

## SPP Index Methodology: SDG indicator 12.7.1

15 November 2019

**Target number:** 12.7

**Indicator Number and Name:** 12.7.1 Degree of implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

**The following composite index is proposed to measure the level of implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)<sup>1</sup> in a single country:**

$$S = P ( A ( B^* + C + D + E + F + G + H ) )$$

Where S is a composite index, and sub-indicators A to P are defined as follows:

P: Administrative scope selected for the calculation of the index (*See Options 1, 2 or 3 below*).

A: Existence of a SPP action plan/policy, and/or SPP regulatory requirements.

B\*: SPP regulatory framework and practice.

*\*B will be considered at national level only, and will only be considered once when Option 3 is chosen.*

C: Staff is dedicated to supporting the implementation of SPP policy or SPP practitioners.

D: Training/Capacity-building of public procurement practitioners on SPP.

E: Practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners for the implementation of SPP.

F: SPP purchasing criteria/ buying standards / requirements identified.

G: Existence of an SPP monitoring system.

H: Percentage of sustainable purchase of priority products/services.

### **P: Administrative scope selected for the calculation of the index.**

So as to reflect **the scope of SPP implementation** at different administrative or geographical levels, **three options are proposed below** for respondents to select the scope considered in the calculation of the index:

- **Option 1:** Federal/National government level.
- **Option 2:** Sub-national government – e.g. federal state, province, region, city level etc.
- **Option 3:** Both national level and selected sub-national level.

Data shall be provided for all considered entities, whose list shall be supplied as well.

The chosen option **will impact the overall calculation of the index**, based on the proposed evaluation scale below:

#### Option 1 (national level):

**P<sub>1</sub> = 1 point.**

Only data related to the procurement of federal/national entities shall be considered for evaluation.

#### Option 2 (sub-national level):

**P<sub>2</sub> = p**

**Where p is the percentage of population represented by responding sub-national entity(ies).**

When choosing Option 2, one type of sub-national administrative scope shall be chosen for consideration in the calculation of the index e.g. state (in the case of a federation of states), province, municipality/city.

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<sup>1</sup> a definition of Sustainable Public Procurement may be found in the *Useful Terms and Abbreviations* section

At a later stage, based on the feedback received on the present draft index, 3 different levels may be considered (P<sub>1</sub> – national, P<sub>2</sub> – provincial, regional, federal state, P<sub>3</sub>– municipal).

### **Option 3 (national and sub-national levels):**

The **national level** and **a selected type of sub-national administrative level** will be considered in the calculation of the index.

**P<sub>3</sub> = 1 + p** (percentage of the total country population represented by the responding entities considered at sub-national level).

When choosing Option 3, **one type** of **sub-national** administrative scope shall be chosen for consideration in the calculation of the index: e.g. state (in the case of a federation of states), province, municipality/city.

At a later stage, based on the feedback received on the present draft index, 3 different levels may be considered (Level 1: national; Level 2: provincial, regional, federal state; Level 3 – municipal).

*Note: In the case of countries with strong, integrated central administration where SPP implementation measures automatically apply to most administrative levels (i.e. not only at national level, but also at regional or local level), it is proposed that Option 3 is chosen, with p being calculated based on the different provinces or cities which will provide specific data.*

For each option, the main formula would therefore be adapted as below:

Option 1:  $S = (P_1) A_1 (B+C_1+D_1+E_1+F_1+G_1+H_1)$

Option 2:  $S = (P_2) A_2 (B+C_2+D_2+E_2+F_2+G_2+H_2)$

Option 3:  $S = (P_1+P_2) (A_1+A_2) (B + (C_1+C_2)+(D_1+D_2) + (E_1+E_2) + (F_1+F_2) + (G_1+G_2) + (H_1+H_2))$

### **A: Existence of a SPP action plan<sup>2</sup>/policy, and/or SPP regulatory requirements (1 point)**

This sub-indicator aims to assess whether a country has expressed **strong political will and leadership in favour of Sustainable Public Procurement**, and takes the **relevant measures to enable its implementation** (this would also include Green Public Procurement (GPP), or Socially-Responsible Public Procurement (SRPP) policies and measures).

