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ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABILITY OF SLOVAKIA

Green or sustainable economic growth for environmental policy in the light of the current environmental crisis and resource depletion is discussed in various national and international political and expert levels. Indicators of green growth and statistical results can measure sustainable development, while they allow to evaluate the green growth and support its integration into policy.

The paper analyses the OECD's framework strategy with selection of important environmental indicators and characteristics, which are intended for the assessment of the green growth strategies (green marketing). The significance of criteria, which takes into account the price in terms of public procurement is relatively high, but the values of economic activities (sustainable production, sustainable consumption and trade) are relatively low. Results suggest that production and consumption must be environmentally and economically sustainable. Nowadays green growth strategy also in Slovakia emphasizes economic value, the country goes the right way and economic - environmental activities will grow in the future. This study offers a concept for measuring the general environmental effects of activities and evaluation of green public commissions based on phrased criteria and methodical plan of implementation of the green public commission. The methodology provides the information needed for national economic reform plans based on the present status report.

Keywords: sustainable development, green public procurement, sustainable production and consumption indicators, environmental criteria.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, many organizations headed off to sustainable development considering the "green" concept. Green Public Procurement (GPP) increasingly plays an important role in stimulating demand for environmentally friendly products and services, which makes necessary to analyze which characteristics significantly represent the integration of environmental criteria in setting the public procurement. Statistical analysis confirmed that by

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intensification of information and raising awareness on GPP can greatly promote the development of green public procurement.

It shows that efficiency of GPP can not be achieved by simple approval of certified environmental management system (EMS), but rather through the level of maturity of the development of certified EMS and gratuitous instruments of environmental policy that provide a increasing "added value" to the GPP practices.

The corresponding proportioning of individual environmental requirements in the form of environmental indicators related to the competence of the public authorities may represent progress in GPP, realized from european, national and local supportive initiatives.

2. GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AS A TOOL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Policies and practices of sustainable development are related to economics, environment and society. An essential example is the necessary change of philosophy in the way how we understand the limitations on time, costs and quality. In the context of public procurement and in order to accomplish the organization's requirements for goods and services in sustainable achieving the goals is useful to specify the significance and mutual dependance of individual criteria and benefits regarding the external factors⁵.

To achieve these goals is necessary to the decision-making framework incorporate external costs with conventional criteria for public procurement in price and quality. These considerations are usually transferred to: environmental, economic and social criteria (also known as "Triple baseline").

According to Bouwer the green procurement is defined as "access by which the public authorities integrate environmental criteria into all phases of the process of their procurement and by that they promote the dissemination of environmental technologies and the development of environmentally friendly products by searching and choosing outcomes and solutions that have the least impact on the environment during their life cycle"⁶.

It is a process of expenses and investments related to public order which is valid to private sector as well. GPP is connected to broader agenda of sustainable development organizations which practise sustainable public procurement by meeting their requirements that are not only for the private cost-benefit analysis, but also to maximalize the net of benefits and the purchase of preferred environmentally friendly products and services in accordance with one or more characteristics of the green public procurement^{7,8}.

⁵ Bednárová, L., Liberko, I. 2009. Benchmarking v riadení podnikov. Roland Weiss. In: *Acta Montanistica Slovaca*. - 14, č. 1 (2009), pp. 86-91. ISSN 1335-1788.

⁶ Bouwer, M., de Jong, K., Jonk, M., Berman, T., Bersani, R., Lusser, H., Nissinen, A., Parikka, K., Szuppinger, P. 2005. *Green Public Procurement in Europe 2005 -Status Overview*. Virage Milieu & Management, Haarlem, The Netherlands. Available: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Stateofplaysurvey2005_en.pdf.

⁷ Bednárová, L., Liberko, I., Rovňák, M. 2013. Environmental benchmarking in small and medium sized enterprises and there impact on environment,. In *Ecology, economics, education and legislation : conference proceedings, volume II* : 13th international multidisciplinary scientific geoconference SGEM 2013, Sofia : STEF92 Technology, 2013, S. 141-146, ISBN 978-619-7105-05-6.

⁸ Kottner, A., Štofová, L., Lešková, E., Tarča, A. 2015. Metodika integrácie environmentálnych aspektov do procesu verejného obstarávania. In *Technické vedy a výrobný manažment 2015: zborník abstraktov z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie* : Vysoké Tatry, Tatranská Štrba, 16.4.-17.4.2015. -

In a comparison to a standard equivalent, green public procurement represents the purchase of products or services which minimize the negative impact on the environment during their life cycle. It includes the integration of environmental doubts to other decision making based on price, performance and quality. Products and services that consume less natural resources should have a priority over competing products with a bigger impact on the environment⁹ (Fig. 1).

