



FACTSHEETS

ON SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBAL REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

2017

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Foreword

Procurement processes that consider social, economic and environmental factors are able to drive sustainability along value chains. This was acknowledged by the international community when it included a target on sustainable public procurement in the Sustainable Development Goals. Target 12.7 focuses specifically on promoting “*public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities*”.

But what are the keys to making this happen? How can we expand our understanding of the drivers, barriers, needs and expectations that promote or hold back sustainable procurement? The *2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement* provides an up-to-date overview of the scale and type of sustainable procurement activities undertaken worldwide in the past three years. It addresses a longstanding need of stakeholders to access reliable and comprehensive information on activities and organizations involved in this critical organizational function.

The *2017 Global Review* confirms that sustainable public procurement is progressively embraced by both national and local authorities. Furthermore, and compared to the *2013 Global Review*, an increasing number of organizations and governments were found to monitor their sustainable public procurement policy implementation and results, and to set specific targets. This is key to managing internal performance and shifting from the occasional inclusion of environmental and social factors in procurement processes to a culture in which sustainable public procurement is the norm, and sustainability is seen as a strategic consideration in the purchasing of goods, works and services.

The *2017 Global Review* also recognizes that, in order to transform production and consumption patterns, it will be necessary to foster collaboration among stakeholders throughout the entire value chain. Rather than focusing merely on the purchasing procedures of public organizations, driving the procurement sector to sustainability will require significant cooperation between the public and private sectors. The creation of multi-stakeholder collaboration and knowledge-sharing platforms at local, national and international level will be essential to achieving this goal.

UN Environment is committed to contributing its share to the full implementation of sustainable public procurement. Our organization took the lead in establishing the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, which brings together more than 100 partners to collectively address some key barriers to sustainable public procurement such as insufficient political support and the persistent perception about the higher cost of sustainable products. UN Environment is also actively contributing to the development of a robust methodology for the measurement of SDG Target Indicator 12.7.1 on sustainable public procurement and took part in the development of the ISO 20400 *Sustainable Procurement guidance* standard, which will provide public and private purchasing entities a much needed guidance and benchmarking tool.

Sustainable public procurement has reached a turning point as its relevance as a strategic tool to drive sustainability and transform markets is no longer questioned. We now need to ensure that it is better integrated in broader sustainable consumption and production policies so that, together, they deliver on their promises. We also need to scale up the support to collaborative platforms, such as the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, that will allow us to accelerate the transition to sustainable procurement and ensure the full participation of developing and emerging economies to this global movement.

We hope that the *2017 Global Review* will help raise awareness about the great potential contribution of sustainable purchasing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and that it will motivate organizations and countries across the world to engage into sustainable procurement policies.



Ligia Noronha

Director of the Economy Division, UN Environment

Introduction

The “Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in national governments” is a supplement to the [2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement](#).¹ It features 40 country factsheets that illustrate the current state of sustainable public procurement (SPP) policies, activities, programmes, and monitoring and evaluation systems in national governments around the world. The main research aim of the 2017 Global Review is to explore the progress made in terms of SPP in the past three years at a global scale, highlighting regional trends. This supplement complements this research effort by providing detailed information on the state of SPP in each of the countries that participated in the survey.²

The factsheets were drafted between June and September 2016 based on the responses provided by national governments to a questionnaire developed in the framework of the research conducted for the 2017 Global Review. A total of 56 national governments were invited to participate in the survey.³ The questionnaire was sent to public sector officials working in ministries of environment, environmental protection agencies, central procurement agencies and the like. Respondents were encouraged to collaborate across ministries and other public entities to generate only one response to the questionnaire per national government. Chapter 2 of the 2017 Global Review presents an aggregate analysis of the responses provided in the questionnaire, noting regional patterns and trends when relevant. The factsheets, on the other hand, presents in a harmonised and structured manner the information provided by each of the 40 participating countries individually in their responses to the questionnaire. They provide detailed information about the SPP-related policies, provisions, laws, projects, activities and monitoring systems in place in each country.

Each factsheet is divided into the following sections:

- **Procurement in the national government:** Provides an estimate value of total procurement expenditure for the central government either based on OECD data or on the data provided by the national government in the questionnaire.
- **Policy framework:** Includes information on policies and laws on SPP with relevant links to the full texts online, when available.
- **Institutional framework:** Details the public entities that are in charge of SPP policies and what role they each play in their design, implementation and enforcement.
- **Scope, goals and priorities:** Lists the sustainability aspects and goals that each national government focuses on in the framework of its SPP policy. It also provides information on the public authorities covered by SPP rules and policies and on any priority product categories or prioritization criteria employed.
- **Implementation activities:** Lists the activities and projects that the national government implements on the ground to foster SPP, e.g. development of SPP criteria and guidelines, training opportunities, development of new management software, and the amount of economic resources invested in them.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Indicates whether any monitoring and evaluation frameworks for SPP exist and what form they take (e.g. frequency, public organisations monitored, data sources and reporting mechanisms).
- **Indicators:** Mentions what targets and goals have already been achieved in terms of SPP implementation.

1 Available at <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/2017-global-review-sustainable-public-procurement>

2 A detailed description of all the research steps undertaken in the framework of the 2017 Global Review can be found in Annex 3 of the main report.

3 See Annex 5 of the 2017 Global Review for a full list of governments contacted and that replied to the questionnaire. The final questionnaire in English can be found in Annex 4 of the 2017 Global Review.

In order to provide the reader with some background information about the 2017 Global Review, we have included the executive summary on page 4.

This supplement constitutes an extremely valuable collection of information that will be useful in tracking the progress of SPP in the world. We hope it will become a source of inspiration for policy-makers in all countries.

Executive summary

Public procurement wields enormous purchasing power, accounting for an average of 12 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in OECD countries, and up to 30 percent of GDP in many developing countries.¹ Leveraging this purchasing power by buying more sustainable goods and services can help drive markets in the direction of sustainability, reduce the negative impacts of an organization, and also produce positive benefits for the environment and society. In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Development Agenda. At its core are 17 so-called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals, and take into account the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The SDGs have reiterated the strong link between environmental protection, sustainable development, and public procurement. In fact, one of the targets under Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns focuses specifically on the promotion of “public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities”.² The advancement of sustainable public procurement (SPP) practices is thus recognized as being a key strategic component of the global efforts towards achieving more sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Against the backdrop of this global interest in the potential of public procurement to drive change towards a more sustainable future, the *2017 Global Review* builds on the findings of the *2013 Global Review*³ and explores the progress made in the past three years at a global scale, highlighting regional trends. The research investigated what 41 national governments are doing to promote, implement and measure the outcomes of SPP to benchmark results and assess progress over time. To track the progress made on sustainable procurement (SP) across public and private organizations, the *2017 Global Review* also analyzes the views of over 200 stakeholders from 186 different organizations and 62 countries collected through a stakeholder survey. The survey gathered input from stakeholders on their views on the drivers, risks, barriers, and outcomes for sustainable procurement broadly, and as it is practiced within their organizations.

SPP stakeholders have long requested reliable and up-to-date information on activities and organizations involved in SPP. The *2017 Global Review* meets this need and adds to the existing literature by:

- Expanding our understanding of the drivers, barriers, needs and expectations that promote or hinder SPP using stakeholders' opinions gathered through survey data and expert interviews.
- Illustrating the range of different SPP activities by highlighting short best practice examples from a variety of organizations around the world.
- Reporting on progress made by national governments with data provided and validated by governments themselves.
- Providing insight into SPP practices from world regions that are not typically covered by the literature in English.
- Initiating discussions on the creation of a set of objectives and common indicators to measure progress towards SPP adoption and implementation that can be replicated in future studies, and help support and measure the adoption of the SDG Target 12.7.⁴

1 United Nations Environment Programme. Undated. “Sustainable Procurement”. Retrieved from: <http://web.unep.org/resourceefficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-lifestyles/sustainable-procurement>

2 United Nations (2015). *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

3 United Nations Environment Programme. 2013. *Sustainable Public Procurement: a Global Review 2013*, available in the Knowledge Hub of the SCP Clearinghouse: <http://www.spcclearinghouse.org/resource/sustainable-public-procurement-global-review-2013>.

4 Sustainable Development Goal target 12.7 is one of several targets within Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. Target 12.7 is to: “Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities”. The United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. Retrieved from: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Forty country factsheets can be found in the supplement to this report titled *Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments*. They were developed based on the information that national governments provided in the questionnaire and detail the SPP policy framework, the goals and priorities as well as the SPP implementation activities conducted and the monitoring and evaluation systems in place in each country.

SPP is now recognized as a key tool to drive innovation and sustainable development

Sustainable procurement is now widely recognized as a strategic lever to drive innovation and improve the sustainability performance of both public and private sector organizations across the globe. SPP thus relies on a strong international policy foundation. All the 41 countries participating in this study reported having SPP commitments and provisions in either a sustainable or 'green' procurement policy or in other organizational policies, e.g. general procurement regulations or environmental policies. Compared to 2013, the inclusion of SPP in policy provisions has increased in all policy arenas, from sustainable consumption and production policies to sustainable development strategies more generally. However, the integration of sustainability consideration in procurement processes, procedures, software or tools has still not been fully accomplished. SPP is rarely implemented at a broad scale and is often the initiative of an individual department or agency within the government. This leads to fragmented implementation efforts and results. However, SPP practices are becoming more widespread in all regions with more and more interesting examples to share and leverage.

SPP policies vary widely across national governments

Countries are using different policy vehicles to drive SPP, ranging from single-aspect regulations, such as focusing on procurement from army veterans (e.g. the Republic of Korea) or buying recycled-content products, often characterizing early efforts, to comprehensive action plans. Most national governments participating in this study include SPP provisions in overarching or thematic policies and strategies, while a smaller proportion include them in procurement regulations or in policies specifically dedicated to the promotion of SPP. Countries also show variation in the level of enforcement prescribed by SPP policies. Mandatory policy frameworks for SPP are typically more effective in driving implementation since they do not depend as heavily on the initiative of individual ministries, departments or procurers.

However, one common feature across governments is that the ministries or agencies involved in the design of SPP policies are predominantly those associated with environmental, economic and financial affairs, i.e. procurement agencies and ministries of environment, economy and/or finance.

The scope of SPP is widening to increasingly include multiple sustainability objectives

SPP policies are still most commonly associated with environmental concerns, but a broader scope is progressively being adopted. Public and private procurers increasingly support the idea that sustainable procurement is about more than just purchasing more environmentally friendly products. Most national governments that participated in this study have SPP commitments that cover both environmental and socio-economic issues. Some governments, particularly in Asia, focus exclusively on environmental issues, and are not yet considering the socio-economic dimension. However, others prioritize an impressive range of socio-economic and ethical issues in addition to focusing on the environment. As in 2013, energy conservation continues to be a top priority globally, along with resource efficiency and climate change mitigation. Among the main socio-economic issue areas, diversity and equality have grown in prominence

compared to 2013. This suggests an evolution from a focus on the social issues most closely tied to economic performance, for example employment and business development, towards the inclusion of issues related to human wellbeing and social justice.

Countries support the implementation of SPP mainly through capacity-building activities and integration in management processes, software and tools.

National governments undertake a broad range of activities to support and facilitate SPP implementation. The provision of information, guidelines and capacity building to help procurement practitioners to integrate sustainability principles in procurement processes are the most common measures. We may expect the use of guidelines and standards to further increase in the coming years, particularly with the impending release of the ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement standard⁵. Another measure applied by a large majority of the national governments participating in this study is the integration of SPP into existing procurement and management-related processes, procedures, and tools.

There are many opportunities to take SP consideration into account throughout the procurement process. However, SP policies are most often implemented by developing requirements and technical specifications for the products and services to purchase that incorporate relevant sustainability criteria. However, SP activities are also occurring in other stages of the procurement cycle, including at the needs assessment stage and in the phase of selecting and engaging suppliers.

Monitoring continues to be a challenge, but countries are increasingly monitoring different aspects of SPP.

National governments continue to find challenges in monitoring the adoption of SPP, and, even more so, in measuring outcomes achieved through SPP. However, many countries have made some progress and are adopting specific SPP measurement practices. European and North American countries have relatively more advanced monitoring frameworks for SPP, as the uptake of SPP in these countries is less recent than in most Asian and Latin American countries. However, several countries in Asia, particularly those that were early adopters of SPP, have made remarkable progress in terms of monitoring and the indicators they have adopted.

Having an SPP policy appears to drive specific monitoring and evaluation activities. In fact, governments that have formulated an official SPP policy are also more likely to have a monitoring and evaluation system in place to evaluate results and outcomes. As more and more countries formalize their policy commitments to SPP, monitoring and evaluation activities should also become more common.

Most of the national governments that monitor and evaluate SPP implementation and results have set quantitative targets around the total value of spending on sustainable goods and services to be reached, while a much smaller share of participating governments monitors SPP outcomes in terms of tangible benefits for the environment, economy and society. It is arguably easier to measure quantitative or “process” indicators, but more emphasis needs to be placed on ensuring procurement is delivering the desired environmental, economic and social outcomes such as energy efficiency, emission reduction, waste prevention, local economic development, poverty reduction etc. Estimating these benefits represents a bigger challenge, but Asian and European countries already offer promising examples of new and meaningful impact-measuring approaches.

5 ISO 20400 is a new standard released in April 2017 that will provide guidelines on the integration of sustainability in the procurement processes of organizations.

The perception that sustainable products are more expensive and the lack of expertise on sustainable purchasing remain key barriers to a more extensive implementation of SPP.

Many of the same barriers to SPP implementation identified by the *2013 Global Review* still persist today. The most commonly cited barrier is the perception that sustainable products and/or services are more expensive. While it is true that some sustainable products and services cost more than traditional options (e.g. LED lighting compared to incandescent bulbs), the calculation of costs often changes when the entire life cycle of a product is taken into account. Greater adoption of methodologies based on life-cycle costing will play an important role in helping to address concerns about costs. Another important barrier is the lack of expertise in sustainable procurement implementation in many organizations, where its potential to play a key strategic role is too often overseen. Concentrating more efforts on training and knowledge sharing will also help addressing the concern that sustainable products and services are less available on the market and more expensive. As SP is moving from tactical to strategic, its potential to support the advancement of all types of sustainability policies is increasingly being recognized, together with the need to stimulate the professionalization of the procurement function within public as well as private organizations.

Ecolabels, top-down leadership and the support of international initiatives can help overcome these barriers and drive the implementation of SPP

Ecolabels were created to help purchasers meet the challenge of identifying products and services that exhibit certain characteristics in terms of environmental and social impact.⁶ Compared to 2013, a larger proportion of survey respondents are now using ecolabels as mandatory requirements in product or service specifications.

According to the data from the stakeholder survey, SPP seems to be largely driven by policy and top-down leadership. The existence of national legislation on SPP followed by strong political and organizational leadership and policy commitments are among two of the main drivers for SPP implementation. The existence of legal, environmental, and economic expertise in SPP within an organization was also identified as playing a significant role. Having the policy and commitment is important, but having sufficient numbers of well-trained people to undertake implementation is also critical.

Another crucial element in the advancement of SPP is the support of international initiatives. Stakeholders are looking at various national and international initiatives, for example the UN 10-Year Framework of Programmes' SPP Programme, ICLEI's Procura+ Network or the Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council, to provide guidance and expertise based on lessons learned. Survey participants recommended that international organizations focus on measuring and communicating the benefits of SP and on building the business case for SP, which is key to overcoming the perception that sustainable products and services are more expensive. Collaboration at both the regional and international level is the key to taking SP to scale, whether it is sustainability and procurement professionals collaborating around best practices and aligning market signals, or the public sector engaging private-sector suppliers to integrate sustainability into vendor performance management.

6 ISO 14024: Environmental Labels and Declarations: Environmental Labeling Type I, Guiding Principles and Procedures. ISO, Switzerland.

Key success factors are related to private sector engagement, the professionalization of procurement and effective collaboration among stakeholders.

The general expectation among SPP stakeholders is that the uptake of SPP activities will increase in the near future. In the coming years, we expect to see an enhanced focus on the topics of ecolabels and standards, together with monitoring and reporting. Given the current political momentum in the area of global environmental policy, SPP practitioners will also face the challenge of finding ways to use procurement strategically towards meeting the goal of mitigating climate change. The development of life-cycle costing methodologies and the professionalization of the procurement function will be instrumental to accomplish this goal.

SPP implementation is already benefiting from transformations occurring in the way that procurement is conducted, with greater professionalization of procurement practices leading to more strategic and transparent processes. There certainly are signs of SPP practices becoming more embedded in standard procurement activities and processes, but there is still considerable work to be done before sustainability considerations become regular criteria within bid specifications and contracts.

Transforming sustainable production and consumption patterns will require collaboration among all stakeholders along the supply chain, both in the public and private sector. Engaging private sector actors is of utmost importance both as they will have to react to the public sector's demand for more sustainable products and services, and because they themselves can influence the market through their own procurement practices. It will take a large cooperative effort to transform supply chains and consumption patterns at the global scale. The creation and promotion of knowledge-sharing platforms and other collaboration tools are also central to the advancement of SPP globally.

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Public Procurement and its 100-plus members and partners will continue to shed light on this activity through new reports in the *Global Review* series that will attempt to capture these trends and share knowledge on the progress made in SPP. We hope that this will in turn encourage the further spread of SPP practices that can drive the shift towards a more sustainable global economy inspired by the core principles behind the SDGs, and in which sustainable consumption and production patterns will have become the norm.



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014):

Central government: USD 44 millions
State-owned companies: Not available

Estimated percentage as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 15%
State-owned companies: Not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- There are several laws that have an impact on SPP, such as the Procurement Act, the National Energy Act and the Small Business Development Act. The latter states that the government will, as far as feasible, reserve at least 25 percent of the procurement of its goods and services for small businesses registered under the Act. Nevertheless, while [these laws](#)¹ are in the books, there is a need for the development of regulations for their implementation.
- In December 2015, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda submitted its [Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#).² This indicates the Government expressed desire to implement mitigation and adaptation measures.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

- At the moment, the government is defining its Procurement Policy, inspired by those of other governments in the Caribbean region.
- There are also plans to implement a centralised Procurement Agency that would be in charge of all procurement at the national level.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Daniel Knight (Coordinator of IT Implementation and Management Unit, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Governance) and Carolyn Charles

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

1 <http://www.laws.gov.ag/>

2 http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda/1/INDC_Antigua_Barbuda.pdf



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014):

Central government: USD 487 millions
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: not available
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Decree Law n° 5340 Ordinary Regime. Buy Argentinean](#), 1963.¹
- [Law n° 18.875 Buy National](#)², 1970 and its regulatory decree, [Decree Law n° 2930](#), 1971.³
- [Law n° 25300 Law for the Promotion of Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises](#), 2000.⁴
- [Decree Law 1023 Procurement Regime of the National Administration](#), 2001.⁵
- [Decree n° 1075 Participation of MiSME in Government Procurement, amending Decree 436/2000](#), 2001.⁶
- [Law n° 25.551 Buy Argentinian work](#),⁷ 2001 and its regulatory decree, [Decree Law n° 1600](#), 2002.⁸
- [Decree n° 312 Integral Protection System of Handicapped People](#), 2010.⁹
- [Decree n° 893 Regulation of the Procurement Regime of the National Public Administration](#), 2012 (modified in 2015).¹⁰

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Decree n° 893 Regulation of the Procurement Regime of the National Public Administration](#), 2012 (modified in 2015).

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2012

- [Decree n° 893 Regulation of the Procurement Regime of the National Public Administration](#), 2012. Article 194 of the Decree (Mechanisms for Sustainability) states that the National Procurement Office will develop mechanisms to promote the effective implementation of environmental, ethical, social and economic criteria in public procurement.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The President of the Nation.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The Cabinet of Ministers.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The general coordination of SPP policies is done within the Cabinet of Ministers with special support from the Secretary of Environment, the Secretary of Industry and the Sub-Secretary of Social Responsibility.

1 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/60000-64999/64611/norma.htm>(1963)

2 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do;jsessionid=DD4877B444B4D0141923818622B9E729?id=64610>. (1970)

3 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/70000-74999/73046/norma.htm> (1971)

4 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/60000-64999/64244/norma.htm>. (2000)

5 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/65000-69999/68396/norma.htm> (2001)

6 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do?id=68540>. (2001)

7 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/70000-74999/71147/norma.htm>. (2001)

8 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/75000-79999/77290/norma.htm>. (2002)

9 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/160000-164999/164909/norma.htm> (2010)

10 <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do?id=198583> (2015)

- The Public procurement agency is leading the implementation of the provisions included in Decree 893/2012 and its modification of 2015.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises^{II}
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: No

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities. However, provincial governments (such as in Buenos Aires) may adopt the tools for SPP on a voluntary basis.

Enforcement level: Mix

Priority product categories:

- Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.)
- Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...)
- Buildings design and construction
- Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...)
- Energy supply and energy services
- Execution of work contracts
- Food and catering services
- Furniture
- Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.)
- Infrastructure design and construction
- Cleaning products and services
- Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.)
- Office paper and stationary
- Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...)
- Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...)
- Travel services (transport options and accommodation)
- Waste collection and street cleaning services

Other: Transport equipment (containers & pallets), Plastic elements, and Synthetic latex gloves.

^{II} i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Prioritisation criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Expected impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for the chosen product categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Public Procurement agency was appointed by the Decree 893/2012 and its modification of 2015 to lead the implementation of SPP, and has undertaken different activities in that regard as detailed below.

Furthermore, the ministries are working together (with special support from the Secretary of Environment, the Secretary of Industry and the Sub-Secretary of Social Responsibility) in the definition of measures to further promote SPP in the framework of a UN Environment-lead, EU-financed project called Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling ([SPPEL project](#)).¹²

Resources invested each year: About six persons part-time, equivalent to one full-time position.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Through the generation of policies, manuals and guides, capacity building, framework contracts, etc.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	In tenders. The Government has also a catalogue system for goods and services (Sistema de Identificación de Bienes y Servicios - SIByS ¹³) that is used to manage both procurement processes and public finances. This system includes information about whether products are green or not, which allows to easily calculate how many green products and services have been purchased. SIByS can also be used by local governments. For example, the province of Buenos Aires has used it since 2007, and also participated in the publication of the related manual in 2013 (see below).
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	The following guidelines have been developed: Recommendation on paper for general office use - Communication No. 24/15. Recommendation on buying gloves for medical use - Communication No. 28/15. Recommendation on buying recycled paper - Communication No. 29/15. Recommendations for sustainable procurement of cleaning services, cleaning and catering services for events - Communication No. 30/15. General Recommendations for SPP of catering services for events ¹⁴ . General recommendations for SPP of Plastic Articles ¹⁵ . Manual of the Single Cataloguing Procedure and Sustainability ¹⁶ .
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Monthly training courses (with a participation of approx. 150 persons/year), and one annual dissemination event (also with about 150 participants).
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Market engagement activities • Others: Preparation of regulations, Intergovernmental works with the Chambers of Providers and NGOs.

¹² <http://web.unep.org/resourceefficiency/sustainable-public-procurement-and-ecolabelling> (2015)

¹³ <https://www.argentinacompra.gob.ar/sibys>.

¹⁴ <https://www.argentinacompra.gov.ar/prod/onc/sitio/Paginas/Contenido/FrontEnd/Recomendaciones%20generales%20para%20la%20contratacion%20de%20servicios%20de%20catering%20para%20eventos%20con%20caracteristicas%20sustentables.pdf>. (2012)

¹⁵ <https://www.argentinacompra.gov.ar/prod/onc/sitio/Paginas/Contenido/FrontEnd/RECOMENDACIONES%20PARA%20LA%20COM-PRA%20SUSTENTABLE%20DE%20ARTICULOS%20DE%20PLASTICO.pdf>. (2012)

¹⁶ https://www.argentinacompra.gov.ar/prod/onc/sitio/Paginas/Contenido/FrontEnd/documentos/SSTG-Manual_Unico_de_Procedimiento_de_Catalogacion.pdf.



SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: upon request

Public authorities subject to it: All National Public Administrations adhered to the e-tendering portal “Argentina Buys” ([Argentina Compra](http://www.argentinacompra.gov.ar/)).¹⁷

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

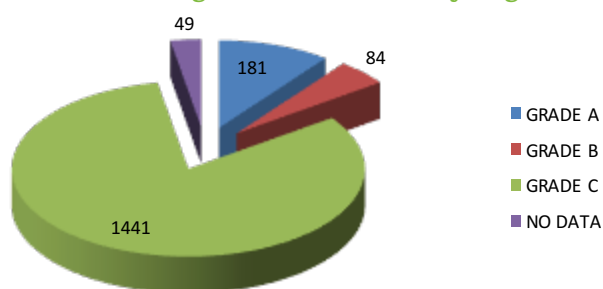
- The aspects monitored are (i) Procurement tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts including sustainability criteria and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.
- Data is gathered through: (i) the internal financial software and (ii) the e-procurement portal “Argentina Compra”.
- Results are not publicised.
- The indicators are numerous and include: (i) number of items from the catalogue that incorporate sustainable criteria; (ii) number of items procured including sustainability criteria; (iii) number of purchasing orders including sustainable criteria; (iv) number of tenders including sustainable criteria and (v) economic volume procured including sustainability criteria; all of them are expressed both in absolute terms and as percentage of the total purchased.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

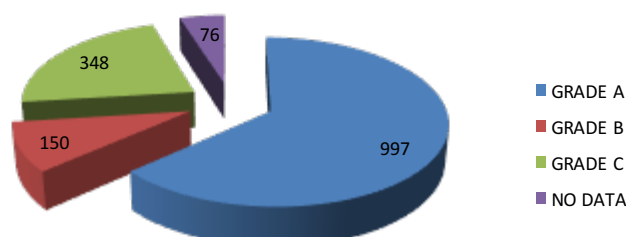
SPP INDICATORS

One example of procurement indicator that can be obtained through the system for purchased products, in this case air conditioning units, is shown below:

Air conditioning units contracted by degree of efficiency in 2014



Air conditioning units contracted by degree of efficiency in 2015



¹⁷ <http://www.argentinacompra.gov.ar/>.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Néstor Díaz (Director Nacional de la Oficina Nacional de Contrataciones), Iván Buffone (Director de Administración de Contrataciones) y Diego Hernán Cejudo (Coordinación de Procesos Especiales).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 23 475 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 17 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Austrian Sustainability Strategy of the Federal and State governments, 2010.](#)¹
- [Austrian Energy Efficiency Act, 2014.](#)²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Federal Act on Public Procurement, Art. 19, 2006.](#)³

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2006

- Federal Act on Public Procurement, 2006.
- National Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement, 2010. The revision of the plan is in its final stage.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the Government

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (coordination of the SPP Action Plan), Federal Chancellery (procurement law), Federal Ministry of Finance and Federal Procurement Agency.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

Federal Procurement Agency and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

1 https://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/umwelt/nachhaltigkeit/nachh_strategien_programme/oestrat.html. (2010)

2 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20008914>. (2014)

3 <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20004547#https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20004547>. (2016)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁴
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The SPP Action Plan doesn't define quantitative goals, but qualitative ones, namely:

- SPP should be firmly embedded in public purchasing in Austria as a core criteria integrated in tenders
- Austria should maintain a leading role in SPP within the EU
- Coordinating activities around SPP

- Barriers to SPP should be overcome

Public authorities covered: All national, state/ regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: SPP policy is mandatory at the national level (ministries) and voluntary at the regional and local levels.

Priority product categories: The SPP Action Plan does not prioritize product categories in the Plan itself. It only mentions that SPP will have to be applied to those product categories for which mandatory guidelines have been defined. Guidelines have been defined for the following categories:

- Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.)
 - Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...)
 - Buildings design and construction
 - Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...)
 - Energy supply and energy services
 - Execution of work contracts
 - Food and catering services
 - Furniture
 - Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.)
 - Infrastructure design and construction
 - Cleaning products and services
 - Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.)
 - Office paper and stationary
 - Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...)
 - Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...)
 - Travel services (transport options and accommodation)
 - Waste collection and street cleaning services
- Other: Green events.

Prioritisation criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments

⁴ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

So far, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management has coordinated the SPP Action Plan, while the Federal Procurement Agency provides public procurers with products and services according to the requirements of the Plan. The implementation level is evaluated every three years and a report is sent to the Parliament.

Resources invested each year: No data available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	According to the requirements of the SPP Action Plan, the procurement of all Ministries is bundled and has to be managed by the Federal Procurement Agency (FPA) owned by the Ministry of Finance. Ministries usually do not call for tenders on their own but use the services of the FPA. Additionally, some Ministries have integrated SPP into their respective environmental management systems.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	–
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	SPP criteria ⁵ have been developed and their use is mandatory. They are based on EU criteria and Ecolabels criteria.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	The Federal procurement agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management organise SPP training sessions every year. The Ministry also organizes conferences and workshops with about 150 participants per year. No information is available on training opportunities at the regional and local levels.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Every three years, the latest took place in 2014

Public authorities subject to it: All authorities targeted by the SPP National Action Plan.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: SPP institutionalization.
- Data is gathered through: (i) a standard questionnaire and (ii) additional personal interviews.
- The indicators include: (i) uptake of environmental requirements and (ii) uptake of TCO.
- Unfortunately there is no legal basis for a comprehensive monitoring system and so far, the voluntary monitoring has not been successful.
- At the moment, the first evaluation has been conducted but the government has not yet adopted it.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

⁵ <http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/>.

SPP INDICATORS

Even though the government has not adopted the first evaluation report and no results are published yet, some of the outcomes of the first evaluation include the following:

- SPP criteria are implemented by the Federal procurement agency.
- The use of environmental requirements in tenders has increased in all organisations.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Karin Hiller (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 10 949 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 7 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

The information provided in this factsheet refers to the Federal government as well as the regional governments of Brussels Capital, Flanders and Wallonia.

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- SPP provisions are included in different thematic or overarching policies. At the national level for example, SPP provisions are integrated in policies such as sustainable development strategies, circular economy strategy, or waste prevention strategy in different public entities. SPP is also included as a tool in the proposal of a national action plan for business and human rights and will be included in the national strategy on sustainable development.
- For the Brussels capital region, SPP principles are included in the [Circular Economy Strategy](#)¹(2016), the [Waste Prevention Policy](#)²(2010) and the food strategy "[Good Food](#)"³(2015).
- In Wallonia, SPP should be part of the [sustainable development strategy](#), to be adopted in 2016.⁴

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- Law of 15 June concerning public procurement and contracts for works, supplies and services⁵(2006) and the royal decree implementing the law (of 15 July 2011).
- Law of 17 June of 2016 concerning public procurement (not yet in force in summer 2016).
- Furthermore, different texts have been adopted in different public entities.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2005

Each entity (federal and regions) has developed its own SPP policies.

- At the Federal level, the first policy was the Circular on sustainable procurement (2005), replaced by the federal action plan 2009-2011 and [the federal Circular of 16 may 2014](#).⁶
- In the Brussels Capital Region, two Decrees related to SPP policy were adopted in 2014: the [Decree on the inclusion of environmental and ethical clauses in public procurement](#)⁷ and the [Decree on the inclusion of social clauses in public procurement](#)⁸.
- In Flanders, the first SPP action plan was adopted in 2009, the second in 2012 and in 2016 [an integrated plan on public procurement](#)⁹ was adopted. The plan for a strategic and coordinated policy for public procurement policy has as its strategic goals: the professionalization of public procurement, the focus on SPP and innovation procurement, increasing SME participation in public procurement, achieving end-to-end e-procurement, enhancing integrity in public procurement and using procurement as a tool for strategic projects.

¹ http://document.environnement.brussels/opac_css/elecfile/PROG_160308_PREC_DEF_FR. (2016)

² http://documentation.bruxellesenvironnement.be/documents/Plandechets_2010_FR.PDF. (2010)

³ http://document.environnement.brussels/opac_css/elecfile/Strat_GoodFood_FR. (2015)

⁴ <http://www.wallonie.be/fr/strategie-wallonne-de-developpement-durable>. (2016)

⁵ http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&table_name=loi&cn=2006061557. (2006)

⁶ http://www.publicprocurement.be/sites/default/files/documents/2014_05_16_circ_cl_soc_dd_omzend_soc_cl_do.pdf. (2014)

⁷ http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=2014050834&table_name=loi. (2014)

⁸ http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=2014050846&table_name=loi. (2014)

⁹ <https://overheid.vlaanderen.be/nieuws/vlaamse-regering-keurt-plan-overheidsopdrachten-2016-2020-goed-met-als-klemtonen>. (2016)

- In Wallonia, SPP is encouraged through the [Ministerial Circular of 28 November 2013 on the establishment of a sustainable procurement policy](#)¹⁰(2013), which will be renewed in 2016. A [Circular of 21 July 2016 on social clauses in public procurement](#)¹¹ also informs public procurers on how to integrate social clauses promoting employment and social economy. The social clauses are now mandatory for regional procurers for construction and renovation work of more than EUR 1 000 000.

Furthermore, in October 2013, an inter-ministerial conference on sustainable development decided to work on three priority issues: (i) the development of common criteria, (ii) monitoring of SPP and (iii) communication. These issues should be integrated in the national strategy on sustainable development.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

- The governments adopted the SPP policies (Federal and Regions) except in Brussels where it was adopted by the Parliament

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- At the Federal level, the Federal Institute for Sustainable Development and the Chancellery lead the process.
- In Brussels, the Government of the Brussels Capital Region leads the process.
- In Flanders, the Department of Public Governance and the Chancellery is in charge.
- In Wallonia, the Sustainable Development Department leads the process with the involvement of the directorates of public procurement of regional and local authorities.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- In each entity, the leading implementing organisations vary. However, inter-agency committee composed of federal and regional representatives coordinates activities at the national level.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources

- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality

¹⁰ <https://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=26980>. (2013)

¹¹ http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/mopdf/2016/08/22_1.pdf%20-%20Page110. (2016)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Micro, small and medium enterprises |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair or ethical trade | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupational health and safety |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skills and training opportunities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises ¹² |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local content / local producers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions) |
| | Other: None mentioned |

Targets and goals:

- At the Federal level: no target has been established.
- In Brussels, by 2017 at least 20% of public procurement will include environmental criteria and 30% will include ethical criteria in number and in financial value (revision of the objectives every 3 years).
- In Flanders, all public procurement shall be sustainable by 2020.
- In Wallonia: no target has been established.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level:

- At the Federal level, SPP policies include a mix of voluntary and mandatory provisions (mandatory rules mainly concern procurement processes such as the set up of internal procedures, reporting and market- and needs assessment).
- In Brussels, SPP policy is mandatory for regional and local authorities and state-owned enterprises.
- In Flanders, mandatory policies only concern the government but not the local authorities.
- In Wallonia, SPP policies are not mandatory, except for the integration of social clauses in construction and renovation work contracts of more than 1 000 000 EUR.