SPP (or GPP, or SRPP) may be addressed in very different ways depending on the country. It may appear as a **component of overarching policies** such as Sustainable Development Strategies, Green Economy Roadmaps, etc. It may also be addressed directly with the adoption of a **SPP action plan or policy**, or through **regulatory means**<sup>3</sup>, such as specific provisions in the Public Procurement legal framework.

It will be asked of each respondent to specify, with supporting evidence and precise references to relevant instruments (law, policies, etc.), in which way(s) the national government supports the adoption and implementation of SPP.

In the case where sub-national data would also be considered in the calculation of the index (option 2, option 3), specific references to local measures or instruments in favour of SPP would also be required as evidence.

### **Evaluation scale:**

<sup>2</sup> A definition of a Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan may be found in the Useful Terms and Abbreviations section.

<sup>3</sup> The United States have enacted [Executive Order 13834](#) (and associated Implementing Instruction). In Italy [article 34 of Public Contracts Code](#) also includes SPP requirements.

**Value = 0**

No SPP action plan, policy, or similar document has been developed.

**Value = 1**

A **national** (or provincial, municipal, etc. in the case of Options 2 or 3) **SPP action plan, policy and/or SPP regulatory requirements** has/have been developed and approved by the government. Action plan, policy-related documents and relevant regulatory requirements should be accessible online.

**In the case when no effective SPP measures are enacted, or when those cannot be supported by evidence, the attributed score will be 0.**

**B: SPP regulatory framework and practice (1 point)**

This sub-indicator aims at assessing whether, in addition to political measures, specific provisions have been adopted in the legal and regulatory framework (applying to public procurement) to encourage, or, in the most advanced case, to mandate the implementation of SPP.

**B(a): SPP regulatory framework (0.5 points)**

The procurement of sustainable alternatives is:

- **possible**: the legal and regulatory framework does not hinder the practical implementation of SPP. It explicitly allows it.
- **mandatory**: for example, whenever products falling into “priority” categories are to be purchased (product groups for which **specific labels, specifications or minimum criteria** have been defined), sustainable alternatives are to be mandatorily purchased.

For example, this may be in the form of:

- *European Union directives specifying limits on vehicle exhaust emissions.*
- *Public administrations to mandatorily procure more sustainable alternatives from an official catalogue of products bearing the national ecolabel.*

**B(b): SPP practice (0.5 points)**

It is proposed that the scoring for (B(b)) be based on the following stages of the procurement cycle below.

**An initial list of items is suggested hereafter, however we strongly invite you to make further suggestions of relevant items and potential scoring.**

**We also invite you to complement the proposed definitions of *Best Value for Money*, *MEAT*, and *LCC* in the *Useful Terms and Abbreviations* section.**

1/ Bidding procedure & Bidding documents:	2/ Contract award	3/ Post-award / Contract performance	4/ Contract management
○ <b>Pre-qualification criteria, or exclusion criteria can be specified</b> (for example, bidding suppli-	○ Only <b>lowest price</b> criterion is used. ○ <b>Price and non-</b>	○ Sustainability requirements can be specified	○ <b>Inspection, quality control</b> , supervision of works and final

<p>ers provide proof of compliance with social or environmental standards, or should not have been charged for non-compliance with social legislation or misconduct, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Technical sustainability requirements</b> can be included in <b>bidding documents</b> (for example: use of sustainable/ recycled raw material; biodegradability of products; avoidance of use of harmful substances; environmentally free packing; power consumption; warranty and durability; guarantee of availability of parts and components).</li> <li>○ <b>Functional/Output-based specifications can be used as criteria</b> (for example, light bulbs with limited energy consumption or vehicles with limited CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), as appropriate.</li> <li>○ <b>Labels:</b> Sustainability requirements may be based on existing eco-labels or social-labels as long as they are not discriminatory, and other valid forms of verification are permitted.</li> </ul>	<p><b>price attributes</b> can be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Best Value for Money/MEAT<sup>4</sup></b> is mostly used.</li> <li>○ <b>Life-cycle costing<sup>5</sup></b> can be used in the evaluation of bids.</li> </ul>	<p><b>in contract performance clauses</b> (for example, labour inclusion of unemployed people; health and safety in the performance of contracts for building works; employment quality and labour rights in supply chain (compliance with ILO core standards).</p>	<p>acceptance of (sustainable) products is carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Time limits for payments <b>comply with good international practices</b>, and payments are processed as stipulated in the contract.</li> </ul>
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**C: Staff is dedicated to supporting the implementation of SPP policy or SPP practitioners (1 point)**

