

Gender Statistics Database

Data collection on gender-responsive public procurement in the EU

Methodological report



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European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union established to strengthen gender equality across the EU. Equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the EU and EIGE's task is to make this a reality in Europe and beyond. This includes becoming a European knowledge centre on gender equality issues, supporting gender mainstreaming in all EU and Member State policies and fighting discrimination based on sex.

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Introduction

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) defines gender-responsive public procurement (GRPP) as **'a gender mainstreaming tool to promote gender equality through public procurement'**. GRPP is procurement that promotes gender equality through the goods, services or works being purchased. This means that buyers and suppliers examine the impact of all contracted activities on women's and men's needs, interests and concerns, and design and deliver contracts in a way that reduces gender inequalities. It does not necessarily entail higher costs, but does require knowledge and capacity' (1).

GRPP can be a driver towards promoting employment opportunities and social inclusion for women, providing opportunities for women at all stages of the supply chain and ensuring fair remuneration for women employees in the labour market (2).

EIGE, in its work on gender mainstreaming and in particular gender budgeting, seeks to promote gender equality in how public resources are collected and spent. This includes public procurement (i.e. GRPP). EIGE has conducted extensive research on GRPP in the EU, resulting in the publication of a [step-by-step toolkit](#), a [factsheet](#) a [brief](#), and a [report on GRPP in the EU](#) that presents key findings, selected case studies and policy recommendations.

The EU recognises the importance of promoting GRPP in its 2020–2025 gender equality

strategy (3). This policy highlights the Commission's commitment to 'fight discrimination and promote gender equality in public tenders' as part of a broader commitment to gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting (4).

In 2014, the EU also **established three directives relating to GRPP**: Directive 2014/23/EU (5) on the award of concession contracts, Directive 2014/24/EU (6) on public procurement and Directive 2014/25/EU (7) on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors. These three directives are relevant for GRPP because they establish that contracting authorities can promote social objectives through the award criteria and performance conditions of public contracts (8). The directives mention the use of award criteria and performance conditions to promote gender equality in the workplace, increase the participation of women in the labour market, promote work-life balance and facilitate the recruitment of disadvantaged persons. These are all relevant examples of how gender-responsive measures can be incorporated into the design of public contracts. However, these provisions appear in the recitals of the three directives, illustrating the need for binding legislative frameworks that focus explicitly on regulating GRPP in the EU.

GRPP can be described as a type of **socially responsible public procurement** (SRPP). While GRPP focuses specifically on promoting gender equality, SRPP focuses more broadly on

(1) EIGE, 'Gender-responsive public procurement', 2022 (<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/methods-tools/gender-responsive-public-procurement>).

(2) European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (European Commission), *Making Socially Responsible Public Procurement Work: 71 good practice cases*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020 (<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/69fc6007-a970-11ea-bb7a-01aa75ed71a1>).

(3) European Commission, 'Gender equality strategy 2020–2025' (https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_en).

(4) See footnote 3.

(5) Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.094.01.0001.01.ENG).

(6) Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32014L0024>).

(7) Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sector (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0025&qid=1678092695086>).

(8) Recital 65 of Directive 2014/23/EU, recital 98 of Directive 2014/24/EU and recital 103 of Directive 2014/25/EU.

achieving positive social outcomes through public contracts ⁽⁹⁾. Positive social outcomes promoted through SRPP could include promoting the EU's transition to a green economy, creating more inclusive and accessible spaces for people with disabilities or improving the labour market participation of youth. While several EU Member States have established SRPP measures, EIGE's research focuses on measures with a clear and explicit reference to gender equality in the procurement activity.

This report outlines the methodological approach for EIGE's 2022 data collection exercise, which aimed to measure the state of play of GRPP in the EU. It includes the following sections.

- Section 2 outlines the development of a conceptual and measurement framework on GRPP, including indicators intended to support monitoring of the current situation and developments through time.
- Section 3 outlines the methods used to collect the data needed to populate the GRPP indicators for all Member States.
- Section 4 assesses the overall comparability, accuracy and completeness of the data collected.
- The annex includes a mapping table listing the organisations consulted in each country during the data collection exercise.
- Section 2 outlines the development of a conceptual and measurement framework on

⁽⁹⁾ European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (European Commission), *Making Socially Responsible Public Procurement Work: 71 good practice cases*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2020 (<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/69fc6007-a970-11ea-bb7a-01aa75ed71a1>).