Priority product categories: Given the absence of a clear overview of the existing national, regional, local procurement processes, no prioritisation has been conducted.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- At the federal level, the implementation of the Circular of 16 May 2014 is coordinated by the Federal Institute for Sustainable Development and deployed through training sessions that explain the content of the circular to procurers. Also the setting up of procedures to integrate sustainable aspects into the procurement process and monitoring were discussed during the training sessions.
- In Brussels, the Decree of 8 May 2014 is implemented by the Brussels Environment Administration, in collaboration with other regional administrations.
- In Flanders, the governance of the public procurement plan is being carried out by the public procurement forum with representatives from the Government of Flanders, local authorities, sector federations and the academic world.
- In Wallonia, the action plan is implemented by the Sustainable Development Department in collaboration with the directorate for regional public procurement, the directorate of public procurement for local authorities and the association of local authorities.
- Furthermore, an administrative working group (Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development) under the Federal Institute for Sustainable Development coordinates the SPP policy implementation at the central level.

¹² i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Resources invested each year:

In total, the equivalent to 4,6 full-time employees are working on assigned to SPP promotion:

- At the federal level: 1,25 full-time equivalent
- In Brussels: 0,6 full-time equivalent
- In Flanders: 2 full-time equivalent
- In Wallonia: 0,75 full-time equivalent

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	At the federal level, part 9.2. 'Procedures et directives' of the circular of 16 May 2014 mentions: every federal public service that has the obligation to be EMAS-compliant (due to other federal instructions), has to integrate in a structural way sustainable development principles in public procurement. Federal public services that do not have to comply with the federal EMAS-regulation have to provide internal procedures and directives that had to be approved by the board of directors by 31 December 2014.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	A working group at the national level is currently examining the possibility to include SPP within the federal e-procurement platform.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Voluntary guidelines have been defined on the basis of the GPP criteria developed by the European Commission. They can be accessed at http://guidedesachatsdurables.be/fr
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Training is organised at all levels (Federal and Regions). For example, in Wallonia, in 18 months six general training sessions (70 participants in total) and six thematic workshops (about 20 participants per workshop) were organised. In Brussels, two general training sessions on how to integrate environmental criteria in public procurement and eight thematic workshops (food, vehicles, furniture...) are organised each year. About 30 people follow each of these sessions.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

Actions worth sharing are:

- In 2015, a working group prepared a national framework for the collection of best practices, defining the criteria to qualify as a best practice on SPP.
- In Wallonia, a mechanism was set up to facilitate the integration and implementation of social clauses in public procurement (for the construction and renovation of buildings). The social clauses aim to promote training of people often excluded, form the workforce or promote the participation of companies in public procurement. A network of "facilitators for social clauses" supports the contracting authorities (also at local level) and the tenders at all stages of the public procurement process – from the drafting of the tender documents to the implementation of the clauses. In 2015, more than 135 social clauses were integrated in public procurement work contracts.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency:

- For the Federal government: every year.
- For Brussels: biannually up to 2016 and then annually.
- For Flanders: no frequency has been established.
- For Wallonia: no frequency has been established

Public authorities subject to it:

- For the Federal government: all federal ministries.
- For Brussels: regional and local authorities and stated-owned enterprises.
- For Flanders: all entities of the Flemish government (using their contract management system).
- For Wallonia: mainly the regional ministries and agencies.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- For the moment, the only monitored aspect is the SPP institutionalisation.
- Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire sent to all relevant agencies at each level.
- So far, no public organisation has published the results of the SPP monitoring.
- The indicators used vary between each system and, at present, governments are working together to define a common national monitoring system.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Frederik Claerbout (Flemish region, Department of Public Governance and the Chancellery), Mrs. Yannic Delmotte (Brussels Capital region, Brussels Environment Institute), Mr. Pierre Goffart (Walloon region, Sustainable Development Department) and Mr. Jo Versteven (Federal authority, Federal Institute for Sustainable Development).

ii. Based on OECD data for the central government (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 23 154 millions
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: not available
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [National Programme for Energy Conservation](#) 1985.¹
- The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), 2011 and [The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption \(PPCS\) - Guidelines for the implementation of its 2nd cycle - 2016-2020](#).²
- [Solidary Selective Collection](#), 2011.³
- [Sustainable "Esplanada" Project](#), 2012.⁴
- [Food Acquisition Program](#), 2012.⁵
- [3E Project - Energy Efficiency in Buildings](#), 2014.⁶
- [Environmental Agenda in Public Administration](#), 1999 (voluntary), 2002 (Programme).⁷
- [Expenditure Efficiency Program](#), 2012.⁸

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

National coverage

- [Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil](#), 1988.⁹
- [Law n° 8.666 establishing the norms for procurement and contracts by Public Administrations and other measures](#), 1993.¹⁰
- [Law n° 9.605 on Environmental Crimes](#), 1998.¹¹
- [Law n° 12.462 establishing the Differentiated Regime of Public Procurement](#), 2011.¹²

Federal coverage

- [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP n° 02 establishing rules and guidelines for the procurement of services, continuous or not](#), 2008 and subsequent amendments.¹³
- [Normative Instruction n° 1 regulating the environmental sustainability criteria in the procurement of goods, services and works by the Federal Public Administration](#), 2010.¹⁴
- [Administrative Rule SLTI/MP n° 02 regulating standard specifications of information technology goods within the Federal Public Administration and other measures](#), 2010.¹⁵

1 <http://www.procelinfo.com.br/main.asp?TeamID=%7B921E566A-536B-4582-AEAF-7D6CD1DF1AFD%7D>. (1985)

2 <http://mma.gov.br/publicacoes/responsabilidade-socioambiental/category/90-producao-e-consumo-sustentaveis>. (2011)

3 <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2011/10/coleita-seletiva-solidaria>. (2011)

4 <http://www.orcamentofederal.gov.br/clientes/portals/eficiencia-do-gasto/1a-oficina-de-sensibilizacao-do-projeto-esplanada-sustentavel>. (2012)

5 <http://www.conab.gov.br/conteudos.php?conteudos.php?a=1253&t=>. (2012)

6 <http://www.mma.gov.br/component/k2/item/10988-teste>. (2014)

7 <http://mma.gov.br/publicacoes/responsabilidade-socioambiental/category/90-producao-e-consumo-sustentaveis>. (1999)

8 <http://www.orcamentofederal.gov.br/clientes/portals/projeto-esplanada-sustentavel>. (2012)

9 <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/acervo/constituicao-federal>. (1988)

10 <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/acompanhe-o-planalto/releases/governo-federal-implementa-lei-de-acesso-a-informacao>. (1993)

11 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L9605.htm. (1998)

12 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2011-2014/2011/Lei/L12462.htm. (2011)

13 http://www.comprasgovernamentais.gov.br/noticias/copy3_of_titulo-da-noticia-entre-35-e-90-caracteres-com-espaco. (2008)

14 <http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/legislacaoDetalhe.asp?ctdCod=295>. (2010)

15 <http://www.comprasgovernamentais.gov.br/paginas/portarias/portaria-slti-mp-no-02-16-de-marco-de-2010>. (2010)



- [Decree nº 7746 establishing criteria, practices and guidelines for the promotion of national sustainable development in contracts by the Federal Public Administration](#), 2012.¹⁶
- [Normative Instruction nº 2, regulating the acquisition or lease of machinery and energy-consuming devices by the Federal Public Administration and the use of the National Energy Conservation Label in new or retrofitted federal buildings](#), 2014.¹⁷

Specific policies

- [CONAMA \(National Environment Council\) Resolution nº 20 regulating the establishment of noise labelling. mandatory for appliances that generate noise in operation](#), 1994.¹⁸
- [Decree nº 2783 on the prohibition of acquisition of equipment containing or making use of substances that deplete the ozone layer and other measures](#), 1998.¹⁹
- [CONAMA Resolution nº 307 establishing criteria and procedures for waste management in civil construction, 2002](#).²⁰
- [Decree nº 5940 establishing the separation of recyclable waste discarded by agencies and entities of the direct and indirect federal public administration](#), 2006.²¹
- [Decree nº 7174 regulating the procurement of IT goods, services, and automation](#), 2010.²²

Other regulations related to public contracts

- [Law nº 6938 regulating the national environmental policy](#), 1981.²³
- [Law nº 10257 establishing general guidelines for urban policy - Statute of the City](#), 2001.²⁴
- [Law nº 10696 establishing the Food Acquisition Programme](#), 2003.²⁵
- [Decree nº 5504 establishing the requirement to use the trading session, preferably in electronic form, for public or private entities, in hiring of common goods and services](#), 2005.²⁶
- [Law nº 12187 establishing the National Policy on Climate Change](#), 2009.²⁷
- [Law nº 12305 and Decree nº 7404 establishing the National Policy on Solid Waste²⁸ and Decree nº 7404 regulating the National Policy on Solid Waste](#), 2010.²⁹
- [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº 10 establishing the rules for the preparation of the Sustainable Logistics Management Plans](#), 2012.³⁰
- [Complementary Law nº 147 giving preferential differentiated and simplified treatment for micro and small businesses in public procurement](#), 2014.³¹

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2010

16 http://www.planalto.gov.br/CCIVIL_03/_Ato2011-2014/2012/Decreto/D7746.htm. (2012)

17 <http://www.comprasgovernamentais.gov.br/paginas/instrucoes-normativas/instrucao-normativa-no-2-de-4-de-junho-de-2014>. (2014)

18 <http://www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/legiabre.cfm?codlegi=161>. (1994)

19 <http://www.temasactuales.com/assets/pdf/gratis/BZd2783.pdf>. (1998)

20 <http://www.temasactuales.com/assets/pdf/gratis/CONAMARes307-02.pdf>. (2002)

21 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2004-2006/2006/Decreto/D5940.htm. (2006)

22 http://www.planalto.gov.br/CCIVIL_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7174.htm. (2010)

23 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/L6938.htm. (1981)

24 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/LEIS_2001/L10257.htm. (2001)

25 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/LEIS/2003/L10.696.htm. (2003)

26 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2004-2006/2005/Decreto/D5504.htm. (2005)

27 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Lei/L12187.htm. (2009)

28 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Lei/L12305.htm. (2010)

29 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Lei/L12305.htm. (2010)

30 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2010/Decreto/D7404.htm. (2010)

31 <http://www.mme.gov.br/documents/10584/1154501/Instruxo-Normativa-10-2012.pdf/228ebf79-20dc-4e74-b019-8cc613338950>. (2012)



- [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº 01/2010³²](#) is the main legal framework on sustainable public procurement in Brazil. It includes provisions for the inclusion of environmental sustainability criteria in the procurement of goods, services and works by the Federal Public Administration.
- In 2012, the [Decree nº 7.746/2012³³](#) was approved. It establishes the criteria, practices and guidelines for the promotion of sustainable development in procurement by the federal public administration and creates the Inter-ministerial Commission on Sustainability in the Public Administration.
- The same year, the [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº10/2012³⁴](#) was approved, establishing the rules for the preparation of Sustainable Logistics Management Plans, which shall include SPP provisions.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

- The Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management approved the [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº10³⁵](#), and the National Congress and Presidency of the Republic approved the [Decree nº 7.746³⁶](#).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

The latest policy was developed by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management and the Ministry of Environment with the support of the following agencies:

- Civil House of the Presidency
- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
- Ministry of Finance
- Union General Comptroller
- Ministry of Cities

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The Inter-ministerial Commission is in charge of the implementation of SPP with the support of the Public Procurement Agency and the Ministry of Environment.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions

- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development

32 <http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/legislacaoDetalhe.asp?ctdCod=597>. (2010)

33 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7746.htm. (2012)

34 <http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/legislacaoDetalhe.asp?ctdCod=597>. (2012)

35 <http://www.comprasnet.gov.br/legislacao/legislacaoDetalhe.asp?ctdCod=597>. (2010)

36 http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/decreto/d7746.htm. (2012)



- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diversity and equality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local content / local producers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Micro, small and medium enterprises |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair or ethical trade | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupational health and safety |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Skills and training opportunities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking | <input type="checkbox"/> Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises ³⁷ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions) |
| | Other: None mentioned |

Targets and goals:

- There are no goals or specific targets expressed in the national legislation. With the adoption of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals and related targets, Brazil will have to decide and/or adapt specific national policies, programmes and targets to support and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº10, states that all the agencies from the Federal Government have to develop and implement Sustainable Logistics Management Plans. Each institution can include SPP targets and goals, but it is not mandatory.

Public authorities covered:

- [Normative Instruction SLTI/MP nº10](#), covers only national government public authorities.
- [Decree nº 7.746](#), however, concerns all national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level:

- The legislation is compulsory. However, actions depend on initiatives run by each institution.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: Green events. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Expected impact

³⁷ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management is responsible for the formulation and promotion of policies and guidelines for the sustainable management of materials, products, services and works.

The Ministry of Environment supports the advancement of SPP policies by conducting studies and research.

At the agency level, Sustainable Logistics Management Plans (SLMP) should be prepared and published on the website of the respective agencies, and should draw attention to sustainability aspects of logistics management. These plans may include SPP but not necessarily. The actions proposed should be verified every six months.

Resources invested each year:

Currently, the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management only has one staff exclusively dedicated to sustainable public procurement.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Normative Instructions nº 02/2008 and nº 1/2010 contain elements of sustainability in procurement processes.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	The Sustainable "Esplanada" Project System (SisPES), a joint initiative of four ministries to encourage federal agencies and public institutions in Brasília to adopt models of organizational management and processes structured around the implementation of actions aimed at the rational use of natural resources and promoting environmental and socioeconomic sustainability. The Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P System) is an initiative to promote and encourage public institutions and their employees in the country to adopt and implement environmental and social responsibility actions based on five themes: rational use of natural and public goods resources, proper management of waste, quality of life in the workplace, awareness and capacity building and sustainable procurement.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	For the product groups highlighted above, there are mandatory criteria in the legislation . ³⁸ Working groups are established, including the various organs of the Federal Public Administration. In addition, a collaborative forum can be created and, where necessary, public consultation takes place.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	There have been several in-person training sessions to guide public agencies in the development of the Sustainable Logistics Management Plans. Training sessions were also run in 2012, 2013 and 2014 for public institutions in relation to the Sustainable "Esplanada" Project System. Currently, manuals and tutorials on the system are available online.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Economic incentives • Networking and exchange events

Actions worth sharing are:

- A good practice worth mentioning is the use of the "Prices Registration System" (SRP) of the national Fund for Education Development (FNDE). The system is recommended in case of frequent purchases and includes the following aspects:
 - Standardization of technical specifications for all school units, covering sustainability requirements;
 - Technical specifications backed by standardization (ABNT) and certification bodies (Inmetro);
 - Improvement of specifications promoting sustainability of the assets acquired and, thus, greater rationalization of expenditure and reduced waste and emissions;
 - Transparency, standardisation of procedures and quality control.

³⁸ <http://paineldecompras.planejamento.gov.br/QvAJAZZfc/opendoc.htm?document=Painel%20de%20Compras.qvw&host=Local&anonymous=true>.



- Another interesting good practice is the joint procurement across different public organizations from different sectors and between units of the same public organization, which reduces environmental impact, promotes social justice and economic efficiency. The first experience from the Federal Government was a joint bidding to purchase computers and notebooks. This bidding involved various public administration entities in the country. Twenty agencies participated in the process, among them ministries and units of the Presidency, universities and public companies with substantial purchasing power.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: No

The materials catalogue (CATMAT), a module of the *Integrated General Services Administration* (SIASG) of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management³⁹ allows the Government to access data to evaluate the number of sustainable public procurement processes and activities in the country.

The catalogue thus enables a basic monitoring of SPP to be conducted. Nevertheless, several gaps or difficulties in the CATMAT have been identified. This includes a lack of methodology in the definition of the sustainability criteria, the fact that CATMAT is not linked to bidding codes, and the fact that the catalogue is too detailed.

This instrument is currently being updated to ensure, among other things, the reliability of information and of the cataloguing methodology. Even if some figures can be provided, the results are not reliable and therefore, currently, no real monitoring is conducted nor does information exist on the number of acquisitions including sustainability criteria.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Even though there is no actual monitoring system in place, based on the information automatically collected from CATMAT, some results on SPP are the following:

Year	Total value	Including sustainability criteria
2012 (IUS\$=R\$2,0435)	R\$ 68,877,160,212.04 US\$ 33,705,486,051.30	R\$ 23,028,084.06 US\$ 11,8268,942.62
2013 (IUS\$=R\$2,3426)	R\$ 52,793,483,389.66 US\$ 22,536,276,294.79	R\$ 28,977,858.44 US\$ 12,369,955.20
2014 (IUS\$=R\$2,6561)	R\$ 76,555,088,624.13 US\$ 28,82,283,688.51	R\$ 33,410,626.08 US\$ 12,578,355.66

Year	Nº purchasing processes	Nº processes including sustainable item
2012	791,088	1,221
2013	164,307	1,232
2014	149,119	1,047

39 <http://paineldecompras.planejamento.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/opensdoc.htm?document=Painel%20de%20Compras.qvw&host=Local&anonymous=true>

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Juarez Sustena Barbosa, Célia Regina de Castro Alves and Marina do Bé Nascentes Marcondes de França Ferreira (General Coordination of Procurement Strategy, Department of Logistics, Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management) and by Alexandre d'Avignon (Department of Sustainable Production and Consumption, Ministry of the Environment).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 26 209 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 13 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Treasury Board Contracting Policy](#), 1989.¹
- Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, first adopted in 2010 and the [new version of the Strategy 2013-2016 in 2013](#).²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 1996

- [Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business](#), 1996.³
- [Policy on Green Procurement](#), 2006.⁴

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

- The [Policy on Green Procurement](#) was approved by the Treasury Board.
- The [Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business](#) was approved by the Cabinet.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- The elaboration of the Policy on Green Procurement was led by Public Services and Procurement Canada in collaboration with Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. Consultations on the policy design and implementation were undertaken through an inter-departmental task group on green procurement and bilateral meetings with a number of federal organisations.
- The elaboration of the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business was led by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada in collaboration with the Treasury Board of Canada and Public Services and Procurement Canada.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The Public procurement agency for the Policy on Green Procurement.
- The Ministry of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business.

¹ <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=14494>. (1989)

² <https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=A22718BA-1>. (2013)

³ <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100032802/1100100032803>. (1996)

⁴ <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/ecologisation-greening/achats-procurement/politique-policy-eng.html>. (2006)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁵
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

- The Policy on Green Procurement does not set any targets or goals.
- The Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business establishes that departments that contract in excess of \$1 million must set multi-year performance objectives in the following areas:
 - Estimated number of contract awards to Aboriginal business;
 - Estimated dollar value of contract awards to Aboriginal business;
 - Estimated representation of Aboriginal business in supplier development activities; and
 - Estimated representation of Aboriginal business in supplier inventories.
 These objectives must be set on a calendar year basis commencing on January 1 and reviewed by INAC. These objectives vary from year to year depending on the departments' budgets.

Public authorities covered:

- The Policy on Green Procurement covers only national government public authorities (namely all national organizations defined as “department” in section 2 of the [Financial Administration Act](#) ⁶).
- The Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business also covers only national government public authorities (namely all federal departments and agencies designated as departments for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act (FAA) as listed in Schedules I, Schedule I.I and Schedule II, Part I of the FAA, Chapter F-11, R.S.C. F-10, s.1, as amended).

Enforcement level:

- The Policy on Green Procurement is mandatory.
- The Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB) has a mix of mandatory and voluntary provisions depending on the volume of the procurement. Mandatory provisions are for all procurement processes over CAD 5 000 for which Aboriginal populations are the primary recipients. These procurement processes are restricted exclusively to qualified Aboriginal suppliers where requirements of best value, prudence and probity, and other elements of sound contracting

⁵ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

⁶ <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-11/>. (1985)



management, are met. Voluntary provisions can be applied to contracts of less than CAD 5 000 for qualified Aboriginal suppliers. Additionally, departments with budgets of over CAD 1 million must set PSAB objectives.

Priority product categories:

The Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business does not prioritise product categories as any contract may be set-aside.

The Policy on Green Procurement does not prioritise product categories in the policy itself, but prioritisation is established through implementation of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy and through separate guidelines for green procurement.

There are 10 commodity categories that can only be purchased through Public Services and Procurement Canada:

1. Clothing, individual equipment
2. Communication, detection, and coherent radiation equipment
3. Fuels, lubricants, oils and waxes
4. Furniture
5. General purpose automatic data processing equipment (including firmware), software, supplies and support equipment
6. Ground effect vehicles, motor vehicles, trailers and cycles
7. Information processing and related telecommunication services
8. Office machines, text processing systems and visible record equipment
9. Office supplies and devices
10. Professional, administrative and management support services

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Their impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

For the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business, INAC:

- Implements the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business across the Government's departments and agencies.
- Assists departments and agencies in the identification of procurement opportunities for Aboriginal business and supports their interests in the Procurement Review Process.
- Works with departments and agencies to develop performance agreements and provides advice regarding access to sourcing databases.
- Monitors the compliance with and attainment of the performance objectives by Government departments and agencies in terms of the total value, number of contracts awarded and other relevant characteristics, collating the data received from Public Services and Procurement Canada and reporting annually to the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.
- Implements the 2009 Federal Framework for Aboriginal Economic Development (FFAED), which builds on the success of the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business to improve procurement opportunities for Aboriginal businesses and communities across Canada.



As the Government’s main purchasing branch, Public Services and Procurement Canada also plays a key role by helping departments define their requirements or scope of work, and obtaining the goods and services they need at the right price.

In addition, INAC maintains a Memorandum of Understanding with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to host the Aboriginal Business Directory on the Canadian Company Capability database. INAC is also the department responsible to maintain the Aboriginal Business Directory.

Resources invested each year:

- For the Policy on Green Procurement about five full-time equivalent jobs are allocated.
- For the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business resources vary from year to year.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	<p>In relation to the Policy on Green Procurement, all national government departments are required to establish management processes on procurement to identify environmental risks and mitigation considerations. They are also required to report their forecasted and actual progress on green procurement annually through publicly available parliamentary reports. National government departments subject to the Federal Sustainable Development Act have further specifications on targets to include in their annual plans.</p> <p>Logic models for greening government operations and green procurement were developed to clarify roles, activities and expected outcomes at the federal government level. A performance measurement strategy framework was also developed for green procurement in order to monitor the policy implementation as well as to assess its effectiveness.</p> <p>All national government managers and heads of procurement and materials are to have Green Procurement Policy objectives in their annual performance evaluations. Green procurement plans are a required step of the planning process for centralized procurement in the national government. Regarding the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business, Departments must set up performance objectives (as mentioned before) and report annually on whether each contract contained a mandatory or voluntary provision in favour of Aboriginal businesses through the Purchasing Activity Report.</p>
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	<p>This is decentralized across the national government. There are departments that have integrated data collection on green procurement and the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business in their procurement software, however the percentage of departments covered by these measures cannot be estimated.</p>
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	<p>Guidelines have been developed for the Policy on Green Procurement.⁷</p> <p>The Government of Canada establishes government-wide procurement instruments for commonly procured goods and services. Green procurement is integrated into the development process of these instruments through the use of Green Procurement Plans. Green Procurement Plans are developed in collaboration with procurement experts for the given good or service and client departments in consultation with industry representatives. The Plans outline key environmental impacts, indicate the procurement actions that can be taken to mitigate these impacts and gather information on the progress of implementing the Policy on Green Procurement for the given good or service.</p> <p>Environmental criteria/specifications are phased into the instruments in such a way that each renewal contains increasingly stringent criteria. The Green Procurement Plan includes a scorecard that outlines the current criteria being used and the criteria anticipated for the next renewal. This information is communicated to suppliers, allowing them time to prepare for the next renewal, thus maintaining supplier competition.</p> <p>Where the market can support them, mandatory criteria/specifications are used. Where the market for environmentally preferable alternatives is less developed and competition too restricted, voluntary or point-based criteria/specifications are used.</p> <p>Where no centralized procurement instrument exists, the environmental considerations used for similar goods and services can be used in other procurement activity. Guidance and tools are available to support this activity.</p> <p>The use of these criteria or guidelines is not mandatory.</p>

⁷ <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/app-acq/ae-gp/paer-cgpp-eng.html>. (2016)



<p>Provision of SPP training</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A free online course is available on the Policy on Green Procurement. It targets procurement specialists, policy analysts and employees working in sustainable development. In fiscal year 2014-15, over 3 000 national government employees completed the course.</p> <p>Regarding the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business, The Office of Small and Medium Enterprises (OSME) within Public Services and Procurement Canada and INAC currently has a Memorandum of Understanding in place to coordinate the delivery of educational materials and presentations regarding their respective programmes to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses as well as federal departments and agencies. The memorandum establishes how OSME and INAC will work together to develop policy and programmes that advance the involvement of Aboriginal businesses in the federal procurement process and in the private sector. INAC is the lead federal department for the promotion of Aboriginal businesses in Canada and OSME plays a supporting role.</p>
<p>Other activities</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

Actions worth sharing are:

- Regarding good practices or special achievements to share, the purchase of IT hardware within the Government of Canada is centralized and environmental standards for this category were first introduced in 1994. Increasingly stringent environmental criteria have been introduced ever since using a phased, iterative approach. The standards cover a wide range of fields in terms of energy consumption, reduction of hazardous materials, design for reuse and recycle, environmental stewardship in the manufacturing process, packaging, supplier engagement and report and billing. Environmental considerations for IT hardware aim to include a life-cycle approach and the commitment of the supplier to good environmental practices. Also, the Government of Canada launched a Federal Electronic Waste Strategy in 2010 to ensure that surplus electronic and electric equipment do not contribute to improper disposal methods and the associated negative impacts on human health, the environment and information security.
- INAC promotes Aboriginal federal procurement and Aboriginal business involvement in the private sector. It focuses on the Aboriginal business sector, without a particular focus on any one industry. INAC has specific strategies for supporting Aboriginal business development. One example is the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB); a programme that sets aside federal contracts for Aboriginal owned and operated businesses under specific circumstances so as to support Aboriginal businesses in the federal procurement process.
- INAC also involves itself with major federal projects to assure that sufficient Aboriginal business content is incorporated into large-scale contracting opportunities. Involvement in these contracts through senior advisory boards, INAC advocates for Aboriginal businesses and explores whether or not capacity exists for an Aboriginal business to participate through different contracting methods (i.e. sub-contracting). INAC supports the development of strategies and frameworks that encourage Aboriginal participation in various large projects such as the National Shipbuilding Strategy.
- Through grants and contributions, INAC also supports projects that facilitate business development in various sectors. These agreements have funded business conferences, Aboriginal tourism strategies, business plans and procurement strategies for Aboriginal businesses, organisations and communities.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually, latest in 2015



Public authorities subject to it: All national government organizations targeted in the SPP policies

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria, (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased, (iii) Purchases with/from preferred companies and (iv) Direct generation of employment and/or apprenticeship for vulnerable groups.
- Data is gathered through different sources, namely: (i) A standard questionnaire, (ii) Internal financial software/tools, (iii) E-procurement platforms, and (iv) Departmental Performance Report and Report on Plans and Priorities.
- The National government publishes the results of the GPP monitoring in the general [Reports on Plans and Priorities](#),⁸ regarding procurement to aboriginal business, results are published in the [PSAB Annual Reports and/or Evaluation Reports](#).⁹
- The indicators are many, and can be found in the respective reports mentioned before.

Sustainability impacts estimated:

- No for the Policy on Green Procurement.
- Yes for the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (for results, see the PSAB Evaluation report).

SPP INDICATORS

Regarding the key results from the monitoring of [Policy on Green Procurement](#), an evaluation in 2012 concluded that significant progress had been made in implementing the policy. Fundamental policy mechanisms are in place, including a governance structure, an implementation plan, guidance and tools, and a free online training is available to Government of Canada employees. For example, in fiscal years 2014-15:

- 99% of managers and functional heads of procurement run performance evaluations that included support and contribution towards green procurement and
- 89% of specialists in procurement and/or materiel management completed the Canada School of Public Service's Green Procurement course or an equivalent.

The evaluation also outlined the following obstacles that the Government of Canada has encountered while implementing green public procurement for federal operations:

1. Procurement personnel have many different objectives to balance beyond the overall procurement values of fairness, transparency and competitive pricing. They must observe policies related to general procurement as well as many other policies that seek to use procurement to achieve the government's objectives, including environmental objectives.
2. It is difficult to measure actual green purchases, as many departmental financial systems were not conceived to track green purchasing specifically. In the few instances where this capacity exists, it is not used consistently. Further, there are challenges in determining which products are green: this definition is constantly evolving as technology and innovation results in more efficient and environmentally preferable products.

⁸ <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/planned-government-spending/reports-plans-priorities.html>. (2016)

⁹ <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100032805/1100100032806>. (2016)

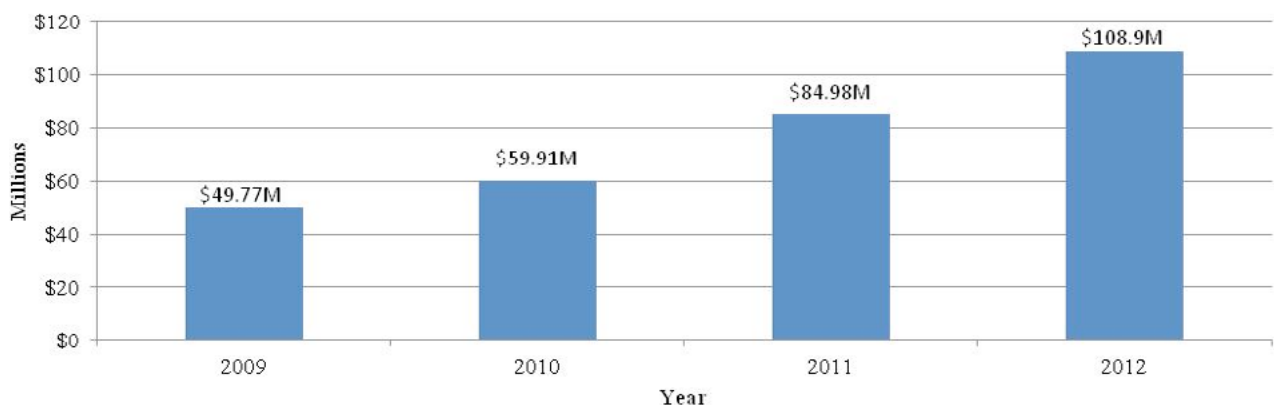


3. While the Policy on Green Procurement has created some consistency in reporting activities across government organizations, there is still room for improvement. It remains difficult to obtain a detailed, comprehensive picture of green procurement at the government level.
4. It also remains a challenge to formally attribute reductions in environmental impacts directly to procurement activities. Many factors internal and external to the government impact its environmental footprint: isolating the impact of green procurement alone is a task that is prohibitively expensive to accomplish relatively to the benefits it may bring about.
5. While the federal government is a major buyer – the single largest public buyer in Canada – its purchasing power alone (at about 1% of GDP) does not appear to be large enough to enable the market to offer greener products at lower prices. The fact that supply chains frequently extend beyond the national border reduces the impact of the government as a dominant buyer in its own market. The federal government is the only one among many actors that are pushing the market to become greener.
6. Much of the lower risk procurement activity (e.g., low complexity, low dollar-value) is decentralised. There is an inherently greater challenge in influencing tens of thousands of small-decentralised decisions, compared to relatively few and more important centralised decisions.

Regarding the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business some results are included here, but more can be found in the latest [Evaluation report](#):¹⁰

- The value of PSAB set-aside contracts between 2009-2012 has doubled
- More than \$5.2 billion have been reached in Aboriginal procurement since inception
- In 2012, 83% of government departments report having met or exceeded their set targets
- 1 814 Aboriginal businesses registered in the Aboriginal Business Directory (ABD)
- According to the 2011 Aboriginal Business Survey conducted by the Canadian Council of Aboriginal Businesses, “at a relatively small cost to government and taxpayers, PSAB helps to strengthen Aboriginal business bidding capacity, competitiveness, and Aboriginal employment”.

Aboriginal procurement set-aside contracts:



¹⁰ <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100032805/1100100032806>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Anca Radulescu (Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat), Malcolm Edwards (Public Services and Procurement Canada) and Dolores Coelho (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 10 200 million
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: not available
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: No

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

• [Decree n° 1410 of 2014 amending the Supreme Decrees N° 250 of 2004 approving the Regulation of the Law n° 19886 on Administrative Contracts for Supplies and Services](#), 2015.¹

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

Even though there is no SPP policy at the national level, the national public procurement agency (ChileCompra) approved in 2012 the [Social responsibility in public procurement policy](#),² which highlights the role of public procurement to balance environmental and socio-economic aspects.

This policy establishes a general framework for ChileCompra to promote SPP development and it also clearly establishes that the final sustainable purchases will be the responsibility of purchasing agencies, as ChileCompra mandate is related to the public procurement regulation and the electronic platform management, not to the procurement process itself, which depends directly on the agencies. ChileCompra developed its SPP policy through a working group with representatives from different stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Environment, Social Security Supervisor Agency (SUSESO), Energy Efficiency National Agency (AChEE), Clean Production National Committee (CPL), ACCION, ProHumana, Ciudadano Responsable, CENDA Chile.

Furthermore, ChileCompra has set as one of the three pillars of its [Strategic Plan for 2014-2018](#)³ the promotion of an inclusive market with a strong focus on SMEs and vulnerable groups (women, people with disabilities, indigenous people...).

On the other hand, some public organisations (like the Ministry of Social Development, Gender Equality Ministry and the Ministry of Environment) have their own SPP policies, or have applied the provisions established by ChileCompra through specific internal rules. Other public agencies do not have any provisions and may or may not use ChileCompra's indications in their procurement decisions.

¹ <http://www.diariooficial.interior.gob.cl/media/2015/05/12/do-20150512.pdf>. (2015)

² http://www.comprassustentables.cl/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=28&Itemid=2. (2012)

³ http://www.chilecompra.cl/?option=com_content&view=article&id=1427&Itemid=175. (2014)

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

As the policy is only for ChileCompra, its definition, approval and implementation lays in the agency itself.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Even though there is not a national SPP Policy, ChileCompra (as the national procurement agency) is implementing measures to promote SPP implementation not only in the centralised purchases conducted by the Agency but in all public authorities in the country.

