

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT



2022 GLOBAL REVIEW

Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement
in National Governments

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National Government Questionnaire Participants

Our thanks go out to the 45 national governments that participated in the National Government Questionnaire and reviewed their respective SPP Factsheet. Without their effort, it would not have been possible to provide such detailed information on their policies, programmes and activities to implement sustainable public procurement. Their names and organizations can be found in their respective SPP Factsheet.

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Introduction

The 'Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments' is a supplement to the *2022 Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Global Review*. It features 45 country Factsheets that illustrate the current state of sustainable public procurement among national governments around the world. The main research aim of the *2022 SPP Global Review* is to provide an overview of the current sustainable procurement landscape at the global level, while highlighting significant trends or shifts in the evolution of sustainable procurement since the last edition of this publication in 2017. Chapter 3 of the *2022 SPP Global Review* focuses specifically on 'Sustainable procurement in national governments', evaluating progress in sustainable public procurement policy development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities among national governments. This supplement complements Chapter 3 of the *2022 SPP Global Review* by providing detailed information on the state of SPP among national governments.

The Factsheets were drafted between June and December 2022 based on the responses provided by national governments to a questionnaire developed in the framework of the research conducted for Chapter 3 of the *2022 SPP Global Review*. The Questionnaire is a revised version of an earlier public sector survey designed to generate information for the *2017 SPP Global Review*. It covers topics such as SPP policy development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, and was completed by 45 national governments (out of 102 contacted) between April and June 2021, representing an overall response rate of 44%. Twenty-six of the 45 national governments that responded to the 2021 Questionnaire took part in the previous 2017 survey, representing 57% of the 2021 respondents. Chapter 3 of the *2022 SPP 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, present in a harmonized and structured manner the information provided by each of the 45 participating countries individually in their responses to the questionnaire. They provide detailed information about the SPP-related policies, laws, activities, and monitoring systems in place in each country.

Each Factsheet is divided into the following sections:

- ◆ Level of SPP implementation: Presents a country's level of SPP implementation, based on results from their participation in data reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) [indicator 12.7.1](#).
- ◆ Procurement in the national government: Provides an estimate value of total procurement expenditure by the national government.
- ◆ Policy framework supporting SPP: Includes information on policies and laws that support SPP with relevant links to the full texts online, when available.
- ◆ Institutional framework supporting SPP: Details the public entities that are in charge of SPP policies and what role they each play in their design, implementation and enforcement.
- ◆ Sustainability objectives of SPP policies: Lists the sustainability aspects and goals that each national government focuses on in the framework of its SPP policy.
- ◆ Prioritized product and service categories for SPP: Lists the priority product and service categories for SPP, factors taken into consideration in prioritization, and if SPP criteria or guidelines have been developed, with links to these documents when available.
- ◆ SPP 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 resources invested in SPP.

- ◆ SPP monitoring and evaluation: Indicates whether the country has a monitoring and evaluation framework for SPP in place and details related information (e.g., frequency, public organizations monitored, and the aspects monitored).

Best practices in SPP are also highlighted and contact information for the national SPP focal point(s) is provided. 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 policymakers in all countries.

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant ²	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ³ (2021)	477.08 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ⁴ (2021)	21.5%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁵ (2015)	51 billion USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully Centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

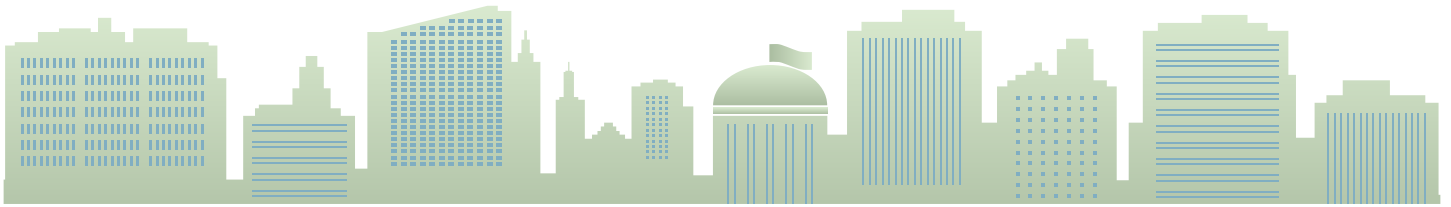
Policy framework

A National Action Plan (NAP) on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) was first adopted in 2010. SPP provisions were included within procurement regulation through the Federal Procurement Law in 2018. SPP was subsequently mentioned within broader thematic policies, such as the Work programme of the Austrian Government 2020-2022 and the Austrian Strategy for Circular Economy. The NAP on SPP was recently revised and adopted by Government in June 2021. Mobility, construction, food, electricity and ICT are priority sectors due to their high impact on CO₂ emissions.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sgd-127-target-and
2. Insufficient data or no policy/legal instrument explicitly supporting SPP
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=AT>
4. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS>
5. Data provided by the Austrian Government.



Institutional framework

The Government adopts the National Action Plan (NAP) on SPP, while the Federal Procurement Agency (FPA) offers products and services according to the requirements of the NAP on SPP, as procurement for Ministries has to be managed by the FPA by law.

Latest SPP policy approved by	Council of Ministers
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology – Federal Ministry for Justice – Federal Ministry for Finance – Federal Procurement Agency
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management – Federal Procurement Agency

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Product guidelines were developed based on EU-GPP criteria, while taking into consideration ecolabels and market availability of sustainable products. The guidelines are mandatory at the federal level and for all products.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	The Ministry for Climate Action is EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) certified. SPP is integrated into the EMAS-process.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The criteria of the NAP on SPP has been integrated into the e-procurement platform (e-shop) of the Federal Procurement Agency.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Product guidelines have been developed based on EU-GPP criteria, taking into consideration ecolabels and market availability of sustainable products. The guidelines are mandatory at the federal level and for all products. Products with higher sustainability impact are prioritized. Market readiness and response capacity are also taken into consideration.
✓ Provision of SPP training	Training on SPP is provided jointly by the Ministry for Climate Action and the Federal Academy for Public Administration, involving experts and practitioners. This constitutes a basic and advanced seminar focusing on raising awareness and practical implementation.
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

EcoBuy Vienna is an example of SPP good practice at the local level. Since 1998, the City of Vienna has been purchasing a variety of goods and services in an environmentally-friendly manner. Minimal packaging, phosphate and formaldehyde-free products, no PVC, no chlorine bleach, no aggressive detergents, no tropical wood – these are just some of the requirements of Vienna’s green approach to procurement.



CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Karin Hiller from the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology.



National government SPP contact

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No

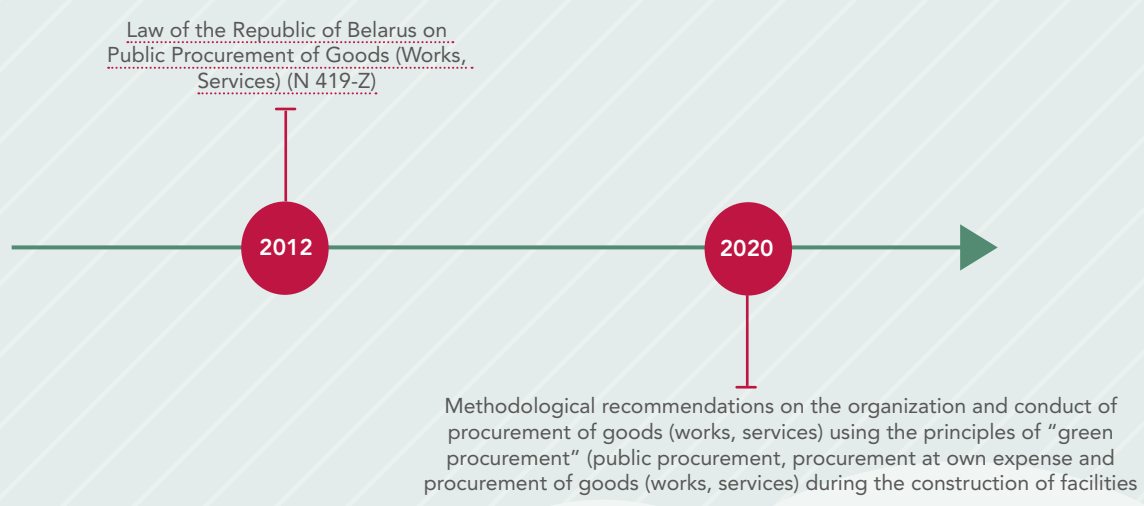
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	68.22 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	13.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	no data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

In 2012, Belarus included SPP provisions within the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Public Procurement of Goods.

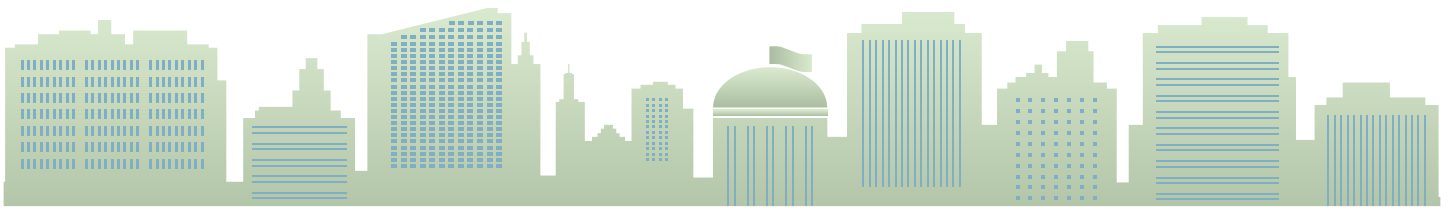


- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and-efficiency>

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=BY>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS>



Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in SPP

- Ministry of Anti-Monopoly Regulation and Trade of the Republic of Belarus
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

CREDITS

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	599.88 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	23.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2017)	70.4 billion USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

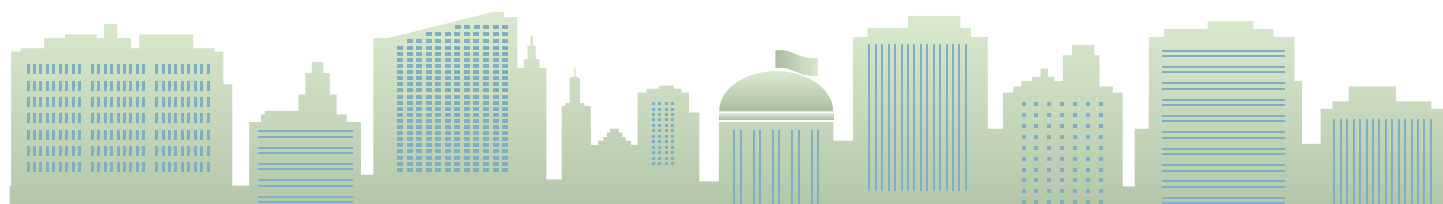
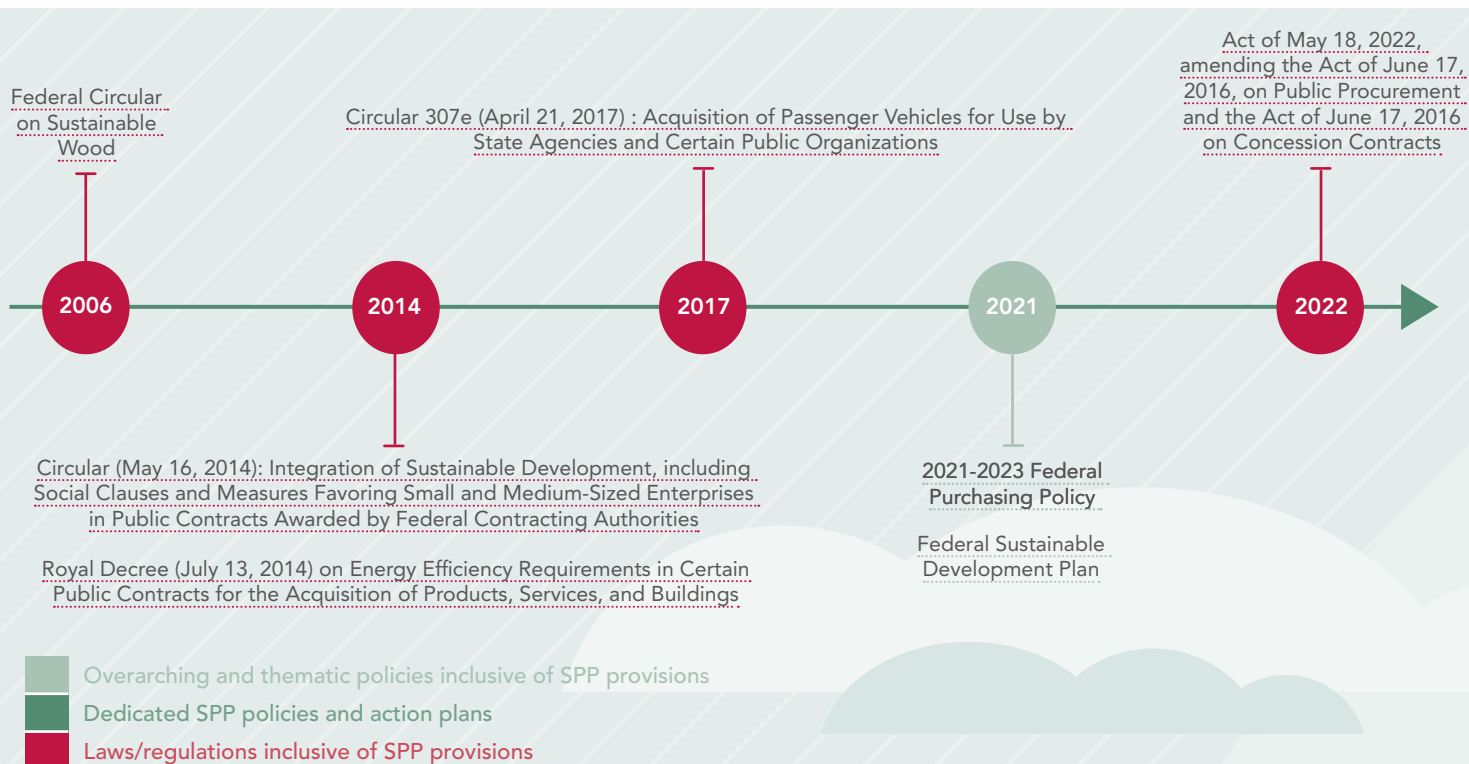
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=BE>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS>
4. 62.7 billion EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2017 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>



Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Sustainable procurement considerations have been included within the 2021 Federal Sustainable Development Plan, as well as the 2021-2023 Federal Purchasing Policy. In 2022, the Public Procurement Act and the Concession Contracts Act were amended to include sustainable procurement provisions. In addition, there are a number of legal instruments supporting SPP, such as Circular 307e on the Acquisition of Passenger Vehicles for Use by State Agencies and Certain Public Organizations (2017), a Circular on the Integration of Sustainable Development, including Social Clauses and Measures Favoring Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Public Contracts Awarded by Federal Contracting Authorities (2014), the Royal Decree on Energy Efficiency Requirements in Certain Public Contracts for the Acquisition of Products, Services, and Buildings Royal Decree (2014), among others.



Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in designing an SPP policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chancellery of Prime Minister – Federal Institute for Sustainable Development – Ministry of Policy and Support (FOD BOSA)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chancellery of the Prime Minister – Federal Institute for Sustainable Development – Ministry of Policy and Support (FOD BOSA) – All federal departments

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁵



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
✓ Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
✓ Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	



5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
✓ Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	✓ Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines ⁶	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

There are no designated priority categories (except for the ones with thematic regulations (e.g. cars). In an evaluation of Circular 2014, carried-out by the Interdepartmental Commission of Sustainable Development in 2018, prioritisation for product groups in SPP policy is recommended. In practice, product groups are selected based on SPP information available in European Commission, neighbouring countries and decisions made by interdepartmental groups between 2008 - 2021.

The process for prioritisation is outlined in the steps below: 1) Identification of a specific product group in a reflection board with representatives of different governments; 2) Desk research on market information, standards, good practices, management systems, labels etc. by consultant and reflection board; 3) Stakeholder consultations in some cases; 4) Publication at www.gidsvoorduurzameaankopen.be 5) The use of SPP criteria is mandatory for certain products and applies to all procuring entities. The criteria are based on EU GPP criteria.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Several SPP indicators are integrated into the national e-procurement system.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Some general SPP training was provided in the past, and there are ongoing discussions about providing more general training, as well as product-specific training.
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 1-2 FTE & 56,179 USD/year⁷

6. https://gidsvoorduurzameaankopen.be/sites/default/files/content/download/files/omzendbrief_16_mei_2014_bs_21_mei_2014.pdf

7. 50,000 EUR/year, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

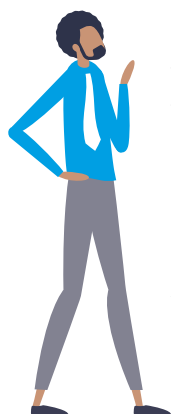
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Continuously on an irregular basis
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All, on a voluntary basis

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The Federal Institute for Sustainable Development is working to convince purchasers to take the path of sustainable procurement for a very wide range of products and services. In recent years, many examples have emerged from practice. In 2020, the Institute has compiled an inventory of good practices to illustrate in concrete terms how buyers can achieve sustainable procurement. The inventory is accessible here: www.gidsvoorduurzameaankopen.be/fr/bonnes-pratiques-2021



CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Jo Versteven from the Belgian Federal Institute for Sustainable Development.



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 <https://gidsvoorduurzameaankopen.be/fr/reglementation-federale>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	1.79 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	23.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	236.41 million USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Decentralised each Ministry functions as a procuring entity with approval from the Ministry of Finance

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The lead agencies in the institutional framework for sustainable procurement in Belize are the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). Currently the MOF is drafting procurement legislation that will include sustainable procurement provisions. At the present time, there are regulations to ensure that environmentally friendly products are allowed to enter Belize. This applies to vehicles, AC systems, and lighting, including streetlights. Ministries are also requested to align their budget to help achieve one or more of the SDGs, while this is not mandated it is common practice to consider sustainability in procurement, due to donor funding on most major projects.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

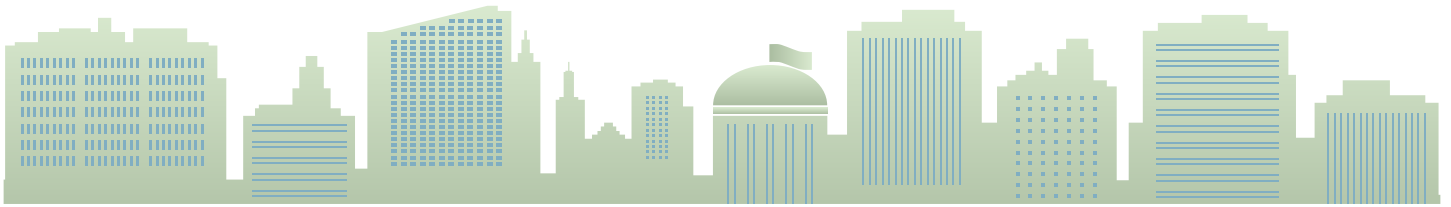
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=BZ>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS>

4. Data provided by the Belize Government.

5. 472.81 million BZD, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=BZ>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Department of the Environment, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	– Ministry of Sustainable Development Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	– Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Environment – Public procurement agency

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
✓ Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	✓ Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 427,709 USD⁷ and 28 FTE

7. 855,417 BZD, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=BZ>

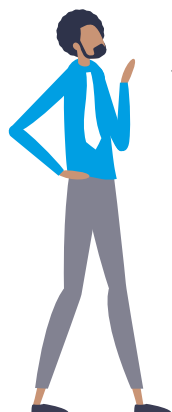
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Artemio Osorio from the Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Finance.



National government SPP contact

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Department of the Environment – Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management (doe.gov.bz)

Legislation – Department of the Environment (doe.gov.bz)

Environmental Guidelines – Department of the Environment (doe.gov.bz)



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No

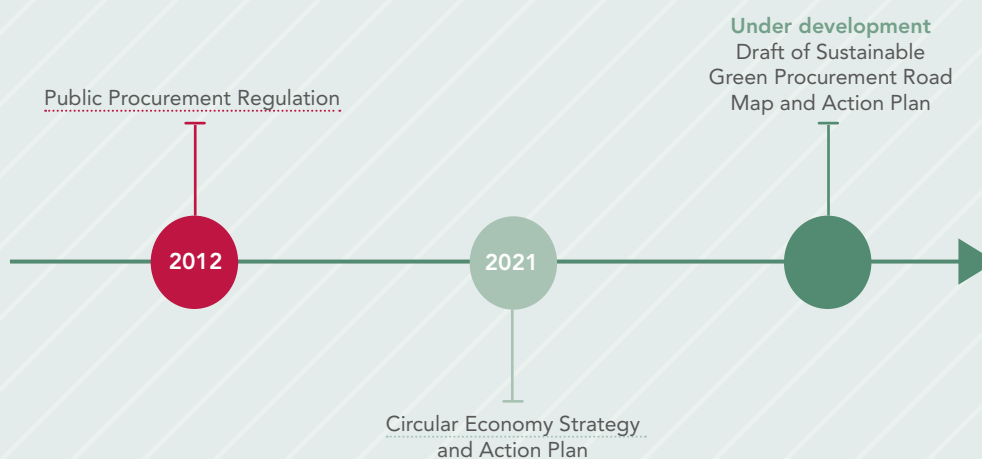
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	26.96 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	7.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	no data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Sustainable procurement is included within the broader procurement regulation enacted in 2012 which outlines the strategy, regulation and infrastructure to implement public procurement. Sustainable procurement provisions are also included in recent overarching policies, including the 2021 Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan. Currently, a Sustainable Green Procurement Road Map and Action Plan is being drafted.



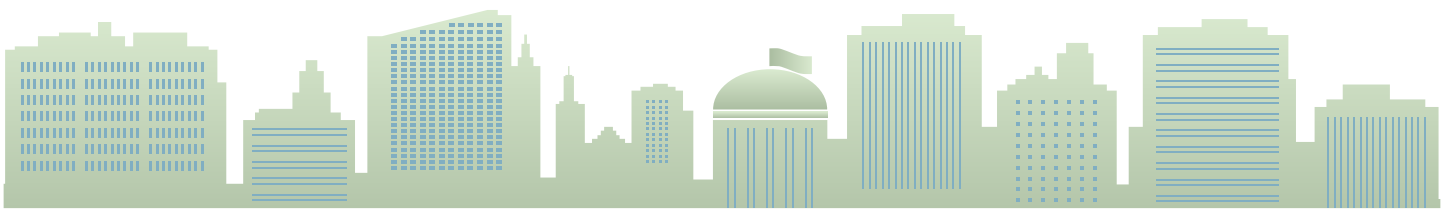
- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and-efficiency>

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=KH>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=KH>



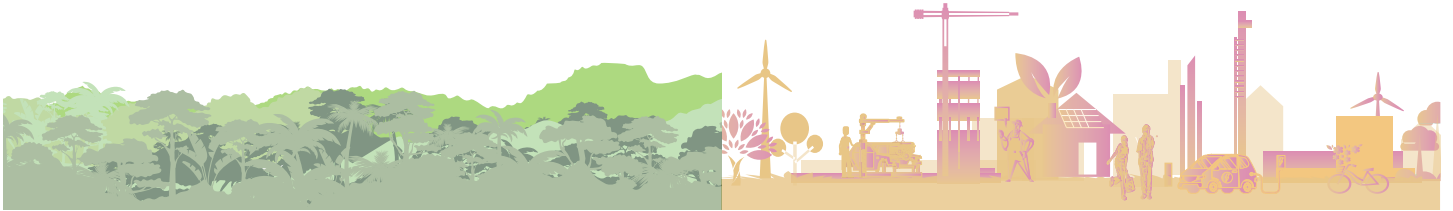


Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in designing an SPP policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Council for Sustainable Development – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Economy and Finance – Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public procurement agency – National Council for Sustainable Development – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁴



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	

5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁵ Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
✓ Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Economic Incentives	

5. <https://ppp.worldbank.org/public-private-partnership/sites/ppp.worldbank.org/files/documents/Law%20on%20Public%20Procurement%20%28Khmer%29%20dated%20on%20January%2014%2C%202012.pdf>

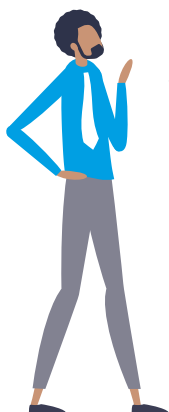
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Frequency	Semi-annually

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Taing Mengeang and Keo Vanthoeun from the Ministry of Environment.



National government SPP contact

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Suon Sopheap
Ministry of Economy and Finance
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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

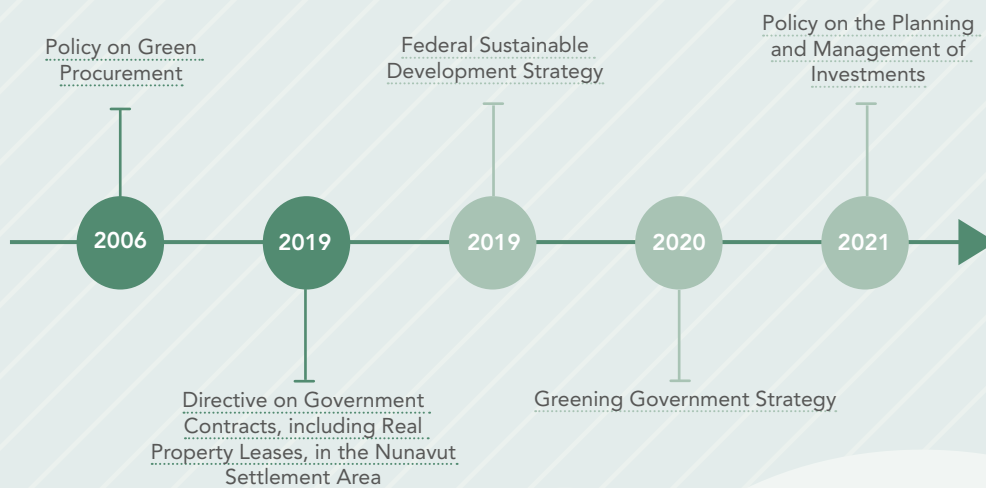
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	1.99 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	21.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	no data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Canada has had a dedicated SPP policy since 2006 - Policy on Green Public Procurement. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, SPP provisions were consistently included in overarching or thematic policies.

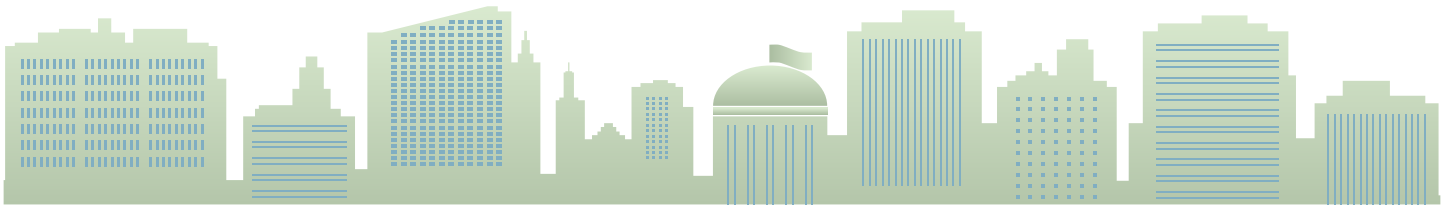


- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CA>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVT.ZS?locations=CA>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Cabinet/Treasury Board
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Centre for Greening Government at the Treasury Board Secretariat – Environment and Climate Change Canada – Natural Resources Canada – Public Service and Procurement Canada – Transport Canada – Infrastructure Canada – Innovation Science and Economic Development
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public procurement agency – Ministry of Environment – Treasury Board Secretariat – Natural Resources Canada

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁴



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Risk Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	

4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the “green” procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁵ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

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 the implementation of the Policy on Green Procurement for the given good or service.

Environmental criteria/specifications are phased into the instruments so that each renewal contains increasingly stringent criteria. The Green Procurement Plan includes a scorecard that outlines the current criteria used and the criteria anticipated for the next renewal. This information is communicated to suppliers, giving them time to prepare for the next renewal, thus maintaining supplier competition. Where the market can support them, mandatory criteria/specifications are used. Where the market for environmentally preferable alternatives is less developed and competition is too restricted, voluntary or point-based criteria/specifications are used. Where no centralized procurement instrument exists, the environmental considerations used for similar goods and services can be used in other procurement activities. Guidance and tools are available to support this activity. The use of these criteria or guidelines is not mandatory.

⁵ <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=32573>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	With respect to the Policy on Green Procurement, all national government departments are required to establish procurement management processes 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. 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 to monitor the policy implementation and to assess its effectiveness. All national government managers and heads of procurement and materials are required to have Green Procurement Policy objectives in their annual performance evaluations. Green procurement plans are a required step in the centralized procurement planning process within the national government.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	This is decentralized across the national government. Some departments have integrated the 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.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	A free online course is available on the Policy on Green Procurement. It is intended for procurement specialists, policy analysts and employees working in sustainable development.
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities – Suppliers and market engagement activities	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	✓ Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	✓ Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	✓ Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Roderick Marshall and Mathieu Lesage from the Treasury Board Secretariat.

National government SPP contact

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

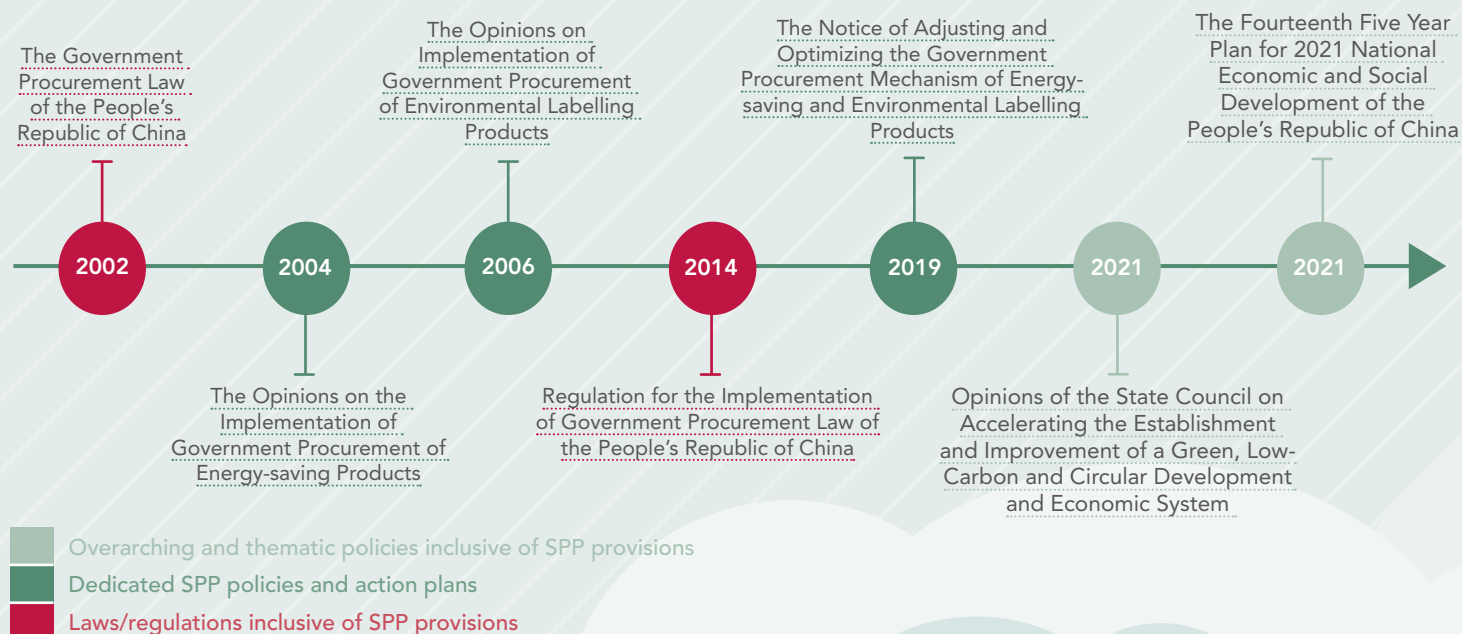
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	17.73 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2020)	17.1%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	38.58 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



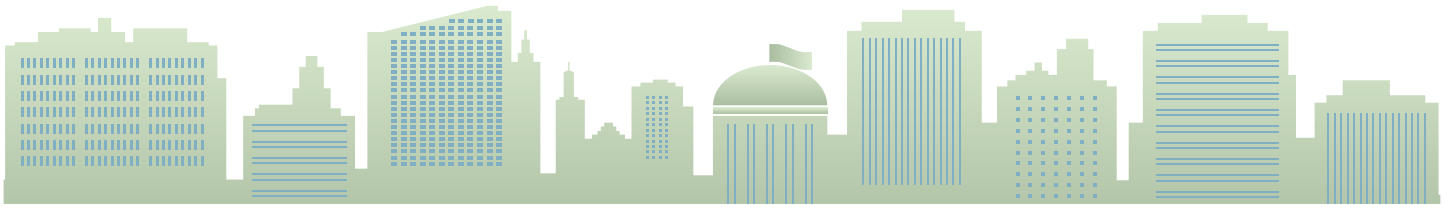
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CN>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=CN>

4. Data provided by the Chinese Government.

5. 266.6 billion RMB, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=CN>

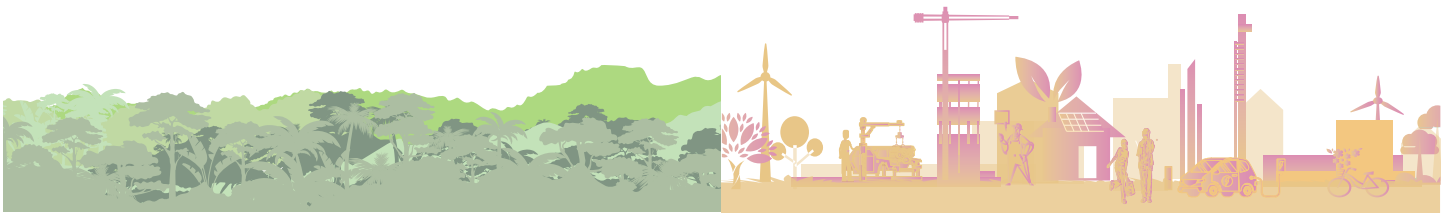


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of Finance and State Council
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Housing and Urban Rural Development – State Post Bureau – National Development and Reform Commission – Ministry of Ecology and Environment – State Administration of Market Supervision
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
✓ Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
✓ Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
✓ Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Economic Incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

⁷ See: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2015-02/27/content_2822395.htm

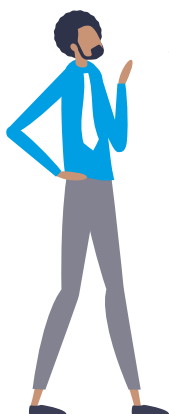
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All the entities

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Xiaodan Zhang from the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.



