SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES
INTRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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UNEP is the leading global environmental body that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the consistent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system. This contributes to the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy.

UNEP, within the framework of the PAGE program, aims to strengthen the capacity of Central Asian countries in the field of sustainable public procurement and strengthen the capacity of businesses to respond to public tenders, taking into account sustainability criteria.

The views and conclusions expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official position of UNEP PAGE.

ABBREVIATIONS

COVID-19	Coronavirus infection 2019
GWS	Good, works and services
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCC	Life cycle cost
PAGE	Partnership for Action for a Green Economy
SDG	Sustainable development goal
SPP	Sustainable public procurement
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USA	United States of America

CONTENT

SUMMARY

Since 2020, Kazakhstan has begun work on the introduction of sustainable public procurement. Work on the implementation of SPP was carried out in accordance with the UNEP Methodology.

At the first stage, an assessment of the status and legal expertise of sustainable public procurement in the Republic of Kazakhstan was carried out. Then, an analysis of market readiness and product prioritization was carried out. This document summarizes the decisions from the previous phases of work, and provides sustainability criteria and guidance on sustainable public procurement.

The Guidelines provide recommendations to the State bodies and organizations on how to integrate sustainability criteria into their procurement processes.

The Guidelines cover a range of topics related to sustainable procurement, including prioritizing sustainable procurement, developing criteria for sustainable products, evaluating supplier sustainability performance, and monitoring and reporting sustainable procurement results.

The document also provides examples for defining sustainability criteria and drafting a technical specification for a purchased product.

The document contains links to additional resources that can be used in the preparation of the technical specification of the purchased product.

1. INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Sustainable public procurement is a process that considers environmental, social and economic factors in the procurement of goods, works and services (GWS) by public institutions.

In recent years, SPP has become increasingly important as government agencies and organizations seek to address pressing social, economic and environmental issues. By integrating sustainability into procurement processes of governments' significant purchasing power, a transition to a more sustainable future can be achieved, waste can be reduced, and innovation in the industrial and private sectors can be encouraged.

Ultimately, sustainable public procurement can help build a more sustainable economy.

The methodology developed by UNEP for the implementation of SPP is being successfully implemented in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan).

Kazakhstan started work on the introduction of SPP in 2020. Work on the introduction of SPP in Kazakhstan is carried out in accordance with the UNEP Methodology.

At the first stage, an assessment of the status and legal expertise of sustainable public procurement in the Republic of Kazakhstan was carried out. Then, an analysis of market readiness and product prioritization was carried out . This document will define sustainability criteria and guidance on integrating sustainability criteria into procurement processes.

1.1 Goals and principles of sustainable public procurement

Sustainable public procurement provides for the purchase of goods, works and services that take into account environmental, social and economic aspects, and also guarantees the achievement of the best result for society as a whole.

The objectives of SPP are to promote sustainable development, reduce negative environmental and social impacts, and create economic benefits for both the public sector and society as a whole.

UN Environment Programme has developed six principles of SPP which are as follows:

1. Good procurement is sustainable procurement.

Public authorities, when purchasing goods and services, must ensure transparency, honesty, competition, accountability, control and non-discrimination.

2. Demonstration of leadership.

The principle of demonstrating leadership through SPP is to lead by example and encourage others to follow suit.

By demonstrating leadership through SPP, governments demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development, set an example for others, and help create a more sustainable future for all.

3. Pursuing policy through procurement.

Public procurement can be a powerful tool for achieving political goals, and governments can use it to promote a wide range of goals, from economic development to social and environmental sustainability, including support for local businesses and industries.

4. Ensuring execution capabilities.

Providing opportunities for the application of sustainable public procurement requires the participation of various stakeholders in the procurement process. The role of each procurement participant is critical in ensuring that sustainable procurement practices are followed. Each participant, working together in a transparent way, can make the procurement process more sustainable and accessible, representing the best value for money, taking into account social, economic and environmental factors.

5. Performance.

Sustainable public procurement should be based on the principles of continuous improvement and take into account the stages of the life cycle of a product or service.

6. Monitoring results.

Monitoring the implementation of sustainable public procurement is important to ensure that public procurement practices are consistent with the goals and principles of sustainable development. Effective controls help ensure that sustainable procurement policies and procedures are followed and areas for improvement are identified.

The government of Kazakhstan sets itself the task of developing a "green" economy in the country, which is based on improving the well-being of people and social equality, and significantly reducing the adverse impact on the environment. The implementation of the principles of sustainable public procurement will help the Government to achieve its green economy goal.

1.2 Benefits of Sustainable Public Procurement

UNEP has identified 10 benefits of implementing SPP:

1. Contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The public authorities' need for goods and services contributes to presenting opportunities through public procurement to promote sustainable production and consumption schemes. Governments can lead by example through their own procurement, thereby boosting demand and creating new markets for sustainable products and services, helping to promote sustainable development.

2. Contributes to the achievement of national sustainable development goals.

Public procurement can contribute to the implementation of national and regional energy policies aimed at reducing resource consumption and a circular economy.