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁴
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

Not so far, but *ChileCompra* is working on implementation goals for 2018.

Public authorities covered:

All the public agencies that are under the public procurement law and use the e-system for their acquisitions (central government agencies, public universities, armed forces, municipalities, hospitals, and public owned companies).

Enforcement level:

The implementation of ChileCompra's SPP policy and related guidelines are voluntary for purchasing agencies. Nevertheless, Procurement Law 19 886 and the Supreme Decree n° 250 regulating the law, establish some mandatory rules related to socio-economic sustainability, such as:

- Law, Article n° 4: companies that have been condemned for anti-union practices or workers' rights infringement will be excluded from public procurement processes for two years. Awarded suppliers that are indebted with their employees or with the social security contributions, will allocate the first payments to pay off those debts. The debts should be totally paid off by the half term of the contract period.

⁴ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

- Law, Article nº 6: tender documents should establish the conditions that will allow the agency to acquire the most favourable combination for the good or services to be acquired, considering its current and future costs.
- Supreme Decree, Article nº19 bis: payments to suppliers should be done within 30 days from the invoice reception. Any modification of this general rule should be pointed out in the tender documents, explaining the reasons that justify the delay.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | Other: Components and supplies for manufacturing and production. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction | |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- Previous experience of public authorities

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

ChileCompra's [Social responsibility in public procurement policy](#) of 2012 is implemented through the different strategic plans of the agency. Thus the focus in the last [Strategic Plan for 2014-2018](#) has been on the inclusion of vulnerable groups and the promotion of SMEs in public procurement.

Furthermore, in 2015, environment and socio-economic sustainability has been strongly promoted by the Government.

ChileCompra has established the Sustainability Committee, composed by the head of each division and department; and has constituted the [Civil Society Committee](#)⁵, composed by representatives of civil society organizations related to public procurement topics.

Several guidelines related to the topic have been published and the cooperation with several institutions such as the Clean Production Council, the Ministry of Energy or the Ministry of Environment have been strengthened to promote synergies and enhance the role of public procurement as a tool to implement sustainable behaviours. Thus, *ChileCompra* participates in inter-institutional committees, such as the Social Responsibility for Sustainable Development Committee (Ministry of Economy) and the Sustainable Production and Consumption Committee (Ministry of Environment).

5 http://www.chilecompra.cl/?option=com_content&view=article&id=2110&Itemid=1141.



Resources invested each year:

- One person in charge of Sustainability Coordination.
- One person is responsible for Sustainability issues in every Division (Users, and Framework agreements, technology and human resources divisions).
- One Sustainability Committee with the objective of the progressive and transversal sustainability integration in the public procurement system. The president of this Committee is Ms Karina Van Oosterwyck and the executive secretary is Ms Elena Mora.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	SPP provisions have been adopted differently depending on the public authority. Internally, ChileCompra has been working on the integration of SPP provisions, mainly related to SMEs inclusion in its regular management. The Ministry of Environment has set up the Sustainable consumption and production Committee, and has developed an internal "Policy for sustainable procurement" and will participate together with ChileCompra and Chile's International Cooperation Agency in the project "State of the art for SPP in Chile".
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Both in the e-tendering platform (Mercado Público ⁶) and in the e-catalogue (ChileCompraExpress ⁷). In the e-tendering platform, the standard forms to be used by purchasing agencies to build their tender documents include evaluation criteria related to sustainability. In the e-catalogue, suppliers and products are recognised with sustainable labels (based on both internationally recognised certifications or defined by ChileCompra).
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Guidelines for sustainability consideration ⁸ are prepared by ChileCompra and used in training activities. Some guidelines are directly related to the prioritised categories: • Guideline nr 25, for environmental and energy efficiency considerations in public procurement (published in 2016), related to categories: vehicles, office paper, lamps, and heating appliances. • Guideline nr 18, for waste collection and disposal (focused on labour conditions for garbage collectors). Other guidelines that do not refer to a single product category cover topics such as (i) inclusive public procurement, (ii) timely payment to suppliers, (iii) SMEs joint ventures and (iv) gender equity on public procurement. The use of these criteria or guidelines is voluntary.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Online and in-person training on SPP and on how to use the sustainability guidelines is provided on a regular basis.
Other activities	Yes	• Reputational incentives. In 2014, an inclusive bid contest took place to reward the public agencies considering sustainability in their procurement processes (see criteria here ⁹). • Provision of SPP information

Actions worth sharing are:

- The Ministry of Social Development instructed all its related departments to implement ChileCompra's inclusive strategy, through the recommendations included in [Guideline nr 17, for inclusive public procurement](#).¹⁰ It also analyses the impacts of different public instruments promoting inclusive behaviour in the private sector (including the above-mentioned Guideline nr 17). The results will be available soon.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Monthly

6 <https://www.mercadopublico.cl/Home>.

7 <https://www.mercadopublico.cl/Portal/Modules/Site/TiendaPublica/TiendaPublica.aspx>.

8 <http://www.chilecompra.cl/category/centro-de-documentacion/normativa/directivas-de-compra/>. (2016)

9 http://www.chilecompra.cl/transparencia/documentos/concurso/Concurso_Licitacion_Inclusiva_2014.pdf. (2014)

10 http://www.chilecompra.cl/?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&download=2449:directiva-n-16&id=12:directivas-de-compras. (2017)

Public authorities subject to it: No public authority is subject to formal monitoring. The purchases conducted by all authorities are processed using the central e-procurement tools ([Mercado Público](https://www.mercadopublico.cl/)¹¹ and [ChileCompraExpress](http://www.chilecompra.cl/)¹²).

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspects monitored are: Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria.

The information is gathered through the: (i) E-procurement platform and the (ii) Online catalogue, whose data is gathered in *ChileCompra*'s database.

The indicators used are:

- Purchasing orders through tenders awarded including sustainability criteria;
- Purchasing orders through framework agreements including sustainability criteria; and
- Purchasing orders through direct deal including “social impact” criteria.

So far, *ChileCompra* doesn't publish the results of the SPP monitoring exercises.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No, but will be in the future.

On the other hand *ChileCompra* has collaborated with different entities to evaluate several socio-economic aspects of suppliers:

- In collaboration with the National Service for Handicapped People a survey to suppliers was conducted to verify their organizational behaviour towards people with disabilities. Results showed that 18% of respondents' companies employ people with disabilities.
- Together with the NGO “Comunidad Mujer”, an analysis about individual suppliers was conducted. Results showed that only 36% of individual suppliers are women, and they get only about 26% of the total amounts traded. This leads to several actions addressed to improve women participation in the public market, such as the emission of [Guideline nr 20, for public procurement for gender equity](#)¹³, and the implementation of a training programme especially targeting female suppliers to strengthen their commercial and managerial capacities.

SPP INDICATORS

Based on data from 2014, some SPP results are as follows:

Indicator	Target 2014	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2014
Nº of purchasing orders with sustainability criteria (%)	38	46,2	43,7	40,4	37,2	35,4	38,4	45,6	39,7	35,4	39,4	40,2	34,3	39,5

- The share of SMEs in the public procurement system was 54%.

¹¹ <https://www.mercadopublico.cl/Home>.

¹² <http://www.chilecompra.cl/>.

¹³ http://www.chilecompra.cl/?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&download=3038:directiva-n-20&id=12:directivas-de-compras.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms Elena Mora Sevillano (Coordinator for Intersectoral Networks, ChileCompra), Ms Karina Van Oosteerwyck (Users Division Head, ChileCompra), Mr Sergio Calderon (Users Division – Buyers Area, ChileCompra), Mr Guillermo Burr & Mr Victor Soto (Research Department, ChileCompra), Mr Claudio Loyola (Technology Division Head, ChileCompra), Ms Sandra Briceño (Head of the Environmental Economics Department, Ministry of Environment) and Ms Antonia Biggs (Sustainable Consumption and Production Coordinator, Environmental Economics Department, Ministry of Environment).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: 258 429 million USD
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 11 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Law for the Promotion of Clean Production](#), 2002.¹
- [Law for the Promotion of Circular Economy](#), 2009.²
- [Energy Conservation Law](#), 2009.³

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Government Procurement Law](#), 2002.⁴
- [Regulations for the Implementation of Government Procurement Law](#), 2015.⁵

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2004

- [Implementation Opinions on Government Procurement of Energy Conservation Products \(ECP\)](#), 2004.⁶
- [Implementation Opinions on Government Procurement of Environmental Labelling Products \(ELP\)](#), 2006.⁷
- [State Council Regulation on Compulsory Government Procurement for Energy Conservation Products \(compulsory ECP\)](#), 2007.⁸

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

- The latest policy was the [2007 Compulsory ECP](#)⁹ which was issued by the State Council.
- The 2004 ECP was issued by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC); and the [2006 ELP](#)¹⁰ was issued by MOF and the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- MOF was the main agency involved in the development of the [2007 Compulsory ECP](#).¹¹
- For the others, the MOF, NDRC and MEP lead the design of the respective policies.

1 http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2012-03/01/content_2079732.htm. (2012)

2 http://www.gov.cn/flfg/2008-08/29/content_1084355.htm. (2008)

3 http://www.gov.cn/fwxx/bw/gjdljgwyh/content_2263055.htm. (2009)

4 http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/2014-11/18/content_1892150.htm. (2002)

5 http://www.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/zhengcefabu/201502/t20150227_1195516.htm. (2015)

6 <http://zfcg.czf.gov.cn/print.php?fid=994297230187420>. (2004)

7 http://gks.mof.gov.cn/zhengfuxinxi/guizhangzhidu/200805/t20080524_34921.html. (2006)

8 http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2007-08/06/content_707549.htm. (2007)

9 http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2007-08/06/content_707549.htm. (2007)

10 http://www.gks.mof.gov.cn/zhengfuxinxi/guizhangzhidu/200805/t20080524_34921.html. (2006)

11 http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2007-08/06/content_707549.htm. (2007)



Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The implementation of the GPP policies are coordinated and led by MOF and NDRC (for ECP) and by MOF and MEP (for ELP).

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises¹²
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

The policies don't set any quantitative targets, but they establish that the scale of SPP should be widened.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory

Priority product categories:

The ECP and ELP prioritise certain product categories. Furthermore, targets for those priority categories are set according to conditions including but not limited to market availability.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: Components and supplies for manufacturing and production. |

¹² i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The implementation of the policies is based on the elaboration and regular update of product lists:

- MEP and MOF jointly issue Government Procurement List of Environmental Labelling Products.
- NDRC and MOF jointly issue Government Procurement List of Energy Conservation Products.

The two lists are then implemented in the procurement processes by both central and local government procurement centres.

Resources invested each year:

No data available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	It is required that products from the Government Procurement Lists are chosen in procurement processes.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	Not currently.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	No	–
Provision of SPP training	Yes	MOF provides SPP-related training annually.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually, latest in 2015

Public authorities subject to it: Government agencies, public institutions, and organizations that use fiscal funds.



Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement processes including sustainability criteria and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.
- Information is gathered through internal financial software/tools and is then reported.
- The latest indicators available are the expenditure on energy conservation products and ecolabelled products (in absolute terms and as percentage over the prioritised product categories).
- The national government publishes the results of the SPP monitoring exercises.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Latest results from 2014 are as follows:

Type of green product	Expenditure on green products	Percentage over the priority product categories
Energy conservation products	RMB 210 billion	81.7%
Ecolabelled products	RMB 176.24 billion	75.3%

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by China Environmental United Certification Center.
 ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 38 465 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Sustainable Production and Consumption Policy, 2010.](#)¹
- [National Development Plan 2014-2018, 2014](#)²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Decree n° 1082 regulating the administrative sector of national planning](#)³ (Chapter 1, Section 2, Subsection 2 regulating the public procurement system), 2015.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development is formulating an SPP National Action Plan together with the National Procurement Agency (*Colombia Compra Eficiente*).

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Even though there is no dedicated SPP policy, actions are being taken to promote its implementation in the framework of the general commitment set in the [Sustainable Production and Consumption Policy](#).

These actions are led by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in cooperation with the National Procurement Agency.

1 http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/AsuntosambientalesySectorialyUrbana/pdf/Programa_y_consumo_sostenible/polit_nal_produccion_consumo_sostenible.pdf

2 [https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PND/PND 2014-2018 Tomo 1 internet.pdf](https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PND/PND%202014-2018%20Tomo%201%20internet.pdf)

3 <https://www.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/Normativa/Decreto-1082-de-2015.aspx>. (2015)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁴
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

The [Sustainable Production and Consumption Policy](#) sets the following objectives:

- 10% of the procurement expenditure by prioritised public authorities should be sustainable by 2014.
- 30% of the procurement expenditure by prioritised public authorities should be sustainable by 2020.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services <p>Other: Graphic industry (publications, etc.)</p> |
|---|--|

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Their impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country

⁴ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development develops the tools for SPP that are voluntarily adopted by public authorities.

The Ministry also works together with the public procurement agency Colombia Compra Eficiente to include sustainability criteria in their framework agreements.

Resources invested each year:

No data is available for previous years. However in 2016, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development has allocated a total of COL 90 640 000 and USD 241 200 (from international funding) to SPP.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	National level government agencies of the executive branch are requested to purchase from the framework agreements conducted by <i>Colombia Compra Eficiente</i> ; some of them include sustainability criteria. Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development has integrated SPP in its own Procurement Manual.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	<i>Colombia Compra Eficiente</i> has included sustainability criteria in some of its framework agreements, at present in five contracts and work is being undertaken to include them in three other framework contracts.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	SPP criteria have been defined by taking into consideration the life-cycle perspective as well as the market readiness, existence of ecolabelling systems and expected impacts. They are voluntary and are available online . ⁵
Provision of SPP training	Yes	The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development provides in-person as well as online training both at national and regional level. At the central government level, Environmental Interministerial Agendas include SPP-related issues. In 2013, training was provided to more than 40 regional public organisations.
Other activities	No	–

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: No

At present, work is being conducted to design recommendations for an SPP monitoring system taking into consideration the information systems already in place in the public sector.

SPP INDICATORS

In 2013, a study was conducted to evaluate the level of SPP through a survey submitted to the central government agencies that participated in training sessions. The results showed that almost 13% of the procurement budget included environmental and/or social criteria.

⁵ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/155-plantilla-asuntos-%20ambientales-y-sectorial-y-urbana-8>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Camilo Gutiérrez Silva (advisor of the Dirección de Colombia Compra Eficiente) and Ricardo Mendoza Mogollón and Carolina Martínez Sánchez (specialised officers at the Dirección de Asuntos Ambientales Sectorial y Urbana del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 6 195 million
State-owned companies: USD 1 692 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 13 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia, 2009.](#)¹
- [The third national energy efficiency action plan for 2014-2016, 2014.](#)²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [The Croatian Public procurement Act, 2011.](#)³

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2015

[National action plan for green public procurement 2015-2017 \(GPP Action Plan\), 2015](#)⁴

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

The GPP Action Plan was approved by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

Its elaboration was led by the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Nature in the framework of the Committee for green public procurement (GPP committee).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

Implementation is overseen by a GPP committee led by:

- Public procurement agency
- Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Nature
- Ministry of Industry

¹ http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2009_03_30_658.html. (2009)

² http://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2014_neeap_en_croatia.pdf. (2014)

³ <http://www.javnabavava.hr/default.aspx?id=3414>. (2011)

⁴ http://www.mzoiip.hr/doc/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf. (2015)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁵
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

The [National action plan for green public procurement 2015-2017](#) sets the overall objective of 50% of all public contracts to include environmental criteria by the year 2020 for priority product categories.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services <p>Other: Telecommunication services and mobile telephony services together with devices.</p> |
|--|--|

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Their impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact
- The prioritisation by neighbouring countries or supra-national organisations

⁵ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Nature together with the National Committee for Green Public Procurement is responsible for the implementation of the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement. Together, they define the measures and actions to implement in the three-year period of the Plan. The Committee also plays an important role in supporting the implementation of these measures and monitoring the Plan.

The Committee for GPP consists of representatives of the ministries of environment, economy, agriculture, health, finance, transport, the central state body for public procurement, local authority associations, business sector associations, NGOs and the Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency.

The State Office for Central Public Procurement (a professional service carrying out the tasks of central procurement for central state administration) is committed to integrating GPP as much as possible in public procurement procedures. In 2015, three GPP contracts were signed for the procurement of computers, computer equipment, electricity, and office supplies. Purchasing of motor vehicles using GPP criteria is in the process of being developed.⁶

Resources invested each year:

Three employees work on implementation of SPP (one full-time and two part-time). For 2016, the allocated budget is EUR 50 800.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	SPP is still in its early phase so the National Committee for GPP is trying to streamline SPP into regular management and procurement-related processes, but no information is available on the degree of integration yet.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	In the Electronic Public Procurement Advertisement platform, which publishes calls for public procurement and announces closed contracts. After a contract is closed, a questionnaire is administered: "Notice of conclusion of the contract" which includes a question on whether a contract includes GPP criteria.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	SPP criteria for the priority product/service categories in the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement are the EU GPP Criteria . ⁷ Additional criteria have not yet been developed. Even though the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement is voluntary, if public authorities introduce green criteria in their tenders, the use of these criteria is mandatory.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	In 2015, 60 specialized training programmes were held on public procurement. They were attended by 1 033 participants in total. One of the topics of the public procurement curriculum is sustainable public procurement (general supply management, green procurement, etc.). The target audience is employees of every legal body in Croatia that is requested to follow the procedures of public procurement according to the Croatian Public procurement Act.
Other activities	No	• Provision of SPP information.

⁶ More information is available at: <http://www.sredisnjanabava.hr/UserDocImages/Izdvojeno/Newsletter%20DUSJN-prosinac%202015.pdf>. (2015)

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/eu_gpp_criteria_en.htm.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually

Public authorities subject to it: Croatian state bodies (ministries, the Parliament, government offices, state offices, state administration, etc.), units of local and regional governments, local and regional agencies and offices and sectorial authorities have to report on their public procurement procedures.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The number of procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria is monitored.
- The information is gathered through: (i) a standard questionnaire that is prompted in the E-procurement platform (Electronic Public Procurement Advertisement platform) as mentioned before which is used to monitor how many concluded contracts contained some of the GPP criteria.
- SPP institutionalisation will also be monitored through a questionnaire. Among the elements to be monitored are the existence of SPP policies at the local level, the number of trained staff on GPP, the monitoring and reporting systems in place (all these actions are included the national action plan).
- Results will be published online, but so far only preliminary statistical results for 2015 exist, and have not yet been officially published.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

According to the preliminary statistical report for 2015 (first year of implementation of the National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement), 29 contracts out of all the contracts conducted that year included some GPP criteria ; this represents 0.2 % of all contacts published in the reporting period.

- i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Branka Pivčević Novak, head, and Ms. Barbara Fofić, expert adviser at the Service for Sustainable Development, Sector for climate activities and sustainable development, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection.
- ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 21 927 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 22 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Decision of the government 465/2010, Rules for implementing of environmental requirements in public procurement of state administration and self-administration](#), 2010.¹
- Information on green procurement and its rules is provided in a dedicated [website](#).²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [National Public Procurement Act 134/2016](#), 2016.³
- The previous public procurement act of 2006 was revised and approved by the government on 19 April 2016, and has been effective since October 2016.
- As a member of the EU, the Czech Republic has transposed several European Commission directives regarding energy, energy labels and eco-design which stipulates that large scale procurement should prioritize high energy-efficiency standard (A standard and higher).

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

Some public organisations and ministries have their own individual policy. However, a national policy is not currently being developed.

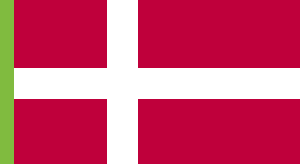
1 <http://www.portal-vz.cz/getmedia/29bc482b-42b6-4b8b-acb6-f301217ca2b1/usneseni-vlady-465>. (2010)

2 <http://www1.cenia.cz/www/zelene-nakupovani>

3 <http://www.portal-vz.cz/getmedia/13987a0b-9762-4ee4-94a2-2569ab004aec/sb0051-2016.pdf>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Filip Vrlík and Lukáš Pokorný (International Organizations Unit, Ministry of the Environment).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 13 825 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 25 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Action Plan for Corporate Social Responsibility 2012-2015](#), 2012.¹
- [Waste prevention plan - Denmark without waste](#), 2015.²

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [The Danish procurement law](#),³ 2013 (transposing the EU Procurement Directives).

There are SPP provisions in concrete circulars:

- [Circular on energy efficiency in government institutions](#), 2005.⁴
- [Circular on securing sustainable wood in state agreements on supplies, services and works](#), 2014.⁵

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

- [Strategy for intelligent public procurement](#) 2013.⁶

The strategy deals with public procurement in general and has three overall goals on efficiency, innovation and sustainability. The strategy was adopted by the previous government and the existing government has not yet renewed it.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the national government.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

The Ministry of Finance was in charge of the policy elaboration, but the Ministry of Environment together with the Ministry of Business and Growth, Ministry of the Economy and the Interior and the Ministry of Higher Education and Science were involved in the elaboration process.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- Ministry of Food and Environment, for the part of the strategy that is on green public procurement.
- Ministry of Business and Growth, for the part of the strategy that regards social and ethical topics.
- Ministry of Finance.

¹ http://csrgov.dk/file/318420/uk_responsible_growth_2012.pdf. 92012)

² http://mst.dk/media/131357/danmark_uden_affald_ii_web_29042015.pdf. (2015)

³ <https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2015/1564>. (2013)

⁴ http://intra.energitjenesten.dk/web7.redhost.dk/files/resource_4/Videnskassen/EM%20af%20bygninger/CIR%20nr%2027%20af%2019.tema.pdf. (2005)

⁵ <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=164028>. (2014)

⁶ http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/10636202/strategi_for_intelligent_offentligt_indk_b2.pdf. (2013)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

The strategy does not point out specific environmental areas but urges public procurers to integrate environmental criteria in their tenders and use methodologies such as total cost of ownership (TCO) as well as performance based criteria in order to promote innovative green solutions.

Targets and goals: None set in the strategy.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: The principles and initiatives in the strategy are mostly voluntary but a few are mandatory.

Priority product categories: The strategy has a general call for public organisations to do green procurement and use TCO evaluations. Therefore no product categories in particular are formally prioritised above others. Nonetheless, initiatives on public procurement tend to focus on certain topics:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The strategy covers different initiatives. Those focusing on GPP are implemented by the Ministry of Food and Environment and the ones on social and ethical topics by the Ministry of Business and Growth. The Finance Ministry is in charge of overseeing the overall implementation of the strategy. Many SPP-related initiatives, projects and tools are developed by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For example:

- There is a formalised cooperation between the central state procurement unit (under the Finance Ministry) and the Danish EPA: the Danish EPA provides input on relevant green criteria whenever new tenders are prepared;
- Through the [Partnership on Green Public Procurement](http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/initiative/partnership-green-public-procurement-0)⁷, municipalities, regions and state institutions have committed to a common set of green criteria within 10 different product areas;
- The Danish EPA has developed [TCO tools](http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/groen-strategi/groenne-indkoeb/totalomkostninger/)⁸ for five specific product areas (for office equipment, toilets, lightning, self-service machines and fridges and freezers ; two new TCO tools for servers and network equipment are under development); and

⁷ <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/initiative/partnership-green-public-procurement-0>

⁸ <http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/groen-strategi/groenne-indkoeb/totalomkostninger/>. (2015)

- A national task force on GPP was established with the aim of helping public organisations implement GPP. The task force on GPP consists of a team of consultants who visit public organisations to help implement GPP.

Resources invested each year: No estimates available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The two circulars mentioned above commit the Government to purchase energy efficient products and sustainable timber.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	–
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	In Denmark, the EU GPP criteria together with national guidelines within specific product areas are promoted and disseminated to public purchasers through the website The Responsible Procurer . ⁹ Guidelines have also been defined on e.g. TCO, market dialogue, and circular procurement. The website has been developed in cooperation with different national ministries and other relevant stakeholders like Local Government Denmark. The use of these criteria is voluntary.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Training is provided through the Forum for Sustainable Procurement - a knowledge platform and network on SPP and through the national task force on GPP. Specific training on TCO and GPP is also provided within other national initiatives and projects.
Other activities	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes. Note that even though some monitoring has been made, no systematic monitoring system has been established yet.

Frequency: There are no concrete plans for when a new round of monitoring will be conducted. The Danish EPA has just published the first monitoring report this year (2016). The digitalization of public procurement in the EU will mean new ways of monitoring, and the EU commission is working on developing a common monitoring methodology. How monitoring on SPP will be conducted in Denmark in the future will depend on the decisions that will be taken at EU level.

Public authorities subject to it: All public authorities.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspects monitored are number of procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including with sustainability criteria.

The survey was conducted among the public procurers who in 2013 conducted procurement in any of the nine product categories selected for the study (IT equipment, gardening, textiles, cleaning, furniture, paper, buildings and construction, transport and food).

⁹ <http://csr-indkob.dk/>.

A questionnaire was sent out to procurement staff (550 in total) with questions specifically targeting the environmental criteria used in the tenders. The criteria were formulated based on the EU green procurement criteria (core criteria) and national guidelines.

The Government published the results of the SPP monitoring exercise on its website.¹⁰

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes.

The effects of green public procurement have only been estimated on the basis of case studies. The main SPP benefits estimated are: economic savings, CO₂ emissions reduction, water consumption reduction, etc.

SPP INDICATORS

Regarding the monitoring of SPP implementation in 2013:

- A total of 550 public procurers received the survey and 121 responded (22% response rate).
- These 121 procurers cover a wide range of organisations, work on both framework agreements and contracts, and represent a total of 178 procurement processes.
- 71% of the monitored tenders included at least one green requirement.
- 24% of the monitored tenders included all the relevant environmental criteria.
- On this basis, it has been concluded that the majority of public purchasers does focus on green procurement; however, the majority does not apply all of the relevant environmental requirements.

Regarding the estimation of benefits:

- In the document [Green Procurement and Green Products Generate Growth](#),¹¹ 2013 (in English) the Danish EPA has assessed the economic and environmental effects of green public procurement as experienced by the market. More cases (in Danish only) can be found [here](#).¹²

¹⁰ <http://mst.dk/service/publikationer/publikationsarkiv/2016/feb/monitorering-af-groenne-indkoeb-i-offentlige-institutioner/>. (2013)

¹¹ http://mst.dk/media/mst/9490538/all_cases_uk.pdf. (2013)

¹² <http://www.ansvarligeindkob.dk/>. (2017)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Iben Kinch Sohn (Eco-Innovation, Danish Environmental Protection Agency).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014):

Central government: USD 994 millions
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated % as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 8 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Decree n° 238-97 Creation of the National Council for the Promotion and Support of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 1997.](#)¹
- [Decree n° 789-04 Creation of the Cleaner Production National Programme, 2004 and 2015 amendment.](#)²
- [Resolution n° 027-2010 National Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy, 2010.](#)³
- [Law n° 1-12 National Development Strategy 2010-2030, 2012.](#)⁴
- [Decree n° 337-13 Creation of the National Network on Cleaner Production and Efficient and Sustainable Use of Resources, 2013.](#)⁵
- [Decree n° 188-14 for the creation of 24 Procurement Control Commissions \(Comisiones de Veedurías\), 2014.](#)⁶

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Law n° 340-06 on purchases and contracting of goods, services, works and concessions, 2006.](#)⁷
- [Regulation n° 543-12 of the Law on purchases and contracting of goods, services, works and concessions, 2012.](#)
A new implementing regulation of the law that includes more explicit sustainability criteria is under discussion.⁸

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

At present the Directorate General on Public Procurement with the collaboration of the Ministry of the Environment and of Natural Resources are working on preparing an SPP Action Plan.

1 https://mic.gob.do/images/pdf/marcos-legales/dependencias/decreto_no._238-97.pdf (1997)

2 <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/transparencia/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Decreto-No.-153-15-Crea-el-Programa-Nacional-de-Produccion-mas-Limpia.pdf>. (2015)

3 <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/dom103665anx.pdf>. (2010)

4 <http://economia.gob.do/mepyd/wp-content/uploads/archivos/end/marco-legal/ley-estrategia-nacional-de-desarrollo.pdf> (2012)

5 <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/transparencia/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Decreto-No.-337-13-Crea-la-Red-nacional-de-produccion-mas-limpia.pdf>. (2013)

6 <http://www.mopc.gob.do/media/1352/decreto-188-14-crea-las-veedurias-ii.pdf> (2014)

7 <https://www.dgii.gov.do/legislacion/leyesTributarias/Documents/340-06.pdf>. (2006)

8 <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/transparencia/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Decreto-543-12.pdf>. (2012)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Olga Rosario and Ms. Elizabeth Jiménez (Programa Nacional de P+L, Ministerio de Ambiente) and Mr. Abraham Rodríguez (Dirección General de Compras Públicas).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 12 442 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 16 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- *Getting more from less - The Programme to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production* (in [English¹](#)), 2005.
- *More from Less – Wisely - The Programme to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production* (in [English²](#)), 2013.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Act 348 on public contracts³](#) (in [English⁴](#)), 2007
- [Act 349 on public contracts by contracting authorities in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors, 2007⁵](#)

At the moment the reform of legislation on public procurement is underway. The new rules will contribute to a better implementation of social and environmental aspects, employment and health.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2009

- *Government Decision-in-Principle on the promotion of sustainable choices in public procurement, 2009.*
- *Government Decision-in-Principle on the promotion of Sustainable environmental and energy solutions (Cleantech solutions) in public procurement* (in [English⁶](#)), 2013.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the government.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (lead) and Ministry of the Environment.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- Public procurement agency (Hansel Ltd.)
- Ministry of Environment, for the environmental elements
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, for the socially responsible elements.
- Motiva Ltd (National Help-Desk and criteria development on SPP)
- Finnish Environment Institute (Internet portal promoting public cleantech procurement)

1 file:///C:/Users/nurkanm/Downloads/download.pdf. (2005)

2 http://www.ym.fi/en-US/The_environment/Sustainable_consumption_and_production. (2013)

3 <http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2007/20070348>. (2007)

4 <http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2007/en20070348.pdf>. (2007)

5 <http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/2007/20070349>. (2007)

6 file:///C:/Users/nurkanm/Downloads/Government%20Decision-in Principle%20on%20the%20promotion%20of%20Sustainable%20environmental%20and%20energy%20solutions%20(Cleantech%20solutions)%20in%20public%20procurement.pdf. (2013)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁷
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

- In the new construction of a building for public use, the goal shall be a near-zero energy building after 2017. In renting facilities, the goal shall be an energy efficiency rating of at least D. In renovation work, the goal is to reduce energy consumption by 15%, as specified in the energy consumption requirement in the Decree on Renovation Construction (4/2013).
- The energy consumption of public sector transportation and personal transportation shall be reduced by 10% from 2012 levels by the year 2015, by using smart logistics solutions, employer-funded commuter tickets and remote and teleconferencing technologies
- In 2015, employer-funded vehicles for normal use, shared vehicles for official business and rental vehicles procured by governmental organisations shall, on average, produce no more than 100 g/km in carbon dioxide emissions or the percentage of new motive power solutions used (e.g. electric, ethanol, natural gas or hybrid) shall account for at least 30% of all vehicles in use.
- For the kitchens and canteens in public institutions, 10% of the food served shall be organic by the year 2015 and 20% by the year 2020.

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory for national government public authorities and a recommendation for all national, regional and local public authorities.

⁷ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Priority product categories:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Their impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

Each Ministry implements the policy and there is an informal coordination through meetings and programme evaluation.

Some ministries (such as the Ministry of Transport and Communication) have set targets for subordinate agencies and institutions.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment aims to integrate GPP at the local level via the Motiva Help desk (it is estimated that 75% of the public expenditure is used in the municipalities).

The programme has set a target for cleantech products and services: “Demand for cleantech products and services will be augmented by leveraging the 5% target for innovative procurement established in the Government Programme”.

Resources invested each year: For 2012-2015: around 200 000 euros/annually are allocated to the programme. Three experts at the national Help desk at Motiva Ltd. work on green procurement.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	For government framework agreements the Green Dot System of Hansel Ltd communicates to procurers where green considerations have been taken into account.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Apart from the Green Dot System, other tools developed include tender models and lifecycle cost assessment tools.



Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	<p>Criteria have been developed for 16 product categories and can be found here⁸ (in English). Furthermore, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy has launched guidelines on: Energy-efficiency in Public Procurement⁹ and on Socially responsible procurement (in English).</p> <p>Criteria have been developed in close co-operation with procurers and businesses. Some of them are partly based on either EU-wide GPP guidelines or ecolabels.</p> <p>The use of these criteria is voluntary.</p>
Provision of SPP training	Yes	<p>The national SPP Help Desk has provided training through seminars and coaching for local, regional and central government procurers. In 2012-2015 around 15 training sessions with a total of 300 participants annually were organised.</p>
Other activities	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

Actions worth sharing are:

- There is a national GPP network consisting of more than 30 public procurement entities.
- A web-based decision support system, also called “cleantech procurement folder” (“Hankintamappi” in Finnish) was developed to provide purchasers with a place to exchange knowledge and share experiences, including good cleantech procurement cases.¹⁰
- Motiva ltd (the National Help desk on SPP and criteria developer) has gathered best practices from the national government and local authorities and for different product groups or sectors.¹¹ Some good practices from the national government include the [Renewable energy procurement](#)¹² (Senate properties and the Construction Establishment of Defence Administration), [Strategic SPP](#)¹³ (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and [State framework agreements on vehicles and furniture, the green dot-system](#)¹⁴ (Hansel Ltd). Furthermore, in 2016 it published a set of cases where SPP has been used as a means to boost companies in the cleantech sector.¹⁵
- The Ministry of Employment and the Economy runs a voluntary energy efficiency agreement system for local authorities. The municipalities that sign the agreement are required to take into account energy efficiency in all their procurement practices. The current agreement for the period 2008-2016 is being renewed and counts the participation of over 80 municipalities. The Ministry published an updated guide for energy efficient public procurement in January 2016.
- Tekes (Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation) has a programme on smart procurement. The programme focuses on those sectors that are addressing society’s major challenges, and where the public sector has a significant role in market development. These include energy and the environment, ICT, social and health care services, the built environment and security. Through the programme, Tekes give incentives both to public entities and companies to plan smart procurement. The programme works in close cooperation with Tekes’ other programmes and focus areas. The programme budget is about EUR 60 million of which Tekes will cover half.
- The Government has also started a project to define a roadmap to influential innovative public procurement, ending in September 2017.
- Furthermore, the Nordic Council of Ministers has funded several projects in which Finland has been participated, namely:
 - [Greening State Framework Contracts](#)¹⁶ (in English), report published in April 2016

8 <http://csr-indkob.dk/>.

