With effect from 1 January, 2016, countries all over the world have been tasked to work assiduously towards the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also known as “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Although not legally binding, it is a clarion call for all countries to take ownership and bring to an end poverty and build strategies for economic growth, provide social protection and job opportunities while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

The 17 set Global Goals covers a broad range of sustainability issues which we believe can largely be resolved through the implementation of a comprehensive action plan undergirded by the principles of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) especially in developing countries like Ghana. This is because, on the average public procurement expenditure represents about 17% of the GDP of the global economy and therefore has a significant stake in promoting this agenda. SPP strongly advocates that every public expenditure on products/services/projects must
List of entities that have submitted their 2017 Procurement Plans Online As At April 30, 2017

1. Abor Senior High School
2. Accra Technical University
3. Achimakor Senior High School
4. Adansi North District Assembly
5. Adidome District Hospital
6. Aduman Senior High School
7. Afadzato South District Assembly
8. Africa Centre For Excellence - KNUST
9. Agona West Municipal Assembly
10. Ahantaman Senior High School
11. Ajumako/ Enyan/ Esiam District Assembly
12. Akatsi District Hospital
13. Akatsi South District Assembly
14. Akatsi College of Education
15. Akim Oda Government Hospital
16. Akuse Government Hospital
17. Akwapim North Municipal Assembly
18. Asante Akim Central Municipal
19. Asante Akim North District Assembly
20. Asare Bediako Senior High School
21. Assin South (Assin) District Assembly
22. Atebubu-Amanful District Hospital
23. Bank of Ghana
24. Bekwai district Hospital
25. Bia East District Assembly
26. Bolgatanga Polytechnic
27. Bulk Oil Storage and Transportation
28. Centre for Scientific Research Into Plant Medicine
29. College of Health-Yamfo
30. Community Health Nurses Training School - Tamale
31. Controller And Accountant General Dept
32. Copyright Administration
33. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
34. Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
35. Council of State
36. Dambai College of Education
37. Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
38. East Akim Municipal Assembly
39. Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly
40. Ejisuman Senior High School
41. Electoral Commission
42. Energy Commission
43. Environmental Protection Agency
44. Fanteakwa District Assembly
45. Fisheries Commission
46. Foods and Drugs Board
47. Forestry Commission
48. Ga South Municipal Assembly
49. Gaming Commission of Ghana
50. Ghana Academy of Arts And Sciences
51. Ghana Aids Commission
52. Ghana Airports Company Limited
53. Ghana Atomic Energy Commission
54. Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
55. Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
56. Ghana College of Physicians and Surgeons
57. Ghana Education Service
58. Ghana Grid Company Ltd.
59. Ghana Health Service
60. Ghana Institute of Management And Public Administration
61. Ghana Investment Fund For Electronic Communications
62. Ghana Investment Promotion Council
63. Ghana Library Board
64. Ghana Metrological Agency
65. Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
66. Ghana Police Service
67. Ghana Ports And Harbours Authority
68. Ghana Prisons Service
69. Ghana Reinsurance Company Ltd
70. Ghana Revenue Authority
71. Ghana School of Law
72. Ghana Shippers Authority
73. Ghana Standards Authority
74. Ghana Statistical Service
75. Ghana Water Company Limited
76. Ghana-India Kofi Annan Center of Excellence
77. Gomoa East District Assembly
78. Gomoa West Municipal Assembly
79. Grains And Legumes Development Board
80. Half Assini Senior High School
81. Ho Municipal Assembly
82. Ho Municipal Hospital
83. Ho Polyclinic
84. Ho Technical University
85. Jaman North Sub-Dist. Hospital
86. Jasikan District Hospital
87. Jirapa District Hospital
88. Kedjiibi District Assembly
89. Ketu South Municipal Hospital
90. Kibi Government Hospital
91. Kintampo North District Assembly
92. Koforidua General Hospital
93. Koforidua Polytechnic
94. Komenda/ Edina/ Eguafo /Abirem Municipal Assembly
95. Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
96. Konongo Odumase Senior High School
97. Korle Bu Teaching Hospital
98. Krachi East District Assembly
99. Krachi West District Assembly
100. Krachi West District Hospital
101. Kumasi Girls Senior High School
102. Kumasi Polytechnic
103. Kumasi South Hospital
104. Kumasi Technical Institute
105. Kumasi Wesley Girls Senior High School
106. Kumbungu District Assembly
107. Kwabre District Assembly
108. Kwaebirem District Assembly
109. Kwaahu Afram Plains North District Health Directorate
110. La Dade-Kotopon Municipal Assembly
111. Lawra district Hospital

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be evaluated on the basis of value for money and the extent to which its benefits can accrue not only the organization itself but also the broader SOCIETY, and the ECONOMY while minimizing damage to the ENVIRONMENT.

