

**INTELLIGENT MONITORING AND EFFICIENT WASTE REDUCTION IN
CYPRUS ISLAND**

Deliverable F1.D4

Green Procurement Guide

by the Department of Environment

Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment

ACTION F1

Overall Project Management, Monitoring and Reporting to the EC



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The information included herein is legal and true to the best possible knowledge of the authors, as it is the product of the utilization and synthesis of the referenced sources, for which the authors cannot be held accountable.

Η ομάδα του LIFE20 IPE/CY/000011 θα ήθελε να ευχαριστήσει το ευρωπαϊκό χρηματοδοτικό εργαλείο για το περιβάλλον (πρόγραμμα LIFE) για τη χρηματοδοτική υποστήριξη.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
DoE	Department of Environment
NTUA	National Technical University of Athens
NIC	Nicosia Municipality
MoLi	Limassol Municipality
LM	Larnaka Municipality
MoPa	Municipality of Pafos
MoPar	Paralimni Municipality
MoAN	Ayia Napa Municipality
Aglantzia	Aglantzia Municipality
MoAr	Municipality of Aradippou
MoCh	Polis Chrysochous Municipality
ANEL	Nicosia Development Agency
ANELEM	Development Agency of Lemesos Ltd
ANETEL	Development Agency of Larnaka–Ammochostos Ltd
ANETPA	Pafos Development Company Aphrodite Ltd
ANET	Troodos Development Company
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
CCCI	Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MoGe	Geroskipou Municipality
CB	Coordinating Beneficiary
AB	Associated Beneficiary
PMC	DoE Project Management Committee
CSC	Central Steering Committee
TC	Technical Committee
DCSC	Dissemination & Communication Strategy Committee

PGA	Project General Assembly
CFC	Complementary Funds Committee
GA	Grant Agreement
PC	Project Coordinator
PM	Project Manager
TM	Project Technical Manager
FM	Project Financial Manager
PS	Project Secretariat
PCO	Project Communication Officer
PA	Partnership Agreement
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Facility

Executive Summary

The present report was prepared in the framework of the co-financed European LIFE Programme with the title "Intelligent monitoring and Efficient Waste Reduction in Cyprus Island" and the project acronym LIFE-IP CYzero WASTE. It is part of the deliverables of Action F1 "Overall Project Management, Monitoring and Reporting to the EC", of this project. Responsible for its preparation is the Department of Environment, (DoE) Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.

The LIFE-IP CYzero WASTE project aims to provide solutions and strategies for complying with the waste targets, as these are set in the EU directives, within the 8 years of its duration, while at the same time the results of its actions will be replicated in the country through the mobilization of funds from Structural Funds, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and other sources.

The aim of this report is the presentation of the green procurement guide that will be adopted and followed throughout the duration of the projects by the entire consortium of the project aiming to further reduce GHG emissions.

1 Introduction

In general, all the project's actions will lead to GHG emissions reduction due to the introduction of sustainable municipal waste management activities.

To further reduce GHG emissions, green procurement procedures will be used for all the equipment/consumable purchases of the project, following the relevant Green Public Procurement (GPP) guidelines.

Highlighted is also the fact that the Department of Environment has already been accredited with EMAS, thus committed to reduce its carbon footprint in a plethora of aspects and is already monitoring the carbon footprint reduction activities regarding energy, water and other resources.

Additionally, DoE personnel is specifically trained for "Reducing, Reusing and Recycling" approaches, further to its environment-related scientific background.

More specifically, the project will promote the Sustainable Procurement of Food and Catering services; the overall impact of these actions is expected to be quite important in view of the number of meetings and workshops that are going to be organised during the project's implementation.

Moreover, the entire consortium will follow the latest EU GPP Guidance for the purchase of Computers and monitors.

In addition, the Financial Manager of DoE will adapt the guidelines in line with the national laws for public procurement and circulate the aspects that should be introduced in procurement activities.