Specific staff is overseeing the **development of the SPP policy, the implementation of SPP, and/or the monitoring the SPP action plan implementation.**

Given that the amount of staff dedicated to the support of SPP may considerably vary and depend on the size of a country, it is proposed that the scoring for this sub-indicator vary based on the size of a country population count (Option 1).

Position, responsibilities of staff and approximate time dedicated to SPP shall be provided as supporting evidence in both cases (please note that names of staff however need not be provided due to privacy issues).

The creation of a **specific unit** dedicated to SPP may also significantly help the support to SPP implementation. As such, **0.30 additional points** will be granted when a SPP-dedicated unit is operational, provided that the mandate and responsibilities of the unit are specified and supplied as evidence.

<sup>4</sup> See proposed definition in the *Useful Terms and Abbreviations* section.

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem.

**Option 1: National or federal level:**

Population count		Attributed score						
		<i>Amount of time dedicated to SPP support across all entities/ministries is equivalent to:</i>						
		3+ staff	5+ staff	10+ staff	20+ staff	40+ staff	60+ staff	
Tier 1	0 to 30 million	0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts			+ 0.30 pts bonus points if specific unit dedicated to SPP
Tier 2	30 to 100 million		0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts		
Tier 3	Over 100 million			0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts	

**Option 2: Sub-national level**

The evaluation scale is proposed below. Please make any relevant suggestions.

Population count		Attributed score						
		<i>Amount of time dedicated to SPP support across all entities/ministries is equivalent to:</i>						
		1 staff	2 staff	3+ staff	5+ staff	10+ staff	20+ staff	
Tier 1	0 to 200,000	0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts			+ 0.30 pts bonus points if specific unit dedicated to SPP
Tier 2	200,000 to 500,000		0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts		
Tier 3	Over 500,000			0.10 pts	0.30 pts	0.50 pts	0.70 pts	

**D: Training/Capacity-building of public procurement practitioners<sup>6</sup> on SPP/GPP (national, state and city levels) (1 point).**

So as to evaluate SPP training efforts, an evaluation grid with cumulating values is proposed below:

- A SPP training curriculum/program, or a SPP module (as part of general public procurement training) has been developed and is referenced in training catalogue (0.3 pts).
- The number of delivered training sessions or attendees is monitored (e.g. nb of procuring entities where training has been delivered, nb of practitioners trained, etc.) (0.2 pts). If yes, please provide results and means of monitoring.
- A training plan has been approved by the applicable government and is carried out (0.1 pts).
- Online/Self-learning training material has been developed and is freely accessible to practitioners (0.1 pts).
- Specific training center(s) dedicated to SPP has/have been established (0.1 pts).
- Training on SPP is mandatory for a certain category of staff, for example, for heads of procurement (0.1 pts).

<sup>6</sup> Training shall be defined as a capacity-building module focusing on the inclusion of environmental, social, and/or economic considerations in public procurement, delivered by a public expert, or private expert with official certification.

- Scope of training: training is extended to regular procurement staff, or to third parties (suppliers and contractors) (0.1 pts).

