

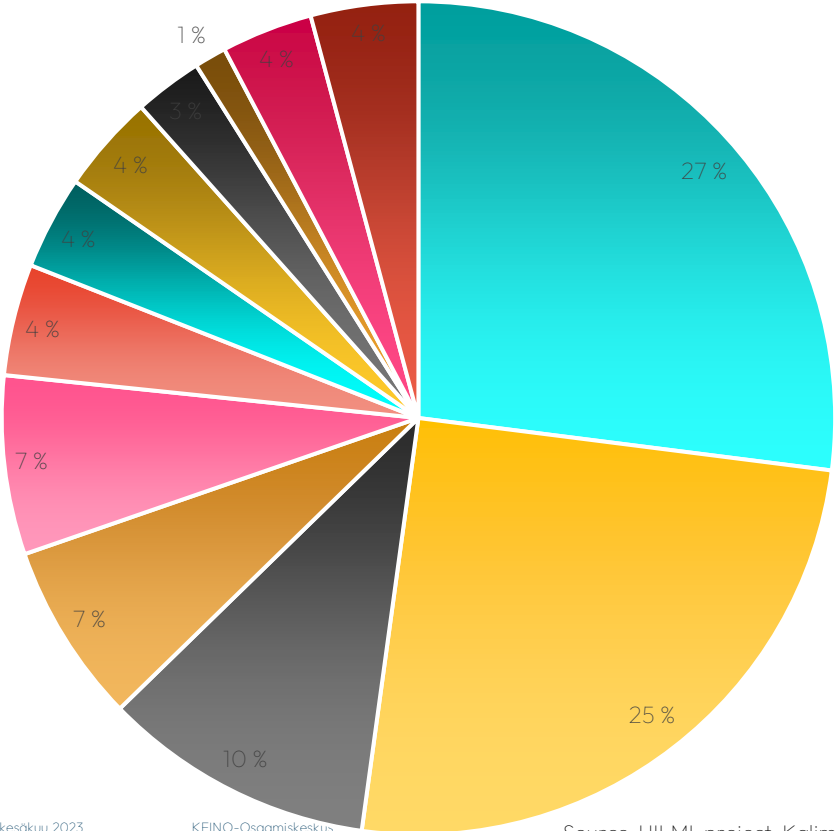
Public procurement as a tool in climate work

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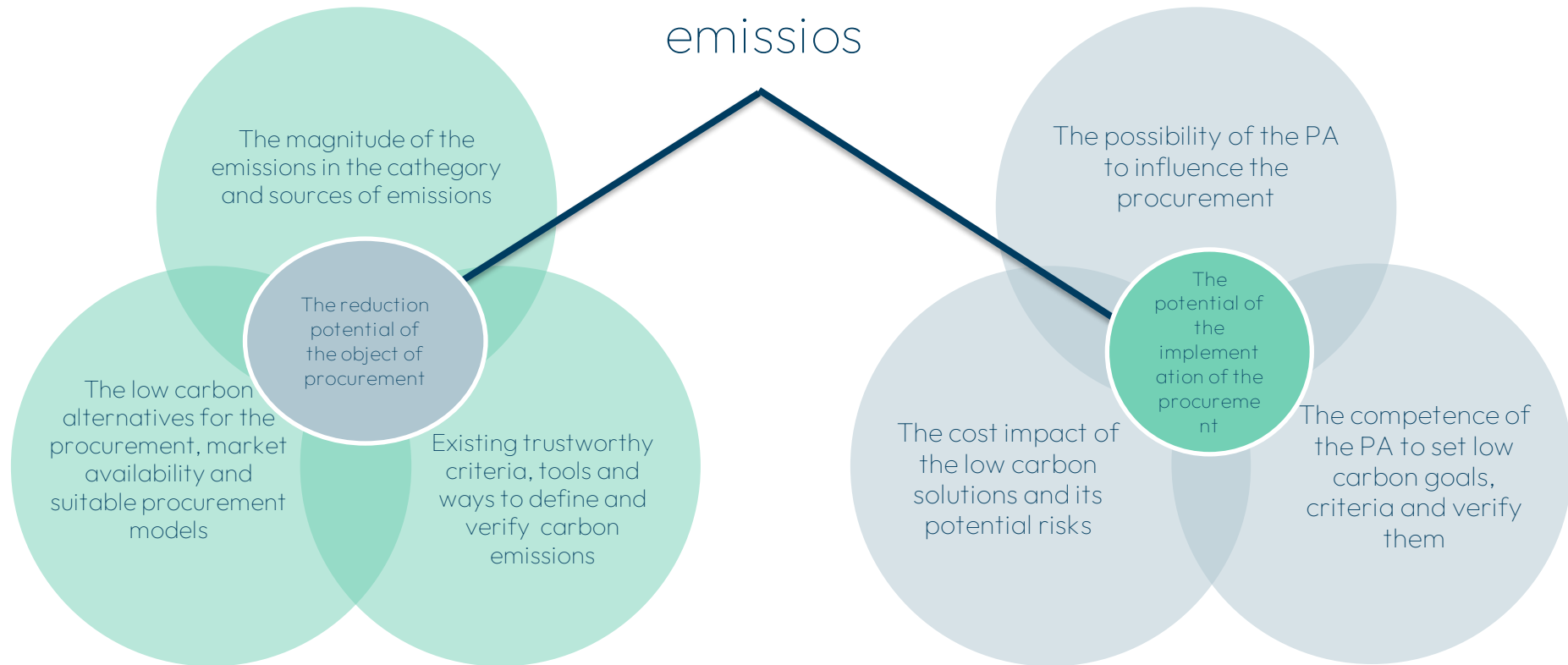
The carbon footprint of public procurement



