

Action plan



CROATIA

2021



European Union
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Introduction

The Action Plan is a document providing details on how the lessons learnt from the interregional cooperation will be implemented to improve the policy instrument addressed within the region.

The Action Plan identifies activities to be implemented, their timeframe, the players involved, the costs and funding sources. Based on the exchange of experience activities, which were performed in the frame of the CircPro project implementation to facilitate the process of interregional learning and knowledge transfer, Development Agency IGRA identified a set of activities with an impact on the selected policy instrument which will enhance implementation of circular economy practices in the participating region.

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Part I – General information

Project: Smart Circular Procurement - CircPro

Partner organisation concerned: Development Agency IGRA

Country: Croatia

NUTS2 region: North Croatia

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Part II – Policy context

1. The Action Plan aims to impact:

- Investment for Growth and Jobs programme
- European Territorial Cooperation programme
- Other regional development policy instrument***

2. Name of the policy instrument addressed:

2.1. ***Smart City Strategy of the City of Ivanić-Grad***

2.2. ***Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad***

3. Further details on the policy context and the way the action plan should contribute to improve the policy instruments:

1. Legislative Framework

Public procurement in the Republic of Croatia is legally regulated under the Public Procurement Act accompanied by its secondary legislation acts and EU directives:

EU Acquis – EU directives regulate the public contract awarding process by or on behalf of relevant country member bodies, which must comply with the principles of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular with a free movement of goods, the right of establishment, and the freedom of service provision as well as with its relating principles such as the principle of equal treatment, prohibition of discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality, and transparency.

Public Procurement Act 2016 – the Act regulates the procedure of entering into public procurement contracts and framework agreements for procuring goods, works or services, related legal protection, and the jurisdiction of the central state administration body responsible for the public procurement system.

Secondary Legislation – all secondary legislation (Public Procurement Ordinances and Rulebooks) regulating details of developing and handling tender documentation and bids, public procurement announcements, the supervision of the implementation of the Public Procurement Act, the implementation of a uniform public procurement vocabulary, the list of entities obliged to

adhere to the Public Procurement Act, public procurement in diplomatic missions, education in the public procurement area, and measures used in the public procurement of road transport vehicles.

Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures – pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 2 of the Public Procurement Act (OG 120/16), the City of Ivanić-Grad passed the Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures under which the simple procurement rules, terms, and conditions as well as the procedure are set. Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 3 of the 2016 PPA, it is published on the website of the City of Ivanić-Grad.

2. Simple procurement in Croatia

The Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia for 2015, published by the Authority for Public Procurement Policy of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, states that the total value of published contracts and framework agreements for 2015 was 4.148.075.089 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS (Electronic Public Procurement System) was 1.262.790.968 € without VAT.

Furthermore, based on the data from the Public Procurement Statistics Report for 2016, the total value of published contracts and framework agreements for 2016 was 4.608.135.508 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS was 1.367.809.461 € without VAT.

The Public Procurement Statistics Report for 2017 shows that the total value of published contracts and framework agreements for 2017 was 4.138.602.287 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS was 1.254.801.666 € without VAT.