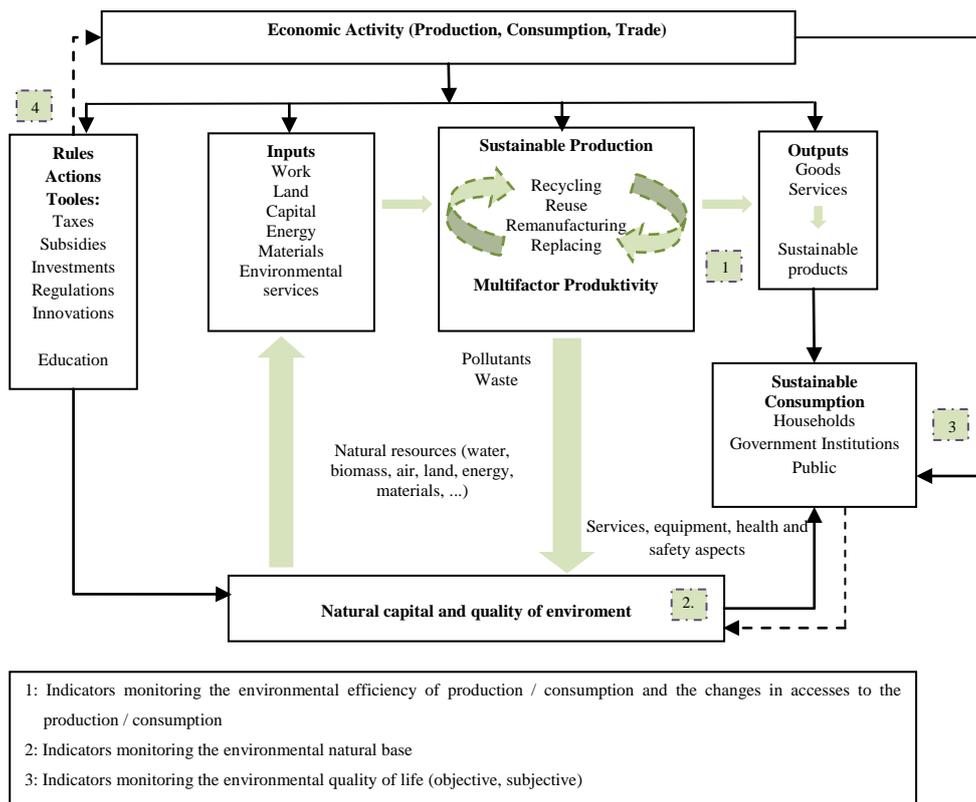


Figure 1. Indicators of sustainable green growth
 Source: own processing.

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⁹ OECD. 2013. *OECD Compendium of Agri-environmental Indicators*. OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264186217-en>.

3. RECOMMENDED FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO THE EU GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

There are several countries using very similar evidence for environmental criteria. They most often refer to Environmental Facility Data LCA (Life Cycle Analysis), along with the environmental labeling and other evidence. The EU GPP program states that it is not necessary to establish a framework for EU GPP scheme, but rather a series of recommendations for the implementation of green public procurement. Some of the environmental aspects are already part of the process of GPP applicable to scientific evidence and for stakeholders. Other recommendations for extending important areas include for example a consideration of social aspects of all product groups (where possible) and a preference of GPP criteria developed within product groups that undergo a policy review and update of the EC EU. The final evaluation of national programs allows to make recommendations in detail to update the EU framework for determining criteria. The recommended framework consists of two parts: the scheme and the criteria.

The green public procurement scheme includes the following requirements¹⁰:

1. The main objective of the scheme should be clear and directly related to EU policy.
2. The determination of the EU GPP Advisory Group with ultimate responsibility for the development of EU GPP criteria.
3. Prioritization and choice of products should be evidence-based and transparent.
4. Communication with external stakeholders.
5. Information concerning the overall schedule development must be available at the beginning through a specific external consultation process.
6. Carrying out continuous training programs and provision of supporting information as key element of the GPP program. The EU GPP criteria are designed to facilitate the integration of green requirements in public tender documents. While the adopted EU GPP criteria seek to strike a balance between environmental impact, costs, availability on the market and control, contracting entities may decide according to their needs and the level of ambition whether they should take account of all or only some of the requirements in their tender documents.

The criteria must be derived from the life-cycle based thinking. The process of sizing criteria must meet the following requirements¹¹:

1. Evidence used to formulate criteria must be transparent.
2. The scope of requirements that include relevant environmental criteria should be sustainable and, where possible and appropriate, may also include appropriate social criteria.
3. The criteria must be easy to use, both for professionals, contracting authority and for contracting suppliers.
4. The process of developing the criteria should be clear with a clear division of responsibilities for stakeholders.
5. A clear outline of the stages of the development of criteria for the periodic control of every stage of the process. The whole process should not take more than one year.

