

## II/ D4.3.3. – Case study report (period month 18 – month 27)

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Aim of the Task Forces is to provide support to little and medium-sized purchasing organizations, especially Municipalities committed to the Covenant of Mayors, for the implementation of 114 interventions of Green Public Procurement related to the energy sector. On the basis of this activity, the aim of the project in the long run is to **stimulate further replication** of GPP interventions among the purchasing organizations within the partners' regions and at wider level.

On this purpose, Task forces will provide specific training among the procurement and technical staff of the beneficiary organizations involved in Primes to build – up skills for implementation of GPP in the longer term and, in order to promote replication at wider level, during the life of the project the partners will select 86 **Case Studies** from the most innovative and interesting interventions ongoing in their region that will be disseminated in order stimulate the uptake of GPP in the public sector at national and European level.

Case studies aim to provide **inspiration, insight and practical information** that can be used by public procurers as guidelines on how to manage the process of GPP and how, through it, obtain energy savings.

Case studies will be selected and evaluated by partners at joint level (ex: during the steering committee meetings) and will be collected, through dedicated templates, for dissemination to the purchasing authorities identified by the project (partners' regions, twinning organization, procurement organization at European level) and through the project website, in order to reach stakeholders at a wider level.

### Activities month 18-27

As stated in the first phases of the project, case studies have to provide to the procurers practical information to manage GPP during all the procurement phases, describing environmental criteria used in the implementation of the tenders (including information on the nature of the criteria: technical specifications, energy labels, energy performance indicators.. and references on how to insert them in the tenders), awarding criteria (MEAT – Most economically Advantageous Tender is a key principle for GPP), main results obtained (energy savings, money savings) and performance indicators (like CO2 reduction –

and tools to calculate it) but also describing lessons learned; effective approaches implemented to green the procurement strategy in the public sector and success stories identified by the partners to stimulate the uptake of interventions on energy efficiency. Indeed, being Primes main target Municipalities committed to the Covenant of Mayors, case studies will be particularly devoted to promote GPP as an opportunity to realize sustainable energy achievements and put in practice the actions foreseen in the SEAPs.

Moreover, case Studies must have a high potential for replication, this means that information and examples disseminated through them shall foresee flexible models for implementation and be easy for adaptation to the different contexts of all the possible stakeholders: public purchasing organizations addressed by the case studies may have different level of expertise about green tenders and may have different needs and opportunities for the implementation of GPP.

**Selection of case studies** – This reporting period has been crucial for the development of Task Force intervention: a lot of work has been done, the Task Force has developed good strategies to support Municipalities and 12 case studies have been identified. They have been collected and sent to ICLEI for the language and technical check, the procedure is now ongoing.

## **LATVIA**

### **Refurbishment of school buildings in Carnikava**

Carnikava is a small municipality in Latvia. The local government would like to renovate a larger school zone including schools, libraries, sports facilities etc. which could develop as a cultural centre (including Schools of Music and of Arts) attracting inhabitants to choose the municipal school for their children. The aim is to perform high quality renovation incorporating also green building principles, having both a more energy efficient building and a healthier indoor environment.

This process foresees that the most important decisions regarding the buildings, are made during the design phase, hence the importance of incorporating preconditions for energy efficiency and healthy indoor environment when contracting the architect who will develop the renovation project and also supervise the building process.

The service contract tender with high energy-efficiency criteria was developed following the approval by the mayor in the municipality's council meeting on September 7, 2015 and announced on national web page where all public procurements are published. The tender procedure for the design phase closed on October 30, 2015.

### **Higher energy efficient street lighting procurement in Preiļi**

The municipality of "Preiļi" decided to apply existing public funds to increase the energy efficiency of the municipal lightening system by replacing part of the lamps for outdoor lighting. LED lamps were installed instead on three main streets of the municipality.

The project is part financed by the national Climate Change Financial Instrument. The tender was implemented in June 2015.

### **Green public procurement for renovation of old municipal building in Liepaja**

Liepaja is a Latvian town located on the western Latvian coastline. The municipal building on 5 Peldu Street is an energy inefficient building which Liepajas City Council would like to transform into a modern municipal

building giving place for various municipal services. TF supported them to develop green procurement requirements for the building renovation works. Principles of green procurement, sustainable building and low energy house shall be incorporated in all stages of building process (project design, building, post – building stage)

The municipal building is a huge complex designed to provide various services such as cleaning, sewing, a cobbler and others. Currently this building is in rather poor shape, with various small tenants, but also large empty spaces with limited technical conditions. The City Council of Liepaja has an ambitious goal to transform this building into a modern, energy efficient building with a healthy indoor environment to give space for various municipal services. The building has great potential for this, since this building belongs to municipality, is big enough and is very close to the main smaller size city council building.

The renovation shall be performed taking also into account that building is located in the historic center of national significance where there are strong requirements for protection of monuments, however the building itself is not regarded as a monument.

## **CROATIA**

### **Supply of energy efficient IT equipment - City of Koprivnica**

In April 2014 the city of Koprivnica needed to replace outdated computers and laptops, The aim of the city was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants caused by the inefficient use of energy. This case study shows how they managed to save energy and reduce CO2 emissions by introducing GPP criteria in their tender.