9 http://www.motiva.fi/files/10919/Tyo-_ja_elinkeinoministerion_ohjeet_Energiatohokkuus_julkisissa_hankinnoissa.pdf

10 http://www.syke.fi/en-US/Research__Development/Research_and_development_projects/Projects/Processes_and_Decision_Support_System_for_Innovative_Public_Cleantech_Procurement. (2014)

11 <http://www.motivanhankintapalvelu.fi/hankintaesimerkit>. (2015)

12 http://www.motivanhankintapalvelu.fi/cleantech-hankinnat/puhdas_energia/hyvia_kaytantoja. (2015)

13 http://www.motivanhankintapalvelu.fi/ajankohtaista/ajankohtaista/2013/um_ulkoasiainhallinnon_ymparistostrategia_ja_ohjelma_julkaistu.623.news. (2013)

14 http://www.motivanhankintapalvelu.fi/files/132/Hansel_Oy_Puitejarjestelyn_tavoitteena_energiatohokas_ja_monipuolinen_autokanta.pdf. (2016)

15 http://www.motivanhankintapalvelu.fi/files/753/Cleantech_-case_kokoelma_Motiva_TEM_2015_FINAL.pdf. (2015)

16 <http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A910464&dsid=5724>. (2016)



- Circular Procurement project starting in March 2016.
- Nordic Green Growth through public procurement 2015-2016.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Every few years (in 2009 and 2012)

Public authorities subject to it: All public authorities

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspects monitored are: Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria.

The information is gathered from tender calls published in the national e-procurement system (HILMA) – the platform where all public authorities must publish any contract notice above the thresholds set in the Finnish Public Procurement Act.

Random sample of all tender calls for the product categories with goals in the [Government Decision-in-Principle on the promotion of Sustainable environmental and energy solutions \(Cleantech solutions\) in public procurement](#)¹⁷ are collected and analysed.

The measured SPP indicator is the occurrence of the product-group-specific criteria determined in the policy.

The national government does not publish the results of the SPP monitoring exercises.

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes

Through a SPP EU-study covering seven member states ([Collection of statistical information on Green Public Procurement in the EU. Report on methodologies](#),¹⁸ 2009). The main objective of the study was to develop and implement a methodology for measuring green public procurement in Europe. The study developed a methodology for measuring the CO₂ and financial impact of GPP.

SPP INDICATORS

The key results from the monitoring of SPP (both 2009 and 2012) were the following:

- Around 50% of the tender calls included some kinds of environmental criteria, and
- Around 30% included well-specified environmental criteria.

¹⁷ [file:///C:/Users/nurkanm/Downloads/Government%20Decision-in-Principle%20on%20the%20promotion%20of%20Sustainable%20environmental%20and%20energy%20solutions%20\(Cleantech%20solutions\)%20in%20public%20procurement%20\(3\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/nurkanm/Downloads/Government%20Decision-in-Principle%20on%20the%20promotion%20of%20Sustainable%20environmental%20and%20energy%20solutions%20(Cleantech%20solutions)%20in%20public%20procurement%20(3).pdf).

¹⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/statistical_data.pdf. (2009)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Isa-Maria Bergman (Motiva Ltd), Hannu Koivurinta (Ministry of the Finance), Taina Nikula (Ministry of the Environment) and Ari Nissinen (Finnish Environment Institute).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 157 093 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 13 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [National Sustainable Development Strategy](#)¹, adopted in 2003 and updated on 2006 and 2010.
- [Environmental Charter](#),² 2004 (integrated to the constitutional bloc on March 1, 2005).
- [Decision of 9 January 2004 on the creating of the permanent study group of procurement "sustainable development, environment"](#)³ (GPEM/DDEN), 2004.
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5102/SG on the exemplary role of the State on energy savings](#),⁴ 2005
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5351/SG concerning the exemplarity of the State regarding sustainable development in the operation of its services and its public facilities](#)⁵, 2008.
- [Law n° 2009-967 concerning the establishment of the Grenelle for the Environment](#)⁶ 2009.
- [Decree 2009-003 creating the State's Procurement Service](#)⁷, 2009 (modified by the Decree 2013-623).
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5494 concerning the implementation of the National Strategy on Sustainable Development 2010-2013](#)⁸, 2010.
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5669 regarding the procurement policy of the State and its public buildings](#)⁹, 2013.
- [Law n° 2014-856 on Social and Solidary Economy](#)¹⁰, 2014.
- [Law n° 2014-790 concerning the fights against disloyal social competition](#)¹¹, 2014.
- [National Strategy on an Ecological Transition towards a Sustainable Development 2015-2020](#)¹², 2015.
- [Law n° 2015-992 on Energy Transition for a Green Growth](#)¹³, 2015.
- [Prime Minister Circular n° 5767 on the centralisation and optimisation of the management of the vehicle fleet of the State and its operators](#),¹⁴ 2015.
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5769 concerning the Inter-ministerial Action Plan "Exemplary Administration" for the environment 2015-2020](#)¹⁵, 2015.
- [Decree n° 2016-247 creating the State's Procurement Direction](#)¹⁶, 2016.
- [Environmental Code](#)¹⁷, version of 2016.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

1 <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/sites/odysee-developpement-durable/files/21/SNDD.pdf> (2010)

2 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/Droit-francais/Constitution/Charte-de-l-environnement-de-2004>. (2004)

3 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000000799964>. (2004)

4 http://www.ecoresponsabilite.ecologie.gouv.fr/IMG/Circulaire_n_5_102_SG_du_28_septembre_2005.pdf. (2005)

5 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020243534>. (2008)

6 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020949548&categorieLien=id>. (2009)

7 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020407454&categorieLien=id>. (2009)

8 http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2010/10/cir_31859.pdf. (2010)

9 http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/dae/doc/Circulaire_31_juillet_2013.pdf. (2013)

10 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029313296&categorieLien=id>. (2014)

11 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029223420&categorieLien=id>. (2014)

12 http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/SNTEDD%20-%20Le%20premier%20rapport_0.pdf

13 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000031044385&categorieLien=id>. (2015)

14 <http://circulaires.legifrance.gouv.fr/index.php?action=afficherCirculaire&hit=1&retourAccueil=1&r=39242>. (2015)

15 http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2015/02/cir_39246.pdf. (2015)

16 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000032148548&categorieLien=id>. (2016)

17 <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006074220>. (2016)

- [Public Procurement Code](#)¹⁸, version of 2006.
- [Ordinance n° 2015-899 concerning public procurement](#)¹⁹, 2015.
- [Decree n° 2016-360 concerning public procurement](#)²⁰, 2016.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- [National Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement](#)²¹. First edition for the period 2007-2010, and second edition for 2015-2020.
- [Primer Minister Circular n° 5351/SG concerning the exemplarity of the State regarding sustainable development in the operation of its services and its public facilities](#), 2008, updated regularly, being the most recent the [Primer Minister Circular n° 5769 concerning the Inter-ministerial Action Plan “Exemplary Administration” for the environment 2015-2020](#), 2015.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the Prime Minister.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Sea in coordination with the State Procurement Direction led the process. The other ministries were also involved in the process.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): Different agencies participate in the implementation of the SPP policies depending on their competencies, which are coordinated through an inter-agency committee. This includes:

- The State Procurement Direction (under the authority of both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance), providing strategic guidelines and support, monitoring performance etc.
- The Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Sea, for the environmental aspects and the [National Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement](#).
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, for the social inclusion and procurement of protected sectors.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance, overseeing all State’s procurement regarding the optimisation of five strategic pillars: economic performance, purchase to small and medium-sized enterprises, purchase of innovation, purchase with social performance and purchase with environmental performance.

¹⁸ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000005627819&idSectionTA=&dateTexte=20160331>. (2006)

¹⁹ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000030920376>. (2015)

²⁰ <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000032295952&categorieLien=id>. (2016)

²¹ http://www.consultations-publiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Plan_national_d_action_pour_les_achats_publics_durables.pdf (2014)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises²²
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

- The objectives set by the State Procurement Direction for 2020 for all State buyers and agencies are:
- 30% (in number) of purchases above EUR 90.000 include environmental clauses
- 15% (in number) of purchases above EUR 90.000 include social clauses
- 2% (in volume) of purchases include provisions to promote innovation
- 25% (in volume) of purchases are directed to SMEs

Public authorities covered:

- The [National Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement](#) covers all national, state/regional, and local public authorities.
- The [Inter-ministerial Action Plan “Exemplary Administration”](#)²³ covers the national and state/regional public authorities.

Enforcement level:

- The objectives set in the [National Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement](#) are based on voluntary commitments by public sector institutions.
- The objectives set in the [Inter-ministerial Action Plan “Exemplary Administration”](#) are compulsory.

²² i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

²³ http://circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2015/02/cir_39246.pdf. (2015)



Priority product categories: Yes

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Expected impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country
- Previous experience of public authorities

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

Implementation varies depending on the SPP policy (its planned activities, institutions covered, etc.).

Regarding the policy on responsible procurement coordinated by the State Procurement Direction:

- An inter-ministerial committee meets every two months to implement and monitor the strategic lines on responsible procurement.
- Furthermore, thematic inter-ministerial working groups are set and coordinated by the State Procurement Direction to focus on specific issues.
- The work conducted is monitored through an annual results report, including the performance measurement (responsible procurement indicators).
- The proposals and guidelines on the subject are presented for their validation to the “Procurement Conference” (a biannual meeting of the State’s procurement director, secretary generals of the ministries and the appointed inter-ministerial delegate for sustainable development).
- The recommendations are also presented for consultation to the “State Procurement Committee” (a quarterly basis meeting of the responsible of procurement from the ministries and the regional procurement platforms under the direction of the State’s procurement director).
- Guidelines on responsible procurement are published and made available to all public procurers.

Regarding the policies on sustainable procurement coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, their implementation can be summarised as follows:

- The [Action Plan “Exemplary Administration”](#) is implemented by each ministry and once a year the Plan’s steering committee meets to review the plans set up by each ministry and evaluate the defined performance indicators.

- The [National Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement](#) is implemented through 52 actions aiming at better incorporating SPP by top management through a better procurement planning, anticipation and professionalization of public procurers. This includes the harmonisation of training and the development and provision of online tools and information on SPP.

Resources invested each year: The State Procurement Direction allocates 1 full-time employee, but in some ministries and regional procurement agencies SPP responsibilities are part of the mission of many officials.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The evaluation of the sustainable development performance of the State's purchases is part of the annual evaluation of the overall performance of the State's procurement.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	E-procurement platform (PLACE) where the State's tenders are published include specific fields in the standard forms for procurers to state if the tender includes environmental and/or social clauses. A tool to define tender documents includes and proposes standard social and environmental clauses. The software "Impact" used to measure the performance of procurement includes fields to measure sustainable development-related clauses. Finally, the Economic Observatory of Public Procurement (OEAP) monitors annually the inclusion of sustainability clauses in contracts above EUR 90 000.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Accessible through the State's Intranet.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	A 3-days training on responsible procurement is offered by the Ministry of the Environment with the approval of the State Procurement Direction. The general procurement training programme approved by the State Procurement Direction includes the systematic approach to responsible procurement. An exchange event on responsible public procurement is also organised every year.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: A regular follow-up and monitoring is conducted in bi-monthly meetings organised by the State Procurement Direction with all the representatives of the inter-ministerial committee. Furthermore, an annual "Exemplary Administration" monitoring is conducted by the Ministry of Environment.

Public authorities subject to it: All National Government ministries and agencies.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) SPP institutionalisation, (ii) Procurement activities (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) conducted with sustainability criteria, (iii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased and (iv) Direct generation of employment and/or apprenticeship for vulnerable groups.
- Information is gathered at meetings, through the e-procurement platform of the State where calls for tenders are published and in the reports prepared by each ministry (for the [Action Plan "Exemplary Administration"](#)).



- The main procurement indicators are the economic volume of tenders above EUR 90 000 (both in absolute terms and as percentage over the total procurement) that include environmental specifications (as selection criteria, technical specification or contract performance clause), a social integration clause (as contract performance clause) or that are set aside for protected sectors.
- Results are published on a regular basis. The latest report is available online²⁴.

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes

The impact of the social integration clauses are evaluated in terms of the type of beneficiary, number of full-time job positions created, etc.

SPP INDICATORS

For 2013, the total amount of tenders (above EUR 90 000) that included sustainability criteria were:

Sustainability clauses	Economic volume	Percentage of the total
With environmental clauses	2 012 311 891	8.7%
With social clauses	568 740 910	3.2%

Regarding the impacts of the social clauses, some impact indicators for 2014 are:

- 398 936 hours were allocated to social integration (+46% compared to 2013), which is equivalent to 203 full-time job positions.
- 209 people have benefited from the social clauses in the central government contracts (in 2014 144 411 hours were executed of the 398 936).
- 166 work contracts were established and 188 people have benefited from them.

²⁴ http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/sae/doc/sae_ra2014_web.pdf. (2014)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Malika Kessous (Responsable du pôle achats responsables, Direction des Achats de l'Etat, Ministère des finances et des comptes publics).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 128 159 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 13 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

For example:

- [Law to promote circular economy and ensuring the environmentally friendly management of waste¹](#), 2012.
- [National Programme on Sustainable Consumption²](#), 2016.
- [German Resource Efficiency Programme II³](#), 2016.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

For example:

- [Regulation on the Award of Public Contracts⁴](#), latest version of 2016.
- [The Act against Restraints of Competition⁵](#), updated in 2016.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- [Common decree for procurement of wooden products⁶](#), 2007.
- [National Programme on Sustainability⁷](#), 2010 and the [current version⁸](#) of 2015.
- [General administrative provision for the procurement of energy-efficient products and services⁹](#) (2nd amendment), 2013.

Information about regulations related to environmental public procurement at the Federal State level is available [online](#).¹⁰

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The German Council for Sustainable Development (State Secretary level) approved the [National Programme on Sustainability](#) of 2015.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The lead competent body was the Federal Chancellery, assisted by all German Federal Ministries.

¹ <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bundesrecht/krwg/gesamt.pdf>. (2012)

² http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Produkte_und_Umwelt/nat_programm_konsum_bf.pdf. (2016)

³ http://www.bmub.bund.de/service/publikationen/downloads/details/artikel/deutsches-ressourceneffizienzprogramm-ii/?tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=401. (2016)

⁴ <http://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/V/verordnung-zur-modernisierung-des-vergaberechts.html>. (2016)

⁵ http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gwb/. (2016)

⁶ http://www.verwaltungsvorschriften-im-internet.de/bsvwvbund_22122010_NII4421040.htm. (2007)

⁷ http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/Nachhaltigkeit-wiederhergestellt/2010-12-06-massnahmenprogramm-nachhaltigkeit-der-bundesregierung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. (2010)

⁸ https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/2015/03/2015-03-30-massnahmenprogramm-nachhaltigkeit.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3. (2015)

⁹ http://www.verwaltungsvorschriften-im-internet.de/bsvwvbund_13022013_BI581643321841199.htm. (2013)

¹⁰ http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/Home/home_node.html. (2016)



Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- With regard to the [National Programme on Sustainability](#), a steering committee at the State Secretary level has been established. It deals with all issues regarding sustainability, including SPP.
- The Federal Chancellery has the coordination role but all ministries lead in the same way (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy; Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Federal Ministry of the Interior).

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises¹¹
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

- Some quantitative targets set in the National Programme on Sustainability are as follows (see the policy for a detailed description of all the goals and targets set):
- Increase the procurement of recycled paper complying with the ecolabel “The Blue Angel” to 95% by 2020.
- The average emissions of official cars should be up to 110 g CO₂/km by 2018 and 95 g CO₂/km by 2020.
- Increase the procurement of sustainable textiles (e.g. certified with “The Blue Angel”) up to 50% by 2020.

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities.

Enforcement level: The [National Programme on Sustainability](#)¹² is mandatory for all federal authorities..

Priority product categories: Yes

¹¹ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

¹² https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/_Anlagen/2015/03/2015-03-30-massnahmenprogramm-nachhaltigkeit.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3. (2015)



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for prioritised categories

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Federal Chancellery is responsible for implementing the National Programme on Sustainability with the support of the Steering Committee at the State Secretary level. Federal Ministries implement actions whenever relevant and report their results to the Federal Chancellery.

The Procurement Agency offers training workshops on implementing SPP.

Currently, the objectives stated in the [National Programme on Sustainability](#) are monitored and the upcoming results will be discussed within the Steering Committee.

Resources invested each year: Reliable data are not available.



Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Federal Ministries have adopted internal regulations on SPP to some extent (e.g. the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture) but no reliable data is available for the whole Federal Government.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	For example, Life-Cycle Costing tools have been developed (in English ¹³ and German ¹⁴)
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Environmental criteria for certain product groups have been defined (available in English ¹⁵ and German ¹⁶) The guidelines for green procurement are mainly based on existing eco-labels (e. g. The Blue Angel or the EU Ecolabel). Their use is voluntary.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	The Competence Centre for Sustainable Procurement ¹⁷ of the Procurement Agency offers one-day courses focusing on sustainable procurement. The target groups are procurers and decision-makers at all levels (from federal to local, including also procurers of municipal companies, universities, churches and other institutions).
Other activities	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information (here¹⁸ and here¹⁹). A collection of different Good Practice Examples²⁰ for several product groups is also available (all related to green public procurement).

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: To some extent.

The leading competent body - The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy - is developing a statistical system on public procurement in general. Depending on practical and technical feasibility, sustainable criteria may be included after changes in the EU reporting system have been made.

Based on the requirements of the [National Programme on Sustainability](#) a monitoring is to be conducted on a yearly basis by the Federal Chancellery (prepared by the [Competence Centre for Sustainable Procurement](#)²¹ of the Procurement Agency).

Frequency: Annually, according to the [National Programme on Sustainability](#)

Public authorities subject to it: All Federal authorities

¹³ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/economics-consumption/green-procurement/life-cycle-costing>. (2016)

¹⁴ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/umweltfreundliche-beschaffung/berechnung-der-lebenszykluskosten>. (2016)

¹⁵ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/economics-consumption/green-procurement/recommendations-for-your-tender>. (2016)

¹⁶ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/umweltfreundliche-beschaffung/empfehlungen-fuer-ihre-ausschreibung>. (2016)

¹⁷ http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/Schulungen/schulungen_node.html. (2017)

¹⁸ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/umweltfreundliche-beschaffung>.

¹⁹ <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/service/newsletter>.

²⁰ <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/umweltfreundliche-beschaffung/gute-praxisbeispiele>.

²¹ http://www.nachhaltige-beschaffung.info/DE/Schulungen/schulungen_node.html.



Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

Currently, the objectives of the [National Programme on Sustainability](#) are monitored.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

On regional (Länder) level, the Federal State of Berlin conducted in 2015 a study concerning cost savings and environmental effects of green procurement.²²

SPP INDICATORS

The results for 2015 of the monitoring of the [National Programme on Sustainability](#) are available [online](#).²³

²² <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/mietspiegel/>. (2015)

²³ https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/StatischeSeiten/Breg/Nachhaltigkeit/5-Berichte/monitoringbericht-2015.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Kristin Stechemesser and Mr. Hans-Hermann Eggers (German Environment Agency) and Mr. Andreas Rüger (German Federal Ministry for Economics and Energy).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 23 184 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 23 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- Government Resolution 1307/2011 (IX.6.) on the [National Environmental Technology Innovation Strategy¹ \(English summary²\)](#), 2011.
- [Parliament Resolution 18/2013 \(III. 28.\) on the National Sustainable Development Framework Strategy³ \(English version⁴\)](#), 2013.
- [Waste Prevention Program 2014-2020⁵ - Government Resolution on the National Waste Management Plan, 2014.](#)
- Parliament Resolution 27/2015. (VI. 17.) on the [National Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2015-2020⁶](#) (in English soon), 2015.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Government Decree 48/2011 \(III. 30.\) on the promotion of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient road transport vehicles procurement⁷](#), 2011. The Government Decree promotes procurement of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient road transport vehicles.
- [Government Resolution 1849/2014. \(XII. 30.\) on energy efficient procurement⁸](#), 2014. The Government Resolution prescribes the quality requirements from an energy efficiency perspective for the Government and governmental institutions when procuring products, services or works if the value of the given public tender equals or exceeds the EU threshold.
- [Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement⁹](#), 2015 (available in [English¹⁰](#)). The Act contains SPP provisions regarding the whole process of public procurement procedures.
- [Government Decree 321/2015. \(X. 30.\) on the way of certifying suitability and the non-existence of the grounds for exclusion as well as the definition of public procurement technical specifications in contract award procedures¹¹](#), 2015. The Decree implements the provisions of the Public Procurement Act (available in [English¹²](#)).
- [Act LVII of 2015 on energy efficiency¹³](#), 2015. According to this Act, the Government and governmental institutions can only procure energy efficient products, services or works if the value of the given public tender equals or exceeds the EU threshold.

1 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=140750.204955. (2011)

2 http://kornyezettechnologia.kormany.hu/admin/download/b/4f/50000/NETIS_English.pdf. (2011)

3 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=159665.239130. (2013)

4 <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/fileadmin/files/National%20Framework%20Strategy%20on%20Sustainable%20Development.pdf>. (2013)

5 <http://www.szelektivinfo.hu/hirek/414-megjelent-az-orszagos-hulladekgazdalkodasi-terv-2014-2020>. (2014)

6 http://doc.hjegy.mhk.hu/20154130000027_1.PDF. (2015)

7 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=138364.313441. (2011)

8 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=173498.287557. (2014)

9 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=191285.314638. (2015)

10 <http://www.kozbeszerzes.hu/nyelvi-verziok/hungarian-act-on-public-procurement/>. (2015)

11 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=191889.313492. (2015)

12 <http://kozbeszerzes.hu/mutat/1567/>. (2015)

13 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=175684.293399. (2015)

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

So far SPP provisions can be found in the most relevant national regulations already, which are mandatory for contracting authorities, therefore no specific SPP policy has been approved yet. However, the adoption of a more detailed decree regarding SPP is expected.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Even though there is no dedicated SPP policy, some activities have been implemented by the Government.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

The main activities implemented are the following:

- **Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools.** The national electronic public procurement bulletin allows public authorities to indicate if a contract included social and/or environmental clauses.
- **Networking and exchange events.** The Public Procurement Authority organizes national and international conferences, in which national and international experts introduce new sustainable procurement topics.
- **Provision of SPP information.** In this regard, two actions can be highlighted:
 - In order to provide a coherent interpretation of certain provisions related to SPP included in the new [Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement](#) and its implementing decrees, guidelines on awarding criteria based on life-cycle costing methods, and on the best-value-for-money approach will soon be published.
 - The Government adopted public procurement-related recommendations for public institutions and state-owned enterprises.
 - The Public Procurement Authority publishes the most important information and good practices related to sustainable public procurement (EU guidelines, soft-law measures, etc.) on its [website](#).¹⁴

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Every 6 months

Public authorities subject to it: All contracting authorities under the scope of the [Act CXLIII of 2015 on Public Procurement](#).

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria and (ii) Purchases from preferred companies.

The information is gathered automatically through the e-procurement platform (public procurement bulletin), which is used to publish contract notices and that includes, as already mentioned, fields to indicate whether social and/or environmental criteria were considered. However, this data is

¹⁴ <http://kozbeszerzes.hu/jogi-hatter/zold-kozbeszerzes-3/>. (2017)

only available for contracts reaching the national thresholds but not exceeding the EU thresholds. Unfortunately, the contract award notices applicable in the EU regime do not include any specific field where existing SPP criteria could be indicated.

The indicators measured or calculated are:

- Number of contracts including sustainability criteria (in absolute terms and in %)
- Value of those contracts (in absolute terms and in %)

The national government publishes the results of the SPP monitoring exercises [online](#)¹⁵.

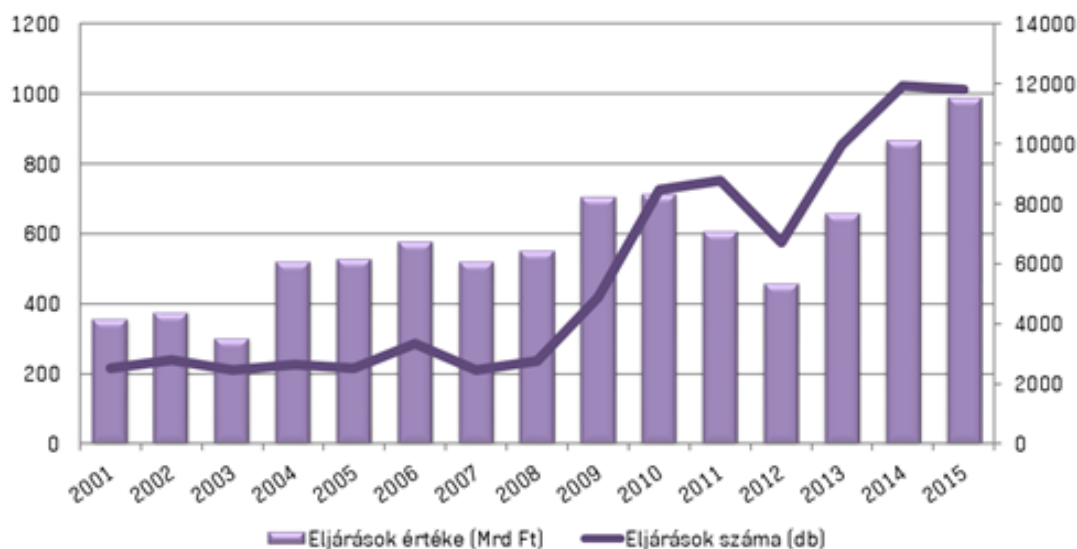
Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

The key results from the monitoring of SPP are presented below:

Contracts awarded to small and medium enterprises between 2001 and 2015

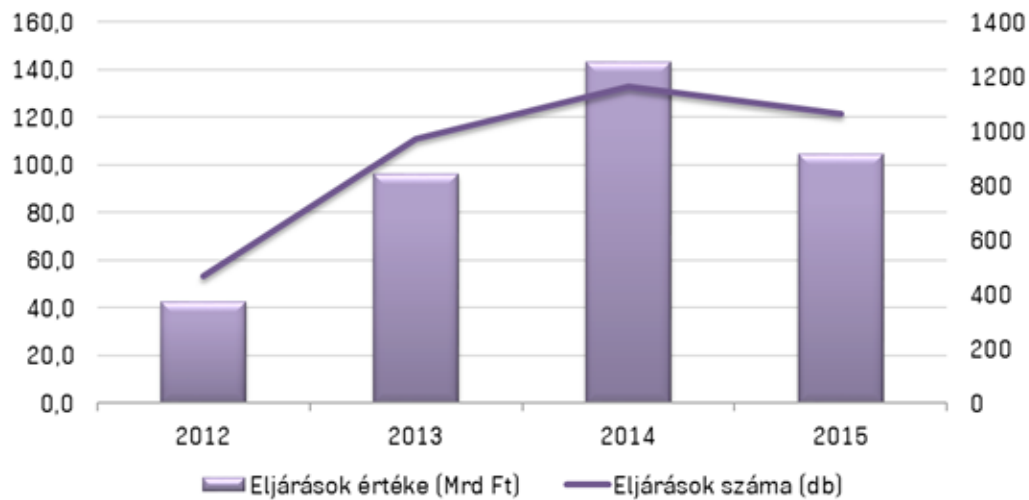
In absolute value (columns, expressed in billion of HUF) and in number of procedures (line).



¹⁵ <http://kozbeszerzes.hu/tevekenysegek/kozbeszerzesi-statisztikak/>. (2016)

Contracts including green criteria between 2012 and 2015

In value (columns, expressed in billion HUF) and in number of procedures (line).



i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Dusan Horvath dr. and Mr. Boldizsar Szentgali-Toth dr. (Public Procurement Regulation Department, Prime Minister's Office); Dr. Agnes Varga, Dr. Bernadett Kovacs-Bischof and Dr. Julianna Batta (Department for Sustainability and International Relations, Public Procurement Authority); Ms Mariann Nemes (Department for Environmental Development, Ministry of Agriculture); and Ms Zita Geller Dr. (Division for Project- and Strategic Coordination, Ministry of Agriculture).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 33 174 million
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 36 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: No

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes, only referring to the procurement of goods and services that have environmental benefits.

• [Presidential Decree No. 54 Year 2010 on Government Public Procurement](#),¹ 2010 and its amendments.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

The Government, namely the Public Procurement Institute, *Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah – LKPP*, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is currently developing a road map for SPP in Indonesia.

¹ <http://www.lkpp.go.id/v3/#/read/13>. (2010)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Gusmelinda Rahmi (National Public Procurement Agency / Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP)).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 15 024 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 19 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [National Sustainable Development Strategy - "Our Sustainable Future"](#),¹ 2012.
- [National Action Plan for Jobs 2014](#),² 2014.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [National regulations to implement EU 2014 Procurement Directives 2014/24 & 2014/25](#).³

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2004

- [Green tenders, An Action Plan for Green Public Procurement](#),⁴ latest version as of 2012.
- Supplemented by [Green Procurement, Guidance for the Public Sector](#),⁵ 2014.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government and the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The Departments of the Environment, Community and Local Government and of Public Expenditure and Reform, in consultation with other Government Departments, State Agencies (e.g. the Environmental Protection Agency) and the Local Government Sector.

1 <http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/migratedfiles/en/Publications/Environment/Miscellaneous/FileDownload,30452,en.pdf>. (2012)

2 <https://www.djei.ie/en/>. (2014)

3 https://www.procurement.ie/sites/default/files/migr/si2862016per_0.pdf. (2016)

4 <http://www.etenders.gov.ie/Media/Default/SiteContent/LegislationGuides/13.%20Green%20Tenders%20-%20An%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Green%20Public%20Procurement.pdf>. (2012)

5 <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/green%20business/GreenPublicProcurementfinalwebv2.pdf>. (2014)

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The Ministry of Environment, Community and Local Government.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁶
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: 50% of tenders concerning prioritised product categories include SPP provisions.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory.

Priority product categories: Yes

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)

⁶ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

- Their impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government in consultation with the National Procurement Service and other key stakeholders maintains an SPP Action Plan Implementation Group, whose role is to monitor and oversee the implementation of the Plan and to report on progress on a yearly basis. The Action Plan itself will be renewed every five years.

Resources invested each year: Not available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Individual Government Departments and agencies with a procurement role are progressively integrating green criteria into public sector tendering processes, as required under the National Action Plan.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	—
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Green Procurement, Guidance for the Public Sector.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Training is targeted at policy makers, managers, and legal, financial and procurement officers.
Other activities	No	—

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annual

Public authorities subject to it: All public procurement bodies

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The only aspect monitored is: Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria.
- The indicators are: (i) the number of contracts including SPP criteria relative to the overall number of contracts and (ii) the value of such contracts relative to the overall public procurement spend.
- They are calculated based on available statistics.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 28 105 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 28 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

• [National Green Growth Action Planⁱ \(2012-2020\)](#), 2011.

In 2011, the Israeli government decided that the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Economy would jointly formulate a national plan for green growth. The plan was consolidated in 2012 in a comprehensive consultation process with representatives from the business world and civil society. Representatives from the public, private and NGO sector took part in the process, for a total of 500 participants. Three main topics were identified: innovation, production, and consumption. Within the area of consumption, public procurement was identified as one of the main levers to promote green growth.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2009

- [Government decision n° 1057 Green Government 2009 \(ממשלה ירוקה²\)](#). This governmental decision relates directly to sustainable procurement of recycled paper and recyclable disposable cups for public sector offices.
- [Government decision n° 5090 Green Government³](#) – renewed edition, 2012.
- The Ministry of Environmental Protection is currently working on renewing this decision again.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Government

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: Ministry of Environmental Protection, as well as the Governmental Procurement Administration, the Government Facilities Administration and the Government Vehicle Administration (which are under the Accountant General office in the Ministry of Finance).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The same agencies that participated in the design of the policy:

- Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Governmental Procurement Administration
- Ministry of Finance

¹ <http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0601-P0700/P0658.pdf>. (2011)

² <http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2009/Pages/des1057.aspx>. (2009)

³ <http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2012/Pages/des5090.aspx>. (2012)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: Relevant green criteria are stipulated based on the product being purchased.

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁴
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The policy states that all government ministries must make sure that out of the total annual expenditure on procurement, green procurement reaches the following shares:

- 5% by 2013
- 12% by 2016
- 20% by 2020

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities.

Enforcement level: SPP is mandatory only for ministries. They are required to submit their green public procurement reports, which are later made available to the general public.

⁴ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Priority product categories: Yes

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
|---|--|
- Other: None mentioned.

Prioritization criteria:

- Expected impact.
- The market readiness and response capacity

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Governmental Procurement Administration together with the Ministry of Environmental Protection develops tenders that include green criteria to help other ministries with the purchasing of more sustainable products and services. The ministry of Environmental Protection also publishes criteria for sustainable products. Additionally, the Ministry of Environmental Protection collects data on the SPP activities of all other ministries. Finally, the Governmental Facilities Administration has set green standards for building renovation and leasing and purchasing activities conducted by the public administration.

Resources invested each year: The equivalent of one full-time employee (spread across several ministries), equivalent to about 120.000 NIS annually (30.000 USD).