¹⁰ OECD. 2013. *Inventory of Estimated Budgetary Support and Tax Expenditures for Fossil Fuels 2013*. OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264187610-en>.

¹¹ Majerník, M., Szaryszová, P., Bosák, M., Štofová, L. & Kabdi, K.. 2015. Integrated management of environmental - safety and technical risks of plant producing automobiles and automobile components. In *Communications: scientific letters of the University of Žilina*. - Žilina: University of Žilina, 2015. - ISSN 1335-4205. - Vol. 17, no. 1 (2015), pp. 28-33.

6. Review of the criteria should be carried out regularly with a limited time frame. The revision should take place every year and at least every three years.

To identify environmental criteria according to requirements at the EU level, an expert way as well as a stratification method, based on discretion, experience and knowledge was used¹².

The number of points for a given criteria indicator is essential to the extent to which these points can give direction to interested parties in the implementation of effective green public procurement of products. The result is the establishment of the importance of individual indicators criteria for a particular procurement of paper. The number of points for a particular Green contract paper is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Criteria and assessment of green public procurement of office paper from the product group "copying and graphic paper

Criteria for the Evaluation of Offer (K _R)	Environmental Characteristics of Criteria	Points	Tools related to EP
1. EMS based on 14001 or EMAS III (EMS)	The certificate of EMS establishment according to ISO 14001	30	EEL IPP ET LCA EPE EMA
	EMS registration in MAS III scheme (Logo EMAS)	30	
	The initial environmental review	10	
	Register of environmental aspects, impacts and risks	10	
	Environmental policy	10	
	Environmental statement and its verification by the environmental verifier	10	
	Environmental audit	20	
	Internal environmental audits	20	
	Environmental reports	10	
	Total	150	
2. Environmental labeling of products (EEL)	Certificate European Eco-label (the European Flower)	20	IPP ET LCA EMS EPE
	Certificate national ecolabel type I (EVP, etc.)	20	
	The Energy Star Labeling	10	
	Energy labeling EU	10	
	FSC, PEFC Certificate	10	
	Total	70	

¹² Zelené verejné obstarávanie. 2013. *Metodická príručka pre verejných obstarávateľov a obstarávateľov*. Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia, Centrum odpadového hospodárstva a environmentálneho manažérstva.

3.3. Integrated Product Policy (IPP)	Regional / national brand of integrated production	20	EEL
	The patents relevant to Green growth	20	LCA
	The rate of waste recovery	10	EMS
	Evaluation of material demandingness	10	ET
	Evaluation of life cycle costs	10	EPE
	Environmental innovations of products	20	EMA
	Total	90	
4. Environmental technologies (ET)	Documents demonstrating BAT technology	10	IPP LCA EPE EMS
	Total	10	
5. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	Implementation of LCA according to ISO 14044	20	EEL EPE EMA EMS
	Register of environmental aspects, impacts and risks	10	
	Inventory analysis	5	
	Life Cycle Impact Assessment	10	
	Interpretation of life cycle of product	5	
	Total	50	
6. Environmental Performance Evaluation (EPE)	Implementation of EPE according to ISO 14031	20	EEL
	Register of environmental aspects, impacts and risks	10	IPP
	Evaluation of environmental performance indicators	20	LCA
	Total	50	EMS
7. Environmental management accounting (EMA)	Implementation of EMA	20	IPP
	Material Flow Cost Accounting according to ISO 14051	20	LCA EMS
	Total	40	EPE
8. Other proofs	Technical documentation of producer	10	
	Test report by an accredited testing laboratory	10	
	A written declaration from producer about the compliance with characteristics	10	
	Labelling a cover of a product	10	
	Total	40	
	Total	500	

Source: own processing

We have verified the correctness of individual characteristics and related environmental criteria using Pearson correlation coefficient and by coefficient of determination.

Stratified selection was carried out by dividing the basic file in areas after which in these areas we will make a random selection. Partitioning the basic file into more homogeneous areas and carrying out random selection in these areas will result in reducing the selection mean error and thereby in increase of the accuracy of estimates. In the created area we can apply characters about which we have sufficient data, can find them at each unit and are closely correlated with the explored characters. When selecting and proposing criteria it is necessary to clarify what improvements we can expect from the forthcoming product innovation and change. Nine criteria were selected with the appropriate grading points of significance (Table 2).