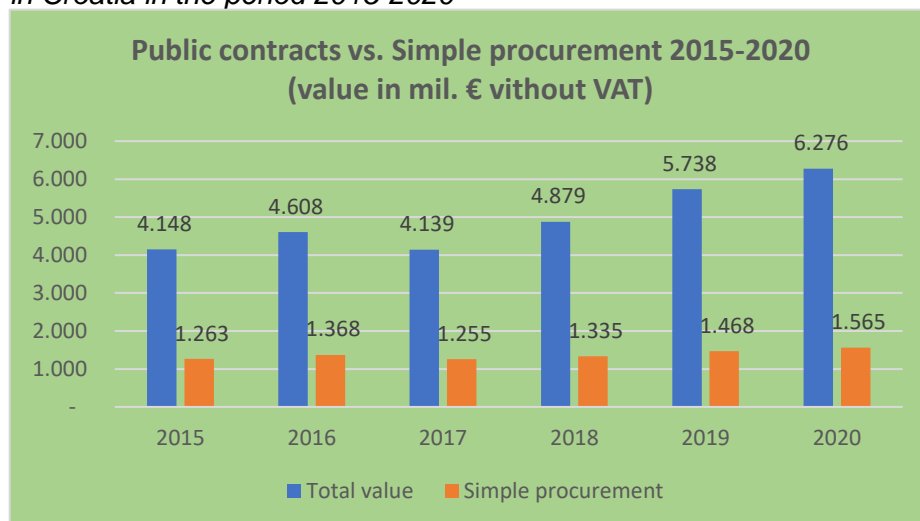
In the 2018 the total value of published contracts and framework agreements was 4.879.532.423 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS was 1.335.225.181 € without VAT.

The Public Procurement Statistics Report for 2019 shows that the total value of published contracts and framework agreements for 2017 was 5.737.778.007 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS was 1.467.718.970 € without VAT.

Finally, according to the data reported for 2020 the total value of published contracts and framework agreements was 6.275.791.140 € without VAT and the value of all simple procurement based on the additional data in the EPPS was 1.565.197.013 € without VAT.

The data on the value of the public contracts and simple procurement in Croatia for the period 2015-2020 mentioned above are graphically presented in the graph 1:

Graph 1: Value of simple procurement in the total value of public contracts in Croatia in the period 2015-2020



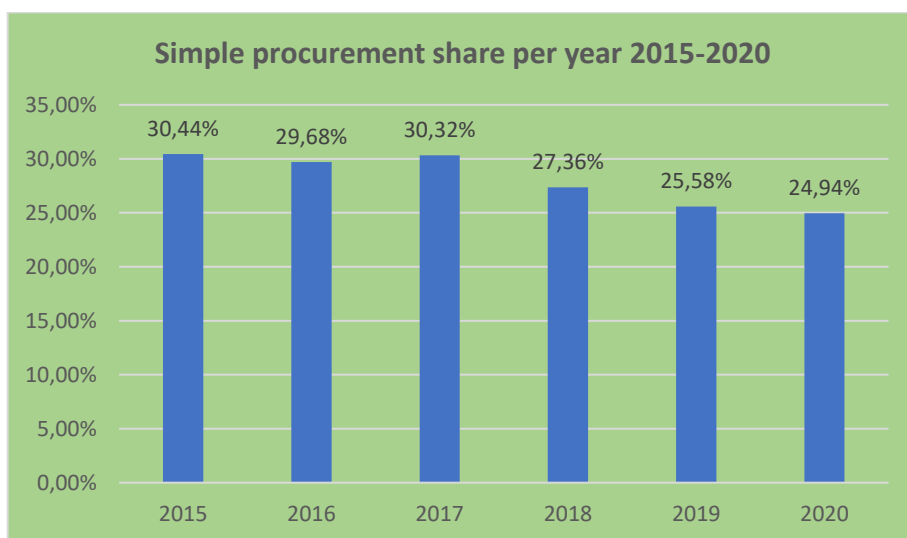
Source: DA IGRA based on the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia¹

Therefore, it can be concluded that simple procurements make up a sizeable share of the total value of public procurement in the Republic of Croatia, approx. 30% in the period 2015-2017, and approx. 25% in the period of 2018-2020.

Detailed data on the share of simple procurement in the total value of public contracts are presented in graph 2.

¹ <http://www.javnabavava.hr/default.aspx?id=3425>

Graph 2: Share of simple procurement in the total value of public contracts in Croatia in the period 2015-2020



Source: DA IGRA based on the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia

The Public Procurement Act 2016 in Article 12 and Article 15 prescribes how rules, terms and procedures of simple procurement are defined by the contracting party through the general act, while considering the principles of public procurement and the possibility of using electronic means of communication, where the contracting authority is obligated by the general act to conduct simple procurement and to publish all later changes on the internet.