### **E: Practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners for the implementation of SPP/GPP (1 point)**

*With a view to assess efforts in terms of practical support given to public procurement practitioners, the evaluation grid below is suggested (cumulated values).*

- Guidelines and tools, or an official catalogue of ecolabelled products, have been developed and are periodically revised (0.2 pts)
- Website dedicated to providing support and resources on SPP/GPP (0.2 pts) (possibly integrated within the e-procurement platform)
- Best practice, or case study sharing (at least 3 case studies), which may include the translation of relevant documents developed by other countries (0.1 pts)
- Newsletter is sent at least on an annual basis (0.1 pts) / on a monthly basis (0.2 pts)
- A helpdesk is available for procurement practitioners (0.2 pts)
- National/Local networks of procurement practitioners are facilitated (0.1 pts)

### **F: SPP purchasing criteria<sup>7</sup>/ buying standards / requirements identified (1 point)**

*F(a): Consideration of environmental issues (0.40 points):*

SPP purchasing criteria, or specific sustainability standards or ecolabels have been recommended for use by the applicable government(s) for up to 20 product groups<sup>8</sup> (hereto referred as “priority” product groups). Criteria and/or sustainability standards/ecolabel criteria are periodically revised based on comprehensive review, and recommendations are updated (at least every five years).

**The commonly used groups of products and services below are proposed for reference.** Responding countries shall indicate the product or service groups closest to the categories specified below, and may add two more relevant categories in the case when relevant categories would not fall into the ones pre-listed below.

A maximum **0.40 points** will be attributed for up to 20 categories of products or services considered (0.02 points per category) for which **environmental criteria** or **ecolabels/sustainability standards** have been set or recommended.

In the case when the scope of categories would be smaller than that of the ones listed below, or when several small categories would be identified as belonging to one larger family, they would count as only one product or service category.

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<sup>7</sup> Purchasing criteria usually correspond to a set of detailed specifications intended to facilitate the purchase of sustainable products or services by public procurement practitioners. Examples of criteria or buying standards can be found below:

- EU GPP criteria: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/eu\\_gpp\\_criteria\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/eu_gpp_criteria_en.htm).

- UK government buying standards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/procurement#sustainable-procurement>

- US federal sustainable purchasing requirements:  
<https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>

<sup>8</sup> Usually categories chosen as a priority for SPP implementation would be categories representing the largest amount of spend or having the most significant impacts in terms of outcomes.

For example:

- Three small groups of products defined as “*Finishing Materials for Wall or Ceiling*”, “*Paints*” and “*Indoor floor coverings*” would all fall into the larger “*Building interior products*” category, and therefore generate 0.02 points (not 0.06 points).
- Two small groups of products defined as “*LED lamp bulbs*” and “*Fluorescent lamp bulbs*” would all fall into the larger “*Lighting products and equipment*” category, and therefore generate 0.02 points (not 0.04 points).

<b>Commonly-found categories of products and services to be used as reference for evaluation</b>		
1	Appliances (commercial and residential appliances, such as clothes washers, ovens, refrigerators, etc.)	0.02 points for each category
2	Biomedical equipment and supplies	
3	Building interior products (carpeting, wallboards, paint and stains, etc.)	
4	Cleaning products, janitorial and laundry services	
5	Construction materials and services	
6	Doors and windows	
7	Electricity acquisition and Renewable energy	
8	Food and catering services	
9	Furniture	
10	Heating, venting and cooling products	
11	Landscaping and park services	
12	Lighting products and equipment (incl. lamp bulbs)	
13	Meeting and conference services	
14	Office electronics (incl. computers, monitors and imaging equipment) and electronic equipment leasing	
15	Paper and paper products	
16	Textiles	
17	Transportation services and vehicles	
18	Water-using products/ plumbing systems	
19	<i>+2 'blank' categories which may be added (for large groups which would not fall into any of the categories specified above)</i>	
20		

*F(b): Consideration of social and economic issues (0.40 points):*

This item aims to assess whether procurement is used as a strategic instrument to deliver SPP objectives in terms of social and economic issues.

A maximum **0.40 additional points** will be attributed when **social or economic considerations** (proposed list below) apply to the procurement of products or services (those considerations may either appear in the form of recommended labels for specific categories of products, or as provisions and policies which would generally apply to the procurement of products and services). Relevant clauses and precise references shall be provided as supporting evidence.