National government SPP contact

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

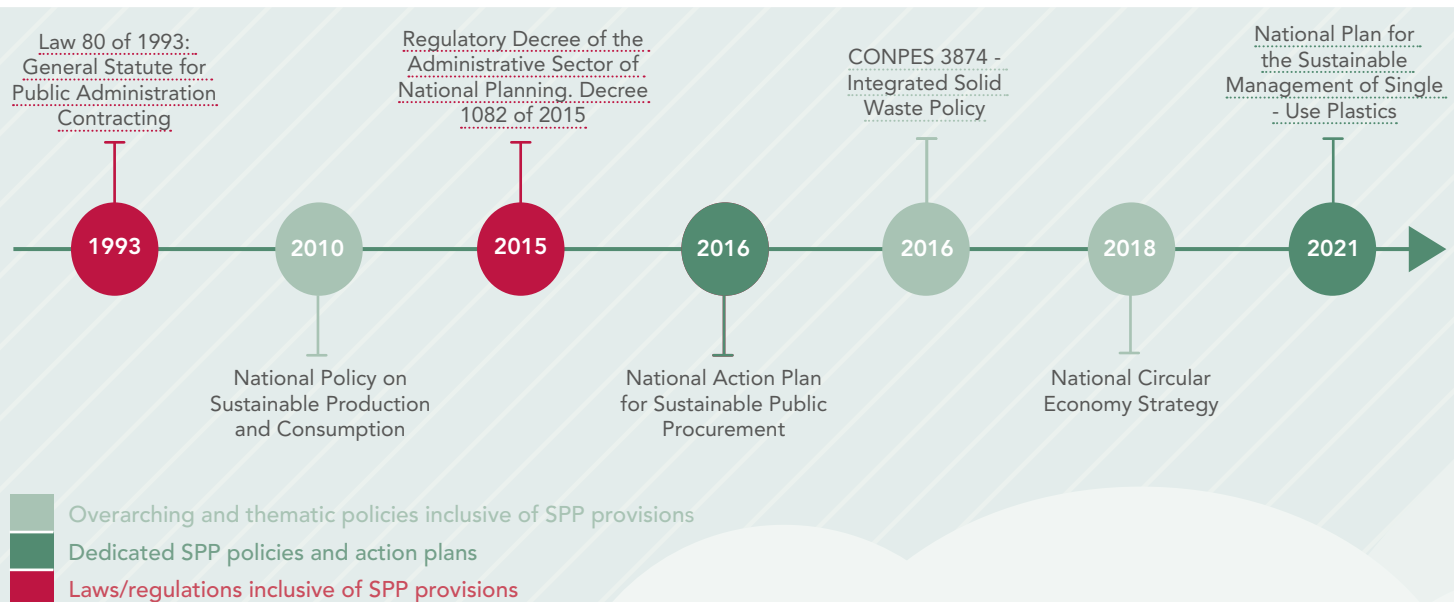
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	314.32 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	16.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	20.05 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

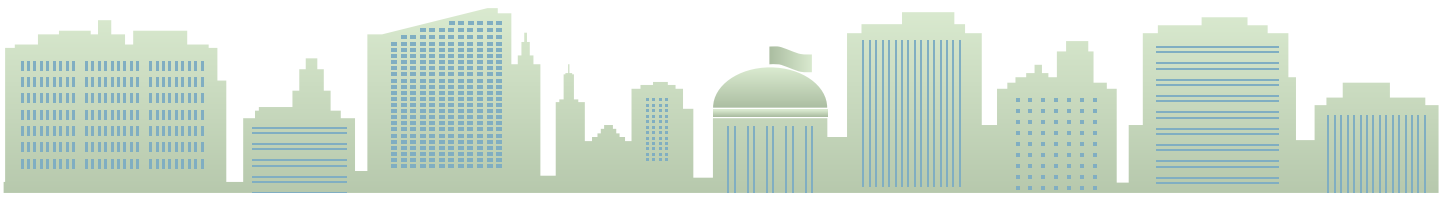
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CO>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=CO>

4. Data provided by the Colombian Government

5. 65,789.86 billion COP, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=CO>





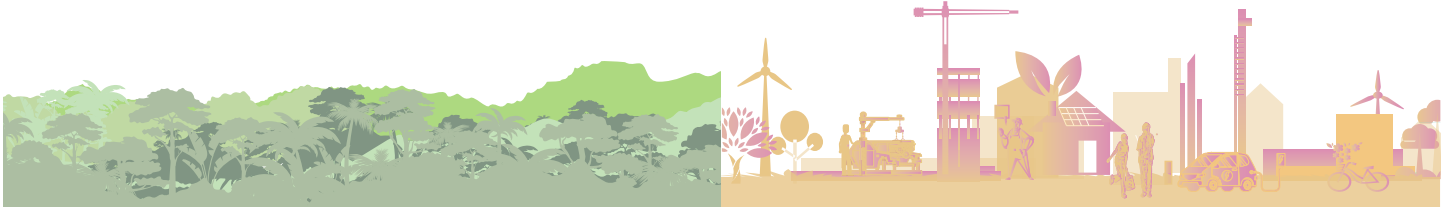
Institutional framework

The governing body for SPP in Colombia is the National Coordinating Committee (CCN), formed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente), the Colombia Compra Eficiente Entity (CCE) and the National Planning Department (DNP). The main function of the CCN is to make strategic decisions, validate the strategic lines and actions, as well as verify compliance with the objectives of the National Action Plan for SPP. The Executive Secretariat is in charge of coordinating and supporting the operation of the Action Plan, by means of convening and monitoring the execution of the actions with the relevant entities, under the responsibility of Minambiente. The Technical Committee is delegated to provide technical support to the strengthening of public procurement, through the creation of Transversal and Intersectoral Working Groups. It also seeks to generate inter-institutional alliances, with the private sector and with bilateral, multilateral or triangular cooperation partners.

Latest SPP policy approved by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – National Agency of Public Procurement Colombia <i>Compra Eficiente</i>
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – National Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism – Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia – National Planning Department
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – National Public Procurement Agency – National Planning Department

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	✓ Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Some examples of good practices to highlight from public entities in Colombia are the following:

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Directorate of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development leads the establishment of Environmental Sustainability Criteria for Timber Consumption and Use as an instrument for implementing the Guide for Responsible Timber Purchasing and Consumption in Colombia.
- Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism. The Environmental Affairs Team of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism designed a virtual tool for the

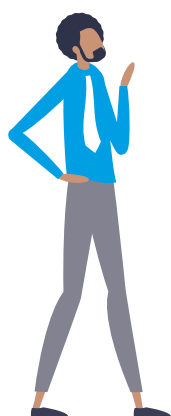
implementation of sustainable public procurement in 2018, with the purpose of providing step-by-step guidance for the incorporation of sustainability criteria in public entities.

- District Secretariat of Environment (SDA)

As the environmental authority of the Capital District, responsible for promoting, guiding and regulating the environmental sustainability of Bogota, as a present and future guarantee of the welfare of the population, in 2017, published the "Guide for Sustainable Public Procurement". Likewise, the SDA has Agreement 540 of 2013 "Whereby the guidelines of the District Green Purchasing Program are established and other provisions are issued", which establishes as an obligation for public and private entities that provide public services, the adoption of the guidelines of the District Green Purchasing Program.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Carolina Rivera, Angie Roncancio and Carlos Jairo Ramirez from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

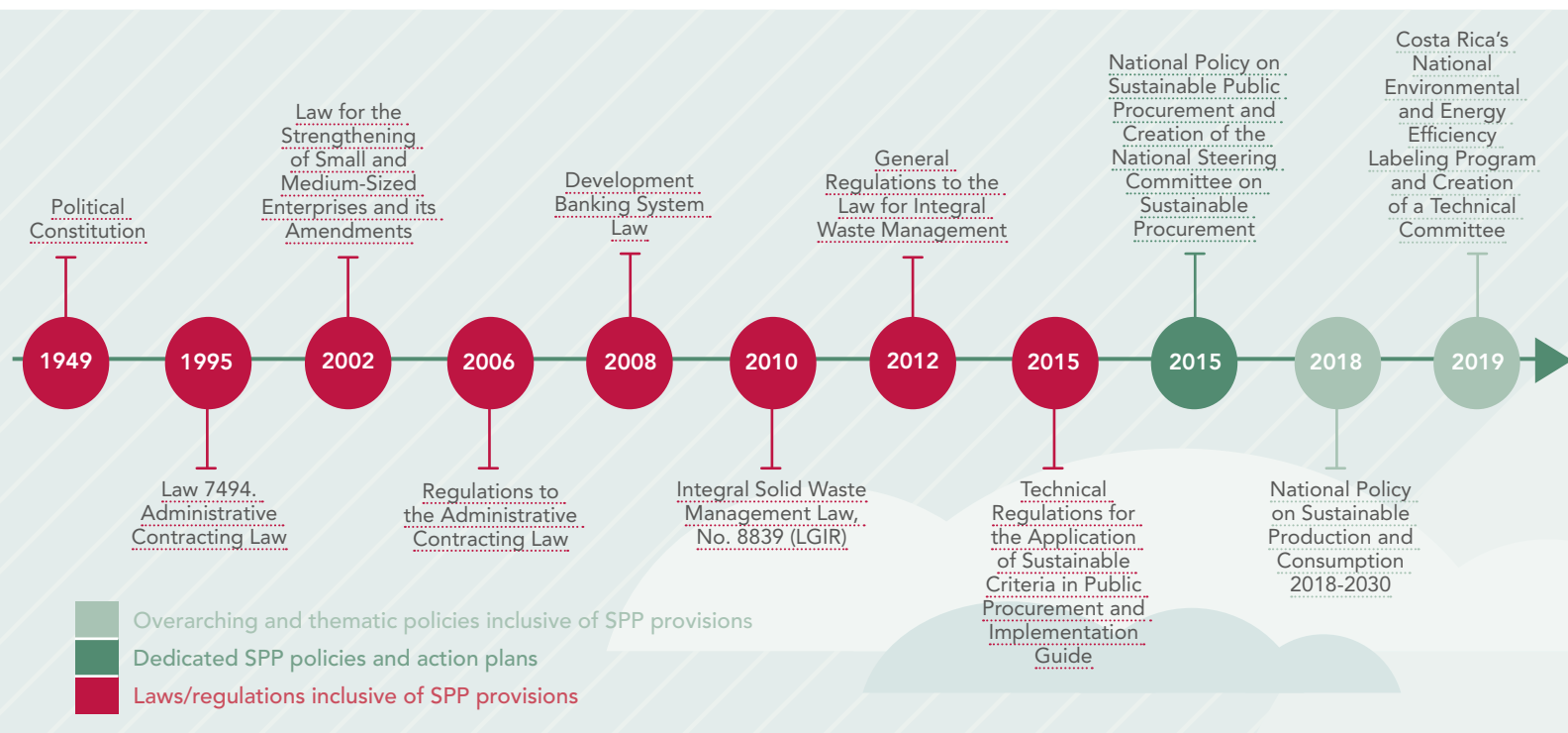
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	64.28 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	16.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	444.64 million USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CR>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=CR>
- Data provided by the Costa Rica Government.
- 261,134.3 million CRC, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=CR>



Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

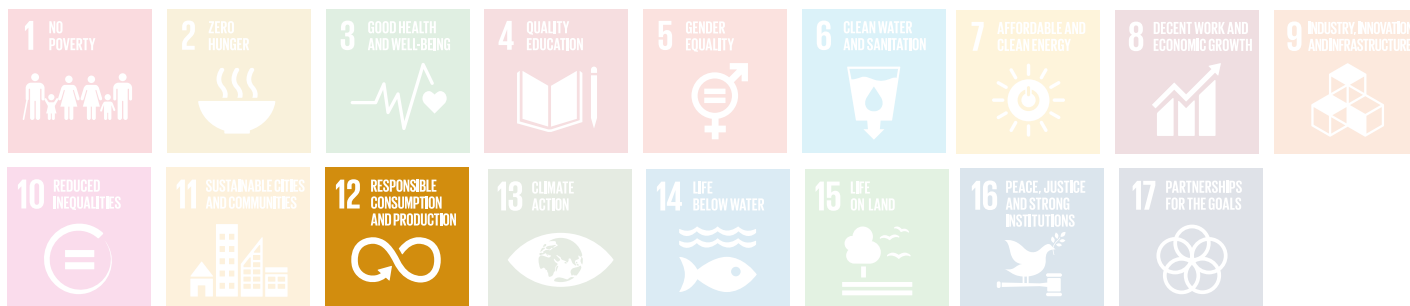


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – President – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Labor and Social Security – Ministry of Economy and Commerce – Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Labor and Social Security – Ministry of Economy and Commerce – Ministry of the Environment and Energy – Costa Rican Metrology Laboratory – Costa Rican Accreditation Body – National Standardization Entity – Technical Regulatory Body – National Council for Quality – Costa Rican Institute of Electricity
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of the Environment – Ministry of Social Affairs – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Industry – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Social Affairs

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	



6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Over the last decade, Costa Rica has developed a number of guidelines and sustainability criteria that encompass both the environmental and social dimensions of sustainable public procurement (see a non-exhaustive list below). Most recently, in 2022, the Government issued Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines, which list sustainability criteria for 11 categories of products/services.

- Guidelines for Sustainable Construction in the Public Sector, 2019 (http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=89305&nValor3=117186&strTipM=TC).
- Procurement guide for luminaires, domestic refrigerators and freezers, 2019 (www.sicop.go.cr).
- Guide on social criteria in public procurement processes in Costa Rica, 2014 (<https://osum.ucr.ac.cr/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Guia-de-criterios-sociales-CEGESTI.pdf>).

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

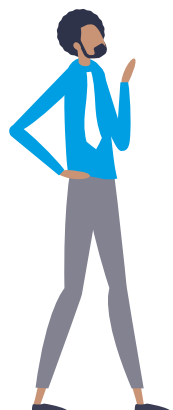
Yes No

SPP BEST PRACTICES

There are some institutions that apply sustainable criteria in the evaluation of their contracts and provide internal training to raise awareness among their employees. This is done through the Institutional Environmental Management Program (PGA) which promotes the strengthening of institutional environmental management, improving and sustainably developing administrative activities and services in compliance with the mandate established in Law 8839 for the Integral Management of Solid Waste and Executive Decree No. 36499-S- MINAET of May 2011.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Eugenio Villegas, Natalia Barquero and Laura Calderón from the Ministry of Finance.



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 www.hacienda.go.cr/LeyGeneralContratacionPublica.html



Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

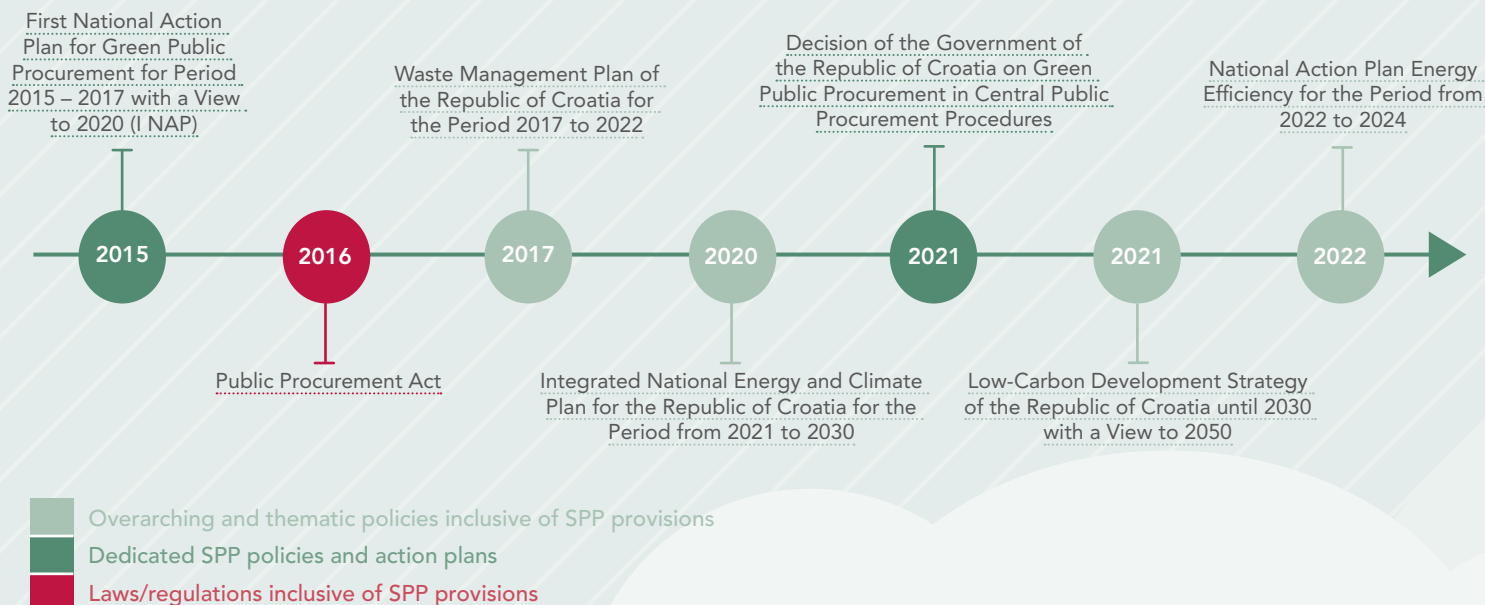
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	67.84 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	22.4%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	8.17 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

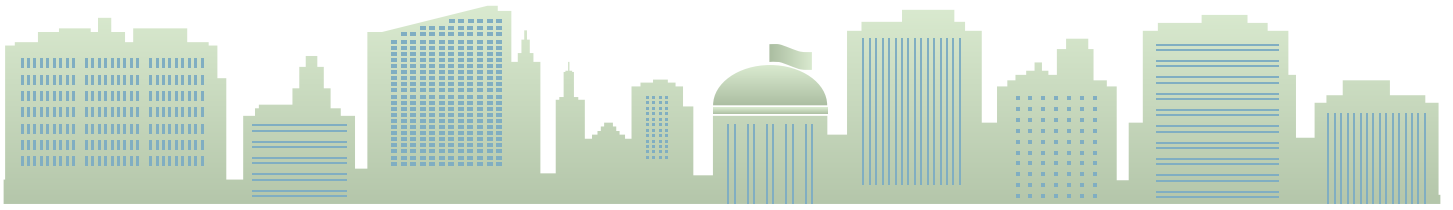
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Provisions on SPP are widely included within overarching and thematic policies, procurement regulations and dedicated SPP policies. Both the development and implementation of SPP are led by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.



- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2020&locations=HR&start=2000>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.ZS?locations=HR>
- Data provided by the Croatian Government.
- 54.11 billion HRK, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=HR>

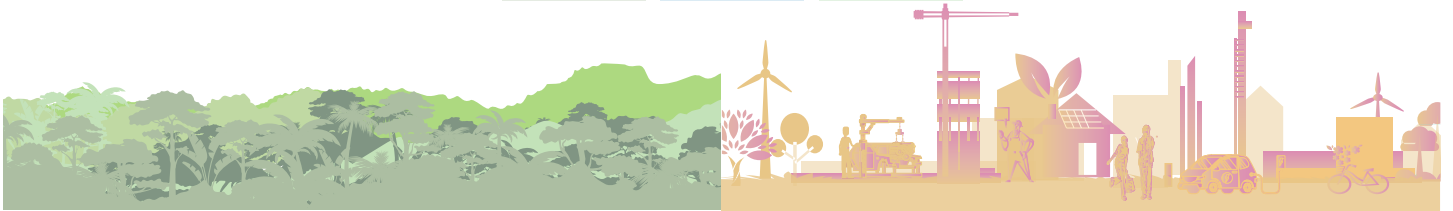


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	The Government of the Republic of Croatia
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

In the National Action Plan, GPP criteria for six priority products and services were set up in a form that would simplify their inclusion in the procurement documentation. These criteria are identical to the EU GPP criteria: copying and graphic paper, motor vehicles, electricity, cleaning services, telecommunication services and mobile telephony services, as well as office and IT equipment.

The use of these guidelines applies to some national bodies. The Central State Office for Central Public Procurement is obliged to apply green public procurement criteria in central public procurement procedures as part of the technical specification and/or criteria for the selection of tenders in all central public procurement procedures, in which this is consistent with technical suitability, financial capacity of the central public procurement beneficiary, wider sustainability and sufficient level of competition. This obligation refers primarily to the following procurement categories: office supplies, consumables, computers and computer equipment, motor vehicles and electricity supply.



⁷ See: https://www.zelenanabava.hr/dokumenti/nacionalni_akcijski_plan_za_zelenu_javnu_nabavu.pdf

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	In 2018 and 2019, free workshops were organized on the theme of GPP in the four largest Croatian cities for 700 public procurers. In 2018, four workshops were organized on the theme of GPP for trainers in the field of public procurement in four largest Croatian cities, free of charge. GPP is included in the framework of regular public procurement education - a GPP e-learning module was developed and posted on the national GPP web platform.
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
Resources invested each year: 400000 kuna & 1 Full-time equivalent (FTE) job ⁸	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Every public body

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Barbara Fofić from the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.

8. 56,000 USD

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

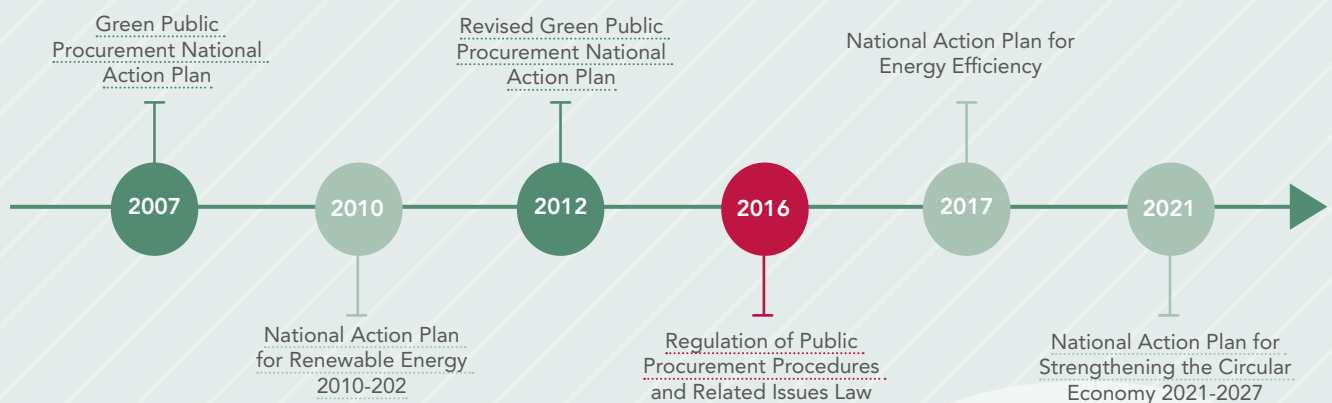
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	27.72 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	20.1%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	466.07 million USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment has been implementing the Green Public Procurement National Action Plan since 2007. A National Committee was established which consists of ten Ministries and Departments (Department of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Energy, Department of Public Procurement, Department of Public Works, Department of Electromechanical Services, Government Printing Office, Department of IT Service, Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus). Their role is to evaluate the suggestions for integration of the GPP Action Plan and the detailing targets and priorities according to the state's needs and the current local market situation. SPP provisions were subsequently integrated into the action plans on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in 2010 and 2017 respectively.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

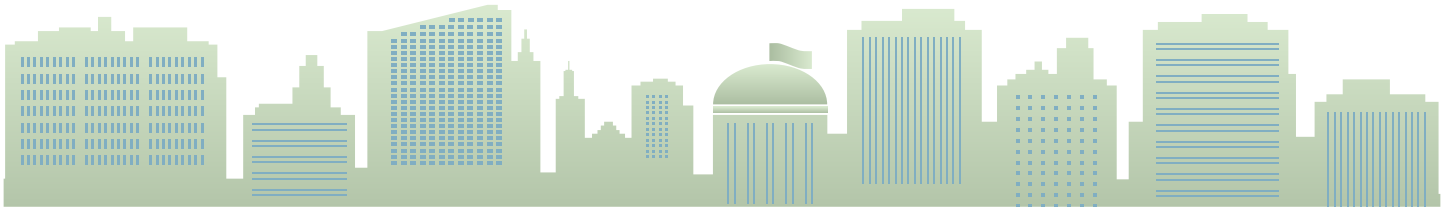
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CY>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVT.ZS?locations=CY>

4. Data provided by the Cyprus Government

5. 414.8 million Euro, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=X>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Council of Ministers
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment – Public Procurement Directorate under the Treasury of the Republic – A National Committee consisting of ten Ministries and Departments (Department of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Energy, Department of Public Procurement, Department of Public Works, Department of Electromechanical Services, Government Printing Office, Department of IT Service, Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus).
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment – Public Procurement Directorate under the Treasury of the Republic – Cyprus Energy Agency

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The EU GPP Toolkit has been adopted in the National GPP Action Plan. The guidelines adopted under the Plan are mandatory for all products, and for all procuring entities.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Training courses have been provided to the staff responsible for preparing procurement tenders (public, semi-public and local authorities). Trainings have been organized by the Department of Environment and by the Cyprus Energy Agency (under the EU-funded projects of Horizon 2020, Interreg, etc.) with the cooperation of the Public Procurement Directorate of the Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus. (https://www.cea.org.cy/ekpedefikes-parousiasis-gia-tis-pds/).
✓ Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 1179.78 USD & 1 Full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs⁷

⁷ 1000 EUR, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Every 4-5 years
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All targeted authorities under the GPP NAP

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

A project to replace the old traffic light bulbs with LED bulbs is implemented by the Department of Works. The project will be implemented in various phases. 2600 light bulbs were replaced in Nicosia at a cost of about 1,500,000 euros. The project started in September 2019 and was completed in June 2020 and the project scope was the installation of modern signaling systems with low energy consumption of ELV (extra low voltage) and LED (Light Emitting Diode) technology, and is expected to drastically reduce the consumption of electricity required for the operation of light-controlled intersections and pedestrian crossings, thus reducing production of greenhouse emissions.

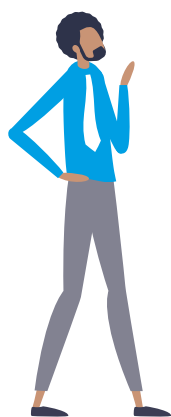
Also, a second project was implemented in the communities of Polystypos (about 173 residents) and Alona (about 128 residents), which have completely replaced their street lighting with type luminaires (LED), under the Greens Project (Horizon 2020), at a cost of €93,365.

For more information please visit:

www.cea.org.cy/kinotites-alonas-ke-polystypou-protostatoun-stin-exikonomisi-energias-anavathmisi-100-tou-odikou-fotismou-led-2/
www.philenews.com/koinonia/eidiseis/article/920101

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Loizos Theophilou from the Public Procurement Directorate of the Treasury of the Republic and Natalia Georgiou-Tsiakkalou from the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.



National government SPP contact

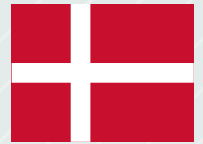
Loizos Theophilou
Public Procurement Directorate, Treasury

 ltheophilou@treasury.gov.cy



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

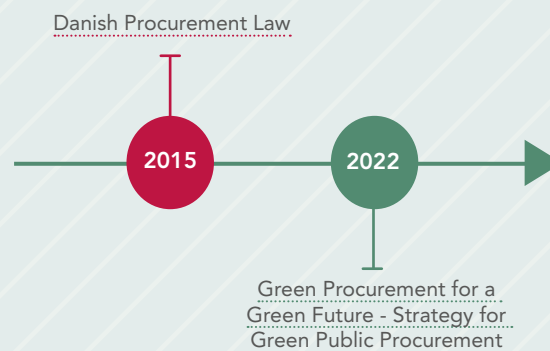
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	397.1 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	24.4%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	4.68 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

In 2015, SPP was included in the Danish Procurement Law. In 2020, a dedicated SPP policy was adopted - Green Procurement for a Green Future - Strategy for Green Public Procurement.



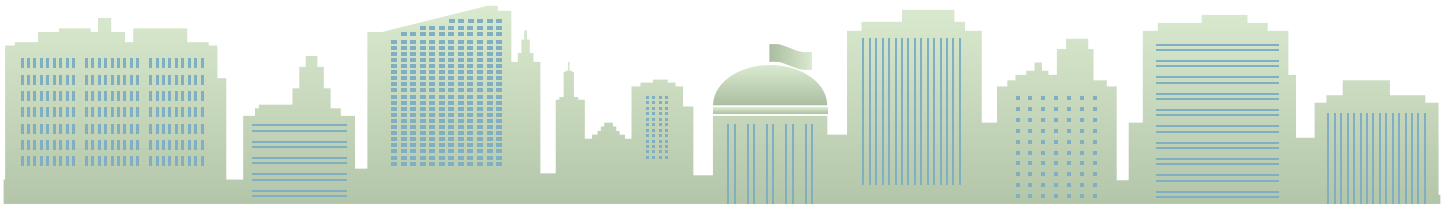
- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and-we-do
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=DK>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=DK>
4. Data provided by the Danish Government
5. 31.20 billion DKK, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=DK>



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Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Danish Parliament
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of the Environment – Ministry of Industry – Business and Financial Affairs – Ministry of Climate Energy and Utilities
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Climate Energy and Utilities

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The guidelines are mandatory for certain products, but only for targeted procuring entities, but may become mandatory for local entities in the coming years.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Green public procurement courses are being developed
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities	Skills development, green digital toolkit for public purchasers, charter for good and green public procurement

Resources invested each year: Between 2021-2024, 2.26-2.97 million USD for human resources and 2.54-3.53 million USD for economic resources.⁸

7. See: <https://oes.dk/media/39012/strategi-for-groenne-indkoeb-engelsk.pdf>

8. 16-21 million DKK; 18-25 million DKK

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Semi-annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Primarily the Ministry of Finance, as they lead on the implementation of the SPP strategy.

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The Danish Partnership for Green Public Procurement is a platform for creating GPP criteria. Members of the partnership have committed themselves to implementing their procurement activities. Members of the partnership are mainly local governments. The partnership sets criteria which address the reduction of GHG emissions, moving towards a circular economy and several SDGs. Participating organisations have to meet two core criteria in order to become members: the organisations have to commit themselves to implement the criteria and they must have a published strategy or policy, wherein they present their green procurement ambitions. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency facilitates the partnership in creating specific product criteria. A wide range of stakeholders are invited to participate in the process of developing the criteria, to ensure that they are both ambitious and realistic. The Forum for Sustainable Procurement provides guidance as well as a platform for spreading knowledge about sustainable procurement.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Marie Louise Rementrop from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment; and Benedikte Seerup Stigsen from the Danish Agency for Public Finance and Management, Ministry of Finance.