3. Improves environmental performance.

Purchasing green products and services can minimize environmental damage and help solve environmental problems, from climate change to soil degradation, waste management, and more. Life Cycle Costing (LCC) allows buyers to identify public procurement sustainability considerations throughout the life cycle of a product.

4. Contributes to the circular economy.

Sustainable procurement can accelerate the transition to a circular economy and the transition to more sustainable consumption and production patterns. By focusing on closed energy and material cycles, public or private institutions acquire goods, works or services that contribute to the preservation of value throughout the supply chain.

5. Brings financial benefits.

By implementing sustainable procurement, preference is given not to the cheapest offer, but to the GWS that comply with the principles of "value for money" in terms of the life cycle. GWS that consume fewer resources during their lifetime have smallerdisposal costs, and other environmental factors can positively impact the overall cost of ownership.

6. Develops markets for more sustainable products and services.

By implementing sustainable public procurement, manufacturers can be encouraged to adjust their production processes to reduce their environmental impact.

7. Stimulates innovation

Manufacturers' demand for environmentally efficient techniques is driving “green” product innovation.

8. Promotes social justice.

Sustainable public procurement contributes to the improvement of the working conditions of manufacturers' workers by complying with certain occupational health and safety standards.

9. Promotes gender equality.

Sustainable public procurement can be used to promote gender and equality in the workplace, and to promote women-owned businesses through preferential purchasing policies.

10. Brings political benefits.

Sustainable procurement practices improve the image of government, increase consumer awareness and demand for sustainable products. Also, potential savings from purchasing sustainable or environmentally friendly products and/or services can be directed to other areas of government.

The introduction of elements of sustainable development into the public procurement system of Kazakhstan will create a multiplier effect on the economy, support domestic producers, and also stimulate the solution of important social issues

1.3 Legal framework for sustainable procurement

Legal regulation of public procurement in Kazakhstan began in 1997 with the adoption of the Law on Public Procurement.

The current law on public procurement, adopted on December 4, 2015, was based on the UNCITRAL model law on the procurement of goods (works) and services.

In order to form a transparent and understandable system for all participants in public procurement, automation and centralization of public procurement has been created in the country with the introduction of a single organizer of public procurement and a single operator in the field of public procurement. Such a mechanism ensured a reduction in the number of various supplier complaints about the public procurement process.

The procedure for public procurement is regulated by the Rules for Public Procurement, which is approved under the Law on Public Procurement.

1.3.1 Current situation in Kazakhstan

The current legislation on public procurement provides for some economic and social aspects, such as the priority of local products, the presence of workers with disabilities, etc. However, the concepts and principles of sustainable public procurement have not yet been introduced into law.

In the implementation of the Address of the Head of State to the People of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2022 “A just state. One nation. Prosperous Society”, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working on the development of a new law “On Public Procurement” (Draft law).

The regulatory policy advisory document to the draft Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Public Procurement” is posted on the Internet portal of open Regulatory Documents (egov.kz).

The draft law will provide for approaches to choosing a supplier – the transition from price criteria to quality, provisions for determining the winner based on quality criteria, as well as the cost of the life cycle.

1.3.2 Principles of public procurement in Kazakhstan

The main principles in force in the field of public procurement of the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

Justice. All those companies, organizations who are interested in Kazakhstan's purchases can count on full equality, on fairness.

Openness. In order for companies to quickly navigate and select suitable tenders, you can use the information from the official public procurement portal. Separately, this information is presented in the media.

Regulation. A distinctive feature of public procurement in Kazakhstan is the use of special means and tools through which regulation takes place.

Responsibility. All participants in public procurement should be responsible for the reliability and transparency of public procurement.

1.3.3 Stages of public procurement

All public procurements in Kazakhstan are carried out in several stages. Each stage has its own characteristics.

1. Proposal preparation. At this stage, the contracting authority prepares an appropriate proposal. It necessarily fixes all the requirements and norms that apply to potential performers.
2. Spread of information. For these purposes, various media are used.
3. Filing an application. Those companies that plan to take an active part in public procurement must apply. It is very important that the application fully complies with the prepared sample.
4. Consideration of applications. The commission allocates a certain amount of time to study all the applications that have been received, as well as to choose the supplier that offers the most favorable conditions.
5. Formulation of a contract. As soon as the supplier, contractor is selected, the contract is drawn up. This document contains the conditions for completing the task.

The main task of all those participants who take part in public procurement is to offer the most favorable conditions. And only on the condition that the supplier offers the best conditions, he will be able to get a contract.

2. SUSTAINABILITY THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE PURCHASE CYCLE

Sustainability should be considered throughout the procurement cycle to ensure that all aspects of the procurement process are aligned with sustainable development goals. First you need to determine the needs.

The organization determines its purchasing needs, which may be driven by operational, financial or strategic considerations. At this stage, it is important to consider sustainability by identifying opportunities to purchase goods and services that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

2.1. Integrating sustainability into public procurement stages

Integrating sustainable development principles into the public procurement phase is a critical component of building a more sustainable public policy. Sustainable procurement involves taking into account social, economic and environmental factors throughout the entire procurement process, from planning to contract management and beyond.