**A list is proposed below as reference. We welcome potential suggestions of relevant additions.**

<b>Social and economic considerations which may apply to Public Procurement</b> (please see <b>Annex 2</b> for further details)	
<b>Social</b>	Social inclusion and employment opportunities for the disadvantaged or disabled
	Decent work
	Compliance with social and labour rights; protection against human rights abuse
	Accessibility and design for all (for ex. websites designed for people with disabilities)
	Ethical trade
	Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (among contractors)
	...
	...
<b>Economic</b>	Promotion of SMEs
	Development of poor areas
	Anti-corruption measures
	....

0.04 points for each consideration

*F(c): Risk-assessment and impact prioritization (0.20 points)*

**0.20 additional points** will be attributed if, when defining sustainability criteria or standards for those groups of products or services, a risk-assessment analysis has been conducted to identify which product or services would show the highest potential environmental or social impact, and priority has been given to dealing with those categories first.

For example, a country may choose to focus on products and services with the highest risks in terms of human rights abuse, or environmental degradation:

- e.g. focusing on child labor issues in the supply chain of the “Textiles” category, or;
- e.g. focusing on the sourcing of wood from sustainably-managed forests in the supply chain of the “Furniture” category, to limit further deforestation.

Evidence that the said analysis has been conducted shall be provided.

**G: Existence of a SPP monitoring system (1 point)**

This sub-indicator aims to assess whether public procurement considered as “sustainable” (in line with the previously set criteria/standards/requirements) is monitored, and how.

An increasing evaluation scale is proposed below, so as to measure the comprehensiveness of SPP monitoring, and the quality of tools developed for monitoring.

*G (a) What kind of data is monitored? (0.70 points)*

- **Partial monitoring** (0.30 pts) of contracts or tenders:



The inclusion of sustainability considerations in tenders or contracts is monitored, for certain categories of products or services bought.

- **Comprehensive monitoring** (0.50 pts) of contracts or tenders:  
The inclusion of sustainability considerations in tenders or contracts is monitored, for all categories of products or services bought.
- **Sustainability outcome monitoring** (0.70 pts)  
The sustainability impact resulting from the procurement of priority products and services is monitored for one or several categories of products and services (for example, through the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, generated waste, water use, air pollution, impact on biodiversity, etc.). *Please note that Outcome monitoring resulting from the extrapolation of data sample will not be considered. The type of measured outcome, and details regarding the methodology used shall be specified.*

*G (b) How is it monitored? (0.30 points)*

- Data monitored via **surveys, self-assessment, internal/external audit**, or included in **traditional reporting** to central management (0.10 pts).
- Data mostly monitored via an **information system (0.20 pts)**.
- Data mostly monitored via an elaborate **e-procurement platform (0.30 pts)**.

**H: Percentage of sustainable purchase of priority products/services<sup>9</sup>**

Total value of contracts<sup>10</sup> including sustainability requirements used to buy “priority” product groups (groups for which SPP criteria have been developed or standards/ecolabels have been recommended), out of overall spend for the same product groups.

*Notes:*

*A weighting based on the relative importance of product categories will be applied (as a country may be performing well in a certain product group representing only a low spend category, which would make its final score biased). A second weighting will be applied to take into consideration the number of priority product groups included in the calculation. A third weighting will be applied to reflect the importance of the considered procurement (central government’s, sub-national governments’, or both levels) in total procurement.*

*Respondents will be provided with adequate calculation tools to facilitate calculation of result (for example, Excel spreadsheet).*

$$\text{Value} = \left[ \frac{\sum (S_i)}{\sum (T_i)} \times \frac{N}{20} \right] \times \frac{V_{CP} \text{ +/or } V_{SP}}{V_{TPP}}$$

*Where:*

*i = Value ranging from 1 to n*

*S<sub>i</sub> = Value of sustainable procurement for product group “i”*

<sup>9</sup> Ibidem (see footnote 4)

<sup>10</sup> Countries should consider the largest base of public procurement when calculating this value, i.e. the value of all public procurement contracts per “priority” product group, awarded by public procurement entities, and public bodies with procurement functions..