1. Development of conceptual and measurement framework

1.1. Development of a conceptual framework

The activity began with the development of a **conceptual framework on GRPP**. The conceptual framework established the main areas and topics of analysis that would guide the activity and acted as a basis for the corresponding measurement framework.

Two main areas of focus for the research were identified.

1. The **existence of legislative and/or policy frameworks** relating to GRPP at the EU and national levels. For GRPP measures to be effective, contracting authorities (public buyers) should incorporate gender-responsive measures at all stages of the procurement process, from service design to the final evaluation of the contract ⁽¹⁰⁾. This area of analysis explores whether the laws and policies in place at the EU and national levels include provisions that ensure or promote the implementation of GRPP practices.
2. The **awareness of GRPP amongst buyers and sellers** of public procurement. Buyers of public procurement are contracting authorities that **purchase** goods and services through public contracts. Sellers are suppliers/contractors that **provide** goods and services through public contracts. Awareness and acceptance of gender equality supports the development and the practical implementation of GRPP. To achieve this, awareness raising amongst

buyers and sellers of public procurement of the need for and benefits of GRPP is important to ensure gender-sensitive measures work well.

1.2. Development of a measurement framework

Based on the conceptual framework that identifies the different elements that can contribute to the effective implementation of GRPP, a corresponding **measurement framework** was developed to support the monitoring of the situation. The measurement framework consists of a set of indicators adhering to the SMART criteria ⁽¹¹⁾, for which relevant data can be collected at selected points in time to measure the current situation and, in due course, changes through time.

To be of any value for monitoring purposes, and to avoid excessive costs or burden on data providers, a measurement framework should be based on indicators that can be populated using readily available data and which are relevant, reliable and comparable across countries. Following the development of an initial set of indicators, the feasibility of applying the measurement framework and populating the indicators in practice was assessed through a pilot study (using desk research) in two Member States (Ireland and Spain) ⁽¹²⁾. Each indicator was analysed within the national context to determine its viability (based on the extent to which relevant data was available, reliable and comparable).

⁽¹⁰⁾ EIGE, *Gender-responsive Public Procurement*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021 (https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/20214228_mh0121163enn_pdf.pdf).

⁽¹¹⁾ SMART indicators are: specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time related.

⁽¹²⁾ These Member States were selected based on findings from initial desk research on the existence of measures relating to GRPP and SRPP in the EU. Findings from the initial assessment indicated that information on the public procurement systems and practices in both countries is readily available online. The availability of online data relating to the public procurement process allowed EIGE to effectively test the measurement framework and explore the extent to which data on the GRPP indicators is available, reliable and comparable. Initial findings also showed that both countries are relatively active in the area of SRPP, indicating that measures relating to GRPP could also be likely to exist at the national level.

- **Availability.** Based on desk research, each indicator was assessed in terms of whether relevant data is publicly available and from which sources.
- **Data reliability.** The assessment of the reliability of the data collected from pilot countries considered aspects such as whether there are existing EU- or national-level mandates for collecting the data and the source of the data (e.g. data openly published by a public authority would be considered more reliable than data collected from a news article).
- **Data comparability.** To a large extent, the comparability of the data collected in what is primarily a qualitative data collection depends on the clarity of the definitions and guidelines applied to the questions to be answered. It also depends on the extent to which the data collection is comprehensive (i.e. exploits all relevant sources). To this end, the pilot study assessed barriers to comparability such as differences in national data collection methods. On top of this, there will always be inherent differences between countries in terms of the institutional and legislative contexts that define how procurement processes operate. This may impact how specific questions are interpreted and answered, and may need to be considered when interpreting data, but should not be considered a barrier to the use of the measurement framework.

Based on the pilot feasibility assessment, the indicator set of the measurement framework was further refined, primarily by removing indicators for which data availability, reliability and comparability was limited. The final list of GRPP indicators can be found in Section 4 on methodological analysis.

2. Method of data collection

In 2022, EIGE conducted an EU-wide data collection exercise on GRPP based on the conceptual and measurement framework developed in previous stages. This section outlines the steps taken to collect, analyse and quality assure the data.

2.1. Who collected the data?

National researchers were contracted in each Member State to collect data on GRPP. Their role was to conduct online desk research, identify stakeholders to interview, conduct the interview and compile answers in an online questionnaire. Prior to the start of data collection, researchers were provided with detailed instructions through a guidance note and participated in a research meeting outlining the key objectives of the study, along with the specific challenges to be considered for each data collection task.

