



Avoiding Greenwash How to verify green commitments in tenders and contracts

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Agenda



Public
 Procurement Analysis

- I. Defining the problem
- 2. Solution I: Pre-procurement
- 3. Solution 2: Tender evaluation
- 4. Solution 3: Contract management
- Interview Nicole Fletcher, Head of Sustainability, London Fire Brigade
- 6. Questions and comments

What is greenwash?



Statement	Reality
"We recycle 100% of our waste"	Waste is unsorted or goes to a facility which is not regulated/inspected
"Timber is responsibly sourced from well-managed forests"	Timber cannot be traced to a legal source and does not have third-party certification
"We are reducing our emissions by using hybrid vehicles for delivery"	Only the final leg of the route is done in hybrid vehicles, and overall emissions are increased
"We will use only local produce for the catering contract"	Produce is grown out of season or in resource-intensive greenhouses

Types of greenwash

Exaggeration – where a bidder or contractor suggests the environmental benefits of its actions are greater than they are

Substitution/Distraction – where a bidder or contractor uses one purported environmental benefit to distract from a bigger environmental detriment

False claims – where a bidder or contractor makes a false statement about their environmental impact (knowingly or unknowingly)











Why it matters



Public Procurement Analysis

- Environmental impacts of public contracts are higher
 and their true level is unknown meaning progress
 cannot be accurately benchmarked
- > Taxpayers' money is wasted on pointless measures
- Trust in the public sector decreases making it more difficult to achieve support for green policies
- Companies gain an unfair competitive advantage and those which actually do invest in environmental improvements may stop doing so



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Solution I: Pre-procurement



- Knowing the market and understanding environmental impacts of each product/service is first step in avoiding greenwash
- Procurers may not have specialist knowledge of the supply chain, or may lack environmental literacy
- Familiarity with GPP criteria and verification techniques including third-party labels/certification is needed in advance of the tender procedure
- Sending the message to bidders that green claims are important and will be verified/enforced

Pre-procurement



Public Procurement Analysis

- Preliminary market consultation can be carried out at any point before a tender
- This may include relevant internal or external sustainability experts – NGOs may be invited to present or discuss potential approaches
- Contractors and subcontractors should be asked about their approach to environmental impacts
- GPP criteria should be introduced and the need for labels/certificates if these will be used in tender

Pre-procurement (ctd)



- Draft specifications/award criteria may be given to internal or external sustainability experts for review
- Choice of procedure and timescales are important some procedures allow more flexibility/interaction with bidders which can help to verify green claims
- Choice of type of contract (supply/service) or framework and length of contract/framework will also influence the level of green investment which bidders are willing to make

Solution 2: Tender evaluation



- The evaluation panel may include a sustainability expert, or they may be asked to review scoring
- Bidders can be asked to clarify their tenders and to explain any specific green claims
- Failure to submit supporting information, or submission of misleading information, may be grounds for rejection of a tender
- Samples, site visits or testing may all be carried out within a tender evaluation process

Tender evaluation - labels



- One or more labels/certifications may be mentioned in the tender documents (e.g. "timber must have FSC certification or equivalent")
- If bidders offer an alternative label, they should submit evidence of its equivalence, e.g. a copy of the relevant criteria from the labelling organisation
- Only in exceptional circumstances may bidders rely on a self-declaration/technical dossier – this applies where the bidder has been unable to obtain a label for reasons which are not attributable to it

Using ecolabels - examples





Only paper carrying the FSC label will be accepted



Bidders will be awarded additional marks if they have the EU Ecolabel or equivalent for all of their products



- Tenders will be rejected if they do not have an ecolabel
- ✓ Paper carrying the FSC label or equivalent will be accepted
- Bidders will be awarded additional marks if they have the EU Ecolabel or equivalent for the products covered by this tender
- Tenders may be rejected if they do not have a third-party ecolabel which meets the relevant criteria, unless this is due to factors which are not attributable to the bidder.

Solution 3: Contract management 4



- The contract delivery stage is the most important for GPP - terms of contract must reflect commitments
- Specific obligations should be passed on to subcontractors and suppliers, but main contractor will normally have overall responsibility/liability
- 2014 EU procurement directives support transparency in subcontracting chain and use of supply-chain management systems
- Where a subcontractor violates EU, national or international laws, contractor can be required to replace them

Monitoring and sanctions



- Green commitments should be a standing agenda item for contract review meetings
- An environmental management system (e.g. ISO I 4000, EMAS) may help with contractor reporting
- Contract terms may also provide for penalties or incentives linked to environmental performance
- Open dialogue with contractors about any new/unforeseen environmental risks or problems
- NGOs may help with communicating successes and ensuring lessons are learnt for future contracts



Interview with Nicole Fletcher Head of Sustainable Development London Fire Brigade

Further resources



- All presentations and Green Public Procurement: A Guide for NGOs http://www.sustainable-procurement.org/ngonetwork/
- Buying Green Handbook (3rd edition, 2016), EU GPP website http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp
- Procura+ Manual (3rd edition, 2016) www.procuraplus.org
- Many online tools and criteria most can be accessed via the Sustainable Procurement Resource Centre www.sustainable-procurement.org or SCP clearing house www.scpclearinghouse.org
- >Ask for help on the Procurement Forum www.procurement-forum.eu or via GPP Helpdesk

Thank you!

Time for

Questions/Comments

Please raise your hand Or enter text in the chat box