- Energy in buildings
- Construction
- Travel and transport
- Foodstuff and catering
- Machinery, equipment, weapons
- Cleaning materials and services
- Miscellaneous materials and supplies
- Medicines and healthcare supplies
- Administrative services, expert services and research
- ICT-services
- Other services
- Other external services



The potential for reducing carbon emissions



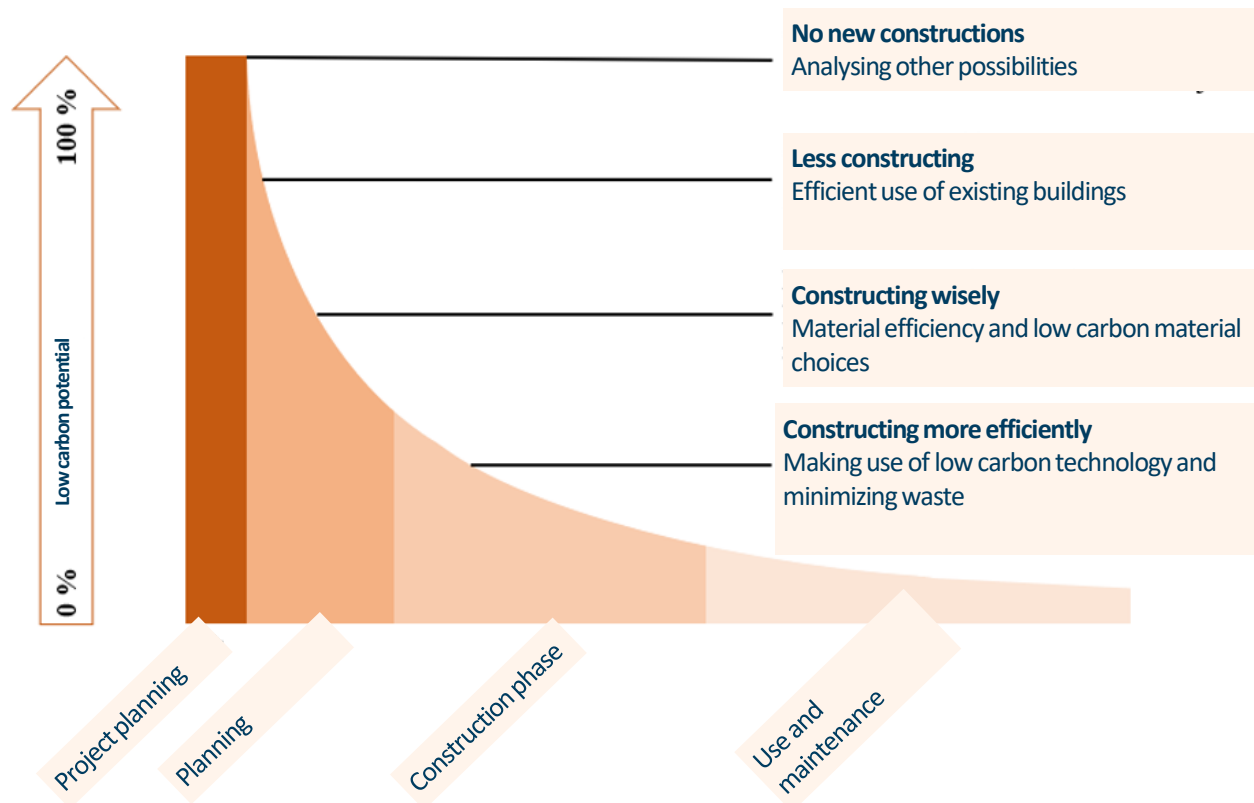
The Playbook for low carbon procurement- models for co-operation

- Low carbon procurement is not an easy task and it requires long-lasting co-operation within the public procuring organisation as well as with suppliers.
- The three stages in systematic low carbon procurement :
 1. Identify and define the change needed as detailed as possible (low carbon/CO2 neutrality objective)
 2. Identify which procurement category/categories are most relevant and what should be done
 3. Clarify through which procurement contracts the change is possible and conduct the procurement
- Ultimately it is a question of clarifying the roles in decision making and implementation during the lifecycle of the procurement:
 - The director's path for decision making
 - The manager's path for development
 - The expert path for tendering
- The pace in an individual procurement can be fast, but for the PA it is a long change process = impact.

The checklist for low carbon procurement

1. Understand what the CO₂-potential consists of (spend analysis)
2. Identify the procurement categories with the remarkable CO₂-reduction potential.
3. Within these categories identify the most important procurements and set CO₂-reduction targets by consulting experts and suppliers.
4. Decide on a budget, entailing the estimated cost of the procurements and the work needed for the preparations and the tendering process.
5. Clarify the low carbon hot spots (*standardised criteria, verifications methods*) and define the object of the procurement according to existing solutions.
6. Conduct a thorough and timely market dialogue and communicate clearly the procurement objectives well in advance.
7. Choose a suitable procurement method.
8. Prepare the tendering documents using minimum requirements as far as possible (reduces the administrative burden).
9. Make a draft contract with clear means of follow up and reporting, indicators, potential bonuses and sanctions.
10. Ensure efficient resources for contract management and co-operation during the contract period.
11. Assess the success of the contract and the tendering process by gathering feedback from participated suppliers, the procurement team and the users of the contract.
12. Build an operating model, enabling a systematic use of the data and knowhow, including integrating the contract data in the decision making processes of top management.

Construction – BIG reduction potential



KEINO

**Kestävien & innovatiivisten
julkisten hankintojen
verkostomainen osaamiskeskus**

Thank you

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