National government SPP contact

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For more information please visit:

 <https://denansvarligeindkober.dk/>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

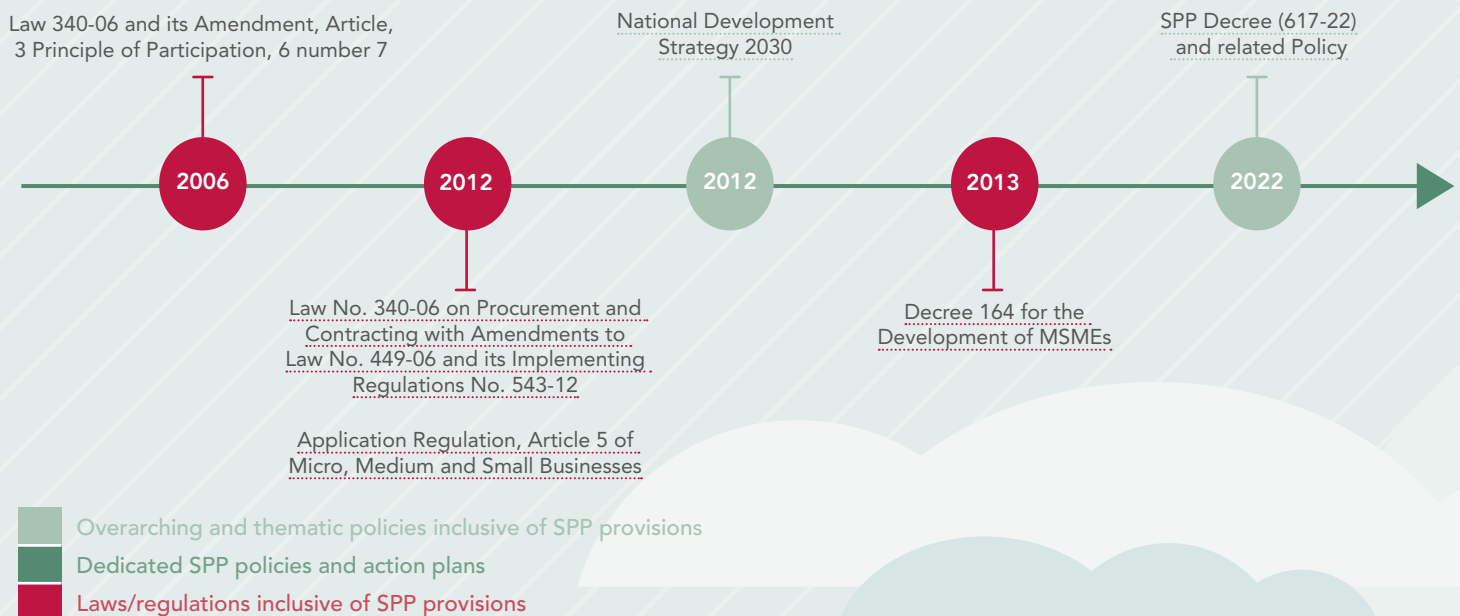
2020	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	94.24 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	11.5%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	133 billion ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



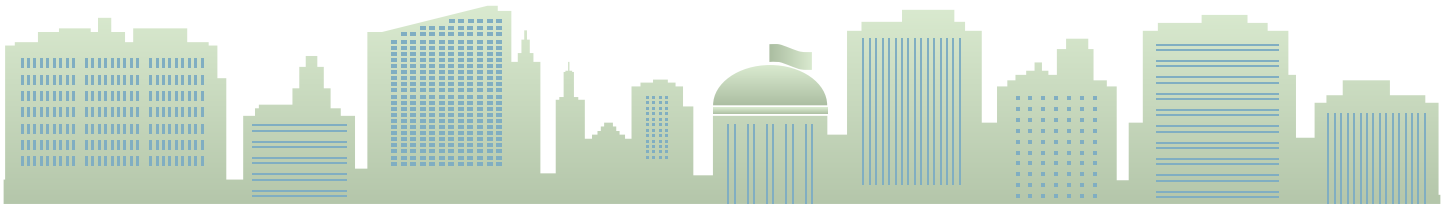
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=DO>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=DO>

4. Data provided by the government of the Dominican Republic

5. 133,481,813,899



Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in developing an SPP policy framework	General Directorate of Public Procurement Ministry of Finance
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	In the case of MSMEs and women.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	In the case of MSMEs and women.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	https://comprasverdes.gob.do/wp-content/uploads/page/anexo-politica-de-compras-verdes-2.pdf
✓ Provision of SPP training	Awareness-raising events are held from the socioeconomic and environmental perspective of public procurement. They are aimed at procurement technicians, high-level authorities, citizens and government suppliers (webinars, specialized courses).
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
Market dialogue activities	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Quarterly
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All those who use the Purchasing Portal

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	✓ Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	✓ Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
Outputs	✓ Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	✓ Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
Sustainability outcomes	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	✓ Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	✓ Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	✓ Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Public procurement monitoring system for MSMEs, women and planning:

www.philenews.com/koinonia/eidiseis/article/920101

The Public Market Business Roundtable is a market access initiative implemented by the General Directorate of Public Procurement to promote the participation of MSMEs, women and productive sectors in public procurement.

www.dgcp.gob.do/interes/ruedas-de-negocios

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Juan Figueroa Guzmán and Dahiana Goris from Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources.

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

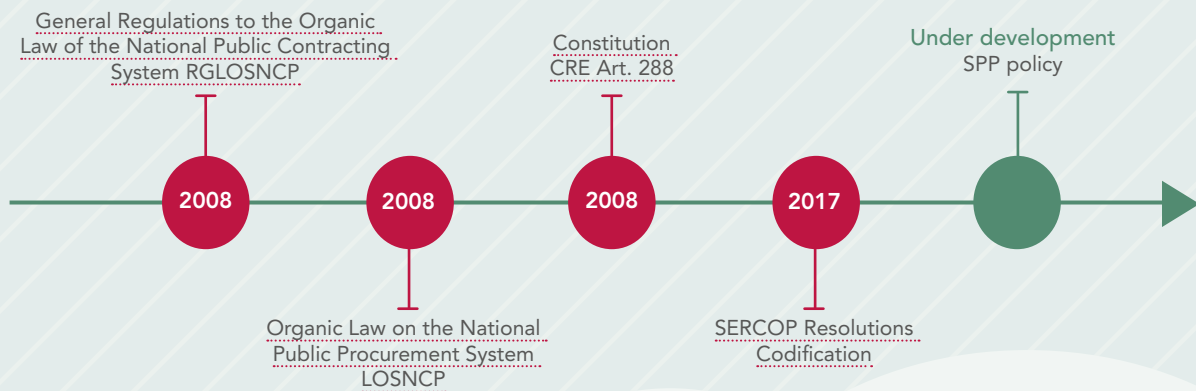
2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	106.17 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	15.3%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	3.49 billion USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



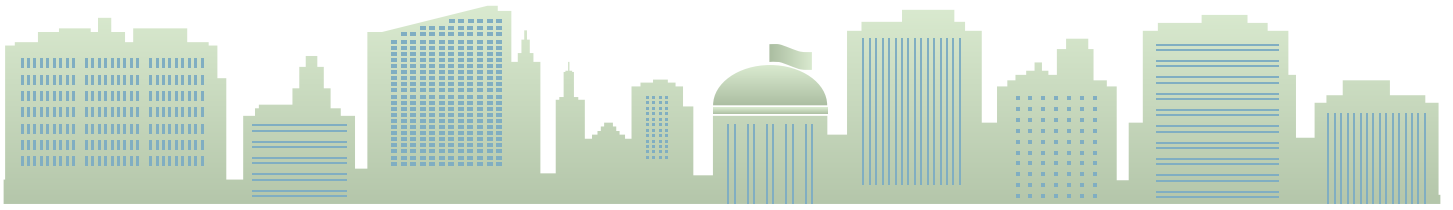
- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=EC>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=EC>

4. Data provided by the Ecuadorian Government



Institutional framework

For example, the Ministry of Environment establishes a biannual plan that develops the general activities aimed at promoting SPP and has overall control of the program. The rest of the agencies have to set annual SPP targets and action plans and report on achievements, and the Ministry of Environment supports all of them in the process; or there is an inter-ministerial committee composed of ministries X and Y that plans and coordinates all SPP activities, with the other agencies having to implement SPP but without any specific plan; etc.

The General Regulations of the LOSNCP and the Codification of SERCOP Resolutions contain sustainability criteria based on the application of preferences, which are applied in public procurement procedures.

SERCOP, as the governing body of the Public Procurement System, applies the different preference mechanisms defined in the current legal regulations through the issuance of model bidding documents and methodologies for government procurement. The model and methodologies are mandatory for all contracting entities.

Latest SPP policy approved by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Secretariat of Planning and Development – National Public Procurement Service (SERCOP) – Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Secretariat of Planning and Development – National Public Procurement Service (SERCOP) – Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Agency

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁵



5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Other: Preferences apply to all state purchases
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

They are developed based on current legal regulations, with technical support according to each type of contracting procedure. These SPP criteria or guidelines are mandatory for all products and for all contracting entities of the National Public Procurement System. <https://portal.compraspublicas.gob.ec/sercop/valor-agregado-ecuatoriano/>; https://portal.compraspublicas.gob.ec/sercop/cat_normativas/nuevos_pliegos

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The preference criteria are applied in the different computer tools of the Official State Procurement System - SOCE.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	<p>Based on the provisions of the LOSNCP, SERCOP's exclusive attribution is to "Train and certify, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, servers and employees appointed by the contracting entities, as operators of the National Public Procurement System", SERCOP executes Knowledge Strengthening Programs, as an effective tool to raise the quality of human talent in both officials of contracting entities.</p> <p>For Suppliers and Contracting Entities, special curricula have been designed with special contents that are taught through seminars and in which a process of quota reservation must also be followed.</p> <p>The curriculum for training in government procurement has been designed taking into account as basic aspects the following three necessary conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common treatment of the regulations and operation of the computer system of the National Public Procurement System, of all those provisions and instruments that do not differentiate the type of contracting object; • Treatment of the normative and informatics particularities referred to each object of contracting, which could refer to Goods and Services, Works and Consulting, which define specific profiles of suppliers in terms of their offer; • Personalized treatment for suppliers of micro, artisan size (MYPES) and Actors of the Popular and Solidarity Economy, AEPYS. <p>Within this framework, during 2019, 4,787 people were trained, of which 1,264 were State suppliers and 3,523 public officials of contracting entities. In the same year, 467 training events were held 166 focused on suppliers and 301 aimed at contracting entities.</p> <p>In the period April-December 2020 due to COVID, 455 training events were held in the webinar modality, both for entities and suppliers, with a total of 23,123 participants, which reflects the degree of acceptability of this modality of imparting knowledge on the different topics of public contracting.</p> <p>In addition, under inter-institutional agreements, training was provided to officials of the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador AME (3,338 people from 221 municipalities), the Ministry of Government (788), the National Council of Parish Governments CONAGOPARE (3,955 people) and the National Council of Parish Governments CONAGOPARE (3,955 people).</p>
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: SERCOP has an area specialized in the training of SNCP users (10 people). There is also an area specialized in the application of rules to verify the compliance with the Ecuadorian Value Added (20 people).

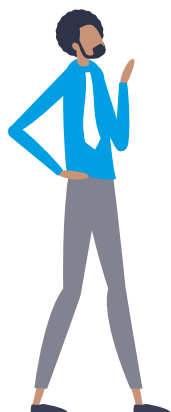
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All SNCP contracting entities

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Diego Benavides from the Directorate of Studies on Public Procurement, National Public Procurement Service.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

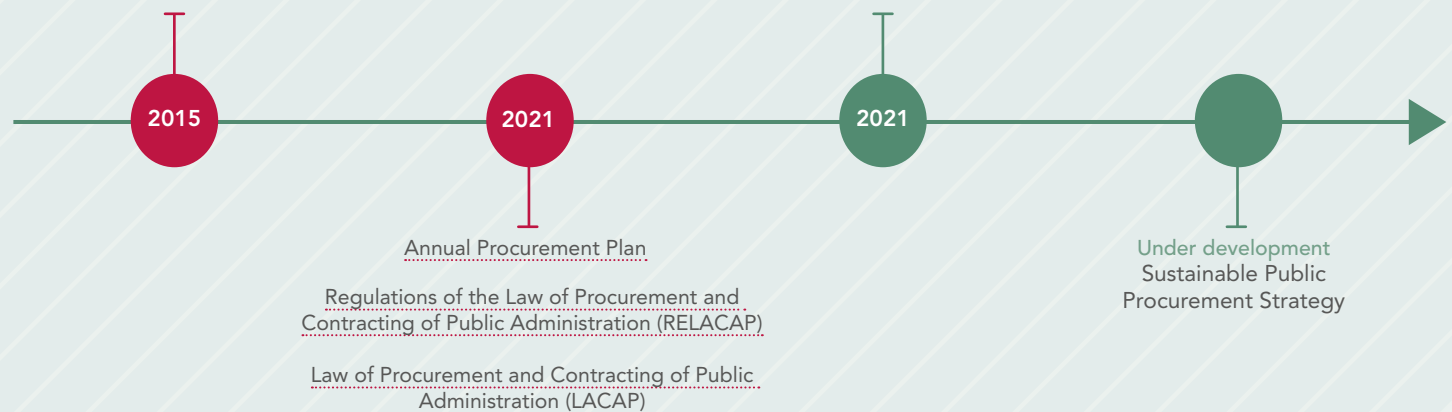
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	28.74 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	19.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	0.83 billion USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Instruction No.02/2015: Norms for the Incorporation of Sustainable Social Responsibility Criteria for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in Public Procurement

Annual Procurement and Contracting Policy for Public Administration Institutions



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

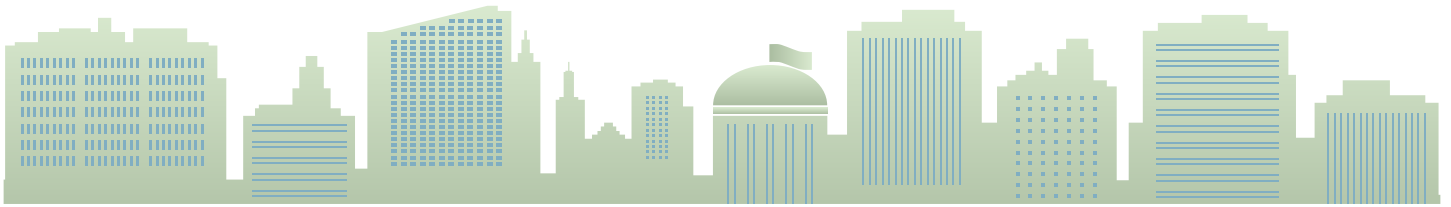
1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=SV>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=SV>

4. Data provided by the Salvadorian Government (\$834,536 K)





Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of Finance-UNAC-Purchase Policy
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Education – Ministry of Environment – National Energy Council – Ministry of Labor – Ministry of Environment – National Energy Council
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁵



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No



SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Semi-annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Central and autonomous government institutions and public enterprises

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Integration of sustainable criteria in contract specifications
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The reduction of environmental impact and the optimization of resources allocated to the maintenance of the country's paved road network have been achieved through the application of modern soil stabilization and pavement recycling techniques. This has resulted in a \$25 million savings on the investment that would have been required to carry out periodic maintenance projects on the same roads, given the historical costs of this type of intervention. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXqld4smuvE>)

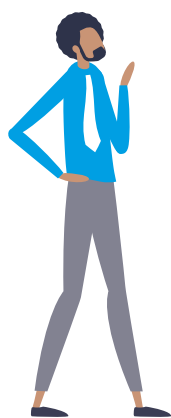
Supporting the employment of women, youth, elderly and disabled people in the locality (82% of the enterprises hired are MYPES).

FOVIAL's micro-enterprises are associative groups of 10 people who receive basic social benefits such as social security, the retirement pension fund (AFP) and compensation for work-related accidents.

Institutional Guide to "Good Environmental Practices" published by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of El Salvador (2019).

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Eduardo René Sánchez Guardado from the Strategic Institutional Planning Unit.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

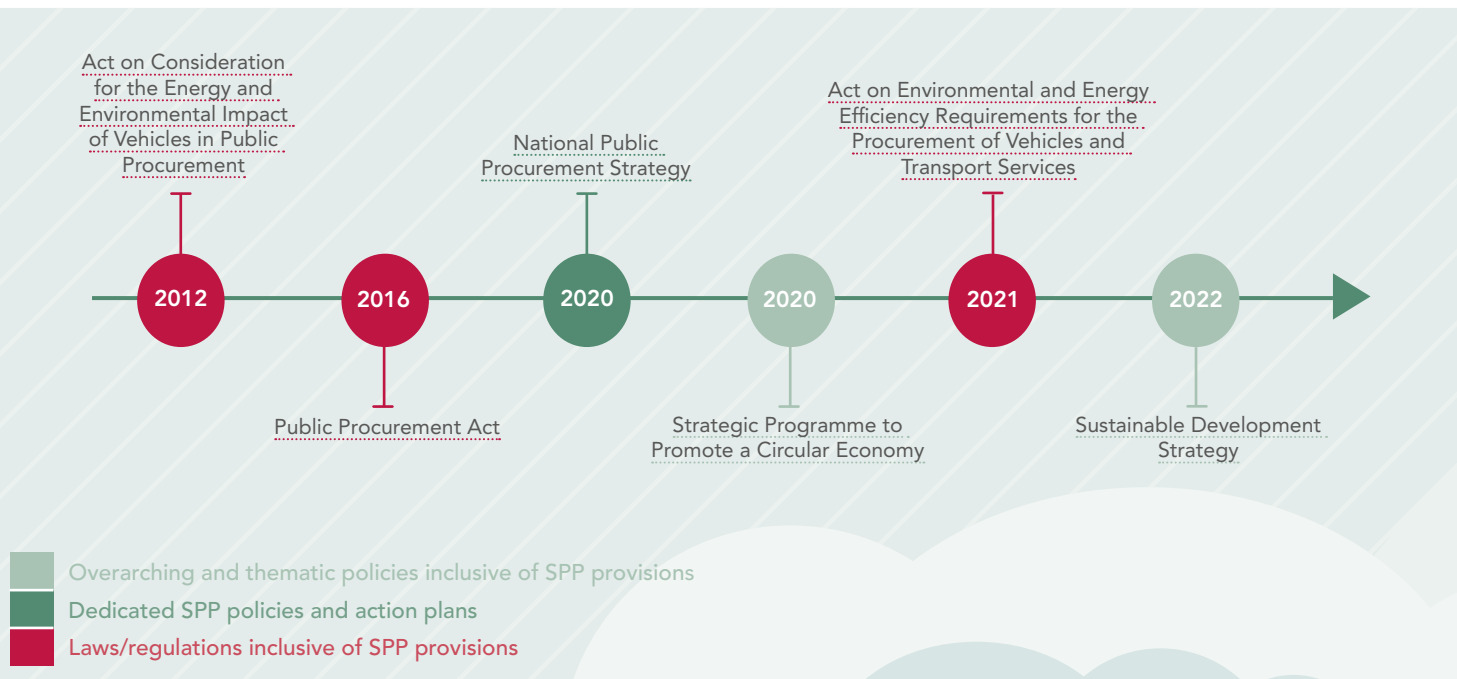
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2017)	299.16 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	24.1%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	4.49 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=FI>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVVT.ZS?locations=FI>

4. Data provided by the Finnish Government.

5. 4 billion EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

Institutional framework

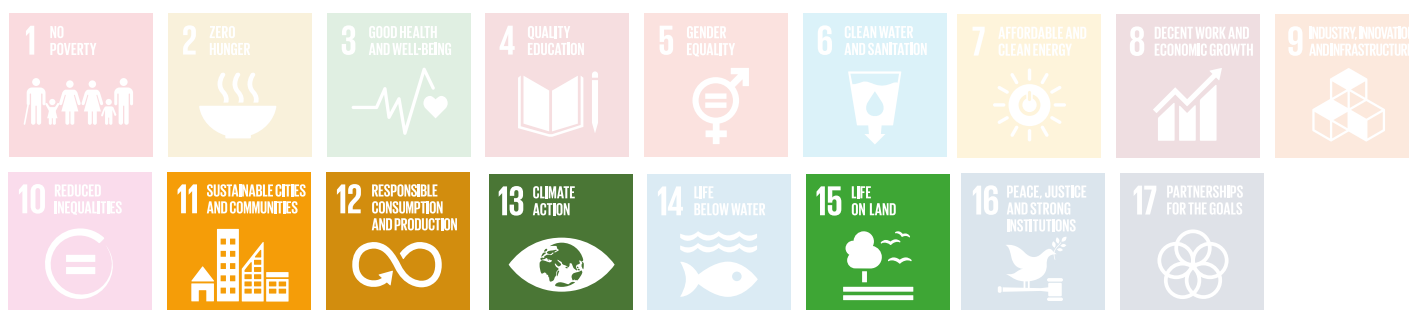
The National Public Procurement Strategy (2020) provides the overarching framework for public procurement policy in Finland. Various thematic groups play key roles in this Strategy:

- The Group for Ecologically Sustainable Procurement, chaired by the Ministry of the Environment and the City of Tampere, is following SPP achievements and planning new initiatives in Finland.
- The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment finances KEINO (Competence Centre for Sustainable and Innovative Public Procurement), which is responsible for supporting and helping public procurement experts and authorities with the development of sustainable and innovative procurement.

Latest SPP policy approved by	National government
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities (AFLRA) – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment – Ministry of the Environment – Ministry of Transport and Communications
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Steering Group of the Competence Center on Sustainable and Innovation Public Procurement

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Public buildings
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Criteria are based on the significance of the product group, taking into consideration volume and environmental impact, as well as standards and criteria available, such as the EU GPP criteria.

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Energy-efficiency has been integrated into the e-procurement platform. Hankintailmoitukset.fi is the official service for notices on public procurement in Finland and when public buyers publish notices on upcoming and ongoing tendering procedures, they report whether they have taken into account energy-efficiency in the call for tenders.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	There are various training events organized by different organizations annually. KEINO also organizes the KEINO Academy for procurement management.
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities: Suppliers and market engagement activities	
Resources invested each year: 2.25 million USD and 5 FTE ⁸	

7. See: https://www.motiva.fi/julkinen_sektori/kestavat_julkiset_hankinnat/tietopankki

8. 2 million EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Biannually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All entities under the public procurement legislation

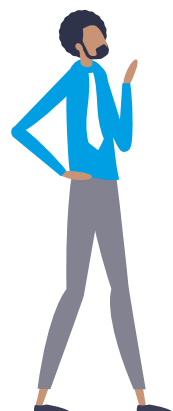
Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other- amount of SPP in innovative public procurement, use of ecolabelling in public procurement, requirements of proof in SPP
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

For a list of best practice case studies please visit:
https://www.hankintakeino.fi/en/materialbank?search_api_fulltext=&field_type_of_material%5B253%5D=253

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Taina Nikula from the Ministry of Environment and Isa-Maria Bergman from Motiva Ltd.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:					

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	2.96 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	24.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	19.1 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://donnees.banquemondiale.org/country/FR>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=FR>

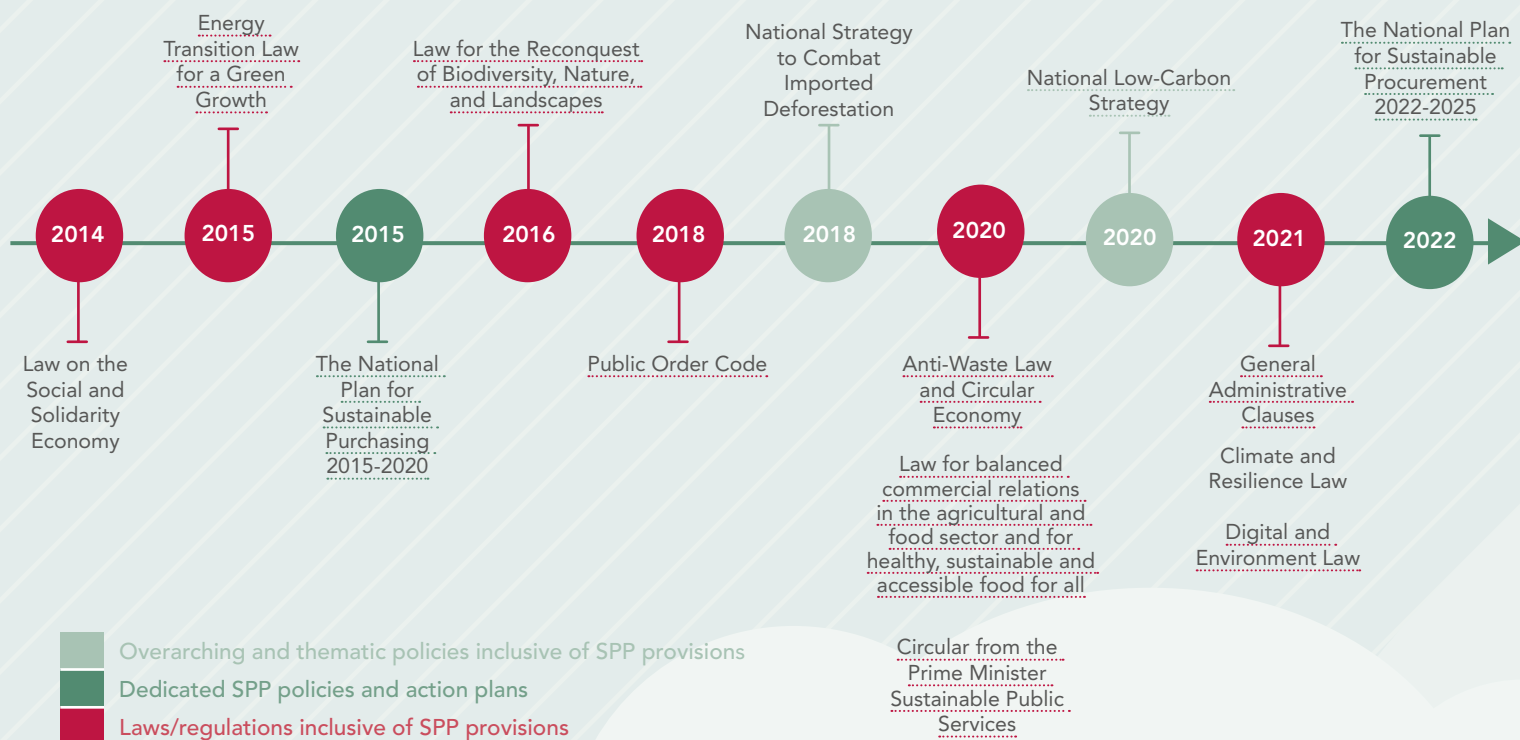
4. Data provided by the French Government

5. 17 billion Euros, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

A National Plan For Sustainable Procurement (PNAD) has been adopted for 2022-2025. This national strategy includes all public and private purchasers, this roadmap sets common objectives and provides for the deployment of tools and support programs for all buyers.



Institutional framework

For the State and its public establishments, the State Purchasing Directorate (DEA) defines the purchasing policy and ambitions specific to the State. The DEA defines within its perimeter (all ministries and public establishments in the country):

- The strategic orientations and axes (public policies supported through sustainable procurement)
- Annual quantitative objectives
- Implementation of various social and environmental considerations
- Implementation methods, including recommendations on the proper use of legal levers
- training and professionalization of buyers

Latest SPP policy approved by	The Prime Minister's Office
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion – Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Purchasing Department (DEA) – Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion



Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Other: prefabricated buildings, street furniture, bicycles (including electric and other types), games and toys
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
	✓ Other: the definition of a national purchasing strategy and mutualized contracts (an important lever for action)

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Sustainable procurement guidelines and criteria have been developed for addressing social and environmental issues:

- Guide "Taking into account the reparability index in public procurement", Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, December 2022: <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Guide%20IR%20Achat%20durable%202022.pdf>
- Guide "Successful responsible purchasing: how to ensure respect for human rights in supply chains": <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/dae/respect-des-droits-de-lhomme-au-travail-un-guide-pratique-pour-les-acheteurs-publics>
- Guide "Sustainable digital purchasing": <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/dae/reduction-empreinte-environnementale>
- Guide "Purchasing quality and sustainable foodstuffs in collective catering": <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/marches-publics-pour-la-restauration-collective-en-gestion-directe-un-guide-pratique-pour-un>
- Guide on the social aspects of public procurement, DAJ of the Ministry of the Economy, September 2021: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/daj/marches_publics/oecp/aspects-sociaux/Guide-aspects%20sociaux_vf.pdf?v=1663665719
- Bio-based building materials in public procurement, Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition, 2020: https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Guide%20mat%C3%A9riaux%20biosourc%C3%A9s%20et%20commande%20publique_avril%202020.pdf
- Sustainable bio-based products for public and private buyers, ADEME 2019: <https://librairie.ademe.fr/consommer-autrement/995-produits-biosources-durables-pour-les-acheteurs-publics-et-privés-des-9791029712821.html>

Considerations and criteria are included in the drafting of the tender documents after sourcing the economic sector and technical expertise in relation to the issues identified (including the characteristics of the need and the contractual support). The guidelines are drafted under the supervision of the DAE (or in collaboration with other ministries) with multidisciplinary teams.

⁷ See: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2015-02/27/content_2822395.htm

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide to public procurement. Implementing a progress plan in a public market, 2020 : https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/dae/doc/Guide%20Plan%20de%20Progre%CC%80s-Hyperlien.pdf • Guide to public purchasing: operational sourcing, State Purchasing Directorate, 2019 : https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/dae/doc/Guide_sourcing.pdf • Guide to public procurement: a response to climate issues, ADEME, 2016: https://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/files/directions_services/daj/guide-climat.pdf • ADEME guide: "34 summary sheets on the environmental impacts of products and associated labels", 2020 : https://bibliothec.ademe.fr/consommer-autrement/3985-34-fiches-de-synthese-sur-les-impacts-environnementaux-des-produits-et-les-labels-associes.html
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form for entering consultations and notification of contracts on the State's "PLACE" purchasing profile: mandatory information on environmental and social sections. • The State's purchasing information system, which allows open access to the entire purchasing, from programming to execution monitoring. Environmental and social considerations are included at all stages, and it is compulsory to enter them. • Practical guide for responsible digital purchases, Ministry of Ecological Transition, Inter-ministerial Directorate of Digital, State Purchasing Directorate 2021: https://ecoresponsable.numerique.gouv.fr/docs/2021/guide-achats-numeriques-responsables-version-beta-avril-2021.pdf
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide "Taking into account the reparability index in public procurement", Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, December 2022 https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Guide%20IR%20Achat%20durable%202022.pdf
✓ Provision of SPP training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training program for the development of a scheme to promote socially and environmentally responsible purchasing (SPASER) from October 2022 • Provision of a MOOC training course on sustainable public procurement (8 hours of training) by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion by the first half of 2023. • Training for buyers of the State and its public institutions by the Ministry of Economy (DAE): a general training cycle (initial training of 2 days and in-depth session of 3 days), thematic training on the overall cost of an eco-responsible purchase (1 day), taking into account greenhouse gas emissions (1 day), socially responsible purchasing (2 days), an annual day of exchange on responsible purchasing practices. • Micro-learning and webinar trainings every 3 weeks on circular and solidarity-based purchasing developed by the Great Paris Area, the Observatory of Responsible Purchasing and the National Institute for Circular Economy with the support of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion within the framework of the National Plan for Sustainable Purchasing (PNAD) 2022-2025.
✓ Reputational incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Public procurement awards: sustainable purchasing in action" 2022: the Trophées rewards for good practices in exemplary (i.e., efficient and sustainable) public purchasing, in responsible purchasing strategy and in social clause. A buyer community award allows everyone to vote for an exemplary purchase and to have access to all candidate files for inspiration and sharing of good practices. • SPASER ambassadors can promote their good practices in terms of sustainable procurement strategy (interventions, video promotion, peer-to-peer advice...) • Good practices in terms of clauses on laclauseverte.fr allow to promote their authors • Examples of good practices are regularly published on Rapidd, Respae and in numerous guides + invitation to testify during events organized by the government
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other Activities	<p>Interdepartmental coordination, through bimonthly meetings of the network of responsible purchasing referents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green heldesks (Guichets verts) aim to offer all public buyers in the territory a first level of free advice (1 hour maximum). This system is implemented by the regional networks of public order and supported by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion within the framework of the National Plan for Sustainable Procurement (NSPL) 2022-2025. <p>This can take the form of the transmission of guides or examples of consultation files for companies, reminders or clarifications of regulations, peer-to-peer networking, and referrals to other stakeholder networks (e.g., circular economy networks, the CRESS, social facilitators....).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social enablers system supported by the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Integration: the social facilitator advises local contracting authorities on the implementation of social clauses in public procurement (choice of procedures, operations, sectors of activity). They accompany the companies and monitor the social clauses to allow quantitative and qualitative evaluation of their implementation. Their presence is considerably strengthened within the framework of the National Sustainable Procurement Plan (NSPL) 2022-2025. • Program to support the development of schemes to promote socially and environmentally responsible purchasing (SERP) from October 2022. This program is developed by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion within the framework of the National Sustainable Purchasing Plan 2022-2025.

Resources invested each year: within Ministry of Ecological transition and Territorial Cohesion, 2 full time jobs, within Ministry of Economy, 3 full time job; within ministries, 11 referents (between 0.25 and 100% of their mission)

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Economic Observatory of Public Procurement (OCEP) for all public procurement and DAE for ministries and state public agencies

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO2 saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

Best practices

The Rapidd network <https://rapidd.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>:

An initiative of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, the sustainable purchasing community known as "Rapidd" is a professional platform for the exchange and sharing of experiences between public procurement actors in the field of sustainable purchasing. It includes 1. a community of exchanges: daily news and events, questions and answers, thematic groups, etc. 2. a resource center: practical information sheets, general and sectoral guides, micro-learning modules, sourcing tools, examples of sustainable clauses, purchasing strategies, etc. The site is

growing rapidly, with 5,000 members to date.