By integrating sustainability into every step of the procurement process, government organizations can create more resilient supply chains, reduce their environmental impact, and help achieve broader sustainability goals.

According to the UNEP Guide "Sustainable Public Procurement: How to "Wake the Sleeping Giant" (second edition), applying sustainable procurement criteria at various stages can increase the effectiveness of public procurement results.

Figure 1. Integrating sustainability into the procurement cycle.

Source: UNEP Guide "Sustainable Public Procurement: How to "Wake the Sleeping Giant" (p. 75)

2.1.1 Procurement planning

At the stage of procurement planning preparation, the contracting authority identifies the need for the product and analyzes the availability of an alternative product with more stable parameters than the traditional product. The contracting authority determines the technical characteristics of the product and may include environmental and social criteria in the specifications of the purchased goods or services. This may include requirements for recyclable content, energy efficiency or fair labor practices.

To assess the need, it is important to answer the following questions:

1. How important is the need for a product (service) or can it be satisfied in another way?
2. Is it possible to reduce the required quantity / volumes of goods (services) without compromising the implementation of the function?
3. Is it possible to replace with an alternative product?
4. Is product lifecycle information available and where can I get it?

Receiving answers to the questions posed, the contracting authority determines the need for the product by quantity and characteristics, which are taken into account when preparing the technical characteristics of the product / service. At this stage, it is necessary to include stability requirements in the technical specifications.

To draw up qualification requirements for public procurement through a tender using the calculation of the life cycle cost of purchased goods, works, services, the following steps must be taken:

1. **Define sustainability criteria**: Begin by identifying sustainability criteria that are relevant to the product or service being procured. It could be environmental, social and economic criteria such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, fair labor practices and local economic development.
2. **Define requirements**: Once the sustainability criteria are defined, it is necessary to set the specific requirements for each criterion. For example, if the criterion is energy efficiency, please indicate the level of energy efficiency required or the standards that the product or service must meet.
3. **Consider Life Cycle Impact**: Evaluate the entire life cycle of a product or service, from production to disposal, and consider the environmental and social impacts of each step.
4. **Consider supplier capacity**: Ensure that sustainability requirements are achievable by potential suppliers and consider suppliers' ability to meet these requirements.

5. **Include examination and evaluation criteria**: Determine how the sustainability requirements will be evaluated in the procurement process, for example through certification or verification.

6. **Solicit information from stakeholders**: Solicit information from stakeholders, including potential vendors, civil society organizations and experts, to ensure that the specification is fair, enforceable and effective to achieve sustainable results.

2.1.2 Finding a supplier

The "Dissemination of Information" and "Apply" stages can be considered as the stage of the supplier search, which includes the identification of potential suppliers. At this stage, sustainability can be integrated by using sustainability criteria to evaluate potential suppliers. This may include assessing the supplier's environmental and social performance and sustainability commitment.

To evaluate a potential supplier, it is necessary to clarify the answers to the following questions:

1. Is the supplier a manufacturer of this product or an intermediary?
2. Does the supplier have sustainability requirements for its suppliers?
3. Does the supplier have relevant experience in providing sustainable products, works and/or services?
4. Does the supplier have achievements, for example, in the field of waste disposal, green building, etc., Is there implementation of environmental management in the business?
5. Are the social conditions of workers at the supplier in line with national or international standards?

The selection criteria should not prevent the participation of small suppliers and should not restrict competition.

2.1.3 Evaluation of applications and comparison of proposals

The current examination and evaluation of applications and comparison of proposals consists of the following steps:

The first step: checking for compliance with the qualification requirements and requirements of the tender documentation.

The second step: comparison of the conditional prices of the bidders.

The third step: determining the winner of the competition based on the lowest conditional price.

In the implementation of sustainable public procurement, it will be necessary to review the stage "Evaluation of applications and comparison of proposals" in order to determine the winner of the tender based on the criterion of price and quality.

For these purposes, it is necessary to evaluate the product, goods and / or services according to requirements in tender documents in relation to following sustainability criteria:

- environmental criteria;
- social criteria;
- economic criteria.

When evaluating a product, goods and/or services, there may be cases when it is not possible to establish all of the above sustainability criteria. In this case, the available possible criteria can also ensure the sustainability of procurement.

In order to ensure transparency of the results of the evaluation of bids, the procurement notice should clearly state the criteria for sustainability, indicating the points awarded against the criteria. Table 1 shows a sample of the evaluation.