The Ordinance on the implementation of simple procurement procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad is a formal document enacted by the mayor according to the national Public Procurement Act.

The objective of the *Ordinance* is to lay out the terms for a purposeful spending of budgetary resources for the purchase of goods, services or works. The scope of this document is restricted on the purchase of goods and services with an estimated value (without VAT) below 200.000 HRK (c. 27.000 €) and the purchase of works with an estimated value (without VAT) below 500.000 HRK (c. 67.000 €). The Public Procurement Act applies above those values.

Although the *Ordinance* does not cover every procurement procedure that is carried out (because of the value limits), it still accounts in total value for around 50% of all procurements made and covers 86% of procurement contracts concluded.

3. Circular/Green Procurement in Croatia

Circular public procurement (CPP) is an approach to greening procurement which recognises the role which public authorities can play in supporting the transition towards a circular economy. Circular procurement can be defined as the process by which public authorities purchase works, goods or services that seek to contribute to closed energy and material loops within supply chains, whilst minimising, and in the best case avoiding, negative environmental impacts and waste creation across their whole life cycle².

The wider use of circular/green public procurement is an objective of sustainable development policies as well as a strategic choice for the implementation of the sustainable development actions. The public authorities should integrate sustainable development aims into decision-making processes in order to change production and consumption models. In case of the local public authorities this could include budget planning, local investments planning, changing, and improving public procurement procedures. In this regard, implementation of CPP/GPP principles is one of the possible ways to introduce the sustainability into local development having in mind impact of the introduction of such principles on the production and consumption practices.

The increasing need for products contributing to sustainable development could stimulate the development of new markets or expansion of the existing markets for circular/green and innovative products and services. This also stimulates businesses to develop green technologies, resulting in products and services with a more favourable effect on environment and economy as a whole.

In addition, the citizens' awareness, and their consumption habits also decisive factor for sustainable development, which could be improved and/or formed through the development of new consumption culture and capacity building in the local community.

However, there seems to be a knowledge gap that affects GPP/CPP implementation in Croatia related to the implementation of green/circular procurement processes. Public purchasers usually struggle to determine what is an environmentally and/or socially preferable product or service, as well to incorporate appropriate criteria and specifications into public tenders in order to prioritise and distinguish these products or services from others not contributing to the sustainable development.

The National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement for the Period 2015-2017 with a View to 2020³ was endorsed by the Croatian Government in

² Public procurement for a circular economy. European Commission 2017

³ [National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement for the Period 2015-2017 with a View to 2020](#)

August 2015. The 2015-2017 Report on the Implementation of the NAP GPP⁴ provides an overview of the measures and activities implemented in the three-year period of validity of the NAP GPP.

The baseline of the NAP is the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia⁵, which states that promoting sustainable production and consumption is one of the priority objectives to be addressed in order to achieve balanced and stable growth in the economy and thus reduce environmental degradation (resource consumption, pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions, consumption of chemicals, generation of waste).

The strategy sets out a number of actions and measures to achieve the stated objectives, and one concerns the promotion of sustainable and green public procurement.

In addition to the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2019⁶ contains measure P.5 *Green public procurement*, which aims to integrate GPP criteria into regular public procurement procedures at national and local level, and to educate, train and develop the capacity of direct practitioners of GPP procurement procedures.

In doing so, the Ministry of Protection of the Environment and Energy has a prominent role to play in promoting sustainable development and integrating environmental protection and climate change adaptation policies and measures into all sectoral policies, promoting sustainable consumption and production policies to reduce resource consumption, greenhouse gas emissions and pollutant emissions as well as reducing waste generation, while also coordinating the EU Ecolabel and EMAS eco-labels and green public procurement.

