

The power of public buyers in socially responsible public procurement

Gale Raj-Reichert, Berlin Social Science Center
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How do we understand state/public buyer power

- Public buyers are <u>buyers</u> (B) and <u>regulators</u> (R) and this hybridity can be complementary or contradictory
 - Buyer power is economic market power
 - Within the EU, it is realised in a post-2008 crisis political economic situation of 'increasing competitiveness', and 'austerity' – albeit with the EU norms of 'social market Europe'



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SRPP

- At the meso level, states exercise more specific modes of power:
 - Institutional (B-R), e.g. competencies, offices, guidelines, etc.
 - Legislative (R), i.e. courts
 - Judicial (R), i.e. laws/regulations
 - Discursive (B-R), e.g. policy statements, etc.



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- The capacities and outcomes of the various powers depends on the scale of government: central, regional, or local/municipality)
 - also tempered by buyer-supplier relationships in global supply chains



<u>Buyer power</u>

- Joint purchasing and cross-border
- Big Buyers Initiative

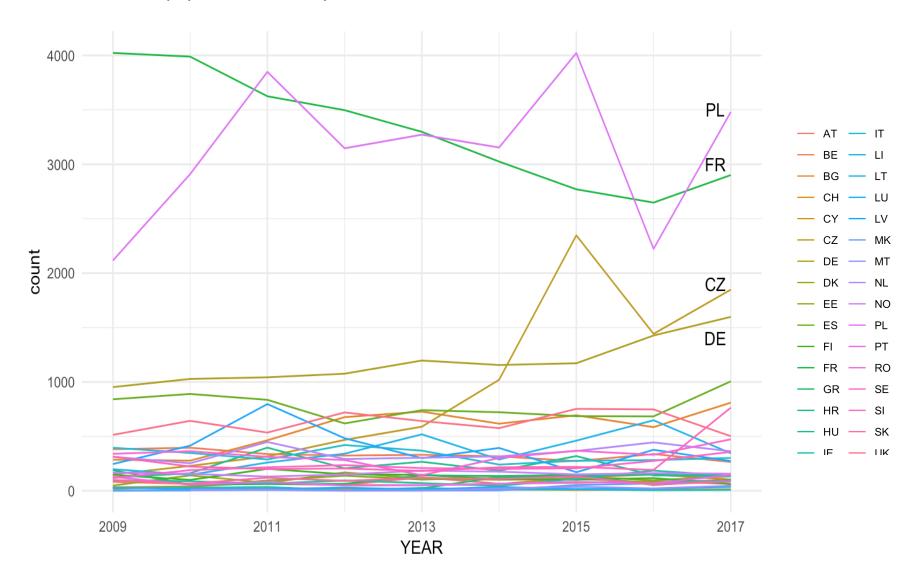
Regulatory power

- Centralised laws
- Official guidelines
- Dedicated personnel for SRPP



What does the data tell us about the opportunities and challenges for SRPP?

CPV codes 30000000 - Office and computing machinery, equipment and supplies except furniture and software packages" and - "32000000 - Radio, television, communication, telecommunication and related equipment" for the years 2009-2017.





Public Procurement activity in the EU (EU TED-database 2017, shows 1/3 of all tenders)

