GREEN PROCUREMENT

Guidance for the Public Sector

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- Irish Small and Medium Enterprises
- Irish Business and Employers' Confederation
- Irish Prison Service
- Kerry County Council
- National Roads Authority
- Office of Public Works
- Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
- Tipperary Energy Agency

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BER	Building Energy Rating
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
DECLG	Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government
DJEI	Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
DPER	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
EC	European Commission
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GoO	Guarantee of Origin
GPP	Green Public Procurement
IGBC	Irish Green Building Council
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment/Analysis
LCC	Life-Cycle Cost or Life-Cycle Costing
MEAT	Most Economically Advantageous Tender
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
OGP	Office of Government Procurement
OJEU	Official Journal of the European Union
OPW	Office of Public Works
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SME	Small or Medium-Sized Enterprise
S.I.	Statutory Instrument
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
WEEE	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Guidance

Nationally the publication of *Green Tenders, An Action Plan on Green Public Procurement*[1] (hereinafter referred to as Green Tenders) and the *National Framework for Sustainable Development in Ireland – Our Sustainable Future*[2] establish the clear vision and place of Green Public Procurement (GPP) in future national governance arrangements. GPP is a core strand of driving sustainability, promoting resource efficiency, and progressing circular economy ambitions.[3]

It is a complex process, made more so by the need to comply with the public procurement rules and environmental legislation. Some of the concerns and barriers to the implementation of green public procurement raised by the members of the public sector include: the perception that GPP costs more, annual budget constraints, lack of support for GPP from senior management, risk of legal challenges, complexity of verification, the effect of central procurement frameworks, and lack of resources.

In order to address some of these challenges, the EPA was requested to publish a guidance document to assist the public sector to implement and maintain procedures for green public procurement. The Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation include the creation of green public procurement guidance as one of the actions for the identification and promotion of opportunities in the Green Economy within *The Action Plan for Jobs 2014*[4].

The purpose of this guidance is to provide a practical overview of the issues at stake, best practice examples and detailed criteria for insertion in tenders.

This guidance covers the eight priority sectors as identified in *Green Tenders* namely:

- Transport (focusing on road transport vehicles and services)
- Energy (focusing on electricity, combined heat and power and lighting)
- Construction (focusing on materials and site management)
- Food and catering services
- Cleaning products and services
- Textiles and uniforms
- IT equipment (focusing on desktops, laptops and displays)
- Paper

The main environmental impacts associated with each of these product and service groups, and the way in which the GPP criteria address them, are outlined in Section 5.

1 http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf

2 http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,30452,en.pdf

3 A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them while in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each product life.

4 http://www.djei.ie/publications/2014APJ.pdf

1.2 What is Green public procurement (GPP)?

GPP is defined as:

"A process whereby public and semi-public authorities meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities by choosing solutions that have a **reduced impact on the environment throughout their life-cycle**, as compared to alternative products/solutions."

The concepts of **life-cycle analysis (LCA)** and **life-cycle costing (LCC)** are at the heart of GPP, and require buyers and suppliers to consider not just the up-front purchase costs of a given solution, but its total economic and environmental cost from cradle to grave.[5] These are not new concepts, but they are becoming increasingly mainstream as part of procurement in both the public and private sectors. This has been driven not only by the emphasis on environmental responsibility, but also by the need to reduce costs. For example: buying IT equipment or vehicles which are more energy efficient and are designed to maximise their useful life and end-of-life value makes good economic and environmental sense. In many cases, 'GPP' can stand for 'good public procurement' as well as green. It can also form part of a broader strategic approach to public procurement which includes social value and responsibility, referred to as sustainable public procurement (SPP.)

1.3 Costs and Benefits of GPP

Applying life-cycle costing can help to identify products and services with the optimal combination of whole life costs, quality and environmental performance. In certain areas, GPP does imply higher upfront costs due to the need to invest in innovative materials and production and management processes. This can be particularly true in areas where the public sector provides the core or sole market for a product or service, and thus has to bear the cost for research and development work undertaken. However in many other areas, including the eight covered in this guidance, there are **significant opportunities to improve the environmental outcome of purchasing without additional costs or supply chain risks**.[6] Suppliers, including Irish SMEs, have already invested in green technologies and processes in order to save costs and compete for private sector clients who increasingly demand more sustainable solutions.[7] From greener cleaning products through to electricity from renewable sources, there are environmentally responsible options available for most categories regularly purchased by public bodies which offer good performance and value.

Beyond value and sustainability, there are a number of additional benefits from implementing GPP:

- **Recovery** - as Ireland continues its economic recovery, SMEs and other businesses are seeking to build their capacity to compete both domestically and abroad. The use of GPP criteria which are built on a common EU framework can help to prepare businesses for public sector tendering requirements in other Member States where similar criteria are used.

5 In some cases, life-cycle analysis or costing will take place from 'cradle to cradle', i.e. where a product is recycled or reused to make a new economically useful product, such as remanufactured furniture or recycled paper.

6 A number of studies on the impacts of GPP on cost, product availability and other factors have been carried out at EU level. The study *Collection of statistical information on Green Public Procurement in the EU* conducted in 2009 by Pricewaterhousecoopers, Significant and Ecofys found an average 1.2% reduction in life-cycle costs and 25% reduction in CO_2 emissions based on the application of GPP criteria for nine product and service groups in seven EU countries. In a 2011 survey, purchasers implementing GPP reported increased purchase costs and constant or decreasing purchase costs in roughly equal numbers, however this did not take total life-cycle costs into account (Adelphi report on *Strategic Use of Public Procurement in Europe*, 2011)

7 A 2013 Eurobarometer survey of SMEs, including those in Ireland, found that of those who had bid for public contracts including GPP criteria, 77% per cent said that did not experience any difficulty with these requirements, while 21% reported some difficulty. The survey also found that over a third of Irish SMEs offer green products or services, higher than the EU average of 26%. European Commission (2013) *Flash Eurobarometer 381:SMEs, Resource Efficiency and Green Markets*, pg 73

- **Reputation** - the public sector as a whole has a responsibility to display leadership on environmental issues such as climate change, energy and water use, waste management and protection of our natural resources. Individual public authorities will also want to protect their reputation from environmental risks such as those linked to hazardous substances or food contamination.
- **Resilience** - reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and improving our management of energy, water and natural resources have clear long term benefits - economic, social and political. GPP is only one part of this effort, but given the approximately €15 billion spent by government on goods, services and works each year, and the undoubted potential to do more, it cannot be ignored.

1.4 Structure of Guidance

The next two sections of this document look at the legal and organisational context for implementing GPP in Irish public bodies. This takes account of both the mandatory environmental legislation which applies in the sectors covered, and the EU public procurement rules.[8] The key concepts and requirements for implementing GPP are outlined, along with the way in which it can be monitored. Section 4 looks at each stage in the procurement process to identify how GPP can be implemented - from early market consultation through to contract management. Particular attention is given to verification and how life-cycle costing can be used effectively, as well as the new opportunities under the 2014 procurement directives.

Section 5 explains the process and thinking behind the GPP criteria proposed for each sector. This includes an analysis of the main environmental impacts associated with each product and service group, and an overview of how these have been addressed in the criteria developed at EU level. The recommended criteria for each product group bring together this research and the specific information gathered from Irish public bodies and suppliers during the consultation process. Key concepts which are relevant for applying the criteria are defined in Section 6. A table of relevant legislation and links to online resources to assist with GPP implementation are given in Sections 7 and 8. The guidance concludes with a checklist of actions to be undertaken by organisations to implement GPP.

This guidance document is accompanied by a GPP toolkit, including criteria for each of the eight priority product and service groups. The criteria are designed to be inserted directly into tenders and contracts and are accompanied by notes on the relevant legislation, standards and labels in each sector and information on how the criteria can be evaluated and verified.

8 In March 2014, three new procurement directives were adopted by the European Parliament and Council (2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU). These will replace the current 2004 directives, and Member States have a period of two years in which to implement them. As the new directives contain provisions which can help with GPP implementation, these have been considered in the text of this guidance.

2. Legislation relevant to Green Procurement

2.1 Environmental Legislation

At European level, GPP is a voluntary policy, meaning individual public authorities are not obliged to introduce the criteria in their tenders. However Article 11 of Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union" (TFEU) states: "Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development." There are also a number of areas where EU or national legislation creates specific environmental obligations which **must** be taken into account in public procurement. These range from the requirement to conduct an environmental impact assessment in advance of certain construction projects, to minimum energy-efficiency standards which must be applied when buying office IT equipment, through to rules on the handling of hazardous substances and waste.

Where an external contractor will be responsible for one or more activities which are governed by such legislation, the contracting authority needs to ensure it has included the appropriate information in tender documentation, accompanied by contract clauses with sanctions in case of breaches. The following examples illustrate some of the relationships and linkages between environmental legislation and good procurement. A more comprehensive list of the relevant laws for each sector can be found in Section 7. The GPP criteria for each sector also highlight the main applicable legislation and how it can be referenced in tenders.

If you are buying...

Timber, wood and paper products — The EU Timber Regulation[9] prohibits placing on the European market timber or wood products which cannot be traced to legal sources in the country of origin. Suppliers must be able to provide information about the origin and chain of custody for all new wood products.

IT equipment — The Energy Star Regulation[10] requires central government authorities to only purchase office IT equipment which meets the Energy Star levels of efficiency or better. The Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Directive[11] require producers to take back used equipment as well as registering with a designated authority and complying with hazardous substance controls.

Food and catering services — The Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations[12] require all major producers of food waste to place it into a dedicated bin and ensure that it is not mixed with other waste. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directives[13] set requirements for packaging including its separation and recovery.

Vehicles — The Euro emission standards[14] set maximum levels of emissions for new vehicles placed on the market on or after a given date (Euro 6/VI applies from 2015). The Clean Vehicles Directive[15] requires contracting authorities to take fuel efficiency and emissions into account in their tenders for road transport vehicles. Legislation also applies in respect of noise, tyres, lubricants and other aspects.

9 Regulation (EU) No 995/2010
10 Regulation (EC) No 106/2008
11 Directive 2012/19/EU as implemented by S.I. No. 149 of 2014
12 S.I. No. 508 of 2009
13 Directives 94/62/EC and 2004/12/EC as implemented by S.I. 798 of 2007
14 Regulation (EC) No 715/2007
15 Directive 2009/33/EU as implemented by S.I. No. 339 of 2011

Cleaning products and services — The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation[16] requires producers and suppliers of dangerous substances to classify the harmful properties of their chemicals and to provide users with detailed health, safety and environmental information and advice about their products.

Construction works — Legislation applies in respect of Environmental Impact Assessment,[17] Energy Performance of Buildings,[18] Construction Products,[19] Waste Management[20] and many other areas. Ireland's implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive[21] will also create specific obligations for the renovation of existing buildings.

Energy — The generation and use of electricity is governed by a number of EU Directives and there is a Guarantee of Origin scheme for establishing that electricity has been produced from renewable sources.[22] Energy-using products such as lighting and white goods are subject to mandatory labelling requirements, and public authorities are encouraged to buy only products in the most efficient categories.

Uniforms and textiles — The chemicals, dyes and treatment agents used to produce textiles are subject to a Directive[23] which limits the use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. In addition, suppliers must abide by the REACH Regulation where significant quantities of chemicals are used.

The above requirements are only part of the picture, but give an indication of how environmental requirements affect almost every product and service commonly purchased by the public sector. *Green Tenders* emphasises that organisations seeking to integrate GPP considerations into their procurement policies and practices must first ensure **compliance with all relevant laws**. This is reflected in the GPP criteria presented in this document. [24]

16 Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
17 Directives 85/337/EC and 2011/92/EU as implemented in a number of Irish statutory instruments. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Legislation/DevelopmentandHousing/Planning/FileDownLoad,33203,en.pdf*
18 Directive 2010/31/EU as implemented by S.I. 542 of 2009
19 Regulation (EU) No 305/2011
20 Directive 2008/98/EC as implemented by S.I. 126 of 2011
21 Directive 2012/27/EU which is being transposed by the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/Energy+Efficiency+Directive.htm*
22 Directive 2009/28/EC as implemented by S.I. 147 of 2011 and S.I. 158 of 2012
23 Directive 76/769/EEC, as amended,
24 *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm*

GPP criteria

The European Commission, in partnership with the Member States, industry, environmental and social NGOs and other stakeholders, has developed a dedicated website on GPP that includes information on how, in practice, Member States can implement GPP criteria[24]. Notably, the Commission distinguishes between core criteria and comprehensive criteria, as follows:

- The **core** criteria are those suitable for use by any contracting authority and address the key environmental impacts of each product or service, including basic legal compliance. They are designed to be used with minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.
- The **comprehensive** criteria are for those who wish to purchase products with enhanced levels of environmental performance. These may require additional verification effort or a slight increase in purchase price compared to other products with the same functionality

This guidance has been compiled 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.

More detailed discussion of the criteria for each sector can be found in Section 5.

2.2 2014 Procurement Directives

The new directives[25] enhance the existing possibilities under the 2004 directives[26] for GPP and provide greater clarity in several areas. The adoption of the directives and national implementing legislation provides a special opportunity to consider how GPP can best be put into practice at both the national and individual organisation level. The key GPP provisions are highlighted below.

25 Directive 2014/24/EU replacing directive 2004/18/EC and directive 2014/25/EU replacing directive 2004/17/EC. The new directives were adopted on 26th February 2014 and will come into effect in Ireland by 18th April 2016 at the latest.

26 Directives 2004/17/EC and 2004/18/EC as implemented by S.I. 50 of 2007 and S.I. 329 of 2006

Opportunities for GPP under 2014 EU Procurement Directives[27]

- Abnormally low tenders must be rejected where this is due to breach of certain international social or environmental conventions (e.g. on protection of the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants and treatment of hazardous chemicals or waste) and suppliers can be excluded for breaches;
- Evidence of the environmental management measures which a supplier will be able to apply in the execution of any contract may be requested at selection stage;
- Technical specifications can be formulated with reference to production processes, e.g. organic agriculture or chlorine-free bleaching of paper;
- Award criteria may include social or environmental characteristics of the goods, services or works being purchased, e.g. electricity from renewable sources or fairly traded products;
- Third-party eco-labels can be requested to demonstrate compliance with technical specifications, award criteria or contract performance conditions, provided these meet certain standards of openness and transparency;
- Life-cycle costing can be applied to measure and compare costs including environmental externalities such as greenhouse gas emissions. Where a common EU method for LCC has been developed (such as for the procurement of road transport vehicles)[28] this must be used.
- Contracting authorities can refuse to award a contract to the operator submitting the most economically advantageous tender where it does not comply with certain minimum social and environmental obligations set out in Annex X of Directive 2014/14/EU.

Specific rules are attached to each of these provisions and designed to balance the pursuit of environmental objectives with the Treaty principles of transparency, equal treatment, proportionality and free movement/competition. With the exception of abnormally low tenders, the provisions are all voluntary for contracting authorities to adopt, not mandatory.

27 Directive 2014/24/EU (Public Sector Directive) and Directive 2014/25/EU (Utilities Sector Directive)

28 Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles (Clean Vehicles Directive)

3. Implementing GPP

3.1 GPP Policy

Public authorities across Europe have been implementing GPP for a number of years, and recent analysis suggests that approximately half include GPP criteria in their tenders regularly.[29] This means that there is a considerable body of experience to draw upon when considering how to structure and implement a GPP policy. Naturally the best approach will depend upon an individual organisation's priorities, resources and level of existing knowledge of GPP. The steps described below are intended to provide a framework for introducing and managing GPP which is flexible enough to be used by any Irish public authority.

The advantages of adopting GPP as a formal policy rather than just as an ad-hoc practice are:

- It signals commitment from the highest levels of an organisation
- It is more likely to provide a consistent approach which will be appreciated by both buyers and suppliers
- It can link GPP to other important procurement or environmental policies, and to the organisation's training programme and standard tender documentation and procedures
- It allows for the ongoing monitoring and improvement of GPP results over time

A GPP policy should be clear in terms of the scope of procurement activities covered and how compliance will be monitored and outcomes reported. Staff should be given adequate time to consider the impact of the changes and identify any specific steps which need to be taken on their part. Where possible, GPP criteria should be discussed with existing and potential suppliers in advance of their use in tenders, as part of a pre-procurement consultation exercise or technical dialogue.

The framework for implementing a GPP policy may be visualised as follows:

Figure 1: GPP policy design and implementation

29 Centre for European Policy Studies and Council of Europe (2012) The Uptake of Green Public Procurement in the EU27. The study found that 55% of the contracting authorities surveyed had included at least one GPP criterion in the last contract awarded, and 26% had included all of the core GPP criteria for that product or service group. In addition, some 54% of local governments in the sample, and 41% of central governments reported that they 'always or often' include environmental criteria in their tenders.

This obviously gives only a high level view of how to implement a GPP policy. The steps involved in each of these stages are examined below.[30]

3.2 Defining Priorities and Targets

Green Tenders identified eight priority sectors for GPP implementation in Ireland, and adopts a target for **50% of procurement in these sectors (both by number of contracts and by value) to include at least core GPP criteria**. Organisations implementing GPP for the first time may wish to assess their overall procurement spend and prioritise certain product and service groups in order to reach this target. Prioritisation may be based on the following considerations in respect of each product/service group:

- Total value of spend and frequency of procurement
- Environmental impacts and risks
- Ability to do more, i.e. are high environmental standards already in place or are better-performing products and services available?
- Cost considerations
- Reputational considerations
- Availability of GPP criteria and resources

Based on this analysis, some products and services may be deemed suitable for application of core GPP criteria, some for comprehensive, and some may not be appropriate for any immediate action. For those categories where some GPP action will be undertaken, information about the existing environmental requirements applied and any feedback from buyers, suppliers and contract managers/users should be collected. This will help to define appropriate targets for that category, within achievable time-frames. The targets adopted should, as a minimum, reflect the national 50% GPP target in the priority sectors.

3.3 Adapting procedures

Section 4 provides detailed guidance on how procurement procedures can be adapted to take account of environmental considerations and incorporate specific GPP criteria. This covers the full procurement cycle from pre-procurement market consultation and planning through to contract management. Before any significant changes are undertaken, it is important to identify the individuals who will be responsible for implementing, managing and reviewing GPP in practice. Ownership of the specific actions and targets identified should be assigned in order to ensure clear responsibility for GPP. As e-procurement systems play a large role in the procurement process, relevant authorities could consider whether any changes are needed in order to assist with the application and monitoring of GPP criteria.

3.4 Monitoring GPP implementation

As with other policies implemented via procurement, it is necessary to consider from the outset how progress will be tracked. Procurement data can be extremely valuable to an organisation, and GPP implementation may provide an opportunity to improve overall data collection and analysis. At a basic level, organisations will need to be able to count the number and value of contracts including GPP criteria.

30 Further information on the development of GPP policy can be found in *GPP Training Toolkit: Module 1 – Managing GPP Implementation* published by the European Commission in 2008. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/module1_managing_gpp_implementation.pdf

In order to drive continuous improvement and effectively target the life-cycle environmental impact and costs of goods and services purchased, a more sophisticated monitoring system will be needed. This may involve working directly with contractors or with third parties such as environmental auditors in order to track the effectiveness of individual GPP criteria, for example in reducing the CO2 emissions, energy consumption or waste associated with a particular contract. Many of the contract management clauses included in the Irish GPP criteria aim to facilitate effective monitoring by placing reporting obligations on contractors. It is important that these clauses are well understood and actively reviewed by the contracting authority, so that they contribute value to GPP rather than creating unnecessary work.

3.5 Driving continuous improvement

Once procedures have been adapted to implement and monitor GPP, reporting against the adopted targets can begin. Reporting may take any number of forms, but the key consideration is that those who are responsible for implementing GPP are aware of progress and any areas which need to be improved. This may include contractors who are responsible for delivering specific GPP commitments. Simple communication (e.g. a bar graph as per Figure 2 below) of progress towards targets should be complemented by an explanation of any areas where challenges have been encountered.

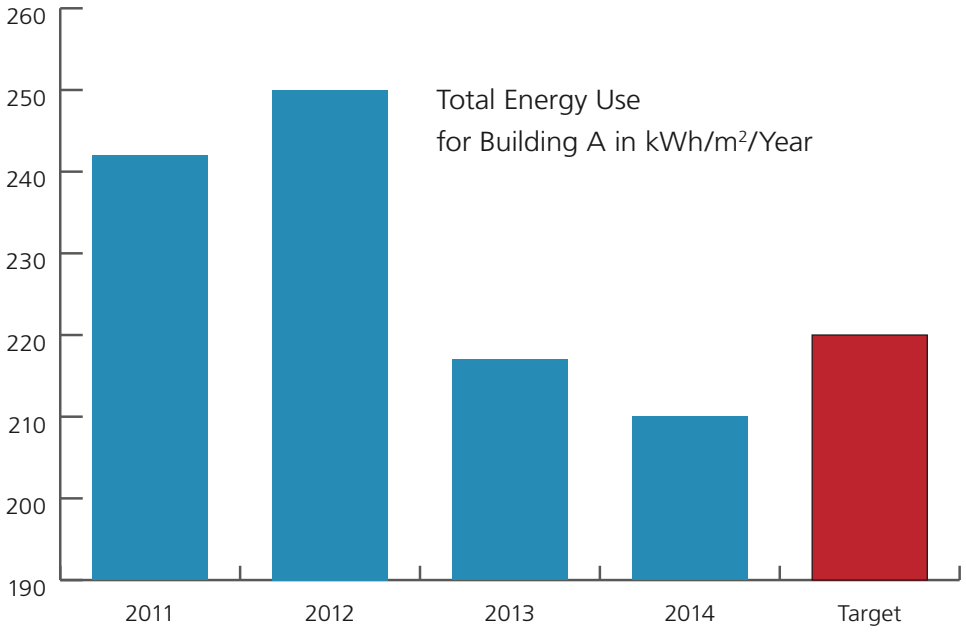

Figure 2: Example of graph showing progress towards targets

Both informal and formal feedback from those involved in GPP implementation can be useful to assess the overall level of ambition for your organisation's policy and to identify areas where new targets can be set. For example, users of a catering service may be able to identify areas where environmental and cost savings can be made by reducing food waste or recycling or reusing packaging and service ware. Drivers of vehicles or fleet managers should be able to identify whether the targeted level of fuel efficiency is being achieved. Such information can be used to drive the next round of GPP implementation in your organisation and move from core to comprehensive levels where possible.

The guidance and criteria provided in this document are essentially a 'starter kit' for GPP - they cannot replace a detailed policy or the need to train staff and monitor outcomes. Assistance and resources for developing and implementing GPP are available via a number of European initiatives:

- The European Commission GPP Helpdesk - this service exists specifically to assist public authorities and others who have queries about implementing GPP. It is free of charge and the Helpdesk can be contacted by e-mail (*gpp-helpdesk@iclei.org*) or telephone (+49 761 368 920.)

- The Procura+ campaign and exchange - a grouping of public authorities from across Europe with a focus on sustainable public procurement (including economic, social and innovation aspects in addition to environmental). A manual is available with more detailed information on the Procura+ milestones and the website and exchange feature events, projects and funding opportunities. *www.procuraplus.org*

- ICLEI (the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) ICLEI's sustainable procurement team coordinates the Procura+ campaign and also manages a number of sector-specific projects, such as on sustainable timber, construction and catering. A regular e-newsletter is sent out highlighting resources, training and research relevant to GPP. *www.sustainable-procurement.org*

Further resources can be found in Section 8.

4. The Procurement Process

This section considers the legal and procedural context in which GPP takes place, and is essential reading for those applying the criteria. Although the GPP criteria have been developed and reviewed against the requirements of EU procurement law, like all procurement criteria it is possible to apply them in a way which would not be legal. The focus is primarily on contracts which are covered by the EU procurement directives, however many of the same principles apply to below-threshold tenders. The topic of verification is also addressed in some detail, as this is essential for the credibility and effectiveness of GPP. The procurement process is complex and begins before the request for tenders (RFT) is drafted. A flow diagram of the procurement process showing at which steps GPP actions may be taken is shown in Figure 3.

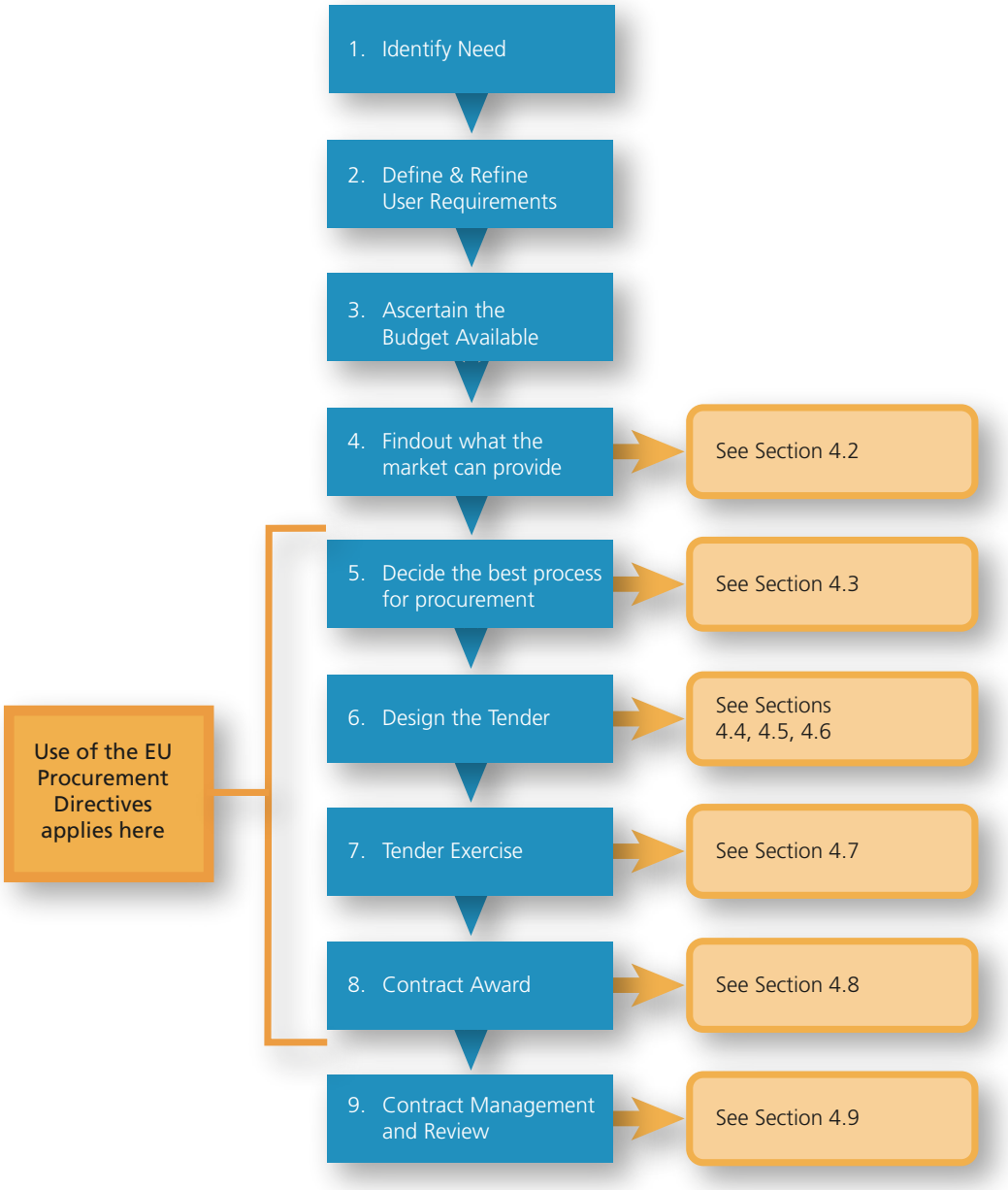

Figure 3: The Procurement Process[31] and sections of the report relevant to GPP implementation

31 Adapted from *Buying Innovation: 10 Steps to Smart Procurement and SME Access to Public Contracts* (DJEI, 2011).

4.1 Basic Principles of Public Procurement

Whether above or below the EU threshold, **the award of public contracts must be done in a way which respects the basic principles set out in the EU Treaties**.

This means that all operators must be treated equally and that no discrimination is exercised against those based in another Member State, for example. **Equal treatment** has been defined by the European Court of Justice as meaning "comparable situations must not be treated differently and different situations must not be treated in the same way, unless such treatment is objectively justified."[32] In practice, this means that contracting authorities must ensure they do not confer any unfair advantage or disadvantage on potential or actual candidates and tenderers.

Furthermore, the principle of **mutual recognition** requires that professional qualifications from other Member States are given the same recognition as their domestic equivalents. This can be particularly important at selection stage, when the technical and professional abilities of candidates are being verified. It does not mean that any evidence submitted must be accepted, but that genuinely equivalent qualifications must be recognised.

Alongside the obligations of equal treatment/non-discrimination and mutual recognition is the requirement of **transparency** in public tendering. This means that adequate publicity must be given to contracts, criteria must be well defined in advance and information about the outcome of award procedures must be made available.

The principle of **proportionality** requires that any restrictions on the free movement of goods and services do not go beyond what is needed to achieve the legitimate objective pursued. So for example if a contract is very low value and low risk it may not be proportionate to request an externally audited environmental management system, if the risks could be adequately addressed by an in-house system.

4.2 Consulting the Market

Communicating upcoming procurement needs to both existing and potential suppliers gives the market time to react and develop solutions. It also allows organisations to plan their GPP implementation based on a better understanding of market capacities and their own needs. There is likely to be a new emphasis on the pre-procurement phase under the 2014 directives, as the requirements to publish documentation at the outset of a two-stage procedure are greater than under the 2004 directives.

Timely communication of upcoming tenders to the marketplace can take many forms, including organising open days for potential bidders, publishing annual public procurement plans and providing information directly via government websites. For reasons of transparency and competition, any information should be made equally available to all interested parties.

Before launching a procedure for the award of a contract, contracting authorities may, using a **technical dialogue**, seek or accept advice which can be used in the preparation of the specification. Such advice must not have the effect of precluding competition. The 2014 procurement directives contain specific rules which aim to ensure that no operator receives an unfair advantage or disadvantage as a result of preliminary market consultation.[33]

32 Joined cases C-21/03 and C-34/03 *Fabricom v* État *belge* at para 27.

33 Article 40 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 58 of Directive 2014/25/EU on preliminary market consultations

Consideration of GPP in the pre-procurement phase should include things such as:

- **Re-use of existing stock in the organisation**, or related organisations.
- **Remanufacture of existing stock:** Remanufacture is the process of disassembly and recovery of the materials or components in manufactured goods. It can both reduce the environmental impact associated with the new (remanufactured) goods and provide incentives for recycling and reuse to avoid waste to landfill. This approach has been endorsed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency via its Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines.[34]
- **Re-thinking** how the demand can be met in a way that requires fewer or better value goods to be bought. It is also an ideal time to identify and evaluate new innovations in the market place. This may mean e.g. encouraging design teams to re-think interior/exterior design options, car sharing or longer in-use life, rather than car procurement, whether there is a true need for a smartphone rather than a simple mobile etc.
- **Surveying the market for new technologies**, requesting samples or performing trials of products with enhanced environmental performance
- **Speaking to other public or private sector organisations** who have adopted environmentally friendly products and services, to establish their experience and note any benefits or drawbacks.
- **Determining which environmental standards, labels, certifications and legislation** are relevant.

The information gathered during pre-procurement should be well-documented in order to support the development of future specifications and to inform procurement planning. The treatment of information which is commercially sensitive, confidential or subject to intellectual property rights must also be considered at the outset and details of how such information will be provided to those participating in the consultation.

