency measures: pay for it selves <p>The region Vorarlberg is known for its strong environmental regulations and a long tradition to use resources economically.</p>

Barriers	<p>The investment costs for sustainable buildings are usually higher than the costs for conventional buildings. Public money (funding) is needed to pay for the differences in the investment costs.</p>
Impact/Multiplier effect/ The most important benefit of the project	<p>Around 50 buildings were newly built or renovated with the help of the consulting package. Landmark projects like the community centre in Ludesch or St. Gerold gained a strong recognition throughout Europe.</p> <p>The construction of sustainable buildings in several municipalities created a competition between municipalities to realize a building with an even lower resource and energy consumption.</p>
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