2 Project Identification & Objective

The European LIFE project with the title " Intelligent monitoring and Efficient Waste Reduction in Cyprus Island" with the acronym LIFE-IP CYzero WASTE and Reference: LIFE20 IPE/CY/000011, is focused on the priority area of Waste Management and Prevention. The project will be implemented in Cyprus, and it has a total duration of 8 years with expected start and end date, the 1st of October 2021 and the 30st of September 2029 respectively. The project beneficiaries are the following:

Coordinating beneficiary:		
DoE	Department of Environment	Cyprus
Associated Beneficiaries:		
NTUA	National Technical University of Athens	Greece
NIC	Nicosia Municipality	Cyprus
MoLi	Limassol Municipality	Cyprus
LM	Larnaka Municipality	Cyprus
MoPa	Municipality of Pafos	Cyprus
MoPar	Paralimni Municipality	Cyprus
MoAN	Ayia Napa Municipality	Cyprus
Aglantzia	Aglantzia Municipality	Cyprus
MoAr	Municipality of Aradippou	Cyprus
MoCh	Polis Chrysochous Municipality	Cyprus
ANEL	Nicosia Development Agency	Cyprus
ANELEM	Development Agency of Lemesos Ltd	Cyprus
ANETEL	Development Agency of Larnaka–Ammochostos Ltd	Cyprus
ANETPA	Pafos Development Company Aphrodite Ltd	Cyprus
ANET	Troodos Development Company	Cyprus
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute	Cyprus
CCCI	Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Cyprus
MoGe	Geroskipou Municipality	Cyprus

The project has a total budget of €14,785,848 with the EU funding rate at 60%. It aims at gradually improving waste management by promoting waste prevention, reuse, repair and recycling methods, introducing relevant economic tools, building the required capacity and knowledge of local, regional and national authorities, who are involved in waste management, and proceeding with institutional changes that will enhance waste hierarchy.

The overall project objective of the LIFE-IP CYzero WASTE is to address and implement the:

- the provisions of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC as they have been integrated in the National environmental legislation through the Framework Waste Law of 2011 (L.185(I)/2011) and amended by the EU Directive 2018/851.
- Circular Economy Package
- Directive for Plastics 2019/904, the transposition of which is still undergoing legal vetting,
- National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP, 2015) and
- National Waste Management Plan (NWMP, 2015) of Cyprus

As well as address the gaps identified both in the Environmental Implementation Review for Cyprus [SWD (2019)115] and the Early Warning Report for Cyprus [SWD (2018)415].

The achievement of the above goals will enable a more integrated approach of waste management where resources are used in a sustainable manner, waste generation is considerably reduced, the environment and human health is protected and safeguarded, and social and economic growth are reinforced.

More specifically, in accordance with the problems identified and directly targeted by the project, the specific objectives are to:

- Implement concrete waste management actions that will enhance the application of waste hierarchy and the separate collection of waste streams (biowaste, packaging, plastic, paper/carton, household hazardous waste, textile and bulky waste) so as to ensure waste diversion from landfills to the levels set by national and EU Directives.
- Develop demonstration actions in areas as food waste and agrowaste prevention, reuse/repair, recycling, hazardous household waste management, marine debris

management, economic instruments-incentives, in more than 50 rural, semi-rural and urban areas located in all five districts of Cyprus.

- Introduce, or enhance where applicable, the use of economic tools that support circular economy and bioeconomy like the landfill tax, the Waste Management Fund, PAYT schemes, and the standardization of secondary raw materials.
- Introduce institutional changes like the establishment of the waste management coordination body, assisting this way the implementation of NWMP and NWPP by bridging the gap and reducing the lack of coordination between central and local government.
- Disseminate and communicate the project's results so as to enable the replication of demonstration actions to other geographical areas in Cyprus.
- Mobilise external financial resources-complementary funds that will enable the creation of the necessary supportive infrastructure for the effective implementation of the NWPS & NWMP through the wide spread application of the project's demonstration actions.
- Build knowledge and change behavior towards sustainable waste management
- Provide capacity building on waste management methods
- Improve awareness of key stakeholders, authorities and the general public regarding resource efficiency, circular economy and its connection waste management.