Also, in January 2017, a Croatian Waste Management Plan for the Period 2017-2022⁷ was adopted at the session of the Croatian Government. It mentions green and sustainable public procurement as one of the waste prevention measures. Green procurement targets are prevention of municipal waste, EE waste and wastepaper and cardboard, prevention of construction waste.

One of the most important changes introduced by the new Public Procurement Act 2016⁸ (PPA 2016) is the obligation to use the MEAT criterion as the only award criterion. This allows for the inclusion of GPP criteria in public procurement procedures, resulting in multiple positive effects: environmental, social, and financial.

⁴ [2015-2017 Report on the Implementation of the NAP GPP](#)

⁵ [Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia](#)

⁶ [IV. National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2019](#)

⁷ [Waste Management Plan for the Period 2017-2022](#)

⁸ [Public Procurement Act 2016](#)

The most significant changes in the PPA 2016 (compared to the old act), are related to technical specifications, award criteria, contract performance conditions and the new life-cycle costing institute and environmental labels. These changes directly promote the implementation of sustainable or green public procurement in the procurement processes.

In the analysis of these provisions, it is noted that all sustainable elements from the new regulatory framework of the EU were literally transposed into the PPA 2016. However, the biggest problem in the implementation of sustainability elements in public procurement procedures is that GPP is still a voluntary instrument and, even in the PPA 2016, no means have been defined to force contracting authorities into its application and all elements of sustainability in public procurement remain only voluntary.

However, there is a significant improvement in the field of GPP implementation in the period from 2015 (when started recording of the number and value of the green contracts) to 2020.

The data in the graph 3 show the total number of public contracts and green contracts awarded in Croatia in the period of 2015-2020.

Graph 3: Number of public contracts/green contracts in Croatia per year in the period 2015-2020



Source: DA IGRA based on the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia

According to the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia in 2015 contracting entities concluded 29 contracts using green public procurement criteria in the amount of 42.689.649 € and in 2016 in total 65 green contracts were awarded in the amount of 24.364.111 €.

In 2017 contracting entities in Croatia awarded 164 contracts using green public procurement criteria in the amount of HRK 343.629.260 € excluding VAT.

The data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia show that 541 contracts using GPP criteria were concluded in 2018 with the amount of 191.729.095 € excluding VAT.

Compared to 2017, 377 more green contracts were published in 2018 which is an increase of 329.88 %. However, the value of the contracts in 2018 compared to the value of the contracts awarded using the green public procurement criteria in 2017 recorded a decrease of 44.21 %.

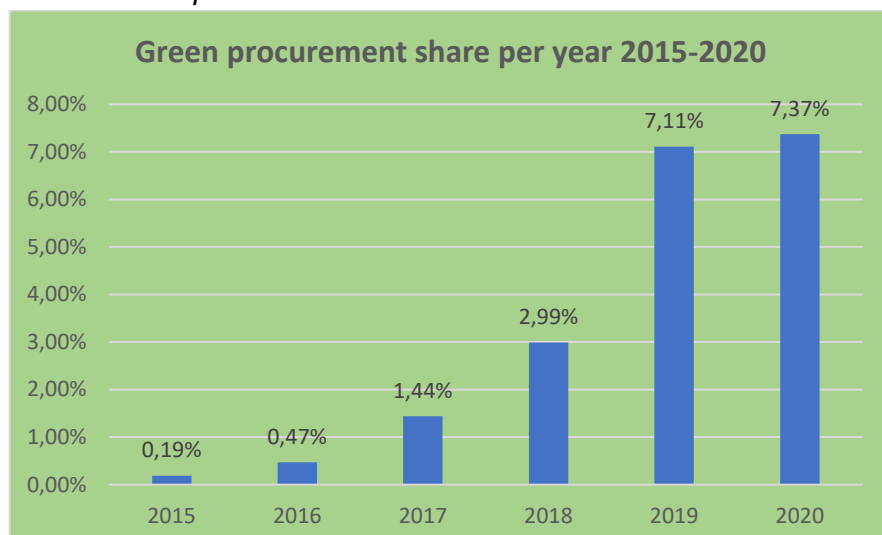
In 2019 contracting entities awarded 1.731 contracts using GPP criteria in the amount of 566.512.906 € excluding VAT.