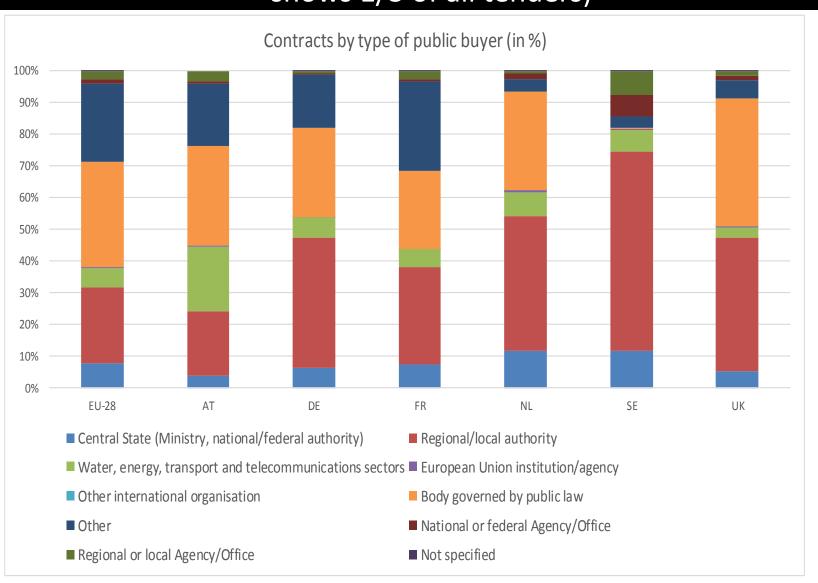
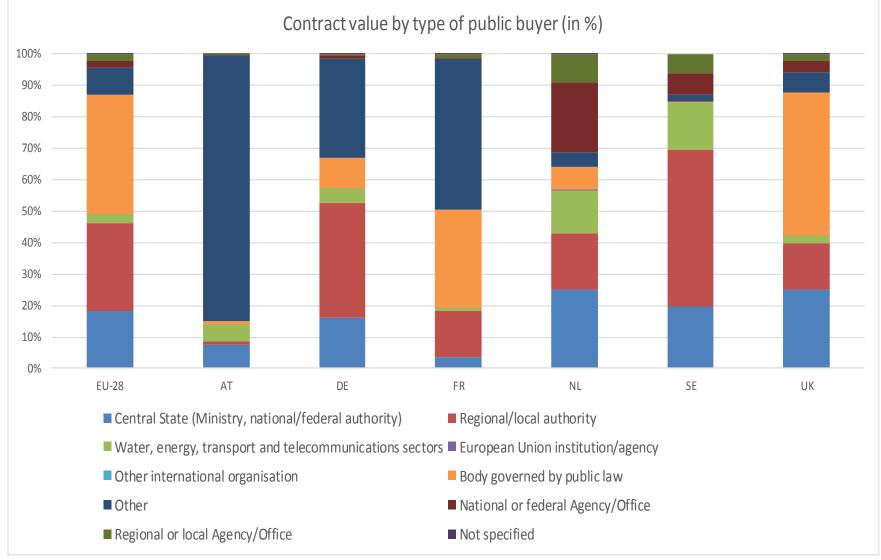


Figure 3: Contract value by type of public buyer (2017, in %)



 What are the capacities and 'powers' of the different types of government authorities in their procurement practices vis-a-vis contracted firms?

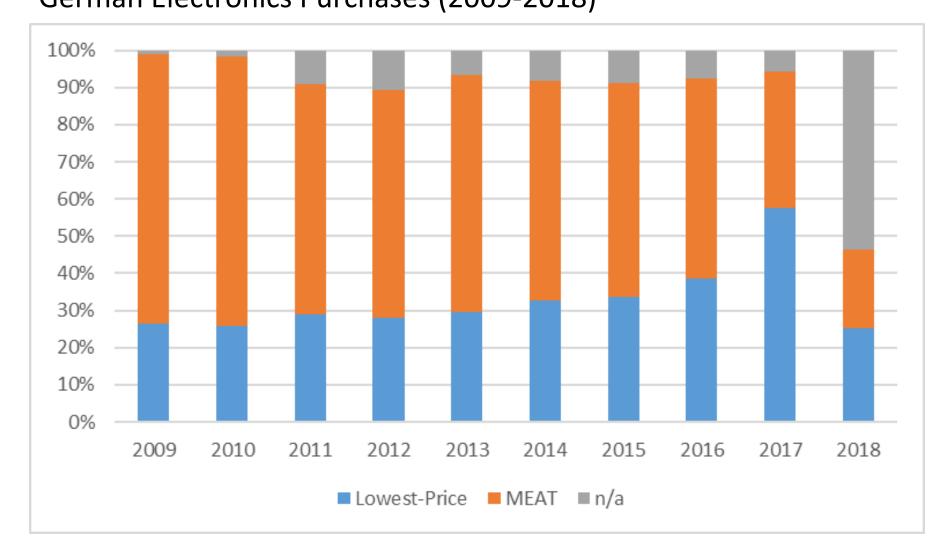


Top-10 product categories in electronics in EU-28 (2017)