In order to achieve all the above, the project involves both preparatory studies, assessments, reviews as well as actions needed for a full-scale implementation of the national waste policy.

3 Green procurement guide

Green procurement is defined as the acquisition of goods, works, services or consultancies where the contracting authority or organisation takes into account environmental parameters with the aim of reducing the impact on the environment and maintaining economic sustainability.

“Green” is defined as the product or service that is the least harmful to the environment compares to a similar product and/or serves for the same purpose.

A “green” product has one or more of the following characteristics:

- The “Life Cycle” of the product, from production to final disposal, is been calculated.
- The product is considered “Recyclable” meaning the product can be recycled once it has completed its life cycle.
- It contains recycled materials, either in part or in whole.

- It is reusable, meaning that it can be used either in whole or in part again.
- Minimizes the use of hazardous substances, meaning the product contains minimal amounts of hazardous substances.
- It uses natural resources efficiently with the aim of using minimal energy, water, paper or ink.
- It has the minimum possible packaging.
- It is biodegradable, meaning it does not take a long time to decompose in the environment.
- It is durable, meaning the product has a long life and could be easily repaired and/ or upgraded.

4 Product life cycle and its importance

The “Life Cycle” of a product is a comprehensive approach to analysing the impact of a product on the environment throughout its life cycle. The “Life Cycle” of a product range from the production stage to the end of its life at the disposal stage.

The comparison between similar products in terms of their life cycle should take into account the following:

- the exploration and actions for securing the raw materials,
- the production processes,
- packaging,
- the manufacturing process,
- distribution/transportation,
- use and maintenance; and,
- final disposal and/or reuse.

The life-cycle costs of a product covers the purchase price, associated costs (delivery, installation, maintenance), operating costs and end-of-life costs (when the product will be decommissioned and disposed of as waste).

5 Implementation of Green Procurements (GPCs)

Parameters that serve on the most effective implementation of the Green Procurements:

1. **Price:** There is a general perception that green products are more expensive than the conventional ones. But this is not true in all cases. Usually, green products are more expensive when initially purchased. However, if the costs during their use are taken into account, such as operating costs and the consumption of raw materials throughout the life of the product, they are more

economical. One green product that consumes less energy, it may cost more when initially purchased, but considering its years of operation and the reduced energy consumption during its use, it turns out to be more economical.

2. **Availability of products:** Often suppliers do not keep green products in stock or usually they are not aware of their existence. Continued and increasing consumer pressure to purchase green/eco-friendly products will inevitably lead to easier access to them as industry and suppliers will be forced to respond to the demand.

3. **Existence of satisfactory alternatives:** Frequently the lack of options for alternative solutions is an obstacle to the implementation of Green Procurements. However, the growing demand for green products has led to the development and improvement of such products so that they can compete in quality with conventional ones.

4. **Specifications:** Suppliers should be required to provide the necessary evidence of the environmental specifications of their products. Green/Eco products, which have been growing rapidly in recent years, are certified by an independent body and meet specific criteria that ensure reduced impacts on the environment and human health, during their production, transportation, use and final disposal. Moreover, potential buyers should always request the right specifications according to their needs.

5. **Habit:** The mindset needs to change from both sides, suppliers and buyers/consumers. Demand through Green Procurements could significantly influence trend formation to increase demand for green products. In this way, markets for environmentally friendly products and services could be created and/or expanded.

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6 Benefits from the implementation of Green Procurements

The implementation of the Green procurements could help to achieve the following:

- reducing the consumption of natural resources,
- energy saving,
- energy production from renewable sources,
- reduction of hazardous waste,
- increase recycling and use of recycled materials,
- promotion of organic agriculture,

- improving the image of the authority and/or organization implementing green procurements,
- development of new technologies,
- encouraging industries to produce "green" products.