By this, individual and institutional buyers are not supposed to be considered as mere consumers but rather a critical stakeholder group who have a lot of control over what is manufactured, and how they are manufactured. So if such companies do not adhere to good and sustainable practices such as paying fair wages, maintaining clean environment and reducing greenhouse emissions through their operations, procuring from them would mean that they are being encouraged to continue operating in such unsustainable manner. However, with strict adherence to the principles of SPP it is expected that there would be a significant reduction of negative environmental impacts, improved social responsibility, more efficient use of resources and funds through ethical behaviour.

Thus, given these advantages of SPP, Ghana must use its purchasing power to support companies that produce sustainable products eg.: recycled paper, renewable energy products etc. as they promote the sustainability agenda. Other areas through which this agenda can be sustained may include:

- The enactment of an SPP Policy document backed by legal instruments enforceable at the national or municipal levels;
- Exercising strong political will and leadership to drive the implementation process;
- Encouraging institutional buyers to redirect their focus from mainly upfront costs and profit maximization to include consideration of sustainability issues to enhance social equity, economic advancement and environmental safeguards;
- Training of Compliance Inspectors for certification of sustainable products/processes; and
- Companies must be encouraged to evaluate the impact of their operations on the environment by measuring their carbon footprints.

To this end, we share with you some of the efforts the PPA has been making in the cause of championing such initiatives to consolidate the gains of the country’s public procurement reforms.

Read on.

Rhoda E. Appiah (Mrs)
Head—Public Affairs
PPA
1.0 INTRODUCTION
The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) as part of its drive to create an efficient and effective public sector procurement system that is beneficial to the public at large has introduced a new concept, which is about sustainability issues, into Ghana’s Public Procurement practices. The concept, called Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) seeks to address the environmental, social and economic consequences of public procurement actions. This is in support of the government of Ghana’s interest and drive towards Sustainable Development. The PPA in 2008 applied to the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) for development assistance to pursue this programme. The Government of the Swiss Confederation, considering the friendly relations between her and the Government of the Republic of Ghana, and desirous of strengthening these relations to promote the economic and social development of Ghana, expressed interest in the project, and on August 30, 2010, the two countries signed an agreement under which the Swiss Government extended development assistance to Ghana in the sum of about US$ 2.7m. Further to the above, PPA in 2010 embarked on an awareness creation on SPP among entities and the private sector. The response was positive. The government of Ghana has also bought into the SPP idea.

2.0 WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT?
Sustainable Public Procurement is a process whereby government organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment. “Sustainable Procurement considers the environmental, social and economic consequences of: design; non-renewable material use; manufacture and production methods; logistics; service delivery; use; operation; maintenance; reuse; recycling options; disposal; and suppliers’ capabilities to address these consequences throughout the supply chain”. (UN Brundtland Report)

3.0 OBJECTIVE OF SPP IMPLEMENTATION IN GHANA
The overall objective of the Programme is to embed the principles of transparency, accountability and sustainability in public procurement. This will be done through deliberate actions to promote production and consumption of sustainable goods and services through government procurement. The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) System at PPA will be strengthened to ensure compliance.

4.0 FORMATION OF GHANA TASK FORCE (GTF) ON SPP
To facilitate the implementation of the Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) concept, the Public Procurement Authority (PPA) has constituted a Task Force named Ghana Task Force (GTF) on SPP from key stakeholders comprising representatives of civil society, TUC, industry, commerce, standards oversight bodies, Environmental Agency, local government, Institutions of Engineers and Architects, and the academic to spearhead this SPP agenda. The GTF was inaugurated on Wednesday 1st December, 2010 at La Palm Royal Beach Hotel by the then Deputy Minister of Finance. The main function of GTF was to assist PPA in identifying sustainable criteria and areas of priority where SPP will be applied. Those criteria have been included in the specifications and the Standard Tender Documents which have been redesigned accordingly.