Table 2. Calculation variables X and Y

X	Y
0,714	0,571
0,571	0,714
0,714	0,714
0,714	0,571
0,571	0,143
0,143	0,143
0,143	0,714

Source: own processing

By using the Pearson correlation coefficient and from calculations for determining the rate of force and the relationship between different environmental criteria we came to conclusions subscribed in Table 2 and 3.

Table 3. Result details and Calculation

X Values	$\Sigma = 3570$ Mean = 255 $\Sigma(X - M_x)^2 = SS_x = 1312018$
Y Values	$\Sigma = 3570$ Mean = 255 $\Sigma(Y - M_y)^2 = SS_y = 1312018$
X and Y Combined	$N = 14$ $\Sigma(X - M_x)(Y - M_y) = 1026732$
R Calculation	$r = \frac{\Sigma((X - M_x)(Y - M_y))}{\sqrt{(SS_x)(SS_y)}}$ $r = 1026732 / \sqrt{(1312018)(1312018)} = 0.7826$
Meta Numerics (cross-check)	$r = 0.7826$
Coefficient of determination	$R^2 = 0.6125$

Source: own proceeding

The value of R is 0.7826. This is a strong positive correlation, which means that high X variable scores go with high Y variable scores (and vice versa). The value of R^2 , the coefficient of determination, is 0.6125.

The proposed methodology of realization of green public procurement with more exact concretization of individual criteria appears as an important and beneficial. The process of proportioning of criteria should continue to participate and strengthen the cooperation between the different instruments of environmental policy related to products.

4. CONCLUSION

Green public procurement represents political and legislative instrument with distinctive potential in decision making of procurers "producers" – to wend in development in sustainable direction. The purpose of the study was to propose a general methodology of realization of the green public procurement and purchasing based on precisely defined environmental criteria in relation to GPP in Slovakia from a strategic point of view of sustainability to promote high-quality environmental friendly products.

The analysis as the part of the study for a particular commission shows that process of development of GPP criteria is transparent, well documented and strongly supports the implementation of green public procurement in Slovakia along with the other environmental policy instruments. The current process of green public procurement has some limitations as an ambiguous definition of environmental criteria of public procurement. The process of identification and proportioning of individual environmental GPP criteria depends primarily on the existing impacts on environment including the characteristics of environmental policy instruments, which are reflected in manuals on GPP and in Green Growth Strategies of OECD as well.

The methodology of identifying and proportioning of environmental criteria for GPP is created to be generally used in organizations in realization of specific green public procurement. By applying this methodology is possible to achieve business success along with achieving financial, social and environmental development goals by using environmentally friendly products supported by key concerned parties and motivation of producers, suppliers and procurers.

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KRYTERIA ŚRODOWISKOWE DOTYCZĄCE ZAMÓWIEŃ PUBLICZNYCH JAKO INSTRUMENT ZRÓWNOWAŻONEGO ROZWOJU SŁOWACJI

W artykule omówiono kwestie dotyczące zrównoważonego wzrostu ekonomicznego w ochronie środowiska w świetle obecnego kryzysu i uszczuplenia zasobów, które to zagadnienie poruszane jest podczas różnych krajowych i międzynarodowych dyskusji politycznych i eksperckich. Wskaźniki rozwoju ekologicznego i wyników statystycznych mogą mierzyć zrównoważony rozwój, pozwalają one na ocenę rozwoju ekologicznego oraz wspierają jego politykę integracji. W artykule autorzy analizują strategię ramową Organizacji Współpracy Gospodarczej i Rozwoju z uwzględnieniem ważnych wskaźników środowiskowych i cech, które są przeznaczone do oceny zielonych strategii wzrostu gospodarczego (zielony marketing). Znaczenie kryteriów, które biorą pod uwagę cenę w zakresie zamówień publicznych jest stosunkowo wysokie, ale wartości działalności gospodarczej (zrównoważona produkcja, zrównoważona konsumpcja i handel) są stosunkowo niskie. Wyniki sugerują, że produkcja i konsumpcja muszą być ekologicznie i ekonomicznie zrównoważone. Obecnie zielona strategia wzrostu także na Słowacji podkreśla wartość gospodarczą, kraj idzie właściwą drogą, a ekonomiczne i środowiskowe działania rozwiną się w przyszłości. Badanie to oferuje koncepcję pomiaru ogólnych skutków środowiskowej działalności i oceny zielonych komisji publicznych w oparciu o sformułowane kryteria, jak i metodyczny plan wdrażania zielonej komisji publicznej. Metodologia dostarcza informacji potrzebnych do krajowych planów reform gospodarczych na podstawie niniejszego raportu.

Słowa kluczowe: zrównoważony rozwój, zielone zamówienia publiczne, zrównoważone wskaźniki produkcji i konsumpcji, kryteria ekologiczne.

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