7 Product Groups and Categories

To facilitate the implementation and promotion of Green Procurements, the following product groups and categories have been formed based on the European Commission's Educational Toolkit:

- Personal and portable PCs, Tablets and smartphones,
- Imaging equipment, consumables and printing services (Printers, Photocopiers, Scanners, multi-machines, etc.),
- Data centers, server rooms and cloud computing services,
- Printing and writing paper,
- Cleaning products and services,
- Electrical and electronic equipment used in healthcare,
- Electricity,
- Food, food services and vending machines,
- Furniture,
- Design, construction and management of office buildings,
- Paints, varnishes and horizontal road marking materials,
- Maintenance of public spaces,
- Design, construction and maintenance of roads,
- Road lighting and traffic signals,
- Road transport,
- Kitchen and bathroom faucets,
- Textile products and services,
- Toilets and urinals with water sprinklers,
- Wastewater treatment infrastructures,
- Hydronic heaters.

8 Environmental and Ecological Labels

An organization through environmental and ecological labels could ensure that the product at all stages of its life will affect the environment to the minimum extent. These criteria control the product from its production process, its manufacturing materials, its transport, its use and its final disposal.



There are various Environmental and ecological labels from various recognized independent third parties, nationally and internationally, which aim to help buyers identify sustainable products or services. These labels could play an important role in the development of technical specifications and criteria, as well as verifying compliance.

There are several types of environmental signals:

- Multi-Criteria Labels: It is the most common type of environmental/eco-label used in Green Procurements. They are based on scientific evidence about the environmental impact of a product/service throughout its life cycle (extraction of raw materials, production, distribution, use, final disposal). Different sets of criteria are defined for each product group they cover. Such is the EU eco-label (EU Ecolabel), Nordic Swan and Blue Angel.
- Labels focused on a single parameter: These are based on one or more criteria related to a specific parameter, such as the energy efficiency. Such are the EU organic label and the Energy Star label.
- Sector-specific labels: These include for example forest certification schemes implemented by bodies such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).
- Classified product marks: These refer to products and services that have been classified according to their environmental performance in a specific area. Such is the EU energy label, which classifies products according to their energy efficiency.

In addition to the environmental/ecological labels, there are also environmental Standards for the proper management of businesses and organizations in relation to the environment, energy, quality, etc.

Standards play an important role in the design of products and processes and many standards include environmental characteristics, such as material use, durability or energy or water consumption. References to technical standards covering such environmental characteristics may be included directly in the specifications of tender.

Procurement directives refer to European, international or national standards and various other technical reference systems as one of the means of defining specifications. Any reference to a standard must be accompanied by the mention "or equivalent".

Such Standards are:

EMAS (EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme)

The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is a voluntary tool of the European Union, designed for businesses and other organizations, which commits them to assess, manage and improve their environmental performance. This System offers a systematic approach to reducing the environmental impacts that may arise from an organization's activities and helps to meet the growing expectations of consumers for products and services with low environmental costs. Essentially EMAS was designed to help organizations and businesses to enhance their competitiveness by improving their environmental performance.

ISO 14001:2015

ISO 14001:2015 is an international standard that defines the requirements of an environmental management system.

ISO 50001:2011

The ISO 50001:2011 Energy Management standard is an important management tool for companies and its effective application aims to improve their energy performance and reduce energy costs from their activity, product production and service provision.

ISO 9001:2015

ISO 9001:2015 is an internationally recognized standard that defines the requirements for quality management systems. These requirements are designed to apply to all categories of companies, regardless of type, size and product or service provided.

ISO 45001

ISO 45001 describes the fundamental principles for the implementation of Occupational Health & Safety Systems and applies to all companies, regardless of size or activity.

ISO 22000:2005

ISO 22000:2005 is an international standard that defines the requirements of a food safety management system. A food safety management system is implemented by food industry organizations when they want to ensure that their food is safe for human consumption and that all food safety hazards are controlled.