$T_i$  = Total value of procurement for product group “i”

$N$ : Number of “priority” product groups considered

$V_{CP}$  = Value of central procurement

$V_{SP}$  = Value of sub-national procurement considered

$V_{TPP}$  = Value of total public procurement

It is suggested that  $V_{TPP}$  be based on value of central procurement provided by the OECD.

## USEFUL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**Best Value for Money:** can be defined as the “optimum combination of whole-life cost and quality to meet the end-user's requirements.” (Source: European Union *Buying Social*<sup>11</sup> guide).

**Life-cycle costing (LCC):** (*Definition adapted from: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/lcc.htm>*)

Life-cycle costing (LCC) is used to evaluate costs which may not be reflected in the purchase price of a product, work or service, and which will be incurred during their lifetime, such as:

- Purchase price and all associated costs (delivery, installation, insurance, etc.);
  - Operating costs, including energy, fuel and water use, spares, and maintenance;
  - End-of-life costs (such as decommissioning or disposal) or residual value (i.e. revenue from sale of product)”
- LCC may also include the cost of externalities (such as greenhouse gas emissions). (...)

Often this will lead to ‘win-win’ situations whereby a greener product, work or service is also cheaper overall.

**MEAT: The Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT)** criterion enables the contracting authority to take account of criteria that reflect qualitative, technical and sustainable aspects of the tender submission as well as price when reaching an award decision (Source: <https://www.felp.ac.uk/content/most-economically-advantageous-tender-meat/>).

### **Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP):**

Sustainable Public Procurement is a “A process whereby public organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life cycle basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, whilst significantly reducing negative impacts on the environment.” (*Definition updated by the Multistakeholder Advisory Committee of the 10YFP SPP Programme from: Procuring the Future – the report of the UK Sustainable Procurement Task Force, June 2006. The footnote to the definition reads: Sustainable Procurement should consider the environmental, social and economic consequences of: Design; material use; manufacture and production methods; logistics; service delivery; use; operation*).

### **Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan:**

A Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) action plan is a policy document articulating the priorities and actions a public authority will adopt to support the implementation of SPP. Plans usually/should address the environmental, social and economic dimensions of SPP, and recognise the potential for SPP to realise SDGs”. In some cases a country’s action plan may focus on a single aspect of sustainability, being either environmental (e.g. “Green” public procurement action plan), social (e.g. reference to human rights, fair trade, focus on employment of minorities, etc.), or economic (e.g. promotion of SMEs’ participation in tenders, etc.).

A comprehensive action plan would usually show different sections to articulate its implementation in time, and focus on: grounding the action plan’s objectives in national priorities or international commitments, or highlighting their relation to the sustainable development goals; creating/ensuring an enabling legal framework; allocating dedicated resources to the implementation of the action plan (setting up a taskforce to manage and support the implementation of SPP, allocating a specific budget to the implementation of SPP), developing SPP tools to facilitate its implementation by public procurement practitioners and to ensure that sustainability aspects are considered at all stages of the product lifecycle (production, transportation, product disposal/recycling, etc.) and throughout the supply chain, planning capacity-building measures (development of a training module, training of trainers, training of procurement practitioners, etc.), developing a communication plan, monitoring SPP implementation and measuring results/outcomes for further improvement, conducting a dialogue with the market (meetings with suppliers and/or training). The action plan implementation progress would usually be measured by the means of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-specific (SMART) targets.