2.2. How was the data collected?

Data collection was conducted through online desk research and interviews with public procurement authorities.

1. **Desk research.** To collect the data needed (to populate the GRPP indicators) and the relevant metadata (to explain and justify the information provided), country researchers conducted online research on: (a) legislative and policy measures relating to GRPP; and (b) measures to increase awareness of GRPP amongst public buyers and sellers for their respective Member State. Desk research involved the review of academic articles and grey literature discussing GRPP in Member States, the web pages of public procurement authorities and gender equality bodies, online gazettes/libraries

publishing national laws and policies on GRPP, and news articles/blogs reporting on GRPP measures.

2. **Interviews with public procurement authorities.** Following the collection of evidence through desk research, country researchers arranged interviews with public procurement authorities to complement and/or validate the data retrieved through desk research. Further insights from public procurement bodies across the EU improved the accuracy and availability of the data, particularly for indicators relating to the awareness of GRPP. Interviews with public procurement authorities were arranged in most Member States, apart from Czechia, Luxembourg, Austria and Romania ⁽¹³⁾. Please refer to Section 3.2.5 for further details on the comparability of interview approaches, and to the Annex for the full list of stakeholders interviewed.

2.3. How was data quality assured?

After the desk research and consultation activities with procurement authorities were completed, the responses of researchers were quality assured. Quality assurance focused, firstly, on completeness, ensuring that all questions, including metadata, had been completed for each Member State. Secondly, metadata was used to check the accuracy of the information provided. All questions required the source of the information to be clearly identified in metadata. Where possible, this was an objective source, such as legal citation. Thirdly, data was compared and sense-checked across Member States to help identify issues of non-comparability. National researchers were asked to address all quality assurance issues and amend their submissions.

⁽¹³⁾ However, while an interview with a public procurement authority was not conducted in Austria, an interview with a gender equality body took place.

3. Methodological analysis

3.1. EIGE's GRPP indicators

The final measurement framework comprises 10 indicators and 3 sub-indicators to collect data on GRPP. As highlighted in the following section, indicators 1.1 to 1.2 concern the existence of legislation and policies relating to GRPP. Indicators 2.1 to 2.8 concern the awareness of GRPP amongst public procurement contracting authorities and suppliers/contractors. All indicators are intended to support the collection of data at both the EU and the national levels.

3.1.1. Existence of legislative and/or policy frameworks relating to GRPP at the EU and national levels

Indicator 1.1

Existence of legislative and/or policy frameworks in the area of public procurement relating to GRPP

This indicator aims to assess whether the EU or its Member States have implemented any legislative/policy frameworks in the area of public procurement that explicitly mention the promotion of gender equality / gender mainstreaming or attempt to facilitate GRPP.

Researchers identified any laws, policy initiatives and/or regulatory measures enacted at the EU and national levels in the area of public procurement relating to gender equality / gender mainstreaming. The assessment considered legislation and/or policies applicable to all public bodies or to specific sectors.

The guidelines for national researchers clearly outlined that relevant measures should explicitly mention gender and/or gender equality. Measures relating to the promotion of SRPP in broad terms were excluded from consideration. Reviewers in the quality assurance stage also ensured that all laws and policies flagged as examples of GRPP had a clear gender focus.

After identifying laws and policies that are relevant under this indicator, researchers then assessed whether the law/policy relates to the pre-tendering, tendering and post-tendering stages of the procurement process, as highlighted in the following sub-indicators 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

Indicator 1.1.1

Existence of public procurement laws and/or policies relating to GRPP that concern the pre-tendering stage of the procurement cycle

The pre-tendering stage of the procurement cycle refers to the preparatory activities undertaken by contracting authorities prior to launching a tender. GRPP measures can be incorporated early on to ensure that a gender perspective is proactively considered at each stage of the procurement cycle.

As highlighted in EIGE's [GRPP toolkit](#), relevant measures at this stage could include preliminary market consultations, measures to define the subject matter, measures to choose the procedure and the preparation of tender documents.

Indicator 1.1.2

Existence of public procurement laws and/or policies relating to GRPP that concern the tendering stage of the procurement cycle

The tendering stage of the procurement cycle refers to the activities undertaken by contracting authorities during the process, from definition of the scope and terms of a call for tender to the final award of the contract. During this period, contracting authorities may implement GRPP-related criteria to ensure that the process promotes gender mainstreaming.