Compared to 2018, 1,190 more green contracts were awarded which is an increase of 296.96 %. Contract value in 2019 compared to the value of contracts awarded using the green public procurement criteria in 2018 recorded an increase of 195.47 %.

Contracting entities in Croatia in 2020 awarded 1.692 contracts using GPP criteria in the amount of 819.172.604 € excluding VAT.

Compared to 2019 in 2020 were awarded 39 contracts less, which is a decrease of 2.25 %. Contract value in 2020 compared to the value of contracts awarded using the green public procurement criteria in 2019 recorded a decrease of 42.5 %.

Graph 4: Share of green procurement in the total value of public contracts in Croatia in the period 2015-2020



Source: DA IGRA based on the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia

The European Economic and Social Committee in its opinion from June 2021⁹ considers that European legislation is ready for the introduction of mandatory minimum green public procurement criteria that will boost the circular economy.

In the EU27 one third of the Member States have introduced a legal obligation to carry out green public procurement for specific sectors, product groups or where the value of the procurement procedure is above the established thresholds.

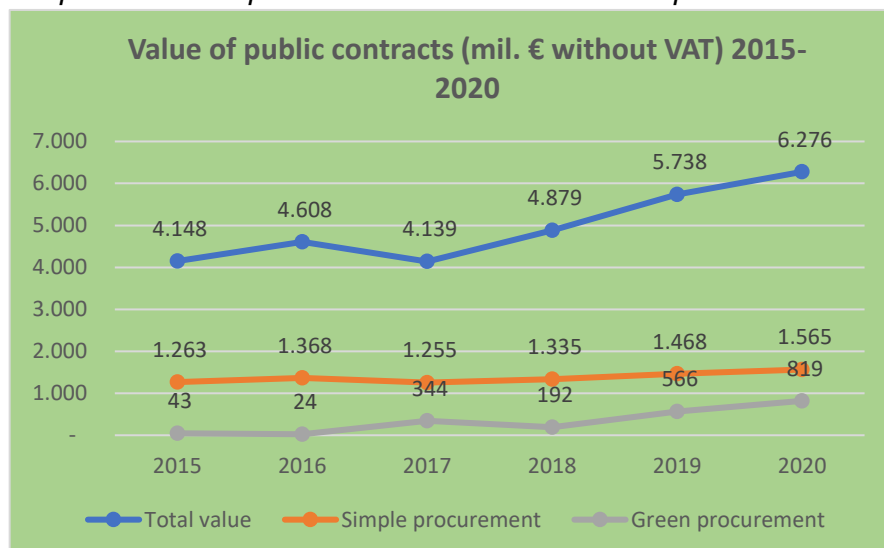
The Government of the Republic of Croatia in May 2021 adopted the Decision on Green Public Procurement in Central Procurement Procedures defining that the Central State Office for Central Procurement is required to apply GPP criteria in procurement procedures as part of the technical specification and/or award criteria. The obligation concerns primarily the purchasing categories of office supplies, consumables, computers and computer equipment, motor vehicles and the supply of electricity.

This decision is an important indicator of the trend towards the mandatory implementation of green procurement criteria for public procurers/contracting authorities. The data presented in graph 5 show that the total value of public procurement contracts in Croatia has increased in the last three years, after

⁹<https://www.eesc.europa.eu/en/our-work/opinions-information-reports/opinions/towards-circular-public-procurement>

decreasing in 2017, while the share of the simple procurement in the total value of the contracts is constant in the entire period from 2015 to 2020. However, the value of green contracts has increased significantly.