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The Ministry of Environmental Protection collects data from other ministries and issues reports examining whether the ministries are meeting their SPP requirements. The Governmental Procurement Administration has internal procedures requiring staff to take SPP into consideration when designing tenders. Furthermore, every new tender is first reviewed by an environmental consultant who adds relevant environmental criteria.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	-

Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Environmental Protection has created a page on its website⁵ where Green Product Sheets for a variety of products and services and information on the Green Building standard⁶ will be published.</p> <p>The Governmental Procurement Administration also publishes information on its website on green criteria for product groups⁷.</p> <p>The use of these criteria is voluntary.</p> <p>Usually, the criteria are developed for governmental tenders or as a Green Product Sheet for future reference. After reviewing similar environmental criteria for the product/service from other countries and criteria in various green labels, either the Procurement Administration or the Ministry of Environment conducts a market review to assess whether suppliers are able to meet the requirements. If no supplier is found, requirements are eased or deleted (or become optional in the tender).</p>
Provision of SPP training	Yes	<p>The Governmental Procurement Administration run a mandatory course for members of the tenders' committee as well as the ministries' procurers, which include a component of green procurement. In the years 2014-2015 about 350 employees participated in the course and learned about green procurement. Also, green procurement elements are being presented in different governmental procurement committees.</p> <p>Even though the course is mandatory only for tenders' committee members and procurers, the Governance Committee at the Prime Minister office recommended that this training be given to all those involved in the public procurement process.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environmental Protection run seminars for ministries' procurement managers and created a forum for procurement managers and environmental managers in local authorities (the forum held three meetings in 2015, and included about 30 participants). The ministry also provides training for other public bodies and ministries, such as the Ministry of Defence, Israel National Bank and state-owned companies.</p> <p>Also, seminars for specific product manufacturers are held from time to time by the Ministry of Economy to introduce them to green product criteria and procurement (about 2-3 times a year, usually with 20-50 participants).</p>
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

Actions worth sharing are:

- The Government Facilities Administration is set to implement green building in its facilities. Faced with the challenge of not having a national green building standard for single parts of a building, the Administration, together with the Ministry for the Environment, developed a unique tool to rate the environmental performance of even smaller spaces inside a building.
- Another good example is the procurement requirements for new government vehicles. The Government Vehicle Administration decided that all new vehicles purchased must have a maximum score of 8 in the "air pollution" rating. This rating is specifically for transport vehicles and is on a scale of 1 to 15, with 15 as the most polluting. Information about the air pollution rating is available [online](#).⁸

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes, but it is currently being revised.

Frequency: The last report was published in 2014, presenting procurement information from 2012

Public authorities subject to it: Only national government authorities (ministries).

⁵ <http://www.sviva.gov.il/subjectsEnv/SustainDevelopment/Gov-Sustainability/Pages/gov-green-purchasing.aspx#GovXParagraphTitle4>. (2012)

⁶ http://www.sviva.gov.il/subjectsEnv/GreenBuilding/Green_Standards/Pages/Standard_5281.aspx. (2012)

⁷ <http://www.mr.gov.il/Information/Green%20procurement/Pages/green5.aspx>.

⁸ <http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib/%D7%90%D7%95%D7%95%D7%99%D7%A8/avir27.pdf>. (2009)

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspects monitored are: (i) SPP institutionalisation, (ii) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria and (iii) Sustainable products, services or works purchased.

Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire, which is used to report on how many SPP products/ services have been purchased by ministries.

The main SPP indicator measured is the percentage of the procurement budget spent on SPP products and services. The new government decision will also measure the amount of tenders with SPP criteria. The Government publishes the results of the SPP monitoring exercises online⁹.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

The key conclusions on GPP from the 2012 “Green Government” report are:

- Only a few ministries provided full information on GPP. Furthermore, there were inconsistencies in the monitoring methodology hence no aggregated indicators on GPP level are available.
- Collaboration with the Governmental Procurement Administration appears to be significant in achieving the objectives of green procurement.
- Among those that provided information on GPP, many ministries were able to achieve their SPP goals. In the meantime, ministries require more help in developing their green procurement practices.

⁹ <http://www.sviva.gov.il/InfoServices/ReservoirInfo/DocLib2/Publications/P0701-P0800/P0758.pdf>. (2012)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mrs. Rotem Shamay (Ministry of Environmental Protection).
ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 49 885 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 6 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Environmental action strategy for sustainable development in Italy](#),¹ 2002. Approved by decision of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning, n° 57 of 2 August 2002 (Official journal on 30th October 2002, n° 225).
- [Law n° 221/2015 on provision on environmental measures to promote a green economy and for containment of excessive use of natural resources](#),² 2015. Under this law the use of the Minimum Environmental Criteria in public procurement become mandatory.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes, for example:

- [Legislative Decree no. 163 Regulation of public procurement regarding works, services and supplies implementing Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC](#),³ 2006. The revision of the public procurement code, already approved by the Parliament, will be published in the Official Journal and the inclusion of environmental and social aspects will be more explicit than the previous version. The offices managing the tenders will have to incorporate minimum environmental criteria.
- [Law n° 296/2006 Provisions for the preparation of the annual and multiannual budget of the State \(Finance Act 2007\)](#),⁴ 2006. The law modifies the above Decree and launches the implementation and monitoring of a GPP National Action Plan.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2008

- [Green Public Procurement National Action Plan](#)⁵(in [English](#)⁶), approved by Inter-ministerial Decree of 11 April 2008.
- [Green Public Procurement National Action Plan – 2013 revision](#)⁷, approved by Inter-ministerial Decree of 10 April 2013

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Ministry of the Environment

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The National Action Plan on Green Public Procurement - GPP NAP- was developed by the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Natural Resources together with the Ministries of Economy and Finance and of Economic Development.

1 <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/italy/Italian%20NSDS.pdf>. (2002)

2 <http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2015-12-28;221>. (2015)

3 http://www.regione.sardegna.it/documenti/1_434_20120926164445.pdf. (2006)

4 <http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/06296l.htm>. (2006)

5 http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/GPP/all.to_19_PAN_GPP_definitivo__21_12_2007.pdf. (2008)

6 http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/GPP/all.to_21_PAN_GPP_definitivo_EN.pdf. (2008)

7 http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/GPP/GU_102_2013_PAN_GPP_revisione.pdf. (2013)

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The Ministry of Environment and for the Protection of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development (the same agencies that developed the Plan).
- Coordinated through an Inter-ministerial committee on SPP consisting of those three ministries as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA), the Central purchasing body (CONSIP), some Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (ARPAs) and some Regions, the National Committee for Research into Nuclear and Alternative Energy Sources (ENEA), the Office of the Prime Minister, and the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC).

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁸
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: [The Law n° 221/2015 on provisions on environmental measures to promote a green economy and for the containment of excessive use of natural resources](#)⁹ states that GPP must be included in all tenders related to energy (for example: energy services, office IT equipment, street lighting, buildings) and in 50% of tenders in other product categories.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities, for all categories covered by the Minimum Environmental Criteria.

Enforcement level: The SPP policy is mandatory under the [Law n° 221/2015](#)¹⁰ for all levels of public authorities.

⁸ i.e employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

⁹ <http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2015-12-28:221>. (2015)

¹⁰ <http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:legge:2015-12-28:221>. (2015)

Priority product categories: Yes

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance).
- Expected impact.
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Ministry of the Environment and for the Protection of Natural Resources together with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development set a triennial plan published in 2008 and reviewed in 2013 including the activities to promote green public procurement. The Ministry of the Environment issues the decrees defining the minimum environmental criteria to be included in procurement decisions.

Consistent with the guidance provided by the European Commission, the Italian Action Plan aims to encourage the spread of GPP through the following:

- Involvement of GPP stakeholders at national level;
- Dissemination of knowledge on GPP among public organizations through training and information campaigns.
- Methodological guidance on setting up sustainable procurement processes and environmental criteria for prioritized categories of products and services;
- Definition of national targets to be attained and redefined every three years;
- Periodical monitoring of dissemination of the GPP and analysis of the environmental benefits obtained.

Resources invested each year: 8 full-time people.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	SPP is only partially integrated in the purchasing procedures of public authorities.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	E-procurement platforms that apply SPP criteria do exist but they are not very widespread.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Minimum Environmental Criteria ⁱⁱ were defined by ministerial decrees for 17 product and service categories so far, including one on social considerations in public procurement. These criteria were defined based on research and studies already conducted at the national and international level, taking into consideration the “critical” environmental elements as well as the procedures for verification of their impact in view of further monitoring. The use of these criteria is mandatory.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Furthermore, since the Minimum Environmental Criteria have become mandatory, the Ministry of Environment is planning a series of training sessions to expand the knowledge of relevant stakeholders on this topic.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: Annually

Public authorities subject to it: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

The aspect monitored is: Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria.

Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire for procurers.

So far, the government has not published the results of the SPP monitoring exercises.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Not available.

ⁱⁱ <http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/criteri-vigore>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Riccardo Rifci, (Coordinator environmental certifications and green public procurement - Italian Environmental Ministry).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- *Environmental Code, 1996.*
- *Decree on environmental and social impact assessment, 1996.*
- [National Sustainable Development Strategy¹, 2011.](#)
- *Roadmap for the transition to a green economy, 2013.*
- *Orientation Law on Sustainable Development, 2014.*
- *Development strategy of sustainable bioenergy in Ivory Coast, 2015.*
- *National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, 2016.*
- *National Action Plan for Renewable Energy, 2016.*

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

Even though there is no dedicated SPP policy yet, some preparatory work is being done to facilitate the implementation of sustainable procurement in the Government.

In 2013, a pilot project on SPP was promoted by the West-African Economic and Monetary Union (*Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine*) with the participation of the Public Procurement Agency of the Government.

In 2015, the President of the Republic signed the Decree n° 2015-268 for the establishment of the National Sustainable Development Commission and Sustainable Development Committees in the public administration. These committees will have the role of ensuring that the principle of sustainable development is integrated into policies and administrative procedures and will be important actors in the promotion of SPP.

A pilot project is currently being developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for the integration of sustainable development principles in the government. Focal points have been designated in each service to ensure the adoption of environmentally friendly actions including sustainable procurement.

Furthermore, a decree on the social responsibility of organisations is being adopted by the Government. The decree will oblige governments to make sustainable purchases.

In addition, a reform of environmental taxation has been launched to encourage suppliers providing goods and services to the public sector to integrate the principles of sustainable development in their production process. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is also conducting awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for stakeholders in the public and private sector.

¹ <http://www.environnement.gouv.ci/pollutec/CTS4%20LD/CTS%204.7.pdf>. (2011)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Dr KOUADIO Alain Serges (Director of Green Economy and Social Responsibility, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 80 484 million
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall

government's expenditure: Central government: 8,3 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Act n°100 on Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities¹](#) (also known as Act on Promoting Green Purchasing), 2000.
- [Act n°56 on Promotion of Contracts of National Governments and Other Entities Involving Due Care for Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emission²](#) (also known as Act on Promoting Green Contract), 2007.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2001

- [Basic Policy for the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services³](#) (aka Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing), first edition in 2001, latest version in 2016.
- [Basic Policy concerning the Promotion of Contracts considering Reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Others by the State and Other Entities⁴](#) (aka Basic Policy on Promoting Green Contract), first edition in 2007, latest version in 2014.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Acts were approved by the National Diet (Japan's legislative body). The basic policies were approved by Cabinet decision.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: Ministry of the Environment

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): Ministry of the Environment

1 <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/index.html>. (2000)

2 <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/contract.html>. (2007)

3 <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/2.pdf>. (2016)

4 <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/contract.html>. (2014)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁵
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The [Act on Promoting Green Purchasing](#)⁶ requires each ministry and administrative agency to include GPP considerations and targets in their procurement policy. Each ministry and public agency sets its own target for the goods and services defined in the [Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing](#).

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory for the central government and incorporated administrative agencies and voluntary for the local government and local administrative agencies.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services Other: None mentioned. |
|--|---|

⁵ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

⁶ <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/index.html>. (2000)



Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country
- Previous experience of public authorities

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Ministry of Environment in coordination with other ministries prepared the Acts that were then approved by the National Diet.

Based on the Acts, the Ministry of the Environment sets the Basic Policies in consultation with other ministries. The drafts of the Basic Policies are reviewed by an advisory committee of experts and based also on the comments received through a public consultation, including the business sector.

Each ministry and incorporated administrative agency is required to set a procurement policy including the target of GPP for every fiscal year and report on results on an annual basis. Local government and local incorporated administrative agencies are encouraged to do the same.

Resources invested each year: About 49 million yen was dedicated to the promotion and implementation of Green Procurement in the fiscal year 2015 (The 49 million yen includes personnel expenses for the GPP Act).

About 22 million yen was invested in the promotion and implementation of the Green Contract in fiscal year 2015.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Staff responsible for green procurement and green contracts is designated at each ministry and agency. They introduce Green Procurement and Green Contract into the procurement process of their organisation through the annual procurement policy.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	SPP has not been integrated into the software and tools of procurement.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	As the Basic Policy is annually revised by the Ministry of the Environment through the expert advisory committee and through public consultation, the level of integration of GPP is continuously rising. The use of SPP criteria is mandatory.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	The document " Green Procurement Guidelines for Government Procurers " ⁷ was published, shared on the website and sent to administrative agencies. In the fiscal year 2015, 2 062 people participated in the briefing sessions.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

⁷ http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/tebiki/h28_tyoutatusya.pdf.



SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: Annually

Public authorities subject to it: The State and incorporated administrative agencies targeted in the act are required to report and to make public the result of green purchasing and green contract.

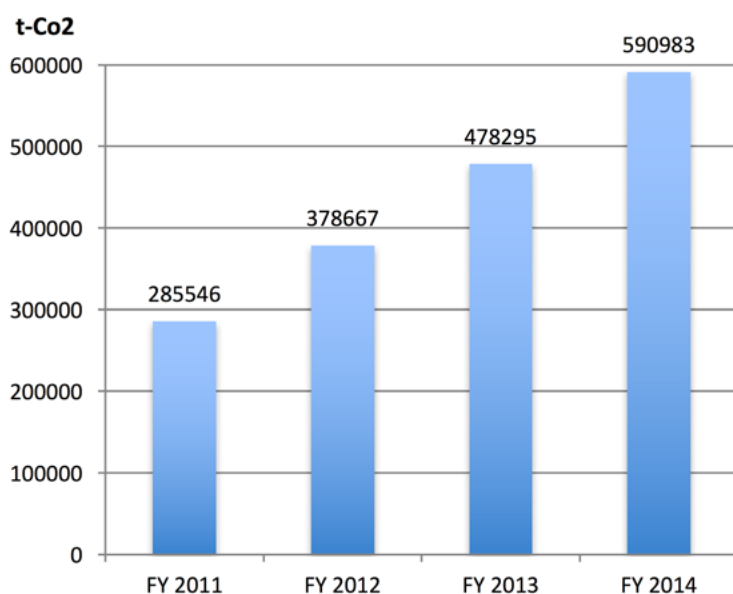
Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) SPP institutionalisation, (ii) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria and (iii) Sustainable products, services or works purchased.
- Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire.
- The indicators measured are:
 - The ratio of actual purchase of eco-friendly goods and services by the State and incorporated administrative agencies.
 - The ratio of green contracts by the State and incorporated administrative agencies.
- The national government publishes the results of GPP monitoring online.⁸

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes, in terms of amount of greenhouse gases reduction achieved through the purchase of green products and services.

SPP INDICATORS

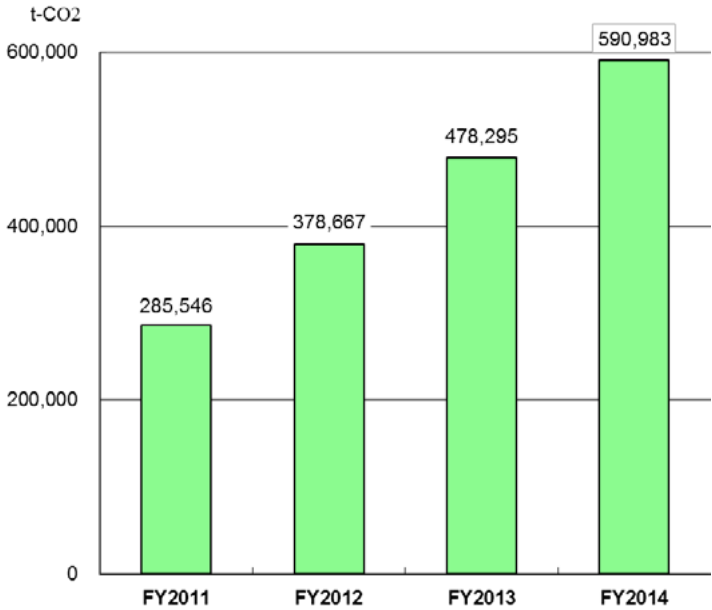
- In the fiscal year 2015, the response rate, i.e. the number of agencies that provided information over the total subject to the monitoring, was 100%.
- In the fiscal year 2014, 95% of the goods and services purchased were eco-friendly.
- In the fiscal year 2014, 63.2% of the electricity supply (forecasted consumption of electricity), 90.1% of purchased automobiles and 68.3% of the building design were contracted through Green Contracts.
- The estimated amount of greenhouse gases reduction achieved through the purchase of Green Products and Services, compared to the 2000 baseline, is as follows:



⁸ http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/jisseki/reduce-effect_h25.pdf.



• The estimated amount of greenhouse gases reduction achieved through electricity contracts, purchase or lease of automobiles, energy-efficiency improvement projects is as follows:



i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Motoki Yayoshi (Environment & Economy Division, Environmental Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environment).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire for the National Government overall and procurement expenditure (http://www.mof.go.jp/budget/budger_workflow/account/fy2014/26kessansetumeil.pdf and http://www.mof.go.jp/budget/topics/public_purchase/fy2014_t/index.htm [excluding contracts with small expenses]); the state-owned enterprises (only overall expenditure http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000339656.pdf) (see Annex 1 of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Lebanon SME Strategy: A Roadmap to 2020](#),¹ 2014 - developed by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, with the support of UNDP
- [Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for the Industrial Sector in Lebanon](#),² 2016 - developed by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Industry in cooperation with other organizations and with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) in the framework of the SWITCH-Med programme, financed by the European Union.
- [The Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the Republic of Lebanon, NEEAP 2016-2020](#),³ was developed by the Lebanese Centre for Energy Conservation of the Ministry of Energy and Water. The plan has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for its approval.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

In Lebanon, public procurement operations are governed by a set of regulations found in various laws and decrees, mainly the Public Accounting Law (1963) and the Tender Regulations (1959), in addition to a number of special provisions.

A draft public procurement law from 2012 has not yet been ratified by the Parliament

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

In 2012, a [Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan](#)⁴ was prepared by the *Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan* of the Ministry of Finance.

The SPP Action Plan is composed of four main pillars: 1) Policy, strategy and communication; 2) Procurement process; 3) Capacity building; and 4) Market engagement.

The SPP Action Plan was developed based on 1) the results of the review of the legal framework on public procurement that highlighted the possibility of including sustainability criteria in public bids, and 2) the results of an analysis of market readiness, which examined the local market and determined its responsiveness to potential sustainable tenders for six products considered as priorities in government purchases.

The legal review and market analysis were both conducted in the framework of the programme "Marrakech Task Force on SPP", for which Lebanon was a pilot country, with the *Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan* designated by the Ministry of Finance as national focal point to implement the project. Its development by the Lebanese Ministry of Finance - *Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan* – in cooperation with other key stakeholders at the national level (public administrations and institutions)

¹ http://www.economy.gov.lb/public/uploads/files/6833_5879_4642.pdf. (2014)

² <http://www.moe.gov.lb/getattachment/43165cb7-79cf-47b7-ac5a-7fb8d131fc34/Full-Report-Sustainable-Consumption-and-Production.aspx>. (2016)

³ <http://climatechange.moe.gov.lb/viewfile.aspx?id=229>. (2016)

⁴ <http://www.institutdesfinances.gov.lb/Library/Files/Uploaded%20Files/Final%20Sustainable%20Public%20Procurement%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Lebanon-Aug-12.pdf> (2012)



and international organizations supporting this initiative (UNDP-Lebanon and UNEP), is considered a key step towards implementing SPP.

The SPP Action Plan was recently embedded in the [SCP National Action Plan for the Industrial Sector](#) (mentioned above) in order to highlight the importance of government procurement in driving the market towards sustainable products and services. The SCP Action Plan was approved and adopted by the National Council of Environment. Its implementation is pending the availability of the necessary funds.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: Not yet approved.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: National stakeholders involved in the elaboration of the SPP Action Plan were: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Social Affairs; *Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan*; UNDP office in Beirut; Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR); Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Beirut and Mount Lebanon; Liban Normes (LIBNOR); Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR); Central Bank of Lebanon (Banque du Liban); Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC) and Francophone University Agency (*Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie*).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The SPP Action Plan recommends a coordinated approach led by a multi-stakeholders' committee on SPP.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁵
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: No.

⁵ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: The SPP Action Plan could become mandatory once officially approved by the Council of Ministers. For now it remains voluntary.

Priority product categories: As per the SPP Action Plan, the priority categories are the ones indicated here below (buildings and infrastructures design and construction are part of the [Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the Republic of Lebanon, NEEAP 2016-2020](#)):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: Water taps/flushing systems and pesticides. |

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Expected impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country
- Previous experience of public authorities

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies): Not yet in the implementation phase

Resources invested each year: Limited resources available for SPP. However, in the [Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the Republic of Lebanon, NEEAP 2016-2020](#) around 4 260 000 USD were allocated to green procurement for new and existing buildings.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	—
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	—
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	No	—



Provision of SPP training	No	<p>Even though no training on SPP is conducted, specialized and certified public procurement training programmes delivered at <i>Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan</i> present SPP and the Life Cycle approach as major international good practices that shall be gradually introduced in the procurement process in Lebanon.</p> <p>Four CIPS-certified training programmes in public procurement are organized yearly by the <i>Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan</i>, with the participation of 80-100 representatives from public administrations, institutions and local authorities. Members of the military and supreme audit institutions also participate in these awareness-raising and training efforts. Other specialized sessions and workshops on good practices in public procurement are a component of training programmes for senior officials, targeting the top managers of the Lebanese civil service.</p>
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic incentives. For the energy efficiency sector, they include financial incentives on the import of solar water heaters for buildings and public institutions, in addition to other financing mechanisms and incentives by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Lebanon to encourage sustainable or green procurement and contracting. • Awareness raising is done during conferences and workshops and through the <i>Institut des Finance Basil Fuleihans'</i> website.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: No.

The Action Plan is not yet implemented. Besides, there are no mandatory SPP provisions in Lebanese laws and regulations. Any environment or social initiative undertaken by a public authority is the result of an institutional choice to encourage such trends.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

- i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Lamia MOUBAYED BISSAT, Director, and Rana RIZKALLAH, Procurement Officer, at the *Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan*, Ministry of Finance.
- ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the *2016 SPP Global Review* report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 7 095 million
State-owned companies: not available

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 11 %
State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- *National Green Technology Policy, 2009.*
- *Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016-2020. Anchoring growth people¹, 2015*

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since: 2014

- *Circular on Government Green Procurement², 2014*

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the Ministry of Finance and the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water; the Ministry of Finance and the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): There is an inter-ministerial committee that leads the implementation of the Government Green Procurement (GGP) policy. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water are the joint chairmen of the committee.

¹ <http://rmkl1.epu.gov.my/index.php/en/>. (2015)

² http://scpmalaysia.gov.my/images/GGP%20Circular_2.pdf (2014)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution
- Other: None specified

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises³
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None specified

Targets and goals: By 2020, at least 20% of government procurement will be green (stated in the 11th Malaysia Plan).

Public authorities covered: Covers all government agencies. The private sector will also be encouraged to follow the example set by the public sector.

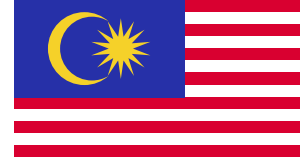
Enforcement level: Progressive

	Year	Activity
I	2013 - 2014	Initiated pilot projects in five selected Ministries and agencies.
II	2015 - 2016	Expansion of GGP implementation to 12 selected ministries and agencies.
III	2017 - 2020	Expansion of GGP implementation to all ministries and agencies.

Priority product categories:

- Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.)
- Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...)
- Buildings design and construction
- Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...)
- Energy supply and energy services
- Execution of work contracts
- Food and catering services
- Furniture
- Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.)
- Infrastructure design and construction
- Cleaning products and services
- Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.)
- Office paper and stationary
- Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...)
- Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...)
- Travel services (transport options and accommodation)
- Waste collection and street cleaning services
- Other: Data centre, Building Facilities Management Service, Apparel / Fabric

³ i.e employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Prioritization criteria:

- Economic relevance (Financial implication for the ministries involved: The products and services are frequently used in the government sector and the amount spent is significant. This criterion is important to achieve major market and environmental impact through GGP)
- Expected impact (New green products or services can significantly reduce the carbon footprint, water and energy consumption or the emission of toxic substances)
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories. Criteria or standards are available under the MyHIJAU mark⁴, which can be used in tendering processes. Apart from the MyHIJAU Mark, equivalent green or sustainable labels that are easily recognised by government procurers can be used as well.
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country: GGP for the relevant product group or service category will help local manufacturers, especially Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to add value to their products and to become more competitive in international markets.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The Ministry of Finance published the Treasury Circular (IPP) on GGP in 2014 to raise awareness about GPP initiatives.

The implementation started as a pilot project in five selected agencies: Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA); Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister’s Department; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Home Affairs; and Ministry of Health.

In 2016, after the initial results, GPP was expanded to other selected ministries/agencies. Capacity building sessions were and will be conducted to all ministries/agencies.

Resources invested each year: Under the development of the budget for the period 2016-2017, 4.88 million RM were allocated to implement the project of Development of Green Technology Industry and Green Procurement in Malaysia.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	In the Star Rating mechanism introduced by the Malaysian Administrative Modernization and Management Planning Unit to evaluate and rate the performance of Public Sector agencies, one of the aspects that are being evaluated refer to GPP initiatives.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	—
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	The publication “GGP Guidelines for the Government Purchaser” was developed based on the Ministry of Finance’s procedures in procurement and on relevant national standards and ecolabels.
Provision of SPP training	No	Capacity building and learning opportunities are provided every year to all ministries, particularly procurement officers and end users. It is estimated that more than 200 people are trained each year.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Provision of SPP information

⁴ Malaysia’s official green recognition scheme: <https://www.myhijau.my>

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually

Public authorities subject to it: the five agencies participating in the pilot phase.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement activities (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) conducted with sustainability criteria and (ii) Sustainable products, services or works purchased.
- Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire filled in by each ministry/agency.
- The indicators measured are: The procurement value in absolute figures and as a percentage of total expenditure for selected product groups. For sustainable products and services it is based on actual purchases, while for works it is based on the actual contract value and amount of sustainable products purchased.
- The national government does not publish the results of the SPP monitoring exercises.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

(i) Target and achievements under the Short-term Action Plan on GPP:

The target consisted in the selection of at least two products/services. Six products/service groups were selected, i.e. paint, cement, EE lighting, ICT, cleaning services, paper.

Another target was the selection of at least two pilot Ministries. Five ministries were selected for the pilot phase of implementation: Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health.

(ii) GPP procurement value under the pilot implementation project in 5 selected ministries/agency

PILOT MINISTRY/AGENCY	PROCUREMENT VALUE (in RM)
Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA)	37,506,870
Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department	45,000
Ministry of Education	193,603,360
Ministry of Home Affairs	78,644,460
Ministry of Health	42,331,290
TOTAL	352,130,980

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Mohamad Razif Haji Abd Mubin (Director of Environment & Natural Resource Economic Section, Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department), Mr. Wan Azwar Zaihan Wan Ahmad (Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance) and Ms. Noor Hidayu binti Hashim (Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA)).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 33 365 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 13 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Agreement for the creation as the permanent Inter-ministerial Commission on acquisitions and works of the Federal Public Administration to Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises¹ \(MSMEs\), 2009.](#)
- [Mexican Standard NMX-AA-144-SCFI-2008 Characteristics and technical specifications of the content of fibre from recyclable material and chlorine for the manufacturing of printing and photocopying paper to be purchased by the Federal Government, 2009 and Clarification of the section on conformity evaluation of this voluntary standard², 2009.](#)
- [National Development Plan³ 2013-2018, 2013.](#)
- [Regulation for the implementation and monitoring of the measures for the efficient, transparent and effective use of public resources, and the actions for budgetary discipline of public expenditure, as well as for the modernisation of the Federal Administration⁴, 2013.](#)
- [National Strategy on Sustainable Production and Consumption⁵, 2013.](#)
- [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018⁶, 2014.](#)
- [Law for the Development of Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises⁷, 2015.](#)
- [General Law on Ecological Equilibrium and the Protection of the Environment⁸, latest reform from 2016.](#)
- Several programmes for the promotion and access of MSMEs to public procurement, such as the [Exclusive Procurement from MSMEs Programme⁹](#) and [several programmes¹⁰](#) of the Nacional Financiera, S.N.C., (Nafinsa).

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Regulation establishing the general guidelines in relation to environmentally sustainable aspects in acquisitions, leases and services of the public sector¹¹ 2007.](#)
- [Decree establishing several measures related to acquisitions, paper use and use of the sustainably managed forest certification by the Federal Administration¹² 2007.](#)
- [Regulation for the procurement of office paper by the Federal Administration¹³ 2009.](#)
- [Law on Acquisitions, Leases and Services of the Public Sector¹⁴ latest reform from 2014.](#)
 - [Regulation of the Law Acquisitions, Leases and Services of the Public Sector¹⁵ current text from 2010.](#)
- [Law on Public Works and Related Services¹⁶ latest reform from 2016.](#)
 - [Regulation of the Law on Public Works and Related Services¹⁷ current text from 2010.](#)

1 http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5077498&fecha=15/01/2009. (2009)

2 http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5077503&fecha=15/01/2009. (2009)

3 <http://pnd.gob.mx/>. (2013)

4 http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5286179&fecha=30/01/2013. (2013)

5 <http://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/estrategia-nacional-de-produccion-y-consumo-sustentable> (2013)

6 http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5342495&fecha=28/04/2014. (2014)

7 <https://www.global-regulation.com/translation/mexico/560340/law-for-the-development-of-the-competitiveness-of-micro%252c-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises.html>. (2015)

8 <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/ref/lgeepa.htm>. (2016)

9 <https://www.comprasdegobierno.gob.mx/web/guest/compras-exclusivas-a-pymes>. (2010)

10 <http://www.nafin.com/portalfn/content/ventas-al-gobierno/>. (2008)

11 http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5005131&fecha=31/10/2007. (2007)

12 http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=4999881&fecha=05/09/2007. (2007)

13 <http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/unaopspf/doctos/adquisiciones/dof091002.pdf>. (2009)

14 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/14_101114.pdf. (2014)

15 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LOPSRM.pdf. (2010)

16 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/56_130116.pdf. (2016)

17 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LOPSRM.pdf. (2010)

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2013

- The SPP policy is part of the [National Strategy on Sustainable Production and Consumption](#),¹⁸ 2013 and the [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#), 2014, which both include the promotion of SPP as its first objective.
- All the other policies mentioned above also conform to the SPP policy of the government.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Federal Government (programmes, strategies, agreements and regulations) and the Congress (laws).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- Public procurement regulations and guidelines (for [supplies and services](#),¹⁹ and for [works](#)²⁰) are defined by the Ministry of Public Function.
- The design and development of the [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#) was led by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.
- The [Law for the Development of Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises](#),²¹ was developed by the Ministry of Economy.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The leading agencies vary depending on the policy in question. Therefore, the Ministry of the Environment and of Natural Resources leads the implementation of the [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#); the Ministry of Economy is responsible for the implementation of the [Law for the Development of Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises](#), and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is in charge of the [Regulation for the implementation and monitoring of the efficient, transparent and effective use of public resources, and the actions for budgetary discipline of public expenditure, as well as for the modernisation of the Federal Public Administration](#).²²

18 <http://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/estrategia-nacional-de-produccion-y-consumo-sustentable>. (2013)

19 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/14_101114.pdf. (2014)

20 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/56_130116.pdf. (2016)

21 http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/247_011216.pdf

22 http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5286179&fecha=30/01/2013. (2013)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises²³
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

The [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#) sets the objective to increase SPP and ensure that, by 2018, 6.9% of total procurement by the Federal Administration is sustainable.

Furthermore, the Inter-ministerial Commission on Purchases and Works by the Federal Administration from MSMEs sets annual targets on procurement expenditure benefiting MSMEs.

Public authorities covered: Only Federal Government authorities; but the [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#) applies to federal, state/regional, and local authorities' signatories of the Programme.

Enforcement level: Depends on the policy.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

²³ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- A Federal Government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Deployment of the SPP policy(ies):

The different agencies of the Federal Administration are responsible for complying with the legal provisions regarding public procurement set in the legal framework, which sets actions for the procurement of furniture, paper, IT equipment and public works with sustainability criteria, as well as measures for promoting MSMEs, ensuring occupational health and safety, local productions, gender equity and support to disabled people.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Economy leads the government procurement programme to MSMEs; and the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources leads the [Special Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme 2014-2018](#).

Furthermore, there are different standards defining sustainability criteria for some products and services (such as paper, furniture, etc.) that have to be taken into consideration when doing public procurement.

Resources invested each year: Not available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	–
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	The national e-procurement platform (<i>CompraNet</i>) has a dedicated field to identify the contracts awarded to MSMEs.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	For paper (MNX-AA-144-SCFI-2008 Characteristics and technical specifications of the content of fibre from recyclable material and chlorine for the manufacturing of printing and photocopying paper to be purchased for the Federal Government Institutions). ²⁴ Their use is compulsory.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Even though no training focuses specifically on SPP, the Ministry of Public Function provides training to suppliers, contractors and public servants on all regulations linked to public procurement, including those related to sustainability.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • The ministries of Public Function, Environment and Natural Resources and Foreign Affairs participate in several cooperation projects that include SPP, such as a Sustainable Production and Consumption project in the framework of the Pacific Alliance with the support from the German Cooperation Agency and another one with the Inter-American Network on Government Procurement.

Actions worth sharing are:

- The Sustainable Production and Consumption project in the framework of the Pacific Alliance will allow to identify products and services more frequently purchased by the public sector and their respective sustainability impacts. This will in turn allow to define SPP criteria and implement SPP pilot actions in order to promote SPP actions with positive impacts in the long run. The pilot phase should also serve as a model for further replication within the Federal administration.

²⁴ http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle_popup.php?codigo=5077503. (2008)

- The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources is working with the Inter-American Network on government Procurement (of the Organization of American States) on a project to implement the SPP Guidelines for procurers developed by the Inter-American Network.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually, latest in 2015

Public authorities subject to it: All federal authorities that publish their procurement processes through the national e-procurement platform CompraNet.