As highlighted in EIGE's [GRPP toolkit](#), relevant measures at this stage could cover exclusion grounds, selection criteria, technical specifications, award criteria and the request of labels/certifications by contracting authorities.

Indicator 1.1.3 Existence of public procurement laws and/or policies relating to GRPP that concern the post-tendering stage of the procurement cycle

The post-tendering stage of the procurement cycle refers to the activities undertaken by contracting authorities after the award of a contract to ensure that the performance of the successful bidder complies with the conditions set out in the tender specifications and/or the final contract.

As highlighted in EIGE’s [GRPP toolkit](#), relevant measures at this stage could relate to contract performance conditions for GRPP in the areas of subcontracting, monitoring and reporting, and enforcement.

Indicator 1.2 Existence of legislative and/or policy frameworks in the area of gender equality relating to GRPP

This indicator assessed whether Member States have implemented any legislative/policy frameworks **in the area of gender equality** that explicitly mention the promotion of GRPP. The assessment considered legislation and/or policies applicable to all public bodies or to specific sectors.

3.1.2. Awareness of GRPP amongst buyers and sellers of public procurement at the EU and national levels

Indicator 2.1 Existence of networks for public procurement sellers related to GRPP

Sellers of public procurement are suppliers/contractors that provide goods and services through public contracts. The purpose of this indicator is to determine whether there are existing networks that connect contractors and public procurement experts across the EU, and actively work on GRPP-related issues.

To populate this indicator, EIGE explored any networks or groups promoting information sharing on issues relating to GRPP amongst contractors/suppliers at the EU and national levels. Relevant networks are professional groups or platforms

that publish or share guidance on the GRPP process primarily for contractors.

Indicator 2.2 Existence of awards, labels and/or certificates relating to GRPP

This indicator explores the existence of awards, labels and certificates that promote GRPP at the EU or national levels. The data covers measures established and/or funded by national procurement bodies, gender equality bodies or other public authorities that recognise the commitments of buyers and sellers to promote gender equality in the public procurement process.

Relevant measures can include awards, labels and certificates that are awarded to:

- public procurement **buyers** and encourage gender diversity and equality amongst their suppliers;
- public procurement **sellers** and are beneficial when applying to public contracts (e.g. the label is used as award criteria in public tenders).

The indicator does not attempt to measure whether international standards or certifications that relate to gender equality and/or public procurement have been adopted by buyers and/or sellers in the EU. Rather, the indicator explores whether relevant awards, labels and certificates have been established by public bodies at the national level and whether existing initiatives incentivise buyers and sellers to promote GRPP.

Indicator 2.3 Existence of regular and/or formal coordination between gender equality and public procurement bodies to promote GRPP

The use of GRPP to promote gender equality can be facilitated by regular and formal collaboration between gender equality bodies and contracting authorities. For the coordination to be considered ‘formal’ there should be a policy agreement/mechanism in place for coordination.

To populate this indicator, EIGE identified regular forms of collaboration between public

procurement bodies and gender equality bodies. Relevant findings could include:

- the establishment of interdepartmental or interministerial working groups that bring together representatives from national procurement bodies and national equality bodies;
- evidence of consultation and information sharing, where the contracting authority regularly involves gender equality bodies when initiating the public procurement cycle;
- evidence of consultation where gender equality bodies reach out to procurement authorities for knowledge and advice about applying GRPP at specific stages of the procurement cycle.

Indicator 2.4

Existence of regular and/or formal coordination between public procurement bodies to promote GRPP

This indicator focuses on the extent of any collaboration between public procurement officials for the purpose of exchanging experience or learning about GRPP. See examples of formal coordination/exchange under indicator 2.3.

Indicator 2.5

Existence of practical guidance and/or resources on GRPP

This indicator assesses whether relevant guidance materials are made available at the EU and national levels to facilitate and support the implementation of GRPP practices. The focus is on published materials such as handbooks, web pages and other guidance materials, rather than training programmes.

Relevant guidance materials may help to improve transparency on public procurement processes by explaining the importance of GRPP, by outlining existing procurement policies relating to gender or by providing guidance on how to practically design a public procurement process that incorporates gender considerations.

The data collection process aimed to identify guidance materials published by procurement bodies, gender equality bodies and/or other

relevant public authorities relating to GRPP at the EU and national levels.