5.0 SPP IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS IN GHANA
The diagram below summaries the implementation of SPP in Ghana

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5.1 STATUS ASSESSMENT

Status assessment was conducted to determine the status of sustainable public procurement in Ghana and also define areas of success and areas where further work is needed. It also helps to understand the steps needed to improve SPP (step-by-step approach) implementation in Ghana.

5.1.1 Market readiness analysis

In all, Forty-Nine (49) Companies randomly selected from the Ghana Employers Association (GEA), Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) and some MMDAs and MDAs, were surveyed through questionnaires and one on one structured interview between May and November 2013. A selective market survey was also conducted in some selected markets in Accra and Tema to ascertain the availability of foreign eco-labels on the Ghanaian market. The survey also took into account some existing studies and surveys on SPP initiatives in Ghana. Overall, it has been demonstrated that the Ghanaian market has the potential to respond effectively to SPP tenders in view of the fact that there is a growing supply of sustainable goods on the Ghanaian and International markets.

5.1.2 Legal Review

5.1.2.1 SPP under Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)

Ghana’s Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), addresses a few of the sustainability issues. The issues are essentially Economic and Social, with very little on Environment. The Environmental aspect, though not captured in the law, has stand-alone regulations on issues like Energy Efficiency Standards, Pesticides Control and Management, Reduction in Green House Gas Emissions, Forest & Wildlife management, and others. On the Social side, Ghana’s labour Law, Act 651 of 2003 addresses issues like Equal Opportunity for Employment, Occupational Health & Safety, TUC-Employers dialogue, Child labour, among others. These are sustainability issues (for supplier compliance) that are not integrated into Act 663. Also, the law on the Physically Challenged can influence public procurement. There are some Social issues in the procurement Act 663 that have not yet been mainstreamed into the procurement process.

5.1.2.2 SPP under Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914)

The amendment addresses weakness in Act 663 and introduces new procurement policies such as SPP. That is to mainstream relevant issues in stand-alone social and environmental laws into the Procurement Law to ensure the infusion of SPP issues into the existing procurement processes. Act 914 amended section 2(object of PPA) of Act 663 by the insertion of environmentally and socially sustainable after non-discriminatory. The object of PPA now reads “to secure a judicious, economic, and efficient use of public funds, and to ensure that public procurement is carried out in a fair, transparent, non-discriminatory, environmentally and socially sustainable manner”. Section 22(1) of Act 663 has been amended by introducing sustainability criteria in tenderer qualifications. By virtue of clause 8, a tenderer is now required to possess environmental qualifications and meet the ethical and other standards that are applicable in this country. In support of the government to introduce sustainable public procurement, a definition of socio-economic policies has been given in Section 56 of Act 914 which states socio-economic policy means environmental, social, economic and other policies of the Government.

5.2 SPP POLICY PLAN

Based on the results of the Status Assessment, the Legal Review and the Market Readiness Analysis, the PPA - GTF have drafted an SPP Policy Plan, yet to be finalized, which will give clear direction and a mandate for implementing SPP. The SPP Policy Plan mentions the objectives, priorities, the products on which to concentrate and a commitment to communicate the policy to the relevant stakeholders and monitor key objectives and outcomes. The SPP Policy Plan will help Ghana to deliver against its sustainable development objectives and drive markets towards sustainability.

5.3 TRAINING

Nationwide roll-out training workshops have been organized in six regions (Greater Accra, Western, Central, Eastern, Northern and Upper West regions). In all, 570 procurement practitioners have been trained in the six regions. The roll-out training workshop in the remaining four regions (Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Upper East and Volta Region) will be conducted in 2017 depending on
availability of funds. Roll-out workshop programme for Private Sector will also be organized from the 3rd to 4th quarters of 2017. Meanwhile Training of Trainers workshop for private sector has been completed.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND BENEFITS OF SPP FOR GHANA

⇒ Achieve value for money and sustain economic development
⇒ Intangible Savings ex. Health, Environment, etc.,
⇒ Bring Innovation and support Technology Transfer
⇒ Boost Local market - build capacity of suppliers / contractors and make them more competitive
⇒ Create jobs and wealth
⇒ Environmental - reduce harmful emissions e.g. CO2 and waste generation, improve air and water quality
⇒ Social – improve working conditions and workplace and support to minority
⇒ Contribute to pursue poverty reduction and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Build “A better Ghana”

7.0 MAJOR CHALLENGES

SPP implementation will not be without challenges; there will be hurdles to be surmounted. These will arise from the following areas, among others:

⇒ Inadequate funding: Getting a reasonable budget for SPP will be a challenge. Funds will be needed to implement the SPP agenda.
⇒ Institutional weaknesses of Entities: This relates to lack of capacity and logistics at the entities level.
⇒ Non-availability of SPP Compliance Inspectors: For SPP to work effectively there should be a class of Inspectors to monitor and carry out assessment to ensure compliance. This will be a challenging task.
⇒ Budget holders: For budget holders, there will initially be some resistance from them, since they may have loyal suppliers, contractors and consult-
ants who may not necessarily qualify under the sustainability criteria. Furthermore, they may resist because it will appear to them that sustainable products may be more expensive in the short term.