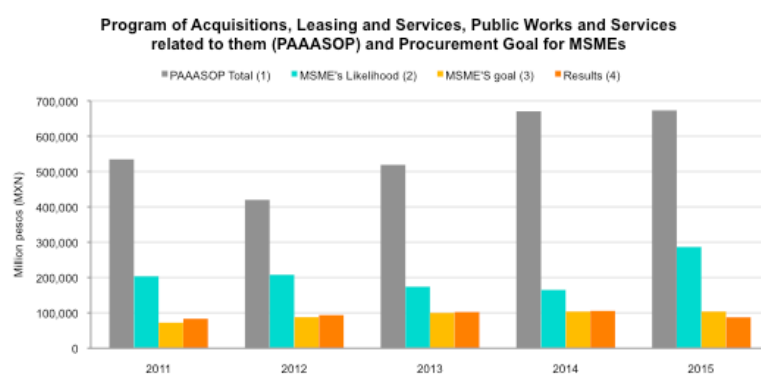
Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

At present the unique monitored aspect is: Purchases with/from preferred companies (namely from MSMEs). The indicator calculated is the economic volume of purchases from MSMEs. The information is gathered through the e-procurement platform where Federal authorities publish their procurement processes (CompraNet). Results are published within the Execution Reports of the National Development Plan 2013-2018 ([first report](#)²⁵ and [second report](#)²⁶) and also in the annual contracts reports provided in CompraNet.²⁷

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Total procurement to MSMEs for the period 2011-2014



Source: Unidad de Política de Contrataciones Públicas.

- (1) Addition of amounts of contracts (acquisitions, leasing, services, public works and related services) that are not under Free Trade Agreements.
- (2) and (3) defined by the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-Ministry Commission on Purchases and Works by the Federal Administration to MSMEs
- (4) Data for 2015 is only up to October 2015.

²⁵ <https://www.gob.mx/shcp/documentos/primer-informe-de-ejecucion-del-plan-nacional-de-desarrollo-2013-2018>. (2013)

²⁶ <https://www.gob.mx/shcp/documentos/segundo-informe-de-ejecucion-del-plan-nacional-de-desarrollo-2013-2018>. (2013)

²⁷ <https://sites.google.com/site/cnetuc/contrataciones>. (2017)

i. This factsheet has been produced thanks to the information provided by Lic. Alejandro Luna Ramos (Titular de la Unidad de Política de Contrataciones Públicas, Secretaría de la Función Pública) and Lic. Alfredo E. Ríos Camarena Rodríguez (Titular de la Unidad de Normatividad de Contrataciones Públicas, Secretaría de la Función Pública).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 571 million

State-owned companies: USD 234 million

In total for the National Government: USD 804 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 16 %

State-owned companies: 9 %

In total for the National Government: 13 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

· [Parliament resolution #43 Green Development Policy](#)¹, 2014.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

In 2014, the Mongolian Parliament adopted the [Green Development Policy](#).² In response to Mongolia's [Green Development Policy](#) objective No. 3, whose target is to include green provisions in 20% of total procurement by 2020 and 30% by 2030, the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism and with the support from the [Partnership for Action on Green Economy](#)³ – PAGE (consisting of experts from five UN agencies working closely with national government representatives) initiated their work on SPP.

First, a “Sustainable Public Procurement and Green Buildings” project was launched. Then, the Ministry of Finance was designated as the National Focal Organization for the SPP section of the project with the ambition to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public procurement process of Mongolia by incorporating sustainability aspects into the national public procurement framework.

Since then, the Ministry of Finance has been working in collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism and PAGE to develop an SPP National Action Plan and, at present, the project is its final development stage.

1 <http://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482>. (2014)

2 <http://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482>. (2014)

3 <http://www.un-page.org/about/who-are-we>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Dr KOUADIO Alain Serges (Director of Green Economy and Social Responsibility, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development).

ii. Based on information provided in the questionnaire (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

USD 69 670 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 27 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- Several ones, including the ones mentioned below.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive regulation and also indirectly thought the Clean Vehicles Directive.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- The most recent ones is the *Action plan for Sustainable Procurement by governments 2015-2020* (in [English](#)¹ and in [Dutch](#)²), 2015.
- *National Programme on the Circular Procurement* (yet to be adopted).

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the Parliament.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- Collaboration of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment (coordination), the Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs; the agencies Rijkswaterstaat, Pianoo, and the Netherlands Enterprise Agency.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
- Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations
- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

¹ <https://www.pianoo.nl/sites/default/files/documents/documents/netherlandsactionplanresponsibleandsustainableprocurement20152020.pdf>. (2015)

² <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2015/09/11/plan-van-aanpak-maatschappelijk-verantwoord-inkopen-2015-2020>. (2015)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises³
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: Only some local governments have set the target of including SPP provisions in all their procurement processes. The Government does however have high ambitions on circular procurement, use of bio-based products, innovation and climate change. It has set as a target to include circular procurement considerations in 10% of its total procurement and innovation procurement provisions in 2.5%.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary, except for Energy Efficiency obligations for the National Government.

Priority product categories: Yes

Priorities were in place for certain categories (for which SPP criteria are defined), but currently the focus is on inserting it in the process of all procurement activities (including in the framework of the professionalization of the procurement function) and focus on specific goals (climate, circular economy, bio-based, social, innovation) rather than specific product categories; yet some sectors are prioritised.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: Many more see here ⁴ . |

³ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

⁴ <https://www.pianoo.nl/public-procurement-in-the-netherlands/sustainable-public-procurement-spp/environmental-criteria-for-sustainable-public>. (2015)

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments (e.g. for food)
- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance, e.g. construction)
- Expected impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country
- Previous experience of public authorities

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

A steering board and an inter-departmental project group coordinates activities for the implementation of the SPP Action Plan.

Resources invested each year: About 6-10 full-time equivalent jobs spread over five ministries and agencies. Additionally in some sectors many employees and category managers are working on SPP as part of their normal daily activities.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	More emphasis is put on implementing SPP, especially to achieve the target of a circular economy.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	No	–
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Many different guidelines have been produced on how to implement SPP. SPP criteria are also available for many product groups (to be used on a voluntary basis). ⁵
Provision of SPP training	Yes	General meetings and training organised by Pianoo (the tendering centre of the government) are accessible to a wide audience. Training sessions are also organised on specific topics such as circular procurement.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and exchange events. • Provision of SPP information (such as the Pianoo website⁶). • Suppliers and market engagement activities. • Green deals on Circular Procurement. • Green deals on sustainable infrastructure and SPP.

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SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: every 2-3 years.

Public authorities subject to it: National, regional and local authorities.

⁵ The SPP guidelines can be found at <https://www.pianoo.nl/public-procurement-in-the-netherlands/sustainable-public-procurement-spp>. (2017)

⁶ <https://www.pianoo.nl/>. (2017)

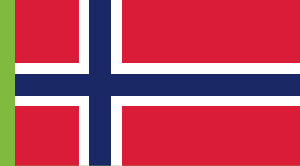
Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- A new monitoring system is currently under construction in order to use electronic tendering platforms and systems to gather data more efficiently and precisely.
- The aspects monitored are: (i) SPP institutionalization and (ii) Procurement activities (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainable criteria.
- Data is gathered through tender documents that are publicly available and questionnaires (optional).

Sustainability impacts estimated: Some fragmented data available (see for example the study "[Environmental benefits of sustainable procurement. A quick scan of the minimum requirements](#)", 2013)⁷.

⁷ file:///C:/Users/nurkanm/Downloads/bijlage-1-milieuwinst-van-duurzaam-inkopen-ee-quick-scan-van-de-minimumeisen%20(1).pdf. (2013)

- i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Mr. Cuno van Geet (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Rijkswaterstaat).
- ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 23 403 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 24 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Strategy for Increased Innovation through Public Procurement](#),¹ 2013.
- [Business and Human Rights. National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles](#),² 2015.
- [Strategy for Combating Work-related Crime](#),³ 2015.
- [Maritime Opportunities – Blue Growth for a Green Future. The government's maritime strategy](#),⁴ 2015.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Public Procurement Act](#), 2016.⁵ According to the Act, central, regional and local public authorities and bodies governed by public law shall develop and maintain an overall procurement policy that aims to reduce adverse environmental effects and promote climate friendly solutions, where relevant, including the assessment of life-cycle environmental costs. The Act also obliges contracting authorities to establish adequate routines to promote respect of basic human rights in procurement where there is a risk of breach on such rights.
- [Public Procurement Regulations](#), 2016.⁶ Revised regulations adopted in August 2016 implement EU-directives on procurement from 2014, following Norway's obligations according to the EEA agreement with the EU. The EU directives have been revised partly to enable procurement to be used strategically to drive key EU2020 horizontal policies such as those aimed at creating a more innovative, greener, and more socially inclusive economy.
- Revised Norwegian regulations also include some nationally specific provisions, mainly procedural. As a measure for fighting work-related crime, revised Norwegian regulations include a provision on the number of levels of sub-suppliers in particularly challenged sectors.
- [Regulation on Pay and Working Conditions in Public Contracts, 2008](#).⁷ For service and construction contracts above certain thresholds, the Regulation requires public contracting authorities to stipulate requirements on pay and working conditions to suppliers and any sub-suppliers. The contracting authority must inform in the announcement or tender document that the contract will contain requirements on pay and working conditions and in the terms of the contract the contracting authority must carry out necessary controls to make sure the pay and working conditions requirements are met.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- [Environmental and Social Responsibility in Public Procurement \(Sustainable Public Procurement\) 2007-2010, 2007](#).⁸ This was the first national action plan on SPP. Nevertheless the action plan was rescinded as it does not reflect the present Government's policy and the content was, to some degree, outdated. No replacement has yet been approved.
- The latest policy containing SPP-relevant elements is the Government's [Strategy for Combating Work-related Crime](#).

¹ https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/nhd/vedlegg/rapporter_2013/innovasjonseffektavoffentligeanskaffelser_2013.pdf?id=2089617. (2013)

² https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/ud/vedlegg/mr/business_hr_b.pdf. (2015)

³ https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/4f7ae70171bd480682b8dafddadaf311/strategy_for_combating_work-related_crime.pdf. (2015)

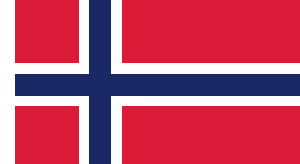
⁴ https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/05c0e04689cf4fc895398bf8814ab04c/summary_maritime-opportunities_the-governments-maritime-strategy.pdf. (2015)

⁵ <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLO/lov/1999-07-16-69>. (2016)

⁶ <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2006-04-07-402?q=forskrift%20om%20offentlige%20anskaffelse>. (2016)

⁷ <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2008-02-08-112>. (2008)

⁸ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/Environmental-and-Social-Responsibility-/id476600/>. (2007)



SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The [Strategy for Combating Work-related Crime](#) was approved by the Government.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs led the elaboration of the [Strategy for Combating Work-related Crime](#).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- Ministry of Industry, as it has the general responsibility for the development of laws and regulations on public procurement.
- Ministry of Climate and the Environment, for the environmental aspects of SPP.
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, for SPP related to labour conditions.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for SPP related to international policy on human rights and corporate social responsibility.
- Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi) for the implementation of SPP policies.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: Environment in general

Targets and goals: No.

Socio-economic:

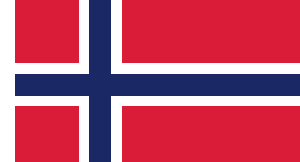
- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁹
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory.

Priority product categories: Legislation addresses SPP at a general level only, no specific targets or priorities are set for specific product groups.

⁹ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The implementation of the Government's [Strategy for Combating Work-related Crime](#), including the parts relevant for public procurement, was put in the hands of several ministries:

- The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries has included a provision in the public procurement regulations requiring a limitation in the number of subcontractors in particularly challenged sectors.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published a manual on best practices linked to the compliance with the regulations concerning wages and labour conditions in public procurement. The Agency for Public Management and e-Government developed the best practice guidance.

Resources invested each year: At the public procurement agency Difi a total of four full-time equivalent jobs (FTEs) are dedicated to working with sustainable public procurement. This includes both social and environmental considerations and workers' rights. The annual budget at Difi (including salaries) is estimated to be around 350.000-470.000 USD.ⁱⁱⁱ

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The Agency for Public Management and e-Government recommends contracting authorities to include SPP in internal procurement strategies, but this is not compulsory. The Agency for Public Management and e-Government has only conducted a minor non-representative study on this. Some agencies, local governments and other public entities have developed their own SPP strategies on a voluntary basis, and a majority of them include SPP issues, but quality and content vary substantially.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	The national Electronic Commerce Format Catalogue (EHF Catalogue ¹⁰) contains information on eco-labels and other labels related to products and services in the e-Procurement system. This makes it easy for the purchaser to choose products that are environmentally-friendly. The EHF catalogue is widely used in e-Procurement systems in Norway, and more than 300 public entities have access to it.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	SPP guidelines and criteria have been developed for all the SPP aspects covered in the policies. Their use is voluntary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria for pay and working conditions¹¹ • Criteria for pay and working conditions in building and construction contracts¹² • Self-assessment questionnaire for pay and working conditions¹³ • Best practice guidance on how to follow up pay and working conditions in public contracts¹⁴ (in English) • Qualification criteria for socially responsible public procurement (goods)¹⁵ • Criteria for socially responsible public procurement (goods)¹⁶ (in English) • Self-assessment questionnaire socially responsible public procurement (goods)¹⁷ (in English) • Guidance on socially responsible public procurements (goods)¹⁸ (in English) • Guidance on environmental considerations¹⁹
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Information about SPP is available on the website of the Public Procurement Department of the Agency for Public Management and e-Government. It includes how-to guides on SPP, templates, information on regulations, news articles and more. The Agency also offers an e-learning course on how to follow up pay and working conditions in public contracts. This is available online, and free of charge. Furthermore, The Agency offers seminars/courses on topics related to SPP. These seminars/courses regularly take place (approximately 6 times a year in total) and have approximately 30-50 participants each. The target audience are public purchasers and other stakeholders, such as environment/CSR managers. The seminars/courses are free of charge.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities • Other: National Programme for Supplier Development²⁰ to assist procurement entities in adopting innovative procurement procedures.

¹⁰ [https://vefa.difi.no/ehf/.](https://vefa.difi.no/ehf/)

¹¹ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktoy/kontraktskrav-lonnsg-%20arbeidsvilkar>. (2016)

¹² <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktoy/seriositetsbestemmelser-bygg-og-anleggskontrakter>. (2016)

¹³ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktoy/egenrapportering-om-lonnsg-arbeidsvilkar>. (2016)

¹⁴ https://www.anskaffelser.no/sites/anskaffelser/files/pay_and_working_conditions_in_public_contracts_-_best_practice_guidance.pdf. (2011)

¹⁵ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktoy/kvalifikasjonskrav-sikre-en-sosialt-ansvarlig-produksjon>.

¹⁶ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktay/srpp-contract-performances-clauses>.

¹⁷ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/verktay/srpp-self-assessment-questionnaire>.

¹⁸ https://www.anskaffelser.no/sites/anskaffelser/files/difi_srpp-guide_walk-the-talk.pdf. (2011)

¹⁹ <https://www.anskaffelser.no/klima-og-miljo>.

²⁰ <http://innovativeanskaffelser.no/>.



Actions worth sharing are:

- According to the report [Climate Cure 2020. Measures and Instruments for achieving Norwegian Climate goals by 2020](#)²¹(summary in English) published by the Norwegian Environment Agency in 2010 about 70 million CO₂- equivalents globally can be linked to Norwegian consumption, with 13 million CO₂- equivalents coming from public procurement.
- In January 2016, Norway established a new Government Procurement Centre in charge of public contracts. The goal is to implement more professional, efficient and simple procurement processes in the public sector while also obtaining lower prices, reduced transaction costs, wider use of e-procurement and higher regulatory compliance. The centre will take strategic considerations, including environmental issues, into account while planning and carrying out the purchases. For more information, see the report [Greening state framework contracts - Approaches in the Nordic countries](#) (in English).²²

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: No.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No.

SPP INDICATORS

None available.

21 <http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/old/klif/publikasjoner/2678/ta2678.pdf>. (2010)

22 <http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A910464&dsid=-7084>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by the Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi) and the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment.

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

iii. 3-4 million NOK converted to USD using the mid-market exchange rate (1 NOK = 0,117569 USD)

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 4 513 million

State-owned companies: USD 2 250 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement

expenditure as part of the overall government's

expenditure: Central government: 36 %

State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: No

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

• [Law N° 2.051 on Public Procurement](#), 2013.¹

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2010

• [Resolution DNCP N° 1675/2010 approving the Sustainable Public Procurement Policy 2010](#)²

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The National Directorate on Public Procurement (*Dirección Nacional de Contrataciones Públicas - DNCP*)

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: DNCP

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): DNCP

¹ http://agpe.gov.py/agpe/v2/index.php?option=com_joomdoc&task=doc_details&gid=10&Itemid=11. (2013)

² <https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/sicp/download/getFile?cid=115988&fileName=OAwkXiYNi6QOh%2BTIKqR3782C1d%2Fp2D6Fmx-ElfxpwY1aLVinlWtzvGWHEVlr7mm7fxFbk9taZsVcl4u3HhiOtZK6rQ3nGAAVa9CGPr2ziq%2B5zLLuAz2ULVEmUBGICe5KphRCI-6GuTcNhYd6XGE%2F85w%3D%3D>. (2010)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises³
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The policy set short, medium and long-term objectives:

- In the short term (2011), introduce sustainability criteria for paper products, electric equipment and lighting.
- In the medium term (2012-2014), introduce sustainability criteria for works, fuel and cleaning products/services.
- In the long term (2015), 40% of all contracts must include sustainability criteria.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary.

Priority product categories: Yes

Priorities were in place for certain categories (for which SPP criteria are defined), but currently the focus is on inserting it in the process of all procurement activities (including in the framework of the professionalization of the procurement function) and focus on specific goals (climate, circular economy, bio-based, social, innovation) rather than specific product categories; yet some sectors are prioritised.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: Fuel |

³ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Prioritization criteria:

- A national government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
- Expected impact

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The DNCP implements SPP, with the technical support from the institutions with social and environmental responsibilities, through the following actions:

- Review of all the technical specifications for the categories where sustainable criteria will be introduced.
- Elaboration of written recommendations on procurement with social and environmental benefits.
- Elaboration of procedures to measure progress in the achievement of goals and phases of the project.

Resources invested each year: A coordinator and an assistant have been assigned to implement the SPP policy, each one of them dedicating about 1 day a week to this task.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	–
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	In the tendering documents. Standard tenders have been developed for security and surveillance services and cleaning services that include social aspects related to labour standards (security, fair wages, etc.). Also in all types of procurement, awarded bidders must provide a statement of compliance with several child labour regulations supported by the government.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	The criteria are defined in the Sustainable Public Procurement Policy . ⁴
Provision of SPP training	Yes	To both procurement practitioners as well as providers. Trainings are organised at least once a year, with a participation of about 60 individuals annually. Furthermore, 3 employees of the DNCP are following an SPP on-line training provided by the Organization of American States
Other activities	Yes	• Dissemination of information on SPP.

Actions worth sharing are:

- Several actions have been implemented to promote the participation of MSMEs (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) in public procurement. These include: the elaboration of a guide on public procurement for MSMEs; a cooperation agreement between the DNCP and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to promote MSMEs; a cooperation agreement to make access to credit easier for MSMEs that provide goods and services to the government.
- Standard tenders were developed to promote the integration of local farmers in the public procurement system through school food contracts. In 2014, 106 educational institutions of the Misiones region received school lunches through the simplified procurement process of products from local farms, allowing local farmers to directly sell their products to public schools.

⁴ <https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/sicp/download/getFile?cid=115988&fileName=OAwkXiYNi6Q0h%2BTIKqR3782C1d%2Fp2D6Fmx-ElfXpwY1aLVin1WtzvGWHEV1r7mm7fxFbk9taZsVcl4u3HHiOtZK6rQ3nGA AVa9CGPr2ziq%2B5zLLluAz2ULVEmUBGiCe5KphRCI-6GuTcNhYd6XGE%2F85w%3D%3D>. (2010)

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: No

SPP INDICATORS

Not available.

- i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Melinna Vázquez, responsible of the SPP project in the DNCP (*Dirección Nacional de Contrataciones Públicas*).
- ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the *2016 SPP Global Review* report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):

Central government: USD 9 801 million

State-owned companies: USD 3 864 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure:

Central government: 25 %

State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: No

The most relevant are the following:

National policies

- [Supreme Decree n° 027-2007-PCM. Defines and establishes the compulsory National Policies to be respected by the National Government](#), 2007¹ and the modifications introduced by the [Supreme Decree N° 052-2011-PCM](#), 2011.²

Micro and small Enterprises

- [Law n° 28015 Law for the promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises](#), 2003.³
- [Supreme Decree n° 009-2003-TR Regulation of the law for the promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises](#), 2003.⁴
- [Legislative Decree n° 1086 Law for the promotion of the competitively, establishment and development of Micro and Small Enterprises and for the access to decent employment](#), 2008.⁵
 - [Supreme Decree n° 008-2008-TR Regulation of the law on Micro and Small Enterprises](#), 2008.⁶
- [Law n° 30056 modifying different laws to facilitate the investment, foster the productive growth and the business development](#), 2013.⁷
- [Supreme Decree n° 013-2013-PRODUCE Consolidated text of the Law for the promotion of productive growth and business development](#), 2013.⁸

Energy efficiency

- [Law n° 27345 Law for the promotion of the efficient use of energy](#), 2000.⁹
 - [Supreme Decree n° 053-2007-EM Regulation of the law for the promotion of the efficient use of energy](#), 2007.¹⁰
 - [Supreme Decree n° 004-2016-EM approving the measures for the efficient use of energy](#), 2016.¹¹
- [Ministerial Resolution n° 217-2013-MINAM: Programme for the promotion of the use of natural gas in vehicles and solar panels by public entities 2013-2015](#), 2013.¹²

1 <http://sc.pcm.gob.pe/politicas-nacionales/>. (2007)

2 <http://spij.minjus.gob.pe/Normas/textos/21061IT.pdf>. (2011)

3 http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/archivos/prodlab/legislacion/LEY_28015.pdf. (2003)

4 <http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/archivos/prodlab/Reglamento%20de%20Ley%20No.%2028015-%20D.S.%20NO.%20009-2003-TR%20-%2012-09-03.pdf>. (2003)

5 <http://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/DecretosLegislativos/01086.pdf>. (2008)

6 http://www.mintra.gob.pe/archivos/file/SNIL/normas/2008-09-30_008-2008-TR_1324.pdf. (2008)

7 http://www.mintra.gob.pe/archivos/file/SNIL/normas/2013-07-02_30056_2966.pdf. (2013)

8 <http://www2.produce.gob.pe/dispositivos/publicaciones/ds013-2013-produce.pdf>. (2013)

9 <http://www2.osinerg.gob.pe/MarcoLegal/docrev/LEY-27345-CONCORDADO.pdf>. (2000)

10 http://www.dgiem.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/pw32_ds053-2007-em.pdf. (2007)

11 <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-medidas-para-el-uso-eficiente-de-decreto-supremo-n-004-2016-em-1344833-2/>. (2016)

12 <http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/RM-N%C2%BA-217-2013-MINAM.pdf>. (2013)

Environmental management

- [Supreme Decree n° 009-2009-MINAM: Eco-efficiency Measures for the Public Sector](#) 2009.¹³

Waste management

- [Law n° 27314 General Law on Solid Waste](#), 2000.¹⁴
 - [Supreme Decree n° 057-2004-PCM Regulation of the General Law on solid waste](#), 2004.¹⁵
 - [Supreme Decree n° 001-2012-MINAM Regulation for the management of waste from electric and electronic equipment – WEEE](#), 2012.¹⁶
 - [Supreme Decree n° 003-2013-VIVIENDA Regulation for the management of construction and demolition waste](#), 2013.¹⁷

Forestry

- [Law n° 29763 Law on Forestry and Wildlife](#), 2011.¹⁸
- [Supreme Decree n° 018-2015-MINAGRI Regulation for Forest Management](#), 2015.¹⁹

People with disabilities

- [Law n° 29973 General Law of the Person with Handicap](#), 2012.²⁰
 - [Supreme Decree n° 002-2014-MIMP Regulation of the General Law of the Person with Handicap](#), 2014.²¹

Workplace health and safety

- [Law n° 29783 Law on the Workplace Health and Safety](#), 2012.²²
 - [Supreme Decree n° 005-2012-TR Regulation of the Law on the Workplace Health and Safety](#), 2012.²³

Labour intermediation

- [Law n° 27626 Law that regulates the activity of special service enterprises and workers cooperatives](#), 2002.²⁴
 - [Supreme Decree n° 003-2002-TR Regulation of the Law that regulates the activity of special service enterprises and workers cooperatives](#), 2002.²⁵

Equal opportunities

- [Law n° 28983 Law on equal opportunities for women and men](#), 2007.²⁶
- [Ministerial Resolution n° 159-2013-TR approving the good practice guide on equal opportunities and non discrimination in access to employment](#), 2013.²⁷

Other policies

- [National Agenda for Competitiveness 2014-2018](#), 2014²⁸.

¹³ http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/ds_009-2009-minam.pdf. (2009)

¹⁴ <http://www.temasactuales.com/assets/pdf/gratis/PER-04.pdf>. (2000)

¹⁵ http://www.minsa.gob.pe/dgsp/observatorio/documentos/infecciones/DS057_2004_reglam_Residuos%20S%C3%B3lidos.pdf. (2004)

¹⁶ <http://www.minam.gob.pe/disposiciones/decreto-supremo-n-001-2012-minam/?lang=en>. (2012)

¹⁷ <https://censopascindoc.wordpress.com/2013/04/30/decreto-supremo-no-003-2013-vivienda-aprueban-reglamento-para-la-gestion-y-manejo-de-los-residuos-de-las-actividades-de-la-construccion-y-demolicion/>. (2013)

¹⁸ <http://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/Leyes/29763.pdf>. (2011)

¹⁹ <http://www.minagri.gob.pe/portal/download/pdf/marcolegal/normaslegales/decretosupremos/2015/ds18-2015-minagri.pdf>. (2015)

²⁰ http://www.leyes.congreso.gob.pe/Documentos/ExpVirPal/Normas_Legales/29973-LEY.pdf. (2012)

²¹ <http://www.mintra.gob.pe/normaCompletaSNIL.php?id=3407>. (2014)

²² http://www.mintra.gob.pe/LGT/ley_seguridad_salud_trabajo.pdf. (2012)

²³ http://www.mintra.gob.pe/archivos/file/SNIL/normas/2012-04-25_005-2012-TR_2254.pdf. (2012)

²⁴ http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/legislacion/dispositivos_legales/ley_27626.htm. (2002)

²⁵ http://www.mintra.gob.pe/contenidos/legislacion/dispositivos_legales/ley_27626.htm. (2002)

²⁶ https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/presu_publ/capacita/programacion_formulacion_presupuestal2012/Anexos/ley28983.pdf. (2007)

²⁷ <http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/aprueban-el-documento-guia-de-buenas-practicas-en-materia-d-resolucion-minis-trial-n-159-2013-tr-986317-2/> (2013)

²⁸ <https://www.cnc.gob.pe/agenda-competitividad/2014-2018/texto-agenda>. (2014)

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

• [Law n° 30225 Public Procurement Law](#), 2014.²⁹

– [Supreme Decree n° 350-2015-EF Regulation of the Public Procurement Law](#), 2015.³⁰

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

The National Government is working on the development of an SPP Action Plan in the framework of the UN Environment-led, EU-funded project “Stimulating the demand and supply of sustainable products through Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL)”.

29 <http://portal.osce.gob.pe/osce/sites/default/files/Documentos/legislacion/ley/Ley%2030225%20Ley%20de%20contrataciones-julio2014.pdf>. (2014)

30 http://portal.osce.gob.pe/osce/sites/default/files/Documentos/legislacion/ley/Reglamento%20de%20la%20Ley%20N%C2%BA%2030225_0.pdf. (2015)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Sr. Sandro Hernández Diez, Director, and Srta. Denise Román Bambarén, Specialised officer (Dirección Técnico Normativa, Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado); Sra. Delia Morales Cuti, Director, and Sra. Rocío Prieto Duclós, Specialised officer (Dirección General de Calidad Ambiental, Ministerio del Ambiente); and Sra. Milagros Ibarra Ordoñez, Advisor (Dirección General de Asuntos de Economía Internacional, Competencia y Productividad, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 45 904 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 17 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Strategy for Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy "Dynamic Poland 2020"](#), 2013.¹
- [Efficient State Strategy 2020](#), 2013.²
- [Energy security and the environment strategy – 2020 perspective](#), 2014.³
- [National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Poland 2014](#) (in English), 2014.⁴
- [Framework action plan for food and eco-farming in Poland for 2014 – 2020](#), 2014.⁵
- [National Waste Prevention Programme](#), 2014.⁶
- [National plan aimed at increasing the number of buildings with low energy consumption](#), 2015.⁷
- Other policies support the implementation of socially responsible public procurement but they serve solely as reference as they do not directly include any public procurement provisions.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Public Procurement Law, 2004 as amended in 2015](#) (in English).⁸
- [Regulation of the Prime Minister of 10 May 2011 on non-price mandatory tender evaluation criteria with respect to certain types of public contracts](#), 2011.⁹

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- [National Action Plan on Sustainable Public Procurement 2013-2016](#) (SPP NAP), 2013.¹⁰
- The [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#) is the third planning document. The previous ones: SPP NAP 2007-2009 and SPP NAP 2010-2012 expired in December 2009 and December 2012 respectively.
- [Recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the application of social clauses by government administration in public procurement](#), 2015.¹¹

1 <http://monitorpolski.gov.pl/mp/2013/73/1>. (2013)

2 <http://monitorpolski.gov.pl/mp/2013/136/1>. (2013)

3 <http://www.monitorpolski.gov.pl/mp/2014/469/1>. (2014)

4 http://www.me.gov.pl/files/upload/14830/NEEAP_Poland_ENG_2014.pdf. (2014)

5 <http://www.minrol.gov.pl/Jakosc-zywnosci/Rolnictwo-ekologiczne/Ramowy-Plan-Dzialan-dla-Zywnosci-i-Rolnictwa-Ekologiczne-go-w-Polsce>. (2014)

6 https://www.mos.gov.pl/g2/big/2014_02/9eb50a325ed3098179730907a88a53d5.pdf. (2014)

7 <http://monitorpolski.gov.pl/mp/2015/614/1>. (2015)

8 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/33110/Public_Procurement_Law_2016_consolidated.pdf. (2015)

9 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/21327/Regulation_on20non-price_mandatory_tender_evaluation_criteria.pdf. (2011)

10 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/26701/KPD_ZZP_2013_2016.pdf. (2016)

11 <https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/zrownowazone-zamowienia-publiczne/spoleczne-zamowienia/przydatne-dokumenty/zalecenia-rady-ministrow-dotyczace-stosowania-klauzul-spolecznych-przez-administracje-rzadowa-przy-udzielaniu-zamowien-publicznych>. (2015)

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#) was adopted by the Committee for European Affairs within the Council of Ministers (government level). The [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#)¹² were also approved by the Council of Ministers.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#) was elaborated by the Public Procurement Office. The [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) were elaborated by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister with the support of the Public Procurement Office.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The Public Procurement Office plays the main role in the implementation of the SPP policy.
- The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Energy (part of the former Ministry of Economy), the Ministry of Transport and Construction, the Ministry of Development, the Institute of Construction Technology, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, the Polish Centre for Testing and Attestation cooperate on some activities carried out within the SPP NAP.
- Additionally, the Head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, the Head of the Civil Service and the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment are involved in socially responsible procurement activities.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises¹³
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: Staffing for the purpose of contract performance.

Targets and goals: As stated in the [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#), the goals to be attained by the end of 2016 are:

- 20% of the total number of awarded contracts include environmental clauses.
- 10% of the total number of awarded contracts include clauses related to social responsibility.

¹² https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/26701/KPD_ZZP_2013_2016.pdf. (2016)

¹³ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities in the case of the [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#).

Only public authorities at the national level, for the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#).

Enforcement level: SPP policy is largely implemented on a voluntary basis. However, based on the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#), the government administration units are obliged to analyse whether there is a possibility to consider social clauses in their contract award procedures.

Priority product categories: Yes

For green public procurement no categories have been prioritised. However the Public Procurement Office promotes the application of the EU GPP criteria (on a voluntary basis).

As stated above, the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) oblige to analyse whether there is a possibility to consider social clauses (reserved contract clause, employment clause, labour clause) in their contract award procedures, in particular those in the fields of education and training services, advertising, cleaning and property management services, security services, publishing and printing services, computer maintenance and repair services, telecommunications, restaurant and catering services.

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

The Public Procurement Office is responsible for the overall coordination of activities carried out within the *SPP NAP*. For some of the activities, the participation of other institutions/ministries is necessary. This refers in particular to participation in conferences and training events where specific topics are covered.

Once a year (starting from 2016), heads of the government administration units report to the Public Procurement Office on the application of social clauses in procurement contracts. Based on this information, the Public Procurement Office elaborates a report proposing relevant changes. The Head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister presents summary and conclusions resulting from the report to the Council of Ministers.

Resources invested each year: As regards the human resources within the Public Procurement Office, there are two full-time staff assigned to the promotion and elaboration of SPP policy.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The incorporation of green and social aspects into internal management regulations and procurement-related processes very much depends on internal management in each individual institution. However, the 2015 recommendations on the application of social clauses are mandatory for government administration units. The units concerned are recommended to follow the Guidebook produced in that regard (see below).
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	–	No information provided.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	The Public Procurement Office elaborated and issued two guidebooks on Green Public Procurement – a first guidebook ¹⁴ in 2009 (outdated) and a second guidebook ¹⁵ in 2012 (content still valid). The second one, concentrates on life-cycle costing (LCC) methods and examples, the energy efficiency of buildings, energy labelling and tire labelling as well as information on the corresponding legal background. In 2014, a guidebook on the social aspects of public procurement was issued. A second, renewed edition ¹⁶ was issued in 2015.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	The Public Procurement Office provides training events (2 training events on GPP and another 2 on Socially Responsible Public Procurement (SRPP) each year for approximately 40-50 participants per training). The Public Procurement Office also organises an annual conference on GPP and one on SRPP (for about 110-150 participants). So far, about 1700 people have participated in the GPP trainings and conferences; and almost 1300 in SRPP trainings and conferences. The topics of GPP and SRPP were covered during numerous other events of Public Procurement Office as well as other institutions. Moreover, between 2010-2013 the Public Procurement Office and the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development launched and implemented the “New Approach to Public Procurement” project. Activities performed within the project (in particular conferences, training events, publications) were aimed at increasing the level of green, social, electronic and innovative procurement as well as allowing SMEs to more easily access the public procurement market. The outcome of the “New Approach to Public Procurement” project included: 48 two-day training sessions for local, regional and central level administrations awarding public contracts, with 1013 participants representing 646 institutions and entities; 3 conferences targeting all kinds of procurement stakeholders; 3 conferences targeting auditors of Regional Clearing Chambers as well as the Supreme Audit Office; elaboration of 28 publications and 19 journal articles. For more details see the third research report ¹⁷ elaborated by the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development evaluating project outcomes.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information (such as GPP good practices¹⁸ and SRPP good practices¹⁹). • Suppliers and market engagement activities

14 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/24715/zielone20zamowienia.pdf. (2009)

15 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/24707/zielone_zamowienia_publiczne_II.pdf. (2012)

16 https://www.uzp.gov.pl/__data/assets/pdf_file/0021/30279/Aspekty_spoeczne_w_zamowieniach_publicznych_Podrecznik_Wydanie_II.pdf. (2015)

17 <http://www.parp.gov.pl/nowe-podejscie-do-zamowien-publicznych-raport-z-badan-2013>. (2013)

18 <https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/dobre-praktyki/dobre-praktyki-w-zakresie-zielonych-zamowien-publicznych>.