4.3 Choosing the contract Scope and Procedure

Decisions which affect the success of GPP implementation will often be made long before tender documents are drafted, at the contract definition stage. Choice of procedure will also influence the way in which environmental aspects are addressed. The Irish GPP criteria are capable of being applied regardless of whether a contract or framework is being used, and in all types of procedures.

Although many other factors are likely to affect the contracting authority's choice, the following GPP considerations should be kept in mind when deciding on procurement scope and procedure:

- If the environmental criteria used are likely to require some up-front investment (e.g. in certification or an environmental management system), a longer-term contract or framework agreement will provide a greater incentive for operators to make that investment.
- In some cases a service contract may provide better incentives for high environmental standards, for example where a printing service provider bears the cost of paper used or a building facility manager must pay for electricity and water.
- Open procedures in which a large volume of tenders can be expected to be received may make it more difficult to apply some of the comprehensive GPP criteria effectively, due to the additional verification effort involved.

34 *http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/tools/cpg/index.htm* provides information on the EPA Guidelines.

- The competitive dialogue and new competitive procedure with negotiation (available under the 2014 directives) provide more flexibility to engage with suppliers around the authority's requirements, including those related to GPP. They are appropriate for use in more complex contracts or those which involve innovative elements.

Other aspects of contract design, such as the use of key performance indicators, are discussed in Section 4.9.

4.4 Advertising

Whether a contract is being advertised in the Official Journal (OJEU) or on eTenders alone, the contract notice should highlight the application of GPP within the award process. Where possible, the title and/or short description of the contract should draw attention to the specific environmental requirements included, e.g. 'Supply of energy-efficient IT equipment' or 'Low-emission vehicles.' This allows suppliers to quickly identify relevant contracting opportunities, and can also help with monitoring and analysis of GPP implementation.

The selection and award criteria for a contract will be identified in the notice, which should include the core or comprehensive GPP criteria being applied. A statement of the environmental objectives of a tender or a reference to your organisation's GPP policy can also be included in the notice or short description.

4.5 Setting and evaluating GPP criteria

4.5.1 Verification and avoiding 'greenwash'

An increasing number of companies make environmental claims about their products and services, and there is a growing list of standards, certification schemes and labels which aim to give credibility to such claims. Procurers are often called upon to distinguish promotional or unfounded claims from bona fide evidence. GPP requires the application of these skills in order to avoid 'greenwash' and identify those products and services which genuinely meet criteria targeting environmental characteristics.

During the procurement process the contracting authority must select suppliers and evaluate the quality of the tenders and compare costs. The ability to accurately assess and verify information submitted by tenderers in response to environmental criteria can be challenging, however both the 2004 and 2014 procurement directives provide a number of options for how this can be done. The table below summarises the types of evidence which can be requested at each procurement stage which are relevant for GPP.

Table 1: Verifying GPP criteria at different procurement stages

Procurement Stage	Type of GPP criteria	What evidence can be requested?
Selection[35]	Exclusion for conviction for an offence concerning professional conduct including non-compliance with environmental legislation.	Certificate, extract from judicial record or equivalent document. Under the 2014 directives, the European Single Procurement Document must be accepted as preliminary evidence of eligibility, however original certificates or documents can be requested at any time.
	Ability to apply environmental management measures (services and works contracts only under 2004 directives; all contracts under 2014 directives)	EMAS, ISO 14 001 or other equivalent independent third-party schemes. In-house environmental management systems must also be considered and accepted if they demonstrate implementation of the specific environmental management measures required for the contract. Under the 2014 directives, if an operator does not have an externally-accredited system, the onus is upon the operator to prove that this is for reasons not attributable to them.[36]
Technical specifications[37]	Environmental standards, production processes, minimum performance requirements (e.g. energy efficiency levels)	Certificates, test reports, technical dossiers or Type I eco-labels. Equivalent evidence must be considered and accepted if it establishes compliance or performance under the specific criteria.
Award criteria[39]	Performance above minimum specified levels, life-cycle costs, added value environmental characteristics.	Under the 2014 directives, if an operator does not have a third-party label, the onus is upon the operator to prove that this is for reasons not attributable to them.[38]
Contract performance clauses[41]	Key performance indicators, incentives, penalties or remedies linked to environmental issues	Eco-labels may be required under the same conditions as above. Other types of evidence are not regulated under the procurement directives, but must not amount to a material amendment of the contract as tendered.

35 Also known as suitability or eligibility criteria, these include requirements imposed on economic operators as conditions for participation in a particular contract award procedure. They may include specified legal, financial, economic, technical or professional ability obligations. The production of certificates drawn up by independent bodies relating to certain environmental management systems or standards may also be included.

36 Article 62(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 81(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU

37 These are the characteristics required of a work, supply or service and are set out in the procurement documents. Affording equal access of economic operators to the procurement procedure, they must not have the effect of creating unjustified obstacles to the opening up of public procurement to competition. Conformity with the technical specifications is an essential criterion for the award of any contract, as without it a tender must be rejected.

38 Article 43(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 61(1) of Directive 2014/25/EU

39 Refers to the criteria chosen by a contracting entity at their own discretion, which from their point of view, will result in the most economically advantageous tender being identified on the basis of a price/cost effectiveness approach or a price/quality ratio. Criteria may include inter alia environmental aspects but as with all award criteria, these must be linked to the subject-matter of the contract to be awarded.

40 These are not Award Criteria, but are special conditions relating to the management and/or performance of a contract. Possibly including environmental considerations, they must be indicated in the contract notice or procurement documents and must be linked to the subject-matter of the contract.

4.5.1.1 Understanding the different types of evidence

Self-declaration - in some cases, objectively verified third-party evidence may not be considered essential or may not be available. In these cases a signed self-declaration, for example regarding compliance with environmental regulations, may be relied upon. The European Single Procurement Document is a form of self-declaration, with reference to the sources where documents can be checked.

Technical dossier - a technical dossier is another form of self-declaration, but one which provides detailed technical information about manufacturing processes or the contents of a product, for example.

Certificates - certificates may be granted by a public or independent regulatory authority, or by a private industry body. Companies operating an environmental management system will receive a certificate. It is important to always check the source, scope and date of any certificate presented.

Test reports - test reports may provide evidence regarding the performance of a product or a specific aspect of its production. For example when purchasing vehicles test reports may be requested both in relation to the declared emission levels of the vehicle and the durability of individual components.

Type I eco-label - Eco-labels can be extremely useful tools for GPP, as they demonstrate compliance with certain defined environmental criteria while minimising the effort involved for buyers and suppliers in individual tender procedures. A wide range of eco-labels exist[41], however the ones which are of greatest use for procurement and which are referred to in the GPP criteria are 'Type I' or ISO 14 024. Type I eco-labels have underlying criteria set by an independent body, are based on life-cycle analysis and are monitored by a certification and auditing process. As such they are a highly transparent and reliable source of information about the environmental characteristics of a product or service.

Eco-labels may be used in two different ways as part of procurement:

i) to define the technical specifications, award criteria or contract performance clauses; and

ii) to verify compliance with technical specifications, award criteria and contract clauses.

The 2004 directives allow contracting authorities to make reference to the criteria underlying eco-labels, provided the labels are appropriate to define the characteristics of the goods or services being purchased, and:

- the requirements for the label are drawn up on the basis of scientific information,
- the eco-labels are adopted using a procedure in which all stakeholders, such as government bodies, consumers, manufacturers, distributors and environmental organisations can participate, and
- they are accessible to all interested parties.[42]

Most Type I eco-labels will meet these requirements, although they may also contain requirements which are not specific to the product or service being purchased, such as general management requirements. For this reason, it is important to always review the criteria/specifications underlying a given eco-label (most are available free online) prior to referring to it in tender documents.

41 Examples of EU Eco-labels can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm

42 Article 23(6) of Directive 2004/18/EC

A specific eco-label cannot be required – other labels which meet the same criteria must also be accepted and other evidence such as a technical dossier or manufacturer's report must be considered.

The 2014 directives provide an enhanced ability to refer to and require Type I eco-labels in technical specifications, award criteria and contract performance clauses.[43] Although equivalent labels must still be accepted, tenderers will no longer be able to rely on self-declarations or other forms of non-third-party evidence unless they can establish that they were unable to obtain a label for reasons not attributable to them.

4.6 Selection Stage

4.6.1 Exclusion criteria

Under Article 45 of Directive 2004/18/EC and Article 57 of Directive 2014/24/EU, contracting authorities may either be obliged to exclude an operator from a tender competition or may elect to do so, if this is clearly laid out in the procurement documents. Two of the voluntary grounds of exclusion set out in Article 45(2) can be used to take into account operators' behaviour to the detriment of the environment:

- Conviction by final judgment of an offence concerning professional conduct[44] or
- Proven grave professional misconduct[45]

Professional misconduct may apply if a company has not complied with certain environmental legislation, allowing the company concerned to be excluded. This exclusion ground may not be used by purchasers if no legislation equates the specific breach with professional misconduct. Many contracting authorities require candidates or tenderers to sign declarations to ensure that none of the grounds of exclusion apply to them. For contracts where there is a particular risk of previous environmental breaches which may amount to misconduct, such as waste management or construction, contracting authorities may wish to include specific questions about candidates' environmental compliance record in this declaration.

4.6.2 Environmental technical capacity

Directive 2004/18/EC contains an exhaustive list of means of evidence which can be required by the contracting authority to check the technical capacity of companies to execute the contract.[46]

Environmental technical capacity could include technical competence in minimising waste creation, avoiding spillage/leakage of pollutants, reducing fuel consumption or minimising disruption of natural habitats. In practical terms it concerns questions relating to previous experience with executing environmental contracts, the expertise of personnel related to the environmental elements of the contract and access to technical equipment for environmental protection.

This can be demonstrated by the use of Environmental Management Systems (EMS). An EMS is an organisation-related tool, aimed at improving overall environmental performance of the committing organisation (European Commission, 2008). An organisation running an EMS may request certification under EMAS or ISO14001, for example.

In some cases an EMS may also serve as evidence when assessing award criteria, however it is important that contracting authorities do not duplicate any assessment which has taken place at selection stage. For example, if at selection stage you have asked for general evidence of an EMS, at award stage you could ask bidders to describe measures they will put in place for the contract.

43 Article 43 of Directive 2014/24/EU
44 Article 45(2) c of Directive 2004/18/EC and Article 53(3) of Directive 2004/17/EC
45 Article 45 (2) d of Directive 2004/18/EC and Article 54(4) of Directive 2004/17/EC
46 Article 48 of Directive 2004/18/EC. Articles 53 and 54 of Directive 2004/17/EC require that the selection of tenderers be done in accordance with "objective rules and criteria which are available to interested economic operators."

In contracts for which an EMS is not deemed suitable, it is often still relevant to assess environmental performance in previous contracts, for example by asking for evidence of reductions in packaging, energy or water use in carrying out the activities to which the contract relates.

4.7 Technical Specifications

Technical specifications may be formulated by reference to the detailed characteristics of the goods, services or works being purchased, by reference to their performance or function, or by a combination of these approaches. It is possible to include environmental characteristics or performance levels regardless of which approach is taken, provided this affords equal access for tenderers and does not create unjustified obstacles to competition. For example, it is possible to insist on organic production for food as this falls under the heading of 'production processes and methods'. The use of standards in technical specifications is well-established, and a growing number of standards incorporate environmental requirements.

Some organisations use output or outcome based specifications in order to define the results which they wish to achieve from a particular product or service, rather than the way in which it is to be delivered. This can be a good way of allowing suppliers to innovate and can save time in the drawing up of detailed technical specifications. For example, instead of a detailed specification for heating and cooling systems in a building, an output-based specification may simply require an indoor temperature range of 18-20°C. This allows the designer or energy contractor to deploy the most efficient solution.

From a GPP perspective contracting authorities must ensure that the use of outcome or output based specifications does not lead to environmental aspects of the contract being ignored or underperformed. In some cases the time saved in developing detailed technical specifications will be lost due to the added complexity of evaluation and clarification. One way of avoiding this problem can be to run a thorough pre-procurement exercise which allows both the buyer and potential suppliers to understand environmental and other requirements of the contract.

4.7.1 Variants

Variants provide a way of introducing some flexibility to technical specifications, by allowing tenderers to submit alternative solutions, either in addition to or instead of the specified ones. Variants can be allowed in any procedure, provided this is indicated in the contract notice and the minimum requirements which variants must meet are defined in the tender documents. For GPP, authorising variants can be a useful way of 'testing the market' to see if alternative environmentally-friendly solutions are available. For example, the GPP criteria for vehicles include an optional variant to allow bidders to propose the use of electric or hybrid-vehicles. These variant solutions would then be assessed against the award criteria to evaluate their performance on cost, reliability or other factors.

4.8 Award Criteria

At the award stage, contacting authorities compare the quality and costs of the tenders received according to a pre-determined set of award criteria and weightings. **Using award criteria to implement GPP is particularly sensible where the levels of environmental performance which the market can deliver are unknown, or the impact on cost or other considerations such as delivery time are uncertain.** They send a signal to the market that the particular environmental factors targeted are important to the contracting authority, and that demonstrated performance under these headings will be rewarded.

Where most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) is chosen as the award basis, contracting authorities can include environmental criteria, provided those criteria:

- are linked to the subject-matter of the contract;
- do not confer unrestricted freedom of choice on the contracting authority;[47]
- are expressly mentioned in the contract notice and tender documents, together with their weightings and any applicable sub-criteria;
- are not selection/eligibility criteria (e.g. experience or general capacity); and
- comply with the fundamental principles of EU law.

4.8.1 Distinguishing technical specifications and award criteria

Whereas technical specifications set minimum requirements which must be met by all bidders, award criteria reward those bidders who offer enhanced performance under pre-defined headings. Tenders which do not meet technical specifications must be rejected, unless variants have been specifically authorised. Award criteria will not normally be responsible for a supplier deciding not to compete, and may encourage competitors to invest in their environmental performance beyond the minimum required levels. The decision tool below can be used to help determine where technical specifications and award criteria may be appropriate to implement GPP.

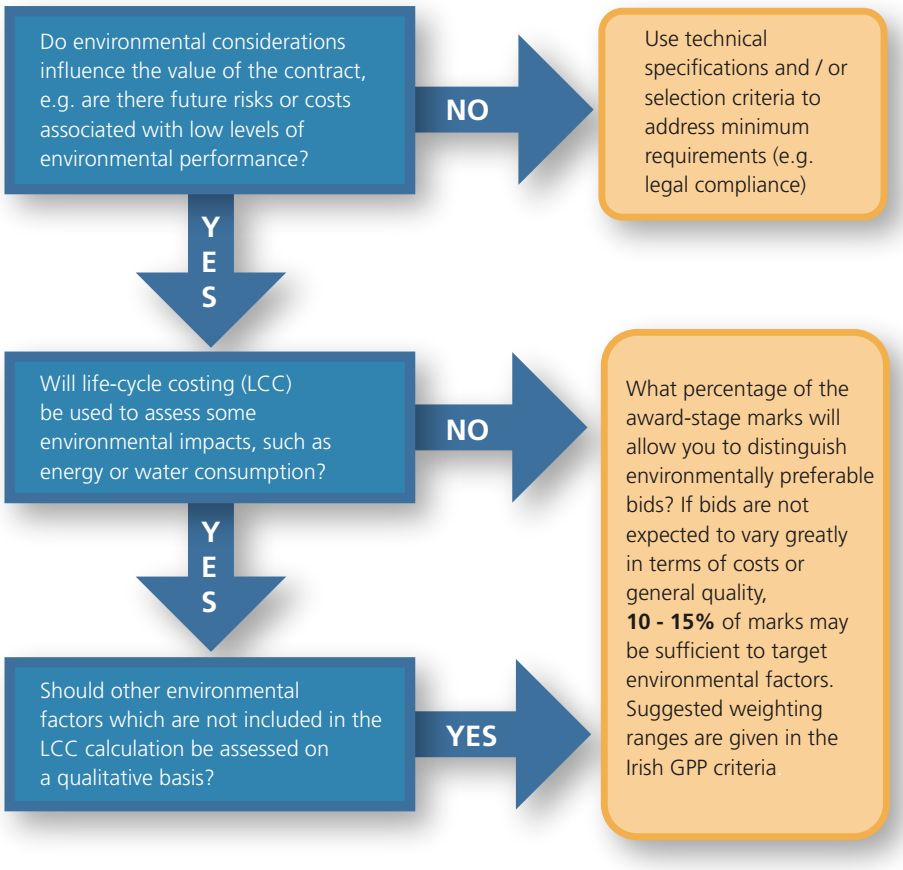

Figure 4: Decision tool for implementing GPP in technical specifications vs. award criteria
Source: Client Earth www.clientearth.org

47 The concept of 'unrestricted freedom of choice' was discussed by the European Court of Justice in the *Concordia* case (C-513/99), in which it held that award criteria which were specific and objectively quantifiable met this test.

4.8.2 Weighting approaches

The weighting given to each award criterion determines the influence it has in the final evaluation. The weight given to environmental award criteria may also reflect the extent to which environmental aspects are already addressed in the specifications. If there are strong environmental requirements in the specifications, they may be given a lower weighting in evaluation and vice versa.

The appropriate scope and weighting for environmental award criteria will vary according to the subject matter of the procurement, supply market conditions and the organisation's GPP targets. It is not generally possible to set fixed weightings to be applied as the organisation's objectives or the market may change. The Irish GPP criteria give suggested weighting ranges **[in blue brackets]** for each of the award criteria included, however individual authorities must decide what makes sense within their tender.

There is no set maximum for the weighting to be assigned to environmental criteria.[48] To determine an appropriate weighting, the following should be considered:

- Do environmental considerations influence the value of the contract, e.g. are there future risks or costs associated with low levels of environmental performance?
- Are environmental objectives best addressed in award criteria, either in addition to or instead of in specifications, selection criteria and contract performance clauses?
- Will life-cycle costing be used to address some environmental impacts?
- What percentage of the award-stage marks will allow you to distinguish environmentally preferable bids? For example, if there is not a large degree of price variation for a product, but environmental performance varies greatly, it makes sense to allocate more marks to assess environmental characteristics.

48 In the *EVN Wienstrom* case (C-448/01), it was found that a weighting of 45% of the total marks available for a criterion related to the production of electricity from renewable sources was acceptable, provided the other rules regarding award criteria were met.

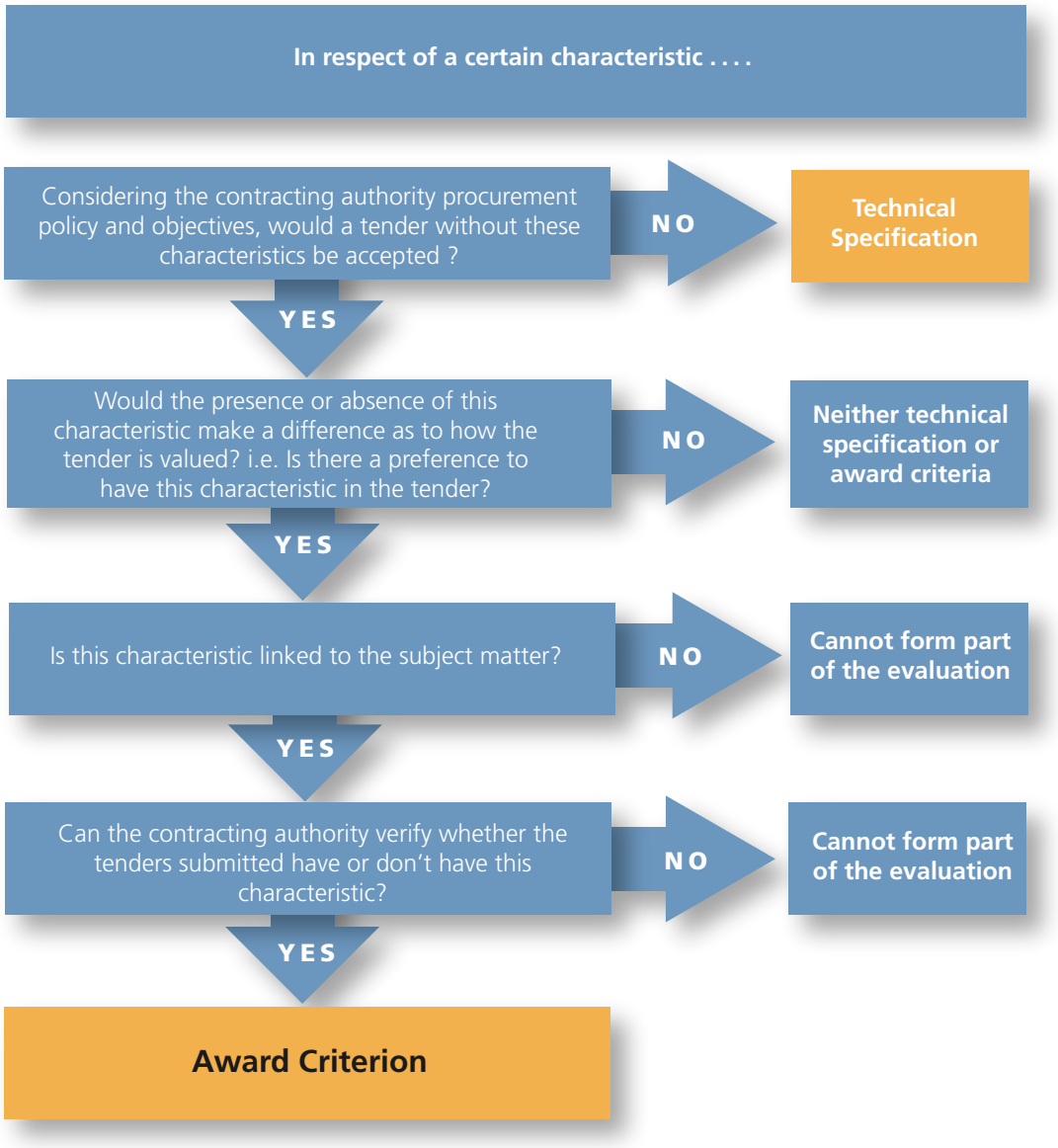

Figure 5: Decision tool for determining weightings for green award criteria

For example, in a tender for vehicles, environmental performance might be considered very important. While some basic requirements will be addressed in the technical specifications, applying one or more award criteria linked to environmental matters is likely to deliver more efficient vehicles - and to allow this improved performance to be measured against any cost or other implications. If life-cycle costing is applied, the authority may still wish to use additional criteria to address considerations such as noise levels and ability to use alternative fuels. So the award criteria weighting scheme might look like this:

Table 2. Sample award criteria weighting for vehicles including GPP criteria

Criterion	Weighting
Vehicle handling/Road test	15%
Warranty	10%
Delivery time	5%
Availability of spare parts	5%
Noise emissions	5%
Bi-fuel or flexi-fuel capacity	10%
Total Cost of Ownership including emissions, maintenance costs and fuel consumption.	50%
TOTAL	**100%**

This assumes that the core technical requirements have all been included in the specification.

4.8.3 Life-cycle costing (LCC)

At the award stage, the cost of a tender is usually one of the most influential factors. In order to accurately assess the costs of an asset, life-cycle costing should be applied wherever significant costs will arise within the lifetime of the product or service which are not reflected in the purchase price. LCC can range from a relatively simple calculation of energy or fuel consumption, time to replacement and end-of-life costs/revenues, through to a more complex assessment including greenhouse gas emissions (where a nominal cost is assigned to these).

While a number of different methodologies are available and appropriate for different sectors the most important considerations are the transparency with which the methodology is presented, the ability of bidders to provide the information requested, and the ability of the authority to assess and verify it. LCC may not be suitable for every contract, however it is likely to become more widely used following the adoption of the 2014 directives.

LCC can be used both at the planning stages of procurement and to compare tendered costs. At planning stages, the methodology should be identified and the period over which costs will be assessed, as well as the discount rate for any future costs (if applicable). This will allow you to identify the information which will be needed from bidders during the tender. For example, in a tender to retrofit a pump for a water treatment works, a contracting authority included the following in its LCC calculation[49]:

The award criteria will be lowest life cycle cost which shall be the sum of the following:

1. *kWh/m³ at main duty point of the pump (m3/hour) x expected flow per annum (m³) x Average cost (c/kWh) x assumed life cycle (e.g. 5 years) Plus*
2. *kWh/m³ at a secondary duty point of the pump (m3/hour) x expected flow per annum (m³) x Average cost (c/kWh) x assumed life cycle (e.g. 5 years). There may be more than one secondary duty point. Plus*
3. *Fixed price lump sum capital cost plus projected energy costs over 5 years.*

49 Adapted from material provided by the Tipperary Energy Agency.

The result (shown in Figure 5) was that the pump with the cheapest capital cost (Tender 4) became the second most expensive (out of five) when operational costs were taken into account, whereas the second cheapest pump on capital costs (Tender 1) was the least expensive on a whole-life basis, due to its greater efficiency.

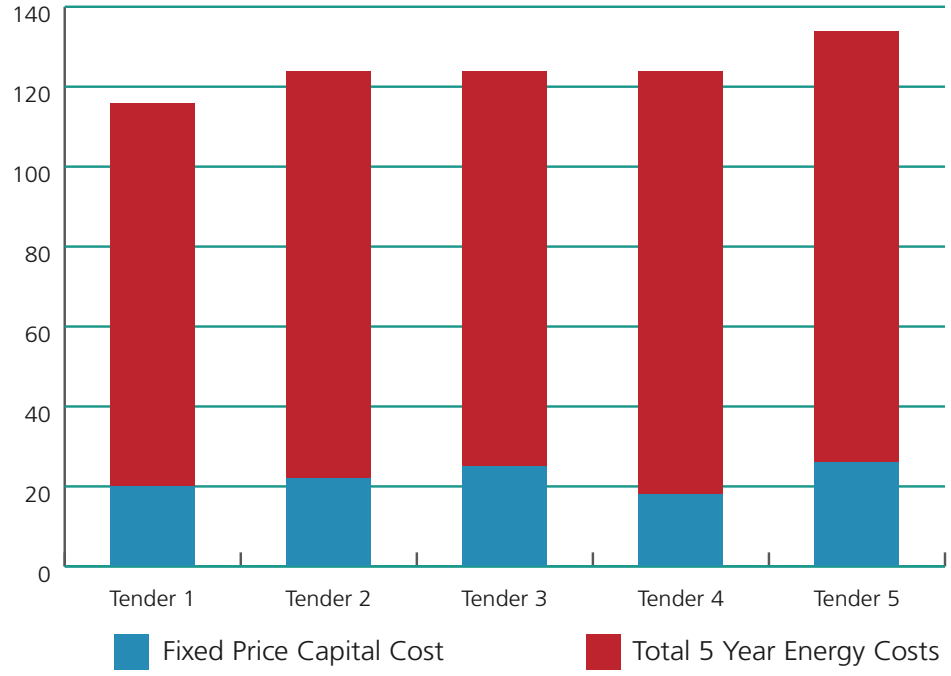

 Figure 6: LCC Calculation

The GPP criteria for Road Transport Vehicles and Services contain a detailed LCC methodology which is in line with that set out in the Clean Vehicles Directive. Further information about LCC, and links to sector-specific resources and calculators are available in Appendix I.

4.9 Contract Management

Each of the GPP criteria sets includes a number of clauses[50] which can be inserted into contracts to assist with the on-going management of GPP commitments and to drive continuous improvement. As the contract performance phase will normally last for longer than the procurement, there is more scope to work with contractors to deliver environmental improvements. From a legal perspective, contracting authorities should be aware that it is not possible to introduce changes which alter the overall nature of the contract after award. It is therefore important to include contract terms with tender documents, and to highlight any specific environmental commitments which they include. For example, the Irish GPP criteria for Catering Services include contract management provisions relating to waste management, transport and staff training in order to minimise the environmental impact of the service.

Contract performance can also include the contracting authority and contractor agreeing targets, known as a Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) e.g. to reduce energy in use by 10% within 2 years. Examples of KPIs targeting environmental matters are shown in Table 3.

50 These are not Award Criteria, but are special conditions relating to the management and/or performance of a contract. Possibly including environmental considerations, they must be indicated in the contract notice or procurement documents and must be linked to the subject-matter of the contract.

Table 3: Examples of KPIs targeting environmental matters

Contracting area	Sample environmental performance metrics
Vehicles/fleet	Fuel efficiency; maintenance events; actual emissions
Waste collection	Recycling rates; missed collections; route optimisation
Cleaning	Use of cleaning products and water; packaging waste
Building design and construction	Energy performance; use of renewable energy sources

Time is always a factor in procurement, but evidence suggests that targeting good contract management can have really positive impacts such as the creation of shared cost savings, case study and promotional development and the embedding of sustainability down supply chains.

5. Overview of GPP sectors

5.1 Road transport vehicles and services

5.1.1 Sector profile

GPP in the transport sector should be approached from a broad perspective encompassing integrated planning, substitution between modes of transport and the economic and social impacts of transport. In Ireland, these objectives are encapsulated in *Smarter Travel: A Sustainable Transport Future*, Ireland's transport policy covering the period up to 2020. This sets out the following five objectives: (i) to reduce overall travel demand, (ii) to maximise the efficiency of the transport network, (iii) to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, (iv) to reduce transport emissions and (v) to improve accessibility to transport.

Specific targets are adopted for the share of transport accounted for by car use, support for alternative means of transport and reduction in the total number of kilometres travelled by car, inter alia

Green Tenders highlighted existing legislation, guidance and good practice in Ireland and set the following four key actions for implementing GPP in the transport sector:

1. The requirements of the Clean Vehicles Directive should be adopted by all relevant public bodies and be communicated to all public procurement officials with responsibility for transport.
2. Public bodies must insist on "sulphur free" gas oil when procuring this fuel for use in appropriate vehicles.
3. The Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport's Common Appraisal Framework for Transport Projects and Programmes should inform all public sector procurement of transport services.
4. Fuel-efficient driving techniques should be included in the training of relevant personnel – bus drivers, members of An Garda Síochána, etc.

It is clear then that the broader public sector has a policy mandate to engage in GPP for transport, including the purchase and lease of vehicles, maintenance services and components, and the provision or purchase of transport services. The question is what criteria should be incorporated into tenders in order to implement this policy.

The public sector accounts for a relatively small proportion of the market for road transport vehicles, and there is a need to acknowledge this in the application of GPP criteria. Product lead-in times and research and development requirements are also relatively large in the vehicles sector, so public sector demand may not have the 'market transformation' effect which can be more readily achieved in other sectors. There are exceptions to this, particularly for buses and other specialised vehicles which are more responsive to public sector specifications and preferences.

Despite these restraints there are some clear 'quick wins' associated with introducing GPP in the transport sector. Purchasing more fuel-efficient vehicles, and those designed to minimise maintenance requirements, can lead to financial savings. Lower-emission vehicles are not necessarily more expensive and there can be further savings associated with rationalising fleet requirements. Fleet managers are increasingly aware of the benefits of telematics, eco-driving and managed service contracts when it comes to reducing the operating costs and environmental footprint of vehicles.

Support for GPP implementation in the transport sector is available both domestically through the expertise of the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport, SEAI, CIE, Bus Átha Cliath, and Bus Éireann and other organisations active in this field, and at EU level through a number of dedicated projects, resources and funding streams related to sustainable transport within the public sector.

5.1.2 Existing criteria

The EU **GPP criteria for transport** cover the purchase or lease/rental of passenger cars, public transport vehicles and services (buses) and waste collection trucks and services[51]. The criteria were last updated in 2012 and incorporate the requirements of the Clean Vehicles Directive (CVD).