Table 1. Criteria for evaluating tender applications submitted by potential suppliers (a sample)

No.	Evaluation criterion	Score	Description of the score
Criteria for environmental sustainability			
	Raw material source	0	The raw material for this product does not meet any of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The raw material for this product meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Manufacturing Process Sustainability	0	The production process does not meet any of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		3	Only energy- and/or water-saving technologies are used in the production process
		5	The production process uses energy- , water-saving technologies and / or the production process meets other

			criteria presented in the technical specification
	Package	0	The packaging of the product does not meet any of the criteria presented in the technical specification.
		5	Product packaging meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Recycling and disposal of product waste	0	Product waste cannot be recycled and disposed of
		5	Recyclable and Waste Disposal The product meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Carbon footprint	0	The product does not meet the criteria for low carbon content presented in the technical specification.
		5	The product meets one or more of the low carbon criteria presented in the technical specification.
Criteria for social sustainability			
	Labor standards	0	The supplier and/or manufacturer has had evidence of violations of labor standards in the last 3 years
		5	The supplier and / or manufacturer has no facts of violations of labor standards for the last 3 years
	Human rights	0	The supplier and manufacturer does not meet the criteria presented in the technical specification
		3	The supplier or manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The supplier and manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Health and safety	0	The supplier and manufacturer does not meet the criteria presented in the technical specification

		3	The supplier or manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The supplier and manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Interaction with society	0	The supplier and manufacturer does not meet the criteria presented in the technical specification
		3	The supplier or manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The supplier and manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
	Responsible sourcing	0	The contract between the manufacturer and the supplier of raw materials for production, the manufacturer and the public service provider lacks criteria for environmental, social and economic aspects
		5	The contract between the manufacturer and the supplier of raw materials for production, and / or the manufacturer and the public service provider contains requirements for environmental, social and economic aspects
	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	0	The supplier and manufacturer does not meet the criteria presented in the technical specification
		3	The supplier or manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The supplier and manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification

	Product transparency	0	The supplier and manufacturer does not meet the criteria presented in the technical specification
		3	The supplier or manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
		5	The supplier and manufacturer meets one or more of the criteria presented in the technical specification
Economic aspects			
	Encouraging innovation	0	The supplier and the manufacturer do not take part in supporting innovation, start-ups, best techniques
		3	The supplier or manufacturer takes part in supporting innovation, start-ups, best practices
		5	The supplier and the manufacturer take part in supporting innovation, start-ups, the best techniques
	Compliance	0	The supplier and / or manufacturer caused damage to the state, the environment, as a result of violations of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan
		5	The supplier, manufacturer did not violate the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as a result of which damage was caused to the state, the environment.

2.1.4 Conclusion of the contract

When contracting, SPP principles can be integrated by including sustainability provisions in the contract, such as reporting requirements on environmental and social performance or the use of sustainable materials.

A sustainable public procurement contract includes eligibility requirements and consists of:

1. **Sustainability Requirements**: The contract must include the sustainability requirements specified in the procurement specification. These

requirements must be clear and measurable and may include environmental, social and economic criteria such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, fair labor practices and local economic development.

2. **Performance indicators**: The contract must specify the performance indicators that will be used to assess the supplier's compliance with sustainability requirements. These indicators should be measurable and clearly define the level of performance expected.

3. **Liability for non-compliance**: the contract should specify penalties for non-compliance with sustainability requirements. These penalties may include financial sanctions, contract termination, or other measures.

4. **Reporting requirements**: The contract must specify the supplier's reporting requirements. This could include regular reporting on sustainability performance, as well as documentation of any action taken to address non-compliance.

5. **Sustainability requirements in the supply chain**: The contract should address sustainability issues in the supplier's supply chain, where appropriate. For example, requiring suppliers to implement sustainability practices with their own suppliers.

6. **Life cycle assessments**: The contract must consider the entire life cycle of the product or service, from production to disposal. It should include requirements for suppliers to reduce the environmental and social impacts of their products or services throughout their life cycle.

Table 2. An example of the required characteristics description, parameters and other initial data in the technical specification for the product "Paper products for hygiene":

Criteria	Mandatory requirements	Additional optional requirements	Verification methods
Environmental aspects			
Selecting the source of raw materials	Recycled paper Renewable resources Responsible Supplier Low or recycled water consumption in the production of raw materials Energy efficient technologies for the	Measures to reduce environmental impacts Implementation of environmental management in production	Any documents received from the manufacturer

	production of raw materials		
Manufacturing Process Sustainability	Recycled water supply Energy efficient technologies Using oxygen or hydrogen peroxide for bleaching		The tenderer must provide: supporting documents from the manufacturer of the goods regarding the raw materials used, technology, resource consumption Marking
Package	In the manufacture of packaging used secondary or renewable, or biodegradable raw materials. Reusable packaging. Packaging waste is recyclable The packaging is made using an energy-efficient method		Any information provided by the manufacturer on the packaging confirming the criterion (standards, certificate, etc.) Marking
Recycling and disposal	Product waste biodegradable	Used as fertilizer	Scientific article, technical paper, certificates, etc.
Carbon footprint	Tree cutting is not allowed in pulp production	Products of local production, transportation of goods is carried out within a radius of no more than 500 km.	Information confirming production projects, bill of lading, a verified report on the carbon footprint
Social aspects			
Labor standards	Compliance with international and domestic labor		Acts on the inspection of authorized bodies,

	standards and labor legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan		audit documents, etc.
Human rights	Equal wages in accordance with the established grid	Bonuses, premiums Percentage of workers with disabilities Share of women workers	Supporting accounting document
Health and safety	Mandatory insurance premium	Implementation of an additional insurance bonus	
Interaction with society	Constant information about the impact of the production process on the environment	Providing employment for local residents	Links, documents, standards
Responsible supply	The contract between the supplier of raw materials and the manufacturer, reflecting environmental, social and economic aspects	The presence of an internal standard for raw materials	Supporting documents
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Use of renewable sources and secondary raw materials in the production	Maintenance of shelters for homeless animals, contributions to the protection of nature and their inhabitants	Supporting documents for raw materials, payment documents (invoices, receipts, etc.)
Product transparency	Accessible and reliable production information		Acts of inspections, audits, etc.
Economic aspects			