ISO13485:2003

The ISO 13485:2003 standard defines the requirements of a quality management system for companies that market Medical Devices.

ISO 22716

The International Standard ISO 22716 defines the requirements for the Application of Rules of Good Industrial Practice for all companies that produce cosmetic products distributed on the European market. The aim of the implementation of the standard is to ensure the safety of consumers and is addressed, among others, to the producers of the ingredients that supply the cosmetics companies and to the packaging and distribution companies of the cosmetics.

Certification of Organic Products

Organic products are controlled and certified in accordance with the EU legislative framework, specifically regulation 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products and 889/2008 on organic production and labeling of organic products. These regulations stipulate that the responsibility for the certification of organic products is assumed by private, impartial certification bodies, which assess the correct application of the rules for the production of organic products.

9 Environmental Implementation and Management

Environmental Implementation and Management concerns the promotion of Green Procurements and aims at a more comprehensive implementation of measures related to environmental protection and the general implementation of environmental management.

An important factor for the correct implementation of environmental management is the environmental awareness of each member who works in any Organisation/Authority, the citizens and the interested parties in general.

Environmental consciousness can be seen from personal behavior in one's professional and personal space.

The actions below are noted as a guide of minimum environmental implementation measures for implementation and utilization by all the employees of the organizations (public and private sector) and businesses, as well as by the contractors who are selected during the validation of the offers.

The Officers who are responsible for the preparation of the tenders are urged, as they include environmental implementation and management measures for the following categories, where they



are applied. Moreover, the Officers should be aware of these measures and inform the staff of their organization/business, as well as their colleagues about their implementation.

10 Environmental Implementation Measures:

Paper

The way paper is used is one of the most basic measures to save it beyond buying it as recycled. For a more correct environmental management of paper, the following should be followed:

1. All newsletters and brochures are printed on both sides (front – back).
2. Paper/cardboard recycling.

Ink cartridges

Empty ink cartridges and toners should be collected by each Organization and be sent for recycling to licensed facilities or returned to the supplier who will ensure their proper management. More information could be found on the website of the Department of Environment (www.moa.gov.cy/environment).

Portable Batteries

Used portable batteries should be disposed of in the special portable battery recycling bins (A.F.I.S.) available in various locations (Government Buildings, Municipalities and Various Organizations) or collected in temporary bins and delivered to A.F.I.S. More information could be found on the website of A.F.I.S. (www.afiscyprus.com.cy) and on the website of the Department of Environment (www.moa.gov.cy/environment).

Electrical and Electronic Devices

All electrical and electronic waste equipment and small appliances should be sent for recovery and recycling to licensed facilities. The non-profit organization WEEE Cyprus Ltd is licensed to manage this type of equipment. More information could be found on the website of WEEE (www.electrocyclosis.com.cy) and on the website of the Department of the Environment (www.moa.gov.cy/environment).

Recycling of Waste Packaging and use of Recycled Materials

Proper information and training of the staff for the implementation of a recycling program (glass, paper, plastic (PMD), metal, batteries, etc.). Recyclable materials are disposed of in special recycling bins. In the event that there are no bins, the organizations should apply a system of their own

management (e.g. they are roughly discarded in boxes and transferred to the nearest special recycling bins).

Save water

Informing and training of the staff about the non-purposeful use/consumption of tap water, either when washing hands or a dish. Where possible taps should be replaced with water saving systems. Replacement of cisterns with two-stop cisterns and their correct use by staff and visitors (placing appropriate markings). Replacement and proper use of urinals (where available) with dry urinals.

Energy saving

Informing and training of the staff on ways to save energy, (we turn off the lights from the workplace or common areas - e.g., toilet, corridors - when we are not in those spaces and especially when we leave. In areas where there is no motion sensor, e.g., corridors or stairs we make sure to always turn off the light when it is not necessary.

We ensure that electronic computers and other electrical devices e.g., air conditioners, televisions, other machines, etc., not to remain in operation or in standby mode when we are not using them and especially when we leave.