The subject of the contract was the purchasing IT equipments. The main difference from the previous similar tender was related to the technical specifications of the equipment, as the city of Koprivnica asked for a more energy efficient IT equipment than in previous tendering processes.

### **Supply of electricity from 100%renewable energy sources - City of Koprivnica**

The procurement in question is a pioneer project as the city has not purchased green electricity previously. In addition, the city opted for 100 per cent electricity from renewable energy sources.

The procurement is a JPP involving 6 different public institutions.

### **Purchase of electric buses - City of Koprivnica**

The effort of the city of Koprivnica, Croatia, was to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to provide to the citizens a cleaner way of transport. Instead of diesel buses as in its previous tender, the city decided to purchase electric vehicles.

This case study describes the tendering process of purchase of electric buses by the city of Koprivnica, the technical specifications used, the results of the procedure in energy and CO<sub>2</sub> savings and the difference between the previous similar tender and the recent GPP tender.

## **DENMARK**

### **The BVE-Model Municipality of Holbaek**

Holbaek Municipality and the energy utility SEAS-NVE have developed an efficient in-house model to achieve attractive financing of energy renovation projects with both short and long-term payback periods. The model enables the Municipality to engage in comprehensive energy renovation projects taking several factors into account, such as work environment and indoor climate. The model also enables SEAS-NVE to implement energy savings according to National and European energy efficiency obligations as an energy-supply company.

The model has paved the way for the expansion of energy renovation projects to include long-term energy efficiency achievements without the use of construction funds. The Model has been named the BVE Model BVE stands for the Calculation Model for Assessment of Energy Renovation (Beregningsmodel til Vurdering af Energirenoveringer).

### **Highly cost and energy efficient street lighting in the Municipality of Holbæk**

The municipality of Holbæk has successfully reduced its energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions by 75%, and has gained major savings in operation and maintenance, by investing in LED street lights and streamlining the operation system.

In 2009, Municipality of Holbæk decided to renew the street light infrastructure. Initially, the main target was to obtain significant energy savings. However, it became apparent at an early stage that monitoring and digital management would offer much more than just energy savings.

The objective therefore became to purchase energy efficient diode (LED) light combined with an operating system, with the possibility of individual control of the floodlights and the possibility of monitoring a number of specific operating parameters. Based on an EU tender, the municipality ended up with a

solution , which reduced the energy consumption and CO2 emissions by 75% and annual savings of approximately 600,000€.

## **FRANCE**

### **Natural gas procurement - Municipality of Bourg en Bresse, France**

For the first time in France, Bourg en Bresse municipality conducted joint procurement for a gas supply contract with a share of 3% biogas.

The end of energy markets opening in France was concerned in a first time by gas procurements. So far these procurements concerned exclusively fossil gas. In fact, the biogas industry in France is still emerging and most buyers were afraid of not having an adequate supply, while elected feared, for their part, too high costs. It appeared in reality that a supplier was able to offer up to 3% biogas with a very small and additional cost through savings induced by the lower cost of the overall contract (very high reduction of the price for fossil part).

This gas procurement is otherwise in a context where buyers in France are increasingly willing to consider sustainable development in all their procurements. The opening of energy markets was an opportunity trying to diversify energy sources by purchasing a share of renewable gas.

### **Purchase of electric and hybrid vehicles - Société Dauphinoise de l'Habitat (SDH)**

SDH (French social housing company) decided to renew a part of its fleet by purchasing less polluting vehicles, electric vehicles and hybrids vehicles. To this aim, a consultation has been launched for 45 vehicles which will be selected not only for their price but also for their environmental and energy performance.

SDH is engaged in an internal procedure designed to take into account sustainable development gradually in most of its markets. The car market is one of the first major markets considered in this new policy.

**Electricity procurement - -Sigerly** (The opening of the energy markets in France presented an opportunity for Sigerly to gain feedback from its members about their needs and expectations for green electricity. Several municipalities with high energy consumption have promptly expressed their expectations in terms of green electricity, which Sigerly responded to, by offering a lot strictly for green electricity (representing 13 GWh) in the electricity procurement. Guarantees of origin were systematically required as proof of compliance. The consultation highlighted a virtual absence of green electricity overhead (less than 0.5%)

despite these guarantees of origin. In addition, SIGERLY was able to negotiate an overall lower cost of electricity for the other lots (7-11%), which completely erased the very low additional cost of the lot dedicated to green electricity.

For several years now in France there has existed an offer in terms of green electricity which popularized the offer to buyers. The experiments began to multiply and the establishment of a European market of Guarantees of Origin showed buyers the traceability and the availability of ample supplies.

The opening of the energy markets in France, which began in gas markets has been the subject of many meetings and exchanges of information to put the question of green public procurement to public actors. The first experiment of the opening of the gas market also helped to educate elected officials who were then more receptive when the electricity markets have been opened.

## **SWEDEN**

### **Procurement of green electricity - Municipality of Ljungby, Sweden**

In Sweden the municipalities are big energy users, because the municipalities have a large role as public house owners providing housing and services for the inhabitants within the municipalities. Being big energy users also gives the opportunity to use procurements as a strategic method to change the energy supply and demand more energy from renewable energy resources.

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