The Inclusion Marketplace <https://lemarche.inclusion.beta.gouv.fr> :

An online platform that references all the 9,000 inclusive companies (employing people who are very far from employment: long-term unemployed, workers with disabilities, etc.) in more than 150 sectors of activity in order to assist in sourcing inclusive service providers.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Marline Weber from the General Commission for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion and Malika Kessous from the State Purchasing Department, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Recovery.

National government SPP contact

Marline Weber

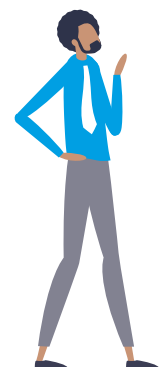
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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

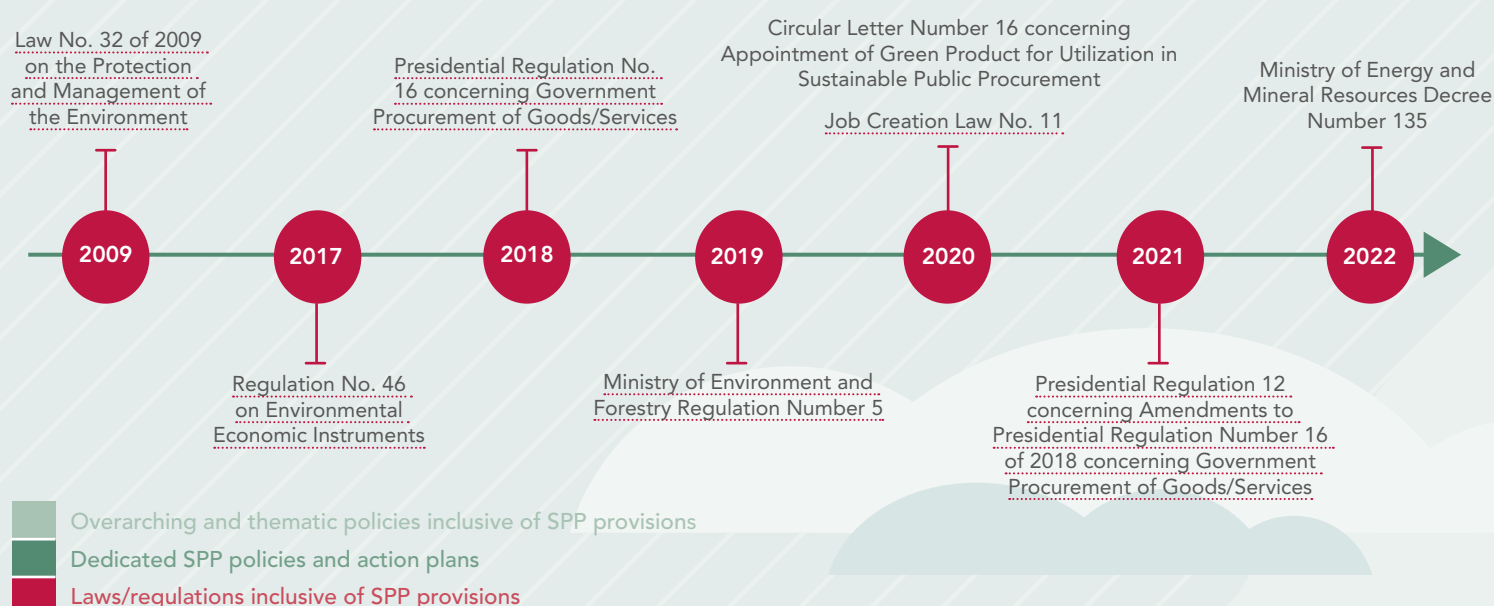
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant ²	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ³ (2021)	1.19 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ⁴ (2021)	26.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁵ (2019)	1,168,420,000 ⁶
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

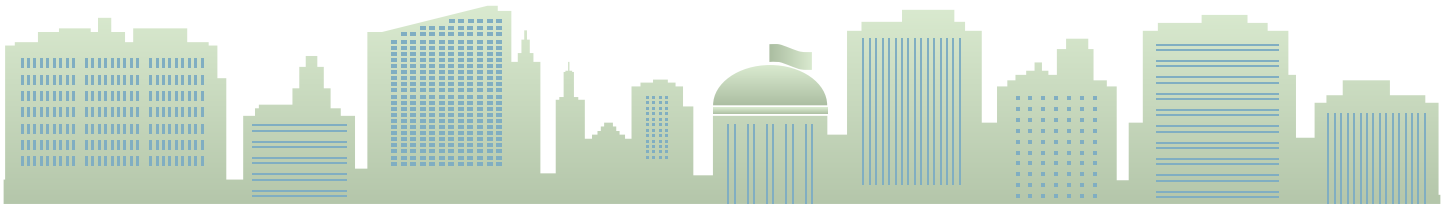
2. N/A – Insufficient data or no policy/legal instrument explicitly supporting SPP

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=SG>

4. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=SG>

5. Data provided by the Indonesian Government

6. XXX, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=ID>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of National Development Planning – National Development Plan Agency – Ministry of Environment and Forestry – Ministry of Industry
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of National Development Planning

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁷



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁷ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
✓ Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
	✓ Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines. Also, please provide the link to the criteria: https://sibarjasramling.com/

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other	Suppliers and market engagement activities

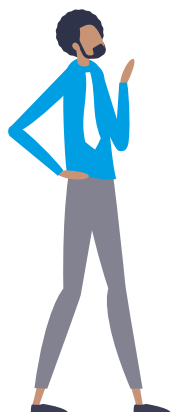
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ari Sulindra, Sri Aditya Nur Pratama, Rahmat Fitriadi Herman, and Hajeng Hayu Wandhira from the National Public Procurement Agency.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	498.56 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	12%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2018)	6.14 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=IE>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.TZ>

4. Data provided by the Irish Government.

5. This figure only records spending by government departments, not by local authorities, schools, government agencies, etc. https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/public-procurement/country-reports-and-information-eu-countries_en



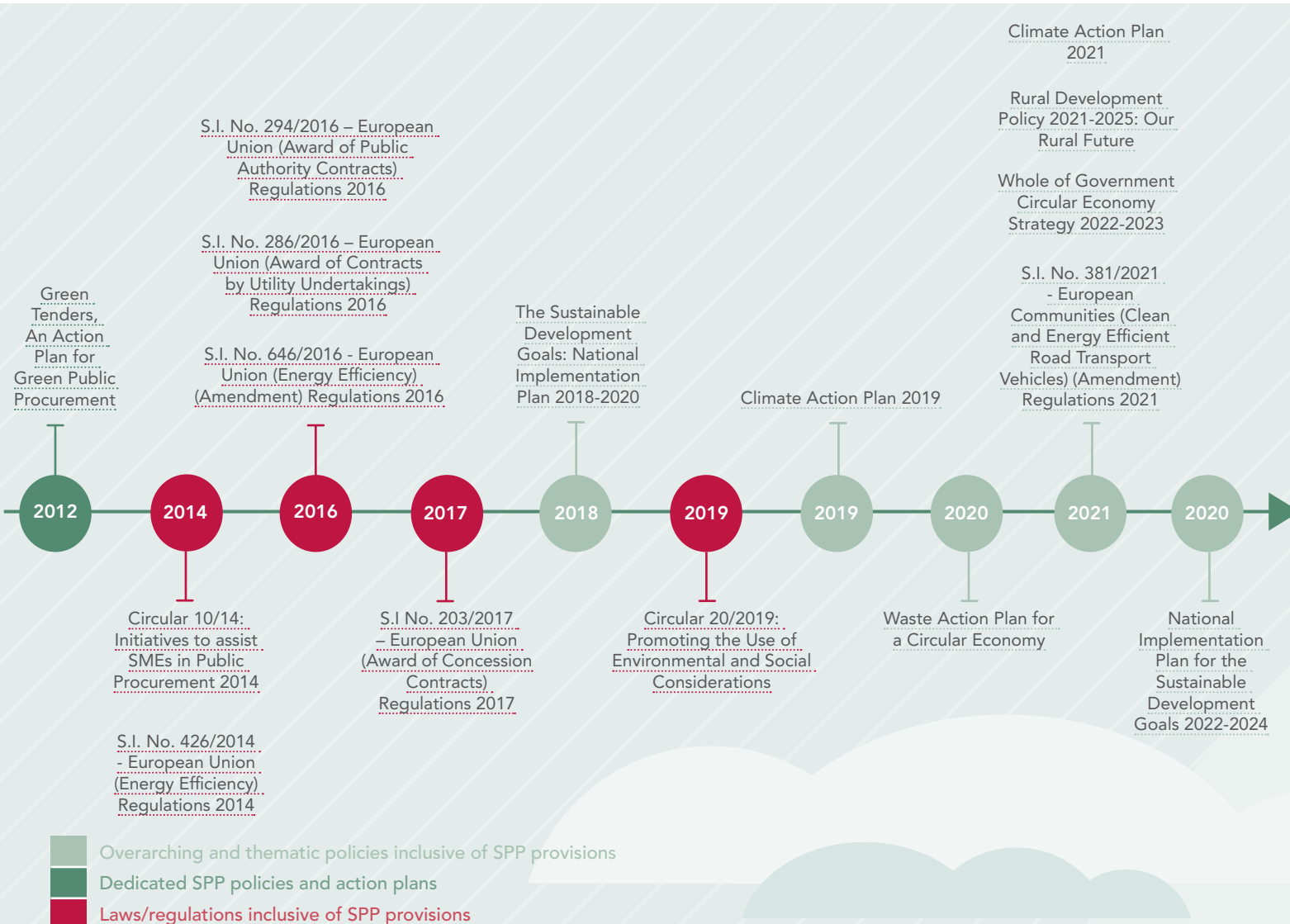
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) is responsible for the Green Public Procurement policy. This department published Green Tenders, Ireland's National Action Plan on Green Public Procurement, in 2012. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) first published Green Public Procurement Guidance in 2014, which it updated and expanded in 2021. The EPA also developed GPP training for public procurers, and, later, for suppliers. The EPA is responsible for monitoring implementation of GPP by government departments.

Circular 20/2019 was produced by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER) in response to the Climate Action Plan 2019. Several policy departments, including DECC, and all the central purchasing bodies are members of a Strategic Procurement Advisory Group (SPAG), chaired by the Office of Government Procurement (OGP). This group meets three times a year, facilitating implementation of Circular 20/2019 and other relevant policies. Additionally, an Environmental Subgroup of the SPAG meets quarterly to allow more in-depth, technical discussion of the green aspects of Circular 20/2019 and Green Tenders, as well as other relevant policy such as in the area of the circular economy.

In accordance with Circular 20/2019, all government departments must incorporate green procurement into their planning and reporting cycles.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Government Procurement Local Government Sector
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Government Procurement

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	
Other: While the Climate Action Plans focus on climate action and energy use reduction, guidance and training on Green Public Procurement address the entire spectrum of environmental impacts of procurement.	



6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines ⁷	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Guidance for green procurement was developed following comprehensive research of existing criteria for each of the sectors covered. Additionally, a short consultation was carried out with representatives from Irish public bodies and suppliers, including SME representatives, in order to determine the key concerns and priorities for GPP as well as existing levels of implementation. The resulting Irish core and comprehensive GPP criteria established in this guidance:

- Reflect the Government's broader policy objectives and targets;
- Enable the 'Key Actions' set out in Green Tenders to be fulfilled;
- Ensure compliance with relevant EU and Irish legislation in each sector;
- Reflect the EU GPP criteria to the greatest extent practicable;
- Deliver against the procurement needs of Irish contracting authorities with acceptable levels of competition, cost and quality outcomes as well as measurable environmental gains;
- Can be used in different purchasing arrangements (e.g., service contracts);
- Are capable of verification with reference to commonly available tests and standards.

Criteria exist for Office Buildings, Energy-related products, Transport, Food and Catering, Cleaning Products and Services, Paper and Printing, Textiles, ICT, Heating Equipment, and Indoor and Outdoor Lighting.

For more information see: <https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring-assessment/circular-economy/green-public-procurement/>.

⁷ www.epa.ie/publications/circular-economy/resources/green-public-procurement-guidance.php

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Circular 20/2019 requires public bodies to incorporate relevant green procurement measures into their planning and reporting cycles, including incorporating green considerations into Corporate Procurement Plans. The Office of Government Procurement published an Information Note on Corporate Procurement Plans, with specific reference to strategic procurement.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	When submitting a bid on e-tenders, tenderers are required to complete a self-declaration that they comply with obligations that have been established by European Union law, national law, collective agreements, or by international, environmental, social and labour law that apply at the place where the works are carried out or the goods or services provided.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	Publication of updated and expanded guidance on GPP in 2021, accompanied by criteria sets for 10 sectors: https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring-assessment/circular-economy/green-public-procurement/ . Development of an online search tool to assist finding the relevant GPP criteria for specific products and services: https://gppcriteria.gov.ie/ .
✓ Provision of SPP training	A training programme for the Irish Public Sector on Implementing Green Public Procurement was piloted and delivered in 2020 and ran throughout 2021. A revised version was held in 2022, aimed at government departments. This training programme was developed and funded by the Environmental Protection Agency. The training provides practical guidance for government and public bodies – it is aimed at procurers and specifiers. The training is held online and consists of seven modules, three of which are live interactive sessions and four recorded webinars, all of which are completed in two weeks. The EPA also developed GPP supplier training in 2021 (https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring-assessment/circular-economy/green-public-procurement/). In addition, the Local Authority sector developed a GPP training programme for local authority staff, as part of the Local Authority Climate Action Training Programme, funded by DECC (see https://www.lasntg.ie/climateaction).
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	Promotion of SPP at a range of events
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	Information provided via presentations at a range of events for public procurers, website (https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/64b9a-sustainable-public-procurement/) with SPP information including SPP News and SPP case studies and examples.

Resources invested each year: 276,470 USD & 2.5 FTE⁸

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All government departments

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	✓ Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	✓ Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO2 saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

8. 235,000 EUR, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2018 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Considerations into Public Procurement regarding the procuring of catering consumables and disposable products. The purpose of the green procurement element of this project was to find sustainable, compostable alternatives to those that were currently in use.

The Department of Justice has pledged that 10% of all Criminal Justice Sector procurement contracts for goods & services will include social considerations by the end of the strategy 'Working to Change: Social Enterprise and Employment Strategy 2021 – 2023'. The strategy aims to find employment opportunities for people with criminal records.

The Irish Prison Service came runner up in the Sustainable Procurement Category at the Procura+ Awards 2022 for its mattress recycling initiative. Other examples are provided in <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/9d745-sustainable-public-procurement-case-studies/>.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Olga Grant and Eugenia McLaughlin from the Office of Government Procurement.



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🌐 <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/64b9a-sustainable-public-procurement/>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	481.59 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	22.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	7.67 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=IL>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=IL>

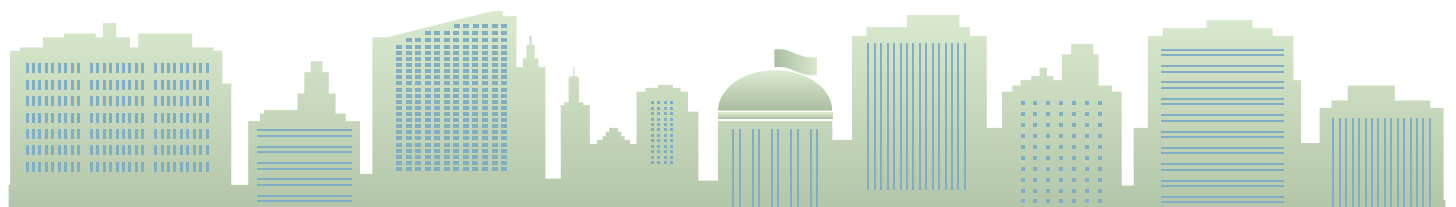
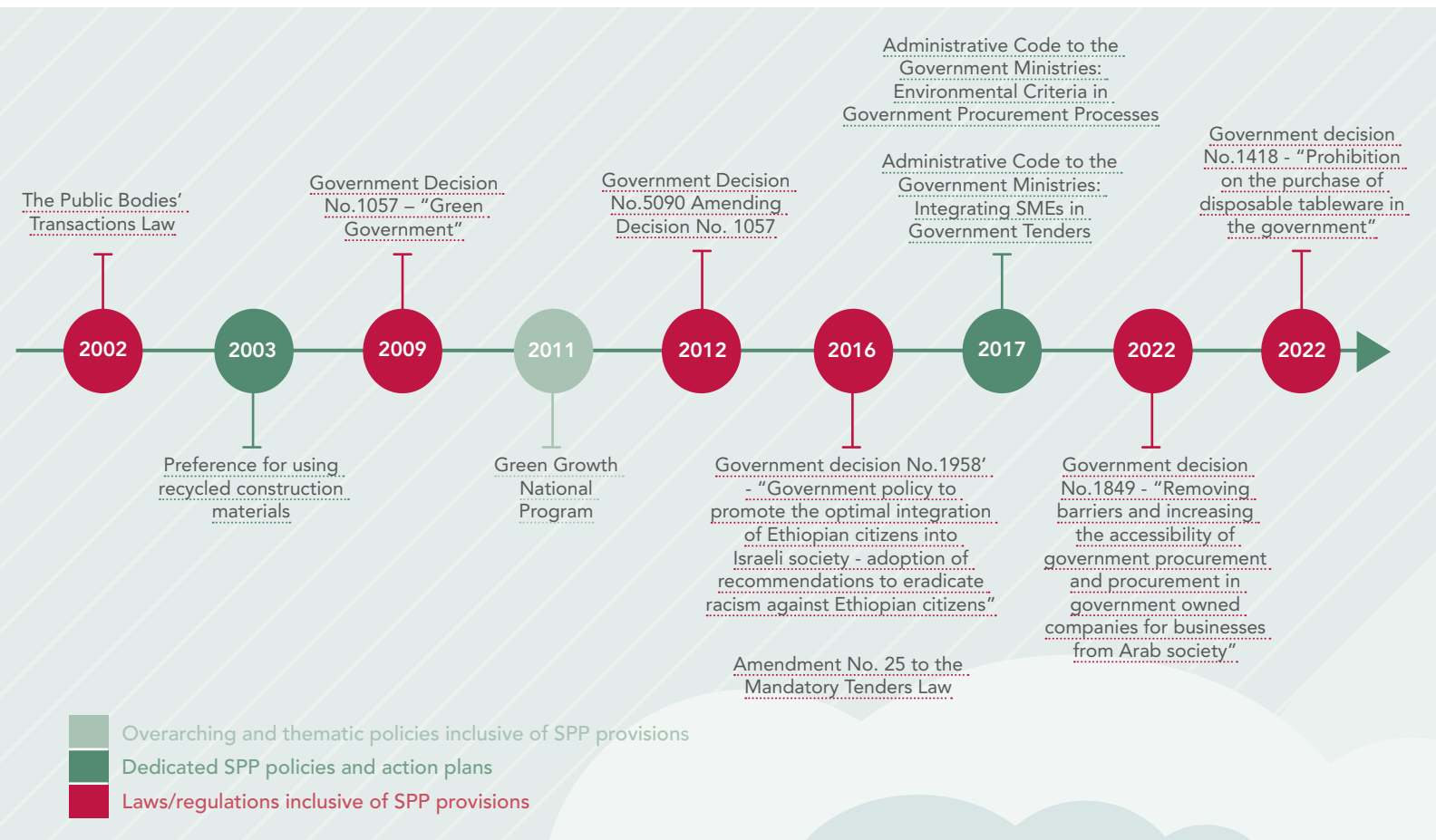
4. Data provided by the Israeli Government

5. 27.3 billion NIS, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=IL>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Until 2014, the Ministry of Environmental Protection monitored the data and published it through annual reports that were uploaded to the ministry's website. The data indicated compliance with the set goal and much more (At least 12% of each ministry's expenditure must be by "green tenders" by 2016). Since then, the Ministry doesn't monitor and evaluate SPP implementation.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Government of Israel
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	– Ministry of Environmental Protection – Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	



6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	✓ Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The Ministry of Environmental Protection has issued several product pages describing the environmental impacts of the product and/or service required and enumerates possible detailed requirements for reducing these impacts, references for testing them, and their impact on cost throughout the product life cycle. The Israeli GPA (Government Procurement Agency) designs the requirements in consultation with a green procurement consultant and the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Example: Preference for using recycled construction materials (2003)

⁷ For more information, please see: https://www.gov.il/he/departments/guides/green_public_procurement?chapterIndex=4

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities	In 2020, the Center for Resource Efficiency was established by the Industries Administration, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Finance. The Center's main goal is to help Israeli industry increase productivity and competitiveness while reducing its environmental impact. The Center among other things improves its ability to submit bids also for tenders with environmental criteria. The Center for Resource Efficiency is a key pillar in the effort to promote advanced manufacturing in industry, as well as part of the circular economy concept which is promoted by the Industries Administration in the Ministry of Economy and Industry. Below is a link to the center's website: https://www.gov.il/he/departments/general/about-irec

Resources invested each year: 4 FTE, 48 members on the Green Procurement Forum; no estimate for the financial resources invested each year⁸

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No



8. For more information, please see: https://www.gov.il/he/departments/guides/green_public_procurement?chapterIndex=4



SPP BEST PRACTICES

The website of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Israeli GPA website includes a page where suppliers can inform the government about new products with environmental benefits:

- A mandatory course for all tender committee members on the subject of tender's law and regulation includes a lecture about green public procurement.
- In 2019, a Green Procurement Forum was established. The forum is a channel of information regarding green procurement. In addition, the GPA website and the Ministry of Environmental Protection website provide extensive information on sustainable procurement.
- The Israeli GPA will publish a procurement guide that accompanies the ministries at each stage of the procurement procedure.
- The Israeli Government is seeking alternatives to using disposable dishes in government ministries. In 2020, the Israeli GPA in the Finance Ministry's Account General Department has published, with the help of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, a Request for Information about sustainable alternatives with less of a negative environmental impact. Following the RFI, the government was presented with solutions related to the raw materials of the dishes, along with solutions from the field of logistics.
- In December 2020, the Ministry of Environmental Protection issued a call for encouraging the use of reusable utensils through assistance in purchasing dishwashers for kindergartens and advocating for local authorities. As part of this move, all local authorities in Israel can receive assistance in purchasing a dishwasher for all kindergartens where children are served lunch. https://www.gov.il/he/departments/publications/Call_for_bids/support_12806_reusable_utensils_dishwashers_for_kindergartens.

On a sub-national level:

Environmental criteria have already been integrated in several government tenders. However, the central government's part in public procurement is relatively small compared to that of the municipal. The Ministry of Environmental Protection assists several local authorities to incorporate green public procurement tenders into their process and to build the infrastructure needed to expand the use of such tenders in the local government.

A number of activities were developed in Israel to allow the country to move ahead in promoting sustainable public procurement practices and foster the switch through concrete actions and tools, including the mapping and identification of relevant and significant tenders, development of guiding documents in Hebrew for local authorities, and training and instruction to local authorities. In 2016-2017, the Ministry of Environmental Protection conducted 10 meetings/workshops for procurement managers in local authorities. The unique procurement needs of the local government were discussed and priorities for the preparation of green product sheets were set. These product sheets were presented to the procurement managers in a series of six professional workshops and are available on the green public procurement web portal. More than 50 local authorities from the different geographical districts (North, Haifa, Center, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and South district) took part. The consultation workshops and meetings were followed by the elaboration of product sheets to match the needs of the local authorities in specific areas.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Amir Sinay from the Ministry of Finance and Rotem Shamay from the Ministry of Environmental Protection.



National government SPP contact

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 <https://mr.gov.il/ilgstorefront/en>



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programme



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	2.1 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	19.8%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	167 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

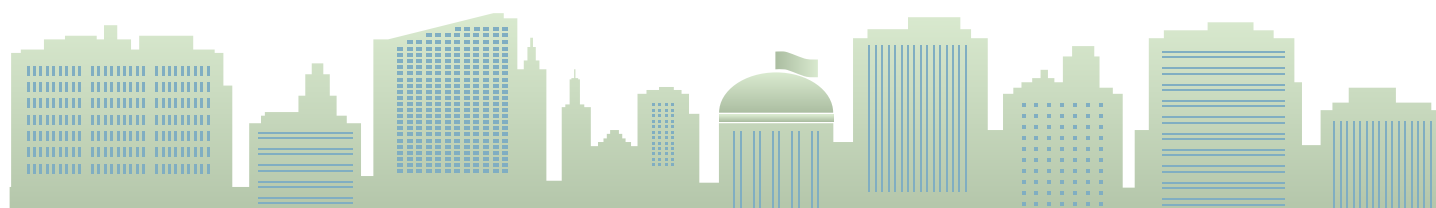
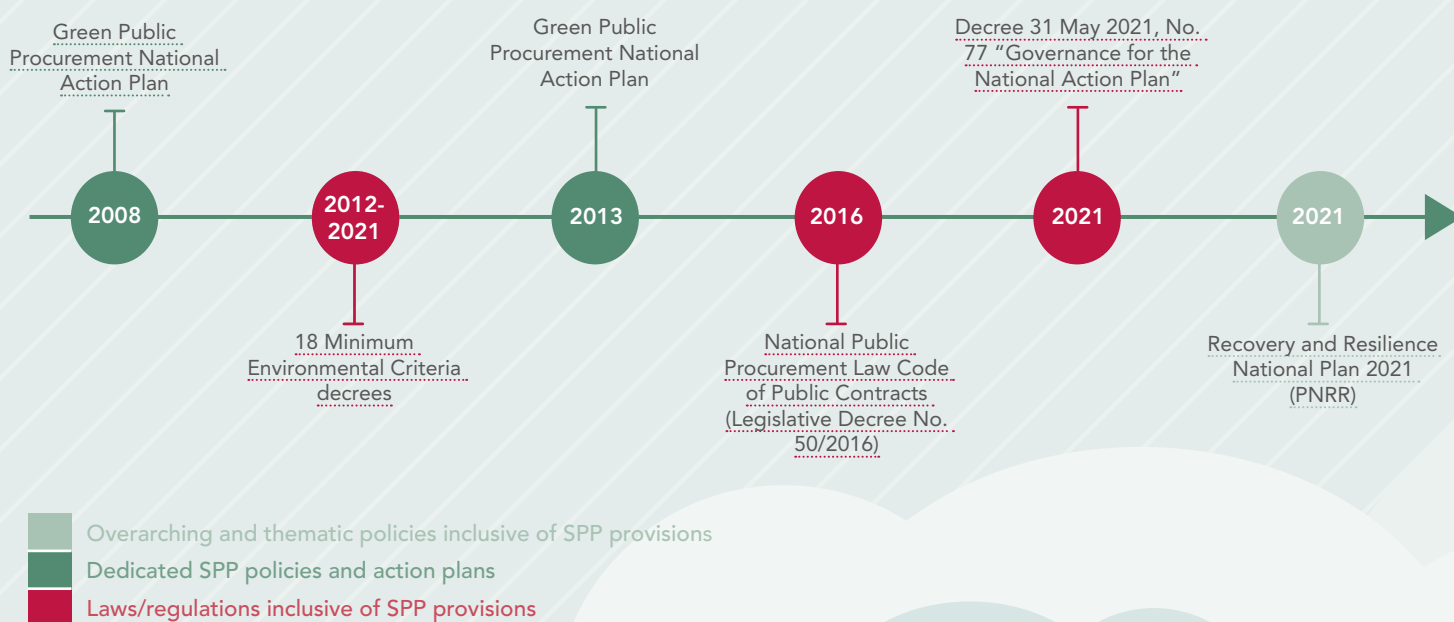
- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=IT>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=IT>
- Data provided by the Italian Government
- 149 billion EUR, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The Ministry of Ecologic Transition sets the Action Plan on sustainability and green public procurement (Plan for the Environmental Sustainability of Consumption in the Public Administration Sector - NAP GPP) to be implemented by Italian public administrations. The Plan implements GPP considerations in public procurement and identifies the product categories that are regulated by the minimum environmental criteria set by Ministerial Decree. Such Minimum Environmental Criteria are mandatory for every public procurement procedure of any amount. The documents including the environmental criteria (mandatory and awarding) are developed over a variable period ranging from one to three years with the help of several stakeholders such as universities, research organizations, trade association, public administrations and the latest draft of the document is evaluated by a special committee before it is signed by the Ministry.

Also, the Recovery and Resilience National Plan 2021 (PNRR) defines actions to be taken at both the national and local level to overcome the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic using the Next Generation EU funds. This Plan sets out six missions: digitalization, innovation, competitiveness, culture and innovation; green revolution and ecologic transition; infrastructures for sustainable mobility; education and research; inclusion and cohesion: health. These missions will be implemented at national level and the recent Decree 31 May 2021, n. 77 provides for the mandatory inclusion of gender equality and generation equality considerations in every procurement procedure which falls within the scope of the PNRR and the National Plan for Complementary Investments. Within 60 days of the publication of this Decree, the Council of Ministers or the Competent Ministries and their delegated authorities, together with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, will adopt practical guidelines for the implementation of gender and generational equality considerations in public procurement procedures.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of Environment and Energy Security
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Energy Security – Ministry of Economy and Finance – Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy – Regions – Environmental Protection Agencies – Ministry of Agriculture – Ministry of Health – Public Information Services Concessionaire (Conspip)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of Environment and Energy Security – Ministry of Economy and Finance – Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy – Public Information Services Concessionaire (Conspip)



Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
✓ Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	
✓ Other: Dematerialize resources; recycling.	

⁶. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Other : Diapers
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	✓ Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guideline? Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Based on the common GPP criteria of the European Commission's GPP Training Toolkit international ecolabels and voluntary sustainability standards. The criteria are mandatory for all products and all procuring entities.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	The main GPP training activity is performed within the CRElAMO project – Skills and Networks for Environmental Integration and for the Improvement of PA Organizations.
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities	Suppliers and Market Engagement Activities.

Resources invested each year:

7. For more information, please see: <https://www.minambiente.it/pagina/i-criteri-ambientali-minimi#1>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	ANAC Anticorruption National Agency

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO2 saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Pay per Use Framework Agreement for the supply of Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanners for Italian Public Hospitals. This procurement procedure allowed to renovate the medical equipment used to offer better public healthcare services using an innovative contract for Italian public hospitals. The first edition of this kind of framework agreement was used by Consip as a starting point to implement circular economy principles in the second edition of the tender procedure.

Integrated Energy Services Framework Agreement (IESFA), which is at its fourth edition. This tender procedure is divided into lots to favor the participation of smaller economic operators and it is expected to produce savings in terms of tonnes of oil equivalent (TOEs) used and tonnes of carbon dioxide produced, in line with the first three editions.

Further detail is available in the factsheets published on Consip's website at the following link: <https://www.consip.it/innovazione/sostenibilita>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Sergio Saporetti from the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security; Alessandra Mascioli, technical support of the National Research Center (CNR); and Lidia Capparelli and Maria Antonietta Coppola from Consip.