Noise

For Equipment used outdoors, each organization should follow Directives 2002/49/EU and 2015/996/EU, regarding the emission of noise into the environment.

Hazardous Waste Management

All waste that is classified as hazardous waste, such as infectious medical waste, toxic medical waste (e.g. drugs, syringes, etc.), engine oil, frying oil, etc., according to Laws 215(I)/2002 and 185(I)/2011, should be collected in special bins, bags or containers and delivered to licensed hazardous waste managers.

Hand protection using rubber gloves is essential when disposing of hazardous waste. No person, apart from the persons belonging to the personnel of the hazardous waste management company, comes into contact with these bins.

Cleaning Products

The responsible staff for cleaning of the premises should be properly informed regarding the correct use and management of the cleaning products used. For example, empty containers and bottles should be washed and disposed of in special recycling bins.

Training and information on the correct use of cleaning products, to ensure the health and safety of the staff and the hygiene of the workplace.

Sanitary napkin

In organizations where a significant female population is employed, a special bin for the collection of sanitary napkins should be placed in the toilets where they are used by the female employed and delivered to licensed hazardous waste managers.

Food – Food Services

Every organization that will purchase and supply food, e.g. for seminars or events, he should follow Regulation 852/2004/EC and ensure that the safety procedures and principles of the "Food Safety Management System - HACCP" are applied.

Partners should promote Green Procurements and organic farming. In the catering services, single use plastic should be avoided.

Used Frying Oils

All organizations, such as the military establishments, hospitals and wherever there are kitchens facilities where cooking oil is used, according to Law 185(I)/2011, should implement appropriate ways of managing it after its use. They should be collected and delivered to licensed frying oil management companies. Relevant terms should be incorporated in the contracts.

Engine oils

All organizations that manage used engine oils of their vehicles or other machines, or have contracts for the provision of maintenance services, for example the army, the Department of Electromechanical Services, etc., should follow the rules of the Regulations Administrative Act (KDP 637/2002) concerning the management of used mineral oils. Relevant terms should be incorporated in the contracts.

Used Vehicle Tires

All organizations should follow Law 185(I)/2011 and the K.D.P. Regulation. 61/2011 for the management of used vehicle tires, delivering them to a licensed waste management companies, or including relevant conditions in their contracts obliging the tenderer to undertake their transport to licensed waste management companies.

11 Green Procurement Criteria

The Green Procurement criteria of the European Commission's toolbox are divided into two categories, the elementary criteria and the detailed criteria that must be taken into account when making an offer or purchasing products or services.

All the relevant Tenders for each category of products and services as well as the Background Reports are available on the website of the European Commission in the following link:

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

12 General characteristics of Green Public Contracts

When preparing the terms of tenders for the supply of products, services and projects, criteria should be incorporated that characterize the product, service or project as "green", or a separate tender should be prepared only for "green" supplies and services.

At this point, some Guidelines are noted as an aid to facilitate organizations for the procurement process and the best way to integrate environmental criteria, as well as during the bid evaluation stage.

The aim is to assist in awarding to the most economically advantageous and more environmentally friendly tenderer.

The hierarchy of the options below is to be taken into account in cases where offers have been submitted with any of the elements mentioned in these options.

Subject matter. The title of the tender should be comprehensible including a brief description of the products, works or services for which it is advertised.

Technical Specifications. They provide a clear, accurate and complete description of the characteristics of the products, works or services requested. It describes the minimum technical specifications with which all tenders must comply. They set specific environmental criteria (EU GPP Toolkit).



Selection Criteria. It is based on the ability of the tenderer to perform the what is requested in the tender. They contribute to the identification of the most suitable suppliers, e.g. to ensure for example the existence of an environmental policy and management framework in the organization, with adequately trained personnel.

Award criteria. They are criteria on the basis of which the contracting authorities will compare the tenders. The award criteria are not pass/fail criteria, which means that even tenders that do not fully comply with the criteria remain candidates for the final decision, depending on their score on the other award criteria. Contracting authorities should indicate in the tender documents how many additional points will be awarded for each award criterion.