The core criteria address emissions of CO_2, other exhaust gases, particulate matter and noise; use of alternative fuels; eco-driving and disposal of lubricant oils and tyres. The comprehensive criteria set higher levels of ambition regarding these matters and also address vehicle materials; start stop systems; gear shift indicators; tyre pressure monitoring systems; fuel consumption display; air conditioning gases; lubricant oils and the noise and rolling resistance of tyres.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for Transport** were published in 2010 and have been mandatory for all central government departments since 2011. They relate to the purchase of cars, vans, buses, waste collection trucks, bus services, and waste collection services.[52] The UK criteria address the same general headings as the EU GPP criteria, however they take a somewhat different approach in places, for example by setting CO_2 limits based on a fleet average rather than maximum acceptable levels for each type of vehicle. While this may target the same overall levels of environmental performance, it is more difficult for procurers to implement and verify on a tender-by-tender basis. This approach was taken following an impact assessment which found that some government departments had a need to procure specialised high-capacity vehicles which would fall outside of the CO_2 requirements set by the EU GPP criteria. Arguably a better approach would be to allow exemptions for such vehicles in duly justified cases.

The impact assessment also looked at potential supply constraints and impact on competition (including on small firms) of introducing the criteria, and found a total net estimated benefit of **£7.2 million** linked to implementation of the criteria.

The **Dutch**[53] and **Belgian**[54] governments have also developed a number of transport related GPP criteria, however it should be noted that a general move to harmonise national criteria with the EU GPP criteria has taken place in recent years and this was one of the key factors taken into account in the UK's latest review of its Government Buying Standards.

5.2 Energy

5.2.1 Sector profile

The third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) provides a progress report on delivery of the national energy savings targets implemented under current EU requirements as well as energy efficiency policy priorities between now and 2020. The third Action Plan reaffirms Ireland's commitment to a 20% energy savings target in 2020, recognises that Government must lead by example and is committed to achieving a 33% energy efficiency improvement in the public sector. The third Plan is currently available on the Department of Communication, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR) website.

51 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/transport.pdf

52 The criteria and impact assessment can be accessed at http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/transport/standards/

53 http://www.senternovem.nl/sustainableprocurement/criteria/index.asp

54 http://guidedesachatsdurables.be/fr/search/site?f[0]=im_field_guide_category%3A524

In accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2009/28/EC on renewable energy, Ireland has also produced and adopted a National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) which has been submitted to the European Commission and within which our progress to 2020 is measured. The plan sets out Ireland's national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020, demonstrating how the Member State will meet their overall national target established under the Directive. Ireland's NEEAP highlights the critical role that the public sector will play in delivering our targets to 2020.

GPP in the energy sector follows the structure of the EU GPP guidelines by focusing on electricity supply and consumption, including consideration of combined heat and power systems. It also considers relevant sections of the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government Green Tenders publication.

In the *Green Tenders* plan, energy using products, energy services and energy efficiency procurement/capital investment are considered. The Action Plan provides an excellent perspective on measures and approaches that may be used to improve the energy efficiency and the carbon impact of public bodies.

The following key areas are addressed by domestic guidance and legislation:

Purchase of Energy-using products

Within Ireland, both S.I. 542 of 2009 (Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services Regulations 2009) and S.I. 151 of 2011 (Energy Efficient Public Procurement) have regard to energy efficient products and equipment. Within S.I. 151 of 2011, explicit reference is made to the procurement of equipment and vehicles that are of a certain standard. This standard is defined as products that are either explicitly listed on the SEAI Triple-E register, or that otherwise meet the energy efficiency criteria published by the SEAI for certain product categories. *Green Tenders* reinforces legislation that a public Body should only purchase or lease a building that is of a minimum Building Energy Rating of B3 from 1 January 2012 and A3 from 1 January 2015.

Further to the above, the European Union (Energy Labelling) Regulations (S.I. 366 of 2011 and S.I. 261 of 2013) set out the national rules which implement the EU Directive on Energy Labelling[55]. The rules are the same for all EU Member States and are controlled by the Directive which establishes a framework for the provision of labelling and other information to be provided for new energy-using products at the point of sale.

For any products not on the SEAI product lists, the Energy Labelling Regulations can ensure consumers are provided with comparable information relating to the amount of energy and other resources a product consumes during use and aims to promote energy efficiency and more responsible use of energy by consumers. Consumers must be provided with an energy label showing the energy rating of the product providing further standard information relating to the product at the point of sale.

The energy using products currently subject to the Energy Labelling requirements are:

- Household Lamps (Light Bulbs) and Luminaires (Light Fittings)
- Electric Ovens
- Air Conditioners
- Refrigerating Appliances (Fridges & Freezers)
- Dishwashers

55 Directive 2010/30/EU *http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/Funding_Finance_Procurement/Public_Sector_Procurement_Requirements/Public_Sector_procurement_requirements.html*

- Washing Machines
- Washer Dryers
- Tumble Dryers
- Televisions
- Vacuum Cleaners

Purchase of Energy Services and Energy Contracts

Energy contracting allows the purchaser to invest in energy improvement measures, while transferring all or part of the energy performance risk to the private sector. There are different energy contracting types available depending on the project requirements, all of which can facilitate private financing of the project if required. The capital cost and the services provided are often paid for out of the cost of energy saved by the client organisation. It is recommended that public sector organisations explore this form of contract as an option, prior to committing to capital expenditure programmes relating to energy upgrades. Indeed, its recommended that, as much as is practicable in the marketplace, all energy products, works or services procured contain as a minimum some form of energy performance requirement linked to payment for the service. Guidance on the different types of Energy Contracts, supports and cases can be found on the SEAI website[56] and within *Green Tenders*.

Purchase of Energy Supply

Public authorities are significant energy purchasers through the operation of hospitals, schools, offices, street lighting etc. Such a large market share has a potential for achieving a vital shift on the demand side towards electricity generated from renewable energy sources. There is an opportunity for the sector to play a leading role in this demand-lead transition to a more carbon efficient energy market.

All EU Member States were required to set up and maintain Guarantee of Origin (GoO) schemes under Directive 2001/77/EC. A GoO certifies that the electricity was produced from an eligible renewable energy source, and is usually issued in units of MWh. Renewable energy sources are those defined under the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC[57], namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

Although Ireland has set up a Guarantee of Origin scheme, which is administered by the Single Electricity Market Operator, this is currently used as a method of verifying the total declared electricity fuel mix of a supply company, not as a method of proof to the end consumer. In the absence of such a scheme, a reasonable level of proof is requested in the GPP criteria, in anticipation that an appropriate system of consumer verification will ultimately be put in place by the Commission for Energy Regulation, or others.

In alignment with *Green Tenders*, all public bodies are advised to use the Office of Government Procurement framework contracts and guidelines.

56 http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/National_Energy_Services_Framework/

57 A summary of the Directive is available at http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/en0009_en.htm

Purchase of Capital Projects

Energy efficient design for new capital projects should have due regard for the guidance contained in both *Green Tenders* and the Energy Efficient Design Methodology[58] produced by the SEAI. In addition, the SEAI Public Sector Programme[59] provides further guidance on energy efficiency improvements in public buildings.

Energy efficiency requirements for public buildings will also be considered in the GPP Construction Guidance being developed by the OPW.

Combined Heat and Power

Cogeneration or Combined Heat and Power (CHP) integrate the production of heat and power (electricity) in one efficient process. CHP systems make use of heat which would otherwise be wasted and can be a highly effective way to save on energy costs and emissions. Different technologies are in use but CHP installations normally employ a gas turbine, engine or steam turbine to drive an alternator, with the resulting electricity being used wholly or partially on-site. The heat produced during power generation is recovered, usually in a heat recovery boiler, and can be used to raise steam, to provide hot water for space heating and other uses, or for cooling. Because CHP systems make extensive use of the heat produced during electricity generation, they can achieve overall efficiencies in excess of 80% at the point of use (compared to efficiency of about 38% for a typical coal-fired power station.)[60]

It is essential that where design and feasibility determine that CHP specification is appropriate, a high efficiency CHP is installed. The bidder must supply evidence of appropriate standards and manufacturing certifications. The bidder must also supply written proof that the plant meets the criteria for high efficiency CHP as defined by Directive 2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration, which sets out a definition of High Efficiency Combined Heat and Power (HE-CHP), and supporting implementing decisions, including 2011/877/EU. The GPP criteria address these requirements.

5.2.2 Existing criteria

S.I. 151 of 2011 (Energy Efficient Public Procurement) specifies the standards required of energy using products and equipment purchased by the public sector. To provide explicit performance levels, the instrument refers to the SEAI Triple E register and other product criteria explicitly defined by the SEAI.

The **EU GPP Criteria for Electricity**[61] cover electricity supply and aim to increase the proportion of renewable energy procured by the public sector. The performance levels set and methods of evaluation proposed are analogous to those suggested within this document for Ireland. There is no detailed description of the provision of proof for the purposes of verification. Within Ireland it is anticipated within industry that a method for consumer verification of renewable electricity supplied will ultimately be created.

The **EU GPP criteria for Combined Heat and Power**[62] provide for higher performance of combing heat and power (also known as cogeneration) installations where a decision has been made to procure these. A range of product standards can apply to CHP installations with respect to different manufacturing jurisdictions. The burden of proof must rest on the bidding organisation or equipment agent to provide testing and manufacturing certification to prove that their proposed CHP solution meets the criteria as defined by the Directive.

58 *http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Energy_Agreements/Special_Working_Groups/EED_SWG_2008/EED_Methodology.pdf*
59 *http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/*
60 Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (UK). See *http://chp.decc.gov.uk/cms/chp-benefits/*
61 *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/electricity.pdf*
62 *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/chp_GPP_product_sheet.pdf*

5.3 Construction

5.3.1 Sector profile

GPP in the construction sector encompasses the minimisation of the environmental impact of construction works in all phases of the lifecycle of a building and other physical infrastructure, including planning/design, construction, renovation, use and disposal/deconstruction. The environmental impacts of construction works are many and complex:

Raw materials: A major share (40-50%) of the raw materials used globally each year is transformed into construction materials and products.

Climate change: Buildings also account for a major share of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union[63]. During the use phase, the energy consumption of a building represents the most significant environmental element, accounting for about 52% of total Irish energy consumption, split into space heating, water heating and electrical appliances.[64]

Waste: Three million tonnes of construction and demolition waste was generated in Ireland in 2011.[65] Most of this waste can be recycled or re-used principally in the form of embankments, for example for roads or railways. Transport and waste streams are other important environmental issues to consider during the construction process.

Water and land use: Construction work can have significant impacts on local water reserves due to high wastewater generation during construction. The construction process itself has considerable impacts on energy and water resources as well as on acidification and land use.

Green Tenders highlighted existing legislation, guidance and good practice in Ireland and set key actions for implementing GPP in the construction sector. These actions are summarised as follows:

1. Provision of guidelines for public sector construction procurement. These guidelines are currently being prepared by the OPW.
2. Integration of energy efficiency into construction projects in accordance with the three-part energy-efficient procurement programme (energy-using products, energy services and energy efficient design).
3. Develop a target B.E.R. for all new construction projects (c.f. Action 9 of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan).
4. Public bodies will only purchase (or lease) buildings with a B.E.R. of B3 or higher with effect from 1 January 2012 and A3 or higher from 1 January 2015 in compliance with the European Communities (Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 542 of 2009).
5. Use innovative procurement initiatives such as Energy Service Company contracting to facilitate the aim of all public sector buildings over 1,000 square metres having their D.E.C. improved to D1 or higher by 2020 as envisaged in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2009-2020.
6. Implement the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan in Ireland (by 2011).
7. Establish a system of Due Diligence for operators placing timber products on the market for the first time (commencing in 2013).
8. By 2017, it will be mandatory that construction timber will be procured only from verified legally logged sources and from independently verified sustainable sources.

63 European Commission (2008) Construction Background Product Report. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/construction_GPP_background_report.pdf

64 SEAI (2013) Energy in Ireland Key Statistics. http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Statistics_Publications/Energy_in_Ireland/Energy-in-Ireland-Key-Statistics-2013.pdf

65 EPA (2013) National Waste Report for 2011.

9. Conduct research projects to broaden the criteria for evaluation in the GPP Guidance Document.
10. Ensure continued updating of the guidance document for GPP in the construction sector, to reflect most recent data, research and standards.
11. Develop database of relevant properties and evaluation criteria for the most common building materials and products.
12. Expand database and evaluation criteria to cover all building materials and products.
13. Maintain the guidance document to include new materials, standards and evaluation methodologies.
14. Explore the feasibility of developing a national methodology for life cycle analysis and life cycle costing for construction projects.
15. Research long term ambitions for GPP for construction by means of case study projects at design, occupancy and refurbishment stages.

Government expenditure on capital programmes declined from €9bn per annum in 2008 to around €3.4bn in 2013 but still accounts for around 50% of the output of the construction sector.[66] GPP represents an excellent opportunity to minimise the environmental impacts of construction activities, while reducing the cost of building and infrastructure from a life-cycle perspective.[67]

Forfas[68] states that it is critical for the construction sector to be positioned to embrace opportunities presented by the on-going evolution of the sector on a global level. Climate change and the green agenda challenge increasingly require the sector to adapt buildings and products to meet energy performance and efficiency regulations and standards. There is also an opportunity to leverage the procurement process to stimulate development of new marketable and exportable products and services through pre-commercial procurement.

5.3.2 Existing criteria

The **EU GPP Criteria for the procurement of construction works** (including the supply of related services such as cooling, heating and ventilation services and the provision of electricity) cover the design, construction, use and disposal phase of buildings such as public service and office buildings[69]. They address energy consumption, the use of renewable energy sources (RES), construction materials and products, waste and water management as well as other aspects influencing the environmental impacts of construction: architects' experience, monitoring and user aspects.

The EU GPP Criteria focus on buildings as a system instead of just an accumulation of components. The criteria can be used in tendering procedures for the construction of new buildings, as well as for renovation and maintenance contracts.

66 Society of Chartered Surveyors (2014) Construction Sector Outlook 2014. *http://www.scsi.ie/construction_sector_outlook_2014*

67 The 'Collection of statistical information on Green Public Procurement in the EU' conducted by Pricewaterhousecoopers, Significant and Ecofys in 2009 found an average 10% reduction in life-cycle costs of construction and 70% reduction in CO2 emissions based on the application of GPP criteria in seven EU countries. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/statistical_information.pdf*

68 Forfas (2013) Ireland's Construction Sector: Outlook and Strategic Plan to 2015. *http://www.forfas.ie/publication/search.jsp?ft=/publications/2013/title,10996,en.php*

69 *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/construction_GPP_product_sheet.pdf*

There are also EU GPP Criteria for **Road construction and Traffic signs**, which focus on using environmentally sound construction methods and materials. This set of criteria is currently under revision.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for New-build construction and major refurbishments**[70] uses a different approach to the EU GPP Criteria. The standard recommends the application of BRE's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) or an equivalent (e.g. CEEQUAL, DREAM etc.) as an appropriate environmental assessment method for any construction project over £500,000. It also requires that timber is purchased in accordance with UK timber procurement policy.

5.4 Food and Catering services

5.4.1 Sector profile

GPP in food and catering represents an excellent opportunity to leverage significant public sector spend to drive compliance with environmentally responsible food production and catering service practices. The Irish Foodservice Channel Insights report (November 2011) estimates the Ireland's annual catering spend from the Health, Education, Prison & Defence Force channels at approximately €125m. The National Public Procurement Policy (NPPU) estimates a further annual catering spend of approximately €70m by Government Departments and other public bodies.

*Green Tender*s states that GPP should also be seen in the context of Ireland being recognised internationally as a major food exporter, with the introduction of strict (appropriate) GPP criteria for food and catering services representing a significant marketing opportunity. By embracing and promoting environmental sustainability in food production, Ireland can position itself as a world leader in emerging international trends. It also states that the Irish food sector has already made great progress in enhancing its environmental profile and minimising its impacts. Considerable advances have been made in terms of using less packaging and recycling of packaging. Where practical, food suppliers have invested in reusable container systems and this has greatly diminished the requirement for packaging and the associated waste.

The *Green Tenders* Key Actions for the Food and Catering Services sector can be summarised as follows:

- As part of the selection criteria for food and catering services, contractors should be required to prove their technical and professional capacity to perform the environmental aspects of the contract. An environmental management system, e.g. ISO 14001, is one means of demonstrating this capacity.
- Where economically viable, food from the Meat, Poultry, Egg, and Seafood categories will be sourced from accredited schemes which incorporate a significant sustainability element and/ or organic schemes.
- For all other categories (including ones where no accredited national schemes currently exist), the contracting authority should ensure that sustainability and/ or organic criteria are clearly identified in their tender documents.
- When tendering for food procurement, public authorities should consider allocating some marks for food in season, organic food and/ or artisanal food, depending on market conditions.
- Public sector contracting authorities should consider the distance that food will travel from point of production to point of use.

70 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/buildings/new-build/

- Tender and contract specifications should require minimisation in the amount of food packaging.
- Other award criteria for food catering services should include the use of energy efficient equipment to specific standards, and reusable cutlery.
- Contracting parties should be required to deal with food waste in compliance with the national composting standard (once finalised) and the Food Waste Regulations (SI 508 of 2009).

Sustainable Production

Food Harvest 2020[71], the overarching government food strategy states that the Irish Food and Drinks Industry should be innovative, efficient, and a global leader in environmentally sustainable production. Ireland's historic association with the colour green is linked to our unspoilt agricultural landscape and our temperate climate. The modern use of 'green' to identify concern for the natural environment has, for some time, been recognised as representing a natural marketing opportunity for Irish agri-food to build on. The strategy states that this relationship must be refined and communicated effectively over the coming decade, to demonstrate Ireland's commitment to the principles of sustainability and the implementation of world-class environmental practices.

Ireland's extensive, low-input grass-based production systems are the foundation of its green credentials, while fish farming in Ireland, although a much more recent undertaking, has also shown considerable determination to minimise its negative environmental impacts.

Through sustained investment, a collaborative interdisciplinary approach and focused marketing, Ireland can become synonymous with the production of environmentally sustainable and animal-welfare friendly products. This should result in consumers in key markets recognising implicitly that, by buying Irish, they are choosing to value and respect the natural environment. GPP has a key integral role in the implementation of this strategy.

Food Waste

The catering sector in Ireland produces at least 100,000 tonnes of food waste each year - that's enough to cover 12 Croke Park pitches in one metre of waste or fill 470 standard swimming pools. The cost of this waste is estimated at over €200 million per annum.[72] For canteens, approximately 55kg of food waste is generated per employee per year, at an estimated cost of €165 per employee per year.

Focusing on appropriate production, packaging, transport and waste management criteria for food can thus meet commercial imperatives, as well as environmental ones.

5.4.2 Existing Criteria

The **EU GPP criteria for food and catering services focus** on the purchase of food from producers, wholesalers and plants, although predominantly through third party distribution companies and out sourced catering service providers[73].

The EU core criteria for both food and catering services recommend the adoption of food partially from organic sources. It also covers food packaging incorporating recycled and renewable materials and bulk portion packaging. Within the catering services area, it covers waste generation and collection and equipment and vehicles used in service delivery.

71 https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/agri-foodindustry/foodharvest2020/2020FoodHarvestEng240810.pdf

72 **EPA (2010) Less Food Waste, More Profit: A Guide to Minimising Food Waste in the Catering Sector.** http://www.foodwaste.ie/web-images/Food-Waste-Prevention-Guide.pdf

73 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/food_GPP_product_sheet.pdf

The EU GPP comprehensive criteria set higher targets for organic content and packaging, and also cover integrated production accreditations for multiple food categories and animal welfare standards. In the catering service section, areas including equipment, cleaning products, paper products, staff training and service management are addressed.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for food and catering services (GBS)**[74], which were introduced in 2011, are in line with the EU GPP criteria although go further to include areas of nutrition – reduced salt intake, saturated fats and an increase in fruit and vegetable consumption. They are guided by the following criteria covering three areas of sustainable procurement:

- foods (and food commodities) produced to higher sustainability standards;
- foods procured and served to higher nutritional standards, and;
- procurement of catering operations (including equipment, energy and water use) to higher sustainability standards.

The UK GBS clearly set out that the public sector must source sustainable food and catering services without there being any increase in cost. They further define sustainable food procurement as a process whereby public authorities procure food, catering equipment and catering services that:

- contribute to a healthy diet;
- support a thriving and competitive food industry;
- promote high animal health and welfare standards; and
- deliver improving environmental impact throughout the lifecycle of the product or service.

5.5 Cleaning products and Services

5.5.1 Sector Profile

GPP in the area of cleaning products and services principally encompasses the use of non-hazardous substances or ingredients and of bio-degradable products and packaging. Inherent in this requirement is the requirement that all staff involved in the delivery of the service (either contracted or in-house) are professionally trained in the use and ultimate disposal of the substances and / or ingredients used in the provision of the service. *Green Tenders* outlines the high potential for environmental pollution that exists through the use of chemicals. It has also outlined the occupational health hazards to staff and possibly customers through the use of certain solvents. It further outlines the possibility that certain substances within cleaning agents can give rise to:

- Air pollution, ozone formation (smog);
- Bioaccumulation or food chain exposure;
- Hazardous effects on aquatic organisms;
- The increase of undesirable aquatic organisms.

As every public body uses cleaning products throughout their organisation, procurers need to be particularly alert to ensure that only the essentials are purchased while still maintaining the hygiene standards necessary to ensure a safe working environment.

In the event that a public body outsources its cleaning services to a third party, it is also important that the public body ensures that the necessary standards are included in the specification as well as the ability to manage their implementation throughout the contract duration.

74 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/documents/GBS-guidance-food.pdf

5.5.2 Existing criteria

The **EU GPP criteria for cleaning products and services**[75] were last updated in 2012 and incorporate the requirements of the REACH Regulation (Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006), and the EC Regulations on Detergents and Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations, 2007.

The core criteria outline the substances considered to be of very high concern and the proposed verification process required to ensure compliance. They further outline the necessary steps that a public body should take to ensure and verify staff training and contract management.

The comprehensive criteria set out the higher (more detailed) levels that may be applied to individual contracts and requirements.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for cleaning products and services**[76] were updated in 2011 and reflect the EU GPP standards and criteria. They also make available and endorse Sustainable Cleaning Guidance for users[77] and Guidance for Responsible Public Procurement of Cleaning Products[78].

5.6 Textiles and Uniforms

5.6.1 Sector profile

The most important environmental impacts in this sector arise from the use of pesticides during the production process of cotton as well as from the amount of water discharged and the chemical load it carries as a result of textile processing.

Other important environmental/ health impacts relate to

- energy consumption
- air emissions
- solid waste
- negative impact on the occupational health of users due to residues of certain substances harmful to human health
- avoidance of early failure and consequent waste of textiles by promoting colour – fast fabrics that do not shrink during use

The most direct approach for reducing the environmental / health impacts of textiles is to use recycled fibres, re-use textiles or use organic production methods.

Green Tenders highlights existing guidance and good practice in Ireland and sets the following key actions for implementing GPP in the textiles and uniform clothing sector:

Public bodies involved with the procurement of textiles, garments and uniforms should:

1. Familiarise themselves with the guidance provided by the European Commission on the EU Ecolabel.
2. Maximise the use of recycled, recyclable or organically produced materials.

75 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/cleaning.pdf
76 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/cleaning/standards/
77 www.bacsnet.org/uploads/attachment/403/sustainable-cleaning.pdf
78 www.bacsnet.org/uploads/attachment/332/guidance-for-responsible-public-procurement-of -cleaning-products.pdf

3. Be particularly mindful of the social dimension of sustainable procurement. Public bodies should refer to the Office of Government Procurement (formerly the National Procurement Service) guidelines on ethical working standards and (especially for goods sourced abroad) to the European Commission's guide to socially-responsible public procurement, "Buying Social", and to the ISO's social responsibility standard, ISO 26000.
4. Seek to minimise the packaging associated with the purchase of uniforms and textiles.

Green Tenders also recommends that the Office of Government Procurement (formerly the National Procurement Service) should continue its work towards minimising any adverse environmental impact resulting from the purchase of clothing and uniforms. Support for GPP implementation in the textile and uniform clothing sector is available domestically through the expertise of the Office of Government Procurement.

5.6.2 Existing criteria

The **EU GPP criteria for textiles and clothing**[79] cover the purchase of textile clothing and accessories, interior textiles, fibres, yarn and fabric. These criteria may be used for the purchase of uniforms and protective clothing.

For the Core criteria products meeting either the requirements of the EU Ecolabel for textiles or the Öko -Tex Standard 100 label will comply with the specifications. Additionally award criteria have been included relating to the use of organically produced cotton and recycled fibres. The Comprehensive criteria include production process and fibre-specific criteria taken from the requirements under the EU Ecolabel in the specifications, with the use of organically produced cotton, recycled fibres being encouraged in the award phase. Additionally there are fitness-for-use criteria which specify minimum requirements for colour fastness and dimensional stability. These should be verified with test results.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for Textiles**[80] were published in 2010 and have been mandatory for all central government departments since 2011. They relate to the purchase of uniforms, merchandise and textiles and also cover textile use for interior products such as chairs. Wall and floor coverings are however excluded as well as leather goods. The UK criteria address the same general headings as the EU GPP criteria, however they take a more expansive approach, for example, setting additional award criteria for innovative solutions (e.g. using materials that have lower environmental impacts over the whole life of the product), and encouraging **sustainable practices** during the use phase and/or **at end of life.**

5.7 Office IT Equipment

5.7.1 Sector profile

The GPP criteria for IT products relate to the most commonly purchased categories: desktops, laptops and display screens. The criteria are therefore relevant not only for offices, but for classroom and learning facilities, public access areas to state bodies and agencies, including libraries, payment points and any other area where IT equipment is used. The Programme for Government commits to the shared-service concept of rationalisation of services with the stated goal of reducing and ideally eliminating duplication of services and thus assets and infrastructure.

Green Tenders outlines the high potential for rationalisation of services through the greater use of cloud computing and remote access to services and records. It also outlines the occupational health hazards to users through the use of certain components and substances.

79 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/textiles.pdf
80 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/textiles/

As every public body uses IT equipment throughout their organisation, it is important that procurers ensure that any equipment purchased is assessed on a life-cycle cost basis. This can be achieved by employing techniques such as:

- Assessing the power consumption of equipment both in use and stand-by mode;
- Increasing the lifetime of IT equipment;
- Increasing the MTBF[81] of equipment through ensuring ambient climate controlled areas.
- Ensuring that work practices and behaviour in the desk-top environment reflect a corporate policy of energy-use reduction.

In the event that a public body outsources its IT requirements to a third party, it is also important to include GPP criteria in the specification, as well as the ability to manage their implementation throughout the contract duration.

5.7.2 Existing Criteria

The **EU GPP criteria for Office IT equipment**[82] were last updated in 2012. They incorporate the requirement to at least meet the Energy Star standards for energy performance. While the EU GPP criteria are confined to desktop, laptop and monitors / keyboards, similar general standards could be considered when specifying and procuring other items of IT equipment.

The core criteria address the impacts considered to be of very high concern and the proposed verification process required to ensure compliance. They further outline the necessary steps that a public body should take to ensure and verify staff training and contract management.

The comprehensive criteria set out the higher (more detailed) levels that may be applied to individual contracts and requirements.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for IT equipment**[83] were updated in 2013 and reflect the EU GPP standards and criteria. They also make available and endorse a buying standard for specifying monitors[84] and a standard for specifying computers[85].

5.8 Paper

5.8.1 Sector profile

GPP in the area of paper and related products and services (e.g. printing) encompasses the procurement of a wide range of products such as copying and graphic paper, envelopes and publications used in the office environments of public bodies. In addition to offices, the GPP criteria are of relevance for classroom and learning facilities, public access areas to state bodies and agencies, including libraries, standard forms used by public agencies and any other area where paper is used. The Programme for Government commits to the shared-service concept of rationalisation of services with the stated goal of reducing and ideally eliminating duplication of services and thus duplicity of forms and paper communications. A leading area in this process is the introduction of e-procurement and thus e-tendering with the ability to access, compete, process and evaluate tenders and quotations on-line.

Green Tenders outlines the high potential for rationalisation of services through the greater use of cloud computing and remote access to services and records.

81 Mean time between failures (MTBF) is the predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation.
82 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/office_it_equipment.pdf
83 http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/office/
84 www.sd.dedfra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/office/monitors
85 www.sd.dedfra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/office/computers

As every public body uses paper and related products throughout their organisations, it is important that procurers ensure that any products purchased are either recycled or produced from virgin fibre that has been harvested from sustainable sources, while still maintaining the standards necessary to ensure a professional service to the end-user and keeping costs low. This can be ensured by employing techniques such as:

- Assessing the availability and practicality of using recycled paper products;
- Ensuring that IT equipment settings are optimised to reduce paper consumption;
- Ensuring that work practices and behaviour in the office environment reflect a corporate policy of paper-use reduction.

In the event that a public body outsources its print management requirements to a third party, it is also important to include GPP criteria in the specification as well as the ability to manage their implementation throughout the contract duration.

5.8.2 Existing Criteria

The **EU GPP criteria for copying and graphic paper**[86] equipment were last updated in 2009. While the EU GPP criteria are confined to copying and graphic paper and of up to 170g/m2, similar requirements can be applied when specifying and procuring other paper products.

The core criteria outline the requirements for both recycled and virgin fibre options, and the proposed verification process required to ensure compliance. They further outline the necessary steps that a public body should take to ensure and verify contract management.

The comprehensive criteria set out the higher (more detailed) levels that may be applied to individual contracts and requirements.

The **UK Government Buying Standards for paper** were updated in 2010 and reflect the EU GPP standards and criteria. They also make available and endorse a buying standard for specifying paper[87] and a standard for specifying envelopes[88].

86 *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/paper_GPP_product_sheet.pdf*
87 *http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/paper/*
88 *www.sd.dedfra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/paper/envelopes*

6. Key concepts defined

Many of the concepts referred to below are either undefined or not fully defined at EU level and must therefore be interpreted through the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).

AWARD CRITERIA (other than lowest price only)

Refers to the criteria chosen by a contracting entity at their own discretion, which from their point of view, will result in the most economically advantageous tender being identified on the basis of a price/cost effectiveness approach or a price/quality ratio. Criteria may include inter alia environmental aspects but as with all award criteria, these must be linked to the subject-matter of the contract to be awarded.

COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFICATION

In assessing tenders a contracting entity is not permitted to reject a tender for non-compliance with technical specifications where the works, supplies or services comply with a national standard transposing a European standard, a European technical approval, a common technical specification, an international standard or a technical reference system established by a European standardisation body, where those specifications address the performance or functional requirements which it has laid down.

CONDITIONS FOR PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

These are not Award Criteria, but are special conditions relating to the management and/or performance of a contract. Possibly including environmental considerations, they must be indicated in the contract notice or procurement documents and must be linked to the subject-matter of the contract.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

The Public Procurement Directives apply only to contracting authorities. These include the State, Regional or Local Authorities, Bodies Governed by Public Law, or Associations of any of the aforementioned bodies, which do not have legal personality.

CONTRACTING ENTITIES (Utilities Field only)

These include contracting authorities, public undertakings and undertakings which are neither contracting authorities nor public undertakings, but which operate in one or more of the fields covered by the Utilities Directives on the basis of special or exclusive rights granted by a competent authority of a Member State.

CRITERIA LINKED TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF A CONTRACT

The chosen contract award criteria or conditions for performance of a contract, as the case may be, must relate to the works, supplies or services to be provided under the contract but may relate to them in any respect and at any stage of the life cycle of a contract.

ECO-LABEL

A mark, seal or written identification attached or affixed to products which provides consumers with information relating to the environmental characteristics of products and thus allows for comparison of environmental performance between products of the same type.

ECONOMIC OPERATOR

An Economic Operator includes any person or entity, public or private, which offers to supply goods, services or works on the market. The term is interpreted in the broadest sense and it may or may not have legal form. It can include natural persons, firms, branches, affiliates, groups and all other classes and combinations of suppliers, service providers or contractors without limitation.