⇒ Service Providers: Suppliers, Contractors and Consultants will naturally show resistance since they will have to expend some funds to bring their products and services up to an SPP compatible level. They may need to change production technology, train staff on new processes, and improve staff benefits, among others.
⇒ Politicians: Politicians will act the same way as the budget holders. This is because SPP products and Services are perceived as having higher initial cost thereby affecting or reducing the number of projects within a given budget period.

8.0 WAY FORWARD

The PPA, with support from the Government, expects the public and stakeholders to accept SPP. Due to the benefits expected to accrue to the world at large, Development Partners will be too willing to support SPP projects. Experts will have to be hired to train the SPP inspectors to carry out monitoring to ensure compliance. A lot of efforts should go into education on the benefits of SPP to gain support of all.

9.0 CONCLUSION

SPP is one major way of seeking to achieve the good governance goal of “realizing development that gives priority to the poor, advances women, sustains the environment and creates needed opportunities for employment and other livelihoods”, (IDLO-Rome). The PPA, which was the only African representative on the Marrakech Task Force on SPP, has the responsibility of leading the implementation of SPP in Ghana and Africa. Ghana and the rest of Africa stand to benefit in the long term if Sustainable Public Procurement is successfully implemented.

We call on all stakeholders to embrace the concept.

Clement Owusu-Fordjour
Chief Operations Officer
Policy & Strategy
Public Procurement Authority
Energy is arguably now regarded as the fifth factor of production after land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship because of the strong influence it has on socio-economic development. Access to and per capita consumption of modern forms of energy has actually differentiated developed nations from developing ones. Energy drives businesses and industry by promoting economic development and employment generation which in turn accelerates improvement in standards of living and social well-being.

Despite the importance of energy use to socio-economic development, its supply chain and use pose some serious deleterious effect on the environment that calls for urgent attention. The extraction of primary energy, e.g. crude oil and coal, the harnessing of hydro power by way of construction of dams, etc. the combustion of fossil fuels in thermal power plants and automobiles and consumption or utilization of wood energy have adverse environmental consequences depending on the availability or otherwise of mitigating measures.

Some of the environmental consequences of high levels of combustion of fossil fuels and discharge of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere have been linked to climate change with attendant problems such as intense draught, flooding, sea level rise, warming-up of the oceans; pest resistance could actually accentuate poverty in farming and fishing communities. The importance of energy use to socio-economic development therefore requires the deployment of efficient and environmentally sustainable strategies for energy production, procurement and delivery, transportation, distribution and end use. This requires policies and regulations that are underpinned by an integrated approach to energy sector planning using analytical tools.

In the wake of climate change menace arising out of human activities, the whole world is seeking ways and means of developing their economies without undue adverse effects on the environment; i.e. Sustainable development. Sustainable development has therefore been defined as “meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the needs of the future generation”. Sustainable Public Procurement, which is an integral part of sustainable development strategy, focuses on value for money. It hinges on three pillars; i.e. (i) the procurement of goods and services that are environmentally friendly; (ii) the enhancement of societal welfare; and (iii) contribution to economic development. Ghana has joined the world community in ensuring that growth in socio-economic development does not impose unnecessary threat to the environment.

Ghana has developed policies and is enforcing regulations to ensure the realization of sustainable development goals. The tariffs of electricity utilities have been tied to their quality and customer service performance levels through legislation. The standards, for thermal plants for instance, put the approved heat rate for the GE frame 9E thermal generating equipment at 10,200 mmbtu/kWh, and electricity transmission and distribution losses have been pegged at a maximum of 3% and 18% respectively.