19 <https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/dobre-praktyki/dobre-praktyki-w-zakresie-spoecznych-zamowien-publicznych>.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: annually, latest in 2015 for the [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#). The monitoring of the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) of 2015 will be conducted for the first time in 2016.

Public authorities subject to it:

The monitoring of the [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#) covers all contracting authorities.

The monitoring of the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) is restricted to the central government administration.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The main aspect monitored is: Procurement (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) with sustainability criteria.
- For the [SPP NAP 2013-2016](#) data is gathered directly from the e-procurement platform where all public authorities have to publish their contract notices. For each of the bulletins, the Public Procurement Office conducts an analysis of a random sample of contract notices accounting for 4% of the total with special attention given to whether social and/or environmental clauses have been included as subject matter of contract (title and short description), selection criteria, contract award criteria or contract performance requirements.
- For the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) a special online questionnaire was developed for the national government units to provide information on the inclusion of such clauses in their contracts.
- The indicators calculated are the number and percentage of contracts (in number and economic value) that include environmental and/or social criteria over the total number of contracts awarded in the given year by extrapolating the results of the 4% sample.
- The SPP NAP monitoring results for 2013-2016 are to be detailed in the next SPP NAP.
- As for the SRPP monitoring, the Public Procurement Office will elaborate a detailed report on the application of social clauses by government administration units to be submitted to the Head of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. Subsequently, the Chancellery is to present to the Council of Ministers a summary and conclusions resulting from the monitoring (first summary to be presented by the end of June 2016).

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

- For 2015, the inclusion of environmental aspects in contract award procedures by the Polish contracting authorities amounted to 11.4 % whereas the social aspects were considered in about 4% of all the contract award procedures.
- The first results on the monitoring of the implementation of the [recommendations on the application of social clauses](#) (for 2015) will be ready for official approval by the end of June, 2016.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Justyna POŻAROWSKA and Mr. Marcin SKOWRON (EU & International Cooperation Department, Public Procurement Office of Poland).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

<p>Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014 – includes only goods not services or works):</p> <p>Central government: USD 15 050 billion</p> <p>State-owned companies: USD 41 844 billion</p> <p>In total for the National Government: USD 56 894m</p>	<p>Estimated % as part of the overall government's expenditure:</p> <p>Central government: 5 %</p> <p>State-owned companies: 8 %</p> <p>In total for the National Government: 7 %</p>
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SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- Prime Minister's instruction on Support for Profit Business of the Korea Veterans Welfare and Healthcare Corporation and Support for Persons, etc. of Distinguished Services to the State, 1981, by Patriots and Veterans Affairs, preferential purchase of products veterans produce.
- [Act on the Promotion of Environment-friendly Agriculture and Fisheries and the Management of and Support for Organic Foods, etc.](#), 1997, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries, Article 55, preferential purchase of eco-friendly agriculture products.¹
- [Act on Support for Female-owned Business](#), 1999, by the Small and Medium Business Administration, Article 9, preferential purchase of products manufactured and supplied directly by female-owned business.²
- [Act on Promotion of Disabled Persons' Enterprise Activities](#), 2005, by the Small and Medium Business Administration, Article 9-2, preferential purchase of goods that disabled enterprises produce.³
- [Act on Promotion of Purchase of Green Products](#), 2005, by the Ministry of Environment, Article 6, mandatory purchase of eco-labelled products.⁴
- [Act on Social Enterprise Promotion](#), 2007, by the Ministry of Employment and Labour, Article 12, preferential purchase of goods or services produced by social enterprises.⁵
- [Act on Facilitation of Purchase of Small and Medium Enterprise-manufactured Products and Support for Development of their Markets](#), 2009, by the Small and Medium Business Administration, Article 4 and 13, preferential purchase of small and medium enterprise-manufactured products.⁶
- [Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth](#), 2010, by the Office for Government Policy Coordination, Article 32.⁷
- [Regulations on Energy Use Rationalization of Public Organizations](#), 2011, by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, mandatory establishment of renewable energy generation facility and use of energy efficient equipment in buildings, high-efficiency energy machinery, LED, and eco-friendly vehicles.⁸
- [Framework Act on Cooperatives](#), 2012, by Ministry of Strategy and Finance, Article 95-2, preferential purchase of goods and services produced by a social cooperative.⁹

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Announcement on procurement guideline for promotion of public purchase of green products](#), 2010, by the Public Procurement Service.¹⁰

¹ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=33028&lang=ENG. (1997)

² http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=29062&lang=ENG. (1999)

³ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=25785&lang=ENG. (2005)

⁴ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=31683&lang=ENG. (2005)

⁵ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG. (2007)

⁶ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=21957&lang=ENG. (2009)

⁷ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=29711&lang=ENG#http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=29711&lang=ENG. (2010)

⁸ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=21957&lang=ENG. (2011)

⁹ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=33325&lang=ENG. (2012)

¹⁰ <http://law.go.kr/%ED%96%89%EC%A0%95%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99/%EB%85%B9%EC%83%89%EC%A0%9C%ED%92%88%EC%9D%98%EA%B3%B5%EA%B3%B5%EA%B5%AC%EB%A7%A4%EC%B4%89%EC%A7%84%EC%9D%84%EC%9C%84%ED%95%9C%EA%B5%AC%EB%A7%A4%EC%9A%94%EB%A0%B9>. (2010)



Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes, since 1981

There is no single comprehensive SPP policy, but there are many SPP policies implemented in accordance with different acts and regulations. The first nation-wide SPP policy is the preferential purchase of veterans' produce, which was adopted in 1981. The latest, the preferential purchase of goods and services from social cooperatives (2012), but it has not been implemented yet.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by:

- The Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and of Oceans and Fisheries. For the other policies, the corresponding authorities mentioned above.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design:

- The Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and of Oceans and Fisheries. For the other policies, the corresponding authorities mentioned above.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies):

- The same ministries that developed each policy.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises¹¹
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals:

No concrete target is set for SPP in the national government, but there are targets set by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and Ministry of the Interior for SPP in state-owned enterprises, public organizations and local governments. Their purchase records are evaluated against the respective SPP targets, and the results will be taken into account in the annual performance review.

¹¹ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Clear targets for GPP are also set in the *Third Action Plan for the Promotion of Purchase of Green Products (2016-2020)*.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mix depending on the policy.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of other policy commitments and instruments
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

There is no coordination or inter-ministerial committee for SPP, but a number of SPP policies are led by various ministries. For further details on Korea's GPP, please refer to the [Policy Handbook for Sustainable Consumption and Production of Korea \(2015\)](#).¹²

Resources invested each year: The initial set-up cost of the Green Procurement Information Platform in 2005 was approximately \$720 000. Since then, the equivalent of about \$180 000 has been allocated annually for the management of the system.

Furthermore, the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI) has two researchers in charge of GPP that are in charge of coordinating the monitoring and evaluation exercise, organising trainings on GPP, developing guidelines and collecting and disseminating best practices through workshops, newsletters, and publications. In addition, three staff members are currently seconded to the Customer Service Centre in order to respond to queries and provide information to public procurers on the list of green products, related purchase procedures, monitoring processes, and use of the Green Procurement Information Platform. In total, they account for four full-time employees working on the promotion of GPP.

¹² <http://www.spcclearinghouse.org/resource/policy-handbook-sustainable-consumption-and-production-korea>. (2015)



Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	SPP records are one of the evaluation criteria for the annual performance review of public organisations
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	A centralised procurement agency, called Public Procurement Service, provides an online platform for e-procurement. SPP has been integrated into this system, so that procurers can purchase goods, services and works and easily monitor their SPP records
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Most SPP specifications are based on domestic labelling and are indicated in the respective SPP acts or regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Public Procurement - Korea eco-label criteria • Products Manufactured with Technology Developed by Small and Medium Business Proprietors Subject to Priority Purchase (Article 14 of the Act¹³) • Goods or services produced by social enterprises (Article 7 of the Act¹⁴) The use of these criteria or guidelines is mandatory.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	A nationwide training is offered to over 6 000 public officials in from November to December every year. Guidelines and leaflets on SPP are widely distributed before the training sessions take place. Furthermore, training sessions can be organised by request during the year, and be tailored to the specific needs of each public organisation.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Economic incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: Annually

Public authorities subject to it: All authorities targeted in the SPP policy representing around 800 agencies.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are (i) SPP institutionalisation, (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased and (iii) Purchases with/from preferred companies.
- Data is gathered, on the one hand, through a standard questionnaire for purchases executed directly by the respective authorities (response rate of 95% in 2015) and, on the other, through the e-procurement platforms KONEPS (Korea Online E-procurement System, administered by the Public Procurement Service) and Green Market (decentralised online purchases).
- Results on GPP are published on the websites [Statistics Korea](#)¹⁵ and [Public E-Procurement Information](#).¹⁶
- The indicators monitored are (i) the purchase of green products and services and (ii) the purchase with/from preferred companies (both in absolute expenditure and as a percentage of the total purchases).

¹³ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=21957&lang=ENG. (2011)

¹⁴ http://elaw.klri.re.kr/kor_service/lawView.do?hseq=24346&lang=ENG. (2012)

¹⁵ http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=1457.

¹⁶ <http://www.smpp.go.kr/pgp/smplpzPgrGoalInformation/selectGovPgrAcmsltVw.do>. (2015)



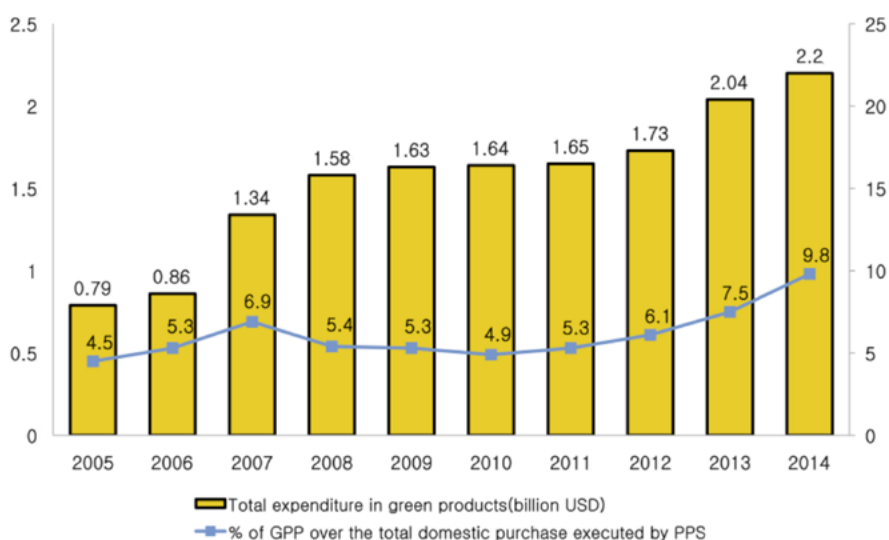
Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes

In relation to the purchase of green products, the following benefits are estimated:

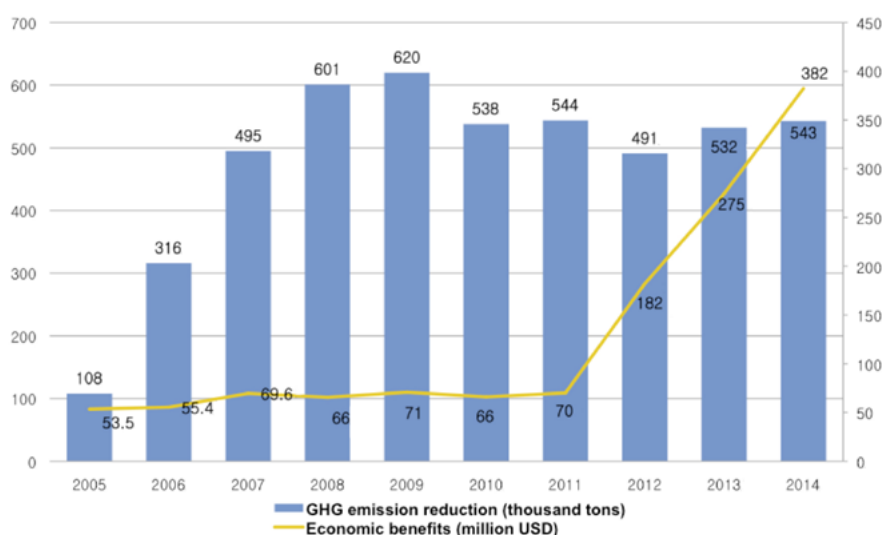
- Reduction of CO₂-equivalent emissions.
- Economic benefits linked to the reduction of CO₂ emissions.
- Number of green economy-related jobs which are created.

SPP INDICATORS

Expenditure in green products



Benefits associated to the green products purchased



i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms. Hyunju Lee (Associate Researcher, Sustainable Lifestyle Office, Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute – KEITI).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014):	Estimated % as part of the overall government's expenditure:
Central government: USD 7 232 million	Central government: 17%
State-owned companies: not available	State-owned companies: not available

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability \(PSTLES\) initiative, 2006.](#)¹
- The PSTLES initiative was launched to improve resource efficiency within the public sector and to demonstrate the Government's commitment towards environmental sustainability.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: No

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2006

- At present, Singapore's SPP policy is part of the *Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability (PSTLES)* initiative.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.

¹ http://www.e2singapore.gov.sg/Programmes/Public_Sector_Taking_the_Lead_in_Environmental_Sustainability.aspx. (2006)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises²
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: No.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: Mandatory.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts <input type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services <p>Other: None mentioned.</p> |
|---|--|

Prioritization criteria:

- Product categories' impact magnitude, prioritising those with higher impact
- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country

² i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

The Singaporean Government implements SPP through policy framework and directives. Where available, the criteria mentioned in the [PSTLES](#) initiative will be integrated into the specifications for Government-wide large tender contracts, such as printing paper.

Resources invested each year: No data available

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The Singaporean Government implements the PSTLES initiative through policy framework and directives.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Procurement by the Singaporean Government is conducted through the online GeBiz ³ portal.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	GPP guidelines were developed recently and have not yet been made publicly available. The GPP criteria defined are based on existing national labelling schemes and voluntary sustainability standards. Their use is mandatory.
Provision of SPP training	No	—
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Implementation in progress.

Frequency: Not defined.

Public authorities subject to it: All public authorities.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The system is still being implemented and fine-tuned, so detailed information is not yet available. In the future, data will be gathered through the e-procurement and PSTLES submission platforms.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Not available.

³ <https://www.gebiz.gov.sg/>. (2016)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, Singapore.
 ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the *2016 SPP Global Review* report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 13 008 million

Estimated % of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 25 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Slovak Republic \(in English\), 2001.](#)¹
- [National Regional Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic \(in English\), 2010.](#)²
- [Strategic Plan for Transport infrastructure development up to 2020, 2014.](#)³
- [Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2014-2016 \(with an Outlook up to 2020\), 2014.](#)⁴
- [Energy policy of the Slovak Republic, 2014.](#)⁵

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Act n° 25/2006 on Public Procurement, 2006.](#)⁶
- [Act n 343/2015 on Public Procurement, 2016 \(valid from 18th of April 2015\)](#)⁷

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2002007.

- [National action plan for GPP for 2007-2010, 2007.](#)⁸
- [National action plan for GPP for 2011-2015, 2012.](#)⁹
- The Ministry of the Environment committed to integrating requirements for eco-labelled products in its procurement practices (statement of the Minister of Environment n° 6/2001).

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: the Parliament.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: the Ministry of Environment and the Slovak Environment Agency were responsible for the development of the [GPP National Action Plan](#).¹⁰

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): same as above.

1 http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/ncsa-documents/Slovakia_NSSD_Final.pdf (2001)

2 http://www.telecom.gov.sk/index/open_file.php?file=regrozvoj/strategia/National_Regional_Development_Strategy.pdf (2010)

3 <http://www.telecom.gov.sk/index/index.php?ids=20541>. (2014)

4 https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/NEEAP_EN_ENER-2014-01001-00-00-EN-TRA-00.pdf. (2014)

5 http://www.economy.gov.sk/energy-policy-of-the-slovak-republic_october-2014-qci/145533s (2014)

6 <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2006/25/20151101>. (2006)

7 <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/343/20160418.html>. (2016)

8 http://www.rokovania.sk/File.aspx/ViewDocumentHtml/Mater-Dokum-187663?prefixFile=m_. (2007)

9 http://www.rokovania.sk/File.aspx/ViewDocumentHtml/Mater-Dokum-141217?prefixFile=m_. (2012)

10 http://www.rokovania.sk/File.aspx/ViewDocumentHtml/Mater-Dokum-141217?prefixFile=m_. (2010)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects: The [GPP National Action Plan](#) does not cover specific priority aspects.

Targets and goals: The target was to include GPP provisions in 65% of the central Government's and in 50% of regional governments and cities' tendering procedures by 2015.

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities.

Enforcement level: The [GPP National Action Plan](#) is mandatory for central government, and recommended for regional government and cities.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- The existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards
- Prioritisation by supra-national organisations (e.g. the European Union)

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

The Ministry of Environment coordinates activities under the [GPP National Action Plan](#), supports GPP training, coordinates annual GPP monitoring and coordinates the working groups on GPP.

The Slovak Environment Agency organises seminars for public authorities, provides helpdesk services, maintains a website on GPP and conducts other communication activities.

Resources invested each year: Two full-time positions (one by the Ministry of the Environment and one by the Slovak Environment Agency).

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	–
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Through the Slovak Electronic Contracting System (SECS), the tool used for the placement of orders. Its use is compulsory for public authorities in the country. The Ministry of Environment and the Slovak Environment Agency are working on adding fields in the online forms on the SECS platform to easily identify green tenders.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Several guidelines have been produced over the years that include basic information, regulations, procedures and recommendations for GPP. ¹¹ One of the guidelines from 2008 includes environmental criteria for several product categories (paper, electricity, cleaning product and services, and food and catering). These criteria were developed based on the EU GPP criteria and their availability on the market. Their use is voluntary.
Provision of SPP training	No	Since 2011, the Slovak Environment Agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment organises free of charge GPP training sessions 4-8 times a year, with an average of 90 participants per year. The target audience are public authorities at all levels, and the training aims to increase the uptake of GPP by providing information on related legislation (EU and national), GPP tools (such as the EU GPP Training Toolkit and environmental criteria), and best practice examples.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of SPP information • Provision of a GPP helpdesk

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes

Frequency: annually, latest in 2016.

Public authorities subject to it: All covered by the [GPP National Action Plan](#) (central government, regional governments and cities).

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) with sustainability criteria and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.
- Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire that is filled in online by public authorities.
- The questionnaire collects information on GPP for the 10 priority product categories mentioned above.
- In order to qualify as green, contracts and purchases need to comply with the core EU GPP criteria.
- The indicators calculated are:
 - Number and share of green tenders out of all tendering procedures (Indicator 1),
 - Economic volume and share of green tenders out of all tendering procedures (Indicator 2)
 - The number and economic volume of ecolabelled products, energy labelled products, and services with environmental management system purchased or contracted.
- Monitoring results are published online.¹²

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

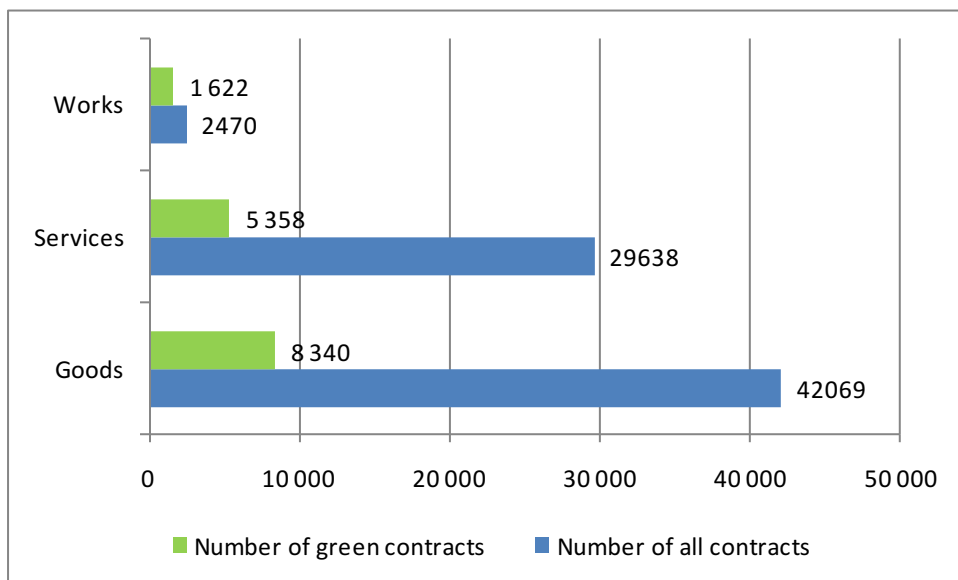
¹¹ <http://www.sazp.sk/public/index/go.php?id=2454>.

¹² http://www.rokovania.sk/File.aspx/ViewDocumentHtml/Mater-Dokum-201099?prefixFile=m_. (2010)

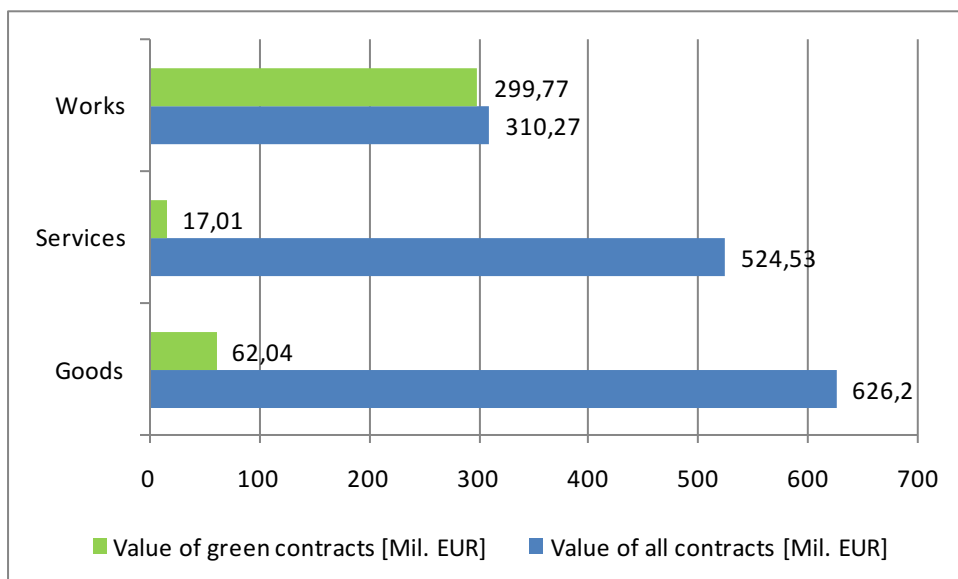
SPP INDICATORS

The main results are the following:

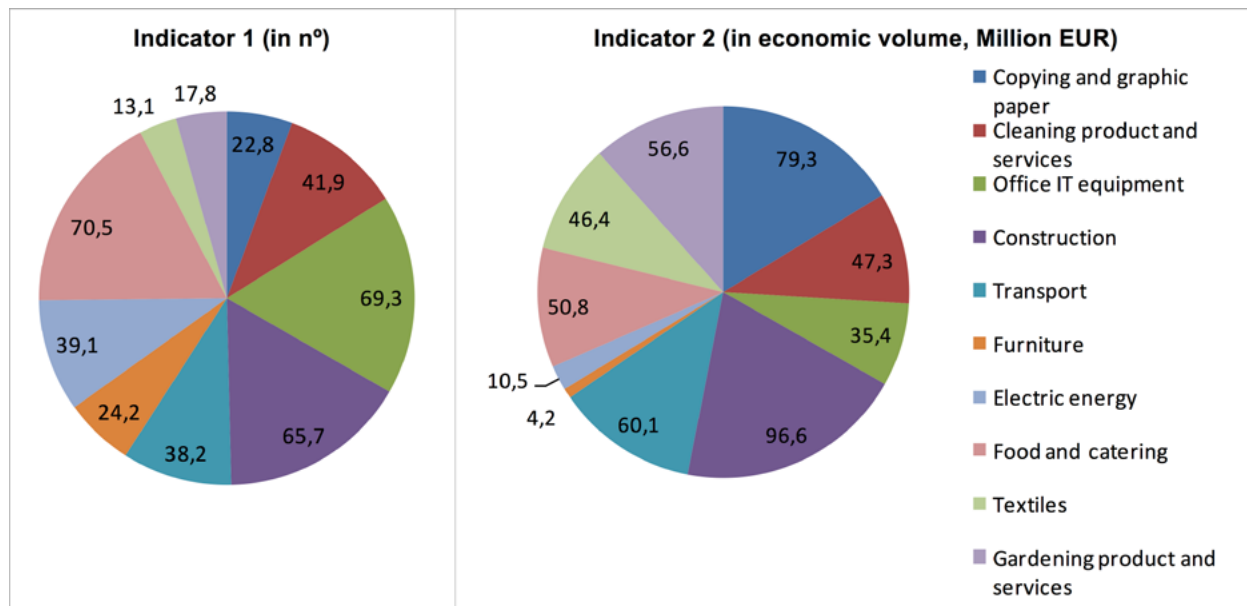
Indicator 1: Amount of contracts in total and “green” (in number) in 2015



Indicator 2: Amount of contracts in total and “green” (in economic volume) in 2015

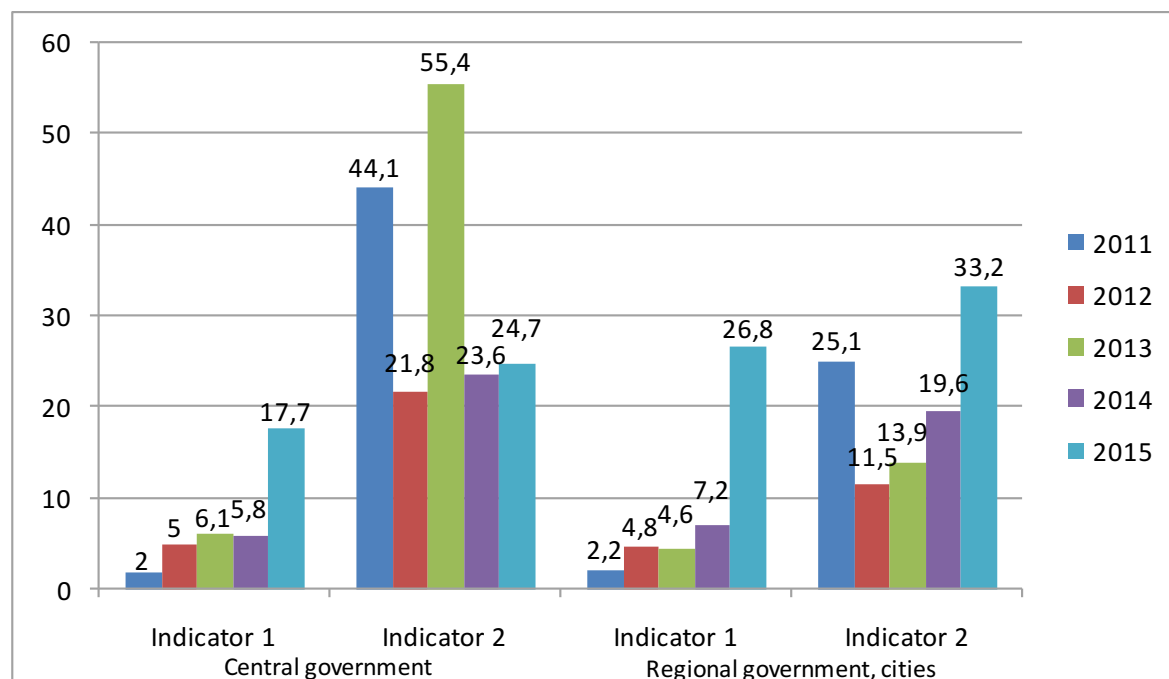


GPP level by priority product group in 2015



Evolution of GPP levels by type of authority and year (2011-2015)

Indicator 1: in number, indicator 2: in economic volume, Million EUR



i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Dasa Palakova and Jozef Kubinec (Public Procurement Department Director, Ministry of Interior of Slovak republic); and Zuzana Baranovicova and Adriána Mančuškova (GPP Specialist, Department of Environmental Management and Basel Convention, Slovak Environment Agency).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 25 510 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 6 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Law on Sustainable Economy, 2011.](#)¹
- [Sustainable Development Strategy, 2007.](#)²
- [Action Plan of the Spanish Strategy on Disability 2014-2020, 2014.](#)³
- [Spanish Strategy of Social Responsibility by Companies 2014-2020, 2014.](#)⁴
- [National Reform Programme, 2014.](#)⁵

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Royal Legislative Decree 3/2011 of 14 November, 2011.](#)⁶

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2008

- [Green Public Procurement Plan of the National Administration, 2008.](#)⁷

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: Council of Ministers (Government).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: Inter-ministerial leadership with an important role of the Department of the Environment.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources.

¹ <http://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php>. (2011)

² <http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/estrategia-espanola-desarrollo-sostenible/>. (2007), in English: http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/estrategia-espanola-desarrollo-sostenible/09047122800cfd5b_tcm7-14860.pdf. (2007)

³ http://www.msssi.gob.es/ssi/discapacidad/docs/plan_accion_EED.pdf. (2014)

⁴ http://www.empleo.gob.es/es/sec_trabajo/EERSE_WEB.pdf. (2014)

⁵ http://www.mineco.gob.es/stfls/mineco/comun/pdf/160503_np_reformas.pdf. (2014)

⁶ <http://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php>. (2011)

⁷ http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/plan-de-contratacion-publica-verde/09047122800c3849_tcm7-3224.pdf. (2008)

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁸
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The [Green Public Procurement Plan of the National Administration](#) sets different quantitative and qualitative targets for different years for categories of products, services and works considered a priority for GPP by the European Commission. It includes objectives on:

- Reduction of energy and water consumption in public buildings and offices.
- General environmental improvements in the maintenance of public buildings.
- Reduction of fossil fuel consumption, increase of bio-fuel consumption and reduction of air pollution for official government vehicles.
- Reduction of paper consumption and increase in the use of recycled paper.
- Improve the environmental quality of office equipment (ensuring sourcing from sustainably managed forest, absence of toxic substances, and availability of spare parts).
- Increase in the use of public and/or collective transport.
- Minimise waste at official events and ensure that it is managed correctly.

The detail and quantitative target of each objective can be found in the Annex of the [Green Public Procurement Plan of the National Administration](#).

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary.

⁸ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.

Priority product categories:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

Prioritization criteria:

- Expected impact
- The market readiness and response capacity in the country
- The product prioritisation by neighbouring countries or supra-national organisations
- Previous experience of public authorities

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

The Department of the Environment and the Interministerial Committee (composed of all the under-secretaries of the ministries, autonomous bodies and social security) jointly monitor and control the progress of the implementation of the Plan in their departmental units.

More information on the policy implementation is provided in the [2nd Report on Green Public Procurement](#) (2015).⁹

Resources invested each year: Two part-time staff.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	No	Under consideration.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Participation in the pilot tool proposed by the European Commission (2016).
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	In addition to the criteria of the European Commission, guidelines were developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. One example is the Code of Good Environmental Practice for maintenance and minor works contracts . ¹⁰
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Training was organised in the initial phases of implementation of the Green Public Procurement Plan (around 60 participants at each training session).
Other activities	No	Seminars and events.

⁹ http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/plan-de-contratacion-publica-verde/segundoinformegeneralsobreelestadodelacontratacionpublicaverdeenlaage_tcm7-389194.pdf. (2015)

¹⁰ http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/plan-de-contratacion-publica-verde/Codigo_Mantenimiento_tcm7-178572.pdf. (2015)

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: In 2011 and 2015 (in the future, every 2 years).

Public authorities subject to it: All the agencies subject to the Green Public Procurement Plan.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are (i) SPP institutionalisation and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.
- Data is gathered through a standard questionnaire that is sent to all agencies subject to the monitoring.
- Results are published [online](#).¹¹
- Several indicators are taken into account (see [2nd Report on Green Public Procurement](#)).

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes

Being evaluated in relation to the saving of paper, water, energy etc.

SPP INDICATORS

The results of the second monitoring exercise of the [Green Public Procurement Plan of the National Administration](#) compiled in the [2nd Report on Green Public Procurement](#) show that the target level of compliance was met, and that positive results were achieved in many of the categories of products and services prioritised in the plan, which were: construction and maintenance, transport, energy, office equipment, paper and publications, furniture, cleaning and events services.

The report mentions the broad replacement of paper publications with electronic versions. It also underlines that all the departments and agencies comply with the water-saving measures (installation of water-saving devices, information initiatives, etc.), the design of plans on preventive maintenance of buildings, the use of electric, hybrid and biofuel vehicles, the integration of energy-efficiency requirements for messaging and mail services.

Additionally, almost all departments and agencies meet the objective that all IT equipment should comply with the Energy Star system, and have duplex printing stations that are compatible with recycled paper.

Furthermore almost all departments and agencies sort scrap paper and cardboards, construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste. Some challenging areas with respect to waste management and prevention are the collection of organic waste and the reduction of paper waste.