National government SPP contact

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

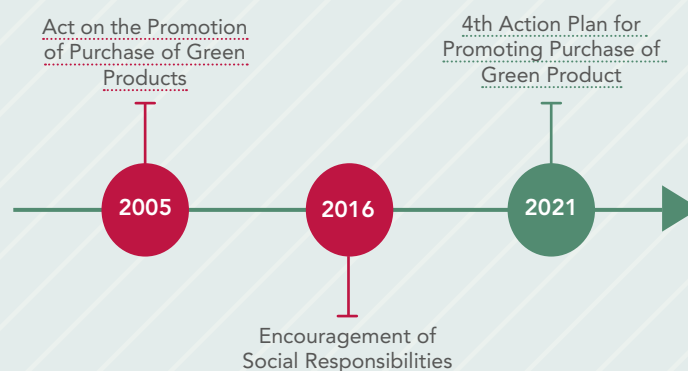
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	1.8 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	18.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	710.95 million USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

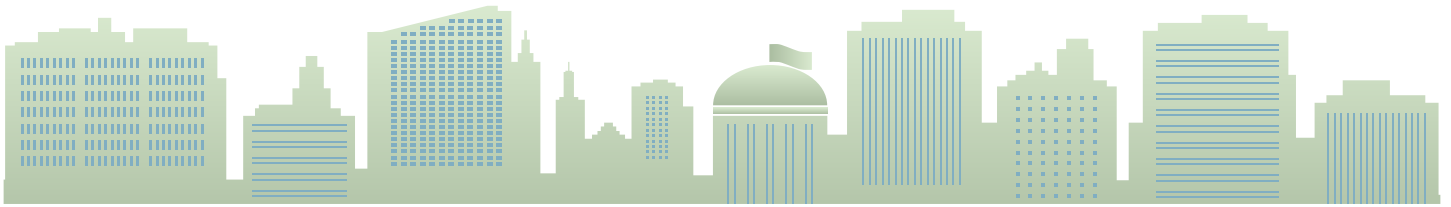
The Korea Environmental, Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI) manages green public procurement for the entire country, overseeing over 40,000 government entities. The Act on the Promotion of Purchase of Green Products is designed to support the Sustainable Development Goals through the integrated mechanism that facilitates cooperation among public authorities. The introduction of the Act on the Promotion of Purchase of Green Products sets the legal framework that facilitates such cooperation. This legal instrument has been developed in harmony with the existing procurement framework and well-established eco-labelling programmes. The entire public sector including the central and local governments and public institutions are mandated by the Act to purchase green products and report the results, which ensures sustainable consumption and production patterns.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=KR>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=KR>
4. Data provided by the Korean Government



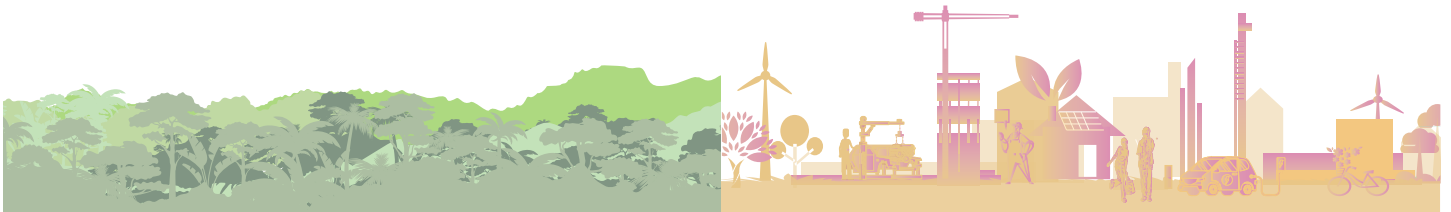


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of Environment
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	– Ministry of Environment – Korea Environmental, Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Environment

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁵



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	✓ Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁶ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Due to the nature of construction contracts, their procurement is prioritized within the first 6 months of the year. To enhance SPP, for construction waste, Korea has amended the Construction Waste Recycling Promotion Act, which obliges public organizations to use 40% of recycled materials. Public Procurement Service manages all procurement. Under the central procurement system, when entering into the bidding process, green products have an advantage over regular products. There is a guideline to follow. It includes not only green products, but also products made by people with severe disabilities, women-led businesses, etc. Guidelines are mandatory for all products and all procuring entities.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	KEITI conducts its internal review every year. In its internal review, KEITI publishes the Green Procurement Performance of each organization. KEITI also conducts an analysis of procurement patterns, consumers' preferences, possible reasons obstructing green products, etc. KEITI collects GPP implementation plans for all public organizations and publishes them online to be available to the public.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	KEITI manages the Green Product System, which is a system for all procurers to report their procurement/purchase records on an electronic platform.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	KEITI provides training on e-procurement on green products, as well as other trainings such as asphalt-concrete quality assurance trainings.
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Economic incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 7 FTE

⁶ See: http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/policy_data/read.do?menuId=10260&seq=7894

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	KEITI

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Korea's Green Procurement System is renowned for its convenience and transparency. However, within local governments, local governments showed the lowest percentage (41% in 2019) in comparison to other public authorities (public enterprises: 82.8%, quasi-governmental department: 79.1%). However, for all procurers in public authorities, procurement only takes less than 5% of their duty, which is very minimal. Therefore, in order to advance GPP in local governments, KEITI started a business initiative to expand the national Green Public Procurement outcome, creating a GPP network for local government called "Leading Cities Network". KEITI, as an operating authority of the Green Procurement System, consults local governments to promote green procurement, conducts research on the performance of green products, and provides networking opportunities for green procurers in local governments.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Joon Sung Ahn from the Korea Environmental, Industry and Technology Institute (KEITI).

National government SPP contact

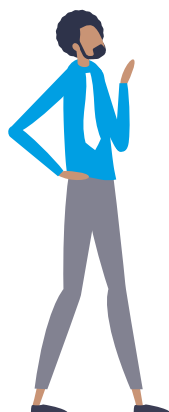
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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

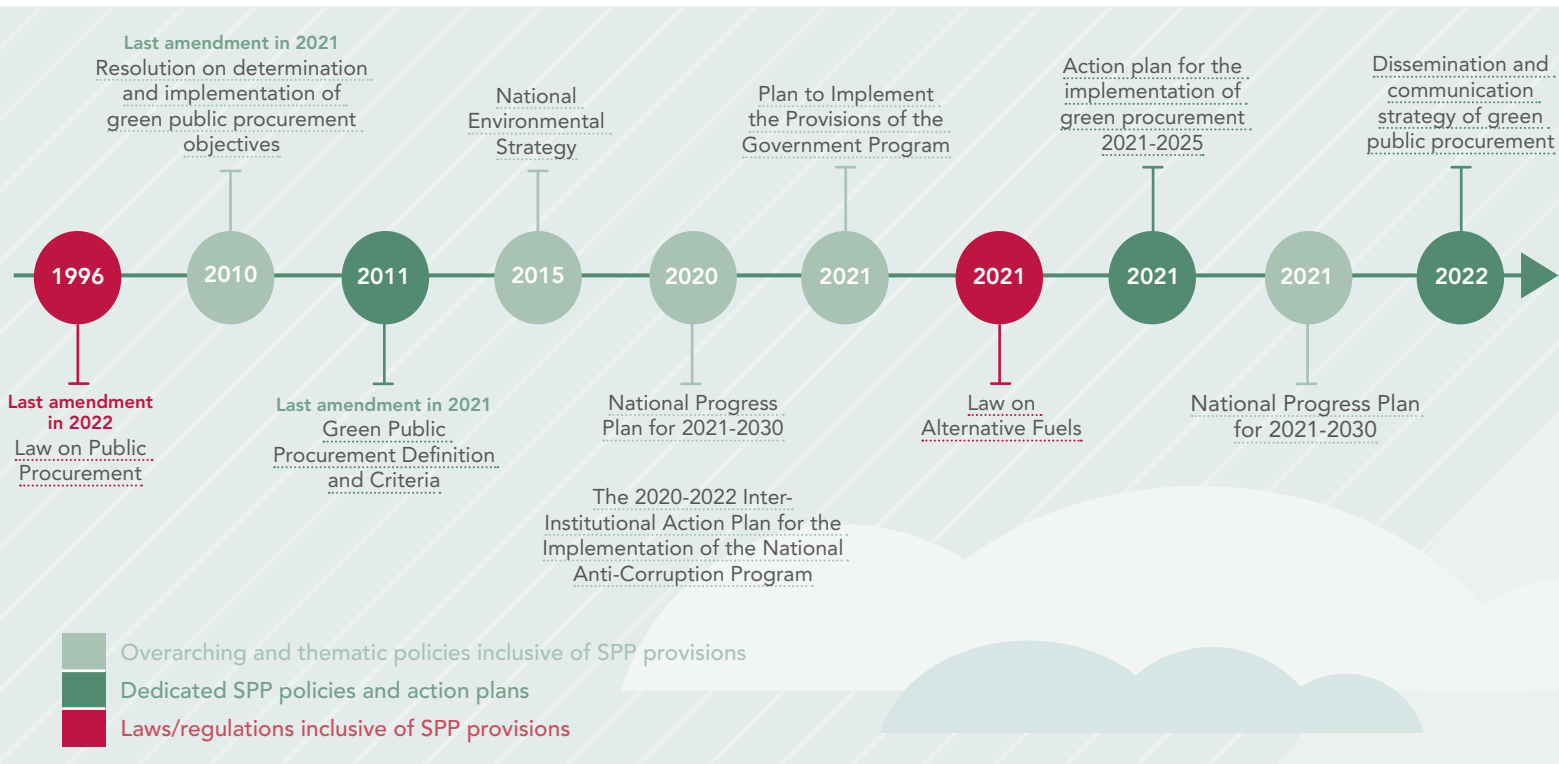
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	65.5 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	18.3%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2021)	1.05 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

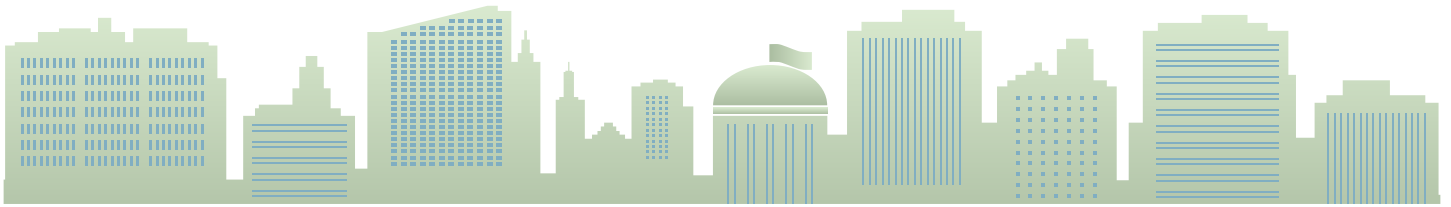
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=LT&start=1960&view=chart>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=LT>

4. Data provided by the Lithuanian Government.

5. 889,7 million EUR, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2021 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>



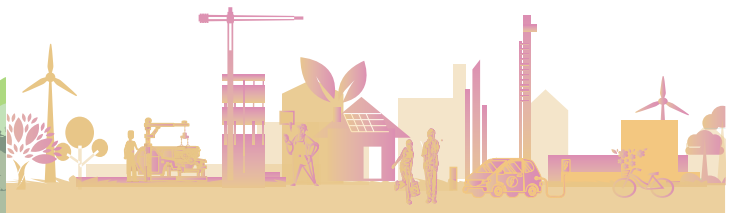
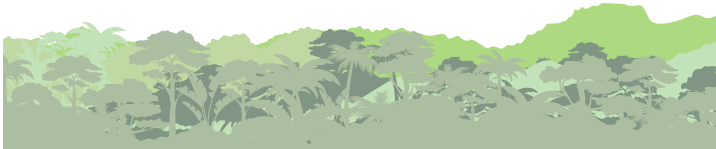


Institutional framework

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for green public procurement policy (definition of green public procurement and applicable criteria). The Public Procurement Office is responsible for training, consultation and monitoring.

Latest SPP policy approved by	Government
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chancellery of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania – All ministries and governmental institutions, including the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation and the Public Procurement Office.
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Office – Ministry of Environment

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	



Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	✓ Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guideline ⁶	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The criteria are developed for 30 groups of supplies, services and works. PP is regulated by the Order of Minister of the Environment, which provides definition and criteria of GPP, as well as a list of goods and services that can be covered by GPP. The GPP criteria were developed on the basis of the EU recommendations for green public procurement. During the adoption of the Order of Minister of the Environment, public consultations were held. At this moment the document is under revision. The amendments are planned to be adopted by the end of 2022. <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.403512/asr>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
✓ Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 5 FTE

⁶. For more information: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.403512/asr>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All contracting authorities and entities

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

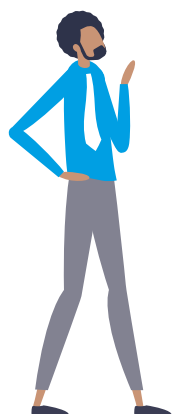
SPP BEST PRACTICES

In 2021 an SPP unit was established within the Public Procurement Office. It provides direct support to contracting authorities and entities, provides training and guidance to public procurement officers, consults with market representatives, provides SPP legislation amendment proposals, advises contracting authorities and entities on the implementation of sectoral legislation related to the SPP.

The Ministry of the Economy and Innovation organizes events to promote best practices in SPP. The Central Purchasing Body CPO LT offers efficient e-tools (via dynamic purchasing system or framework agreements) for the procurement of green supplies, services or works, as well as for the awarding of contracts promoting the groups at risk.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Rima Ambrazevičienė from the Ministry of the Economy and Innovation, Asta Sadauskaite from the Public Procurement Policy Division.



National government SPP contact

Rima Ambrazevičienė

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 <https://am.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys-1/zalieji-pirkimai>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant ²	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ³ (2021)	1.29 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ⁴ (2021)	11.8%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁵ (2019)	17.8 billion USD ⁶
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. N/A – Insufficient data or no policy/legal instrument explicitly supporting SPP

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=MX>

4. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=MX>

5. Data provided by the Mexican Government

6. 17,783,258,264.58 USD



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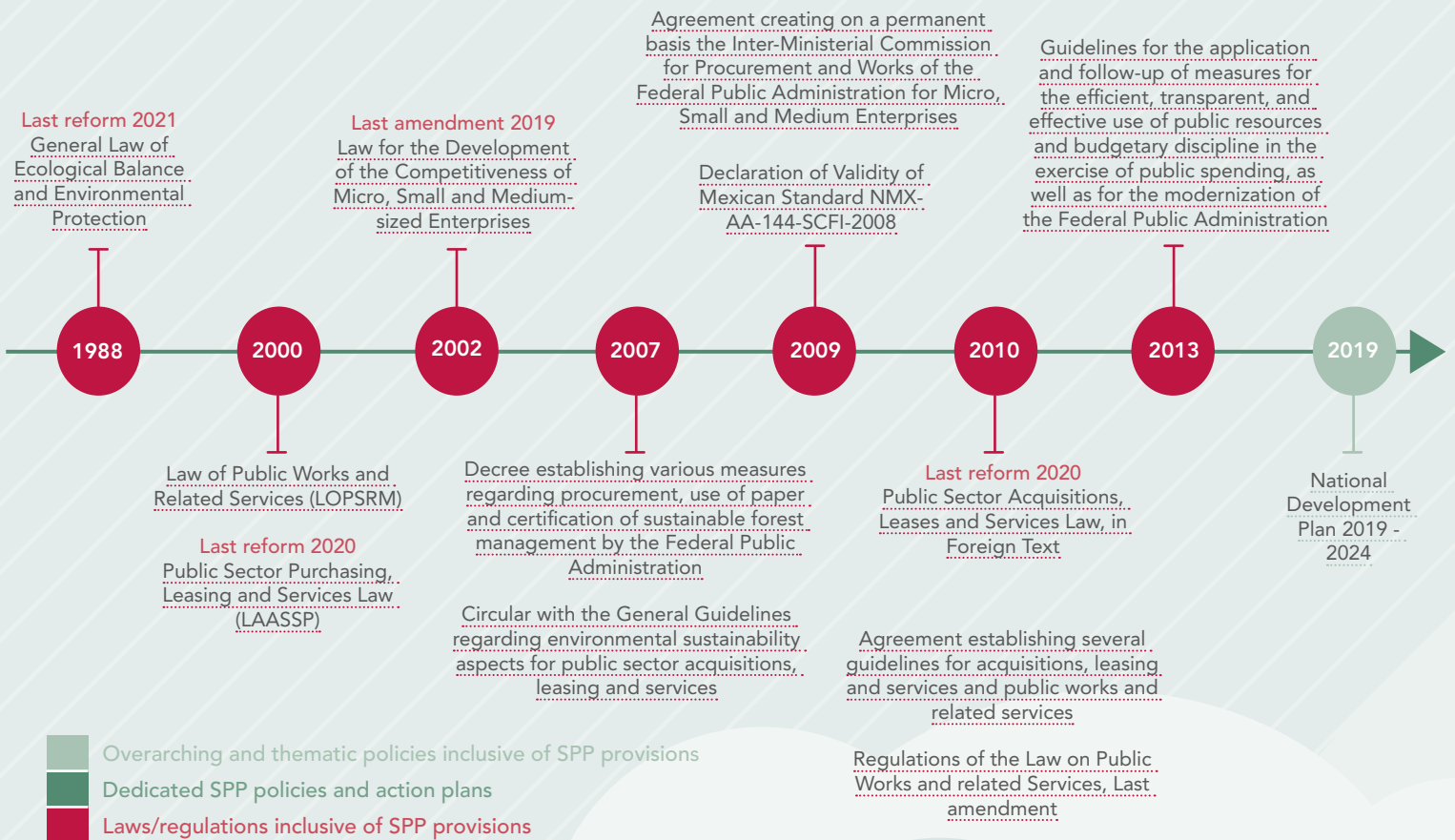


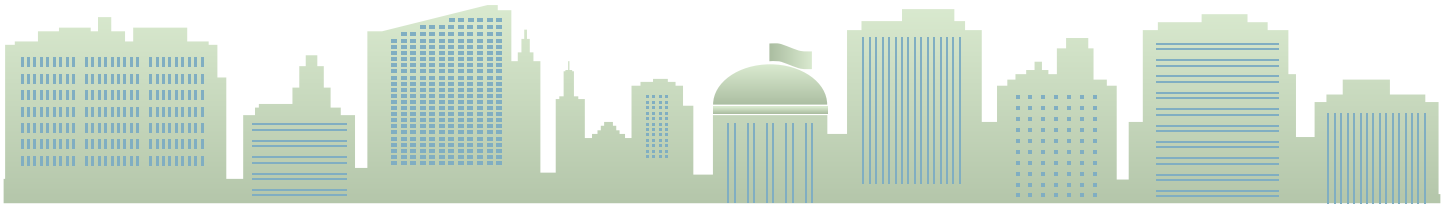
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The Public Sector Purchasing, Leasing and Services Act and the Public Works and Related Services Act establish requirements that ensure energy efficiency, responsible water use, optimization and sustainable land use for the state. They establish that, in the case of wood purchases, furniture and office supplies made of wood, certificates granted by third parties previously registered with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources must be required. They guarantee the origin and sustainable management of forestry harvests in the national territory, as well as the acquisition of paper for office use. The latter must contain a minimum of 50% of fibers of recycled materials, natural fibers not derived from wood or raw materials from forestry harvests managed sustainably in the national territory.

They also establish procurement facilities for micro, small and medium enterprises. Also, they award points from the points and percentages mechanism in the evaluation of proposals, to persons with disabilities or suppliers who have workers with disabilities in a proportion of at least 5% of the total workforce, and to companies that have applied gender equality policies and practices, in accordance with the corresponding certification issued by the authorities and agencies authorized for this purpose. They also establish the possibility for agencies and entities to contract without being subject to the public bidding process in the case of acquisitions, leases or services whose procurement is carried out with peasants or marginalized groups and when the work in question primarily requires marginalized peasant or urban labor. Since the Executive Order to Reform, Add and Repeal Various Provisions of the Federal Public Administration Organic Law of November 30, 2018; which transferred to the Department of Finance and Public Credit the authority to plan, establish and conduct the overall public procurement policy; the Office of the Head of the Public Service is working on the creation of a SPP project, to begin its implementation in 2022



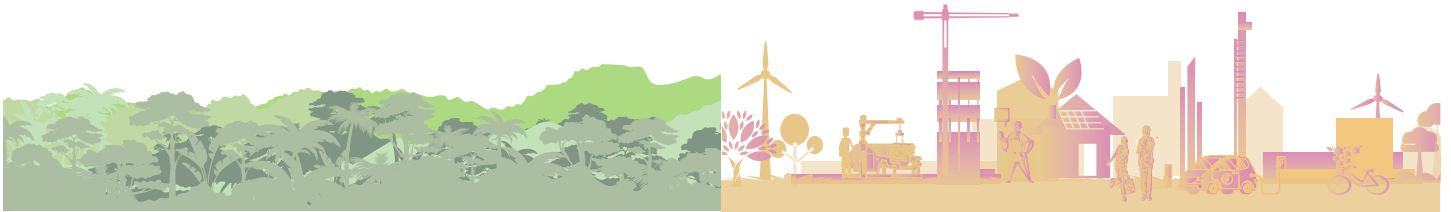


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	– Ministry of Public Administration (SFP) – Ministry of Finance and Public Credit
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁷



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

7. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The guidelines are based on the federal regulations applicable to the subjects of Section 1 of the Public Procurement, Leasing and Services Act for all procurement procedures in which office paper, wood, furniture, or wood office supplies are to be purchased.

These SPP criteria or guidelines only refer to environmental aspects. The use of these SPP criteria or guidelines is mandatory only for certain products and, for all contracting entities.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The Electronic System of Governmental Public Information called CompraNet makes it possible to identify amounts, contracts and the micro, small and medium-sized companies with which public contracting procedures are carried out.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually

Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring
 All administrative units of the Office of the President of the Republic, the Secretaries of State and the Legal Counsel's Office of the Federal Executive, the Attorney General's Office, decentralized agencies, state-owned companies, federal entities, municipalities and public entities with total or partial charge to federal resources in accordance with Article 1 of the Law of Acquisitions, Leasing and Services of the Public Sector.

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The Office of the Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, which is in charge of establishing public procurement policies, has a strategy for the transition to sustainable public procurement.

It is currently working on the strategy for the promotion of sustainable public procurement, through the issuance of general sustainability criteria to be incorporated as requirements for the conclusion of public procurement by the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration that contract goods and/or services.

The general criteria consider:

- Reuse and recycling of goods and services;
- Use of clean energy;
- Production of goods and raw materials for services through sustainable methods;
- Among others.

In addition, proposals were drafted for Guidelines for leasing and procurement of goods and services with sustainable criteria by the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration and Sustainable Public Procurement Guide, which establish the strategy to move towards sustainable public procurement.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Lic. Diego de Jesús Peña López from the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

National government SPP contact

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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	13.68 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	16.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2018)	508.82 million USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

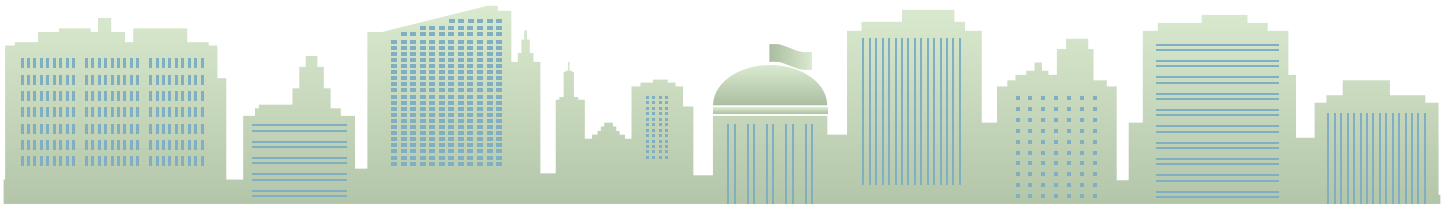
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=MD>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=MD>

4. Data provided by the Moldovan Government.

5. 8.94 billion MDL, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=MD>





Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in developing an SPP policy framework

- Ministry of Finance
- Public Procurement Agency

Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation

Public Procurement Agency

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁶



Yes



No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

SPP criteria for doors, windows and food products were developed in a project with the United Nations Environment Programme. They are not mandatory at the moment, but address both environmental and social aspects. Please see: <https://tender.gov.md/ro/content/ghid-privind-achizitiile-publice-durabile>

6. See: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2015-02/27/content_2822395.htm

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	

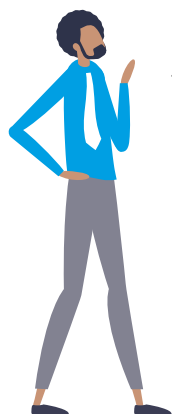
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Natalia Postolache and Ruslan Malai from the Public Procurement Agency.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

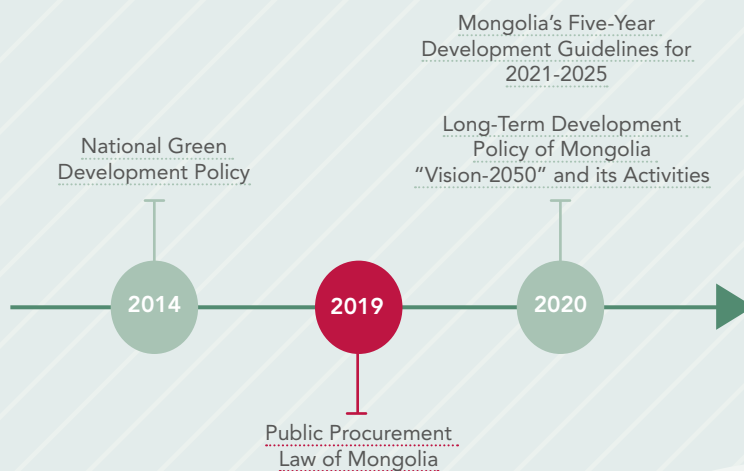
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	15.1 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	14.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	90 thousands ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

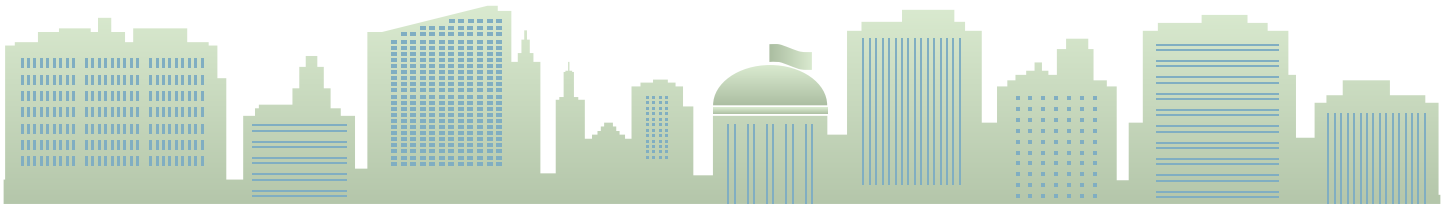
Policy framework

SPP is relatively new in Mongolia. Based on the 2019 amendment, the Public Procurement Law introduces green procurement. Currently, the Ministry of Finance is also revising the standard bidding documents and the revision will include green procurement aspects.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=MN&start=1960&view=chart>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=MN>
4. Data provided by the Mongolian Government
5. 2.643 billion MNT, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=MN>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Parliament
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Finance – State Procurement Agency – Line ministries and governor offices

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other activities	Suppliers and market engagement activities.

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Batzul Tsendenbal from the Ministry of Finance and Tserensambuu Nurenzedgombo from the State Procurement Agency.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

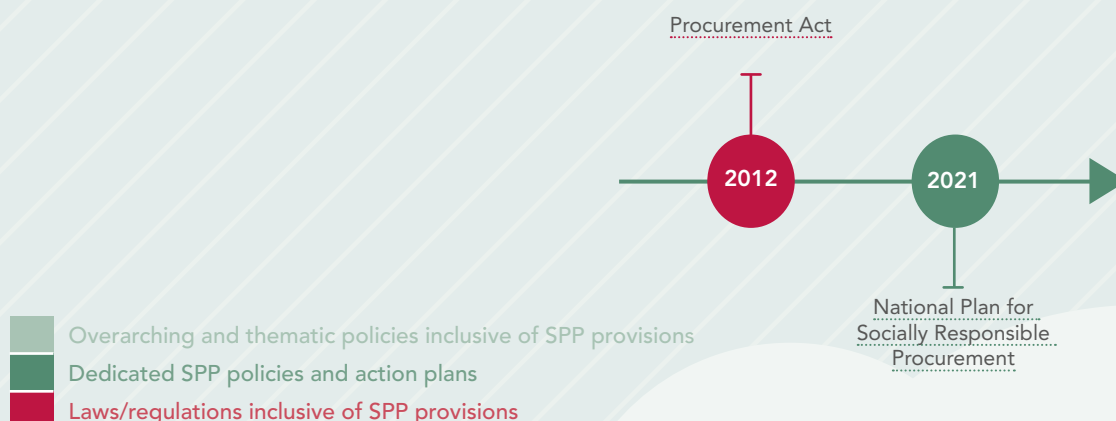
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	1.02 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	26.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	25.96 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

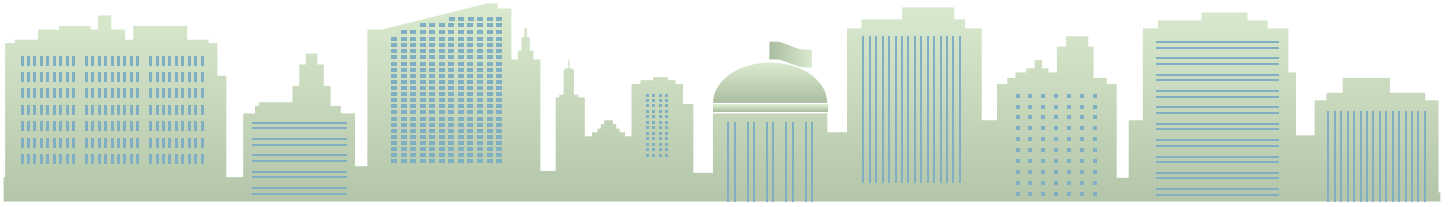
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The Ministries of Infrastructure and Water Management, the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, Foreign Affairs, Social Affairs and Employment, Education, Culture and Science and Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality coordinate their SPP actions together in a committee. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management coordinates the National Plan SPP 2021-2025. The SPP Manifesto 2022-2025 is one of the milestones as set out in the National Action Plan SPP 2021-2025 and was formally launched in November 2022. It was signed by all Dutch ministries, a third of the Dutch provinces, some 50 Dutch municipalities, all Dutch regional water authorities and several other parties. With this Manifesto, participating parties aim to tackle urgent societal issues, to reduce their own footprint and to lead by example. The six SPP themes, linked to the UN SDG's, are: Social Return, Diversity & Inclusion, International Supply Chain Responsibility, Environment and Biodiversity, Circular Economy and Climate. Specifically in this Manifesto, the term 'Commissioning' has been added to the Manifesto's title. This is to emphasise the role of procurement's internal client, i.e. SPP needs to be embedded throughout the whole organisation. Each participating party can participate at their own level of ambition, however, also new in this Manifesto is its binding nature: all participating parties commit themselves to creating an SPP plan based on the above six themes, and to publishing their actions plans, monitoring and reporting progress on a yearly basis.



- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=SG>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVTS.ZS?locations=SG>
- Data provided by the Netherlands Government.
- 23.1 billion EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Parliament
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management – Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy – Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment – Ministry of Education, Culture and Science – Ministry of Agriculture, Nature, and Food Quality
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management – Ministry of Finance – Rijkswaterstaat (the executive agency of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, responsible for the design, construction, management and maintenance of the main infrastructure facilities) – PIANOo, the Dutch Public Procurement Expertise Centre – Decentral governments: Dutch provinces, municipalities and regional water authorities

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines ⁷	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Sustainability criteria in the Netherlands are based on EU criteria where possible, and then adjusted to the Dutch context. The criteria are updated every year based on procurer experience and market possibilities. Criteria address both environmental and social aspects. The criteria are only used for federal procurement.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputational incentives	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Networking and socializing events	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provision of SPP-related information	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other activities	Buyer groups of procurers who share knowledge and set up a common market approach, tools to support procurement decision making and administrative agreements.

Resources invested each year: 4.5-5.6 million USD⁸ and 10-15 FTE

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Biannually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All agencies

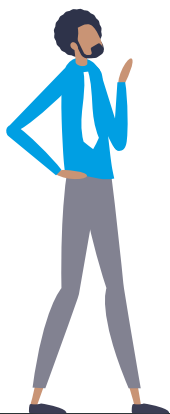
Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

7. <https://www.pianoo.nl/en/public-procurement-in-the-netherlands/sustainable-public-procurement-spp>

8. 4-5 million EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XCD>

SPP BEST PRACTICES

To view Netherlands' experiences with circular procurement, including many examples and a step-by-step tool to help set this up, please visit: <https://ikwilcirculairinkopen.nl/en/about-us/>



CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Reinier Guijt from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	482.44 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	23.3%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	68.18 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=NO>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=NO>

4. Data provided by the Norwegian Government

5. 600 billion NOK, calculated based on the exchange rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=NO>

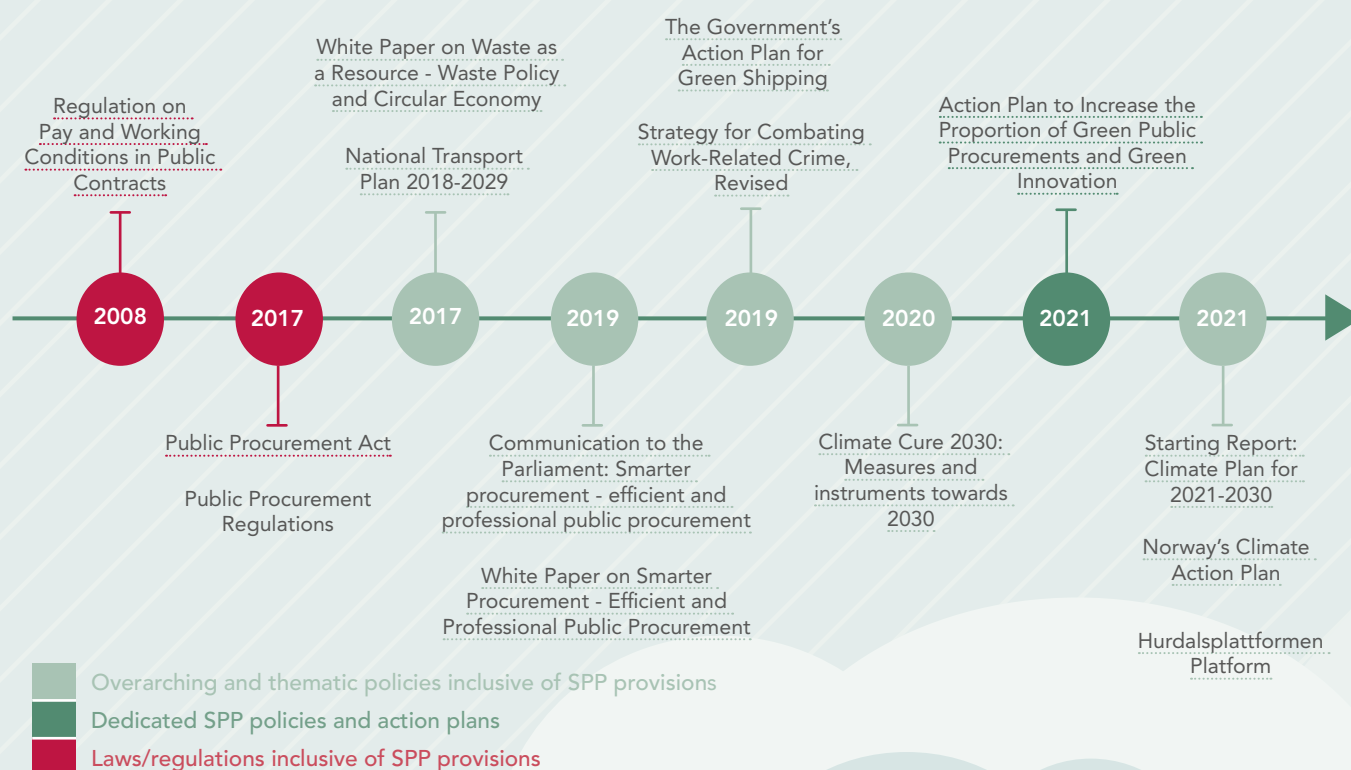
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The SPP policy framework is built around the revised public procurement legislation, in force from 2017.