EU GPP CRITERIA

The EU GPP criteria include two 'levels' for each sector covered, as follows:

- The **core criteria** are those suitable for use by any contracting authority across the Member States and address the key environmental impacts. They are designed to be used with minimum additional verification effort or cost increases.
- The **comprehensive criteria** are for those who wish to purchase the best environmental products available on the market. These may require additional verification effort or a slight increase in cost compared to other products with the same functionality.

Without legal compliance, it is not possible to meet the core criteria status.

LIFE-CYCLE ANALYSIS

Life-cycle analysis (LCA) is a process of evaluating the effects that a product has on the environment over the entire period of its life. It can be used to study the environmental impact of either a product or the function the product is designed to perform. LCA is commonly referred to as a "cradle-to-grave" analysis. LCA's key elements are: (1) identify and quantify the environmental loads involved; e.g. the energy and raw materials consumed, the emissions and waste generated; (2) evaluate the potential environmental impacts of these loads; and (3) assess the options available for reducing these environmental impacts

LIFE-CYCLE COSTING

Assessment of the costs of an asset over its entire life cycle. This may include costs assigned to externalities such as emissions of greenhouse gases.[89]

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons, and which have an annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euro, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding 43 million euro.[90]

SELECTION CRITERIA

Also known as suitability or eligibility criteria, these include requirements imposed on economic operators as conditions for participation in a particular contract award procedure. They may include specified legal, financial, economic, technical or professional ability obligations. The production of certificates drawn up by independent bodies relating to certain environmental management systems or standards may also be included.

89 Further information can be found at *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/lcc.htm*

90 *http://www.enterprise-ireland.com/en/about-us/our-clients/sme-definition.html*

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

These include the characteristics required of a works, supply or service and are set out in the procurement documents. Affording equal access of economic operators to the procurement procedure they must not have the effect of creating unjustified obstacles to the opening up of public procurement to competition. Conformity with the technical specifications is an essential criterion for the award of any contract, as without it a tender must be rejected.

TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EU

The most recent Treaty which entered into force on 1st December 2009 resulting from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon and is entitled: "Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union" (TFEU). In particular, Article 11 states: "Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development."

TREATY PRINCIPLES

The principles deriving from the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and in particular its provisions on the free movement of goods, freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services include the following: equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency.

The CJEU has consistently held that these principles should not be interpreted restrictively.

- **Equal Treatment** requires that "comparable situations must not be treated differently and different situations not treated in the same way unless such treatment is objectively justified". Regarding non-discrimination Art. 18 TFEU specifically provides "any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited".

- **Transparency** – it has consistently been held by the CJEU that an essential prerequisite to the Treaty principles on non-discrimination by nationality has been an obligation of transparency in order to enable a contracting authority to satisfy itself that that principle has been complied with. The obligation of transparency consists in ensuring for the benefit of any potential tenderer, a degree of advertising sufficient to enable the services market to be opened up to competition and the impartiality of procurement procedures to be reviewed.
- **Mutual Recognition** requires that contracting entities afford recognition to professional and other qualifications of those from other Member States in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC.
- **Proportionality** requires that all decisions taken with regard to award procedures for contract awards should be appropriate and necessary. Moreover, where several options exist and where all are considered to meet these criteria, the least onerous option should always be chosen.

7. Sectoral legislation

The focus of this list is on EU and Irish environmental and procurement regulation of relevance for GPP. This list is not exhaustive but highlights the diversity and complexity of the legislative environment.

Most regulations are not applicable to public bodies but to their suppliers, however where public procurement takes place that is not in compliance with the law it constitutes an unacceptable risk to the public body.

The most commonly referenced regulations for GPP purposes are listed in the boxes with a *shaded* background.

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Public Procurement	Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors, **currently under reform** S.I. 50 of 2007 implementing EU Public Procurement Directive (Utilities Sector) 2004/17/EC	Utilities sector procurement directive. To be replaced by Directive 2014/25/EU from 2016.
Public Procurement	Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts, **currently under reform** S.I. 329 of 2006 implementing EU Public Procurement Directive 2004/18/EC	Public sector procurement directive. To be replaced by Directive 2014/24/EU from 2016.
Public Procurement	Regulation (EC) No 1177/2009 amending Directives 2004/17/EC, 2004/18/EC and 2009/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council in respect of their application thresholds for the procedures for the award of contracts	Sets monetary thresholds for the application of the EU Procurement Directives for contracts for goods, services and works
Public Procurement	Remedies Directive for the utilities sector 92/13/EEC and Remedies Directive for the public sector (89/665/EEC) S.I. 130 of 2010 / S.I. 131 of 2010 implementing EU Public Procurement Remedies Directive S.I. 62 of 2012 European Union (Award of Contracts Relating to Defence and Security) Regulations 2012	The Remedies Directives impose some common standards intended to ensure that rapid and effective means of redress is available in cases where bidders consider that contracts have been awarded unfairly.
Cross-sector	Regulation (EC) No 66/2010 on the EU Ecolabel	The EU Ecolabel and EU GPP criteria are harmonised to the extent possible
Cross-sector	Regulation (EC) No 1221/2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)	The EMAS Regulation specifies how EMAS may be taken into account in public procurement

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Cross-sector	Council Directive 93/68/EEC of 22 July 1993 amending Directives 87/404/EEC (simple pressure vessels), 88/378/EEC (safety of toys), 89/106/EEC (construction products), 89/336/EEC (electromagnetic compatibility), 89/392/EEC (machinery), 89/686/EEC (personal protective equipment), 90/384/EEC (non-automatic weighing instruments), 90/385/EEC (2009/33/EC active implantable medicinal devices), 90/396/EEC (appliances burning gaseous fuels), 91/263/EEC (telecommunications terminal equipment), 92/42/EEC (new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels) and 73/23/EEC (electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits)	The CE mark is a mandatory conformity marking for certain products sold within the European Economic Area (EEA)
Cross-sector	S.I. 126 of 2011 transposing Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)	Sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management and lays down waste management principles such as the "polluter pays principle" and the "waste hierarchy."
Cross-sector	European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste. Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 798 of 2007)	Defines the obligations for packaging producers and packaging waste producers.
Construction	Construction Products Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (CPR)	Ensure reliable information on construction products in relation to their performances
Construction	Regulation (EC) No 995/2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market	The Timber Regulation provides a framework for ensuring legality of timber available on the EU market. Timber products must be traceable to legally harvested sources
Construction	The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 2008/1/EC	Defines the obligations with which industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential must comply.
Construction	Environmental Impact Assessment Directives 85/337/EC and 2011/92/EU	Defines requirement to provide information on the environmental impacts of projects.
Construction	The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC	The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC	The Directive commits EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies (including marine waters up to one nautical mile from shore) by 2015. It is a framework in the sense that it prescribes steps to reach the common goal rather than adopting the more traditional limit value approach.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy (EQS-directive)	This Directive lays down environmental quality standards (EQS) for priority substances and certain other pollutants, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration	This Directive establishes specific measures in order to prevent and control groundwater pollution.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption	The Directive is intended to protect human health by laying down healthiness and purity requirements which must be met by drinking water within the Community (see water quality). It applies to all water intended for human consumption apart from natural mineral waters and waters which are medicinal products.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality	Member States shall provide the Commission with the results of the monitoring and with the bathing water quality assessment for each bathing water, as well as with a description of significant management measures taken.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources as amended by Regulations 1882/2003/EC and 1137/2008/EC.	This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution. Waters affected by pollution and waters which could be affected by pollution if action pursuant Article 5 is not taken shall be identified by the Member States in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex I. With the aim of providing for all waters a general level of protection against pollution, Member States shall establish a code or codes of good agricultural practice.
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment (UWWT directive)	Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: domestic waste water, mixture of waste water, and waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive).

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Construction Waste Water Infrastructure	Council Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC, Regulation 807/2003/EC, Regulation 219/2009/EC)	This Directive sets maximum values of concentrations of heavy metals and bans the spreading of sewage sludge when the concentration of certain substances in the soil exceeds these values.
Construction & Energy	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU European Communities (Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services) S.I. 542 of 2009, transposing Directive 2006/32/EC on Energy End Use Efficiency and Energy Services ('Energy Services Directive' or ESD) into Irish legislation.	Sets minimum energy-efficiency requirements for buildings owned or operated by public bodies. The EPBD provides indicators and thresholds for energy efficient construction, including future mandatory requirements for nearly zero buildings. Section 11 (i) "Public bodies shall fulfil an exemplary role with regard to energy efficiency, with the aim of achieving the [established] energy efficiency targets
Construction & Energy	Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaries able to operate such lamps, repealing Directive 2000/55/EC	This regulation sets the ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps
Energy	Directive 2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42 /EEC:	The purpose of the Directive is to increase energy efficiency and improve security of supply within the EU, by creating a framework for promotion and development of high-efficiency CHP based on useful heat demand and primary energy savings in the internal energy market. - See more at: http://www.seai.ie/Renewables/Renewable_Energy_Policy/EC_Directives/#sthash.5rU9S5rG.dpuf
Energy	Eco-Design for Energy-Related Products Directive (2009/125/EC)	The Ecodesign Directive provides an EU-wide framework for setting requirements on energy-related products to improve their environmental performance.
Energy	European Union (Energy Efficient Energy Procurement) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 151 of 2011),	Requires public bodies to purchase equipment from the Triple E Register[91]
Energy	Directive 2010/30/EU on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products	The Energy Labelling Directive establishes new energy efficiency classes. It specifically encourages authorities to purchase only higher classes. In transcribing the Directive Member States may set minimum standards for contracting authorities to demand in procurement

91 "Triple E" refers to Excellence in Energy Efficiency. The Triple E Register is maintained by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland and can be accessed at the following link: www.seai.ie/tripleE

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Energy	European Communities (Renewable Energy) Regulations 2011 (relates to 2009/28/EC)	Sets mandatory national targets for share of electricity from renewable sources, rules on guarantees of origin and sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids.
Energy	Energy Efficient directive 2012/27/EU. For transposition in Ireland see *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/Energy+Efficiency+Directive.htm*	Require to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain – from the transformation of energy and its distribution to its final consumption.
Office IT Equipment	Regulation 106/2008/EC of 15 January 2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme (Energy Star Regulation)	Sets mandatory GPP requirements for office equipment purchases and requires EU institutions and central Member State government authorities to use energy efficiency criteria no less demanding than those defined in the ENERGY STAR programme when purchasing office equipment.
All sectors using **Electric & Electronic Equipment (EEE)**	Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)	Directive providing for the separate collection, treatment and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment, and setting relevant design requirements obligations for procurers of such equipment. In relation to electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), any company manufacturing or importing such equipment (defined as a producer) must be registered and demonstrate how it will finance the environmentally sound management of waste EEE (WEEE). WEEE Register Society Ltd. (*www.weeeregister.ie/searchproducers.html*) provide an updated list of registered producers in Ireland. They must declare that their products do not contain specified hazardous substances and must provide for free take back for the end user. Public sector organisations can therefore achieve savings by availing of free take back by procuring new equipment from a validly registered producer and in doing so, ensuring that the services and products they are procuring are compliant with the WEEE Regulations. This saves the organisation the financial and practical burden of arranging disposal/recycling of WEEE arising. These savings can be substantial in circumstances such as the changeover of computers, servers, catering equipment, medical equipment etc.

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
All sectors using Electric & Electronic Equipment	Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS)	The public sector has to make sure that the hazardous substances identified in the Directive are removed from public buildings and are not contained in any electrical or electronic equipment purchased.
All sectors using Batteries e.g. mobile phone, vehicles	Directive on Batteries and Accumulators and Waste batteries 2006/66/EC	Regulate the manufacture and disposal of batteries in the European Union with the aim of "minimising the negative impact of batteries n the environment"
Mobile phones	The Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (R&TTE) 1999/5/EC	Establish a regulatory framework for the placing on the market, free movement and putting into service of radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment.
All sectors Cleaning Products and Services	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (currently under revision) The list of substances referred to (the candidate list) can be found at: *http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp*	Manufacturers are required to register the details of the properties of their chemical substances and safety information in a central database.
All sectors e.g. Mobile Phones, Cleaning Products and Furniture	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation)	Requires companies to appropriately classify, label and package their substances and mixtures before placing them on the market. Harmonise the criteria for classification of substances and mixtures, and the rules on labelling and packaging for hazardous substances and mixtures.
Cleaning Products and Services	EU Directives on Biodegradability of Surfactants (73/404/EEC; 82/242/EEC; 82/243/EEC)	This directive stipulates a minimal level of surfactant biodegradability.

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Transport	European emission standards: following is a summary list of the standards, when they come into force, what they apply to, and which EU directives provide the definition of the standard. o Euro 1 (1993): For passenger cars (91/441/EEC) and also for passenger cars and light trucks (93/59/EEC). o Euro 2 (1996) for passenger cars – (94/12/EC & 96/69/EC) and for motorcycle (2002/51/EC (row A) & 2006/120/EC) o Euro 3 (2000) for any vehicle (98/69/EC[) and for motorcycle – (2002/51/EC (row B) &2006/120/EC) o Euro 4 (2005) for any vehicle (98/69/EC & 2002/80/EC) o Euro 5 (2008/9) and Euro 6 (2014) for light passenger and commercial vehicles (715/2007/EC)	Define the acceptable limits for exhaust emissions of new vehicles sold in EU member states.
Transport	The Clean Vehicles Directive of 2009, Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles S.I. 339 of 2011 European Communities (Clean and energy- efficient Road Transport Vehicles) Regulation 2011	The Clean Vehicles Directive sets mandatory GPP requirements for vehicle purchases. all contracting authorities who are procuring road transport vehicles take into account the operational lifetime energy of the vehicle, as well as certain environmental impacts including energy consumption, emissions of CO^2 , and emissions of nitrous oxide (NOx), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) and Particulate Matter. This represents a significant increase in the requirements placed on public procurers and makes it essential that existing best practice examples are emulated throughout the Irish public sector.
Transport	S.I. 155 of 2011 European Communities Act, 1972 (Environmental Specifications for Petrol, Diesel Fuels and Gas Oils for use by non-road mobile machinery, including inland waterway vessels, agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft) Regulations 2011.[92]	Public bodies are obliged to insist on "sulphur free" gas oil when purchasing this fuel for use in appropriate vehicles.

92. These regulations give effect to Directive 2009/30/EC1 amending Directive 98/70/EC2 as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and amending Council Directive 1999/32/EC3 as regards the specification of fuel used by inland waterway vessels and repealing Directive 93/12/EEC.

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Transport	European Tyre Labelling Regulation (EC/1222/2009)	Manufacturers of tyres for cars, light and heavy trucks must specify fuel consumption, wet grip and noise classification of every tyre sold in EU market
Transport **Construction** **Furniture**	Directive 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in decorative paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC: S.I. 199 of 2007 Limitation of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds due to the use of Organic Solvents in Certain Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations	Installations which carry out vehicle refinishing for repair are obliged to meet certain mandatory requirements in terms of the products and practices they use to recoat vehicles. Public bodies which manage vehicle fleets should automatically request a copy of a valid and up to date Certificate of Approval from an operator as a precondition to engaging the services of the operator, when such services include the respraying or recoating of a vehicle.
Food and catering services	Food Waste Regulations S.I. No. 71 of 2013	Contracting parties should be required to deal with food waste in compliance with the national composting standard (once finalised) and the Food Waste Regulations (SI 508 of 2009).
Food and catering services **Uniforms and other Textiles**	Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91)	Creates the framework for the production, labelling and inspection of organic farm products and foodstuffs.
Food and catering services	There are a number of specific pieces of legislation regarding animal welfare which can be found at *http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/legislation/statutoryinstruments2013/*	This list includes obligations relating to animal disease, rules for animal care, advice on general welfare.
Construction **Food and catering services**	Regulation 842/2006/EC on Certain Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases[93]	The objective of this Regulation is to contain, prevent and thereby reduce emissions of the F - gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.

93. The new F-gas Regulation 517/2014 will apply from 1st January 2015

Sector	Directive/Regulation	Relevance
Construction Food and catering services	Regulation (EC) No 303/2008 of 2 April 2008 sets out the requirements for a company certification scheme for companies working with stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases (F gases) in accordance with Article 5.1 of EC Regulation 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (the EC F-Gas Regulation).	Set out the requirements for a company certification scheme for companies working with stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases (F gases) in accordance with Article 5.1 of EC Regulation 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (the EC F-Gas Regulation).
Construction Food and catering services	Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) no 2037/2000 was repealed). Refer also to S.I. 278 and S.I. 279 of 2011	Restrict the use of 'controlled substances' that have the potential to deplete the ozone layer, including inter alia chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, methyl bromide and carbon tetrachloride.
Construction Furniture	Regulation 2173/2005/EC on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community and Regulation (EC) No. 1024/2008 laying down detailed measures for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2173/2005 on the establishment of a FLEGT licensing scheme for imports of timber into the European Community.	The Regulation ensures a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) license scheme for the EU and timber producing countries aimed at controlling the consumption of illegally produced timber products.
Furniture Food and catering services	Directive 79/11 7/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances:	The purpose of this Directive is to prohibit the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances.

8. Guidance, tools, resources

Below are a list of useful websites and online resources that relate to GPP.

Case Studies

EU GPP examples – collection of 75+ examples covering many different sectors

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case_en.htm

2012 Olympics - focus on sustainable design and construction

http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/themes/procurement/case-studies.php

European good practice collection (ICLEI)

http://www.sustainable-procurement.org/resources/good-practice/

European Commission's FLEGT/FLEG Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm

Criteria

EU GPP criteria (20 product and service groups)

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

Dutch criteria *http://www.senternovem.nl/sustainableprocurement/criteria/index.asp*

Swedish criteria *http://www.msr.se/en*

Belgian criteria *http://www.gidsvoorduurzameaankopen.be/en*

UK Government Buying Standards (50+ product and service groups)

http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/about/

General reference – International

The European Commission's GPP web resource includes GPP definitions, best practice case studies and publications including the Buying Green! Handbook (Second Edition):

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/gpp_criteria_en.htm

The Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearing House is a web platform maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide information on the UN's 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. It contains a number of resources specific to public procurement:

http://www.scpclearinghouse.org

Wrap UK works with a wide range of partners, from major UK businesses, trade bodies and local authorities through to individuals looking for practical advice on how to reduce waste and increase recycling rates in the UK. WRAP also leads the Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (SCAP). SCAP's ambition is to improve the sustainability of clothing across its lifecycle. By bringing together industry, government and the third sector they aim to reduce resource use and secure recognition for corporate performance by developing sector-wide targets.

http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/sustainable-clothing-action-plan-1

European Commission's FLEGT/FLEG Website: *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm*

SUSTAINABLE-PROCUREMENT.org is an online resource centre for SPP projects and actions. The site is facilitated by ICLEI and Procura+ The Sustainable Procurement Campaign:

http://www.sustainable-procurement.org/home/

The Procura+ campaign was founded in 2004 by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The objective of Procura+ is to motivate a significant number of public authorities to include environmental, social and economic considerations into their procurement policies and tendering procedures. Through this the market for cost-effective environmentally and socially responsible products and services can be stimulated:

http://www.procuraplus.org/en/home/

SMART SPP was a European project, completed in 2011, which promoted the introduction of new, innovative low carbon emission technologies and integrated solutions onto the European market. This was done by encouraging early market engagement between public authority procurers and suppliers and developers of new innovative products and services in the pre-procurement phase of public tenders:

http://www.smart-spp.eu/

LANDMARK is an international project (running from 2011-2014) co-funded by the European Union (Programme Non-State Actors and Local Authorities, managed by EuropeAid) and was developed on the basis of a partnership between seven European organisations including cities, local governments, national and international expert organisations. LANDMARK concentrates on addressing the purchasing practices of public authorities in Europe, particularly from local governments. Channelling the buying power towards products and services produced under fair and just conditions will have a considerable impact on improving global supply chains, mainly by developing working verification schemes of social responsibility.

http://www.landmark-project.eu/

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION AND INNOVATION (SCI-NETWORK) - Contains useful guidance, technology profiles and many examples of public sector procurement of sustainable and innovative construction projects from across Europe. *http://www.sci-network.eu*

EMAS: The EMAS Regulation also introduced the concept of sectoral reference documents (SRD) that identify best environmental management practices, sector specific environmental performance indicators and set benchmarks of excellence and rating systems identifying environmental performance levels, where appropriate. Detailed scientific and policy reports are available for the following sectors: Retail Trade, Tourism and Construction.

http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/activities/emas/index.html

General reference – Ireland

Procurement.ie is the website for the Office of Government Procurement and has been tasked with centralising public sector procurement arrangements for common goods and services:

http://www.procurement.ie/

Enterprise Ireland website: *www.envirocentre.ie*

A summary of the DECLG Green Tenders Key Actions in priority product/service groups provided by the EnviroCentre at:

www.envirocentre.ie

Greenpublicprocurement.ie is the EnviroCentre's online resource for GPP. The EnviroCentre is an environmental information portal supported by from Enterprise Ireland, designed to enhance environmental awareness and improve performance in Irish industry, with particular emphasis on small and medium enterprises (SMEs):

http://www.greenpublicprocurement.ie/

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland: Background information and advice on energy-related topics, including a number of resources which are relevant for public procurement. The website also contains information about funding opportunities for sustainable energy projects:

http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/Funding_Finance_Procurement/

Dublin City University. 2012. Website: *www.winningintendering.eu* Resources for SME-friendly procurement

Life Cycle Cost Calculators

LED Streetlight Savings Calculator provided by U-Tron Electronics:

http://www.u-tron.com/en/remository.html?func=startdown&id=22

Harvard University's life cycle cost calculator:

http://www.green.harvard.edu/theresource/new-construction/life-cycle-costing/methodology

SMART-SPP's Life Cycle Cost Tool and User Guide:

http://www.smart-spp.eu/fileadmin/template/projects/smart_spp/files/Guidance/Final_versions/EN_SMART_SPP_Tool_User_Guide_2011_FINAL.pdf

Measuring Environmental Impacts

Energy Contracting, Office ICT, Vehicles

GPP 2020 is co-funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe programme of the European Commission aiming at mainstreaming low-carbon procurement. It provides a number of tools to measure environment impacts of products and services.

http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/measuring-savings/

Product Lists/Databases

Coolproduct for cool planet: provides updates on what's happening for product groups covered by the Ecodesign Directive *http://www.coolproducts.eu/products*

Baubook - Austrian database of ecological building products with life-cycle assessment information *http://www.baubook.info* (English summary at *http://alpstar-project.eu/cna-form/baubook-the-database-for-ecological-construction-renovation/*)

Topten - A pan-European, not-for-profit initiative which identifies top-performing products from an energy and environmental perspective across multiple categories. The objective criteria on which the product lists are updated and advice and template documents for public procurement are available on: *http://www.topten.eu/professional.html*

Innovation

This guide is for all officials in all public sector organisations involved in public procurement. It provides general guidance with clearly identified steps on how to apply the procurement process in a way that enables the procurement of innovation.

http://etenders.gov.ie/Media/Default/SiteContent/LegislationGuides/25.%20Buying%20Innovation%2010%20Step%20Guide.pdf

EU-funded Public Procurement of Innovation Platform project has launched a comprehensive guide to harness private sector innovation to solve public sector problems.

http://cts.vresp.com/c/?ICLEILocalGovernment/30e2d44b4f/ab1e9d5ca9/4740e6ee42

9. GPP CHECKLIST

The below steps will form the basis for GPP implementation in most organisations. The list assumes that review of available guidance, including this document, has already taken place.

- 1. Define priorities and targets ☐
- 2. Adapt procedures: ☐
  - 2.1 Needs assessment ☐
  - 2.2 Market consultation ☐
  - 2.3 Contract definition ☐
  - 2.4 Adapt e-procurement and tracking systems ☐
  - 2.5 Choice of procedure ☐
  - 2.6 Advertising ☐
  - 2.7 Include GPP criteria in tenders ☐
  - 2.8 Verify compliance/performance ☐
  - 2.9 Apply life-cycle costing ☐
  - 2.10 Manage GPP aspects of contracts ☐
- 3. Monitor progress and report ☐
- 4. Set new targets and priorities ☐

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

CRITERIA

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
CRITERIA

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Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BER	Building Energy Rating
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
DECLG	Department of the Environment, Community, and Local Government
DJEI	Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
DPER	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
EC	European Commission
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
GoO	Guarantee of Origin
GPP	Green Public Procurement
IGBC	Irish Green Building Council
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life cycle assessment/analysis
LCC	Life-cycle cost or life-cycle costing
MEAT	Most Economically Advantageous Tender
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
NRA	National Roads Authority
OGP	Office of Government Procurement
OJEU	Official Journal of the European Union
OPW	Office of Public Works
REACH	Registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SEMO	Single Electricity Market Operator
SME	Small or Medium-Sized Enterprise
S.I.	Statutory Instrument
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
WEEE	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment

Disclaimer: This document is designed to provide general guidance and information. It is not an interpretation of any legal provisions governing public procurement. Legal or other professional advice should be obtained if there is doubt about the interpretation of legal provisions or the correct application of such provisions. It should also be noted that the content of this document is subject the evolution of EU and Irish law including the revision of the Procurement Directives, and case law of the Court of Justice.

1. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria

This document sets out the core and comprehensive GPP criteria for application in the eight product and service groups identified in Green Tenders. The criteria have been developed based on a review of the EU GPP criteria and other national criteria sets, relevant Irish and European legislation and policies for each sector, and a consultation with a number of Irish public bodies and suppliers. Further context for the development of the criteria, and advice on how they can be applied and verified within tender procedures, is given in the accompanying guidance document.

What do the criteria cover?

The following table summarises the core and comprehensive criteria for each of the eight product and service groups. These relate to the specification only, further matters are addressed in the suggested award criteria and contract performance clauses.

PRODUCT OR SERVICE GROUP	SUB-GROUPS	CORE GPP CRITERIA	COMPREHENSIVE GPP CRITERIA
Road Transport Vehicles and Services	Passenger cars and light-duty vehicles	Maximum CO_2 emissions, Exhaust gas emissions (Euro 6), End-of-life design requirements, Eco-driving, Electric and hybrid vehicles (as a variant).	All core requirements plus: Gear shift indicator, Tyre pressure monitoring, Fuel consumption display, air conditioning gases.
	Lubricant oils, tyres and maintenance	Tyre labelling, noise emissions and rolling resistance	All core requirements plus environmental standards for lubricant oils
	Buses and bus services	Exhaust gas emissions, Eco-driving, Gear shift indicator, Fuel consumption display, Electric and hybrid vehicles (as a variant)	All core requirements plus Exhaust pipes and Air-conditioning gases
	Waste collection vehicles and services	Exhaust gas emissions, noise emission levels	All core requirements plus pollutant emissions for auxiliary systems
Construction	Buildings and civil engineering works (construction and demolition)†	Construction environmental management plan, Staff training, Management of fuel and hazardous substances, Use of secondary aggregate and recycled materials, Water Management, Waste Management	All core requirements plus contractors are required to prepare a surface water management plan and use misters for dampening where required
Energy	Electricity	Percentage of electricity from renewable sources (50%)	Percentage of electricity from renewable sources (100%)
	Combined heat and power	Minimum overall efficiency of system	Same as core
	Energy-using products	Minimum energy label rating of A+	Highest available energy label rating for that category

PRODUCT OR SERVICE GROUP	SUB-GROUPS	CORE GPP CRITERIA	COMPREHENSIVE GPP CRITERIA
Food and Catering Services	Food	Food safety management, sustainable meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products, Packaging	All core requirements plus sustainable fruit and vegetables, aquaculture and marine products
	Catering services	Sustainable meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products, Availability of tap water, Packaging, Equipment and Cleaning Products	All core requirements plus sustainable fruit and vegetables, aquaculture and marine products and requirements for Service ware
Cleaning Products and Services	Cleaning products	Substances of Very High Concern, Dosing instructions and Packaging	All core requirements plus Hazardous substances, Phosphorous and biocides, Critical dilution volumes and Aerosol propellants
	Cleaning services	Cleaning products (in accordance with core criteria), Staff training	Cleaning products (in accordance with comprehensive criteria), Staff training
Textiles and Uniforms	Textiles and uniforms	Pesticides (cotton and other natural cellulosic fibres); Dyes classified as sensitising/allergenic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction; Arylamines; Flame retardants; Pentachlorophenol; Phthalate softeners; Formaldehyde; Heavy metals; Useful life of textiles	All core requirements plus pesticides in wool products, chemical and processing methods
IT Equipment	Desktops, laptops and displays	Energy efficiency requirements, Design for upgrade, Mercury, Default user settings, Noise, User instructions, packaging	All core requirements plus stricter limits on mercury
Paper	Copying and graphic paper	Recycled content OR virgin fibres from sustainable sources, chlorine-free bleaching.	All core requirements plus minimum levels of post-consumer recycled material, compliance with EU Ecolabel requirements for production

†Design and operational phase considerations (e.g. Building Energy Rating) are addressed in the criteria being developed by the Office of Public Works

How can the criteria be applied and verified?

Information about how each of the criteria can be verified is included. The different possible means of verification, including self-declarations, technical dossiers and Type I eco-labels are explained in the guidance document. Please note that the verification methods form an essential part of the criteria and must be included in tender documents to ensure that suppliers are aware of how compliance with the criteria will be assessed.

Some simple market research in advance of tendering should be sufficient to confirm that products and services are available which meet the criteria and verification requirements. If in doubt, contracting authorities may wish to consult the EU GPP Helpdesk regarding the application of the criteria, or consult other public authorities who have recently conducted tenders in these sectors.

The notes and suggested scoring ranges which appear respectively in *italics* and **[blue brackets]** are for reference/completion by the contracting authority and should be removed prior to including the GPP criteria in tender documents.

Good practice examples can be found on the European Commission's website at *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case_en.htm*

2. Irish GPP Criteria - How to read the template

Scope	Defines the products and services to which the criteria apply
Exclusions	Identifies any related products or services which are not covered by the criteria
References	The primary sources consulted to develop the Irish GPP criteria
Eco-labels	Type I eco-labels and other labels which address relevant environmental characteristics of the products or services and may be used either to define GPP criteria, verify compliance or both.
Legislation and Standards	Relevant EU and Irish legislation which applies within the sector and International, European or Irish standards which may be referenced in technical specifications (accompanied by or equivalent'.)
Notes	Practical tips and advice on applying the criteria, and explanations of the environmental impacts being addressed.
Core Criteria - Criteria which can be applied by any Irish public body are expected to have minimal effect on costs or verification effort, and which include basic legal requirements.	**Comprehensive criteria -** Criteria which go beyond the core requirements to target enhanced environmental performance, and may imply some additional costs or verification effort.
Selection criteria	Criteria which operators must meet in order to be eligible for tender submission or evaluation. For the most part, these do not form part of the Irish GPP criteria except where environmental management systems are requested.
Specification	Minimum requirements which all tenders must meet. Where multiple specifications are included in the criteria, these may be used together (recommended) or separately.
Specification - Variant	An optional alternative to the specification, which allows alternative solutions to be considered.
Award criteria	Criteria which target environmental performance beyond the minimum requirements of the specification. These may be qualitative or quantitative in nature, and must be weighted for evaluation. Suggested ranges for weighting of award criteria are included in **[blue brackets]** however it is up to the contracting authority to determine an appropriate weighting based on its priorities and the totality of criteria which it is applying in a specific tender.
Contract management	Clauses which can be inserted into contracts in order to manage environmental aspects and promote progressive improvements in delivery.

A merged cell for core and comprehensive criteria indicates that the same criterion is applicable to both.

3. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria Road transport vehicles and services

Scope	Purchase or lease of road transport vehicles including **passenger cars and vans, buses, and waste collection trucks and services**. These criteria should be applied i) in contracts for direct purchase or lease of vehicles ii) where vehicles or transport are included within another contract, for example taxi or courier services, waste management or gardening and landscaping. Some of the criteria (those relating to fuel, tyres and lubricants) are also relevant for inclusion in vehicle maintenance contracts.	
Exclusions	Transport by rail, purchase or lease of specialised vehicles (e.g. emergency service vehicles if these are not subject to type approval)	
References	1. Smarter Travel: A Sustainable Transport Future (2009) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2011) 3. EU GPP Criteria for Transport (2012) 4. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 5. UK Government Buying Standards for Transport and Impact Assessment (2011) 6. Clean Buses - Experience with Fuel and Technology Options (2014)	1. *http://www.smartertravel.ie/content/publications* 2. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/tbr/transport_tbr.pdf* 3. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/transport.pdf* 4. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/* 5. *http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/transport/standards/* 6. *http://www.clean-fleets.eu/fileadmin/files/Clean_Buses_-_Experiences_with_Fuel_and_Technology_Options.pdf*
Eco-labels	For lubricants: European Eco-label (voluntary) – *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/products-groups-and-criteria.html* For tyres: EU energy label for tyres (mandatory) - *http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/tyres/labelling_en.htm*	

3. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria Road transport vehicles and services

Legislation and Standards	➤ **Euro emission standards:** Common, mandatory standards for emissions from vehicles placed on the market after a given date (e.g. Euro 5, Euro 6) See *http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/air_pollution/l28186_en.htm* for further information. ➤ **The Clean and Energy-efficient Road Transport Vehicles Regulations 2011** (S.I. 339 of 2011): All contracting authorities and entities must take into account operational lifetime energy and environmental impacts when purchasing road transport vehicles. This may be accomplished via technical specifications, award criteria or a combination of these approaches. See *www.cleanvehicle.eu* for examples. ➤ **The Waste Management (End of Life of Vehicles) Regulations 2014** (S.I. 281 of 2014) place obligations on producers (vehicle manufacturers and importers) including registration with local authorities, vehicle design requirements and the establishment of national collection systems for the recovery and treatment of end-of-life vehicles. See *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/Waste/ProducerResponsibilityObligations/EndOfLifeVehicles/* ➤ **Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters** places a number of obligations on the suppliers (manufacturers / importers) and distributors (retailers) of tyres and vehicles. For further information see *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/Market+Surveillance/Tyre+Labelling.htm* ➤ **S.I. 199 of 2007** sets requirements regarding Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the **respraying or recoating of vehicles**. It is an offence for facilities (including mobile operators) which carry out these activities to operate without a valid Certificate of Approval, issued by a local authority. A valid and up to date Certificate of Approval should be required from any operator engaged to provide such services.
Notes	**Fuel:** If fuel is being purchased as part of a contract, compliance is required with S.I. 155 of 2011 *Environmental Specifications for Petrol, Diesel Fuels and Gas Oils for use by non-road mobile machinery, including inland waterway vessels, agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft.* **Electric and hybrid vehicles:** These criteria primarily target diesel and petrol vehicles however they can also be used where electric, hybrid or other alternative fuel/propulsion vehicles are under consideration. Please refer to the *Specification - Variant* and *Award Criteria - Bi-fuel and flexible-fuel capacity* sections. **Second-hand vehicles:** The below criteria are primarily intended for the purchase of new vehicles, however many of the criteria would be applicable to the purchase of second-hand vehicles. If the contracting authority considers that second-hand vehicles may be suitable this should be clearly stated in the tender documentation. Second-hand vehicles may be designated as a variant, allowing authorities to compare the environmental performance of such vehicles against cost and other criteria.

3.1 Passenger Cars and Light-duty Vehicles

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Core Criteria</th><th>Comprehensive Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td>

1. CO_2 emissions

According to the vehicle technical documentation, CO_2 emissions for vehicles shall not exceed the following values:

Vehicle Type	CO_2 g/km
Mini	110
Small	120
Compact	130
Mid	150
Large	170
High/Exclusive	270
Off-road/Family wagon	210
Small vans (N1, class I)	150
Other vans (N1, class II,III)	220

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates CO_2 emissions per kilometre and the test cycle and procedures applied. The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the emissions of vehicles offered.

Note: For reference, the availability of models meeting or these levels or lower may be checked on *www.cleanvehicle.eu* or *www.topten.eu* under ‘cars’

</td><td>

1. CO_2 emissions

According to the vehicle technical documentation, CO_2 emissions for vehicles shall not exceed the following values:

Vehicle Type	CO_2 g/km
Mini	90
Small	100
Compact	110
Mid	130
Large	150
High/Exclusive	200
Off-road/Family wagon	170
Small vans (N1, class I)	130
Other vans (N1, class II,III)	180

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates CO_2 emissions per kilometre and the test cycle and procedures applied. The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the emissions of vehicles offered.

Note: For reference, the availability of models meeting these levels or lower may be checked on *www.cleanvehicle.eu* or *www.topten.eu* under ‘cars’

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td colspan="2">

2. Exhaust gas emissions

Vehicles must comply with the EURO 6 standard as set out in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007.

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation with this information clearly indicated.

</td></tr>
</table>

3.1 Passenger Cars and Light-duty Vehicles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	### 3. End-of-life of vehicles - Design Requirements Vehicles must comply with the design requirements set out in Part IV of the *Waste Management (End of Life of Vehicles) Regulations 2006* (S.I. 282 of 2006). These requirements relate to the limitation of hazardous substances, prohibition of heavy metals, coding standards for components and materials and dismantling information which producers of vehicles must provide. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation clearly indicating that the requirements set out in Part IV and Schedule IV of S.I. 282 of 2006 have been met.	
Specification	### 4. Eco-driving Guidelines for the operation of vehicles in a fuel-efficient manner and to minimise wear and tear must be provided. **Verification:** A copy of the relevant sections within operator manual(s) must be provided as part of the tender documentation.	
Specification	None	### 5. Gear shift indicator *[not applicable for automatic transmission]* Vehicles must be equipped with a gear shift indicator. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide the technical documentation for the vehicle demonstrating the location and function of the gear shift indicator.
Specification	None	### 6. Tyre pressure monitoring system Vehicles must be equipped with a tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS) **Verification:** Tenderers must provide the technical documentation for the vehicle demonstrating the location and function of the TPMS.
	None	### 7. Fuel consumption display Vehicles must be equipped with a mechanism to display to the driver fuel consumption figures. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide the technical documentation for the vehicle demonstrating the location and function of the fuel consumption display.

3.1 Passenger Cars and Light-duty Vehicles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	None	### 8. Air conditioning gases If the vehicle is fitted with an air-conditioning system designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases, the specific gas must have a global warming potential (GWP) ≤ 150 (related to CO_2 and a time horizon of 100 years). If the GWP is higher, the leakage rate from the system must not exceed 40g of fluorinated greenhouse gases per year for a single evaporator system, or 60g of fluorinated greenhouse gases per year for a dual evaporator system. **Verification:** The tenderer must provide the name, formula and GWP of the refrigerating gas used in the air conditioning system. If GWP is > 150, leakage tests results shall be provided. **Note:** Further information regarding verification in cases where a mix of gases is used can be found in the EU GPP criteria for Transport.
Specification - variant	### Electric and hybrid vehicles Tenderers may propose electric or hybrid-electric vehicles as a variant, either instead of diesel or petrol vehicles or as an option. These must meet all of the minimum requirements set out in the specification. The cost and quality of electric and hybrid vehicles will be assessed against the award criteria in order to identify the most economically advantageous solution. ***Note:*** If this option is used the contracting authority MUST indicate in the contract notice that variants will be accepted, and the minimum requirements (e.g. mileage and range) must be clear in the technical specifications. Assessing electric and hybrid vehicles as variants allows for comparison of the relative costs of these options by using the 'Total Cost of Ownership' award criterion shown below. The authority can then decide whether electric or hybrid vehicles meet its needs based on the criteria specified in the tender documents.	
Award	### 1. Bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be awarded for vehicles which have bi-fuel or flexi-fuel capacity to run on compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), biogas, hydrogen, bioethanol or other fuels in addition to diesel or petrol. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide technical documentation for the vehicle showing the fuel technology specifications and options. ***Note:*** Bi-fuel capacity means that a vehicle has two separate fuel tanks, which is needed if CNG, LPG, biogas or hydrogen are used in addition to conventional fuels. Flexible-fuel means a single tank is used to combine different fuels, such as petrol and bioethanol (sold in Ireland as E85). The environmental profile, availability and cost (including due to changes in fuel duty) of these fuels varies over time, so including bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity as an award criterion allows for comparison of the benefits with any additional costs, emissions or warranty implications.	

3.1 Passenger Cars and Light-duty Vehicles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	2. Noise emission levels Additional marks will be awarded for noise emissions **lower** than those established under Directive 2007/34/EC:	

Vehicle class	Engine power	dB (A)
M1	Any	74†
M2, M3	<150kW	78
	≥150 kW	80
M2, N1 (<2 tonnes)	Any	76†
M2, N1 (2 ≥ t ≤ 3.5)	Any	77
N2, N3 (>3.5 t)	<75 kW	77
	75≥ kW<150	78
	≥150 kW	80
†For diesel vehicles with direct-injection engines, increase by 1 dB		

A maximum of **[5-10%]** marks will be allocated to the tender offering the lowest overall noise emissions for the specified vehicles. Tenders offering no improvement against the above limits will receive zero marks, with all other tenders being scored proportionately.

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates noise emissions and the test cycle and procedures applied.

The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the noise emissions of vehicles offered.

Award	3. Lower CO_2 emissions Additional marks will be awarded for lower CO_2 emissions than those required in the specifications. A maximum of **[5-10%]** marks will be allocated to the tender offering the lowest overall CO_2 emissions for the specified vehicles. Tenders offering no improvement against the specified levels will receive zero marks, with all other tenders being scored proportionately. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates CO_2 emissions per kilometre and the test cycle and procedures applied. The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the emissions of vehicles offered.

3.1 Passenger and Light Duty Vehicles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award		**4. Vehicle materials** Additional marks will be awarded based on the percentage of vehicle weight made of recycled or renewable materials. Renewable materials include, for example, bioplastics derived from such sources as vegetable oil or corn starch. A maximum of **[5-10%]** marks will be allocated to the tender offering the highest percentage by weight of recycled or renewable materials for the specified vehicles. Tenders offering no recycled or renewable materials will receive zero marks, with all other tenders being scored proportionately. **Verification:** The tenderer must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates the percentage by weight of recycled or renewable materials in the vehicle's construction. The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the material composition of vehicles.
Award		**5. Start-Stop system** **[5-10%]** marks will be awarded for vehicles fitted with a start-stop system. **Verification:** The tenderer must present the vehicle technical documentation showing the location and function of the system. ***Note:*** A start-stop system automatically shuts down and restarts an internal combustion engine to reduce fuel consumption when idle.
Award	**Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) including cost of emissions** Tenderers must complete the matrix showing the detailed breakdown of costs for the vehicles offered. Operational lifetime costs, including the cost of emissions, will be calculated using the methodology indicated in the Appendix. Marks will be awarded in respect of TCO as follows: The valid and responsive tender which has the lowest TCO including cost of emissions will receive **[Y]** marks. Each other valid and responsive tender will be marked as follows: Score Tender X = (TCO of lowest valid tender/TCO of tender X) * **[Y]** Where **[Y]** = the number of marks allocated to cost according to the award criteria weightings.	

3.1 Passenger and Light Duty Vehicles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Note on application of award criteria: Contracting authorities should choose which of the above criteria are appropriate given their particular environmental priorities and the type of vehicles being purchased. More than one of the criteria may be applied however award criterion 3 on lower CO_2 emissions should **not** be used in combination with Total Cost of Ownership as this is already taken into account in the cost calculation. Weightings must be attached to the criteria and indicated in the tender documentation and/or contract notice.		
Contract Management	### End of life of vehicles - Producer Responsibility Obligations and Certificates of Destruction The contractor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements set out in Part II of the *Waste Management (End of Life of Vehicles) Regulations 2014* (S.I. 281 of 2014) on Producer Responsibility Obligations. These requirements relate to: ➤ Collection systems for end-of-life vehicles ➤ Requirements on producers to register with local authorities ➤ Certification of producers ➤ Record keeping and reporting ➤ Obligations on authorised treatment facilities ➤ Appropriate treatment and recovery of end-of-life vehicles ➤ Reuse, recovery and recycling targets. In addition, where the contractor is responsible for the collection and disposal of vehicles at their end-of-life, it shall ensure compliance with Part III of the Regulations on Certificates of Destruction.	

3.1.1 Transport Passenger Cars and Light-duty Vehicles GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. CO_2 emission levels	1. Stricter CO_2 emission levels	All contracts
	2. Exhaust gas emission levels		All contracts
	3. End-of-life of vehicles - Design Requirements		All contracts
	4. Eco-driving		All contracts
	None	5. Gear shift indicator 6. Tyre pressure monitoring system 7. Fuel consumption display 8. Air conditioning gases	Where appropriate All contracts All contracts All contracts
Specification - Variant	Electric and hybrid vehicles		Where appropriate
Award	1. Bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity 2. Noise emission levels 3. Lower CO_2 emission levels		All contracts All contracts All contracts
	None	4. Vehicle materials 5. Start-Stop system	All contracts All contracts
	Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) including cost of emissions		Where appropriate
Contract Management	End of life of vehicles - Producer Responsibility Obligations and Certificates of Destruction		All contracts

3.2 MATRIX – Detailed Breakdown of Costs

Fields in **blue** are to be completed by the Contracting Authority prior to issuing the tender documents; fields in **green** are to be completed by the Tenderer. It is important that all costs are added together and assessed as a single figure, in order to avoid any distortion in the calculation.

Item	Quantity	Unit Price in € (ex VAT)	Total Cost in € (ex VAT)
i) Supply of vehicles as specified (including finishes and accessories)			
ii) Delivery			
iii) Warranty			
iv) Operational Lifetime Costs†	Energy Consumption per Kilometre†† * Lifetime Mileage††† * No. of vehicles	Lower of the cost per unit of diesel or petrol before tax when used as a transport fuel	
	CO_2 emissions (kg/km) * Lifetime Mileage * No. of vehicles	0.035 EUR/kg	
	NO_x, emissions (g/km) * Lifetime Mileage * No. of vehicles	0.0044 EUR/g	
	NMHC emissions (g/km) * Lifetime Mileage * No. of vehicles	0.0001 EUR/g	
	Particulate matter emissions (g/km) * Lifetime Mileage * No. of vehicles	0.087 EUR/g	
v) Maintenance and spare parts			
vi) Disposal††††			
Total Cost of Ownership including emissions			

† This column gives an example of how operational lifetime cost can be calculated in accordance with Directive 2009/33/EC (Clean Vehicles Directive(CVD)). Further information, definitions of the relevant terms, lifetime mileage figures and a calculator tool are available at http://ec.europa.eu/transport/urban/vehicles/directive/directive_en.htm

†† The Annex to Directive 2009/33/EC sets out the relevant energy content for different types of motor fuel. The tenderer should show the calculation of energy consumption based upon the fuel type, its average consumption per kilometre and the conversion rate provided in the Annex.

††† The CVD provides values of 200,000 kilometres for passenger cars or 250,000 kilometres for light commercial vehicles. These should be adjusted to reflect any mileage already performed.

†††† This may include e.g. the costs associated with trade-in or upgrade of vehicles

3.3 Lubricant Oils, Tyres and Maintenance - All Vehicle Types

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	None	**Lubricant Oils** a. Vehicles must use low viscosity engine lubricant oils (LVL) or regenerated lubricant oils, with a minimum of 25% regenerated base oils, in vehicle maintenance. LVL are those corresponding to SAE grade number 0W30 or 5W30 or equivalent. b. Hydraulic fluids and greases should have no Health or Environmental Hazard statement or R-phrase at the time of application (lowest classification limit in Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 or Council Directive 99/45/EC). c. No derogation from the exclusion in Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No. 66/2010 may be given concerning substances identified as substances of very high concern and included in the list in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, when present in mixtures, in concentrations higher than 0.010% (w/w). d. Carbon content should be ≥45% derived from renewable raw materials. e. The cumulative mass percentage of substances present that are both non-biodegradable and bioaccumulative shall not be more than 0.1% (w/w). **Verification:** The tenderer must provide technical information on the proposed lubricants which addresses each of the above requirements. Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label† fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof such as a technical dossier or a test report from an independent body will also be accepted.

3.3 Lubricant Oils, Tyres and Maintenance - All Vehicle Types

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification		

Tyres

a. Tyres must be labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 *on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters.* This Regulation requires that labels state the fuel efficiency class, the external rolling noise class and measured value and, where applicable, the wet grip class, of C1, C2 and C3 tyres.

Verification: A copy of the technical documentation supporting the labelling of the tyres under the Regulation must be provided.

b. Vehicles must be equipped with tyres with noise emission levels below the maximum established in EC Regulation 661/2009:

Tyre class	Nominal Section width (mm)	Limit values dB(A)
C1a	≤185	70
C1b	>185 ≤ 215	71
C1c	>215 ≤ 245	71
C1d	>245 ≤ 275	72
C1e	>275	74

3.3 Lubricant Oils, Tyres and Maintenance - All Vehicle Types

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria

Specification

Tyres (contd.)

For snow tyres, extra loads, reinforced tyres, or any combination of these classifications, the above limits shall be increased by one dB(A).

This is equivalent to the top two categories (of the three available) of the EU tyre label external rolling noise class.

Verification: The tenderer must provide the technical sheet or test results of the tyres where the noise emissions are displayed.

c. The rolling resistance (for both new and retreaded tyres), expressed in kg/tonne must not exceed the following limit values according to ISO 28580 or equivalent:

Tyre class	Max rolling resistance value (kg/tonne)	Tyre label fuel efficiency class
C1	10.5	E
C2	9.2	E
C3	7	D

Verification: The tenderer must provide a list of the tyres that will be used and the test results according to ISO 28580 or equivalent of the tyres to check compliance. Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted.

Contract Management (for service contracts)

Disposal of waste from vehicle maintenance

The contractor must collect and dispose of all waste generated in the maintenance of vehicles in a safe manner which minimises its environmental impact and ensures proper treatment in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996, including the specific requirements under the Tyres and Waste Tyres Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 664 of 2007)

Verification: Contractors must confirm the procedures to dispose of all waste categories in accordance with the relevant waste legislation and provide supporting documentation concerning the correct disposal of hazardous waste, including where a subcontractor is used. Evidence of registration with an appropriate compliance scheme for disposal of tyres (e.g. TRACS, TWM or local authority scheme) must be provided.

Note: For contracts which involve vehicle maintenance authorities should consult the EPA's *Smart Garage Guide* for advice on how to manage the environmental impact of these services. Contractors may be referred directly to the guide and relevant actions included in contracts, e.g. on separation of waste or reducing energy and water consumption during vehicle maintenance. Key performance indicators (KPIs) may also be included in the contract relating to the percentage of waste from maintenance which is recycled, for example.

3.3.1 Lubricant Oils, Tyres and Maintenance - All Vehicle Types GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	None	1. Lubricant Oils requirements	All contracts
	2. Tyres labelling, noise emission levels, and rolling resistance		All contracts
Contract Management	Disposal of waste from vehicle maintenance		All contracts

3.4 Buses and Bus Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	1. Exhaust gas emissions Vehicle engines must meet the EURO VI standard for emissions as set out in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation with this information clearly indicated.	
Specification	2. Eco-driving Guidelines for the operation of vehicles in a fuel-efficient manner and to minimise wear and tear must be provided. **Verification:** A copy of the relevant sections within operator manual(s) must be provided as part of the tender documentation. ***Note:*** Where bus services are being purchased the authority may wish to require the contractor to train operators in eco-driving techniques to reduce fuel consumption, emissions and wear.	
Specification	3. Gear shift indicator *[not applicable for automatic transmission vehicles]* Vehicles must be equipped with a gear shift indicator. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide the technical documentation for the vehicle demonstrating the location and function of the gear shift indicator.	
Specification	4. Fuel consumption display Vehicles must be equipped with a mechanism to display to the driver fuel consumption figures. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide the technical documentation for the vehicle demonstrating the location and function of the fuel consumption display.	
Specification	None	5. Air conditioning gases If the vehicle is fitted with an air-conditioning system designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases, the specific gas must have a global warming potential (GWP) ≤ 150 (related to CO_2 and a time horizon of 100 years). If the GWP is higher, the leakage rate from the system must not exceed 40g of fluorinated greenhouse gases per year for a single evaporator system, or 60g of fluorinated greenhouse gases per year for a dual evaporator system. **Verification:** The tenderer must provide the name, formula and GWP of the refrigerating gas used in the air conditioning system. If GWP is > 150, leakage tests results shall be provided. ***Note:*** Further information regarding verification in cases where a mix of gases is used can be found in the EU GPP criteria for Transport.

3.4 Buses and Bus Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification - Variant	### Electric and hybrid vehicles Tenderers may propose electric or hybrid-electric vehicles as a variant, either instead of diesel or petrol vehicles or as an option. These must meet all of the minimum requirements set out in the specification. The cost and quality of electric and hybrid vehicles will be assessed against the award criteria in order to identify the most economically advantageous solution. ***Note:*** If this option is used the contracting authority MUST indicate in the contract notice that variants will be accepted, and the minimum requirements (e.g. mileage and range) must be clear in the technical specifications. Assessing electric and hybrid vehicles as variants allows for comparison of the relative costs of these options. The authority can then decide whether electric or hybrid vehicles meet its needs based on the criteria specified in the tender documents.	
Award	### 1. Bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be awarded for vehicles which have bi-fuel or flexi-fuel capacity to run on compressed natural gas (CNG), biodiesel (FAME), liquefied natural gas (LNG), biogas, hydrogen, bioethanol or other fuels in addition to diesel or petrol. **Verification:** Tenderers must provide technical documentation for the vehicle showing the fuel technology specifications and options. ***Note:*** Bi-fuel capacity means that a vehicle has two separate fuel tanks, which is needed if CNG, LNG, biogas or hydrogen are used in addition to conventional fuels. Flexible-fuel means a single tank is used to combine different fuels, such as biodiesel and standard diesel. The environmental profile, availability and cost (including due to changes in fuel duty) of these fuels varies over time, so including bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity as an award criterion allows for comparison of the benefits with any additional costs, emissions or warranty implications.	

3.4 Buses and Bus Services

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Core Criteria</th><th>Comprehensive Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Award</td><td colspan="2">

2. Noise emission levels

Additional marks will be awarded for noise emissions **lower** than those established under Directive 2007/34/EC:

<table>
<tr><th>Vehicle class</th><th>Engine power</th><th>dB (A)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">M2, M3</td><td><150kW</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥150 kW</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>M2, N1 (<2 tonnes)</td><td>Any</td><td>76†</td></tr>
<tr><td>M2, N1 (2 ≥ t ≤ 3.5)</td><td>Any</td><td>77</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">N2, N3 (>3.5 t)</td><td><75 kW</td><td>77</td></tr>
<tr><td>75≥ kW<150</td><td>78</td></tr>
<tr><td>≥150 kW</td><td>80</td></tr>
</table>

†For diesel vehicles with direct-injection engines, increase by 1 dB

A maximum of **[5-10%]** marks will be allocated to the tender offering the lowest overall noise emissions for the specified vehicles. Tenders offering no improvement against the above limits will receive zero marks, with all other tenders being scored proportionately.

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates noise emissions and the test cycle and procedures applied.

The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the noise emissions of vehicles offered.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Award</td><td colspan="2">

3. Exhaust pipes

[5-10]% marks will be awarded for vehicles with exhaust pipes which are not located on the same side as the passenger door[s].

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation clearly indicating the location of the exhaust pipe

</td></tr>
</table>

3.4 Buses and Bus Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	**Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) including cost of emissions** Tenderers must complete the matrix showing the detailed breakdown of costs for the vehicles offered. Operational lifetime costs, including the cost of emissions, will be calculated using the methodology indicated in the attached matrix. The valid and responsive tender which has the lowest TCO including cost of emissions will receive **[Y]** marks. Each other valid and responsive tender will be marked as follows: Score Tender X = (TCO of lowest valid tender/TCO of tender X) * **[Y]** Where **[Y]** = the number of marks allocated to cost according to the award criteria weightings.	
Contract Management	None	**Cyclist safety** All vehicles provided under the contract must: A. have side-guards fitted, unless it can be demonstrated to the reasonable satisfaction of the contracting authority that the vehicle will not perform the function for which it was built, if side-guards were to be fitted; B. have a close proximity warning system fitted comprising of a front-mounted, appropriate CCTV camera (or Fresnel lens where this provides a reliable alternative), a close proximity sensor, an in-cab warning device (visual or audible) and an external warning device to make road users in close proximity aware of the driver's planned manoeuvre; C. have a Class VI Mirror; and bear prominent signage on the rear of the vehicle to warn cyclists of the dangers of passing the vehicle on the inside. In addition, for service contracts: All vehicle operators are required to undertake an approved driver training course which includes a module on cyclist awareness and safety. The contractor must provide for appropriate refresher training at least every 24 months.

3.4.1 Buses and bus services GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Exhaust gas emission limit		All contracts
	2. Provision of eco-driving guidelines		All contracts
	3. Provision of Gear shift indicator		All contracts
	4. Provision of fuel consumption display		All contracts
	None	5. Exhaust pipes location	All contracts
	None	6. Global warming potential and leakage rate of Air conditioning gases	All contracts
Specification - Variant	Electric and hybrid vehicles		Where appropriate
Award	1. Bi-fuel or flexible-fuel capacity		Where appropriate
	2. Noise emission levels		Where appropriate
	Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) including cost of emissions		Where appropriate
Contract Management	None	Cyclist safety	All contracts

3.5 Waste Collection Trucks and Services

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Core Criteria</th><th>Comprehensive Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td colspan="2"><h3>1. Exhaust gas emissions</h3>Vehicle engines must meet the EURO VI standard for emissions as set out in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007.

Verification: Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation with this information clearly indicated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td colspan="2"><h3>2. Noise emission levels</h3>Noise emissions for the vehicle, including any compaction equipment are below 102 dB (A) measured according to Directive 2000/14/EC.

Verification: The tenderer must present the technical sheet of the vehicle where this information is displayed, or test results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td>None</td><td><h3>3. Pollutant emissions</h3>The vehicle's emissions from the separate engines for auxiliary units meet the exhaust emission limits below according to Directive 97/68/EEC, level IIIa (constant rpm):

<table>
<tr><th>Engine power P(kW)</th><th>CO (g/kWh)</th><th>HC + NOx (g/kWh)</th><th>PM (g/kWh)</th></tr>
<tr><td>H: 130kW ≤ P ≤ 560kW</td><td>3.5</td><td>4</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>I: 75kW ≤ P < 130kW</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>J: 37kW ≤ P < 75kW</td><td>5</td><td>4.7</td><td>0.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>K: 19kW ≤ P < 37kW</td><td>5.5</td><td>7.5</td><td>0.6</td></tr>
</table>

Verification: The tenderer must provide either a type approval certificate, a certificate of the manufacturer, or test results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Award</td><td colspan="2"><h3>1. Use of alternative fuels</h3>[10-15%] of the total available marks will be allocated for vehicles designed to be powered by alternative fuel types or systems. (e.g. biofuels, electric, hydrogen or hybrid systems)

Verification: The tenderer must provide vehicle technical documentation displaying the fuel technology specifications.</td></tr>
</table>

3.5 Waste Collection Trucks & Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	None	2. Tyre pressure monitoring system **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for vehicles equipped with a tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS) **Verification:** Tenderers must provide vehicle technical documentation showing the location and function of the TPMS.
Award	None	3. Vehicle materials Additional marks will be awarded based on the percentage of vehicle weight made of recycled or renewable materials. Renewable materials include, for example, bioplastics derived from such sources as vegetable oil or corn starch. A maximum of **[5-10%]** marks will be allocated to marks will be allocated to the tender offering the highest percentage by weight of recycled or renewable materials for the specified vehicles. Tenders offering no recycled or renewable materials will receive zero marks, with all other tenders being scored proportionately. **Verification:** The tenderer must provide vehicle technical documentation which clearly indicates the percentage by weight of recycled or renewable materials in the vehicle's construction. The contracting authority reserves the right to request independent third party testing to verify the material composition of vehicles.

3.5 Waste Collection Trucks & Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	None	**Cyclist safety** All vehicles provided under the contract must: A. have side-guards fitted, unless it can be demonstrated to the reasonable satisfaction of the contracting authority that the vehicle will not perform the function for which it was built, if side-guards were to be fitted; B. have a close proximity warning system fitted comprising of a front-mounted, appropriate CCTV camera (or Fresnel lens where this provides a reliable alternative), a close proximity sensor, an in-cab warning device (visual or audible) and an external warning device to make road users in close proximity aware of the driver's planned manoeuvre; C. have a Class VI Mirror; and bear prominent signage on the rear of the vehicle to warn cyclists of the dangers of passing the vehicle on the inside. In addition, for service contracts: All vehicle operators are required to undertake an approved driver training course which includes a module on cyclist awareness and safety. The contractor must provide for appropriate refresher training at least every 24 months.

3.5.1 Waste Collection Trucks and Services GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Exhaust gas emission limit		All contracts
	2. Noise emission levels		All contracts
	None	3. Pollutant emission levels	All contracts
Award	1. Use of alternative fuels		Where appropriate
	None	2. Provision of Tyre pressure monitoring system	Where appropriate
	None	3. Use of recycled or renewable materials	Where appropriate
Contract Management	None	Cyclist safety	All contracts

4. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Construction

Scope	These criteria are applicable to construction works including buildings and civil engineering works. They relate to control of the working environment and address environmental impacts which arise during demolition and construction, including impacts with respect to local ecology, materials and transport, water, noise, waste management and emissions to air.	
Exclusions	Life cycle analysis, building performance, impacts associated with the completed development.	
References	Name: 1. EU GPP Construction Technical Background Report (2011) 2. EU GPP Criteria for Construction (2008) 3. Technical Background Report for Road construction and traffic signs (2010) 4. EU GPP Criteria for Road construction and traffic signs 5. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012)	 1. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/construction_GPP_background_report.pdf 2. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/construction_GPP_product_sheet.pdf 3. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/road_construction_and_traffic_signs_GPP_background_report.pdf 4. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/road_construction_and_traffic_signs_GPP_product_sheet.pdf 5. http://www.environ.ie/en/Publications/Environment/Waste/WasteManagement/FileDownLoad,1481,en.pdf
Eco-labels	European Eco-label (voluntary) – http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/products-groups-and-criteria.html (only relevant for wooden floor coverings, hard coverings, Textile floor coverings).	
Legislation and Standards	➤ Euro emission standards: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/air_pollution/l28186_en.htm ➤ WHO Guidelines for Community Noise (1999) http://www.who.int/docstore/peh/noise/guidelines2.html ➤ Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (2006) http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf ➤ NRA Environmental Guidelines http://www.nra.ie/environment/environmental-planning-guidelines/ ➤ Guidelines for the Creation and Maintenance of an Environmental Operating Plan (NRA, 2007) http://www.nra.ie/environment/environmental-operating-plan-guidelines/	

4. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Construction

Notes

The construction sector is **diverse** and includes construction or renovation of buildings and other physical infrastructure (e.g. road, waste water treatment plant etc.)[1]

At both national and EU level, **there is a considerable body of guidance and legislation for the sustainable development of the construction sector**. This includes the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the EU Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan and the development of standards by CEN (European Committee for Standardisation) Technical Committee 350 for the Sustainability of Construction Works. Of particular influence at national level are the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the National Climate Change Strategy and legislation governing physical planning, building control, habitats protection, air quality and water quality. These environmental policies and legislation apply to energy, construction materials and products, waste and water. The Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects published by the DECLG in 2006 requires the development of Project C&D Waste Management Plan for projects above a certain threshold.

