



Recommendation of the Council on  
Improving the Environmental  
Performance of Public  
Procurement

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## **Date(s)**

Adopted on 23/01/2002

## **Background Information**

The Recommendations on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement was adopted by the OECD Council on 17 July 2012 on the proposal of the Competition Committee. The Recommendation calls for governments to assess their public procurement laws and practices at all levels of government in order to promote more effective procurement and reduce the risk of bid rigging in public tenders. The Recommendation is a step forward in the fight against collusion in public procurement that the OECD has been leading for a long time especially through the issuing of the 2009 Guidelines for Fighting bid rigging in Public Procurement and the work related to its dissemination worldwide.

**THE COUNCIL,**

**HAVING REGARD** to Article 5 b) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

**HAVING REGARD** to the Recommendation of the Council on Improving the Environmental Performance of Government [C(96)39/FINAL];

**HAVING REGARD** to the Resolution of the Council on Improving the Environmental Performance of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [C(96)40/FINAL];

**HAVING REGARD** to the support for the use of green public procurement practices as expressed in the OECD *Environmental Strategies for the First Decade of the 21st Century*, which was adopted by OECD Environment Ministers and endorsed by the OECD Council at Ministerial level in May 2001;

**RECOGNISING** the importance of governments in demonstrating leadership in progressing toward sustainable development;

**MINDFUL** of the commitments made by Member countries in 1992 at the UN Conference on Environment and Development to review and improve government procurement policies in order to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

**NOTING** that as a means to improve the environmental performance of public procurement, public authorities in a number of Member countries apply policies and practices which seek to encourage procurement officers to purchase products and services which are less environmentally-damaging (hereafter "greener public purchasing policies");

**NOTING** that greener public purchasing policies constitute a significant element of product-related environmental policies adopted by some Member countries;

**NOTING** that the scale of government purchases is such that greener public purchasing policies can contribute to the development and diffusion of products and services which are less environmentally-damaging;

**NOTING** that greener public purchasing policies can result in more cost-effective procurement practices;

**RECOGNISING** the need to preserve market openness and to apply the principles of transparent and competitive processes and non-discrimination among potential suppliers;

**CONSIDERING** that measures to improve the environmental performance of public procurement should not constitute unnecessary obstacles to international trade;

**CONSIDERING** that the use of relevant international standards, as well as equivalence and mutual recognition arrangements, could result in enhanced co-ordination amongst Member countries' greener public purchasing policies, and thus could have beneficial environmental and economic effects;

**RECOGNISING** that greener public purchasing policies depend for their efficiency and effectiveness upon: the use of appropriate methods to account for the environmental costs of products and services including, where appropriate, environmental impacts throughout the lifecycle; co-ordination between procurement, budget, environment and other relevant government officials; co-ordination with other environmental policy measures such as economic instruments (e.g. tradable permits and environmental taxes), performance standards, and information-based measures (e.g. demonstration projects and eco-labels); and, the prevention of false or misleading claims of environmental quality;

**CONSCIOUS** of the need for Member countries to tailor implementation strategies for greener public purchasing policies to fit their individual institutional, social, economic and environmental needs and priorities;

**On the proposal of the Environmental Policy Committee:**

**I. RECOMMENDS** that Member countries take greater account of environmental considerations in public procurement of products and services (including, but not limited to, consumables, capital goods, infrastructure, construction and public works), in order to improve the environmental performance of public procurement, and thereby promote continuous improvement in the environmental performance of products and services.

**II. RECOMMENDS** to this effect that Member countries should:

1. Develop greener public purchasing policies in ways which are consistent with Member countries' competition and other relevant national policies, and with their international obligations and commitments;

2. Take the following concrete steps to ensure the incorporation of environmental criteria into public procurement of products and services including, where appropriate, environmental impacts throughout the lifecycle, while ensuring that transparency, non-discrimination and competition are preserved:

- a) Provide the appropriate policy framework to incorporate environmental criteria into public procurement of products and services, along with price and performance criteria;
- b) Introduce financial, budgeting, and accounting measures to ensure that public procurement policies and practices consider the environmental costs of products and services;
- c) Provide information, training and technical assistance to officials involved in the public procurement and use chain, including those who set the performance criteria of products and services, those who are responsible for procurement, and those who use the products and services;
- d) Make information and tools that facilitate greener public purchasing available to all levels of government;
- e) Disseminate the information needed to facilitate and encourage greener public purchasing decisions, as well as the results and benefits derived from their adoption;
- f) Establish procedures for the identification of products and services which meet the objectives of greener public purchasing policies;
- g) Encourage the development of indicators to measure and monitor progress made in greener public purchasing;
- h) Assess and evaluate greener public purchasing policies in order to ensure that they are economically efficient and environmentally effective.

**III. INVITES** the Environment Policy Committee to:

1. Support efforts by Member countries to develop and apply efficient and effective greener public purchasing policies, for example through the collection and dissemination of information on "best practices" and the development of appropriate indicators;

2. Monitor, assess and report to the Council in 2005 on Member countries' implementation of this Recommendation and on any barriers to further progress.

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