		Type of Contract			Total	
		Service	Supply	Work	Abs.	%
Total Electronics (CPV Chapters 30+32)		4120	28764	612	33496	100
30200000	Computer equipment and supplies	108	5394	22	5524	16
30192000	Office supplies	16	1366	0	1382	4
30213000	Personal computers	14	1222	0	1236	4
30000000	Office and computing machinery, equipment and supplies	68	1098	2	1168	3
30230000	Computer-related equipment	54	1094	0	1148	3
30213100	Portable computers	4	972	0	976	3
32000000	Radio, television, communication, telecommunication	192	710	36	938	3
30190000	Various office equipment and supplies	4	854	0	858	3
30213300	Desktop computer	0	796	0	796	2
30121100	Photocopiers	268	472	2	742	2

MEAT (most economically advantageous tender, i.e. bid not based on lowest price only, may include social criteria)

German Electronics Purchases (2009-2018)



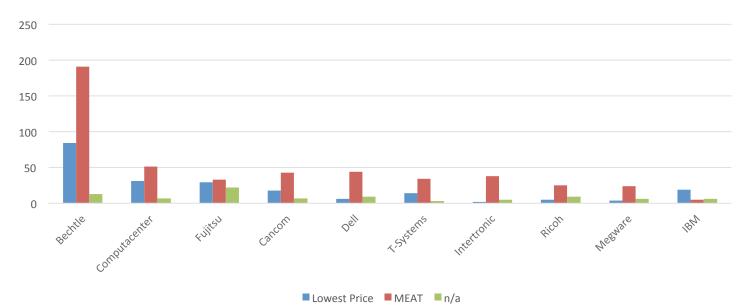
Looking closely at the global supply chain of electronics public procurement...

- Who/what types of firms are winning bids?
 It defers by member states.
- What are the relationships between public buyers and these companies?
- What are the relationships between these companies and brands and suppliers in the global supply chain?

Germany (2009-2018) (CPV 3021: Data processing equipment, hardware)

	Lowest Price	MEAT		n/a	Total
Bechtle	8	4	191	13	288
Computacenter	3	1	51	7	89
Fujitsu	2	9	33	22	84
Cancom	1	8	43	7	68
Dell		6	44	9	59
T-Systems	1	4	34	3	51
Intertronic		2	38	5	45
Ricoh		5	25	9	39
Megware		4	24	6	34
IBM	1	9	5	6	30
TOP 10	21	2	488	87	787
Total	53	1	1094	202	1827





Germany

Contractor	Awards 2009-2017	Awards 2018
Bechtle	553	
Ricoh	402	
T-Systems	299	
,		
Papier Union	226	
Computacenter	222	
Konica Minolta	237	
Papyrus		
Deutschland	198	
Lyreco	188	26
Antalis	170	

Sweden

Sweden	Awards 2009-2018	Awards 2018
Atea AB	25 3	43
Staples AB	103	7
Lyreco AB	97	3
Ricoh AB	85	5
Dustin AB	59	8
Office Depot	27	6
Linfre Education AB	51	2
TDC Sverige AB	35	0
Cygate AB	33	5
Företagsväxter i Knivsta AB	31	3

Developments for SRPP and how Electronics Watch and partners can support them

- 1. Joint purchasing buyer economic/market power
- 2. Legislation stronger legislation to remove confusion, fragmentation, and inaction
 - Mandatory due-diligence
 - Mandatory social criteria and for pre-and post-award
 - Harmonisation?
- 3. Guidelines for pre- and post-award
 - Clarity on what can be included e.g. EC DG-Grow Public Buyers Guide 2020, others?
- 4. Intermediary actors what role for post-award contract management?
 - Labels and certifications
 - Auditors and monitoring
 - Others?
- 5. Industry and market opportunities and challenges as drivers/hindrance
 - Progressive companies pushing for mandatory legislation (but how far and with what caveats/loopholes?)
 - Market dialogue broaden to include other stakeholders on social criteria
 - Increase incentives for bidders monetary and regulatory
 - Non-brand players, e.g. re-sellers