Some other facts and figures valid until 31 December 2014 were:

- Nearly 98% (1 426 publications) of the total amount of paper publications were printed on recycled paper (target: 90% by December 31st, 2015)
- Reduction of the overall amount of paper publication by 45.5% (compared to 2006).
- Introduction of environmental criteria (such as biodegradability and non-toxic substances in cleaning products) in the centralised cleaning service covering more than 400 buildings.

¹¹ http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/plan-de-contratacion-publica-verde/segundoinformegeneralsobreelestadodelacontratacionpublicaverdeenlaage_tcm7-389194.pdf. (2015)

- Electricity contracts awarded to companies that produce electricity from 100% renewable sources, certified by the National Commission on Energy.

It can be concluded that in this period significant progress was made in the main groups of products and services that are included in the GPP Plan, which has contributed to the ultimate aim of the plan, which is to articulate the connection between the public procurement and the implementation of environmentally friendly practices.

Moreover, public organisations have acquired knowledge and experience on how to integrate environmental criteria public procurement also for categories of products and services for which the European Commission is currently in the process of elaborating or updating criteria.

Detailed information for each objective can be found in the [2nd Report on Green Public Procurement](#).

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment.
ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the *2016 SPP Global Review* report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 23 667 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 20 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#), 2009¹

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Act n° 1091 on public procurement](#), 2007.²
- [Act n° 1092 on procurement in the water, energy, transport and postal services](#), 2007.³
- [Act n° 846 on environmental requirements for procurement of cars and some public transport services](#), 2011.⁴
- [Regulation n°480 concerning the purchasing of energy efficient goods, services and buildings](#), 2014.⁵

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- In 2007 the Government launched a [National action plan for GPP 2007-2009](#).⁶ Many activities are still ongoing even though the plan is officially closed.
- In June 2016 the Swedish government launched a new [national strategy for public procurement](#)⁷ that relates to all aspects of sustainability (environmental, social-economic and innovation-related aspects).

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The Government.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The agency leading the preparation of the new strategy for public procurement was the Department of Finance. The department is engaging with other public organisations, state-owned enterprises and relevant stakeholder groups.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The implementation of the new strategy will be coordinated by an inter-ministerial committee led by the Department of Finance.

The Department of the Environment is leading the implementation of [ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#) and of [regulation n°480 concerning the purchasing of energy efficient goods, services and buildings](#).⁸

¹ <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20090907.htm>. (2009)

² http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-20071091-om-offentlig-upphandling_sfs-2007-1091. (2007)

³ <http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20071092.HTM>. (2007)

⁴ <http://www.notisum.se/Pub/Doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20110846.htm>. (2011)

⁵ http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-2014480-om-myndigheters-inkop-av_sfs-2014-480. (2014)

⁶ http://www.msr.se/en/green_procurement/Swedish-National-Action-plan-for-GPP/. (2007)

⁷ <http://www.regeringen.se/globalassets/regeringen/dokument/finansdepartementet/pdf/2016/upphandlingsstrategin/nationella-upphandlingsstrategin.pdf> (2016)

⁸ http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/forordning-2014480-om-myndigheters-inkop-av_sfs-2014-480. (2014)



The Department of Industry is responsible for the implementation of [act n° 846 on environmental requirements for procurement of cars and some public transport services](#).⁹

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
 - Biodiversity preservation
 - Climate change mitigation
 - Clean technology and eco-innovation
 - Energy conservation
 - Hazardous substances
 - Health quality
 - Local environmental conditions
 - Ozone depletion
 - Protection of natural resources
 - Resource efficiency
 - Soil protection
 - Waste minimisation
 - Water conservation
 - Water pollution
- Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
 - Diversity and equality
 - Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
 - Fair or ethical trade
 - Human rights
 - Human trafficking
 - Local content / local producers
 - Micro, small and medium enterprises
 - Occupational health and safety
 - Skills and training opportunities
 - Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises¹⁰
 - Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)
- Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: There are nine goals in the new public procurement strategy:

- Procurement must become a strategic tool
- Efficient public procurement
- A variety of suppliers and good competition
- Public procurement must follow the rule of law
- Public procurement must enable innovation and alternative solutions
- Public procurement must be environmentally-friendly
- Public procurement must contribute to a socially sustainable society.

[Ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#) states that all State agencies must have environmental management systems in place. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible to monitor compliance with this regulation. State agencies must report on how often they use environmental criteria in their procurement processes and on whether they apply the criteria on energy efficiency mentioned in [regulation n°480 concerning the purchasing of energy efficient goods, services and buildings](#).

Public authorities covered: All national, state/regional, and local public authorities must comply with procurement regulations (including [act n° 846 on environmental requirements for procurement of cars and some public transport services](#)) and with the criteria and guidance developed by the National Agency for public procurement.

⁹ <http://www.notisum.se/Pub/Doc.aspx?url=/rnp/sls/lag/20110846.htm>. (2011)

¹⁰ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Only national government public authorities are required to comply with [regulation n°480 concerning the purchasing of energy efficient goods, services and buildings](#) and [ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#).

Enforcement level: Enforcement level: All regulations are mandatory.

Priority product categories: No.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

Public authorities at the national level are required to have environmental management systems in place, to consider sustainability aspects in their procurement activities and to report on how often they use sustainability criteria in their procurement processes or through framework agreements that include sustainability criteria.

The State Trading Centre, created in 2011, is in charge of setting up framework agreements for all the public agencies in Sweden. Public agencies must notify the State Trading Centre if they do not wish to purchase through these framework agreements. At present there are now approximately 1 300 framework agreements in place.

The former Environmental Management Council developed [SPP criteria for products and services](#)¹¹ frequently bought by public authorities.

In 2014 the Swedish Competition Authority published a set of guidelines on SPP titled "[Sustainable criteria in public procurement](#)".¹²

Since 2015 the National Agency for Public Procurement is in charge of providing tools and support on SPP. The agency is developing new criteria in an open process of collaboration with groups of experts from different area, such as the business sector, interest groups, state agencies, regional and local municipalities etc.

Resources invested each year: At the National Agency for Public Procurement there are about ten full-time employees (out of the 50 staff working in the Agency) working on developing and promoting sustainability criteria.

At the State Trading Centre there is one employee (out of the 30 people working in the Centre) who has the responsibility for all the sustainable criteria in their framework contracts.

¹¹ <http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/en/sustainable-public-procurement/sustainable-procurement-criteria/>

¹² http://www.konkurrensverket.se/globalassets/upphandling/hallbarhet/riktlinjer_hallbarhetskriterier_webb.pdf (2014)



Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	Ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies states that each State agency must have an environmental management system and conduct an analysis of all the environmental aspects that their work is affecting.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	There are many e-procurement tools available. Most public organisations use them, even though its use is not mandatory. In some cases, standard sustainability criteria have been embedded in these e-procurement tools.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	The former Environmental Management Council developed SPP criteria for products and services frequently purchased by public authorities. The National Agency for Public Procurement has created a webpage with useful information that will help Swedish municipalities purchase less dangerous substances for pre-school institutions. ¹³
Provision of SPP training	Yes	Vocational training on public procurement is available. The University of Stockholm offers a course on public procurement. The National Agency for Public Procurement organises lectures and conferences accessible to all. The State Trading Centre has regular training sessions on how public organisations can use the state frameworks for public procurement. Usually one employee from each public organisation attends a training session each year.
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information • Suppliers and market engagement activities

Actions worth sharing are:

- The National Agency for Public Procurement and VINNOVA (Sweden's innovation agency)¹⁴ are cooperating on questions regarding the promotion of innovation through public procurement. The purpose of this cooperation is that contracting authorities will get support and guidance.¹⁵
- A successful cooperation between Nordic experts, with, amongst others, the former Miljöstyvningsrådet, has resulted in a web-based tool ([the CSR- compasse](#)) that will enable contracting authorities to apply social requirements throughout the supply chain.¹⁶
- The Swedish regions and counties have developed together with the former *Miljöstyvningsrådet* a tool called *Uppföljningsportalen* and consists of a database where contracts that include social requirements are registered and where suppliers can leave information of how the social demands made by the purchasers are fulfilled.

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: Annually. Furthermore, in 2009 a specific survey on SPP was conducted and in 2016 a new survey on SPP in relation to waste.

Public authorities subject to it: The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is only monitoring the national government authorities representing 166 agencies (in the framework of [ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#)).

The National Agency for Public Procurement is monitoring all public organisations in Sweden.

¹³ <http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/omraden/giftfri-forskola/>.

¹⁴ <http://www.vinnova.se/en/>

¹⁵ <http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/aktuellt/upphandlingsmyndigheten-och-vinnova-samverkar-om-innovationsupphandling/>. (2016)

¹⁶ <http://privat.csr-kompassen.se> (2016)



Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) with sustainability criteria and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.
- For SPP from national government authorities, information is gathered through a standard questionnaire.
- The SPP indicators monitored by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency according to [ordinance n° 907 on environmental management in government agencies](#) are:
 - The amount of procurement processes that include sustainability criteria
 - The amount of procurement processes (over SEK 1.2 million) that include energy-related sustainability criteria
 - The economic volume of procurement with environmental criteria over the total.
- The SPP indicators monitored by the National Agency for Public Procurement include the number of SMEs that participate in public procurement.
- Results are publicly available:
 - [The 2009 SPP survey report “Taking the public sector environmental considerations in procurement?”](#)¹⁷
 - [The 2016 report “Environmental management in the state in 2015”](#)¹⁸ includes information on SPP.
 - [The 2015 report “Facts and figures on public procurement in Sweden. Statistics concerning procurement conducted during 2014”](#)¹⁹ includes information on procurement to SMEs.

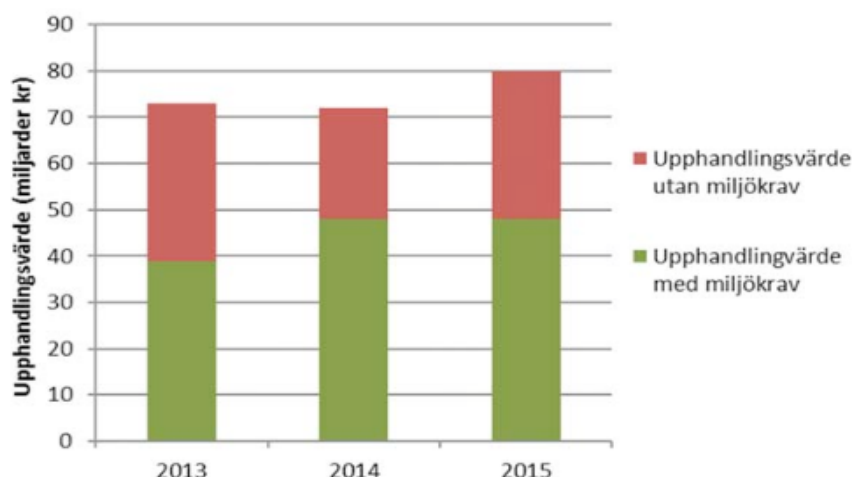
Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

- Environmental criteria were used in 60 % of the total volume of public procurement in 2015, 67 % in 2014 and 53 % in 2013.

Procurement value with and without environmental criteria (in billion SEK)

(In green: contracts value with environmental criteria / in red: contract value without environmental criteria)



- Public organisations mention difficulties presenting exact numbers on public procurement and that the amount of procurement processes differ from year to year, which might explain the differences in percentage of procurement processes with environmental criteria.

¹⁷ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Om-Naturvardsverket/Publikationer/ISBN/5900/978-91-620-5997-2/>. (2009)

¹⁸ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Om-Naturvardsverket/Publikationer/ISBN/6700/978-91-620-6711-3/>. (2015)

¹⁹ http://www.konkurrensverket.se/globalassets/publikationer/rapporter/rapport_2015-9_english.pdf. (2015)

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Annika Kleen (Swedish Environmental Protection Agency).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 9 739 millions

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 14 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Environmental and resources management programme of the federal administration \(RUMBA\)](#), continuous since 1999.¹
- [Action plan of the Confederation: exemplary in energy](#), since 2013.²
- [Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019](#), 2016.³

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- [Federal Law on Public Procurement](#) (Articles 8 and 21), from 1994 – latest version of 2016.⁴
- [Regulation of Public Procurement](#) (Articles 7 and 27), from 1995 – latest version of 2015.⁵
- [Regulation on the organisation of public procurement in the Federal Administration](#) (Section 2, articles 23a, 24, 28 and 30), from 2012 – latest version of 2016.⁶
- [Regulation regarding the management of facilities and logistics in the Confederation](#) (Articles 2, 3, 9 al.1bis, al.4, 25, 26 and 27), from 2008 – latest version of 2016.⁷

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

There is no specific SPP policy dealing exclusively or mainly with SPP. The general framework is defined in the overarching policies mentioned above.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Even though there is no dedicated SPP policy, the following organisations lead the implementation of SPP in terms of setting priorities and providing resources:

- The Conference on Procurement of the Confederation (*Conférence des achats de la Confédération - CA*) comprising the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics, the Federal Office for the Environment leading the environmental aspects of SPP, the Federal Office for Defence Procurement, the Federal Roads Office, the Federal IT Steering Unit, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. Other collaborating agencies – so-called observers of the CA – are the Competition Commission, the Swiss Post, the Swiss Railway Company, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and the Swiss Federal Audit Office.
- The Coordination Conference on construction, building and public work services (*Conférence de coordination des services de la construction et des immeubles des maîtres d'ouvrage publics -KBOB*), whose members include the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics, the Federal Office for Defence Procurement, the Federal Roads Office, the Board of the Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology, the

1 <https://www.rumba.admin.ch/rumba/fr/home.html>. (1999)

2 https://www.energie-vorbild.admin.ch/vbe/en/home/aktionsplaene0/allgemeiner_aktionsplan.html. (2013)

3 <https://www.are.admin.ch/are/en/home/sustainable-development/strategy-and-planning/sustainable-development-strategy-2016-2019.html> (2016)

4 <https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19940432/index.html>. (2016)

5 <https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/19950538/index.html>. (2015)

6 <https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20120667/index.html>. (2016)

7 <https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/classified-compilation/20082537/index.html>. (2016)



Federal Office of Transport, the Swiss Conference of works, Swiss Conference of Directors of Civil Engineering, Land-use Planning and Environmental Protection (DTAP), the Swiss Towns Association (*Association des Communes Suisses*) and the Swiss Cities Union (*Union des Villes Suisses*).

- Other agencies such as the Department of Finance, the Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (Federal Office for Spatial Development), the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, Swiss Post and Swiss Railway.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects: The priority aspects mentioned in the overarching policies and in the different guidelines on SPP produced by the government are:

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁸
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: Labour rights in Switzerland

Targets and goals: No quantitative targets have been set. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2019 does define goals for SPP:

- Goal 2.4: “Both underground and over-ground structures are planned, built, operated and continuously developed in accordance with recognised standards of sustainability. They represent a solution that is optimised throughout the structure’s life cycle”.
- Chapter 6.3: Public Procurement by the Swiss Confederation. In its public procurement of goods, services and construction services, the Confederation endeavours to ensure that they satisfy high economic, environmental and social requirements throughout their life cycles. It sets an example with its own procurement activities, by purchasing products and constructing buildings that are economical, environmentally compatible and healthy, and are produced or built by means that are as socially responsible as possible.

Recommendations on sustainable procurement practices for the Confederation’s purchasing units were last updated by the Federal Procurement Conference FPC in the summer of 2015. In addition, in 2013 the sustainable procurement monitoring scheme was launched as part of the Confederation’s procurement controlling activities.

⁸ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



The Confederation is currently looking into setting up a national platform for sustainable public procurement. The aim of this platform is to promote sustainable public procurement and to ensure that information is shared between the Confederation, the cantons and, where possible, the communes

Public authorities covered: Only national government public authorities.

Enforcement level: Voluntary, except the aspects of occupational health and safety, equality, workers rights (ILO core labour conventions). However, the monitoring is mandatory.

Priority product categories: None prioritised.

SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

The Federal Office for Spatial Development defines an overarching Strategy on Sustainable Development roughly every four years based upon a broad participation process involving all ministries. All members of the Conference on Procurement of the Confederation are in charge of strategic questions/decisions. All KBOB members are responsible for providing a strategic orientation and coordination for the domain of sustainable development in property management. The Federal Office for the Environment is responsible for integrating all ecological criteria in the procurement process. The Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics is generally in charge of monitoring SPP. Furthermore, the respective procurement services are advised to follow the developed SPP guidelines.

Resources invested each year: No exact numbers/estimates are available.

Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	The integration of sustainability-related criteria in procurement processes has to be indicated for certain product categories before the publication of the tender on the E-procurement platform SIMAP, the information system on public procurement in Switzerland.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	On the E-procurement platform SIMAP
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	General guidelines on how to implement SPP have been produced, this includes recommendations by CA , ⁹ recommendations by KBOB ¹⁰ and directives by the Federal Department of Finance . ¹¹ Furthermore, even though no priority products and service categories have been formally identified, criteria have been defined for some of them (construction, cleaning products, paper, IT equipment, textiles, furniture, vehicles and timber). They can be accessed here . ¹²
Provision of SPP training	Yes	A 1.5 hour course on sustainability designed for procurers is available. It takes place 5 to 7 times per year. Around 20 persons attend each session, reaching a total of 100-140 participants a year.
Other activities	Yes	Provision of SPP information. Apart from the guidelines mentioned above, good examples are provided here ¹³ and additional information is also available in the website Sustainability-Compass (Kompass-Nachhaltigkeit) ¹⁴ .

9 <https://www.bkb.admin.ch/bkb/fr/home/hilfsmittel/merkblaetter.html>. (2016)

10 <https://www.kbob.admin.ch/kbob/fr/home/publikationen/nachhaltiges-bauen.html>. (2016)

11 <https://www.kbob.admin.ch/kbob/fr/home/weisungen/nachhaltiges-immobilienmanagement.html>. (2016)

12 <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/economie-consommation.html>. (2016)

13 <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/economie-consommation.html>. (2016)

14 <http://oeffentlichebeschaffung.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.ch/produits/?L=1>. (2017)



SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: annually, the latest took place in 2015.

Public authorities subject to it: For now, the national SPP monitoring focuses on a few product categories (cotton textiles, ICT, cleaning products, paper, furniture, cars and constructions works). Therefore, only the Federal agencies buying these products are subject to the national SPP monitoring, that is: the Federal Office for Defence Procurement, the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics, and the Federal Roads Office.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspect monitored is (i) Procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria.
- Data is gathered through the e-procurement platform SIMAP, where the inclusion of sustainability criteria in tender documents has to be indicated.
- Based on the different products the following information is required:
 - Country of origin
 - Consideration of the use and disposal costs (yes/no)
 - Usefulness of the different support services and criteria recommendations on SPP provided by the government.
 - Number of contracts or awarded bids that comply with the social criteria set in the tenders, either by a self-declaration, a signed declaration, or other proof.
 - Number of contracts/awarded bids that show evidence of compliance with the environmental criteria set in the tenders through a label or other mean of proof.
 - Economic value of bids awarded on the basis of a tender including one or more sustainability criteria.
- So far, results are not made publicly available.

Sustainability impacts estimated: No

SPP INDICATORS

Not publicly available.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ms Marie-Amélie Dupraz-Ardiot (Federal Office for the Environment FOEN) and Ms Anouk d'Hooghe Witschi (Conférence des achats de la Confédération CA).

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure (2014):	Estimated percentage as part of the overall government's expenditure:
National government: USD 2 229 millions	National government: 17 %
State-owned companies: USD 3 714 millions	State-owned companies: 66 %
In total for the National Government:	In total for the National Government: 32 %
USD 5 943 millions	

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- [Law n° 18.597 on the efficient use of energy, 2009.](#)¹
 - [Regulation n° 428/009 on compact fluorescent lamps, 2009.](#)²
 - [Regulation n° 429/009 on the conformity evaluation of equipment that consume energy for the efficient use of electricity, 2009.](#)³
 - [Regulation n° 329/010 on electric refrigeration equipment, 2010.](#)⁴
- [Law n° 18.585 on the use of solar thermal energy, 2009.](#)⁵
 - [Regulation n° 314/010, on procurement of solar panels, 2010.](#)⁶
- [Law n° 17.849 on packaging recycling, 2004.](#)⁷
 - [Regulation n° 315/010 Packaging waste management plan, 2010.](#)⁸
- [Law n° 18.362 – Accountability law 2007 \(Article 43⁹ and Article 44,¹⁰ ref. preferential programmes\), 2008.](#)
 - [Regulation n° 13/009 on the preferential regime on the price of goods, services and public works in the procurement conducted by the State, 2009.](#)¹¹
 - [Regulation n° 371/010 Plan for strengthening micro, small and medium enterprises, 2010.](#)¹²
 - [Regulation n° 164/013 on the definition of the requirements for classifying goods as “national”, 2010.](#)¹³
- [Law n° 19.292 Declaration of general interest of family farming and artisanal fishery, 2014.](#)¹⁴
 - [Regulation n° 86/015 on family farming and artisanal fishing, 2015.](#)¹⁵
- [Law n° 18.098 Public enterprises – service contracting with third parties, 2007.](#)¹⁶
- [Law n° 18.099 Private Activity. Social Security. Labour accidents insurance and collective responsibility, 2007.](#)¹⁷
- [Law n° 18.251 Labour out-sourcing. Collective responsibility, 2008.](#)¹⁸
- [Law n° 16.170 National Budget Law \(Article 663¹⁹ and Article 664,²⁰ ref. Social security\), 1990.](#)

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

1 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18597-2009>, (2009)

2 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/428-2009>, (2009)

3 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/429-2009>, (2009)

4 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/329-2010> (2010)

5 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/329-2010> (2010)

6 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18585-2009>, (2019)

7 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/314-2010>, (2010)

8 <https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/17849-2004>, (2004)

9 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/315-2010>, (2010)

10 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18362-2008/43>

11 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18362-2008/44>

12 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/13-2009>, (2009)

13 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/371-2010>, (2010)

14 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/164-2013>, (2010)

15 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19292-2014>, (2015)

16 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/86-2015>, (2015)

17 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18098-2007>, (2007)

18 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18099-2007>, (2007)

19 <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18251-2008>, (2008)

20 <https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/16170-1990/663>, (1990)

• Even though in Uruguay there is no specific procurement law, the [Decree nº 150/012 Consolidated Text on Accounting and Financial Administration](#),²¹ 2012, compiles all laws related to public procurement.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: No

Article 23 of [Law No. 18 834 on the approval of accountability and balance of the budget execution](#), 2011,²² states that “the Executive Branch shall define by regulation the policies, rules and guidelines of the aspects of environmental sustainability to be observed in the procurement of goods, works and services in order to optimize and use resources sustainably to reduce environmental costs”.

At present, the government, with the support from UNEP, has launched a project called “Towards a Sustainable Public Procurement System in Uruguay” aimed at the elaboration of an SPP policy and its implementation.

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Even though there is no national SPP policy yet, the National Government Procurement Agency (*Agencia de Compras y Contrataciones del Estado - ACCE*) established as part of its Strategic Plan 2015-2020 the approval of an SPP policy for the government, and it has already started its development in the framework of the above-mentioned project.

In this process, ACCE works together with other authorities with sustainability responsibilities, either environmental, social or economic.

SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Targets and goals: Even though there is no SPP policy as such, an SPP target is defined in the [Decree nº 150/012 Consolidated Text on Accounting and Financial Administration](#). It establishes that in each fiscal year, up to 10% of expenditure in the procurement of goods, services and public works conducted in the previous fiscal year by the Government shall be conducted in line with the obligations defined in the Public Procurement Programme for Development.

The Public Procurement Programme for Development was created by [Law nº 18 362 – Accountability law 2007, Article 43](#),²³ with the objective to use special procurement regimes and procedures such as preferential margins on price or set-aside contracts to promote the development of national providers, namely SMEs and small farmers, and to foster scientific and technological development and innovation.

Furthermore, ACCE’s Strategic Plan 2015-2020 sets the following objectives:

- To define and promote an SPP policy;
- To include the life-cycle perspective in the Government’s procurement and promote the use of standards and measures that incorporate sustainability criteria;
- To strengthen the legal framework for the inclusion of sustainability criteria in public procurement;
- To implement monitoring actions in compliance with the regulation on sustainability.

²¹ https://www.comprasestatales.gub.uy/wps/wcm/connect/pvcompras/c4736bb5-bc96-4494-9fff-46511edc3be2/TOCAF_+2016.pdf?MOD=AJPERES, (2012)

²² <https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18834-2011>, (2011)

²³ <http://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18362-2008/43>, (2007)



SPP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

The project “Towards a Sustainable Public Procurement System in Uruguay” includes the implementation of some SPP actions.

- i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Natalia Ferreira and Laura Maidana (Gerencia de Regulación, Agencia de Compras y Contrataciones del Estado).
- ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the *2016 SPP Global Review* report for more information).



PROCUREMENT IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTⁱⁱ

Estimated total procurement expenditure for the central government (2013):
USD 603 610 million

Estimated percentage of the procurement expenditure as part of the overall government's expenditure: 18 %

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes, such as:

- [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act](#) (procurement of recycled products), 1976.¹
- [Energy Policy and Conservation Act](#) (procurement of energy efficient IT equipment), 1975.²
- [Agricultural Act](#) (procurement of bio-based products), 2014.³
- [Executive Order 13693 - Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade](#) (sustainable procurement and other overarching Federal sustainability efforts), 2015.⁴

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- Green procurement is included in the Federal procurement regulation and is based on a mixture of Presidential Executive Orders, legislation, and agency actions.
- The [Federal Acquisition Regulation \(FAR\) Part 23](#)⁵ contains most of the SPP regulations.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 1993

- The first one was the [Executive Order 12873 - Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention](#), 1993.⁶
- The latest one is the [Executive Order 13693 - Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade](#), 2015.⁷

SPP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Latest SPP policy approved by: The President.

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) involved in its design: The Executive Order (E.O.) originates from the Executive Office of the President including the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Ministry(ies) or agency(ies) leading the implementation of the SPP policy(ies): The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Other agencies assist in drafting policies and designating products that meet requirements, such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

1 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-90/pdf/STATUTE-90-Pg2795.pdf>. (1976)

2 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-89/pdf/STATUTE-89-Pg871.pdf>. (1975)

3 <https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ79/PLAW-113publ79.pdf>. (2014)

4 <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/19/executive-order-planning-federal-sustainability-next-decade>. (2015)

5 <https://www.acquisition.gov/?q=/browse/far/23>. (2005)

6 <https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12873.pdf>. (1993)

7 <https://www.acquisition.gov/?q=/browsefar>. (2015)



SPP SCOPE, GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Priority sustainability aspects: Many of these are covered in various sections of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Environmental:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity preservation
- Climate change mitigation
- Clean technology and eco-innovation
- Energy conservation
- Hazardous substances
- Health quality
- Local environmental conditions
- Ozone depletion
- Protection of natural resources
- Resource efficiency
- Soil protection
- Waste minimisation
- Water conservation
- Water pollution

Other: None mentioned

Socio-economic:

- Community engagement/development
- Diversity and equality
- Elimination of access barriers to disabled people (physical access to buildings, alternative communication formats, etc.)
- Fair or ethical trade
- Human rights
- Human trafficking
- Local content / local producers
- Micro, small and medium enterprises
- Occupational health and safety
- Skills and training opportunities
- Social, sheltered or set-aside enterprises⁸
- Workers rights (ILO core labour conventions)

Other: None mentioned

Targets and goals: The targets set in the [Executive Order 13693](#) are:

- All new contract actions must include sustainable acquisition requirements such as recycled content, biobased ingredients, and/or meet energy-efficient/water-efficient/non-toxic standards
- All electronic product acquisitions must be registered through the EPEAT (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool) system or meet equivalent standards.
- National, government-wide and agency-specific targets exist for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and disclosure of carbon footprint.
- Design of new Federal buildings to meet high performance sustainable green standards and achieve zero-net energy by 2030.
- Reducing waste and improving water use efficiency by federal agencies.

Public authorities covered: Almost all national authorities are bound by the [Executive Order 13693](#) but some entities that are not required to follow the Federal Acquisition Regulation due to funding sources are not required to implement all of its policies. In addition, there are exemptions for national security purposes.

Enforcement level: Mandatory.

⁸ i.e. employing individuals such as Aborigines, disabled persons, veterans, groups at risk of social exclusion etc. and/or women-owned companies.



Priority product categories: [Executive Order 13693](#) prioritizes areas of implementation beyond those currently required by regulations. These are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building equipment (water heaters, air-conditioners, elevators, lighting, etc.) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure design and construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building materials (windows, floor-covers, wall panels, faucets...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaning products and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buildings design and construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office IT equipment (computers, screens, printers, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diverse chemical products (lubricant oils, paints, fire extinguishers...) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office paper and stationary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply and energy services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles (passenger and light duty vehicles, motorcycles, car sharing services...) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Execution of work contracts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Textiles (uniforms, globes, shoes, bed sheeting...) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and catering services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Travel services (transport options and accommodation) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste collection and street cleaning services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Household appliances (TVs, fridges, washing machines, etc.) | Other: None mentioned. |

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Implementation of the SPP policy(s):

After the President signed Executive Order 13693, [implementing instructions](#)⁹ were issued by the White House Council on Environmental Quality, addressing specific details and tasks.

State agencies must submit an annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) and disclose details on the progress made to meet the targets, the measures they will put in place to comply with the Executive Order and other additional actions to achieve sustainability in their operations.

Additionally, environmental and certain SPP metrics are reviewed and assessed for each agency by the President's Office of Management and Budget to monitor progress and results towards the goal.

Furthermore, the FAR clause 52.223-2 (Affirmative Procurement of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts) now requires services and construction contractors to report their purchases of biobased products to the new reporting portal within the System for Award Management (SAM.gov).

Annual results on the achievement of agency targets and government-wide goals are reported, monitored and made public.

Resources invested each year: Individual federal agencies may request funds annually or rely upon existing financial and human resources to implement SPP. Since agencies manage their resources independently, it is difficult to compare agency-by-agency investments. Agencies have to annually report their investments in energy-efficiency projects, which totalled \$1.9 billion in 2015.

⁹ <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/19/executive-order-planning-federal-sustainability-next-decade>. (2015)



Activities:		
Integration in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Yes	As described above, agencies must define an annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP). Environmental and sustainability metrics are then assessed and submitted by the President's Office of Management and Budget to state agencies every six months.
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Yes	Yes, there are two data elements (8K and 8L) in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) that report on designated green (sustainable) products mandated by statute. ¹⁰ These data are reported by state agencies themselves in their contracts.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Yes	Most of the goals and objectives are provided by executive order, statute or regulation, but the White House Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget provide state agencies with an annual template to facilitate the development of the SSPPs that includes suggested strategies and practices.
Provision of SPP training	Yes	<p>There are several existing courses in the area of sustainability, most of which are provided by the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) or by the indicated agencies. This training, which is available on demand, is offered as part of the FAI's online continuous learning courses to procurement staff, from the programme managers who develop requirements to the contracting professionals who award contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAC 018 – Green Purchasing for Civilian Acquisitions • FAC 028 – GSA Schedules and Sustainable Acquisition • FAC 038 – How to Integrate Green into Acquisition • GSA Course – Green Purchasing for the Federal Acquisition Workforce • GSA Course – Green Purchasing – Sustainable Acquisition Refresher Course • USDA Course – Sustainable Acquisition – Bio-Based Requirements in the new Executive Order 13693 <p>Other agencies also play a critical role to providing resources to the procurement staff. For example, following a briefing to the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the United States Department of Agriculture disseminated the following guidance for use by contracting officers: "Information for Contracting Officers Reporting of Biobased Products" and "Biobased Quick Reference."</p> <p>Finally, as part of FAI's biannual competency survey, participants are asked to assess their knowledge of sustainable acquisition requirements. Through the survey responses, FAI observed that 75% of the public sector's procurement staff consider themselves at least somewhat knowledgeable about sustainability. To raise awareness about sustainability issues, FAI will be conducting additional outreach in 2016 to ensure the procurement staff has the resources and training required to implement this important initiative.</p>
Other activities	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational incentives • Networking and exchange events • Provision of SPP information (https://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/buygreen/)

SPP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring system in place: Yes.

Frequency: Annually, the latest took place in 2015.

Public authorities subject to it: 25 large agencies are directly monitored.

Aspects monitored, data sources, reporting mechanisms and indicators used:

- The aspects monitored are: (i) procurement processes (tenders, procurement orders and/or contracts) including sustainability criteria; and (ii) Sustainable products, services, or works purchased.

¹⁰ for more information on these data elements: https://www.fpds.gov/downloads/Version_1.4_specs/FPDSNG_DataDictionary_V1.4.pdf. (2017)



- Data is gathered through: (i) a standard scorecard used to report internal measurements based on data reported by the agency itself, and through (ii) the procurement data platform [Federal Procurement Data System](#)¹¹ (FPDS) used to monitor the inclusion of SPP-related clauses in contracts. For contracts and data not included in the FPDS, each agency tracks data internally.
- Results are disclosed on different platforms:
 - 25 agencies publish their Sustainability/Energy scorecards [online](#).¹²
 - Almost all of the agencies/federal government [GHG data workbook](#) is disclosed annually.¹³
 - Additionally, information on the sustainability clauses included in contracts is publically available by searching through the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS).
 - Aggregated figures on compliance with the procurement targets are not provided for the Federal Government as a whole nor are they included in the Sustainability/Energy scorecards, except for the green buildings objective. However, this information is included in the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans of each individual agency, as they are required by the White House's Office of Management and Budget to annually audit for compliance.

Sustainability impacts estimated: Yes

Only indirectly through the evaluation of the environmental performance of the Federal Government's facilities and operations.

The aspects measured are the use of renewable energy and reduction in greenhouse gases emissions, in energy intensity, in potable water intensity and in petroleum use.

SPP INDICATORS

Results for each of the agencies that publish their Sustainability/Energy scorecards and Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans are available on the [online portal Performance.gov](#).¹⁴

¹¹ https://www.fpds.gov/fpdsng_cms/index.php/en/. (2017)

¹² <https://www.performance.gov/node/3406/view?view=public>.

¹³ <https://www.data.gov/energy/>.

¹⁴ <https://www.performance.gov/node/3406/view?view=public#supporting-info>.

i. This factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment.

ii. Based on OECD data (see Annex Methods of the 2016 SPP Global Review report for more information).