All construction projects are required to consider the possible nature conservation implications of any project on the Natura 2000 site network before any decision is made. The process is known as **Appropriate Assessment**. Certain developments must also be assessed for likely environmental effects before planning permission can be granted. This assessment is conducted by the developer before consent is given for projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by reason of their size, nature or location. The results of such **Environmental Impact Assessment** (EIA) are contained in an **Environmental Impact Statement** (EIS). Relevant mitigation measures required under Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement must be communicated to the candidates as part of the invitation to tender.

The Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects published by the DECLG in 2006 also requires the development of **Project C&D Waste Management Plan** for projects above a certain threshold. In Ireland, the **Building Regulations** are set by the Government to ensure that each building is built to a minimum standard. They are intended to ensure the safety, health and welfare of people in and around buildings. The responsibility for compliance with these regulations rests with the designers, contractors and building owners and the Building Control Authority has the power to check and inspect buildings for compliance and powers to prosecute with the possibility of penalties. Recent changes to legislation as contained in the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 introduces a certification system for certain types of building development thereby further enhancing and strengthening the controls within the system.

In terms of procurement, construction activity is extremely complex both in procedural terms, as there is usually competitive tendering for both the design and the construction works, and in terms of the variety of materials and services procured. In Ireland the public procurement of construction activities is controlled by the Capital Works Management Framework. This framework contains an integrated set of contractual provisions, guidance material, technical templates and procedures which cover all aspects of the delivery process of a public works project from inception to final project delivery and review.

Green Tenders identifies six key aspects through which GPP can be embedded in the construction sector. These aspects are: design, energy, refurbishment, materials, ecology and site utilities and specifications compatible with the Capital Works Management Framework. The procurement of wood from sustainably managed sources is also a key component of *Green Tenders*, which sets the Irish public procurement policy for wood.

Comprehensive guidance and sets of criteria for construction procurement is currently being developed by the OPW. The OPW is focusing on the major impacts of buildings and the most commonly used materials for which verifiable evidence is available. The OPW guidance will address site and property procurement, procurement of consultancy and contractor services, design, site ecology & services, energy materials and refurbishment.

SEAI has also published **Energy Efficient Design (EED)** guidelines to assist organisations to design, construct and manage projects to achieve minimum energy consumption. For these reasons the proposed construction criteria focus mainly on construction activities to be undertaken by building contractors, rather than design considerations.

1 Construction works also includes the installation of heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVACR) as well as energy supply, lighting and water systems. A specialist company may be contracted to design and install (and sometimes maintain) these services for the building – often called "building services".

4.1 Construction — General

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Selection	Candidates must prove their technical and professional capability to perform the environmental aspects of the contract through: ➤ Operation of an environmental management system (such as EMAS, ISO 14001, or equivalent for the specific services which the contractor will be providing); OR ➤ An environmental policy for construction activities and / or services including work instructions and procedures which address key impacts; ➤ A training policy and procedure that will ensure that all staff utilised in the delivery of the service are trained to a pre-ordained standard in all aspects of service delivery including the environmental aspects AND ➤ Evidence of previous experience in applying environmental management measures in similar contracts, with specific examples of how the main environmental impacts of the relevant services have been addressed. **N.B** The above criteria may either be assessed on a pass/fail basis or may be suitably weighted for application as part of a shortlisting process.	
Specification	### Construction Environmental Management Plan The Contractor is required to develop an outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and to submit this with their tender. The outline CEMP shall detail how the Contractor proposes to manage and mitigate any potential impact to the environment caused by the construction activity. An Environmental Management Plan shall form part of the outline CEMP. A more detailed CEMP will be required to be prepared prior to the commencement of works on site which shall be agreed with Contracting Authority. **Verification:** A copy of the outline CEMP must be included with the tender. ### Note: **1.** Any Outline Project C&D Waste Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Reports prepared with respect to proposed developments tendered under the Capital Works Management Framework should be provided as part of the tender documentation. **2.** The Contracting Authority should set out in its view the main areas that would need to be addressed in the CEMP, a number of which would tie in to the other criteria in this section e.g. watercourses, ecology, noise etc.	
Specification	### Staff training Construction staff must be trained in waste minimisation, management and selective waste collection as well as how to limit the main environmental impacts of the construction activities. The contractor will present a training plan once the contract is awarded and, at the end of the contract, a certificate stating the training undertaken by both new and permanent staff will be submitted to the contracting authority.	

4.2 Construction — Ecology

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Selection	Candidates must demonstrate experience of working on sites in environmentally sensitive areas and of applying appropriate controls in order to mitigate any potential impact on the surrounding environment. In particular the following headings must be considered: ➤ Habitats ➤ Emissions to air and water ➤ Noise Control. **Verification:** Candidates must provide examples of similar works undertaken with appropriate references. For works tendered under the Capital Works Management Framework this evidence shall be provided on the standard B2 form. **N.B** The above criteria may either be assessed on a pass/fail basis or may be suitably weighted for application as part of a shortlisting process.	

4.3 Construction — Materials and Materials Transport

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	Where appropriate secondary aggregate and recycled materials shall be used in place of virgin engineering materials. The use of such materials shall be agreed in advance with the contracting authority. It shall be demonstrated that the secondary aggregate or recycled material meets all the engineering parameters of the specified material, is compliant with the relevant CEN standard and furthermore that the use of such materials will not have any adverse effect on the environment or human health. The use of recycled material shall be in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation with particular reference to the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended, and the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011. With respect to article 27 of the latter, where proposed material is deemed to be by-product and therefore outside of the scope of waste legislation, it shall be demonstrated that the material has been notified accordingly to the EPA. **Verification:** Technical data sheets showing the composition and origin of the materials to be used, together with evidence of conformity with any relevant standards and legislation.	
Specification	The management of fuel or any other hazardous substance required on site as part of the construction works shall meet the requirements of their safety data sheets. **Verification**: A list of all fuels and hazardous substances to be used on site accompanied by their safety data sheets is to be provided.	
Award	Additional marks will be awarded if the vehicles to be used in carrying out the service (if applicable) at least fulfil the exhaust emission requirements of EURO 4 or IV. **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of vehicles, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Suppliers must provide a list of the vehicles to be used in carrying out the service and the respective technical sheets of these vehicles which state the relevant emission levels	

4.4 Construction — Water

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	### Water Management Where possible the Contractor shall implement rain water harvesting measures on site and grey water harvested as part of this activity shall be used to supply welfare facilities on site. The contractor shall employ measures to reduce the amount of potable water used as part of the construction works. **Verification:** A copy of the water management plan and procedures covering rain water harvesting measures must be included with the tender.	### Water Management Where possible the Contractor shall implement rain water harvesting measures on site and grey water harvested as part of this activity shall be used to supply welfare facilities on site. Where dampening down of the works area is required from a dust suppression perspective the Contractor shall employ the use of misters in order to reduce the quantity of water used. Where possible grey water shall be used as part of this misting process. Where possible water which has been used as part of the works shall be collected and re-used as part of the dampening down. Where wheel washers are required as part of the works the Wheel wash unit shall be a closed loop wash water recycling unit. **Verification:** A copy of the water management plan and procedures covering the water management measures must be included with the tender.

4.4 Construction — Water

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	### Surface Water Management The Contractor shall ensure that no harmful material is allowed to enter any of the watercourses or water bodies on or around the development site. In particular, no discharge of contaminated surface water into watercourses shall be allowed. The Contractor shall ensure that the water quality within all watercourses and bodies within the site and its environs are not impacted and do not deteriorate for the duration of the works. All discharges to surface water and groundwater shall be in compliance with the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC(WFD) and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010). Regular sampling of discharge from site and possible sampling of water courses must be carried out by the Contractor. **Verification:** A copy of the surface water management measures must be included with the tender.	### Surface Water Management The Contractor shall ensure that no harmful material is allowed to enter any of the watercourses or water bodies on or around the development site. In particular, no discharge of contaminated surface water into watercourses shall be allowed. The Contractor shall ensure that the water quality within all watercourses and bodies within the site and its environs are not impacted and do not deteriorate for the duration of the works. All discharges to surface water and groundwater shall be in compliance with the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC(WFD) and the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations, 2010 (S.I. No. 9 of 2010). The Contractor is required to develop an outline surface water management plan which shall form part of the construction management plan and to submit this with their tender. A more detailed surface water management plan will be required to be prepared prior to the commencement of works on site which shall be agreed with Contracting Authority and shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis for the duration of the works. Regular sampling of discharge from site and possible sampling of water courses must be carried out by the Contractor. **Verification:** A copy of the outline surface water management plan must be included with the tender.

4.5 Construction — Noise

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	The maximum permissible noise levels at sensitive receptors during construction shall not exceed the levels shown in the table below	The maximum permissible noise levels at sensitive receptors during construction shall not exceed the levels shown in the table below

Day and times	$L_{Aeq(1\ hr)}$ dB[2]	$L_{pA(max)}$ dB[3]
Mon – Fri 7.00-19.00 hrs	70	80
Mon-Fri 19.00-22.00hrs*	60	65
Sat 8.00-16.30hrs	65	75
Sun & Bank Holidays 8.00-16.30*	60	65

*Work at these times will require the permission of the local authority.

Note: These levels are indicative only and it may be more appropriate to apply more stringent limits in areas where pre-existing noise levels are low.

Day and times	$L_{Aeq(1\ hr)}$ dB	$L_{pA(max)}$ dB
Mon – Fri 7.00-19.00 hrs	70	80
Mon-Fri 19.00-22.00hrs*	60	65
Sat 8.00-16.30hrs	65	75
Sun & Bank Holidays 8.00-16.30*	60	65

*Work at these times will require the permission of the local authority.

Note: These levels are indicative only and it may be more appropriate to apply more stringent limits in areas where pre-existing noise levels are low.

The contractor shall prepare a detailed noise management plan which shall form part of the construction management plan. The noise management plan shall be agreed in advance of the commencement of works and shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis for the duration of the works.

Note: Section 7.3.7 NRA Guidelines for the Creation and Maintenance of an Environmental Operating Plan (2007) provides examples of environmental control measures which can be included in the noise management plan.

2 LAeq,T: The equivalent steady sound level in dB containing the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating sound level over the given period, T.

3 LAmax: The maximum RMS, A-Weighted sound pressure level occurring within a specified time period; the time weighting fast or slow is usually specified.

4.6 Construction — Dust

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	The Contractor shall employ measures to minimise the generation of dust from the construction activity.	The Contractor shall employ measures to minimise the generation of dust from the construction activity. The Contractor shall prepare a dust minimisation plan. The dust minimisation plan will be based upon the industry guidelines in the Building Research Establishment document entitled "*Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities*", Building Research Establishment (BRE, 2003). The dust minimisation plan shall form part of the Construction Management Plan and shall be agreed with the contracting authority in advance of the construction works.

4.7 Construction — Waste Management

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	The Contractor must apply appropriate measures in order to reduce and recover waste that is produced during the construction activity. The Contractor shall prepare and submit a waste management plan with its tender which shall form part of the Construction Management Plan to be agreed with the Contracting Authority in advance of the commencement of works. The waste management plan must be prepared in accordance with the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government *Best practice guidelines on the preparation of waste management plans for construction and demolition projects* (2006).	
Contract Management	Contractors are responsible for disposing of all waste generated under the contract in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended. The Contractor must have full use of, or access to, waste disposal facilities with appropriate licenses and permits. The Contractor must provide copies of valid EPA Waste licences and Local Authority Waste Permits (including those relating to their subcontractors or brokers, where applicable) for collection and waste treatment/disposal/export facilities. **Note**: Section 7.3.12 of the NRA Guidelines for the Creation and Maintenance of an Environmental Operating Plan (2007) provides an overview of the allocation of responsibilities and provides a list of reference documents.	

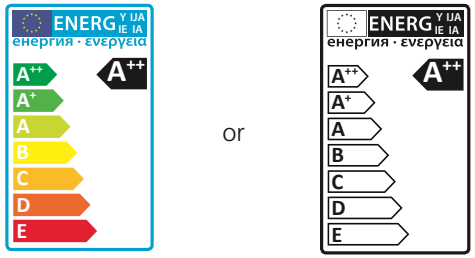
4.7.1 Construction GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Selection	➤ Demonstrate technical and professional capability to perform the environmental aspects of the contract.		All contracts
	➤ Demonstrate experience of working on sites in environmentally sensitive areas and of applying appropriate controls in order to mitigate any potential impact on the surrounding environment.		Where appropriate
Specification	➤ Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan		All contracts
	➤ Staff training to limit the main environmental impacts of the construction activities		All contracts
	➤ Management of fuel or any other hazardous substance		All contracts
	➤ Waste management measures		All contracts
	➤ Use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials		Where appropriate
	➤ Rain water harvesting measures ➤ Surface water management measures	➤ Rain water harvesting measures ➤ Dampening of work areas ➤ Surface water management measures	Where appropriate Where appropriate Where appropriate
Award	➤ Minimum vehicles emission standards		All contracts
Contract Management	➤ Maximum permissible noise levels. ➤ Measures to minimise dust generation.	➤ Maximum permissible noise levels and noise management plan. ➤ Measures to minimise dust generation and dust management plan.	All contracts All contracts

5. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Electricity, CHP and Energy-using products

Scope	Supply of energy, energy using products and equipment, energy services; combined heat and power generation (CHP); and lighting and appliances covered by the Energy Labelling Regulations 2011. The criteria for electricity may be applied whether the contract is for direct purchase or for the delivery of an energy service in the form of an Energy Supply Contract, or in conjunction with an Energy Performance Contract. The criteria for CHP, lighting and appliances may be applied for direct purchase or where these products form part of a building or facilities fit-out contract.	
Exclusions	Capital works (Covered by GPP on Construction); Transport vehicle fuel (Covered by GPP on Road Transport Vehicles and Services); ICT (Covered by Office IT Equipment).	
References:	1. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report Electricity (2011) 3. EU GPP Criteria for Electricity (2012) 4. EU GPP Technical Background Report CHP (2010) 5. EU GPP Criteria for CHP 6. Energy Labelling Regulations: Product Requirements (2013) 7. EVN Wienstrom case (C-448/01) 8. SEAI Public Sector procurement requirements	1. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf* 2. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/tbr/electricity_tbr.pdf* 3. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/electricity.pdf* 4. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/chp_GPP_background_report.pdf* 5. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/chp_GPP_product_sheet.pdf* 6. *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/EB5FD197-EA44-4782-B0FD-7DCCD0AA15E0/0/EnergyLabellingProductRequirementsGuide20131216.pdf* 7. *http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=c-448/01* 8. *http://www.seai.ie/Your_Business/Public_Sector/Funding_Finance_Procurement/Public_Sector_Procurement_Requirements/*

5. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Electricity, CHP and Energy-using products

Eco-labels	➤ For electricity: **Guarantee of Origin** *http://www.sem-o.com/guaranteesoforigin/Pages/goo.aspx* Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are electronic certificates issued for energy from renewable sources. GOs are issued to eligible Generators, for every 1 MWh of energy produced. The sole purpose of GOs is for use in Fuel Mix Disclosure. As per Statutory Instrument no.147 of 2011, the Single Electricity Market Operator (SEMO) is named as the issuing body for GOs in Ireland. This scheme is for in-market (SEM) generators, out-of-market generators, and suppliers in Ireland. ➤ **Energy Using Products as defined by the Energy Labelling Regulations**: *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/Market+Surveillance/Energy+Labelling.htm* 
Legislation and Standards	➤ **Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU,** sets specific requirements for central government authorities to only purchase products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance, which is defined in Annex III of the Directive. See *http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/Legislation.htm* ➤ **EU Directive on Energy Labelling 2010/30/EU** establishes a framework for the provision of labelling and other information to be provided for new energy-using products at the point of sale. See *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:153:0001:0012:en:PDF* ➤ **Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market** which provides a framework to set up and maintain Guarantee of Origin (GoO) schemes. See *http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/en0009_en.htm* ➤ **Directive 2004/8/EC (the Cogeneration Directive)** establishes a transparent common framework to promote and facilitate the installation of cogeneration plants. See *http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/l27021_en.htm*

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	1. Electricity At least 50% of supplied electricity must come from renewable energy sources as defined by Directive 2009/28/EC. **Verification:** Evidence to be provided by the electricity supply company of their guarantee of origin certificates vs. their total electricity supplied (SEMO and CER information and certificates). Further evidence also required with regard to the amount of renewable electricity committed to their customers as a proportion of their total electricity supplied (Supplier Data). This should be provided on a six-monthly basis. *http://www.sem-o.com/guaranteesoforigin/Pages/goo.aspx*	1. Electricity 100% of supplied electricity must come from renewable energy sources as defined by Directive 2009/28/EC. **Verification:** Evidence to be provided by the electricity supply company of their guarantee of origin certificates vs. their total electricity supplied (SEMO and CER information and certificates). Further evidence also required with regard to the amount of renewable electricity committed to their customers as a proportion of their total electricity supplied (Supplier Data). This should be provided on a six-monthly basis. For 100% renewable supply, it is sufficient to provide an overall fuel mix disclosure for a 100% renewable electricity supply company. *http://www.sem-o.com/guaranteesoforigin/Pages/goo.aspx*
	2. Combined Heat and Power To ensure efficient conversion of energy into heat or electricity, combined heat and power units shall have a minimum overall efficiency of: i) 75% for steam backpressure turbines, gas turbines with heat recovery, internal combustion engines, microturbines, Stirling engines or fuel cells in accordance with Annex II(a)(i) of Directive 2004/8/EC (the Cogeneration Directive); OR ii) 80% for combined cycle gas turbines with heat recovery or steam condensing extraction turbines in accordance with Annex II(a)(ii), if primary energy savings is calculated in accordance with Annex III(b); OR iii) 70%, if primary energy saving is calculated according to Annex III(c) for CHP plants with an electrical capacity larger than 25 MW in accordance with Article 12(2) of the Cogeneration Directive. **Verification:** Appropriate certification of efficiency and manufacturing standards, as relevant to the manufacturer's jurisdiction (e.g. DIN, TUV, BS or equivalent). Efficiency levels are to be calculated in accordance with Directive 2004/8/EC.	

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	3. Energy Using Products *(As defined by Energy Labelling Regulations)* including: ➤ Household Lamps (Light bulbs) and Luminaires (Light Fittings) ➤ Electric Ovens ➤ Air Conditioners ➤ Refrigerating Appliances (Fridges & Freezers) ➤ Dishwashers ➤ Washing Machines ➤ Washer Dryers ➤ Tumble Dryers ➤ Televisions ➤ Vacuum Cleaners A minimum A+ performance level of any white goods and appliances included in the Energy Labelling Regulations: Product Requirements (2013) unless a lower maximum performance level applies for that product category. **Verification:** A copy of the relevant label must be provided as part of the tender submission. If the product is not labelled A+, tenderers must provide evidence that this rating is not available for the product category. Inclusion of products on the SEAI Triple E register may also be accepted as evidence that this criterion has been met.	3. Energy Using Products *(As defined by Energy Labelling Regulations)* including: ➤ Household Lamps (Light bulbs) and Luminaires (Light Fittings) ➤ Electric Ovens ➤ Air Conditioners ➤ Refrigerating Appliances (Fridges & Freezers) ➤ Dishwashers ➤ Washing Machines ➤ Washer Dryers ➤ Tumble Dryers ➤ Televisions ➤ Vacuum Cleaners A minimum A+++ performance level of any white goods and appliances included in the Energy Labelling Regulations: Product Requirements (2013) unless a lower maximum performance level applies for that product category. **Verification:** A copy of the relevant label must be provided as part of the tender submission. If the product is not labelled A+++, tenderers must provide evidence that this rating is not available for the product category. Inclusion of products on the SEAI Triple E register may also be accepted as evidence that this criterion has been met.

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	**Waste Management of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)** Contractors are responsible for disposing of all waste generated under the contract in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 2006-2011 and implementing Regulations. This includes: ➤ Contractors must ensure that all waste is transported by an operator with a waste collection permit, to a facility which has been issued an authorisation by the EPA or a local authority. ➤ The disposal of any waste electrical or electronic equipment used in delivery of the contract must be in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, which is implemented in Ireland by S.I. No. 149 of 2014. **Note:** Contracting authorities may also wish to encourage higher rates of WEEE reuse, recycling and reuse of packaging over time by including indicators on this in the contract or a Service Level Agreement. For example, the Contractor could be asked to establish baseline levels of waste not, recycled or recovered over the first six months of a contract, and then to agree targets for reduction of this amount.	

5.1.1 Energy GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. 50% of supplied electricity must come from renewable energy sources	1. 100% of supplied electricity must come from renewable energy sources	All contracts
	2. Combined Heat and Power efficiency of energy conversion		All contracts
	3. Energy Using Products subject to the Energy Labelling Regulation must have a minimum performance level of A+ and comply with the relevant Ecodesign measures	3. Energy Using Products subject to the Energy Labelling Regulation must have a minimum performance of A+++	All contracts
Contract Management	Waste Management of Electrical or Electronic Equipment Requirements		All contracts

6. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Food and Catering Services

Scope	Purchase of food and catering services covering fruit and vegetables; aquaculture, marine, meat and dairy products; and drinks and beverages. These criteria may be applied when purchasing directly from producers / processors as well as by catering service providers to ensure compliance of their suppliers with the criteria.	
References	1. Food Harvest 2020 (2009) and Food Research Ireland (2011) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2011) 3. EU GPP Criteria for Food and Catering Services (2012) 4. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 5. UK Government Buying Standards for Food and Catering and Impact Assessment (2013) 6. Organic Regulations EC Council No. 834 (2007) 7. Green Hospitality Mandatory Criteria (2014)	8. *https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/agri-foodindustry/foodharvest2020/* 9. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/food_GPP_background_report.pdf* 10. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/food.pdf* 11. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf* 12. *http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/food/standards* 13. *http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:189:0001:0023:EN:PDF* 14. *http://www.ghaward.ie/index.php?id=10*
Legislation and Standards	**Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009** (S.I. 508 of 2009) require all major producers of food waste to place it into a dedicated bin and ensure that it is not mixed with other waste. **European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014** (S.I. 282 of 2014) set requirements for packaging including its separation and recovery. **Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)** is a process control system that identifies where food safety hazards may occur in a food production process and puts controls into place. Its principles are reflected in the ISO 22000 standard on food safety management. **Regulation (EC) No 852 of 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs** lays down general rules for food business operators on food hygiene, handling and storage and Regulation (EC) No 853 of 2004 lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, both processed and unprocessed. Animal welfare considerations are legally embedded in the food chain prior to the point of sale to retailers and caterers by S.I. 311 of 2010. Regulations also apply for the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing, and the protection of animals during transport.	
Notes	**Food waste** accounts for a significant portion of the environmental impact of the food and drink sector. In Ireland, it is estimated that the catering and hospitality sectors waste €220 million worth of food each year, and canteens waste approximately 55kg of food per employee per year, costing some €165 per employee. To reduce this wasted food and money, public sector bodies should work with their suppliers and catering service providers to ensure good planning of menus and food quantities, and appropriate strategies for dealing with any leftover food. Further information is available from the EPA's Stop Food Waste website (www.stopfoodwaste.ie/food-in-business), and from the booklet *Minimising Food Waste in the Catering Sector.* **Encouraging use of food in season and allowing product substitution** are also important considerations which can reduce the environmental impact of food and catering services, while reducing costs and improving the taste and nutritional profile of menus throughout the year.	

6. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Food and Catering Services

Labels:

Note: Under EU Rules, it is not permitted to insist upon particular labels or product certification schemes, to the exclusion of all others, in conducting award procedures for public contracts. However the criteria underlying such schemes can be referenced, in order to ensure that food products meet adequate standards in terms of quality, safety and sustainability. Standards which govern the award of these schemes may also be referred to, for example EN 45011 on the certification of products and its equivalent ISO/IEC 17065. Labels based upon, for example, the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme which conform to the aforementioned standards may be accepted as evidence that the criteria have been met. Quality assurance schemes from other countries which address the same objective criteria must also be accepted. It is not possible to list all international quality assurance standards here, however some common ones have been highlighted to assist with assessing the equivalence of labels which may be submitted by suppliers.

1. The **EU Ecolabel** (flower label) does not currently cover the food sector. The European Commission has undertaken a study on the feasibility of developing Eco-label criteria for food and feed products, which may lead to the development of EU Eco-label criteria in this sector: *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/Ecolabel_for_food_final_report.pdf*

2. EU Organic label

Organic production is a system of farm management and food production that combines environmental practices and the preservation of natural resources with the application of high animal welfare standards. The precise requirements (which include rules on use of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers, crop rotation, use of antibiotics and food additives, and a ban on genetically modified organisms) are set out in EC Regulations No. 834/2007 and 889/2008. The EU organic label (leaf logo) may be used on food products which meet these standards.

Farmers, growers and processors undergo a stringent annual inspection process before receiving a licence from an Organic Control Body to sell their produce as organic. There are currently five such bodies in Ireland: the Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association (IOFGA), Organic Trust, The Institute for Marketecology (IMO), Global Trust Certification Limited (GTC) and Biodynamic Agricultural Association (BDAA). Recognition of the leaf logo is Europe-wide, so licensing can also help products to compete internationally.

Other organic labels

Many national or private organic standards existed before the EU organic legislation. While not required by regulation, each of the certification bodies may also include their own name and/or logo on the product label. A selection organic labels/standards are set out below (this is not a definitive list)

- Bio, Demeter, Naturland - Germany
- Soil Association, - UK
- AB. Ecocert - France
- KRAV -Sweden
- Skal - Netherlands
- Bioagricert -Italy
- National Organic Program (NOP) -US
- Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance - Switzerland
- Bio Suisse -Switzerland

There is a great variety of organic foods being produced and processed in Ireland from all of the main food groups including meat, seafood, fruit, vegetables, eggs, grains, cereals, nuts, seeds, dairy products and cooking oils. In 2013 there were 1,695 registered organic operators in Ireland with 52,390 hectares of land being used to produce organic foods. (*Source: Bord Bia*)

3. Bord Bia Quality Assurance and Sustainable Dairy Assurance labels

Bord Bia operates quality assurance schemes for lamb, beef, pigmeat, eggs, poultry and horticulture products. Standards for each product are defined which address traceability, animal welfare, care for the environment, safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety, hygiene and traceability at factory level. Independent audits are carried out to confirm compliance with the standards at farm and factory level. A number of Bord Bia Q marks are in use, indicating content and origin of the different food products covered. The Bord Bia Quality Assurance schemes all conform to EN 45011, the European standard for product certification schemes, or ISO/IEC 17065, the equivalent international standard which was introduced in 2012. The Bord Bia Q mark scheme membership is limited to products produced in Ireland and for certain products, Northern Ireland. Equivalent schemes from other countries which address the same objective criteria, or other evidence from the supplier that they meet the relevant standards, must be accepted by contracting authorities.

Bord Bia Quality Assurance labels with carbon accredited sustainability features

The Bord Bia Beef Quality Assurance Scheme was accredited by the Carbon Trust to the PAS2050 standard in 2011 following the development of an on farm carbon measurement model and on farm inspection. A similar accredited scheme for dairy farms is being rolled out over 2014/2015. With regard to Poultry, a carbon footprinting model is accredited by Carbon Trust but the scheme has not yet been fully implemented at time of publication of these criteria (the envisaged accreditation date is September 2014)

4. BIM/MSC labels for Fish (Aquaculture) Products

Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM), the Irish Sea Fisheries Board, operates an eco-label for mussels, oysters, salmon and trout. To obtain the label, a company must provide evidence that it operates an environmental management system addressing site selection and management; environmental aspects of operations including visual impacts; nature and biodiversity; cultural heritage; waste management and reduction and resource management and conservation. BIM awards an organic standard for salmon and mussels, which addresses the diet and feed source, stocking densities, waste management and sustainable ecosystem management. BIM also operates *ECOPACT*, an environmental code of practice for Irish aquaculture companies and traders. Organic certification and ECOPACT certification can be added as an annex to any of the BIM Irish Quality/Certified Quality labels.

The BIM Responsibly Sourced Standard provides the fishing industry and the consumer of wild caught Irish seafood with a 'Certification of Best Practice' addressing responsible catching, handling, environmental management and care of the catch for fishing vessels. For mussels, oysters, salmon, trout, arctic char, turbot and perch the BIM quality assurance schemes incorporate aquaculture requirements specific to each species. These address product traceability, environmental management and product safety and integrity.

All BIM labels are awarded in accordance with EN 45011/ISO 17065. As they are only available to Irish producers, the BIM labels cannot be required in EU level tenders - equivalent quality assurance schemes must also be accepted.

5. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

The *Marine Stewardship Council* (MSC) maintains two global standards, one for evaluating the sustainability of fisheries and one for ensuring that any seafood carrying a claim of MSC certification is traceable to a certified fishery. MSC standards are based upon principles and criteria for sustainable fishery, namely:

- The maintenance and re-establishment of healthy populations of targeted species;
- The maintenance of the integrity of ecosystems;
- The development and maintenance of effective fisheries management systems, taking into account all relevant biological, technological, economic, social, environmental and commercial aspects; and
- Compliance with relevant local and national local laws and standards and international understandings and agreements

MSC does not itself certify products, but accredits local certifiers who must operate in accordance with ISO 17065

6. Global Trust Certification

Global Trust delivers ISO accredited certification for a variety of seafood programs spanning across 23 countries and it remains independent of these sometimes competitive programs. It is not in itself a sustainability standard, but may help establish the credibility of other schemes. The Institute for Marketecology also provides certification for aquaculture and fisheries according to ISO/IEC 17020 and EN 45011 (ISO 65).

7. ASC (Aquaculture Stewardship Council)

The Aquaculture Stewardship Council is an independent not-for-profit organization which manages global standards for responsible aquaculture. ASC standards currently cover tilapia, pangasius, abalone, bivalved shellfish and salmon. The Global Aquaculture Alliance coordinates the development of Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certification standards for hatcheries, farms, processing facilities and feed mills.

8. GLOBALG.A.P. Certification

The *GlobalG.A.P. certificate*, also known as the Integrated Farm Assurance Standard (IFA), covers all agriculture, aquaculture, livestock and horticulture production. It also covers additional aspects of the food production and supply chain such as Chain of Custody and Compound Feed Manufacturing. It is operated in accordance with EN 45011/17065.

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	**1. Food safety management system** Tenderers must demonstrate adherence on their own part, and that of their subcontractors, to a regulatory system such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) which provides a systematic preventative approach to biological, chemical and physical hazards in food production and processing. **Verification:** A copy of the HACCP or equivalent plan and procedures covering each item to be supplied must be included with the tender.	
Specification	**2. Sustainable meat, poultry and eggs** Meat, poultry, and eggs must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular food products in all the categories mentioned above, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.	**2. Sustainable meat, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables** i) Meat, poultry, and eggs must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. ii) Fruit and vegetables must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address cropping practices, usage and storage of crop protection products, record keeping, traceability and care for the environment. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular food products in all the categories mentioned above, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	**3. Packaging** Suppliers are required to provide food products packaged in a form which reduces waste to a minimum while still ensuring the safety and preservation of food. Packaging materials should be recyclable at point of use except where food safety considerations would prevent this. Individual portions should only be provided where explicitly requested by the contracting authority. In addition, suppliers are required to comply with all applicable obligations arising under the European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014, for example relating to the separation and recovery of packaging waste. Verification: Suppliers must indicate the type of packaging to be used for each food item included in the contracting authority's requirements, and confirm whether it can be recycled or reused. Compliance will be verified pre-award and also as part of the ongoing contract management process.	
Specification	None	**4. Sustainable aquaculture and marine products** Aquaculture and marine products must be caught or produced through sustainable practices and methods which, as a minimum, take into account compliance with relevant local, national and EU/international laws, resource management, conservation and waste management for the specific species and production method. The substitution of comparable aquaculture and marine species for those specified will be accepted if necessary to meet these requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If certification is not available in respect of certain aquaculture and marine products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the supply chain.