The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ) is the public authority responsible for public procurement, including building competence, management development programs, developing statistics etc. DFØ was in 2019 given the mandate to prepare the Action Plan to increase the proportion of green public procurement and green innovation, in close cooperation with the Norwegian Environment Agency. DFØ is responsible for following-up on many of the actions listed in the Action Plan. The Action Plan lists priority procurement categories. One of the top priorities is transport and in public procurements demanding that new vehicles are zero emission vehicles. When new regulation and guidance is developed for zero emission vehicles the Norwegian Public Roads Administration cooperates with DFØ and the Norwegian Environment Agency.

The Ministry of Finance provides DFØ with the yearly allocation letter, whereas the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries provides DFØ with the mandate related to the public procurement regulation and the Ministry of Climate and Environment provides DFØ with the mandate to increase the proportion of green public procurements and green innovation.



Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved in developing an SPP policy framework

- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Climate and the Environment
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation

- The Norwegian Agency for Public Financial Management (DFØ)
- The Norwegian Environment Agency
- The Norwegian Public Roads Administration



Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	✓ Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines ⁷	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Economic Incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 18 FTE

⁷ For more information, please see: <https://kriterieveviseren.difi.no/en>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Yearly
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	

The Norwegian Government is currently building and testing a system that will produce statistics on the use of environmental criteria in tender documents. Currently, procurement of buildings, construction, real estate, food, meal services, and the Norwegian Public Roads Administration's database for vehicles in Norway are prioritized.

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

For more information of best practices, please see: <https://anskaffelser.no/berekraftige-anskaffingar/klima-og-miljo/eksempelbanklima-og-miljoennlige-anskaffelser>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Helene Hoggen and Jonas Karstensen from the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management.

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 <https://anskaffelser.no/>

 www.dfo.no



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						

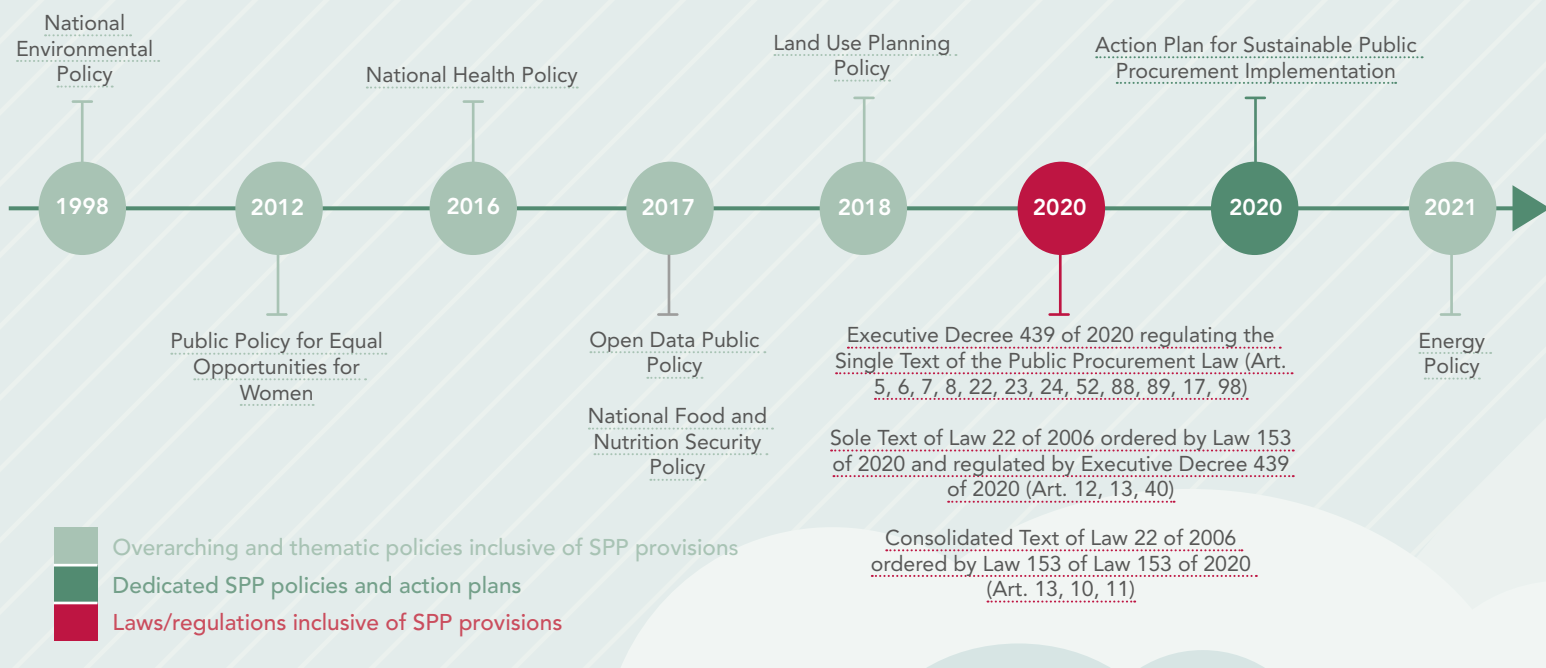
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	63.31 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	16.9 %
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	8.6 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

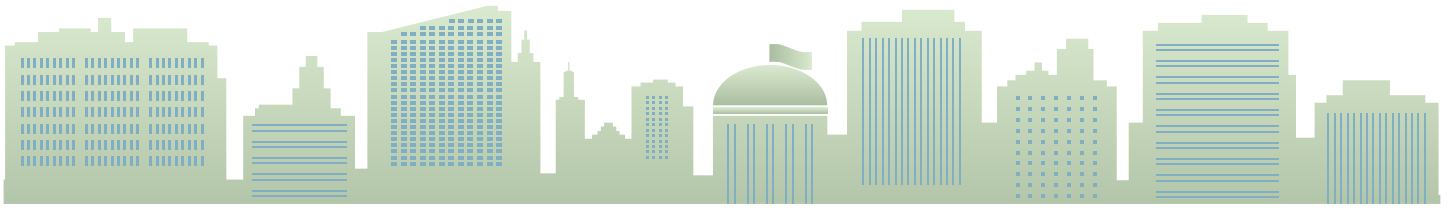
Policy framework

The General Directorate of Public Procurement has created synergies with public entities that have the necessary strengths to contribute to its mission of promoting strategic public procurement. Therefore, this is the reason why it has signed Collaboration Agreements with entities such as ACODECO, AMPYME, Public Registry, MIAMBIENTE, and the University of Panama. Additionally, it is initiating the approach with the following entities, in order to initiate agreements, among them: the National Secretariat of Energy, the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, MIDES, MIDA, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Panamanian Association of Business Executives, the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama and the Panamanian Chamber of Social Development (CAPADESO).



- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PA>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=PA>
- Data provided by the Panamanian Government
- 8,556,164,042.40 (year 2020)





Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	General Directorate of Public Procurement
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	General Directorate of Public Procurement (CPS ACTION PLAN)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Public Procurement Agency

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

As instructed by the superior office, considering that the virtual store is the showcase to be consulted by State entities before proceeding to call for a contractor selection process, it is a great opportunity to implement SPP. In this order of ideas, it was considered to incorporate environmental criteria in all the framework agreements to be tendered, in this way, all the goods and services coming from Framework Agreements, awarded as of 2020, which will be incorporated into the online store the virtual store, would comply with sustainability criteria. The use of these criteria or guidelines is mandatory only for certain products and for all contracting entities.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Through the incorporation of: Green Commitment Charter Adherence to the Sustainability Principles for government suppliers. Signing of the Integrity Pact Contractual clause on sustainability Contractual governance clause As standardized and mandatory documents.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: Information not available

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

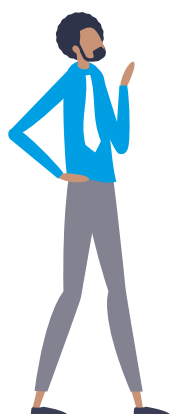
Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The Panama Canal began the process of decarbonizing its operations, with the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. "At the Panama Canal we are creating the tools to generate efficiencies that will allow us to achieve carbon neutrality." <https://pancanal.com/canal-de-panama-inicia-proceso-con-miras-a-convertirse-en-carbono-neutral-para-el-ano-2030/>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Fernando Gutiérrez from the National Statistical System Coordination Department.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	38.99 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	12.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	4.13 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully centralized

- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PY>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=PY>
- Data provided by the Paraguayan Government
- 25,795 billion PYG, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=PY>

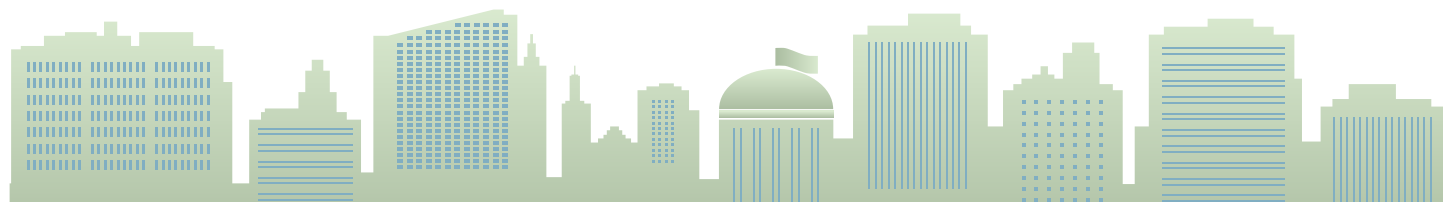
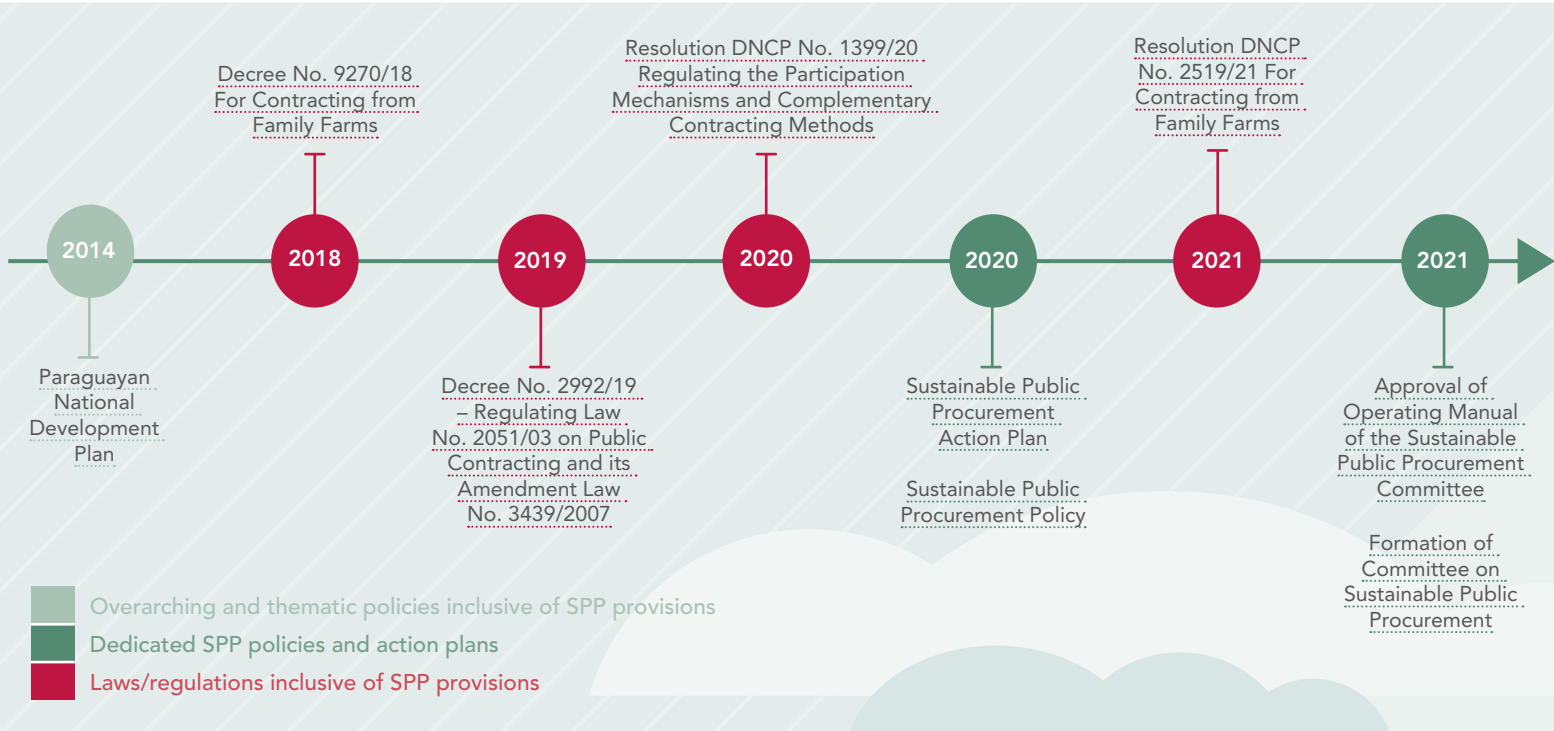


Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

The National Directorate of Public Procurement (DNCP) is currently working on the implementation of the Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Policy. Therefore, the DNCP has formed an SPP Committee in charge of developing and incorporating sustainability criteria into the technical specifications for procurement. Additionally, the Industry and Commerce Ministry is supporting the DNCP's SPP Action Plan through a program called "MIPYME Compite" financed by the European Union.

Since the update of the SPP Policy, the DNCP has achieved concrete actions such as the inclusion of transversal sustainability criteria in 100% of the tenders; inclusion of social and economic criteria in standard documents, documents and letters of invitation in electronic format, electronic offer; framework agreements with sustainability criteria; and inclusion of MSMEs and indigenous products in its Virtual Store, among others.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	National Directorate of Public Procurement (DNCP)
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Directorate of Public Procurement (DNCP) – Industry and Commerce Ministry – European Union
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Directorate of Public Procurement – Industry and Commerce Ministry – European Union



Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	✓ Other social, economic and governance-related aspect(s): promotion of responsible business conduct from the supplier end
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Other: family Agriculture Products
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

Some examples of tender documents that include sustainability criteria:

- https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/convenio_marco_convocatoria/eK5Dk7cTEZE%25253D
- https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/convenio_marco_convocatoria/0bOkJrzG2To%25253D
- https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/convenio_marco_convocatoria/1toNRHR%25252B3dg%25253D
- https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/convenio_marco_convocatoria/HpXFRCXDZwI%25253D
- <https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/marco-legal/50839>
- https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/convenio_marco_convocatoria/oycwsSHF3sE%25253D

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The DNCP has been working to implement SPP criteria by the Virtual Store (e-commerce platform). It is possible through framework agreements to purchase paper, furniture, cleaning supplies, air conditioners, food, national and/or innovative products, and textile products made by native communities.

Additionally, the DNCP intend to add more SPP criteria to other groups of goods and services. In this matter, groups have been prioritized, considering its application capacity and potential impact into the Public Procurement system as well as the national economy. Some variables chosen for the prioritization were: amount of the purchases, purchase frequency, business opportunities for MSMEs, and others. Once those groups were defined, the DNCP identified key suppliers and arranged meetings with them, to let them know about the initiatives related to SPP.

SPP implementation activities

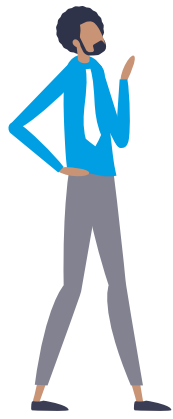
Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Information related to sustainable public procurement has been included in training and manuals designed and developed by the DNCP
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Sustainability principles and criteria have been integrated in contracting related to the Virtual Store, such as the Framework Agreements for the following: procurement of furniture, paper, cleaning supplies, national and/or innovative products with sustainability criteria. It is also worth mentioning that qualification requirements related to SPP were stipulated and included in the standard bidding documents for all categories: https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/documentos/download/marco-legal/48458
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/dncp/compras-publicas-sostenibles.html
✓ Other activities	Supplier and market engagement activities

Resources invested each year:

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	The National Directorate of Public Procurement and the public institution in charge of control (Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic)

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	✓ Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	✓ Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	✓ Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	✓ Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	✓ Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs



SPP BEST PRACTICES

Since 2020, Paraguay has updated its sustainable public procurement policy and initiated a series of implementation actions, including the creation of an SPP Committee, the launch of an SPP Action Plan, the setup of a help desk for SPP issues, the digitization of documents and reduction of the environmental impact of institutional activities. Likewise, the introduction of sustainable criteria in all government tenders through the inclusion of social, economic, environmental, and corporate responsibility criteria in the bidding terms and conditions and the activation of framework agreements to purchase sustainable products from the Virtual Store.

Moreover, the DNCP is working on a guide for entities having information related to SPP. Nowadays, the DNCP has included training in sustainable procurement in the professionalization course in public procurement.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by country focal Melinna Vazquez, Vanessa Solis and Carolina Rojas from the National Directorate of Public Procurement.



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🌐 <https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/dncp/compras-publicas-sostenibles.html>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	223.25 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	14%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	6.62 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

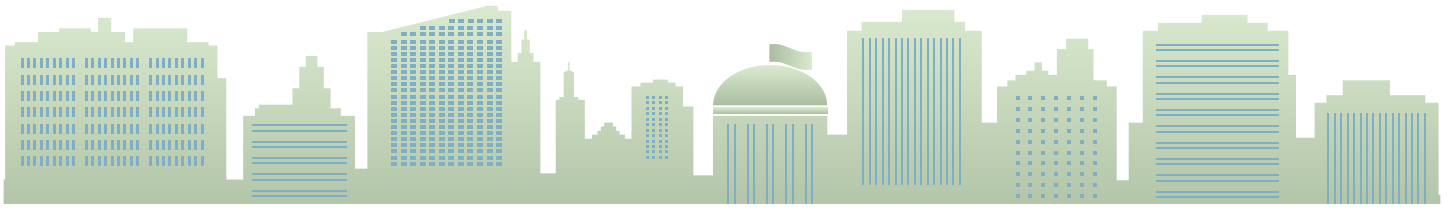
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and-what-we-do
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PE>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.T.ZS?locations=SG>
4. Data provided by the Peruvian Government
5. 22.12 billion PEN, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=PE>





Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation

- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Supervisory Body of State Contracting
- Public Procurement Center

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
	Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes
	Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools
	Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines
	Provision of SPP training
	Reputational incentives
	Networking and socializing events
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Milagros Verastegui, Eric Concepción, Ricardo Estrada, Carmen Egoavil, Carla Rivera, Sergio Dinklang from MINAM, and Patricia Seminario and Christian Chocano from OSCE.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

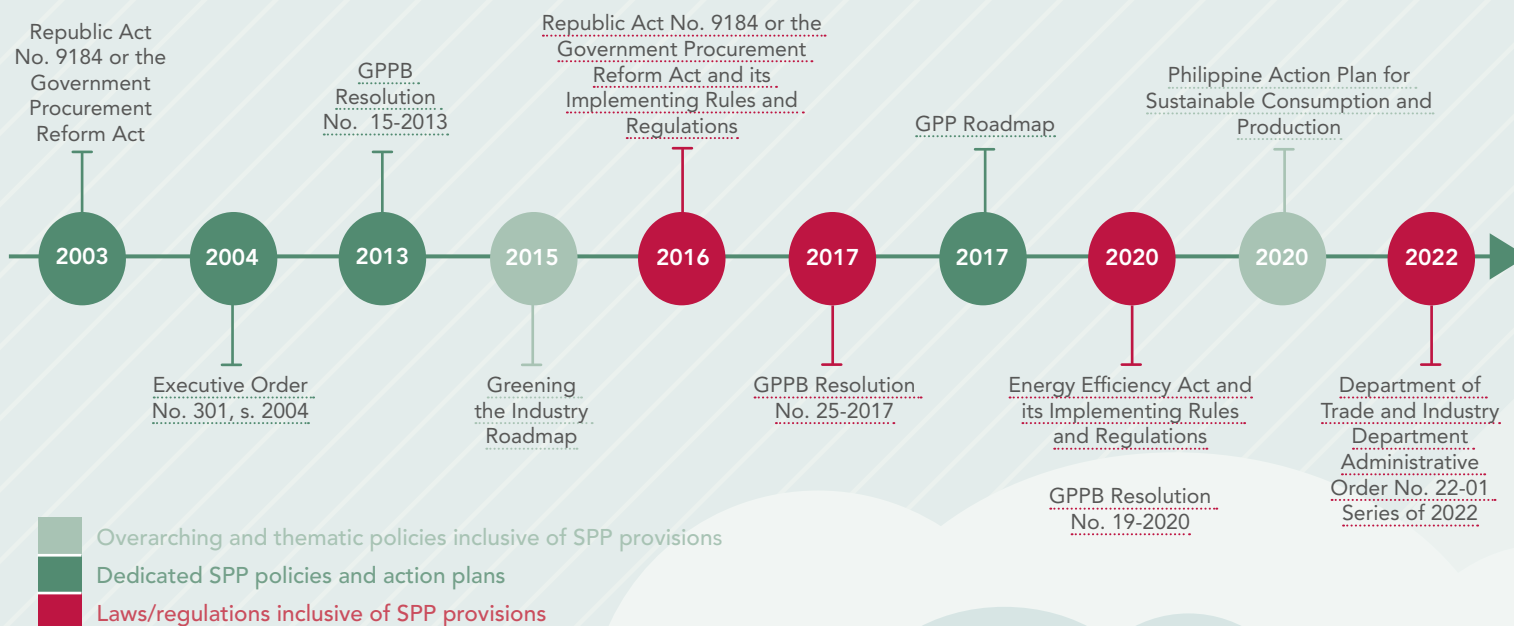
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	394.09 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	15.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	9 billion
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

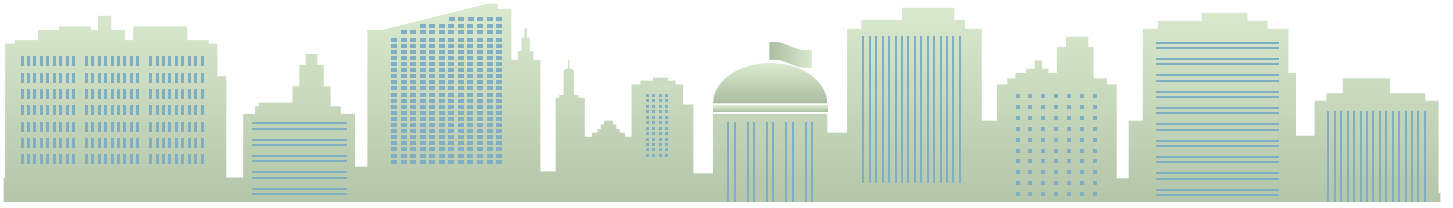


1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sgd-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PH>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?end=2021&locations=PH&name_desc=false&start=1960

4. Data provided by the Philippine Government



Institutional framework

The Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) is the primary interagency policymaking body that sets SPP policy and the mechanisms for adopting, implementing, and monitoring in compliance with the defined policy. The GPPB-Technical Support Office provides legal and technical support to GPPB by collecting reports from procuring entities regarding their compliance with the use of green specifications.

Latest SPP policy approved by	Government Procurement Policy Board
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government Procurement Policy Board – Procurement Service-Department of Management
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Budget and Management – National Economic Development Authority – Department of Education – Department of Finance – Department of Health – Department of Information and Communication Technology – Department of the Interior and Local Government – Department of National Defense – Department of Public Works and Highways – Department of Science and Technology – Department of Trade and Industry – Department of Transportation – Philippine Space Agency and Private Sector

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁵



5. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	✓ Other: Environmental impact, support to the local economy, practicability, cost implications
✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country	

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁶ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The 'Green Public Procurement technical specifications for priority product groups' were developed through studies made by the national government (headed by the Government Procurement Policy Board) with technical assistance from the European Union SWITCH-Asia Programme. The use of the guidelines is mandatory for all procuring entities, but only for certain products. Procuring entities covered by the obligation include: National Government Agencies, constitutional offices, departments, bureaus, offices and agencies, including State Universities and Colleges, Government-Owned and/or Controlled Corporations, Government Financial Institutions, and Local Government Units.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
Provision of SPP-related information	



⁶. For more information, please see <https://www.gppb.gov.ph/downloadables/forms/GPP%20Technical%20Specifications%20Doc%20-%20Final.docx>

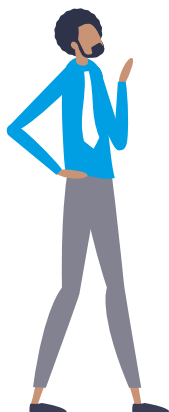
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All agencies

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Monitors if Pes procures the 10 identified CSE and 10 identified non-CSE with Green Specifications
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Shari Ann Cabuhat, Ellaine Janica Galias, and Emma Emilia Paz from the Government Procurement Policy Board and Rosalinda Dapito from the Department of Management.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						

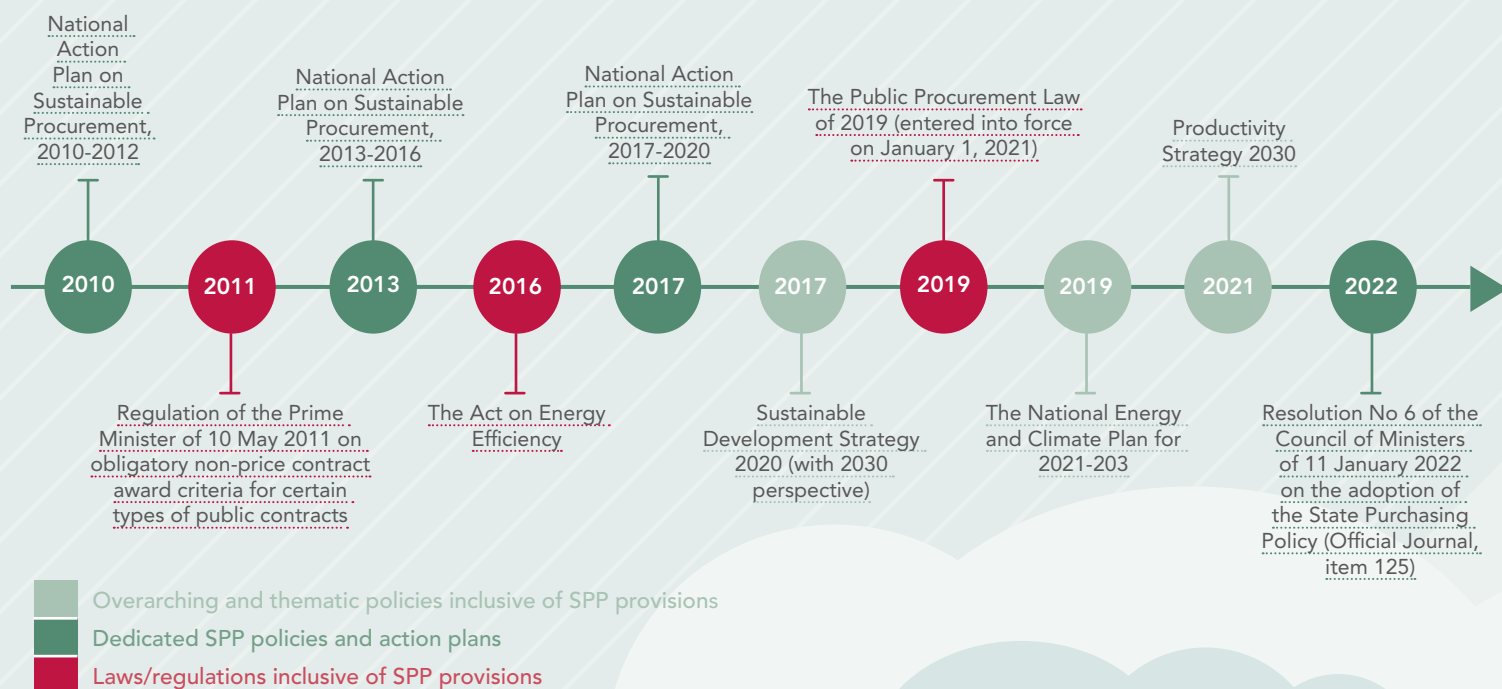
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	674.05 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	18.4%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	3.36 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PL>
3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=PL>
4. Data provided by the Polish Government
5. 12.91 billion PLN, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=PL>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



Institutional framework

The Public Procurement Office (PPO) conducts specific training on GPP and socially responsible public procurement as well as organizes annual conferences in that respect. Furthermore, the PPO maintains and updates on regular basis special tags on green and social procurement on its website (link: <https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/zrownowazone-zamowienia-publiczne>). The GPP content covers among others the PL version of the EU GPP criteria, GPP-related legislation, GPP-related rulings, GPP guidebooks, and PL version of the LCC tools. Additionally, the information part is broken down into categories such as building, transport, LCC, labelling, food and catering, energy efficiency, cleaning services (link: <https://www.gov.pl/web/uzp/obszary-tematyczne>).

The PPO elaborates various SPP-related materials, e.g. a guidebook on green and social exemplary contract award criteria (available online at: <https://www.gov.pl/web/uzp/publikacje-z-obszaru-zzp>). The Ministry of Development, Labor and Technology has elaborated the National Purchasing Policy which defines the SPP activities to be conducted by the Public Procurement Office.

Latest SPP policy approved by	Committee for European Affairs, within the Council of Ministers
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Procurement Office SPP NAP was consulted with ministries and NGOs
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Procurement Office Ministry of Economic Development and Technology



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Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
✓ Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	✓ Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	✓ Other Paper
Lighting products & equipment	

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines? Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	SPP is being integrated into internal regulations of the contracting authorities. However, this very much depends on the internal decision.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The PPO translated into PL language the LCC tools developed for the EC. They are available at: https://www.gov.pl/web/uzp/rachunek-kosztow-cyklu-zycia
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
✓ Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 2-3 FTE in the Public Procurement Office



7. <https://www.gov.pl/web/uzp/publikacje-z-obszaru-zzp>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All contracting authorities are subject to SPP monitoring

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The 2018 publication "Good practices in sustainable public procurement" available at: https://www.uzp.gov.pl/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/40522/Dobre-praktyki-w-zamowieniach-publicznych.-Wydanie-2018.pdf

Other materials available at: GPP good practices tag on the PPO website: <https://www.uzp.gov.pl/baza-wiedzy/dobre-praktyki/dobre-praktyki-w-zakresie-zielonych-zamowien-publicznych>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Marcin Skowron from the Public Procurement Office.



