

Webinar Green Public Procurement: Interplay of PFM Systems with Climate Change

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### Paper presentation

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# RESEARCH FOCUS

How can climate change considerations be mainstreamed into the PP process so that government spending can serve as a lever for green growth and ultimately contribute to a reduction in CO2 emissions?

Our focus: identifying enablers for greening PP by looking through the PFM lens.

To this end, three features of the PP function are examined – its form of organization, operation mode and financial conduct.





# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

#### Research question 1:

Can public procurement contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions?

#### Research question 2:

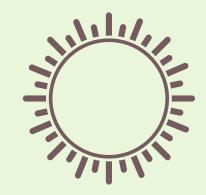
Is there an implementation gap between the GPP regulatory framework and GPP practice?

#### Research question 3:

How can the PFM system contribute to closing the implementation gap and greening PP?

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### METHODOLOGIES APPLIED

#### **Desk Research**

- develop the hypotheses
- select countries for case studies
- develop the questionnaire

# Interviews With Relevant Stakeholders In Selected Countries

- validate the hypotheses
- identify good practices in GPP
- derive policy recommendations



### CASE STUDY COUNTRIES

The Netherlands



**Austria** 



**South Korea** 



- Forerunners in GPP
- Allow in-depth investigation of our three research questions
- PFM environments / GPP measures offer promising solutions to address the implementation gap



# FINDINGS (I)

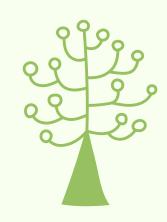


Governments can create an impact on CO2 emissions through GPP, but the size of the impact is unclear.

In the majority of countries, there is a gap between GPP regulatory framework and actual GPP implementation. The PFM system can contribute towards closing the implementation gap and greening PP through PFM enablers.

### FINDINGS (II)

#### **PFM ENABLERS**



Elements & features of the PFM system to address the implementation challenges:

#### Form of organization.

Two main structural archetypes of PP - centralized and decentralized systems

#### Operation mode.

Automation of the PP function and application of e-procurement

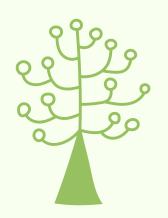
#### Financial conduct.

Integration of cost accounting methods such as LCC in the PP process



# FINDINGS (III)

#### **PFM ENABLERS**



A certain degree of centralization is necessary to mainstream environmental considerations into the PP function and to institutionalize GPP.

Minimum option: buyer groups
Joint purchases: for homogeneous contracts for similar products and services
Central purchasing bodies: institutionalized joint procurement
State-of-the-art e-procurement compensates for organizational form



# FINDINGS (VI)

#### **PFM ENABLERS**



E-procurement is seen as an effective enabler for including horizontal policy goals, such as environmental considerations, in the PP function.

Preparatory stage: screening markets for suitable suppliers

Tendering and award phase: automation of more administrative stages frees resources

PP portals: generates competition and lowers the barrier for suppliers wishing to participate

Generating post-award data: contract management and monitoring tools



### FINDINGS (V)

#### **PFM ENABLERS**



Life Cycle Costing makes sense for product groups that have follow-up costs, but it is not crucial for greening PP.

LCC should be mandatory for product, service, or work groups with significant post-acquisition costs

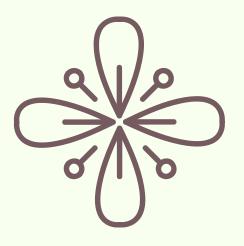
Focus on relevant direct life cycle costs and forgo the monetization of external effects

Third party ecolabeling: a good alternative

Political commitment: willingness to take the higher price premium



# CONCLUSIONS



GPP implementation should be seen as a PFM reform, not as a purely legal matter Reforms to the PP system should be addressed through a comprehensive change process.

Complex and fragmented environments can affect the potential for pursuing PFM reforms

GPP cannot be a singular measure if a government wants to achieve a reduction in its CO2 emissions.





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR COMMENTS