Another area of high energy losses is in our homes due to poor house-keeping and the use of inefficient end use appliances e.g. refrigerators. In 2013, households and industry accounted for about 47.6% and 34.4% of total electricity consumption in the country respectively. Households in the country contribute to the evening peak, which occurs between 6pm and 11pm during which period all plants are deployed, imposing high cost on the generation system.
It therefore comes as no surprise to see a lot of energy conservation and efficiency activities geared towards households to reduce their consumption especially during the peak period. It is instructive to know that the country has transversed the era of cheap hydro power. In 2000, hydropower generation accounted for 91.5% of total generation compared to 64.0% in 2013 including Bui Hydropower plant. The total unexploited hydropower potential in the country is about 230 MW with a total output of about 930 GWh. Hence, all future generation capacity will have to be thermal based on fossil fuels e.g. light crude oil, imported and domestic natural gas and coal, which are expensive and environmentally unfriendly.

Energy consumption by households and commercial sectors are mainly for lighting, cooking, refrigeration, and space cooling. In order to reduce energy consumption, the government of Ghana, through the Energy Commission has put pragmatic energy saving measures in place to arrest the ever-growing demand in energy in order to achieve the policy target of 10% reduction in energy demand by 2015. The measures include the introduction of robust standards and an appliance labelling programme which are mandatory by law. The Parliament of Ghana has passed laws to regulate the importation and manufacture of some selected electrical appliances into Ghana. These laws are:


2. Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling (Household Refrigerating Appliances) Regulations, 2009(LI 1958) and LI 1970

3. Energy Efficiency (Prohibition of Manufacture, Sale or Importation of Incandescent Filament Lamp, Used Refrigerator, Used Refrigerator-Freezer, Used Freezer and Used Air-conditioner) Regulations, 2008 (LI 1932)

4. The Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling (Non-Ducted Air-conditioners and Self-Ballasted Fluorescent Lamps) Regulations, 2005 (LI 1815) sets the minimum standards for all compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and room air conditioners that can be imported or manufactured in the country. The law stipulates a minimum energy efficiency standard of 33 lumens per watt for CFLs. The simple interpretation of 33 lumens per watt is “the amount of illumination that 33 lighted candle can provide by standing a foot away from it”. A twenty-watt CFL can replace an eighty-watt incandescent lamp and the energy savings is about eighty percent. The minimum energy efficiency ratio (EER) for air conditioners is 2.8. Labelling is a requirement and that the law make it an offence to import or put up for sale without the appropriate label affixed conspicuously on the appliance.

mum energy efficiency standards for household or domestic refrigerating appliances and makes labeling a mandatory requirement. The average annual consumption of a refrigerator should not exceed 600 kWh.

The labels have yellow background and black stars ranging from one to five and the more the stars, the more efficient the appliance. With regards to refrigerators, the refrigerant (gas) put in the compressor and the climate class of the appliance are part of the information that by law should appear on the label. Gases that are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are harmful to the environment as they deplete the ozone layer and are subsequently banned in Ghana upon signing the Montreal Protocol. The world, for the purposes refrigerator usage, is divided into four basic climatic zones; frigid, temperate, sub-tropical and tropical zones. On the name-plate of every refrigerator pasted at the back of the appliance or on the yellow label, one can find “climate class” with the following markings; SN, N, ST, and T respectively representing the climate class which the appliance was designed to be used in. These are subnormal (SN), normal (N), sub-tropical (ST) and tropical (T) climate classes. Appliances that are marked SN or N, even if they are new would not be efficient in Ghana which has a tropical climate. At worse, one can go in for a sub-tropical (ST) refrigerating appliance. Refrigerating appliances that are marked normal (N) or sub-normal (SN) are not designed to be used in tropical climate like Ghana where temperatures are high. They are therefore banned in Ghana by LI 1958 and LI 1970 because they are high energy consuming, even if they are new.

The Legislative Instrument 1932 gives vitality and meaning to the energy efficiency drive. It proceeds to ban the importation of used energy consuming appliances; refrigerating appliances and used air-conditioners. It further bans the importation or manufacturing of incandescent filament bulbs, which are high energy consuming.

The rational for the passage of these laws was without malice to any trader but to ensure that our market sells only energy efficient appliances. Refrigerating appliances and air-conditioners are two major energy consuming household/commercial appliances. Their consumption worsens when they are old. These old and inefficient appliances that have outlived their technical usefulness in Europe, America and elsewhere, suddenly find their way into Ghana and begin a new life. They serve as a drain on the system; used refrigerators, for instance, consume 1,200 kWh per annum on the average, compared to 150 kWh annually in jurisdictions where there are robust standards. The high energy consumption is as result of the fact that they are not meant to be used in the tropics and also certain vital components like the compressor, thermostat and the seals are weak and as a result malfunction.