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 <https://www.gov.pl/web/uzp/zielone-zamowienia2>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	249.89 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2020)	19%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	10.03 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=PT>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=PT>
- Data provided by the Portuguese Government
- 13.217 billion EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>



Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

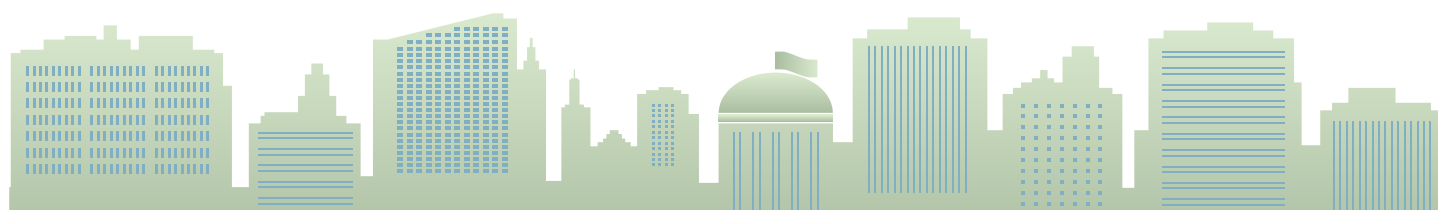
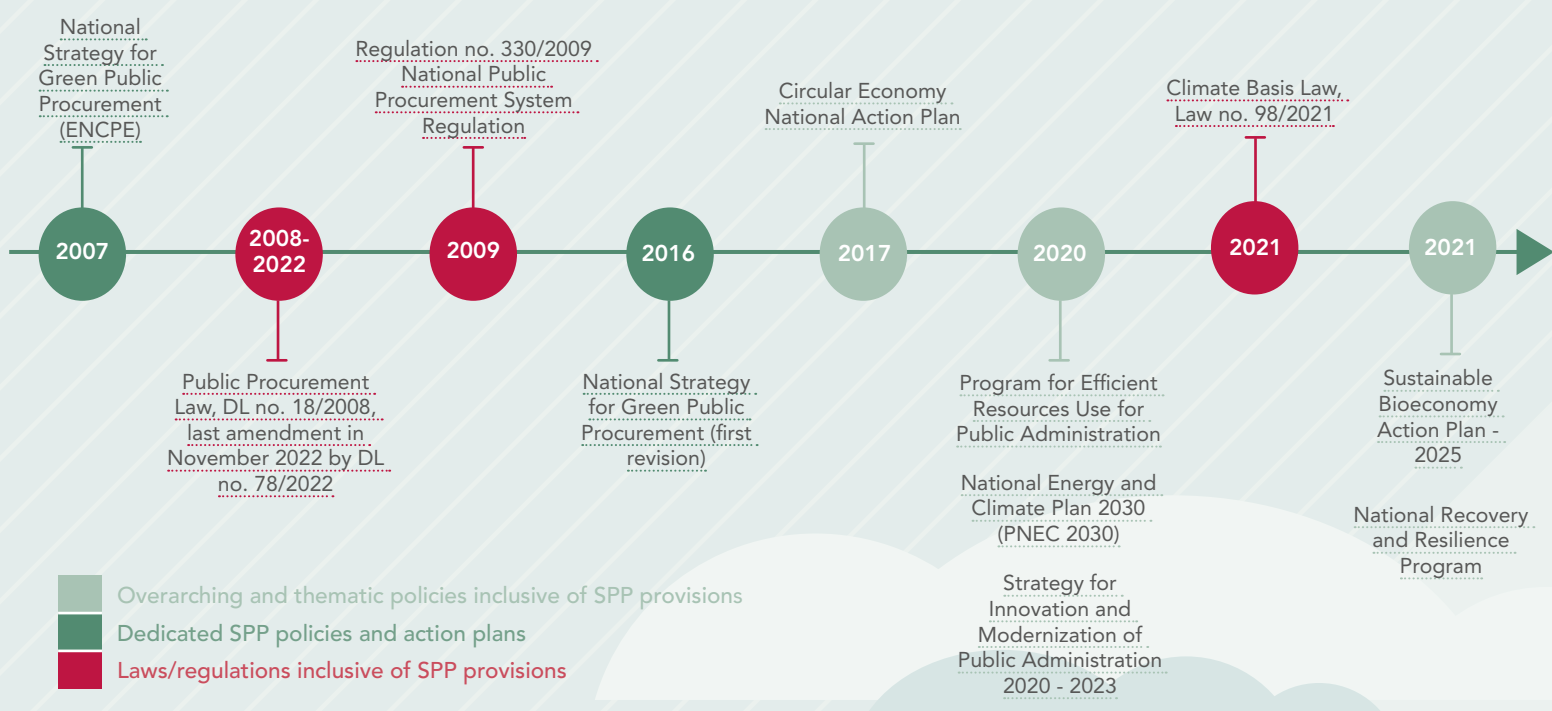
Policy framework

The Portuguese Environment Agency (APA), in collaboration with the Government Shared Services Entity (eSPap), the Institute of Public Procurement, Real Estate and Construction (IMPIC), and the Shared Services of the Ministry of Health (SPMS), finished the monitoring on the National Strategy for Green Public Procurement 2020 (ENCPE 2020), which ended December 2020. The report is available here: <https://encpe.apambiente.pt/sites/default/files/documentos/Relat%C3%B3rio%20Final%20ENCPE2020.pdf>

Upon the conclusions stated in the report, a new Strategy proposal was designed, in 2021, for the next steps on the Green Public Procurement in Portugal for horizon 2030.

Meanwhile, criteria for 3 new groups of goods and services were adapted to the Portuguese context, in order to increase the range of PT environmental criteria available and to maintain the dynamics of works on Green Public Procurement in Portugal.

The final proposal for the new green public procurement strategy was presented to the Government, which is currently in its final stages of approval. The concrete actions to be implemented in each of the action axis, as well as the indicators and respective monitoring, will be detailed in the Action Plan of the new strategy, which is foreseen for the 1st semester of 2023.



Institutional framework

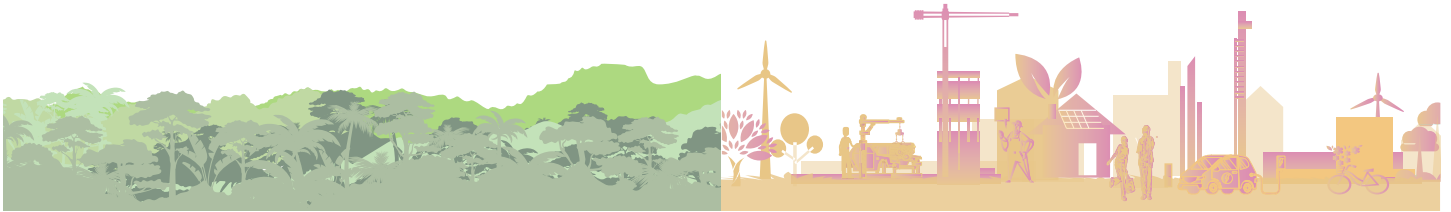
Latest SPP policy approved by	Council of Ministers
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portuguese Environment Agency – Ministry of Environment and Climate Action – Public Administration Shared Services Entity – Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Shared Services of the Ministry of Health – Ministry of Health – Institute of Public Procurement – Real Estate and Construction – Ministry of Infrastructures
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portuguese Environment Agency – Ministry of Environment and Climate Action – Public Administration Shared Services Entity – Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Shared Services of the Ministry of Health – Ministry of Health – Institute of Public Procurement – Real Estate and Construction – Ministry of Infrastructures



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Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
✓ Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
✓ Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	✓ Other: Traffic signals, Office Building Design, Construction and Management
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the “green” procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
	✓ Other: the range of EU GPP guidebooks available and most updated
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines ⁷	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The PT guidebooks were built on the EU GPP guidebooks. Working groups were set with the participation of the most relevant entities and experts in the subject, at the national level, and with the mission to adjust the EU criteria to the Portuguese context. The groups were established and followed by the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA), with the collaboration of the Government Shared Services Entity (eSPap), the Institute of Public Procurement, Real Estate and Construction (IMPIC), and the Shared Services of the Ministry of Health (SPMS), as monitoring team for the National Strategy for Green Public Procurement 2020 (ENCPE 2020).

⁷ <https://encpe.apambiente.pt/content/manuais?language=pt-pt>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	Since the beginning of the national strategy (ENCPE), with the involvement of the entity responsible for the framework agreements (criteria are mandatory), it was possible to better match the green criteria used with the ones developed by the ENCPE, as well as its revision by specific and dedicated working groups.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The Portal BASE (https://www.base.gov.pt/base), platform that centralizes the information on public contracts celebrated in Portugal, has been updated with additional information related to green criteria, both for reporting and monitoring as well as for dissemination purpose.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	The responsible entities (IMPIC, LNEG and ISCTE) for providing training actions in the area of green public procurement, reported the following: 1. The trainings provided by IMPIC, included modules related to practical GPP aspects, trained around 600 participants from public entities per year, since 2018; 2. LNEG (EU GPP Training Courses) and ISCTE had 66 participants so far, coming from various entities of central and local administration.
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: 10 senior officers of 4 institutions (not full time). There is no annual budget estimation for the implementation of SPP. In 2021, 19,461 USD were allocated to the revision of the national SPP Action Plan.⁸

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Yearly basis
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All public entities reporting public procurement on the national platform (portal BASE)

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	✓ Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of SPP of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

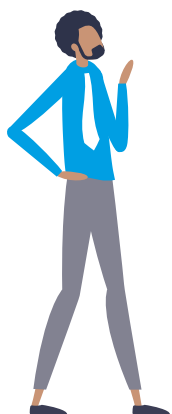
8. 75,000 EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2021 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

SPP BEST PRACTICES

The National Strategy for Green Procurement (ENCPE 2020) ended its timeframe in December 2020, with great interest from all the parties involved and the notion that this is a matter of undeniable and increasing importance. The revision of the Strategy is in last stages of approval by the government.

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by José Paulino, Ana Santos, and Marco Silva from the Portuguese Environment Agency.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

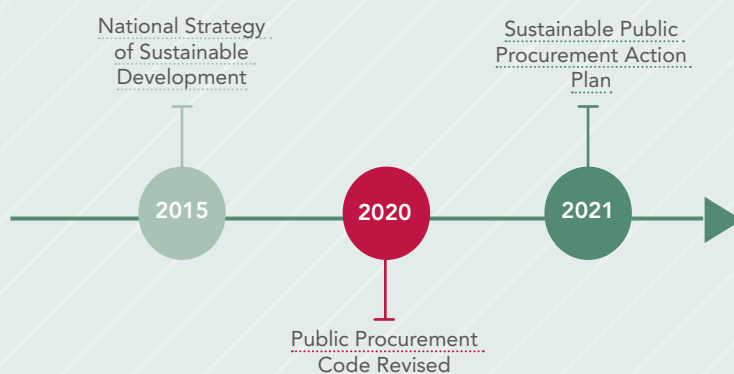
2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	27.63 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	14.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	2.0 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully centralized

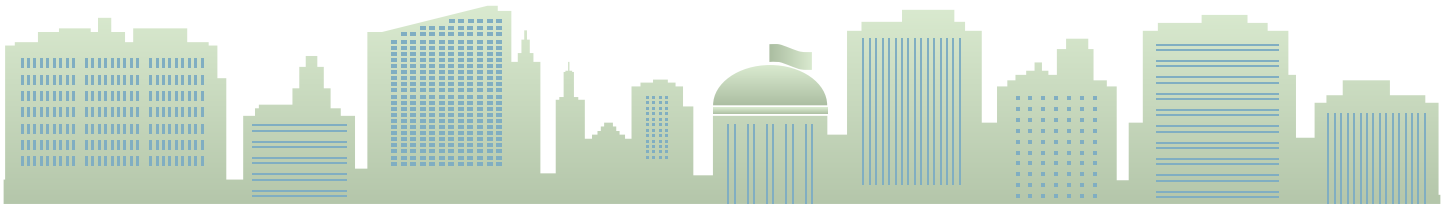
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



-  Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
-  Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
-  Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=SN>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?end=2021&locations=SN&name_desc=false&start=1960
- Data provided by the Senegalese Government
- 1,175,628,421,993 FCFA, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=SN>

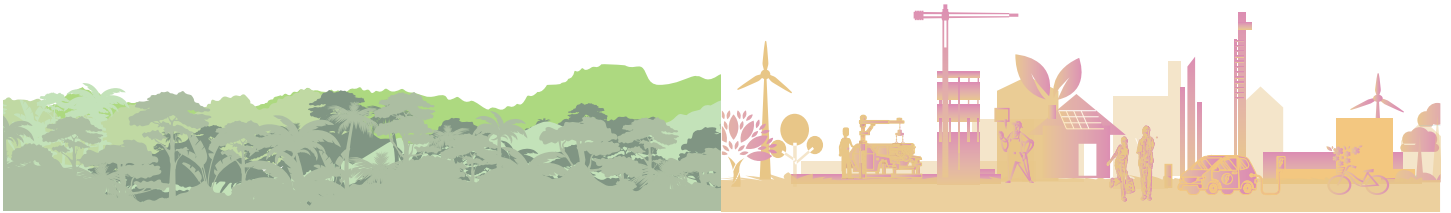


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Public Procurement Regulation Authority
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Procurement Regulation Authority Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Procurement Regulation Authority Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provision of SPP training	A high-level training workshop was held for procurement unit coordinators and a sample of environmental entities. A series of other qualifying workshops are planned for contracting authorities and the private sector.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputational incentives	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic Incentives	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Networking and socializing events	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provision of SPP-related information	

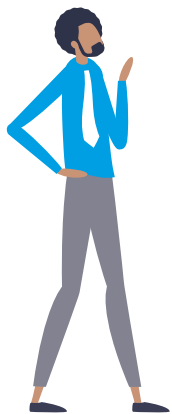
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place Yes No

Frequency Ongoing

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Cheikh Fofana and Laurice Codou Faye from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Baye Sambe Diop and Poulmery Ba Niang from the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

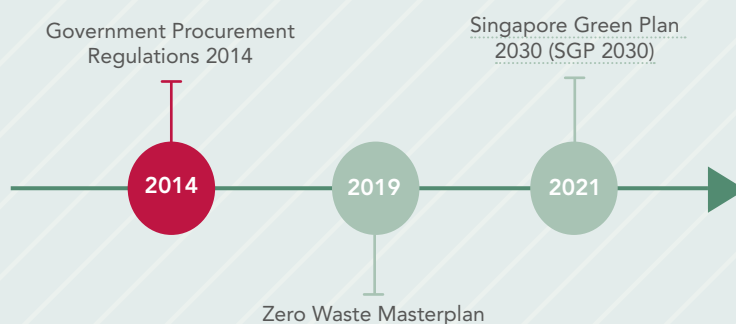
2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	396.99 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	11.5%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	20.81 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

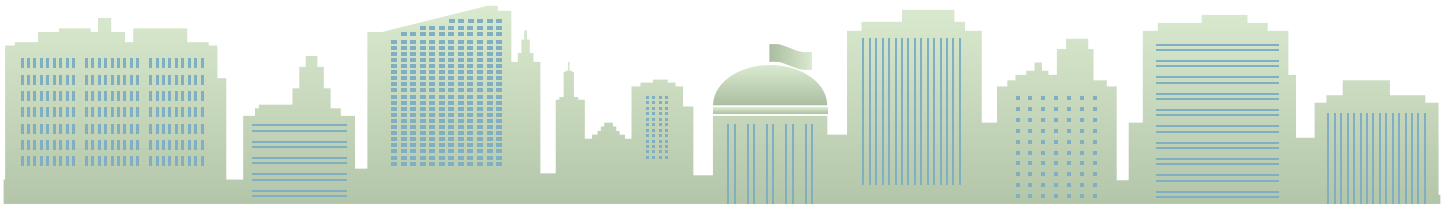
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=SG>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=SG>

4. Data provided by the Singaporean Government

5. 28.3 billion SGD, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=SG>





Institutional framework

There is an inter-agency committee led by the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment and the Prime Minister's Office-Strategy Group which sets the overall SPP policy within the Government and coordinates key SPP activities. All ministries are represented on the committee. All agencies are required to comply with these requirements and report on their achievements.

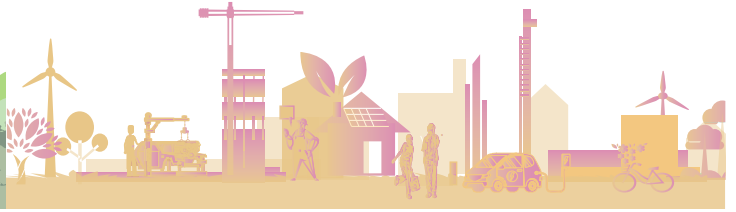
Latest SPP policy approved by	Singapore Cabinet
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment – Prime Minister's Office – Strategy Group (National Climate Change Secretariat) – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of National Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Social and Family Development – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Communications and Information, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, Ministry of Home Affairs – Prime Minister's Office
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment – Prime Minister's Office – Strategy Group (National Climate Change Secretariat) – Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of National Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Social and Family Development – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Communications and Information, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, Ministry of Home Affairs – Prime Minister's Office

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	✓ Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	✓ Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Public sector agencies are to purchase products that meet high efficiency or sustainability standards. This will apply to electrical appliances, as well as water fittings, buildings materials for interior use, and electric vehicles.

- New office information and communication technology equipment procured must meet the latest Energy Star standards.
- For electrical appliances that are under the National Environment Agency's Mandatory Energy Labelling Scheme, public sector agencies are to procure appliances of higher tick ratings.
- Public sector agencies are to also procure white printing paper that are accredited with the Enhanced Singapore Green Label by the Singapore Environment Council.
- All cars newly procured and registered by the public sector agencies will be clean energy vehicles with zero tailpipe emissions from 2023 onwards. Where available, public sector agencies are to procure building products for interior use that are accredited with the green labels.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	SPP has been implanted through internal finance and procurement rules that all agencies must comply with.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	SPP has been included within government-wide procurement contracts where possible.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	Regular sharing sessions are organized for agencies to exchange best practices.
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	



⁷ For more information, please see: <https://www.e2singapore.gov.sg/programmes-and-grants/programmes/public-sector-taking-the-lead-in-environmental-sustainability>

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All government agencies

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Please see the 'Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability' initiative: <https://www.nea.gov.sg/integrated-sustainability-report-2020-2021/review-of-fy2020/together-with-our-partners-and-the-community/public-sector-taking-the-lead-in-environmental-sustainability>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Cheryl Leem, Yin Xin Tan and Guan Jie Low from the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

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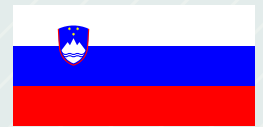
 koh_kai_qian@mse.gov.sg

 <https://www.mse.gov.sg/resources/caw-media-release-annex-a.pdf>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	61.53 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	20.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	6.23 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather decentralized

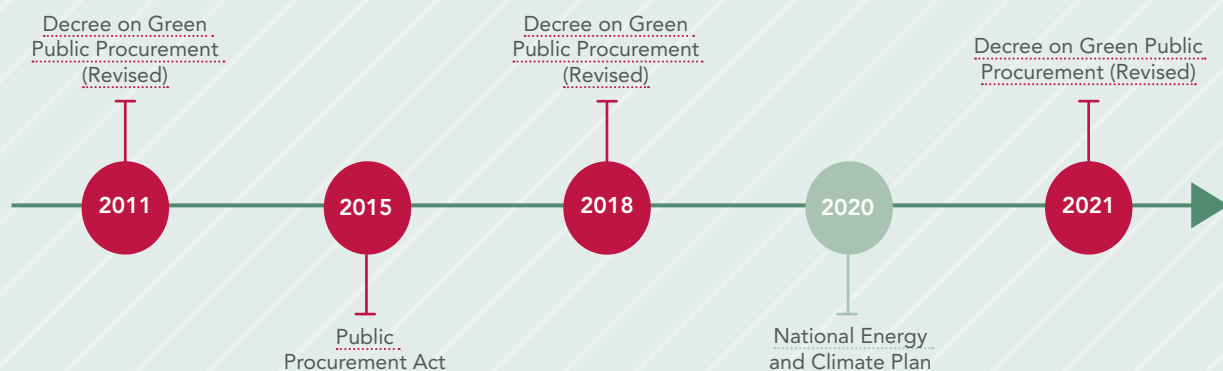
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

In addition to the Public Procurement Act (2015), the field of green public procurement has been regulated at the national level since 2011 by the Green Public Procurement Decree. Since January 1, 2018, it has been replaced by the revised Green Public Procurement Decree.

The GPP Decree itself sets out the environmental aspects that contracting authorities must take into account and the goals to be achieved for each individual subject in each public procurement procedure (stated in Article 6(2) of the GPP Decree).

With regard to social public procurement, the Public Procurement Act (2015) follows the European Union legislation in this area and gives special and significant emphasis to social and environmental policy aspects.



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

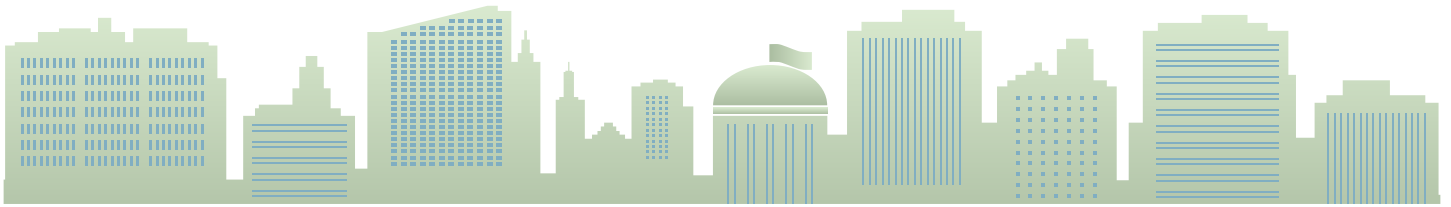
2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=SI>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.TZS?locations=SI>

4. Data provided by the Slovenian Government

5. 5.55 billion EUR, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>





Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning – Ministry of Public Administration – Ministry of Infrastructure – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food – Ministry of Economic Development and Technology
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Public Administration – Ministry of Infrastructure – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	✓ Other : televisions; Wall panels; gardening services, agricultural and other products and gardening equipment and machinery
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The Green Public Procurement Regulation in Slovenia follows the environmental requirements and criteria defined by the European Commission as a recommendation to the Member States, with the objectives and examples of environmental requirements slightly adapted to the situation of the Slovenian public procurement market.

In accordance with the GPP Decree, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Public Administration, as well as the competent departments of other involved ministries, have prepared examples of environmental requirements and criteria, which are published on the [website](#). Contracting authorities may use examples of environmental requirements and criteria when awarding their contracts, or they may formulate their environmental requirements and criteria in order to achieve the objective of the regulation (different, stricter, etc.).

In terms of content, the examples of environmental requirements take into account the basic and additional environmental requirements of the previous regulation and supplemented with examples of environmental requirements for new groups of public procurement objects. They are updated at least every two years.

⁷ <https://ejn.gov.si/sistem/zeleno-jn.html>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
	Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	GPP criteria and guidelines have been developed: https://ejn.gov.si/sistem/zeleno-jn.html
✓ Provision of SPP training	As compliance with the GPP Decree still poses major challenges for contracting authorities and economic operators, the Ministry of Public Procurement occasionally organizes various trainings on the topic of green public procurement. The Ministry (Public Procurement Directorate) has published all information on green public procurement on its website . The Ministry prepares answers to questions received from contracting authorities and economic entities, offers telephone counselling to contracting authorities and economic entities, and a single contact has been established to assist contracting authorities and tenderers, i.e. "Help desk." The Ministry also regularly holds professional coordination meetings with various stakeholders related to the field of green public procurement. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning provides extensive help and training for contracting authorities and economic operators in the field of green public procurement.
	Reputational incentives
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year: Between 157,303 USD and 3 FTE⁸

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All contracting authorities

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
Outputs	✓ Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	✓ Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	✓ Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
Sustainability outcomes	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

8. 140,000 EUR/year, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=XC>

SPP BEST PRACTICES

Stakeholders are included in the municipal material cycle (MMC) of beverage cartons and hygiene paper by way of a special agreement, forming a partnership material cycle with a clearly defined purpose and goals: to use separately collected used beverage cartons as a secondary source of cellulose and return it to the same local community as recycled hygiene paper.

For further information see:
<https://circularshield.org/en/home/>

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Tatjana Orhini Valjavec from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia.



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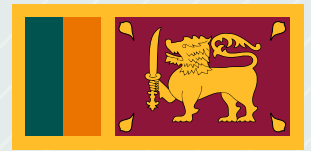
 <https://ejn.gov.si/sistem/zeleno-jn.html>

 <https://www.care4climate.si/sl/o-projektu/podrocja-aktivnosti-projekta/zeleno-javno-narocanje>



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	84.52 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	9.6%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	no data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

There is currently no legislation regarding SPP, but a National Policy on Green Public Procurement is in the pipeline. The National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production (2019), as well as the National Environment Action Plan (2020) contain provisions on SPP.

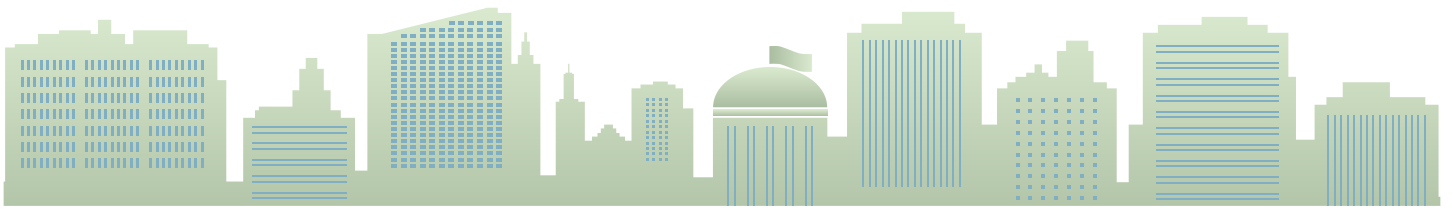


- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=LK&start=1960&view=chart>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=FR>

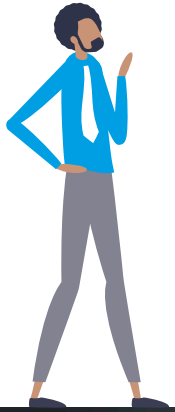


Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Cabinet of Ministers (to be approved)
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Finance/Department of Public Finance - National Procurement Commission - Ministries and statutory - Departments and private sector organizations including Department of Public Finance, Central Environment Authority, Sri Lanka Standard Institute, Industrial Technology Institute, Consumer Affairs Authority, Sri Lanka Institute of Textile Apparel, Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Customs, The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, National Productivity Secretariat, National cleaner Production Center, etc.
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Finance

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Amal Ranaweera and Kulani Karunarathna from the Ministry of the Environment.



National government SPP contact

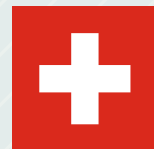
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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	812.87 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	11.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2021)	7.73 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately centralized

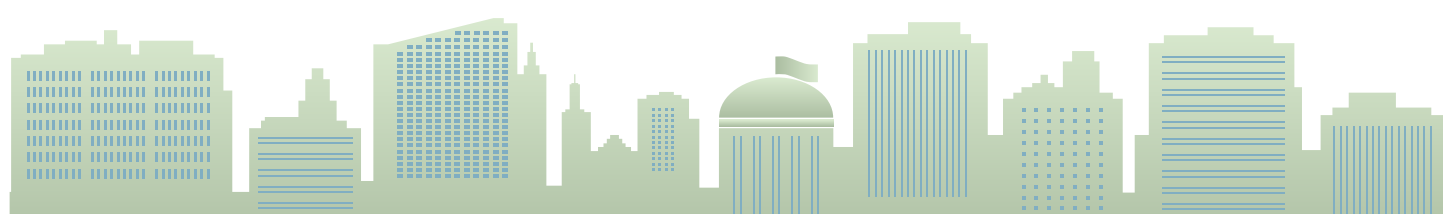
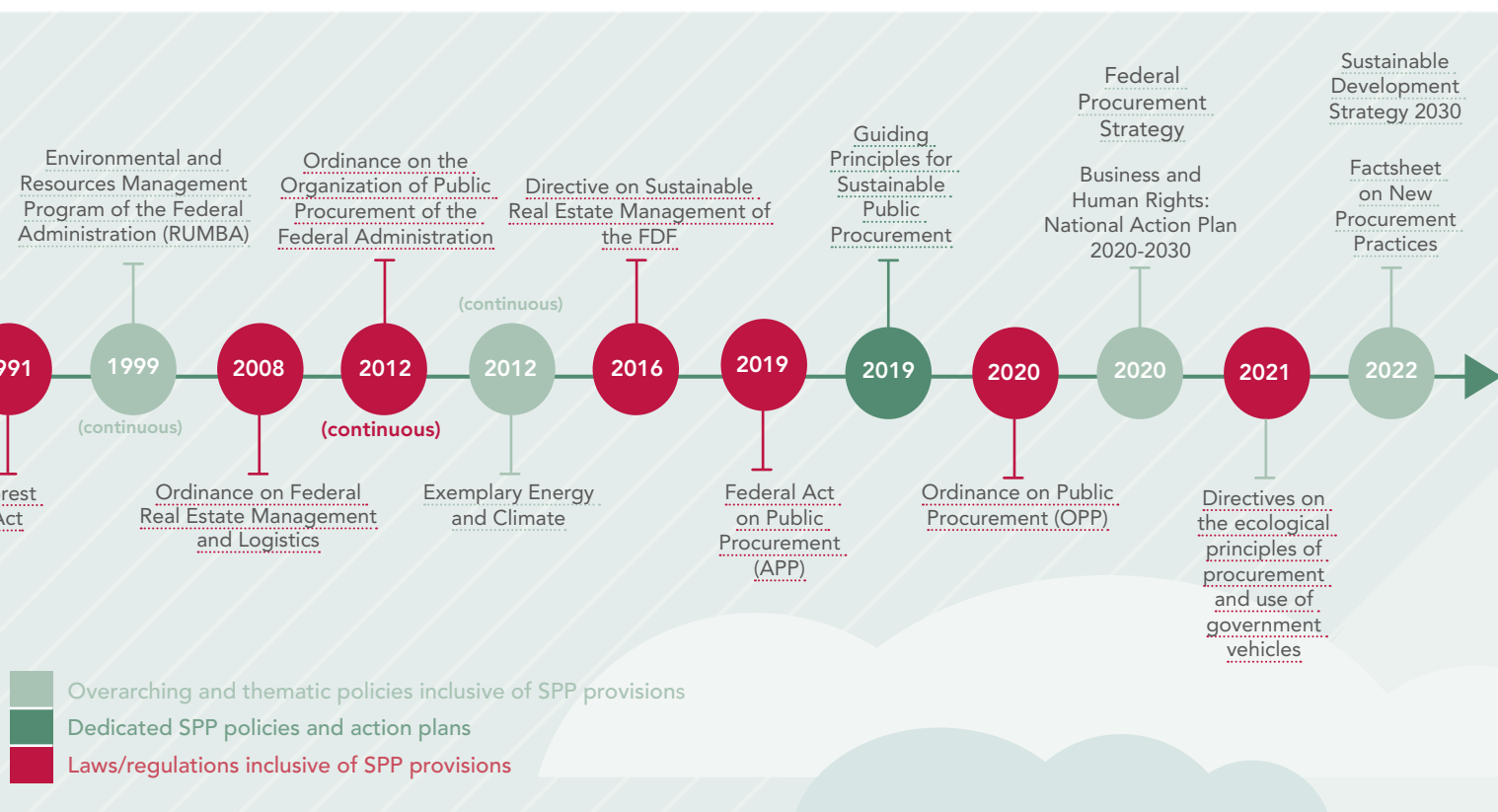
- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=CH&start=1960&view=chart>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.
See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.TZS?locations=LK>
- Data provided by the Swiss Government: https://www.bkb.admin.ch/dam/bkb/de/dokumente/Oeffentliches_Beschaffungswesen/beschaffungscontrolling/Reporting_Set_BC_2021_DE.pdf.download.pdf/Reporting_Set_BC_2021_DE.pdf
- 7.04 billion CHF, calculated based on the change rate in 2021 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=CH>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Overall, the general public procurement framework is defined in the Federal Act on Public Procurement (2019) and the overarching policies. With the new legislation, a procurement strategy (2020) has been adopted in which sustainability is defined as part of the mission and as a strategic axis. The Guiding Principles for SPP (2019) are concretising this key strategic axis.

As strategic bodies of the public procurement system, the Federal Procurement Conference (BKB) and the Coordination Conference for Public Sector Construction and Property Services (KBOB) support the procurement and demand units of the Confederation in the implementation of the directions and strategic procurement goals set by the Federal Council by concretising the requirements of the Federal Council with recommendations and other instruments. The procurement and requirement units derive their own operational goals from the Federal Procurement Strategy and on the basis of the recommendations and instruments provided by the BKB and the KBOB. They are responsible for implementing and achieving the Federal Council's objectives in the area of public procurement. The BKB and the KBOB ensure that the implementation of the objectives of the procurement strategy is reviewed annually by the strategic procurement controlling. They regularly inform the public about public procurement in the Confederation.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Federal Council
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Procurement Conference (BKB) – Koordinationskonferenz der Bau- und Liegenschaftsorgane der öffentlichen Bauherren KBOB (Coordination Conference for Public Sector Construction and Property Services) – Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) – State Secretary for Economic Affairs (SECO)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Conference – Federal Office for the Environment – State Secretary for Economic Affairs



Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guideline⁷ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

SPP criteria have been developed for a number of product/service categories, including food and catering services, paper products, among others. These are based on the EU GPP Criteria and on criteria used by Ecolabels. The Relevance Matrix was established based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and expert knowledge. Criteria are mandatory for timber, cars and electronic devices such as laptops, screens and printers.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Economic incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

7. www.woeb.swiss/toolbox

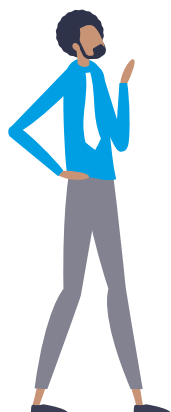
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Federal Office for Defence Procurement, the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics, and the Federal Roads Office

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ruth Freiermuth Knuchel from the Federal Office for the Environment; Nicole Zurbriggen Bucher and Paul Mueller from the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics; and Céline Brugger from the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs).



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 <https://www.bkb.admin.ch/bkb/de/home/themen/nachhaltige-beschaffung.html>

 <https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/fachinformationen/oekologische-oeffentliche-beschaffung.html>



Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No

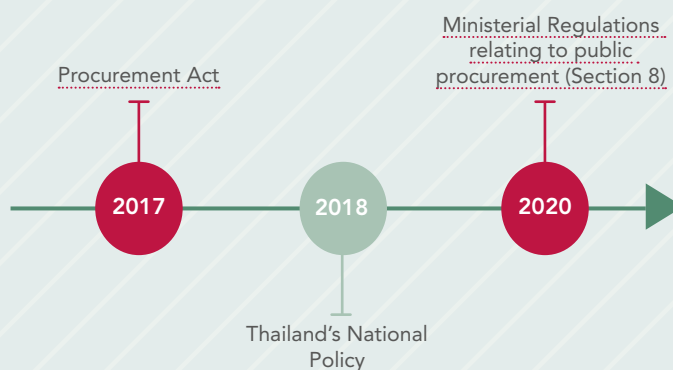
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	505.98 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	16.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	no data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

According to the National Policy put into law in 2018, each Ministry, including the Ministry of Finance, has its own policy regarding SPP implementation, while complying with laws and regulations set by the Comptroller General's Department (CGD).