Encouraging innovation		Contribution to innovative techniques that reduce environmental impact, carbon footprint	
Compliance	Reducing air emissions and using a water recycling system		Documents confirming the economic benefit from the fulfillment of legal requirements

2.1.5 Performance of the contract

The contract is considered to be executed subject to the full fulfillment by the contracting authority and the supplier of the obligations assumed under the specified contract.

The execution of the public procurement contract for the supply of goods is carried out in the following sequence:

1) delivery of the goods to the destination of the goods;

2) registration by the supplier by means of an invoice for the release of stocks to the side and an act of acceptance and transfer of goods;

3) acceptance of goods by the contracting authority;

4) registration of the invoice;

5) payment by the contracting authority for the delivered goods.

At the stage of "acceptance of goods by the contracting authority" a verification is made. In order to check the conformity of the goods to the technical characteristics, at the stage of drawing up the terms of reference, it is necessary to clearly indicate the methods of verification for each criterion. During the verification, it is necessary to make a mark on the conformity of the goods to the specified technical characteristics on the verification form.

Table 3. An example of filling out a verification form for the conformity of the goods to the technical characteristics of the product

Criteria	***Verification method***	***Compliance mark***
Raw material source		

Recycled paper	Information from the manufacturer with confirmation of the material of the raw material	*Compliant/ does not match / is not presented*
Low or recycled water consumption in the production of raw materials	Information from the manufacturer with confirmation of the use of water-saving technologies by the supplier/manufacturer of raw materials	*Compliant/ does not match / is not presented*
Manufacturing Process Sustainability		
Recycled water supply during cooking	Information from the manufacturer with confirmation of the use of water-saving technologies	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Energy efficient cooking technologies	Information from the manufacturer with confirmation of the use of energy-saving technologies	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Using oxygen or hydrogen peroxide for bleaching	Approved production process technology or other supporting document provided by the manufacturer	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Packaging		
Recycled or renewable packaging or biodegradable packaging	Certificate, eco-label or test report	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Packaging waste is recyclable	Confirmation from the manufacturer or third party that recycles this waste	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Recycling and disposal		
Product waste biodegradable	Test report	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Carbon footprint		
Tree cutting is not allowed in pulp production	Supporting materials from the manufacturer	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Labor standards		

Compliance with international and domestic labor standards and labor legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Acts on the inspection of authorized bodies, audit documents, etc.	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Human rights		
Percentage of workers with disabilities	Confirming personnel document	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Share of women workers	Confirming personnel document	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Health and safety		
Mandatory insurance premium	Supporting accounting document	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Additional insurance bonus	Supporting accounting document	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Interaction with society		
Constant information about the impact of the production process on the environment	Information about the publication of reports	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Responsible sourcing		
The presence of an internal standard for raw materials	Confirmation document	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*
Compliance		
Use of a circulating water consumption system	Documents confirming the economic benefit from the fulfillment of legal requirements	*Compliant/ does not match/ not represented*

2.2 Tools for sustainable public procurement

Sustainable procurement tools are needed to ensure that public procurement is in line with sustainable development goals. This paper takes into account UNEP recommendations and discusses some of the sustainable public

procurement tools that governments and organizations can use to achieve sustainable procurement.

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a comprehensive method for assessing the impact of products on the environment at all stages of its life cycle: from the extraction of raw materials, continuing with the production, use, repair, maintenance, transportation of the product at all stages, and ending with the disposal or processing of waste. The method is the only way to objectively determine the environmental friendliness of the product and makes it possible to:

— improving the environmental aspects of products at various points in their life cycle;

- decision-making in industrial, governmental or non-governmental organizations (for example, in strategic planning, prioritization, product or process design and redesign);

- selection of appropriate environmental performance indicators, including measurement methods;

- marketing (for example, when making an environmental claim related to an eco-labeling system or an eco-product declaration).

There are four stages of life cycle assessment, which are reflected in the international standards for environmental management systems ISO 14040 and 14044.

Definition of purpose and scope. At the first stage, the goal is set and the object of analysis is determined, i.e. what life cycle stages will be included in the assessment (whether raw materials extraction, transportation, etc. will be recorded).

Inventory analysis. If at the first stage the segments for which data will be collected are determined, then at the second stage these segments are filled. For example, the volume, type of raw materials or resources used: energy, water, emissions / discharge of pollutants into the air, land or water. The inventory analysis phase is often the main work step in an LCA.

Assessment of the impact of production and processing of the product on the environment. The third stage begins with the choice of what exactly will be measured - for example, the impact of production on natural resources can be measured; product for climate change in CO_{2e}, etc.