The linkage between energy policy and sustainable procurement is established in the fact that the sustainable procurement laws take into consideration the procure-
ment of energy efficient appliances. It is estimated that 50% of government revenue goes into the procurement of goods and services which includes appliances such as air-conditioners, refrigerators, lamps etc. The procurement policy therefore makes it mandatory that public funded procurement should be the most efficient appliances. This then changes the dynamics of public procurement and especially the common perception that price is the ultimate decider of who wins a procurement contract because of the element of sustainability introduced. In sustainable procurement therefore, factors that are considered are; operating cost, low carbon footprint and end of life cost and not the initial cost.

The reasons for the laws

Economic reasons

The initial investment cost of old appliances could be low but running cost could be very high in terms of bills and maintenance cost. The country spent US$ 745.34 million to import crude oil for the thermal power plants in 2013 compared to US$ 259.11 million in 2011. In the case individuals who undertake energy savings, monies that would have gone into payment of energy bills remain in the pockets as savings. In 2007/2008, the lighting retrofit through the National CFL exchange programme alone saved the country 124MW which at that time would have cost USD 105.0 million to build a power plant of equal output. Studies into income levels in some 26 selected districts after the lighting retrofit exercise revealed that household incomes had gone up by GHS30 on the average. It is quite refreshing to state that two CFL assembly plants were established in Ghana after the standards were introduced.

Environmental reasons

Apart from the cost of inefficient appliance use to the individual and the state, the environmental cost can also be alarming. Most of the old appliances have short lifespan and after a short period of use, they are discarded. The discarded appliances litter our street corners and those containing environmentally harmful gases like chlorofluorocarbons refrigerators and air-conditioners are released unto the atmosphere.

Technological advancement and growth reasons

Standards and labelling help countries to benefit from stimulating technological improvement among manufacturers and stimulate economic growth with little or limited investments in more electricity pro-

duction infrastructure. For the first time in many years the imports of new refrigerating appliances have exceeded that of used appliances by 51,125 units. The importation of used refrigerators dropped from 420,000 units in 2012 to 152,000 in 2013. The reduction in importation of used refrigerators translates into 160.8 MW savings in electricity demand. This is enough to power 50,000 middle income homes for a year without additional capacity. With the introduction of standards and the laws banning used refrigerating appliance imports, a company is on the throes of starting assembling of refrigerating appliances in the Free Zone enclave.

Anti dumping reasons

The laws are in place to prevent Ghana from becoming a dumping ground for obsolete and inefficient appliances from Europe and elsewhere. Disposal of electronic waste is expensive in the advanced countries. They therefore find where they can dump so easily and in the absence of stringent policies and laws that insulate a country, it automatically becomes a dumping site. In the wake of the ban on the importation of used refrigerating appliances into Ghana, a British waste management company, Environcom, shipped over forty 40-footer containers of used refrigerators into the country. But for the laws on the ban of those appliances, the Energy Commission would have found it extremely difficult to confiscate and destroy the items. The environmental and economic implications of dumping to the affected country cannot be underestimated.

The Appeal

With the construction of the Bui Dam, Ghana has hit its wits end as far as cheap hydro power potential is concerned. All future generation expansion would come from thermal which could be expensive, economically and environmentally.

To differentiate an energy efficient appliance from an energy inefficient one is by the label. Look out for the yellow label with black stars. Remember that if the appliance is not labelled, it is probably not good. The axiom is “No label, No good”

Kofi A. Ayarko

Head of Energy Efficiency & Climate Change Division

Energy Commission
Sustainability Humour

I bought a tender document from your Entity but I did not see anything regarding sustainability in your specifications.

What do you know about Sustainable Procurement?

Sustainable Procurement is a procurement that takes into account the economic, environmental and social impacts of an Entity’s spending. Sustainable Procurement allows organizations to meet their needs for Goods, Services, Construction Works and Utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole-life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to the society and the economy.
Tendering and Contract Information for periods indicated

Tendering Opportunities for May - Jun 2017

Contracts Awarded for Jan - Dec 2017

Restricted Tender Awards May - Jun 2017

Expression of Interest Requests Jan - Feb 2017

The links above will take you directly to the PPA Website Reports for the months of period indicated.