



Public food Three levels of government

Government level	Types of catering	Features
State	Defense, university, prisons	Large scale, outsourced, contracts
Region	Hospital, institutions	Large scale, in house
Municipality	Schools, Kindergarten	Smaller units, few contracts, non-standardised
Municipality	Nursing homes, meals-on-wheels	Large scale, in house & outsourced

The purpose

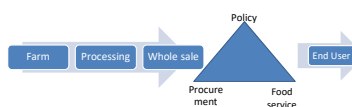
- To investigate the role of the **three powers of society**



- as **enabling and disabling factors** in public procurement policies (POPPs) for sustainable public food consumption.

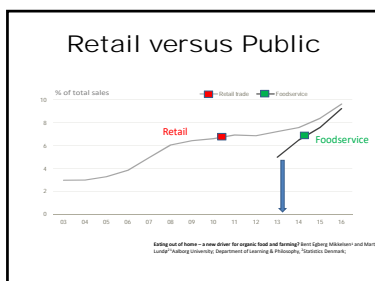


Public food the complex farm2fork chain



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 politicisation.
- Should be 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 interviewees** 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 an **example model to other countries**.