Indicator 2.6

Existence of training programmes to raise awareness on GRPP amongst staff of public procurement bodies

This indicator assesses whether employees of public procurement bodies are trained on matters relating to GRPP. Researchers identified any existing formal and/or regular training programmes delivered to staff of public procurement bodies. Relevant training in this area may focus on:

- improving general awareness of GRPP;
- ensuring that staff comply with existing gender equality/mainstreaming requirements in their work.

Indicator 2.7

Existence of initiatives to facilitate the participation of women entrepreneurs in the public procurement process

This indicator considers whether gender equality bodies and/or public procurement bodies have actively facilitated the participation of women-owned microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises in the public procurement process.

Indicator 2.8

Existence of policy evaluations relating to GRPP

This indicator assesses whether any evaluations of GRPP measures have taken place at the relevant level (EU or national). To make GRPP more effective, it is important to regularly evaluate the policies relating to GRPP. This is also important to identify obstacles and opportunities for GRPP, and to progressively increase levels of ambition.

Researchers identified any documented evaluations of existing GRPP measures/policies that have been commissioned or conducted by public procurement bodies, gender equality bodies and/or other relevant public authorities at the EU and national levels. Other relevant public bodies included audit offices or ombudsperson bodies. Relevant data in this area included documents that explain the impacts/outcomes of existing GRPP initiatives.

3.2. Analysis of indicators

3.2.1. Reference area

Data and metadata used to populate the GRPP indicators were collected at the EU level and at the national level for the 27 Member States.

EU level. The data collection activity considered whether measures relating to GRPP are implemented at the EU level. This helped to provide further context to the legal basis of national legislation. For example, it highlighted whether national laws concerning GRPP were adopted in response to the 2014 EU directives relating to GRPP.

National level. While GRPP measures may be implemented primarily at the regional or local levels in certain Member States, these measures were not reflected in this study. Only national-level measures were taken into account to ensure the comparability of the data collected.

Given that the measures in place may vary across regions or municipalities, the collection of data at lower levels of authority requires a much greater investment of resources than required at the national level. Moreover, because there are no existing or centralised sources of data on GRPP issues, the collection of data from a small sample of regions/municipalities carries a significant risk of the data not being representative (e.g. a clear risk of regions/municipalities that have GRPP measures in place being prioritised over those that do not), which would, in turn, risk affecting the comparability of findings between Member States.

3.2.2. Time coverage

The study collected data on laws and policies relating to GRPP and on awareness measures in place as of May 2022.

Indicators on legislation and policy. Measures that had not been formally adopted as of May 2022 were not included in the study. However, for one Member State, Lithuania, an adopted

law that will take effect in 2023 was included as evidence of a relevant policy. The remaining laws and policies identified for other Member States are currently in effect.

Indicators on awareness raising. Measures that promote awareness of GRPP amongst buyers and sellers of public procurement also reflect activities taking place as of May 2022. While consulted stakeholders mentioned the intentions of institutions to promote GRPP, only formalised and adopted measures were considered as evidence for this study.

3.2.3. Completeness

Completeness refers to the extent to which researchers can sufficiently populate indicators, based on the data collected. The GRPP data is complete as every indicator question was sufficiently answered based on the data collected.

As information on **laws and policies relating to GRPP (area 1)** are widely available online and can be retrieved through desk research, researchers rarely struggled to provide complete information on these indicators.

Indicators on **awareness of GRPP (area 2)** required insight into GRPP-related practices occurring within relevant institutions. For these indicators, the completeness of data depends on the extent to which the public institutions openly publish, or are willing to share, information about their GRPP-related training and coordination with public procurement authorities and gender equality bodies. The interviews with public procurement authorities supported verification and provided further supplementary information on the questions being explored.

3.2.4. Accuracy

Accuracy refers to the extent to which the data collected and used to populate the indicators on GRPP is correct. In principle, the data accurately describes the GRPP landscape at the EU and national levels. However, as outlined in Section 4.2.3 on completeness, populating certain

indicators on GRPP awareness requires institutional knowledge and understanding of practices taking place within public procurement bodies.

Table 1 provides further insights on specific factors that impacted and limited the accuracy of data collected.