The most commonly assessed are human toxicity, global warming potential, recyclability of the waste product and the environmental benefits of using it.

Life cycle interpretation. The more data taken into account in the previous stages, the more reliable the conclusions and recommendations will be. To analyze the big picture, you need to make sure that the collected data is accurate, correctly measured and analyzed.

The final conclusions depend on what goals were set at the first stage. For example, you can calculate how much emissions are produced in the production of a product, or the amount of natural resources consumed. Are there opportunities to reduce negative impacts, etc.?

The role of life cycle assessment in public procurement is to provide information on the environmental performance of a product, which in turn allows the determination of environmental criteria for SPP and the selection of the most sustainable product among product alternatives.

In general, life cycle assessment contributes to the creation of competition among manufacturers and is the main tool for ensuring SPP.

Life cycle cost is defined as an economic valuation that takes into account the costs of planning, design, construction and acquisition, operation, maintenance, renewal and restoration, depreciation and financing costs, and the replacement or disposal of a product (good) and service.

LCC analysis is to compare alternative options. Only those cost/benefit elements that apply equally to the options being compared should be included in the analysis.

This assessment is carried out in three directions: financial, environmental and social.

When determining a financial estimate, the cost of a product or raw materials for its production is not used as a criterion. The assessment is carried out by determining the direct, indirect or intangible benefits. For example, reducing the cost of consuming water, energy or other resources, reducing utility costs, etc.

When evaluating the environmental direction of the cost of a product (good) and services, one can consider the benefit or cost of the resources used, the impact on the environment in the production of a product (good), waste-free production or the possibility of waste-free use, disposal of waste with benefit, etc.

The social direction of the project cost can provide both direct and indirect benefits in the form of improving the living conditions of the population, providing the necessary vital infrastructures, providing opportunities for improving health, etc.

The carbon footprint of a product (good) / service is considered as a separate tool in the form of determining the impact of a product (good) / service on climate change processes. When assessing the carbon footprint, greenhouse gas emissions are determined throughout the entire life cycle, starting from the extraction of raw materials for a given product (good), ending with the disposal of waste from a used product (good). This tool can also be applied to a service, estimating greenhouse gas emissions from start to finish.

To determine the carbon footprint of a product (good) / service, the ISO 14064 “Greenhouse Gases” standard is used, the GHG protocol standards that apply to various industries: the production of cement, electricity, aluminum, steel, wood, semiconductors, agriculture, etc. Greenhouse Gas Protocol (ghgprotocol.org)

These documents are complementary - ISO defines what needs to be done to determine carbon footprint of a product, and GHG explains how to do it.

Market Engagement and Innovative Procurement is a process where buyers actively seek out and interact with the market to identify innovative and sustainable solutions that may not yet be widely adopted. These solutions may be in the form of new products, services or technologies that have the potential to improve environmental and social outcomes as well as meet the needs of the procuring entity.

This approach can be applied in various sectors such as construction, transport, energy and information technology by acquiring innovative and sustainable solutions from the market. For example, buying electric public transport buses instead of traditional buses, buying renewable energy instead of fossil fuels, or buying energy efficient IT solutions.

In Kazakhstan, where there is significant potential in renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power, acquiring renewable energy solutions would be one way to promote sustainable development in the country.

The third type of environmental declaration provides quantitative information about the environmental performance of a product's life cycle. The product supplier provides the consumer with information about the parameters of the product life cycle, about the inventory analysis of the product life cycle, about the impact throughout the life cycle. Such labeling also provides indirect information, for example, on the content of recycled raw materials, material or on the content of toxic substances.

The declaration is prepared in accordance with ISO 14025 and other industry standards where available.

Environmental management is a purposeful development, implementation and implementation of measures aimed at protecting the environment and rational use of resources.

The main goal of environmental management is to reduce the negative impact of the enterprise on the environment in the production and provision of services.

Environmental regulations and standards are a set of rules and regulations that govern the impact of products and services on the environment. These norms and standards may be set by national, regional, or international bodies and may

cover a range of environmental issues, including energy efficiency, waste reduction, water conservation, and air pollution. Environmental regulations and standards can guide purchasing professionals in choosing products and services that have a lower environmental impact.

The list of norms and standards is presented in the section "Additional resources".

Environmental labeling is a tool used to inform consumers about the environmental performance of products and services. In sustainable public procurement, eco-labels are used to help procurement professionals identify and select products and services that have a lower environmental impact.

Eco-labeling is a voluntary procedure. Labels may contain information based on a range of environmental factors, including energy efficiency, waste reduction, and sustainable sourcing. Eco-labels are used by manufacturers and service providers to distinguish their products and services from competitors and to appeal to environmentally conscious consumers.

To label their products, manufacturers can adopt international or domestic standards.

A list of product labeling standards is provided in the Additional Resources section.

3. SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY PRODUCTS

3.1 Priority products

When conducting an assessment on the prioritization of products for sustainable public procurement in the Republic of Kazakhstan, an analysis was made of only purchased goods.