Graph 5: Value of public contracts in Croatia in the period 2015-2020



Source: DA IGRA based on the data from the Statistics Report on Public Procurement in the Republic of Croatia

It is apparent that the simple procurement plays an important role in the public procurement of the Republic of Croatia, and that GPP is increasing its significance.

When transposing the national level to the local situation, the Ordinance on the implementation of simple procurement procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad is a viable document regarding procurement in the City of Ivanić-Grad and there is plenty of room for improvement by creating, for example, a recommendation on implementation of circular procurement principles in it.

At the moment, the Ordinance does not refer to circular procurement, nor circular economy in any way. Since the City of Ivanić-Grad carries out a large part of the procurement by applying the rules set in the Ordinance, the introduction of CPP/GPP principles in simple procurement procedures will in a great extent affect the promotion of the circular economy in the procurement process and the enhance implementation of the measures aimed at reducing the amount of waste and protecting the environment.

Moreover, the scope of impact may be broadened by implementing such a recommendation to utility service providers and other institutions that are funded from the City budget and are obliged to execute procurement according to the similar ordinances (including Development Agency IGRA).

4. Smart Cities in Croatia

Currently, 59% of the Croatian population (4 million people¹⁰) lives in urban areas and it is expected that 62.6% of the population will be living in Croatian cities by 2025. Balancing economic performance and living conditions as well as more efficient use of infrastructure (renewable energy sources, increase in energy efficiency, and reduction of emissions) are important challenges for Croatian cities. To solve these challenges, cities need smart solutions for economic prosperity and the welfare of citizens, aiming to reduce public expenditures. This can be provided by a smart city model which combines diverse technologies to reduce environmental impact and offer citizens better lives. In addition, smart solutions could optimize decision making in the short and long term, manage and control city systems to enable real time functioning and mitigate current urban problems.

Croatian society is relatively slowly accepting new technological solutions, and Croatia does not keep up with the rest of the European Union in this area. Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) rating by 2030 Croatia ranked on 20th place within the EU according to the 2020 DESI (scoring 47.6 while the EU average for 2020 is 52,57).

The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 2030¹¹ particularly stressed the need to develop smart cities and islands. The Strategy is the national strategic action plan for the period 2018 to 2030, which aims to support the twin digital and green transition of the Croatian society and economy. The National Strategy outlines 4 strategic priority clusters: *Sustainable economy and society*, *Strengthening resilience to crises*, *Green and digital transition*, and *Balanced regional development*.

The Chapter on the Green and digital transition of the Strategy offers further insight into the specific actions. Its first strategic objective is to enhance the digital transition of society and economy, and a key focus under this objective is to reach the EU average. Another focus is the creation of initiatives to develop digital competencies and promote the availability of digital solutions.

In the last couple of year, the local leaders are increasingly aware of the importance of keeping up with the rest of the world, so cities across Croatia today apply some high-tech solutions in the city management. According to the available data¹², approximately 40 out of 128 Croatian cities apply or

¹⁰ According to the mid-2019 population estimate done by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, the Republic of Croatia had 4 065 253 inhabitants

¹¹ <https://hrvatska2030.hr/>

¹² http://www.notitia.hr/RePEc/nea/journal/06_2020.pdf

create the conditions for smart solutions. Smart city development is driven by key smart development strategies that bring together individual projects and initiatives and push the overall development of cities in a smart direction.

The purpose of the Smart City Strategy of the City of Ivanić-Grad is to apply internationally recognised smart city practices to fully realise the potential of the city's assets while strengthening areas in which the city has been lacking. The Strategy has built on the sustainable and integrated approach by providing the tools and the context for the integration that is necessary to sustainably deal with urban challenges.

The strategy defines areas of interventions, objectives, and measures to establish Ivanić-Grad as a smart city. The key areas identified in the strategy are Smart Administration, Smart Economy, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment, Smart People, and Smart Living. The objective of Smart Administration is to Increase the city administration efficiency through the implementation of digital technology. One of the measures in the frame of this objective is related to the digitization of the public procurement system including implementation of GPP/CPP.