Contract Performance Clause. The conditions that must be met during the execution of the contract are specified. For example, how the products or services are supplied, what information or instructions about the products must be provided by the supplier, etc.

In the tender documents, when they include "green" products, tenderers should be directed by mentioning the following phrases or their equivalents without the meaning is altered.

"According to the criteria of the Green Procurements, when evaluating the offers, the environmental criteria will be taken into account and they will be evaluated based on their environmental behavior."

In accordance with the "Waste Laws" 2011 to 2021 to comply with environmental legislation, the following should be incorporated into the tender documents, where applicable and required:

"Valid Certificate certifying the bidder's participation in a collective or individual packaging waste management system and, therefore, his compliance with the requirements provided for in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Law No. 32(I)/2002 to 2021 and the (Responsibility of Economic Factors) Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulations (C.D.P. 747/2003) and as they have been amended. At the same time, a valid certificate of fulfillment of his obligations to the System must be submitted".

"Valid Certificate certifying the bidder's participation in a collective or individual waste management system (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) and therefore his compliance with the

requirements provided for in the Waste Law No. 185(I)/2011 and KDP . 73/2015 and as they have been amended. At the same time, a valid certificate of fulfillment of their obligations to the System is submitted".

"Certificate from the Department of the Environment certifying the bidder's participation in the National Register of Electric Batteries and Accumulators producers, the declaration of the quantities placed on the Cypriot market as well as the waste collected separately and environmentally managed in Cyprus or abroad or in the case of Portable Electric Batteries and Accumulators"

"Valid Certificate certifying the participation of the bidder, in a collective or individual waste management system (Portable Electric Batteries or Accumulators) and therefore his compliance with the requirements provided for in the Waste Law No. 185(I)/2011 and CDP 125/2009 and as they have been amended. At the same time, a valid certificate of fulfillment of his obligations to the System is submitted".

"Valid Certificate certifying the participation of the bidder in a collective or individual waste management system (Tyre Waste) and therefore his compliance with the requirements provided for in the Waste Law No. 185(I)/2011 and KDP. 61/2011 and as they have been amended. At the same time, a valid certificate of fulfillment of his obligations to the System is submitted".

The hierarchy of options noted below is provided as a suggestion and aid to organizations/businesses on how to examine and evaluate the offers they receive and to facilitate their identification of green products.

The certification of a company/organization with an environmental label (e.g. EU EMAS), can be used as evidence through technical competence in the implementation of environmental management measures.

13 Hierarchy of options for identifying green products/services

Environmental Choice

When the product bears an Ecolabel or technical documentation, through which it appears that its manufacturing/production specifications are consistent with the criteria of a recognized Ecolabel (e.g. EU EcoLabel, Blue Angel, Nordic Swan, etc.).



While evaluating the tenders, the Authorities are urged to give priority to such products with an additional percentage score (premium) during their evaluation.

The less Environmental Choice

In the event that there is no Ecolabel, it would be good to check whether the criteria of the European Ecolabel are met. (See Detailed Criteria of the European Commission's Toolbox).

In the event that there is no product or service bearing one of the Ecolabels, it must meet at least the Basic Criteria defined by European Commission Toolkit (GPP Toolkit).

During the evaluation of the offers, after it is established that the product or service does not bear an Ecolabel, nor does it meet the Analytical Criteria defined by the Toolbox of European Commission, then a check is made to establish whether the Basic Criteria of the Toolkit are met.

The minimal Environmental Choice

In the event that none of the above applies but a product or service could be characterized as more environmentally friendly than others, then it will be evaluated accordingly. The technical documentation of the product should be requested for evaluation.

Not an Environmental Choice at all

As a fourth and last option, there are products that do not have any element that could characterize them more environmentally than conventional ones. These products will be evaluated only in the event that one of the aforementioned environmental options cannot be applied and if the supply of this product or service is considered necessary for the Authority.