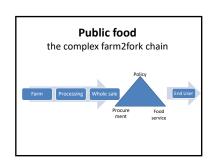


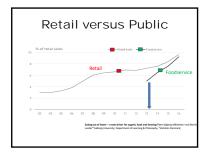
The purpose To investigate the role of the three powers of society civil society, market as **enabling** and **disabling factors** in public procurement policies (POPPs) for sustainable public food consumption.





Theoretical approach

- NPG can be understood as both:
 - a plural state, where multiple inter-dependent actors contribute to the delivery of public services
 - as a pluralist state, where multiple processes inform the **policy making system** and the **policy** implementation.
- NPG builds on organizational sociology and network theory (Osborne, 2006).



Politicisation of public food

Public food become the object of policy making

- The process in which certain issues become subject to **public contention and debate**, and thereby become **legitimised as concerns** of the state or political sphere and objects for politic is at ion.
- Should by seen as **continuous** since it introduces new demands for resources, justice, or recognition (Calhoun, 2002)

Methodology.

- A case **study methods approach** was chosen, with qualitative method and content analysis. **Seven interviewes** were chosen involved in (POPPs), in Denmark. Interviews via Skype during the years 2015 and 2016.
- Main points were:

 the confidence of Danish consumers in the quality of organic products in public kitchens,

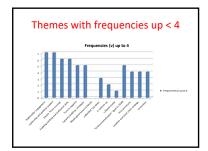
 the procedures of participation (bottom-up or top-down),

 the growth rate of POPPs,

 which problems appeared and how these can be overcome and

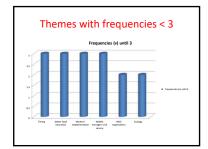
 if this model can be used as a programme model to other.

- if this model can be used as an **example model to other** countries.



Findings as 'disabling' factors

- Price premiums
- Agenda swapping at middle & local level
- Tensions between local and organic agendas
- Lack of **syncronisation** between government levels
- Lack of support from **procurement officials**
- Tensions between rural and urban agendas



Conclusions.

- The notion of NPG helps explain the **joint participation** of state services, voluntary sector and market forces in organic public plate policies.
- piate poincies. It underlines the importance of civil society and market as co-producers of public policies
 The core elements of the apparent success of POPPS' are:

 political decision for support & financing from government,

 Emphasis on training and teaching,

 Acknowedgement of the importance of shop floor level staff in public kitchens
- - Improved monitoring services
 Emphasis on craftsmanship and food skills and the new culinarity.

Findings as 'enabling' factors

- Broad stakeholder engagement.
- Leadership and political support.
- The Danish $\ensuremath{\mbox{\it \emptyset}}$ "front running" label
- Enabling cooking and profession skills.
- Consumer trust in authenticity of organics
- Succesful linkings with the food literacy agenda
- Workforce development & Capacity building
- Mixed model governance (Blended Top-down, bottom up model strategy)

Thanks to your attention.

Spyridon Fragkos: PhD candidate, Panteion University, Athens. spirosfragos1@gmail.com

Bent Egberg Mikkelsen: Professor, Aalborg University, Copenhagen.

bemi@learning.aau.dk