The complexity of the theme of public procurement, especially in terms of more advanced concepts as GPP and CPP, requires the significant amount of time and additional efforts to realise change in public procurement processes, practices, and cultures.

In the phase of analysis of the state of play of the City of Ivanić-Grad's administration it was detected a shortage in the implementation of digital solutions, which also affects the field of public procurement, especially having in mind the implementation of GPP/CPP principles in the procurement practice.

Setting the circular procurement concept as a measure in the smart city strategy is an important movement towards establishing policy context for the further practical implementation of CPP principles in PP practice in the City of Ivanić-Grad and wider region.

The strategy this way enabled public procurement in the City of Ivanić-Grad to become more strategic - procurement decisions are not to be made only on the cost efficiency basis, but also to consider wider factors such as quality and how procurement could be used to achieve wider social and environmental goals.

Inclusion of a measure related to the circular procurement in the city strategy was a significant policy step in the context of the further development and

implementation of the CPP concept in the region. This step was a direct result of the knowledge gained from the CircPro project.

5. Conclusion

Having in mind before mentioned policy contexts related to the public procurement and the smart strategic orientation, the Action Plan contributes to the improvement of the policy instruments at two different levels and through two different actions:

- The first action is focusing on the monitoring of implementation of GPP/PPP principles in procurement procedures based on the goal set by the smart city strategy
- The second action is presenting practical implementation of the GPP/PPP principles in the procurement procedures of the city.

Part III – Details of the actions envisaged

ACTION 1

Name of the action

Monitoring of the implementation of the Measure 1.5 of the Smart City Strategy of the City of Ivanić-Grad related to GPP/CPP

Relevance to the project

The action directly derives from the CircPro project and it is based on the interregional learning and exchange of experience.

DA IGRA, as a city development agency, was engaged to develop the Smart City Strategy of the City of Ivanić-Grad in 2019. In the strategy development DA IGRA used information and knowledge gained from the participation in the CircPro project. The biggest inspiration for the proposal of the Measure 1.5 *Further digitalisation of the public procurement system and alignment with the requirements of the EC for the application of the principles of public procurement under the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU and green/circular public procurement standards* came from the introductory project material presented during the first partnership meeting in Kouvola, Finland in September 2018, and from the implementation of the project activities exchanging knowledge and experience of the project partnership.

Participation in the implementation of the CircPro project enabled DA IGRA to get a valuable insight in a completely new concept of public procurement that is underdeveloped also at the national level. The experience gained from the CircPro project also provided DA IGRA with specific knowledge on GPP/CPP concept needed for successful monitoring of the implementation of the Measure 1.5. of the Ivanić-Grad's smart city strategy.

Nature of the action

The aim of the Ivanić-Grad Smart City Strategy's *Measure 1.5: Further digitalisation of the public procurement system and alignment with the requirements of the EC for the application of the principles of public procurement under the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU and green/circular public procurement standards* is to ensure maximum efficiency and transparency in the implementation of the public procurement process in the City of Ivanić-Grad and to ensure that public procurement is one of the instruments of sustainable development of the city.

One of the activities envisaged under the Measure 1.5 of the Strategy was defined as *“Revision of the Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Public Procurement Procedures in accordance with the digital transformation of public procurement and implementation of the GPP standards, as well as the principles of circular procurement.”*

The action of the strategy monitoring will be focused on the execution of the Measure 1.5 in terms of the actual introduction of CPP/GPP principles in Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad.

The indicator for the monitoring of the implementation of the proposed measure has already been defined in the strategy as *“percentage of procurement procedures with implemented GPP/PPP principles set by the improved Ordinance.”*

Stakeholders involved: City of Ivanić-Grad will be involved in the monitoring action as the initiator of the smart city strategy development and its implementation holder, while the Development Agency IGRA will be the executor of monitoring of the implementation of the smart city strategy related to GPP/PPP application in the procurement procedures.