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	1. Organic production Additional marks will be awarded for food products which are produced organically, provided such products meet the specified requirements including those relating to quality assurance. Tenderers must indicate which food products will be provided from organic sources and provide an explanation for their choice of these products. **[10-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of organic products in one or more food categories, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** The EU organic label or any equivalent label attesting to organic production will be accepted as evidence.	
Award	2. Sustainable dairy products Additional marks will be awarded for dairy products produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of dairy products in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular dairy products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each product.	

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	### 3. Sustainable horticultural products Additional marks will be awarded for fruit and vegetables produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address cropping practices, usage and storage of crop protection products, record keeping and traceability, and care for the environment. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of horticultural products, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular horticultural products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.	### 3. Packaging from recycled or renewable materials Additional marks will be awarded based on the percentage of products that: ➤ Are supplied in secondary and/or transport packaging with more than 45% recycled content OR ➤ Are supplied in packaging materials based on renewable raw materials **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated to offers which include products packaged according to the above requirements. **Verification:** The supplier must provide technical documentation and a signed declaration indicating which of these criteria it is able to meet.

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	### 4.Sustainable aquaculture and marine products Additional marks will be awarded based on the proportion of aquaculture and marine products caught or produced through sustainable practices and methods which, as a minimum, take into account compliance with relevant local, national and EU/international laws, resource management, conservation and waste management for the specific species and production method. The substitution of comparable aquaculture and marine species for those specified will be accepted if necessary to meet these criteria. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of quality assured aquaculture products, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If certification is not available in respect of certain aquaculture and marine products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the supply chain.	### 4. Carbon Measurement Additional marks will be awarded for products where the produce is sourced from farms where the carbon footprint has been measured. Tenderers must indicate which food products will be provided from carbon footprint accredited farms and provide an explanation for choice of these products. **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use, in one or more food categories, of products sourced from farms where the carbon footprint has been measured under an internationally accredited standard in accordance with the above standards. **Verification:** A copy of carbon footprint information at farm level which is accredited by an independent third-party must be provided, along with an indication of any audit process which has been carried out.

Note on application of award criteria:

It is for the contracting authority to decide which of the above award criteria, or which combination thereof, is most appropriate for the individual tender. It must also decide on the weighting for each criterion and how marks will be awarded based on the specific format of tenders requested. For example, if a tender is awarded in multiple lots corresponding to different food categories, the authority may decide that additional marks for verified sustainable and/or organic products will be allocated based on the number of lots for which this is offered. The maximum available marks would then be allocated to the valid and responsive tender which offers the highest number of lots for which compliance with the relevant criterion is demonstrated, and other tenders marked proportionately. Where a given product is not 100% organic or sustainable, or the tenderer cannot guarantee these characteristics 100% of the time, marking should take account of these variations.

6.1 Food

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	**Waste Management** Contractors are responsible for disposing of all waste generated under the contract in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 2006-2011 and implementing Regulations. This includes: Food waste must be separated in accordance with the Food Waste Regulations 2009. Under sink food waste macerators must not be specified, installed or used to deliver the contract. Oil fat and grease interceptors must be used for waste water discharge. Contractors must ensure that all waste is transported by an operator with a waste collection permit, to a facility which has been issued an authorisation by the EPA or a local authority. The disposal of any electrical or electronic equipment used in delivery of the contract must be in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, which is implemented in Ireland by S.I. No. 149 of 2014. **Note:** Contracting authorities may also wish to encourage higher rates of composting, recycling and reuse of packaging over time by including indicators on this in the contract or a Service Level Agreement. For example, the Contractor could be asked to establish baseline levels of waste not composted, recycled or recovered over the first six months of a contract, and then to agree targets for reduction of this amount.	

6.1.1 Summary Food GPP Criteria

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Food safety management system		All contracts
	2. Sustainable meat, poultry, and eggs	2. Sustainable meat, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables	All contracts
	3. Packaging reduction and recyclability		All contracts
	None	3. Sustainable Aquaculture and marine products	All contracts
Award	1. Organic production		Where appropriate
	2. Sustainable dairy products		Where appropriate
	3. Sustainable Horticultural products	3. Packaging from recycled or renewable materials	Where appropriate
	4. Sustainable aquaculture and marine products	4. Carbon measurement	Where appropriate
Contract Management	➤ Waste management requirements		All contracts

6.2 Catering Services

Scope	Provision of catering services (for events, school or canteen meals, on-site catering facilities) in an environmentally friendly manner and incorporating high quality and sustainable food products.

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Selection	Candidates are required to prove their technical and professional capability to perform the environmental aspects of the contract through: Operation of an environmental management system (EMS) for catering services (such as EMAS, ISO 14001, or equivalent); OR An environmental policy for catering operations and work instructions and procedures which address key impacts such as sustainable food sourcing, packaging and waste management; AND Evidence of previous experience in applying environmental management measures in similar contracts, with specific examples of how the main environmental impacts of catering services have been addressed. **Verification:** Candidates must provide a copy of the relevant certification (where applicable) and associated policies and procedures. A list of environmental management measures applied in similar previous contracts should also be provided. **N.B** The above criteria may either be assessed on a pass/fail basis or may be suitably weighted for application as part of a shortlisting process.	
Specification	1. Food safety management system Tenderers must demonstrate adherence on their own part, and that of their subcontractors, to a regulatory system such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) which provides a systematic preventative approach to biological, chemical and physical hazards in food production and processing. **Verification:** A copy of the HACCP or equivalent plan and procedures covering each item to be supplied must be included with the tender.	

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	2. Sustainable meat, poultry and eggs Meat, poultry, and eggs must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular food products in all the categories mentioned above, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.	2. Sustainable meat, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables i) Meat, poultry, and eggs must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. ii) Fruit and vegetables must be produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address cropping practices, usage and storage of crop protection products, record keeping, traceability and care for the environment. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular food products in all the categories mentioned above, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	**3. Packaging** Suppliers are required to provide food products packaged in a form which reduces waste to a minimum while still ensuring the safety and preservation of food. Packaging materials should be recyclable at point of use except where food safety considerations would prevent this. Individual portions should only be provided where explicitly requested by the contracting authority. In addition, suppliers are required to comply with all applicable obligations arising under the *European Union (Packaging) Regulations* 2014, for example relating to the separation and recovery of packaging waste. **Verification:** Suppliers must indicate the type of packaging to be used for each food item included in the contracting authority's requirements, and confirm whether it can be recycled or reused. Compliance will be verified pre-award and also as part of the ongoing contract management process.	**3. Packaging and Service Ware** i) Suppliers are required to provide food products packaged in a form which reduces waste to a minimum while still ensuring the safety and preservation of food. Packaging materials should be recyclable at point of use except where food safety considerations would prevent this. Individual portions should only be provided where explicitly requested by the contracting authority. In addition, suppliers are required to comply with all applicable obligations arising under the *European Union (Packaging) Regulations* 2014, for example relating to the separation and recovery of packaging waste. ii) n order to reduce waste generation, food and beverages must be served using cutlery, glassware, crockery and tablecloths which are reusable or based on renewable raw materials. **Verification:** Suppliers must indicate the type of packaging and service ware to be used for each food item included in the contracting authority's requirements. Technical documentation must be provided to confirm the materials used in packaging and service ware and whether it can be recycled or reused. Compliance will be verified pre-award and also as part of the contract management process.
Specification	**4. Equipment** The following criteria must be met in respect of equipment used to carry out the service: ➤ Refrigerators and freezers to be used in carrying out the service are free of HFCs and HCFCs and which comply with the requirements of EC Regulations No 842/2006 and 1009/2009 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances. *Guidance* on complying with these regulations within the catering sector is available from the EPA. ➤ Energy-using equipment meets the energy-efficiency standard for the *EU Energy Label* (classification A), or higher. ➤ Water-using equipment meets the water-efficiency standard for the *EU Energy Label* (classification A), or higher. **Verification:** Suppliers must provide a list of the equipment to be used in carrying out the service and technical documentation to demonstrate that the above requirements have been met.	

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	5. Cleaning products i) Cleaning products used in the delivery of the service shall not contain substances of very high concern which have been included in the list in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the REACH Regulation) The list of substances referred to (the candidate list) can be found at: *http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp.* **Verification:** Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as the provision of the ingredients listed on the product label, the safety data sheet (SDS), the manufacturer's website and any other relevant technical data sheets, along with their CAS-Number (where available) and a declaration that none of the listed ingredients are on the candidate list. ii) All products must be accompanied by clear dosing instructions. Sprays containing propellants must not be used and products packaged as trigger sprays must be sold as part of a refillable system. **Verification:** The packaging and instructions for cleaning products to be used in the service must be indicated in the tender submission.	
Specification	5. Availability of tap water Tap water must be made available at all times for users of catering services to consume free of charge. **Verification:** Written confirmation that tap water will be available and indication of how this will be facilitated.	

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification		**6. Sustainable aquaculture and marine products** Aquaculture and marine products must be caught or produced through sustainable practices and methods which, as a minimum, take into account compliance with relevant local, national and EU/international laws, resource management, conservation and waste management for the specific species and production method. The substitution of comparable aquaculture and marine species for those specified will be accepted if necessary to meet these requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If certification is not available in respect of certain aquaculture and marine products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the supply chain.
Award	**1. Organic production** Additional marks will be awarded for food products which are produced organically, provided such products meet the specified requirements including those relating to quality assurance. Tenderers must indicate which food products will be provided from organic sources and provide an explanation for their choice of these products. **[10-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of organic products in one or more food categories, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** The EU organic label or any equivalent label attesting to organic production will be accepted as evidence.	

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	**2. Sustainable dairy products** Additional marks will be awarded for dairy products produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address care for the environment, record keeping and traceability, animal welfare and safe use of medicines and chemicals at farm level; and animal welfare, food safety and hygiene, and record keeping and traceability at factory level. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of dairy products in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular food products in all the categories mentioned above, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category.	
Award	**3. Sustainable horticultural products** Additional marks will be awarded for fruit and vegetables produced in accordance with minimum quality standards which address cropping practices, usage and storage of crop protection products, record keeping and traceability, and care for the environment. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of horticultural products, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If third-party certification is not available in respect of particular horticultural products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the production and processing of each food category. **3. Packaging from recycled or renewable materials** Additional marks will be awarded based on the percentage of products that: ➤ Are supplied in secondary and/or transport packaging with more than 45% recycled content OR ➤ Are supplied in packaging materials based on renewable raw materials **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated to offers which include products packaged according to the above requirements. **Verification:** The supplier must provide technical documentation and a signed declaration indicating which of these criteria it is able to meet.	

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award	### 4. Sustainable aquaculture and marine products Additional marks will be awarded based on the proportion of aquaculture and marine products caught or produced through sustainable practices and methods which, as a minimum, take into account compliance with relevant local, national and EU/international laws, resource management, conservation and waste management for the specific species and production method. The substitution of comparable aquaculture and marine species for those specified will be accepted if necessary to meet these criteria. **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use of quality assured aquaculture products, in accordance with the above requirements. **Verification:** Products which carry a quality assurance label, organic certification or other third-party certification which addresses each of the above requirements and is certified by a body conforming to EN 45011, ISO/IEC 17065 or equivalent will be deemed to comply. If certification is not available in respect of certain aquaculture and marine products, suppliers must indicate the procedures which they have in place to ensure that each of the above criteria is met throughout the supply chain.	### 4. Carbon Measurement Additional marks will be awarded for products where the produce is sourced from farms where the carbon footprint has been measured. Tenderers must indicate which food products will be provided from carbon footprint accredited farms and provide an explanation for choice of these products. **[5-10%]** of the total available marks will be allocated for offers which propose the use, in one or more food categories, of products sourced from farms where the carbon footprint has been measured under an internationally accredited standard in accordance with the above standards. **Verification:** A copy of carbon footprint information at farm level which is accredited by an independent third-party must be provided, along with an indication of any audit process which has been carried out.

Note on application of award criteria:

It is for the contracting authority to decide which of the above award criteria, or which combination thereof, is most appropriate for the individual tender. It must also decide on the weighting for each criterion and how marks will be awarded based on the specific format of tenders requested. For example, if a tender is awarded in multiple lots corresponding to different food categories, the authority may decide that additional marks for verified sustainable and/or organic products will be allocated based on the number of lots for which this is offered. The maximum available marks would then be allocated to the valid and responsive tender which offers the highest number of lots for which compliance with the relevant criterion is demonstrated, and other tenders marked proportionately. Where a given product is not 100% organic or sustainable, or the tenderer cannot guarantee these characteristics 100% of the time, marking should take account of these variations.

6.2 Catering Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	**1. Waste Management** Contractors are responsible for disposing of all waste generated under the contract in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 2006-2011 and implementing Regulations. This includes: ➤ Food waste must be separated in accordance with the Food Waste Regulations 2009. Under sink food waste macerators must not be specified, installed or used to deliver the contract. Oil fat and grease interceptors must be used for waste water discharge. ➤ Contractors must ensure that all waste is transported by an operator with a waste collection permit, to a facility which has been issued an authorisation by the EPA or a local authority. ➤ The disposal of electrical or electronic equipment used in delivery of the contract must be in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, which is implemented in Ireland by S.I. No. 149 of 2014. **Note:** Contracting authorities may also wish to encourage higher rates of composting, recycling and reuse of packaging over time by including indicators on this in the contract or a Service Level Agreement. For example, the Contractor could be asked to establish baseline levels of waste not composted, recycled or recovered over the first six months of a contract, and then to agree targets for reduction of this amount.	
Contract Management	**2. Transport** The vehicles to be used in carrying out the service (if applicable) shall at least fulfil the exhaust emission requirements of EURO 4 or IV. Suppliers must provide a list of the vehicles to be used in carrying out the service and the respective technical sheets of these vehicles which state the relevant emission levels.	
Contract Management	**3. Staff training** Catering staff must be trained in waste minimisation, management and selective waste collection as well as in product information (origin, environmental and social quality of the products). The contractor will present a training plan once the contract is awarded and, at the end of the contract, a certificate stating the training undertaken by both new and permanent staff will be submitted to the contracting authority.	

6.2.1 Summary Catering Services GPP Criteria

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Selection	➤ Environmental management system or policy and experience		All contracts
Specification	1. Food safety management system		All contracts
	2. Sustainable meat, poultry, and eggs	2. As core + fruit and vegetables	All contracts
	3. Packaging reduction and recyclability	3. Packaging and Service Ware reduction and recyclability	All contracts
	4. Environmental standards for equipment		All contracts
	4. Cleaning products without substances of very high concern, dosing		All contracts
	5. Availability of tap water at all times for users free of charge		All contracts
	None	7. Sustainable aquaculture and marine products	All contracts
Award	1. 1. Organic production		Where appropriate
	2. 2. Sustainable dairy products		Where appropriate
	3. Sustainable horticulture products	3. Packaging from recycled or renewable materials	Where appropriate
	4. Sustainable fish and aquaculture products	4. Carbon measurement	Where appropriate
Contract Management	1. Waste management requirements		All contracts
	2. Transport		All contracts
	3. Staff training		All contracts
	4. Environmental management		All contracts

7. Proposed GPP Criteria for Cleaning Products and Services

Scope	Purchase of cleaning products and services. These criteria may be used by authorities purchasing cleaning products directly or where a service contract is being awarded. They may also be included in larger contracts for services such as facilities management or building maintenance.	
References	1. EU GPP criteria for Cleaning Products and Services (2012) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2011) 3. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 4. UK Government Buying Standards v 3.0 (2011)	1. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/cleaning.pdf 2. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/tbr/cleaning_tbr.pdf 3. http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf 4. http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/
Legislation and standards	➤ The *Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP)* Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and *Registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH)* Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 require producers and suppliers of dangerous substances to classify the harmful properties of their chemicals and to provide users with detailed health, safety and environmental information and advice about their products. ➤ *S.I. 625/2001* European Communities (Authorisation, Placing on the Market, Use and Control of Biocidal Products) Regulations 2001 ➤ The *EC Regulations on Detergents* (various) regulates the labelling of detergents and restricts the use of harmful surfactants. ➤ The *European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014* (S.I. 282 of 2014) set requirements for packaging including its separation and recovery. The Waste Management Acts (2006 -2011) and implementing regulations set other requirements for handling waste.	
Notes	The way in which cleaning products are manufactured, packaged and used determines their environmental footprint and impact on human health. The below criteria address the most significant impacts of cleaning products and services, in particular their chemical profile and packaging. They also target the delivery of cleaning services in an environmentally responsible manner, i.e. with appropriate use of products, water and cleaning consumables and proper disposal of waste. **These measures can save on costs while still providing excellent standards of cleanliness.** As cleanliness is linked to culture and expectations in a given setting, authorities should consult those who are responsible for and affected by cleaning services before making major changes to existing practices. This can help ensure that any changes are understood and well received.	
Eco-labels	➤ The *European Eco-label* (flower) addresses multiple environmental criteria for cleaning products. *It should be noted, however, that there are currently relatively few products on the market which carry the EU Eco-label for cleaning products.* The core GPP criteria below include those aspects of the EU Eco-label criteria which can be widely met by operators on the market. The comprehensive criteria include more stringent requirements regarding hazardous and toxic substances and packaging of cleaning products. ➤ Private labels - many manufacturers participate in schemes to demonstrate the sustainability of their products. As these schemes vary in their scope and stringency, contracting authorities should request technical documentation demonstrating that the GPP criteria are met.	

7.1 Cleaning Products

<table>
<tr><th>Scope</th><th>Core Criteria</th><th>Comprehensive Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td colspan="2"><h3>1. Substances of Very High Concern</h3>Cleaning products shall not contain substances of very high concern which have been included in the list in Article 59 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the REACH Regulation) The list of substances referred to (the candidate list) can be found at:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp.

Verification: Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as the provision of the ingredients listed on the product label, the safety data sheet (SDS), the manufacturer's website and any other relevant technical data sheets, along with their CAS-Number (where available) and a declaration that none of the listed ingredients are on the candidate list.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td>None</td><td><h3>2. Hazardous Substances</h3>No ingredient (substance) shall be included in the product in a quantity that exceeds 0.01% by weight of the final product that is classified with any of the Hazard Statements or Risk-phrases, or combinations thereof, as outlined in the following table in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) or Directive 67/548/EEC. These criteria do not apply to biocides, which are dealt with separately below.

➤ EUH029, EUH031, EUH032 (contact with water or acids liberates toxic gases)

➤ R29, R31, R32 (contact with water or acids liberates toxic gases)

➤ H300, H301, H304, H310, H311, H330, H331, H370, H371, H372, H373 (toxic, fatal or may cause organ damage)

➤ R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R65, R39/23, R39/24, R39/25, R39/26, R39/27, R39/28, R48/20, R48/21, R48/22, R48/23, R48/24, R48/25, R68/20, R68/21, R68/22 (toxic, very toxic or irreversible effects)

➤ H317, H334 (sensitising), except for enzymes

➤ R42, R43 (sensitising), except for enzymes

➤ H340, H341 (mutagenic)

contd..</td></tr>
</table>

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criterias
Specification	None	2. Hazardous Substances contd. ➤ R40, R45, R49 (carcinogenic) ➤ H360D, H360F, H360FD, H360Fd, H360Df, H361f, H361d, H361fd, H362 (toxic for reproduction) ➤ R60, R61, R62, R63, R64 (toxic for reproduction) ➤ R39-41 (toxic by eye contact) ➤ H400, H410, H411, H412 (except for fragrances), H413 (harmful to aquatic organisms) ➤ R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53 (except for fragrances), R53 (harmful to aquatic organisms) ➤ EUH059 (hazardous to the ozone layer) ➤ R59 (dangerous for the ozone layer) Surfactants classified as H400 or R50 are allowable provided the concentration in the product is <25%/M where M is the M-factor established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. **Verification:** Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as: ➤ For each product offered, all substances contained above 0.01% by weight of the final product must be listed together with their CAS Number (where available) and a declaration that none of the substances are on the candidate list provided.

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criterias
Specification	None	### 3. Phosphorous and biocides The following ingredients must not be included in the product (exceeding 0.01% by weight of the product unless otherwise indicated): ➤ Phosphorus (limit: 0.02 g of the dosage of the product recommended by the manufacturer for 1 litre of washing water for cleaners that are diluted before use or 0.2 g per 100 g of product for all purpose cleaners for products that are used without dilution). ➤ Biocides, unless used as preservatives. ➤ Biocides which are classified as H410 or R50/53 or H411 or R51/53 in accordance with Directive 67/548/EC, Directive 1999/45/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, unless they are not potentially bioaccumulative. In this context, a biocide is considered to be potentially bioaccumulative if the log Pow (log octanol/water partition coefficient is > or = to 3.0 (unless the experimentally determined BCF < or = to 100). **Verification:** Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as: ➤ The name and function of all biocides must be listed. For all biocides classified as H410 or R50/53 or H411 or R51/53 the log Pow or BCF must be given. ➤ The total quantity of elementary phosphorus must be given (per functional unit).

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criterias
Specification	None	### 4. Critical Dilution Volume The critical dilution volume ($CDV_{chronic}$) of the product shall not exceed the following limits. The $CDV_{chronic}$ shall be determined according to the scheme outlined in the relevant EU Eco-label (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm). ➤ For products which are diluted with water prior to use, the CDVchronic of the recommended dose expressed for 1 litre of washing water shall not exceed 18,000 litres. ➤ For products which are used without dilution, the CDVchronic for 100 g of the product shall not exceed 52,000 litres. **Verification:** Products carrying a relevant Type I eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.
Specification	None	### 5. Aerosol propellants Sprays using aerosol propellants must not be used. **Verification:** Tenderers must confirm that sprays with aerosol propellants will not be used in the delivery of the contract.
Specification	### 6. Dosing instructions All products must be delivered with clear dosing instructions which indicate the minimum amount of each product needed to clean different surfaces effectively. **Verification:** A copy of the dosing instructions for each product must be included in the tender submission.	

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	7. Packaging Requirements i) Suppliers are required to provide cleaning products packaged in a form which reduces waste to a minimum while still ensuring the safety and preservation of products. Packaging materials should be recyclable at point of use except where safety considerations would prevent this. Information must be provided on the recyclability of packaging and/or other options for its recovery or reuse. In addition, service providers are required to comply with all applicable obligations arising under the *European Union (Packaging) Regulations* 2014, for example relating to the separation and recovery of packaging waste. **Verification:** Suppliers must indicate the type of packaging to be used for each product included in the contracting authority's requirements, and confirm whether it can be recycled or reused. Compliance will be verified pre-award and also as part of the ongoing contract management process. ii) Products packaged as trigger sprays must be sold as part of a refillable system. **Verification:** Written declaration confirming the trigger sprays are refillable, together with details of how to obtain refills and their prices.	7. Packaging Requirements i) Suppliers are required to provide cleaning products packaged in a form which reduces waste to a minimum while still ensuring the safety and preservation of products. Packaging materials should be recyclable at point of use except where safety considerations would prevent this. Information must be provided on the recyclability of packaging and/or other options for its recovery or reuse. In addition, service providers are required to comply with all applicable obligations arising under the *European Union (Packaging) Regulations* 2014, for example relating to the separation and recovery of packaging waste. **Verification:** Suppliers must indicate the type of packaging to be used for each product included in the contracting authority's requirements, and confirm whether it can be recycled or reused. Compliance will be verified pre-award and also as part of the ongoing contract management process. ii) Products packaged as trigger sprays must be sold as part of a refillable system. **Verification:** Written declaration confirming the trigger sprays are refillable, together with details of how to obtain refills and their prices.

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification		**7. Packaging Requirements (contd).** iii) The weight utility ratio (WUR) for the primary packaging must not exceed the following values: ➤ For concentrated products, including liquid concentrates and solids, that are diluted in water prior to use – WUR 1.20 g packaging per litre use solution (washing water). ➤ For ready-to-use products i.e. products used without further dilution – WUR 150 g packaging per litre use solution (washing water). ➤ The WUR is calculated only for the primary packaging (including caps, stoppers and hand pumps/spraying devices) by using the following formula: $WUR = \Sigma((W_i + U_i)/(D_i \times r_i))$ where W_i = The weight (g) of the primary packaging (i) including label if applicable. U_i = The weight (g) of non-recycled (virgin) material in the primary packaging (i). If the proportion of recycled material is 0% then $U_i = W_i$. D_i = Number of functional doses (the number of dosage volumes which is recommended by the manufacturer for 1 litre of washing water) contained in the primary packaging (i). In the case of ready-to-use products that are sold pre-diluted, D_i = product volume (in litres). r_i = Recycling figure, i.e. the number of times the primary packaging (i) is used for the same purpose through a return or refill system ($r_i = 1$ if the packaging is not reused for the same purpose). **Verification:** Products carrying a relevant Type I Ecolabel fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.

7.1 Cleaning Products

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	**8. Management and review of environmental aspects of contract** i) Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria will be undertaken at regular intervals over the term of the contract or framework agreement. ii) The Contractor shall ensure that, where possible, cleaning products are produced and packaged in a manner that minimises adverse environmental impacts. Within the first three months after award of contract, the Contractor will have structured and documented environmental procedures for at least the following areas: ➤ Evaluation of the most significant environmental aspects of the products provided ➤ Substance and packaging selection ➤ Waste minimisation On-going dialogue will take place with the Contractor throughout the contracting period to ensure that advances in environmental standards can be availed of whilst maintaining the integrity of the contract.	

7.1.1 Cleaning Products GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Substances of Very High Concern according to the REACH Regulation		All contracts
	None	2. Hazardous Substances limits	All contracts
	None	3. Phosphorous and biocides limits	All contracts
	None	4. Critical Dilution Volume limits	All contracts
	None	5. Aerosol propellants	All contracts
	6. Dosing instructions		All contracts
	7. Packaging reduction and recyclability	7. As core + weight utility ratio requirements	All contracts
Contract management	1. Management and review of environmental aspects of contract		All contracts

7.2 Contract Cleaning Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Selection	Candidates must prove their technical and professional capability to perform the environmental aspects of the contract through: ➤ Operation of an environmental management system (EMS) for cleaning products and / or services (such as EMAS, ISO 14001, or equivalent), OR ➤ an environmental policy for ingredients, propellants and packaging of products and / or services including work instructions and procedures which address key impacts; ➤ A training policy and procedure that will ensure that all staff utilised in the delivery of the service are trained to a pre-ordained standard in all aspects of service delivery including the environmental aspects AND ➤ Evidence of previous experience in applying environmental management measures in similar contracts, with specific examples of how the main environmental impacts of ingredients, propellants and services have been addressed. **N.B** The above criterion may either be assessed on a pass/fail basis or may be suitably weighted for application as part of a shortlisting process.	
Specification	Cleaning products Products used in the delivery of the service must meet the relevant core criteria as contained in sections 1 to 7 above. **Verification:** The tenderer must supply a list of the products that will be used, together with proof of compliance with the core GPP specifications for cleaning products.	Cleaning products Products used in the delivery of the service must meet the comprehensive criteria as contained in sections 1 to 7 above. **Verification:** The tenderer must supply a list of the products that will be used, together with proof of compliance with the comprehensive GPP specifications for cleaning products.
Specification	Staff training All staff employed in carrying out the service must be regularly trained for their various tasks. This training should cover cleaning agents, methods, equipment and machines used; waste and water management and aspects of health, safety and the environment. **Verification:** Bidders must provide details of and a commitment to deliver the proposed staff training plan. A record of these training measures should be kept at the disposal of the contracting authority.	

7.2 Contract Cleaning Services

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	**Management and review of environmental aspects of contract** i) Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria will be undertaken at regular intervals over the term of the contract or framework agreement. On-going dialogue will take place with the Contractor throughout the contracting period to ensure that advances in environmental standards can be availed of whilst maintaining the integrity of the contract. ii) After the first six months of the contract, and thereafter at the end of every year of the contract, a report must be submitted by the Contractor indicating the name and quantity of the cleaning products used. For any products not mentioned in the initial bid the contractor shall provide the required proof of compliance with the technical specifications. The Contractor should also be able to justify the cleaning frequency and range of products used. iii) All cleaning staff employed in carrying out the service must be regularly trained for their various tasks. This training should cover cleaning agents, methods, equipment and machines used; waste management and aspects of health, safety and the environment. A record of these training measures (introductory/vocational training) should be kept at the disposal of the contracting authority. iv) Contractors are responsible for disposing of all waste generated under the contract in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 2006-2011 and implementing Regulations. This includes: ➤ Contractors must ensure that all waste is transported by an operator with a waste collection permit, to a facility which has been issued an authorisation by the EPA or a local authority. ➤ Any chemicals or hazardous substances used as part of the contract must be disposed of safely. ➤ The disposal of any electrical or electronic equipment used in delivery of the contract must be in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment which is implemented in Ireland by S.I. No. 149 of 2014. **Note:** Contracting authorities may also wish to encourage higher rates of composting, recycling and reuse of packaging over time by including indicators on this in the contract or a Service Level Agreement. For example, the Contractor could be asked to establish baseline levels of waste not composted, recycled or recovered over the first six months of a contract, and then to agree targets for reduction of this amount.	

7.2.1 Cleaning Services GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Selection	Demonstrate technical and professional capability to perform the environmental aspects of the contract.		All contracts
Specification	1. See specifications for Cleaning products		All contracts
	2. Staff training Requirements		All contracts
Contract Management	Management and review of environmental aspects of contract		All contracts

8. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Textiles

Scope	Purchase of textile clothing and accessories, interior textiles, fibres, yarn and fabric. These criteria may be used for the purchase of uniforms.	
References	1. EU GPP Criteria for Textiles (2012) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2011) 3. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 4. UK Government Buying Standards for Textiles (2010) 5. EC Organic Regulation Council No.834 (2007)	1. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/textiles 2. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/tbr/textiles_tbr.pdf 3. http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf 4. http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/textiles/standards/ 5. http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:189:0001:0023:EN:PDF
Standards and Legislation	Under the ***REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006*** enterprises which manufacture or import more than one tonne of a chemical substance per year are required to register it in a central database administered by the EU Chemicals Agency. ***Directive 76/769/EEC***, as amended, restricts the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations, including those impregnated in textiles The *European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014* (S.I. 282 of 2014) set requirements for packaging including its separation and recovery.	
Notes	The primary environmental impacts associated with textiles arise from the production and processing of raw materials, including the application of pesticides, chemicals and dyes, energy and water use in the production process. Secondary impacts arise during the use phase, particularly if fabrics require special care or cleaning (e.g. washing at high temperatures) or must be frequently replaced due to low durability, poor colour-fastness or shrinkage. In the case of uniforms, prior consultation with the staff who will be wearing the textiles is a good way to ensure fitness for purpose and avoid over ordering or issues linked to quality, comfort and fit. Communication regarding the care requirements for textiles is also essential. Addressing the environmental impacts of textiles can therefore also help to minimise costs and maximise user satisfaction over their life-cycle.	
Eco-labels	➤ *European Eco-label* (flower) addresses multiple environmental criteria for the production of textiles. *It should be noted, however, that there are currently relatively few products on the market which carry the EU Eco-label for textiles.* The core GPP criteria below include those aspects of the EU Eco-label criteria which can be widely met by operators on the market. The comprehensive criteria include more stringent requirements regarding pesticides, dyes and other substances used in the production and processing of textiles. ➤ *The EU Organic label* (leaf) is available for cotton or other fibres produced in accordance with Regulations (EC) No. 834/2007 and 889/2008. These restrict the use of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers and set other conditions for the cultivation of plant crops.	