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<sup>11</sup> *Buying Social – A guide to taking account of social considerations in public procurement*, accessible at <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/cb70c481-0e29-4040-9be2-c408cddf081f/language-en>

## APPENDIX

### ANNEX 1: Indicative list of international conventions or agreements which may be relevant to SPP

#### List of relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions:

- [Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 \(No. 182\)](#)
- [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 \(No. 87\)](#)
- [Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)
- [Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 \(No.105\)](#)
- [Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 \(No. 100\)](#)
- [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958 \(No. 111\)](#)
- [Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\)](#)
- [Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No.98\)](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Working time](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Occupational Safety and Health](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Wages](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Maternity Protection](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Migrant Workers](#)
- [International Labour Standards on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#)
- Further International Labour Standards can be found at the following link for further reference:  
<https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/lang--en/index.htm>

#### International agreements in the environmental field:

- [The 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution \(LRTAP\)](#)
- [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutions \(POPs\)](#)
- [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) - Kyoto Protocol](#)
- [Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context \(Espoo Convention\)](#)
- [Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal](#)
- [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(CITES\)](#)
- [The Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer](#)
- [Rotterdam convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade](#)
- [Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
- [Aarhus Convention On Access To Information Public Participation In Decision Making And Access To Justice In Environmental Matters](#)
- [Convention On The Transboundary Effects Of Industrial Accidents](#)
- [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#)
- [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto \(MARPOL 73/78\)](#)
- [The Antarctic Treaty](#)
- [The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Paris Agreement](#)
- [UN Convention on the Law of the Sea](#)

#### Relevant instruments in the field of human rights:

- [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)
- [9 core UN human rights treaties](#)
- [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#)

## ANNEX 2: List of possible social considerations applying to public procurement

The list below is mainly adapted from “*Buying Social – A guide to taking account of social considerations in public procurement*<sup>12</sup>”, developed by the European Commission in 2010.

• **Promoting ‘employment opportunities’** for the disadvantaged or the disabled, and **supporting ‘social inclusion’**, for example through the:

- promotion of youth employment;
- promotion of gender balance (e.g. work/life balance, fighting against sectoral and occupational segregation, etc.);
- promotion of employment opportunities for the long-term unemployed and for older workers;
- diversity policies and employment opportunities for persons from disadvantaged groups (e.g. migrant workers, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, people with low educational attainment, etc.);
- promotion of employment opportunities for people with disabilities, including through inclusive and accessible work environments;
- promotion of social economy organisations, via equal access to procurement opportunities for firms owned by or employing persons from ethnic/minority groups - cooperatives, social enterprises and non-profit organisations.

• **Promoting ‘decent work’:**

This universally endorsed concept is based on the conviction that people have the right to productive employment in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity (...);

- the right to productive and freely chosen work;
- fundamental principles and rights at work;
- employment providing a decent income and social protection and social dialogue;
- gender equality and non-discrimination (...) issues (...).

• **Promoting compliance with social and labour rights, protecting against human rights abuse** and encouraging respect for human rights:

- compliance with national laws and collective agreements (...);
- compliance with occupational health and safety laws;
- fighting discrimination on other grounds (age, disability, race, religion and belief, sexual orientation, etc.) and creating equal opportunities.

• **Promoting ‘accessibility and design for all’<sup>13</sup>**, such as:

mandatory provisions in technical specifications to secure access for persons with disabilities to, for example, public services, public buildings, public transport, public information and ICT goods and services, including web-based applications.(...)

• Taking into account ‘**ethical trade**’ issues, such as the possibility, under certain conditions, to take into account ethical trade issues in tender specifications and conditions of contracts.

• Seeking to **achieve wider voluntary commitment to ‘corporate social responsibility’** (CSR), i.e. companies acting voluntarily and going beyond the law to pursue environmental and social objectives in their daily business, such as working with contractors to enhance commitment to CSR values.

• **Promoting ‘SMEs’** in so far as they can be connected with the considerations set out above:

- **provisions giving SMEs greater access to public procurement** by reducing the cost and/or burden of participating in SRPP opportunities. This can be achieved, for example, by ensuring, where possible, that the size of the contract is not an obstacle in itself to participation by SMEs, by giving sufficient time to prepare bids, by ensuring payment on time, by setting proportionate qualification and economic requirements, etc.;
- **equal opportunities** by making subcontracting opportunities more visible.

<sup>12</sup> Accessible at <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/cb70c481-0e29-4040-9be2-c408cddf081f/language-en>

<sup>13</sup> See the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:  
<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15540.en09.pdf>.