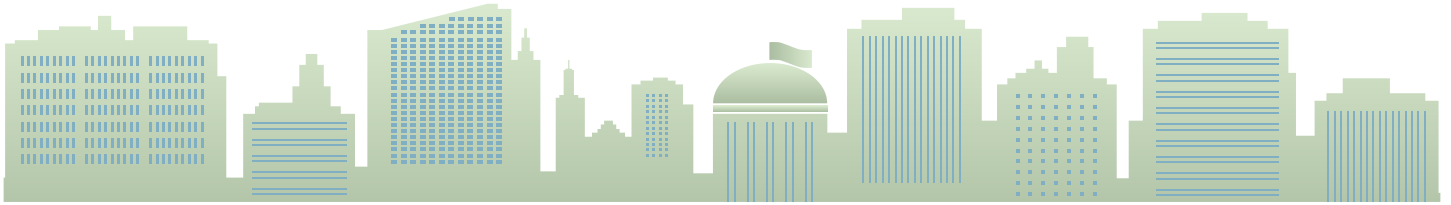
- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=TH&start=1960&view=chart>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=LK>





Institutional framework

Ministries or agencies involved developing an SPP policy frame	– The Comptroller General’s Department (CGD) – Ministry of Finance
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	– Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of Finance

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁴



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	Promoting SMEs
Health quality	Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

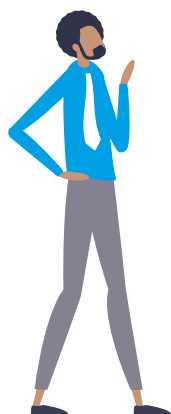
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	CGD and national government authorities

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
Sustainability outcomes	Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Sutasinee Srimanasak and Phattharaphong Suwannasri from the Ministry of Finance.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

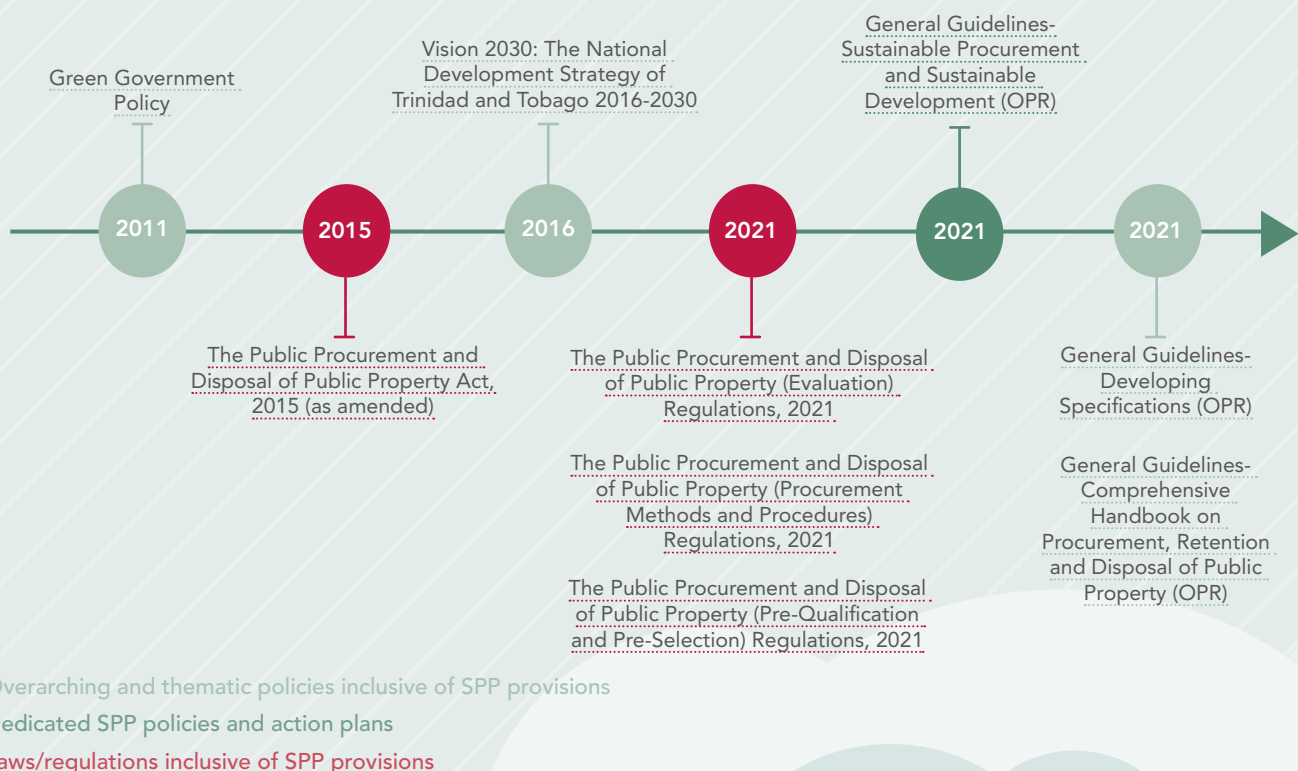
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	21.39 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP (2021)	No data available
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	No data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

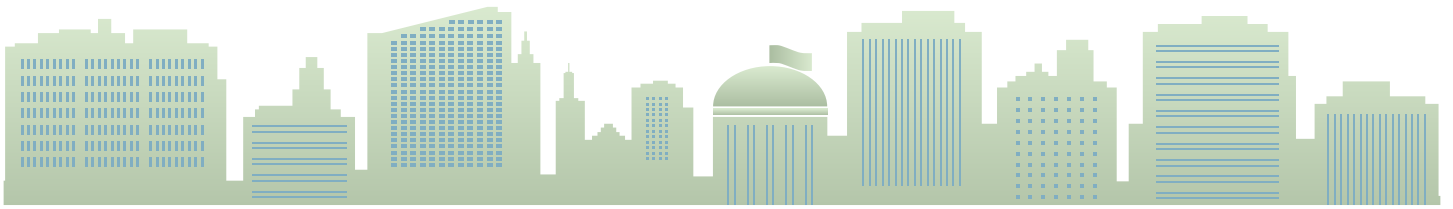
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Trinidad and Tobago is in the early phase of SPP promotion. Though SPP principles are promoted in its legal and regulatory framework, the implementation and monitoring of SPP is hindered as the procurement legislation is not fully proclaimed.



1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
 2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=TT>



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	The Office of Procurement Regulation
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	The Office of Procurement Regulation
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	Ministry of Planning and Development

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment³



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
✓ Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	✓ Other social, economic, and governance-related aspect(s)
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

3. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

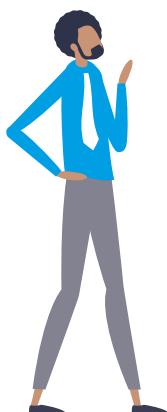
Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to information provided by Ms. Nathifa Lowman (Office of Procurement Regulation) and Ms. Kennethia Douglas (Ministry of Planning and Development).



National government SPP contact

Nathifa Lowman

Office of Procurement Regulation

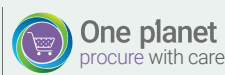
Kennethia Douglas

Ministry of Planning and Development

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🌐 [The Office of Procurement Regulation \(opr.org\)](http://opr.org.tt)





Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

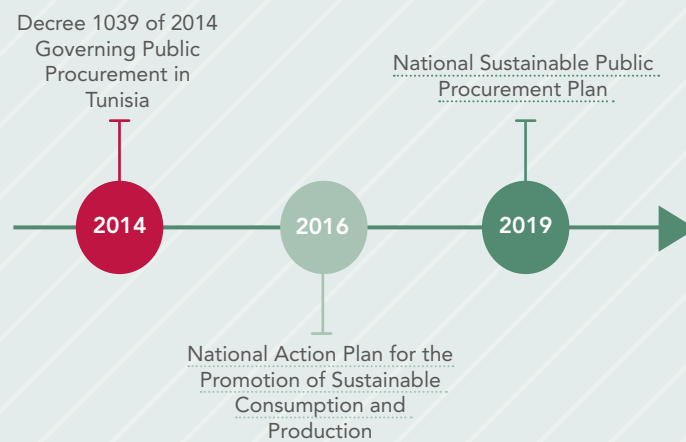
2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant ²	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ³ (2021)	46.84 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ⁴ (2021)	19.5%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁵ (2019)	5.46 billion USD ⁶
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework



- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

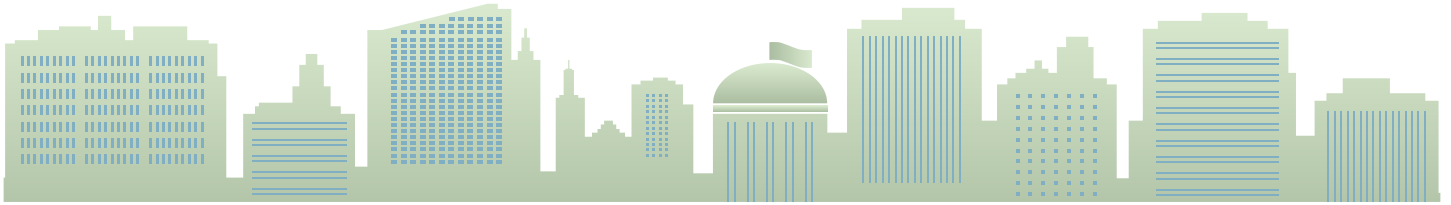
2. N/A – Insufficient data or no policy/legal instrument explicitly supporting SPP

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=TN>

4. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=TN>

5. Data provided by the Tunisian Government

6. 16 billion TND, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=TN>



Institutional framework

The Ministry of the Environment prepares an annual plan outlining general activities to promote sustainable public procurement and provides general oversight of the program under the supervision of the Presidency of the Government (HAICOP).

Ministries or agencies involved developing an SPP policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Transport – Ministry of Equipment – Ministry of Technology
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement Agency – Ministry of Environment

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁷



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁷ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
Food, catering services & vending machines	Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
Lighting products & equipment	

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Thanks to the training sessions organized, Sustainable Public Procurement has been gradually integrated into the usual management and procurement processes and procedures. It is estimated that 144 public purchasers are trained for 2021 spread over 08 sessions of training that touches other than the central authorities also local authorities.
✓ Reputational incentives	
Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

Resources invested each year:

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Nabil Hamdi from the Ministry of Environment.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

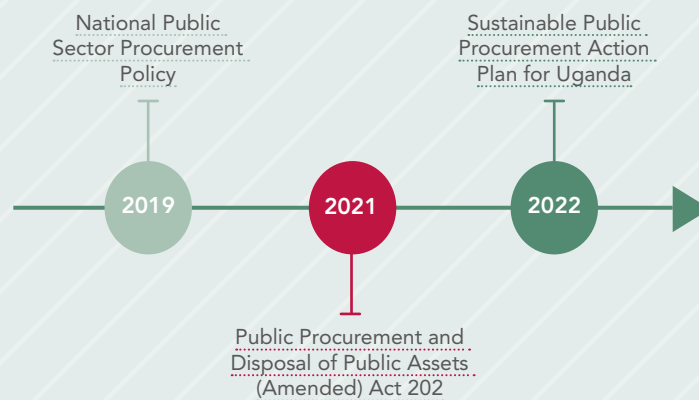
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	40.43 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	10%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government (2019)	No data available
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Fully decentralized

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Sustainable public procurement has been included in Uganda's policy framework since 2019 through the National Public Sector Procurement Policy. Recently (2021), the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act was amended to include a provision on sustainable procurement. Subsequently, the Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan was drafted and adopted in 2022.



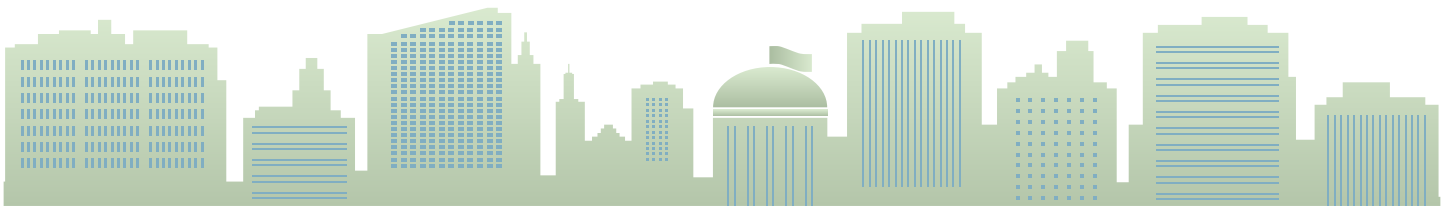
- Overarching and thematic policies inclusive of SPP provisions
- Dedicated SPP policies and action plans
- Laws/regulations inclusive of SPP provisions

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=UG>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVV.ZS?locations=UG>





Institutional framework

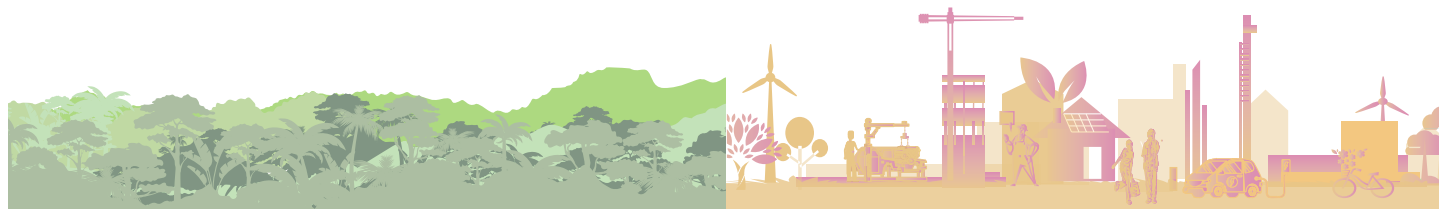
Latest SPP policy approved by	Cabinet
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development – Ministry of Water and Environment – Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development – The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority – National Environmental Authority – Kampala City Council Authority – Ministry of Water and Environment – Atomic Energy Council – Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development – Uganda National Bureau of Standards – Various Local Governments – Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development



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Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁴



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

4. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines Yes No

SPP implementation activities

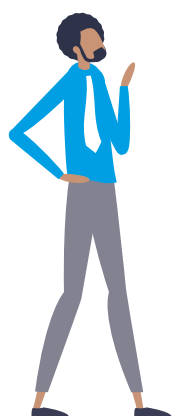
Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Introduced Electronic Government Procurement, which has now been rolled out in 35 Government institutions.
Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Training has been organized for procurement officers, contract committee members, user departments of various government institutions and suppliers. A training of trainers in SPP has also been developed.
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	The Procurement Policy Dialogue Forum was established to discuss high-level procurement policy issues on a quarterly basis. It is composed of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, development partners, civil society organizations, private consultants, heads of procurement and heads of selected government institutions.
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	Continuous capacity building and awareness of various stakeholders

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by David Nyimbwa Kiyangi from the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.



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Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No						

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	59.32 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2015)	13.8%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2019)	7.66 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately decentralized

- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and-we-do
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=UY>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZ.ZS?locations=UY>
- Data provided by the Uruguay Government
- 270.26 billion UYU, calculated based on the change rate in 2019 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=PY>

Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

In 2011 was settled by the Law N° 18.834 that the Executive Branch will establish through regulations the policies, bases and guidelines of the aspects of environmental sustainability that must be observed in the contracting of goods, works and services in order to optimize and sustainably use resources for reduce environmental costs.

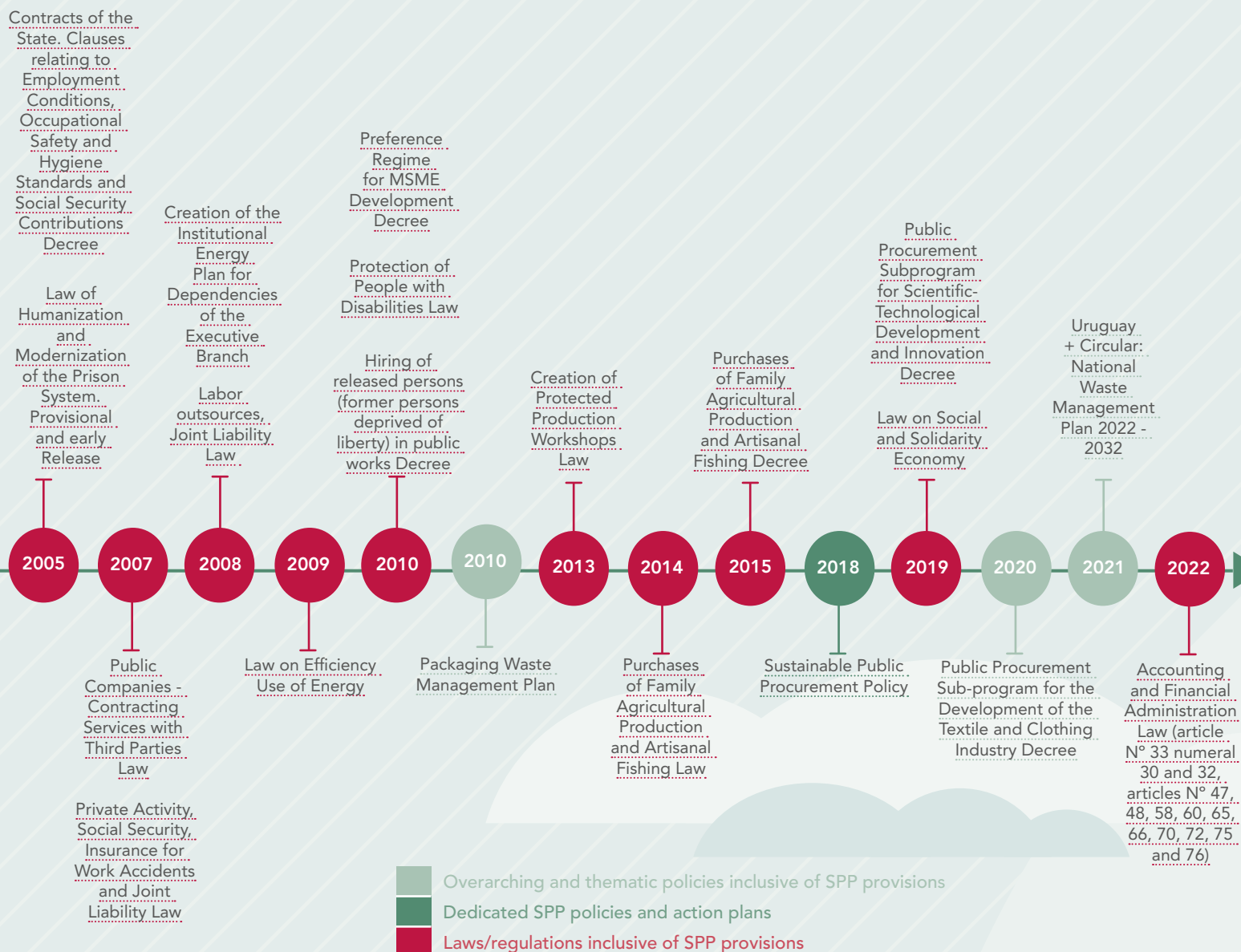
Later in 2018, the policy was institutionalized by the Decree 402/18. The State Procurement Regulatory Agency (ARCE), as the competent body for regulating the public procurement system, is responsible for coordinating and implementing the Sustainable Public Procurement policy. ARCE coordinates the actions aimed at defining and implementing the sustainability criteria that must be observed in the procurement of goods, works and services in order to optimize and sustainably use public resources and in accordance with the Sustainable Public Procurement policy. The development and implementation of criteria is carried out in close collaboration with the regulatory body in each specific matter.

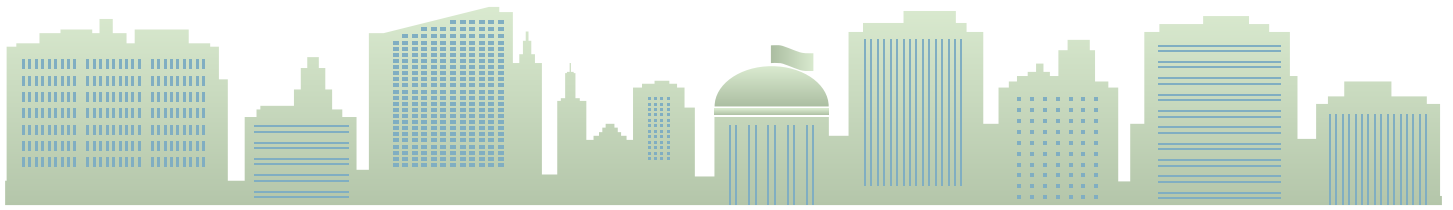
For this purpose, an Advisory Council on Sustainable Public Procurement was created, which is chaired by ARCE and made up of representatives of the following bodies:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining
- Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Environment
- Office of Planning and Budget.

The Advisory Council on Sustainable Public Procurement:

- Provides advice on action plans in accordance with the guidelines emanating from the Sustainable Public Procurement policy
- Contributes to the execution and dissemination of the policy and action plans on Sustainable Public Procurement
- Contributes to the design and implementation of monitoring as well as to the continuous improvement of the policy and action plans regarding Sustainable Public Procurement
- Proposes and promotes measures so that the Sustainable Public Procurement policy is part of the national policy agenda.





Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	State Procurement Regulatory Agency
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Procurement Regulatory Agency – Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining – Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries – Ministry of Social Development – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Economy and Finance – Planning and Budgeting Office
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State Purchasing Regulatory Agency – Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining – Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries – Ministry of Social Development – Ministry of Environment – Ministry of Economy and Finance – Planning and Budgeting Office

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

6. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

Appliances	Meeting & conference services
Building interior products	Office electronics
Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
Construction materials	Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	✓ Other: Premises cleaning services.
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guideline's Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

The methodology proposed by UNEP is used as a starting point, with certain adaptations that are considered pertinent. The UNEP methodology consists of two main sets of steps that are applied sequentially: first, the preliminary prioritization of products accompanied by a legal review, and second, the evaluation of risks and benefits, reducing the preliminary selection by identifying possible environmental and socioeconomic impacts and the existence of certification plans. In its application for Uruguay, it was decided to take into account the existence of risks and benefits simultaneously with the preliminary prioritization of products, which makes it possible to discard certain products before carrying out the next step, which refers to the market study. Those products whose acquisition by the State is subject to national regulations that require the application of the most relevant sustainability criteria that apply to them are discarded from the pre-selection. Priority is given to products that combine a high relative weight of procurement by the State, and where it is verified that some suppliers already comply with some criteria and in principle there is margin to expand the set of criteria.

The criteria proposal has an implementation approach based on a short-, medium- and long-term schedule. The following dimensions are identified for each criterion: attribute to which the criterion applies (product/supplier); description of the criterion; condition to be fulfilled; mechanisms to be implemented; and the criteria to be met; verification mechanisms; application instance (admissibility/valuation); and the binding nature for its application by the buyer (mandatory/voluntary).

7. <https://www.gub.uy/agencia-reguladora-compras-estatales/comunicacion/publicaciones/guia-aplicacion-norma-tecnica-2-criterios-eficiencia-energetica>
<https://www.gub.uy/agencia-reguladora-compras-estatales/politicas-y-gestion/compras-publicas-sostenibles>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	The technical standards are set forth in the specifications clauses.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	The published technical standards include application criteria, the instances of application, the binding nature of the same and the accepted verification mechanisms are indicated. The approved technical standards are accompanied by the provision of a guide for their application by buyers.
✓ Provision of SPP training	SPP course are provided for officials who work in the procurement area or who perform tasks related to the contracting process with different roles. For example: purchasing managers, area managers, responsible for drafting bidding documents, members of Advisory Committees for Awarding, among others. The objective is to make buyers aware of the current regulations on Sustainable Public Procurement. Course format is online learning with tutor and self-study. The course is free of charge. It takes 5 days to study. It is estimated that the participant will dedicate two hours per day. It is given 3 times a year. 141 have enrolled. www.gub.uy/agencia-reguladora-compras-estatales/politicas-y-gestion/cursos-compradores
Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	Sustainable Procurement Workshops and Supplier Sector Councils
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	https://www.gub.uy/agencia-reguladora-compras-estatales/politicas-y-gestion/compras-publicas-sostenibles
✓ Other activities	Supplier and market engagement activities.

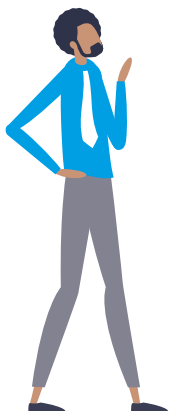
SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place

Yes No

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Guillermo Lamas and Natalia Ferreira Coimbra from the State Procurement Regulatory Agency.



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🌐 <https://www.gub.uy/agencia-reguladora-compras-estatales/politicas-y-gestion/compras-publicas-sostenibles>

Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Level:	Non-compliant	Low	Medium-low	Medium-high	High
2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						

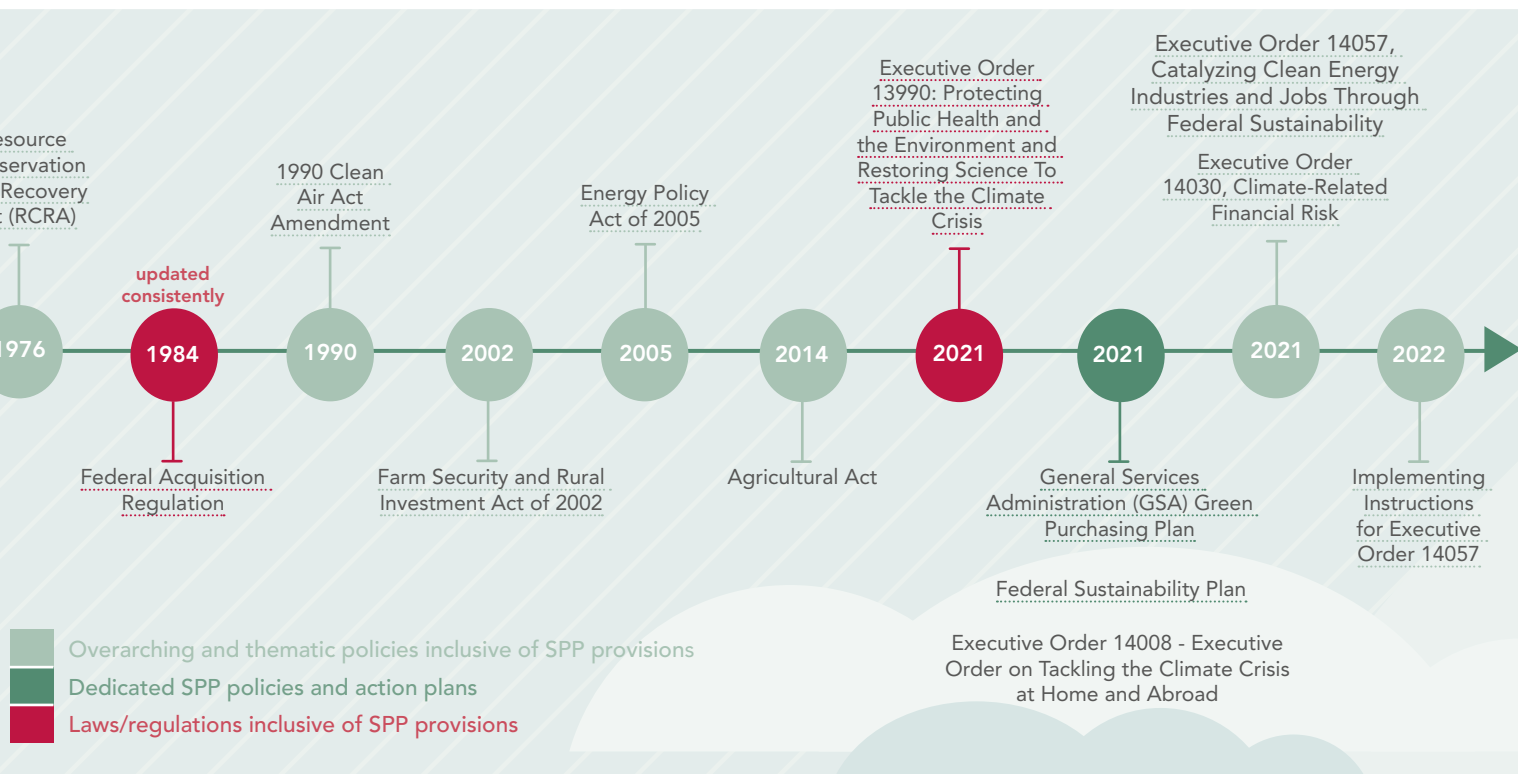
Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	23 trillion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2020)	14.7%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2021)	637 billion USD
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Rather centralized

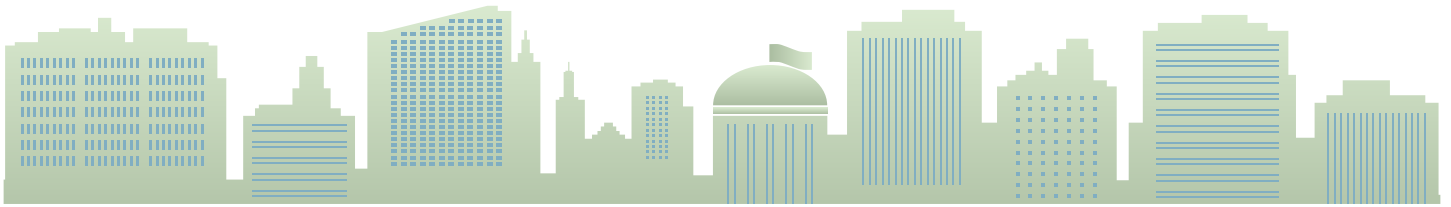
Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Sustainable public procurement (SPP) is included in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, put into law in 1984 and updated regularly, and is based on a mixture of legislation, Presidential Executive Orders, such as order 13990 (2021) and specific agency actions, such as the 2014 Agricultural Act.



- The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried-out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=US>
- World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOVZS?locations=US>
- Data provided by the United States Government



Institutional framework

The Council on Environmental Quality's Office of Federal Sustainability works across federal agencies, departments and other White House components to ensure effective implementation and achievement of statutory requirements and Administration goals related to Federal energy and environmental performance. Procurement policies are executed through regulation issued by a council comprising the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Additionally, various agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency support SPP by identifying and promoting the procurement of products that meet designated criteria.

Latest SPP policy approved by	President of the United States
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Council on Environmental Quality – Executive Office of the President – Office of Management – Budget's Office of Federal Procurement Policy
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	– Council of Environmental Quality's Office of Federal Sustainability

Sustainability objectives of SPP policy



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
✓ Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	✓ Promoting fair trade
✓ Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	✓ Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
✓ Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
✓ Local environmental conditions	✓ Protecting against human rights abuses
✓ Ozone depletion	✓ Protecting and promoting groups at risk
✓ Protection of natural resources	✓ Other social, economic and governance-related aspect(s).
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
✓ Waste minimization	
✓ Water conservation	
Water pollution	

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	✓ Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
✓ Doors and windows	✓ Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	✓ Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	✓ Wastewater infrastructure
✓ Heating, venting & cooling products	✓ Water using products/plumbing systems
Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	✓ Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guidelines⁵ Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

Criteria currently exist for biobased products, recycled content products, and energy-efficient products, water-efficient products, safer cleaning products, alternatives ozone depleting substances, and sustainable IT and other products (via EPA's Recommendations of Environmental Performance Standards and Ecolabels). The guidelines address environmental aspects and are mandatory for all products and all procuring entities.

A compilation of criteria and guidelines can be found here: <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>



5. See: <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	SPP is integrated by requiring procurement of supplies that meet sustainability standards and recording and tracking compliance for each agency. SPP is also integrated when documenting the products' life cycle and any cost savings to the contract associated with that life cycle.
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	Integrated in post award reporting and electronic tools to assist procurement personnel with identifying sustainable solutions.
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	Department of Defense provides multiple courses for green acquisition contracting which are available to all government employees at dau.edu . The Federal Acquisition Institute is revising its "Green Purchasing for Civilian Acquisition" course. Department of Energy's Federal Management Program provides a training catalogue with courses on procurement of energy-efficient products and fleet vehicles.
✓ Reputational incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	
✓ Other activities -suppliers and market engagement activities.	

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	All federal agencies

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	✓ Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	✓ Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
Outputs	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	✓ Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
Sustainability outcomes	✓ Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	✓ Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved) ⁶
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

6. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/documents/presentation_on_how_to_procure_epeat_registered_products_10.14.20_.pdf



CREDITS

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The *'Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments'* is a supplement to the *2022 Sustainable Public Procurement Global Review*. It features 45 country factsheets that illustrate the current state of sustainable public procurement (SPP) among national governments around the world. These factsheets provide detailed information about the SPP-related policies, laws, activities, and monitoring systems in place in each country. They also highlight best practices and provide important links to government procurement and SPP-related web portals, as well as SPP contacts within government.