Table 1. Factors impacting accuracy for certain GRPP indicators

GRPP indicator		Accuracy limitations
2.3	Existence of regular and/or formal coordination between gender equality and public procurement bodies to promote GRPP	Indicators 2.3 and 2.4: only formal and regular coordination was captured by these indicators. For coordination to be considered relevant, researchers were required to provide evidence on the regularity of coordination and on specific mechanisms formalising the coordination. This could limit the accuracy of response as coordination taking place informally was not considered.
2.4	Existence of regular and/or formal coordination between public procurement bodies to promote GRPP	Indicator 2.3 only: most researchers interviewed public procurement authorities rather than gender equality bodies. Interviews with gender equality bodies could have provided further insights on coordination taking place to promote GRPP at the institutional level.
2.6	Existence of training programmes to raise awareness on GRPP amongst staff of public procurement bodies	Information on internal staff training on GRPP may not be published online or publicly available. Often, web pages do not provide information on specific training being conducted within institutions, which could limit the accuracy of response.

3.2.5. Comparability

Comparability across Member States

Collected GRPP data is comparable across Member States. Researchers adopted a uniform approach to data collection, including the focus on national-level initiatives, measures in effect as of May 2022 and procurement measures with an explicit gender focus (i.e. activities with a broader focus on SRPP were not considered).

While inherent differences exist between countries' approaches to public procurement, the GRPP methodology aimed to allow for such variation so that the measures covered in each country are as comparable as possible.

It should be noted, however, that the data collection approach was different for six Member States (see Table 2), and this could have impacted the responses received. While the researchers in most Member States conducted interviews solely with public procurement authorities, data for these countries is based either solely on desk research or on interviews with gender equality bodies (either exclusively or in addition to interviews with public procurement bodies).

For the cases based on desk research only (Czechia and Luxembourg), the data may lack some of the detailed information that was gleaned from interviews in other countries, particularly in relation to the indicators on GRPP awareness which relate to the activities of, and within, public procurement bodies. This point also applies to the cases where only a gender equality body was interviewed (Austria and Romania). Even where information that is additional or complementary to the desk research was provided by the gender equality body, this could differ from the perspective that might have been provided by a public procurement body.

Finally, in the cases where both a gender equality body and a public procurement body were interviewed (Lithuania and Portugal), the data might be considered to be the most comprehensive. However, it is also possible that inputs from the gender equality body may have nuanced the final data in a way that potentially creates some differences compared to cases where only the public procurement body was interviewed, though it is unlikely that these are significant.

Table 2. Types of organisations interviewed

Member State	Types of organisations interviewed
Lithuania	Interviews conducted with a gender equality body in addition to interviews with a public procurement body.
Portugal	
Austria	Interviews conducted with a gender equality body, instead of interviews with a public procurement body.
Romania	
Czechia	Findings based solely on desk research, no interviews conducted with public procurement bodies or gender equality bodies to verify responses.
Luxembourg	

To ensure that the overall findings collected for these countries were comparable with other Member States' findings, reviewers completed additional desk research to verify the responses of researchers during the quality assurance stage.

Comparability over time

As this is the first data collection exercise conducted for the GRPP indicators, it cannot be stated whether the findings are comparable with other years. However, the measurement framework has been designed to allow for comparability with future data collection exercises that may take place.

Annex

Mapping table

Table 3. Organisations interviewed by national researchers

Member State	Organisation
European Union	Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, European Commission
Belgium	Federal Public Service Policy and Support
Bulgaria	Public Procurement Agency of the Republic of Bulgaria
Czechia	N/A
Denmark	Danish Competition and Consumer Authority
Germany	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action
Estonia	Department of Public Procurement and State Aid; the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner
Ireland	Office of Government Procurement
Greece	Hellenic Single Public Procurement Authority
Spain	Spanish Ministry of Finance and Civil Service
France	Ministry of Economics, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty
Croatia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development; Central State Office for Public Procurement
Italy	Ministry of Economy and Finance ; CONSIP
Cyprus	Public Procurement Directorate
Latvia	Procurement Monitoring Bureau
Lithuania	Public Procurement Office ; Ministry of Social Security and Labour
Luxembourg	N/A
Hungary	Public Procurement Authority of Hungary
Malta	Department of Contracts
Netherlands	Dutch Public Procurement Expertise Centre
Austria	The City of Vienna – Women’s Service
Poland	Department of the European Union and International Cooperation of the Public Procurement Office
Portugal	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Multidisciplinary Contracting Team and Ministerial Purchasing Unit from the General-Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; Legal and Public Procurement Department of the Institute of Public Markets, Real Estate and Construction
Romania	National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men
Slovenia	Public Procurement Directorate
Slovakia	Office for Public Procurement
Finland	Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
Sweden	National Agency for Public Procurement

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