Timeframe: December 2021-May 2023

Costs: 2.000,00 €

Funding sources: The action will be partially financed from the city budget of the City of Ivanić-Grad, as well from the CircPro project budget.

ACTION 2

Name of the action

Improvement of the Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad by introduction of the CPP/GPP principles

Relevance to the project

The proposed action is based on the activities implemented in the frame of the CircPro project. The direct inspiration was derived from the presentations the project partners and their stakeholders held during the partner meetings in Evora, Portugal, and Sofia, Bulgaria.

Since the focus of the meeting in Evora were construction and demolition, there were presented interesting examples of circularity related to the materials used in construction of public infrastructure. The most inspiring presentations were given by the ETRA-European Tyre Recycling Association from Italy (use of waste tyres as raw material to produce construction elements as rubberised asphalt or urban furniture), Alentejo Circular Lab Construction from Portugal (circular solutions for demolition waste) and the company Ekoeriste from Finland (thermal insulations of buildings in ecologically sustainable way).

Since the City of Ivanić-Grad often implements projects for the construction of smaller public infrastructures (sports courts, playgrounds, sidewalks, improvement of energy efficiency of public buildings) these presentations were inspirational for the introduction of implementation of GPP/PPP principles in concrete examples of possible circular procurement options related to the construction works in public space.

Similarly, there were inspirational presentations related to the electronic waste presented during the partner meeting in Bulgaria: WEEE directive implementation in Estonia, EEE procurements in Lithuania, and the best practices in Municipality of Gabrovo. These examples showed the plausible ways of using public procurement as an instrument of circular economy in small scale procurements.

Nature of the action

The action will consist of two activities:

- a) **Desk research of the historical data** related to the simple procurement in the City of Ivanić-Grad in a relevant period of time, depending on the data availability. The data analysis will provide information on volume and nature of the simple procurements executed by the City of Ivanić-Grad on a yearly basis.
- b) Based on the data analysis from the previous activity, there will be developed and proposed concrete **recommendations for the introduction of the GPP/CPP principles in the simple procurement process** i.e. for the improvement of the Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures of the City of Ivanić-Grad.

The action output will be a revised and improved Ordinance with clear indication of the percentage of the procurement procedures that should apply GPP/CPP criteria, and proposed guidelines for the implementation of the GPP/CPP criteria in the different procurement areas (construction, IT equipment, cleaning, office supplies).

The recommendations will be developed by DA IGRA in cooperation with the city administration staff (legal/procurement department). When the mayor approves the updated version of the Ordinance it will be published on the City's website, and it will be applied by procurement office in the execution of future procurements.

The indicator for monitoring of the action progress will be the number of the procurements with implemented GPP/CPP principles (and percentage of the total number of the procurement procedures) in a defined period of time (at least one year) after revised/improved Ordinance enters into force.

Stakeholders involved: City of Ivanić-Grad will be involved in the action as the body responsible for the simple procurement implementing the Ordinance on the Implementation of Simple Procurement Procedures, while the Development Agency IGRA will propose recommendation for the improvement of the Ordinance in the frame of the implementation of GPP/CPP principles

Timeframe: January 2022 – May 2023

Costs: Costs related to the engagement of the DA IGRA staff in the implementation of the action; costs related to the engagement of the City of Ivanić-Grad's staff; amount to be calculated subsequently.

Funding sources: CircPro project budget allocation, DA IGRA own budget, City Budget of the City of Ivanić-Grad.

Date:

Name of the organisations:

1. Development Agency IGRA
2. City of Ivanić-Grad

Signatures of the relevant organisations:

1. Valentin Gadža, Director of DA IGRA

2. Javor Bojan Leš, Mayor of Ivanić-Grad