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	**1. Pesticides** For products made from cotton or other natural cellulosic fibres, the final product shall not contain more than 0.05 ppm (parts per million) of each of the following substances AND the total content of the following substances shall not exceed **0.75 ppm**: ➤ 2,4,5-T ➤ Aldrin ➤ Captafol ➤ Chlordane ➤ Chlordimeform ➤ DDT ➤ Dieldrin ➤ Dinoseb and salts ➤ Endrine ➤ Heptachlor ➤ Hexachlorobenzene ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, α ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, β ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, δ ➤ Metamidophos ➤ Monocrotophos ➤ Parathion ➤ Parathion-methyl ➤ Propethamphos ➤ Toxaphene **Note:** Most of these pesticides cannot be legally placed on the market or used in the European Union. **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	**1. Pesticides** For products made from cotton or other natural cellulosic fibres, the final product shall not contain more than 0.05 ppm (parts per million) of each of the following substances AND the total content of the following substances shall not exceed **0.5 ppm**: ➤ 2,4,5-T ➤ Aldrin ➤ Captafol ➤ Chlordane ➤ Chlordimeform ➤ DDT ➤ Dieldrin ➤ Dinoseb and salts ➤ Endrine ➤ Heptachlor ➤ Hexachlorobenzene ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, α ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, β ➤ Hexachlorcyclohexane, δ ➤ Metamidophos ➤ Monocrotophos ➤ Parathion ➤ Parathion-methyl ➤ Propethamphos ➤ Toxaphene **Note:** Most of these pesticides cannot be legally placed on the market or used in the European Union. For products made from wool fibres, the final product shall not contain more than the totals specified of each of the following substances:

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification		1. Pesticides contd. The sum total content of the following substances does not exceed **0.5 ppm**: ➤ γ-hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane), ➤ α-hexachlorocyclohexane, ➤ β-hexachlorocyclohexane, ➤ δ-hexachlorocyclohexane, ➤ aldrin, ➤ dieldrin, ➤ endrin, ➤ p,p'-DDT, ➤ p,p'-DDD. ➤ cypermethrin, ➤ deltamethrin, ➤ fenvalerate, ➤ cyhalothrin, ➤ flumethrin The sum total content of the following substances does not exceed **2 ppm**: ➤ diazinon, ➤ propetamphos, ➤ chlorfenvinphos, ➤ dichlorfenthion, ➤ chlorpyriphos, ➤ fenchlorphosq, ➤ ethion, ➤ pirimphos-methyl. ➤ diflubenzuron, ➤ triflumuron, ➤ dicyclanil. **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as a private or national textile label fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	2. Dyes classified as sensitising/allergenic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction The following dyes shall not be used in the manufacture of the final product:	
	➤ C.I. Basic Red 9 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 1 ➤ C.I. Acid Red 26 ➤ C.I. Basic Violet 14 ➤ C.I. Disperse Orange 11 ➤ C. I. Direct Black 38	➤ C. I. Direct Blue 6 ➤ C. I. Direct Red 28 ➤ C. I. Disperse Yellow 3 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 23 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 149
	The following dyes shall only be used if the fastness to perspiration (acid and alkaline) of the dyed fibres, yarn or fabric is at least 4:	
	➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 3 C.I. 61 505 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 7 C.I. 62 500 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 26 C.I. 63 305 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 35 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 102 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 106 ➤ C.I. Disperse Blue 124 ➤ C.I. Disperse Orange 1 C.I. 11 080 ➤ C.I. Disperse Orange 3 C.I. 11 005	➤ C.I. Disperse Orange 37 ➤ C.I. Disperse Orange 76 (previously designated Orange 37) ➤ C.I. Disperse Red 1 C.I. 11 110 ➤ C.I. Disperse Red 11 C.I. 62 015 ➤ C.I. Disperse Red 17 C.I. 11 210 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 1 C.I. 10 345 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 9 C.I. 10 375 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 39 ➤ C.I. Disperse Yellow 49
	Verification: Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	3. Arylamines The final product shall not contain the following arylamines: ➤ 4-aminodiphenyl (CAS no. 92-67-1) ➤ Benzidine (CAS no. 92-87-5) ➤ 4-chloro-o-toluidine (CAS no. 95-69-2) ➤ 2-naphthylamine (CAS no. 91-59-8) ➤ o-amino-azotoluene (CAS no. 97-56-3) ➤ 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (CAS no. 99-55-8) ➤ p-chloroaniline (CAS no. 106-47-8) ➤ 2,4-diaminoanisol (CAS no. 615-05-4) ➤ 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane (CAS no. 101-77-9) ➤ 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine (CAS no. 91-94-1) ➤ 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine (CAS no. 119-90-4)	➤ 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine (CAS no. 119-93-7) ➤ 3,3'-dimethyl- 4,4' -diaminodiphenylmethane (CAS no. 838-88-0) ➤ p-cresidine (CAS no. 120-71-8) ➤ 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloraniline) (CAS no. 101-14-4) 8 ➤ 4,4'-oxydianiline (CAS no. 101-80-4) ➤ 4,4'-thiodianiline ➤ (CAS no. 139-65-1) ➤ o-toluidine (CAS no. 95-53-4) ➤ 2,4-diaminotoluene (CAS no. 95-80-7) ➤ 2,4,5-trimethylaniline (CAS no. 137-17-7) ➤ 4-aminoazobenzene (CAS no. 60-09-3) ➤ o-anisidine (CAS no. 90-04-0) **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	4. Flame retardants The following flame retardants shall not be used in the final product: ➤ PBB (Polybrominated biphenyls) CAS no. 59536-65-1 ➤ pentaBDE (Pentabromodiphenylether) CAS no. 32534-81-9 ➤ octaBDE (Octabromodiphenyl ether) CAS no. 32536-52-9 ➤ decaBDE (Decabromodiphenyl ether) CAS no. 1163-19-5 **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted b such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	4. Flame retardants The following flame retardants shall not be used in the final product: ➤ PBB (Polybrominated biphenyls) CAS no. 59536-65-1 ➤ pentaBDE (Pentabromodiphenylether) CAS no. 32534-81-9 ➤ octaBDE (Octabromodiphenyl ether) CAS no. 32536-52-9 ➤ decaBDE (Decabromodiphenyl ether) CAS no. 1163-19-5 ➤ Tri-(2,3Dibromopropyl-) Phosphate, CAS no. 126-72-7 ➤ HBCDD (Hexabromocyclododecane) CAS no. 25637-99-4 and 3194-55-6 **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.
Specification	5. Pentachlorophenol For products made from cotton or other natural cellulosic fibres, the final product shall not contain more than **0.5 ppm** of pentachlorophenol. **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	

8.1 Textiles

<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th>Core Criteria</th><th>Comprehensive Criteria</th></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td colspan="2"><h3>6. Phthalate softeners</h3>For products that come into direct contact with the skin the following phthalate softeners shall not make up more than 0.1% by weight of the final product:
DEHP (Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate) CAS no. 117-81-7
BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate) CAS no. 85-68-7
DBP (Dibutylphthalate) CAS no. 84-74-2
DNOP (Di-n-octylphthalate)
DINP (Di-isononylphthalate)
DIDP (Di-isodecylphthalate)
DIBP (Di-isobutylphthalate)
TCEP (Tris(2-chlorethyl)phosphate)
Verification: Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specification</td><td><h3>7. Formaldehyde</h3>The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final product shall not exceed 70 ppm for products that come into direct contact with the skin and 300 ppm for all other products.

Verification: Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.</td><td><h3>7. Formaldehyde</h3>The amount of free and partly hydrolysable formaldehyde in the final product shall not exceed 20 ppm in products for babies and young children under 3 years old, 30 ppm for products that come into direct contact with the skin and 75 ppm for all other products.

Verification: Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.</td></tr>
</table>

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	8. Heavy metals The amount of the following heavy metals in the final product shall not exceed: ➤ Cadmium (Cd): **0.1 ppm** ➤ Chromium (Cr): **2.0 ppm** ➤ Nickel (Ni): **4.0 ppm** ➤ Lead (Pb): **1.0 ppm** ➤ Copper (Cu): **50.0 ppm** **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	8. Heavy metals The amount of the following heavy metals in the final product shall not exceed: ➤ Antimony (Sb): **30 ppm** ➤ Arsenic (As): **1.0 ppm** (outerwear), **0.2 ppm** (others) ➤ Cadmium (Cd): **0.1 ppm** ➤ Chromium (Cr): **2.0 ppm** (outerwear), **1.0 ppm** (others) ➤ Chromium VI (Cr-VI): **0.5 ppm** ➤ Cobalt (Co): **4.0 ppm** (outerwear), **1.0 ppm** (others) ➤ Mercury (Hg): **0.02 ppm** ➤ Nickel (Ni): **4.0 ppm** (outerwear), **1.0 ppm** (others) ➤ Lead (Pb): **1.0 ppm** (outerwear), **0.2 ppm** (others) ➤ Copper (Cu): **50.0 ppm** (outerwear), **25.0 ppm (**others) **Verification:** Products holding a Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof shall also be accepted such as other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria or technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	9. Useful Life of Textile Products Where relevant, the following fitness for use criteria of the EU Ecolabel must be met (full criteria document available at *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:197:0070:0086:EN:PDF):* ➤ Shrinkage **(criterion 34)** ➤ Resistance to fading from washing **(criterion 35)** ➤ Colourfastness to perspiration **(criterion 36)** ➤ Colourfastness to wet rubbing **(criterion 37)** ➤ Colourfastness to dry rubbing **(criterion 38)** ➤ Resistance to fading from light **(criterion 39)** **Verification:** The EU Ecolabel will be accepted as proof of compliance, as will other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria, as well as any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.	

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	None	**10. Chemicals and processing methods** Products must meet the following criteria of the EU Ecolabel related to chemicals and processing methods set out in Commission Decision 2009/567/EC *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:197:0070:0086:EN:PDF* ➤ Auxiliaries and finishing agents for fibres and yarns **(criterion 10).** ➤ All chemicals and chemical preparations **(criterion 14).** ➤ Detergents, fabric softeners and complexing agents **(criterion 15**). ➤ Bleaching agents **(criterion 16).** ➤ Impurities in dyes **(criterion 17).** ➤ Impurities in pigments **(criterion 18).** ➤ Waste water discharges from wet-processing **(criterion 27).** **Verification:** The EU Ecolabel will be accepted as proof of compliance, as will other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria, as well as any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body.
Award Criteria	**1. Organically produced cotton or other natural fibres** A maximum of **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be awarded based on the proportion by weight of cotton or other natural fibres used in the final product deriving from organic production. To be considered as such the crop at the origin of the fibre must be produced in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. **Verification:** The tenderer must provide evidence of the origin of the fibres used and the organic nature of their production, such as the EU organic label or other equivalent evidence.	

8.1 Textiles

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Award Criteria	2. Recycled fibres A maximum of **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be awarded based on the proportion of the product by weight made of recycled fibres, i.e. fibres originating only from cuttings from textile and clothing manufacturers or from post-consumer waste (textile or otherwise). **Verification:** The tenderer must provide evidence of the origin of the recycled fibres used.	
Award Criteria	3. Ethical standards in production A maximum of **[5-15%]** of the total available marks will be awarded where Tenderers can demonstrate that textiles are produced in an ethical manner. Tenderers must provide information to illustrate that suppliers and production sites hold an independently audited and internationally-recognised standard relevant to the product, in order to demonstrate how they are addressing ethical and social issues such as living wage provision, avoidance of child labour, application of fair trade principles, adequate working conditions, and animal welfare in the manufacture of textiles. **Verification**: Relevant protocols and standards include those by the ILO, Fair Trade Foundation, and Ethical Trading Initiative. Indicative standards are SA8000 or ISEAL. Other private or national textile labels fulfilling the listed criteria may also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.	
Contract Management	1. Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria will be undertaken at regular intervals over the term of the contract.	
Contract Management	2. The Contractor shall ensure that, where possible, raw materials and finished garments / accessories are used and produced in a manner that minimises adverse environmental impacts. Within the first six months after award of contract, the Contractor will have structured and documented environmental procedures for at least the following areas: ➤ Evaluation of the most significant environmental aspects of the products provided. ➤ Fibres, yarn and fabric selection. ➤ Waste minimisation ➤ Reduction of energy and water consumption in fibres, yarn, fabric and clothing (including accessories) production, and transportation of raw materials and finished clothing garments / accessories. ➤ Training of staff.	

8.1.1 Textiles GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Pesticides limits	1. Stricter pesticides limits	All contracts
	2. Ban on dyes classified as sensitising/allergenic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction		All contracts
	3. Ban on listed arylamines		All contracts
	4. Ban on listed flame retardants	4. As core+ additional flame retardants listed	All contracts
	5. Pentachlorophenol limits		Where appropriate
	6. Phthalate softeners limits		Where appropriate
	7. Formaldehyde limits	7. As core + stricter limits	All contracts
	8. Heavy metals limits	8. As core + stricter limits	All contracts
	9. Useful Life of Textile Products		Where appropriate
	None	10. Chemicals and processing methods	All contracts
Award	1. Organically produced cotton or other natural fibres		Where appropriate
	2. Recycled fibres		Where appropriate
	3. Ethical standards in production		Where appropriate
Contract Management	1. Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria		All contracts
	2. Provision of documented environmental procedures within 6 months		All contracts

9. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for IT Equipment

Scope	Purchase or lease of computers (desktops, laptops, integrated desktops, and thin client), monitors, keyboards, and power supply units.	
Exclusions	Printers, multifunctional devices and other imaging equipment (separate criteria are available for these on the *EU GPP website*)	
References	1. EU GPP criteria for Office IT Equipment (2012) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2011) 3. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 4. UK Government Buying Standards v2.0 (2011) 5. SEAI Guide to ICT – Desktop Energy Management (2011)	1. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/office_it_equipment.pdf* 2. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/tbr/office_it_equipment_tbr.pdf* 3. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf* 4. *http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/* 5. *http://www.seai.ie/Publications/Your_Business_Publications/Technology_Guides/Guide-to-ICT_Desktop-Energy-Management.pdf*
Legislation and Standards	The *EU Energy Star Regulation* (No 106/2008) - makes it **mandatory** for central government authorities in all EU countries to buy office IT equipment which at least meets the Energy Star requirements. The *Restriction of Hazardous Substances* (RoHS) Directive (2002/95/EC) and Irish regulations (S.I. No. 513 of 2012) restrict the use of lead, mercury, cadmium and polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in electronic and electrical equipment. The *European Union (Batteries and Accumulators)* Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) restrict the use of hazardous substances in batteries and accumulators and creates obligation regarding labelling, take back and treatment of waste batteries. The *European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014* (S.I. 282 of 2014) set requirements for packaging including its separation and recovery. The *European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)* (WEEE) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014) require producers (manufacturers, resellers, distance sellers and importers or exporters) of electrical and electronic equipment to: ➤ Register and renew registration with a Registration Body and declare the quantities of EEE that are placed on the market; ➤ Finance the environmentally sound management of WEEE either by joining one of the compliance schemes or by self-compliance; ➤ Ensure EEE placed on the market is in compliance with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Regulations. It also places obligations on distributors of EEE regarding the take back, storage, transfer and financing of take back schemes for EEE. In the case of producers located in another Member State, an authorised representative may be nominated in Ireland to fulfil these requirements.	

9. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for IT Equipment

Notes	The production, use and disposal of office IT equipment have a major effect upon the environment. In addition to the use of raw materials, many of which are non-renewable, the energy associated with the operation of IT equipment has climate change and cost implications. At the end of their life, IT products require careful treatment in order to maximise the recovery and reuse of their components or safe disposal of those which cannot be recycled. In addition to applying the below core or comprehensive criteria when purchasing office IT equipment, public sector purchasers should consider how to manage demand for IT products in a way which is environmentally responsible. Usage requirements and the ability to turn equipment off or to power-saving mode should be considered in advance of issuing tender documents, and users consulted to ensure that the equipment purchased meets needs and will not need to be replaced/supplemented before the end of its useful life.
Eco-labels	The *Energy Star* label applies to It sets TEC (total energy consumption) requirements based on the estimated annual energy consumption of these products, targeting the most efficient 10-15% of all products available on the market. Small-scale servers and thin clients must meet energy use guidelines in 'off' and 'idle' modes of operation, and thin clients supporting sleep functions must meet requirements in this mode as well. These requirements ensure energy savings when computers are being used and performing a range of tasks, as well as when they are turned off or into a low power mode. Energy Star qualified computers must also have efficient internal or external power supplies. The *EU Eco-label* covers desktop and notebook computers and addresses multiple environmental criteria including hazardous substances, power management, energy performance, recycled materials, design for upgrade and recyclability, packaging and noise. It has lower levels of market penetration than the Energy Star label but covers a greater number of GPP criteria. *TCO Certified is a label for desktops, notebooks and monitors/displays* which addresses multiple criteria linked to their manufacture, use and recycling. In addition to environmental performance, the label also indicates the ergonomic and human health impacts of IT equipment. TCO Certified Edge is a supplemental certification for innovative products with characteristics at the forefront of environmental design or social responsibility. All certified product models have been tested in an independent test facility, accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025. *EPEAT is an environmental rating system for electronic products* based on the IEEE 1680 group of standards which cover desktops, notebooks and monitors/displays. Products are assessed based on 51 criteria - 23 required and 28 optional — that measure their efficiency and sustainability attributes. Products are rated Gold, Silver, or Bronze, depending on how many optional criteria they meet. EPEAT is widely used in the United States but less common on the European market.

9.1 IT Equipment

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	**1. Energy efficiency standards** All products shall meet the latest ENERGY STAR standards for energy performance. **Verification:** Products holding a relevant Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body (e.g. body accredited to issue test reports according to standard ISO 17025) demonstrating that the criteria are met.	
Specification	**2. Design for upgrade** i) PCs shall be designed so that: ➤ The memory is readily accessible and can be changed or upgraded. ➤ The hard disk (or parts that perform functions of hard disk), and if available the CD drive and/or DVD drive, can be changed. **Verification:** Products holding a relevant Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted. ii) Notebooks shall be designed so that the memory is easily accessible and can be changed or upgraded. **Verification:** Products holding a relevant Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted.	
Specification	**3. Mercury** The background lighting of LCD monitors shall not contain more than 3.5 mg of mercury on average per lamp. **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the above criteria can also be accepted. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted. **Note:** Since 31st December 2011, this issue is regulated through Regulation 2011/65/EU.	**3. Mercury** The background lighting of LCD monitors shall not contain mercury. **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the above criteria can also be accepted. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted.

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Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	### 4. Noise The 'Declared A-weighted Sound Power Level' (re 1 pW) of PCs or notebooks, according to paragraph 3.2.5 of ISO 9296, measured in accordance with ISO 7779 (or equivalent standards), shall not exceed: ### For PCs: ➤ 4.0 B (A) in the idle operating mode (equivalent to 40 dB (A)). ➤ 4.5 B (A) when accessing a hard-disk drive (equivalent to 45 dB (A)). **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the above criteria can also be accepted. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted. ### For notebooks: ➤ 3.5 B(A) in the idle operating mode (equivalent to 35 dB(A)). ➤ 4.0 B(A) when accessing a hard-disk drive (equivalent to 40 dB(A)). **Verification:** Products holding a relevant Type 1 eco-label fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Other appropriate means of proof will also be accepted. This could be a report, certifying that the levels of noise emissions have been measured in accordance with ISO 7779 and declared in accordance with ISO 9296 or equivalent standards. The report shall state the measured levels of noise emissions in both the idle operating mode and when accessing a disk drive, which shall be declared in accordance with paragraph 3.2.5 of ISO 9296 or equivalent standard.	
Specification	### 5. Default user settings All equipment shall be delivered with default user settings that ensure the most environmentally friendly use of utilities, peripherals and consumables (e.g. print, sleep-mode and automatic shut-down settings) **Verification:** Tenderers must provide a full list of default user settings as part of technical documentation.	
Specification	### 6. User instructions User instructions and/or training courses for IT support on green management of IT products shall be supplied. **Verification:** A copy of the instruction manual shall be supplied to the authority. These User Instructions shall then be pre-loaded onto the computer (or in the case of a monitor, supplied with the driver software) for the user to read; plus this manual shall be available for access on the manufacturer's website. Issues covered could include, for example, use of the energy-saving functions. Alternatively, a simple training course (interactive, in line with the nature of equipment) shall be provided.	

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Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification	7. Packaging Where cardboard boxes are used, they shall be made of at least 50% recycled material. Where plastic bags or sheets are used for the final packaging, they shall be made of at least 50% recycled material or they shall be biodegradable or compostable, in agreement with the definitions provided by the EN 13432 or equivalent. **Verification:** Products holding a relevant Type I eco-labels fulfilling the listed criteria will be deemed to comply. Alternatively, a declaration of compliance with this criterion for the product packaging should be supplied. Only primary packaging, as defined in Directive 94/62/EC, is subject to the criterion.	
Award	1. Ease of disassembly **[5-10%]** of the available marks will be allocated for ease of disassembly and ease of recycling plastic parts: ➤ Connections shall be easy to find, accessible with commonly available tools, and as standardised as possible. ➤ Plastic parts heavier than 25g shall have a permanent marking identifying the material, in conformity with ISO 11469: 2000 or equivalent standard. Excluded from this criterion are extruded plastic materials and the light-guide of flat panel displays. Plastic parts shall be of one polymer or compatible polymers, except for the cover, which shall consist of no more than two types of polymer, which are separable. **Verification:** A test report shall be submitted with the application detailing the dismantling of the personal computer. It shall include an exploded diagram of the personal computer labelling the main components as well as identifying any hazardous substances in components. It can be in written or audiovisual format. Information regarding hazardous substances shall be provided to the authority in the form of a list of materials identifying material type, quantity used and location.	
Award	2. Recycled content (for PCs, notebooks and monitors) **[5%]** of the available marks will be allocated where the external plastic case of the **[system unit/monitor/ keyboard]** contains post-consumer recycled content of not less than 10% by mass. **Verification:** A declaration by the manufacturer stating the percentage of post-consumer recycled content in the relevant unit(s).	

9.1 IT Equipment

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Contract Management	Management and review of environmental aspects of contract i) Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria will be undertaken at regular intervals over the term of the contract or framework agreement. ii) The Contractor shall ensure that, where possible, IT products are produced and packaged in a manner that minimises adverse environmental impacts. Within the first three months after award of contract, the Contractor will have structured and documented environmental procedures for at least the following areas: ➤ Evaluation of the most significant environmental aspects of the products provided ➤ Material and component selection ➤ Packaging selection and disposal ➤ Waste minimisation ➤ Reduction of utility consumption in equipment and component production, and transportation of components and equipment. On-going dialogue will take place with the Contractor throughout the contracting period to ensure that advances in environmental standards can be availed of whilst maintaining the integrity of the contract.	

9.1.1 IT Equipment GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification	1. Energy efficiency standards		All contracts
	2. Design for upgrade requirements		All contracts
	3. Mercury levels for LCD monitors	3. Mercury ban for LCD monitors	All contracts
	4. Noise levels		All contracts
	5. Default user settings		All contracts
	6. Provisions of user instructions to support green management of IT equipment		All contracts
	7. Packaging recycled content		All contracts
Award	1. Ease of disassembly		Where appropriate
	2. Recycled content		Where appropriate
Contract Management	Provision of documented environmental procedures within 3 months		All contracts

10. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper

Scope	Purchase of Copying and Graphic Paper. The criteria contain options for paper from 100% or 75% recycled fibres, as well as for new paper from sustainably managed forests.	
Exclusions	Finished paper products e.g. writing pads, drawing books, manuals etc.	
References	1. EU GPP criteria for copying and graphic paper (2008) 2. EU GPP Technical Background Report (2008) 3. Green Tenders Action Plan (2012) 4. UK Government Buying Standards v 3.0 (2010) 5. Central Point of Expertise on Timber guidance (2013)	1. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/paper_GPP_product_sheet.pdf* 2. *http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/toolkit/paper_GPP_background_report.pdf* 3. *http://www.environ.ie/en/Environment/SustainableDevelopment/GreenPublicProcurement/PublicationsDocuments/FileDownLoad,29208,en.pdf* 4. *http://sd.defra.gov.uk/advice/public/buying/products/* 5. *http://www.cpet.org.uk*
Legislation and standards	The *EU Timber Regulation* (No 995/2010) came into effect in March 2013. Its purpose is to combat trade in illegally logged timber. It prohibits the sale of illegally harvested timber and timber products and requires all operators who place timber and timber products (including paper) on the EU market to ensure the legality and traceability of the timber used. Operators must exercise due diligence to ensure that illegally harvested timber is not used within their supply chain. The EU Timber Regulation also requires that timber traders keep information about their suppliers and customers to make timber and timber products easily traceable National implementation of the EU Timber Regulation is supported by the European Union (Timber and Timber Products) (Placing on the Market) Regulations - S.I. No. 316 of 2014. It is imperative that public authorities take due account of and respect these provisions. The EU Timber Regulation does not apply to recycled products. The Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (*FLEGT*) Regulations 2005 and 2008 establish a licensing scheme for the importation of timber and timber products into the EU. They operate by establishing Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with producer countries to verify the legality and traceability of timber and timber products exported from those countries which must be covered by a FLEGT licence issued at the Partner Country assuring the legality of the timber In addition, EU legislation relating to chemicals, water, waste and energy are relevant for producers of paper operating within the EU.	
Notes	Paper is consumed by every public authority and adopting a more environmentally responsible approach to its purchase and use can be a 'quick win' for GPP. The way in which forest resources are managed has a major impact on the climate and the production process for paper can also involve large amounts of chemicals, water and energy. The below criteria aim to limit the environmental impact of copying and graphic paper, with options for both recycled paper and that which is produced from sustainably sourced virgin fibres. Reducing the amount of paper which an organisation uses is the best way to reduce its environmental impact, and also saves money. Some simple steps which can help with this are: ➤ Specifying and purchasing IT equipment with good visual displays, and making screens available in meeting rooms to avoid excessive printing; ➤ Specifying and purchasing imaging equipment (printers, photocopiers, multifunctional devices) with double-sided printing as the default setting; ➤ Setting targets for the reduction of paper use and printing based on discussion with staff and an assessment of current needs.	

10. Proposed Irish GPP Criteria for Copying and Graphic Paper

Type I Eco-labels

The Forest Stewardship Council (*FSC*) offers certification for forest management and for chain of custody (CoC) of forest products. For paper, certification is available for products which meet the principles and criteria set out in the standard *FSC-STD-40-004 EN FSC* for Chain of Custody Certification. There are three variations of the FSC logo which indicate that the product is either from 100% FSC certified sources; a mix of these sources and reclaimed timber or fibre, and other controlled sources; or recycled from pre- and post-consumer sources.

The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (*PEFC*) provides forest and chain of custody certification for paper and other wood products in line with the standard *PEFC ST 2002: 2013* Chain of Custody for Forest Based Products. Products which meet the requirements for certification may use the PEFC logos 'PEFC Certified', 'PEFC recycled' or 'PEFC SFM'.

The *EU Eco-label* (flower logo) also covers copying and graphic paper. In addition to the use of fibres from forests which are certified as being sustainably managed, paper with the EU Eco-label is produced in a manner which:

- restricts the use of harmful substances such as chlorine gas
- limits emissions to water and air
- limits energy and fuel consumption
- ensures proper management of waste
- checks fitness for purpose of the final product

10.1 Copying and Graphic Paper

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification **Recycled Paper**	1. Paper must be made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar. **Note:** For professional purposes (corporate reports, etc.), if 100% recycled paper is not considered suitable, the following option may be considered: 1a. Paper must be made from at least 75% recovered paper fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar. **Verification:** Any Type I eco-label can serve as means of proof, if it is specified that the paper is made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted. 2. The paper must be at least Elementary Chlorine Free (ECF). Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) will also be accepted. **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the above criterion can also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted. 3. In order to guarantee the suitability of the paper offered for office machines, a sample of the product must be provided to the authority to conduct quality tests, if requested.	1. Paper must be made from 100% recovered paper fibres, with a **minimum of 65%** post-consumer recycled fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar. **Note:** For professional purposes (Corporate reports, etc.), if 100% recycled paper is not considered suitable ,the following option may be considered: 1a. Paper must be made at least from 75% recovered paper fibres, with a minimum of 80% post-consumer recycled fibres. Recovered paper fibres include both post-consumer recycled fibres and pre-consumer recycled fibres from paper mills, also known as broke. Post-consumer recycled fibres may come from consumers, offices, printing houses, bookbinders, or similar. **Verification:** Any Type I eco-label can serve as means of proof if it is specified that the paper is made from 100% recovered paper fibres. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted. 2. The ecological criteria of the EU Ecolabel, or other Type I eco-labels directly related to paper production (and not the overall management practices of the factory) must be met. Full criteria documents are available at: *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32011D0333&from=EN* **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the listed criteria can also be accepted Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted. 3. In order to guarantee the suitability of the paper offered for office machines, a sample of the product must be provided to the authority to conduct quality tests, if requested.

10.1 Copying and Graphic Paper

Stage	Core Criteria	Comprehensive Criteria
Specification **Paper from sustainable and/or virgin fibre**	1b. The virgin fibre for pulp production shall come from legal sources. **Verification:** Certificates of chain of custody for the virgin fibre certified as FSC, PEFC or any other sustainable forest management standard, where the percentage of certified wood is indicated, will be accepted as proof of compliance for that percentage. The legal origin of wood can also be demonstrated with a tracing system being in place. These voluntary systems may be 3rd party certified, often as part of ISO 9001:2008 and/or ISO 14001:2004or EMAS management system. If wood stems from a country that has signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU, the FLEGT license may serve as proof of legality12.For the non-certified virgin fibre, bidders shall indicate the types (species), quantities and origins of fibres used in the pulp and paper production, together with a declaration of their legality. As such the fibres shall be able to be traced throughout the whole production chain from the forest to the product. In specific cases, where the evidence provided is not considered sufficient to prove compliance with the requested technical specifications, contracting authorities may ask suppliers for further clarifications of proof. 2. The paper must be at least Elementary Chlorine Free (ECF). Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) will also be accepted. **Verification:** All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the above criterion can also be accepted. Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.	
Award	**[10-15%]** of the marks available will be allocated where the ecological criteria of the EU Ecolabel, or other Type I eco-label related to paper production (and not the overall management practices of the factory) are met. Full criteria documents are available at: *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32011D0333&from=EN* Verification: All products carrying the EU Ecolabel will be deemed to comply. Other Type I eco-labels fulfilling the listed criteria can also be accepted Any other appropriate means of proof, such as a technical dossier of the manufacturer or a test report from a recognised body will also be accepted.	None *(covered by specification)*
Contract Management	Management and review of environmental aspects of contract i) Verification of compliance with the environmental criteria included in the specification and award criteria will be undertaken at regular intervals over the term of the contract or framework agreement. ii) The Contractor shall ensure that, where possible, paper produced, packaged and transported in a manner that minimises adverse environmental impacts including waste and greenhouse gas emissions. On-going dialogue will take place with the Contractor throughout the contracting period to ensure that advances in environmental standards can be availed of whilst maintaining the integrity of the contract.	

10.1.1 Paper GPP Criteria Summary

Stage	Core	Comprehensive	Applicable
Specification **Recycled Paper**	1. Recovered fibre content	1. Recovered fibre content with minimum 65% post-consumer recycled fibres.	All contracts
	2. Elementary Chlorine Free (ECF). Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) requirement	2. Requirement to meet ecological criteria of Ecolabel for paper production	All contracts
	3. Provision of a sample		Where appropriate
Specification **Paper from sustainable and/or virgin fibre**	The virgin fibre for pulp production shall come from legal sources.		All contracts
Award	Additional marks for will be allocated where the ecological criteria of the EU Ecolabel are met	None (covered by specification)	Where appropriate
Contract Management	Management and review of environmental aspects of contract		All contracts

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