The analysis of the purchased services was not carried out due to limited resources within the project, as well as the fact that public authorities cannot influence a number of purchased services, since the tender documentation sets requirements for the supplier itself (work experience, certificates, diploma, etc.), and not for the service. In addition, the most purchased services, such as rental of premises, security, cleaning, are often provided by landlords independently.

Also, Kazakhstan has developed a system for providing office supplies, equipment for rent, where services are included in the cost of rent and it is impossible to assess the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the relevant services.

Nevertheless, as the SPP system develops, work on establishing sustainability criteria for purchased services needs to be carried out.

The assessment for purchased goods was carried out based on the analysis for purchased goods for the period 2016-2021. TOP-10 products were selected from the general procurement list based on the volume of purchases (both in quantitative terms and in monetary terms), the number of Contracting authorities (Figure 2), the number of Suppliers. Afterwards, according to the UNEP methodology, a general assessment for goods prioritization was made.

An analysis of goods purchased during public tenders, their characteristics and possible environmental impact demonstrated that the following goods could be the most potentially sustainable:

- Alcohol-based disinfectant;
- Soap (household and toilet solid, toilet liquid);
- Punched pockets for documents, with and without perforation, made of polypropylene film.

However, the categories "Alcohol-based disinfectant" and "Punched pockets for documents, perforated and non-perforated, made of polypropylene film" were excluded from a number of priority products, due to the expected decrease in demand for them.

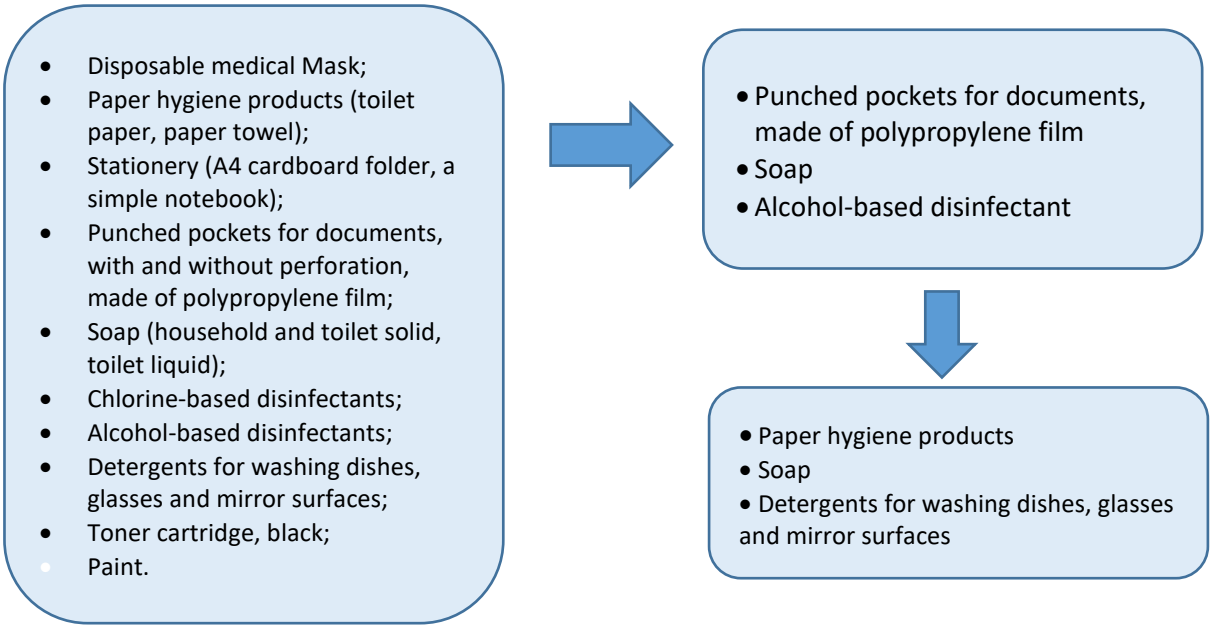
The purchase of alcohol-based disinfectants increased in the period 2020-2021 due to the COVID -19 pandemic. This is a temporary demand, and therefore

it is inappropriate to evaluate the product as if it has a constant demand from government agencies.

Despite the results of the analysis, punched pockets for documents were included in the most demanded products, it is proposed to exclude them, since they are made of polypropylene, and are inferior in the assessment of environmental friendliness. In addition, due to the digitalization of workflow, it is expected that in the future the demand for punched pockets will decrease significantly. Accordingly, it is inappropriate to prioritize this type of goods for implementation of the principles of the SPP. Excluding “Alcohol-based disinfectant” and “Punched pockets for documents” from the assessment, the following 3 categories of goods were selected as the most sustainable:

- soap (household and toilet solid, toilet liquid);
- paper hygiene products (toilet paper, paper towel);
- detergents for surfaces (for washing dishes, glasses and mirror surfaces).

Figure 2. Priority Products



3.2 Sustainability Impact of Paper Hygiene Products

The production and use of paper-based hygiene products such as toilet paper, facial tissues and paper towels can have both positive and negative impacts on sustainable development.

Paper hygiene products provide convenience, comfort and hygiene to people around the world. They are easily recyclable and can be made from sustainable materials such as recycled paper or sustainably sourced wood pulp. The production

and use of paper hygiene products can create jobs and economic opportunities in the forestry, paper and pulp and paper industries.

However, the production and use of paper-based hygiene products can also have negative impacts in the form of:

1. **Cutting down trees**: The production of paper hygiene products requires large amounts of wood pulp, which can lead to deforestation if not managed sustainably. Deforestation can contribute to climate change, biodiversity loss and the destruction of local communities.
2. **Water and energy consumption**: The production of paper hygiene products requires a significant amount of water and energy. The use of non-renewable energy sources and the discharge of wastewater and chemicals can contribute to pollution and environmental degradation.
3. **Waste Generation**: Disposable paper hygiene products generate large amounts of waste that can contribute to landfills and ocean pollution. These wastes can take hundreds of years to decompose and can harm wildlife and ecosystems.

To mitigate these negative impacts, sustainability initiatives aim to encourage the use of sustainable alternatives, such as the use of recycled or sustainable paper products. This approach encourages companies to adopt sustainable practices such as responsibly selecting wood pulp, reducing water and energy consumption, and using recycled materials in production.

3.3 Product Sustainability Criteria for Paper Hygiene Products

3.3.1 Sustainability of the Hygiene Paper Product

One of the key criteria for sustainable public procurement of paper hygiene products is the environmental sustainability of the product. When evaluating environmental sustainability, it is important to consider the entire life cycle of a product, from raw material sourcing to disposal. A criterion for sustainable public procurement may include a requirement that a product be made from a high percentage of recycled or renewable materials and manufactured in a manner that minimizes its environmental impact.

3.3.1.1 Sources of raw materials.

Sources of raw materials for paper hygiene products must be sustainable, taking into account the impact on ecosystems, biodiversity and the use of renewable resources. These include:

- *Recycled paper.* The use of recycled materials can reduce the demand for virgin fiber and conserve natural resources.

- *Renewable resources.* In the production of paper hygiene products, the manufacturer can use raw materials obtained by growing a necessary resource, such as bamboo or sugar cane.
- *Responsible supplier*. The raw materials for paper hygiene products made from wood pulp must be sourced from well-managed forests certified by organizations such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
- *Reducing water consumption.* In the production of raw materials for paper hygiene products, a large amount of water is required. Responsible producers use technologies with low water consumption or recycled water supply.
- *Energy Efficiency.* The production of raw materials for paper hygiene products requires energy-intensive processes. Responsible manufacturer uses low energy technologies or renewable energy sources.

3.3.1.2 Manufacturing processes.

The sustainable production of tissue papers should aim to minimize the negative environmental impact of manufacturing processes while ensuring that the end product meets high quality and safety standards. To achieve this, the following steps can be taken in the manufacturing process:

Cooking and bleaching. To give the raw material a usable form, it must be turned into a pulp. The process used for this, called pulping, is often a significant source of environmental impact in the manufacture of traditional toilet paper or tissue paper. However, manufacturers of sustainable paper hygiene products use pulp that is produced in a closed-loop water recycling system using alternative bleaching processes such as bleaching with oxygen or hydrogen peroxide.

Energy Efficiency. The pulping and bleaching process, making toilet paper, tissue paper or towels into usable form from pulp, are energy-intensive processes. In sustainable manufacturing, these activities are carried out using energy efficient processes and equipment, which reduces the overall energy consumption of the manufacturing process.

3.3.1.3 Packaging.

Packaging should be sustainable, using recyclable or biodegradable materials to reduce waste.

Sustainable packaging for paper hygiene involves taking into account the entire life cycle of packaging, from raw material selection to disposal. Criteria for sustainable packaging may include the following:

The choice of raw materials. Eco-friendly packaging is made from materials that have a low environmental impact, such as recycled materials or biodegradable materials such as plant-based polyethylene.

Suitability for recycling. Sustainable packaging is made from recyclable materials.

Eco label. Sustainable packaging contains information about its sustainability: origin, materials and certificates confirming compliance with environmental and social standards.

Energy and resource efficiency. Packaging must be manufactured in such a way as to minimize the use of energy, water and other resources in the manufacturing process. The use of renewable energy sources and the introduction of closed-loop production systems are green factors.

3.3.1.4 Recycling and disposal.

Recycling and disposal of sustainable paper hygiene products is an important aspect of its sustainability. The product must be designed for easy recycling or disposal and must be accompanied by clear disposal instructions. The following factors must be taken into account.

The composition of the material. Paper hygiene products made from recycled paper or biodegradable materials such as bamboo or sugar cane are easier to recycle or recycle than paper made from virgin tree pulp.

Packing material. The packaging material for sustainable paper hygiene products must be recyclable, biodegradable or recyclable. This will reduce the amount of waste and prevent environmental pollution.

Biodegradability. Paper hygiene products made from biodegradable materials should break down into harmless substances under composting conditions, which can then be used as plant fertilizer.

3.3.1.5 Carbon footprint of paper hygiene products.

The production and disposal of paper hygiene products should have a minimal impact on greenhouse gas emissions, helping to reduce the impact of climate change.

Manufacturers and suppliers of sustainable paper hygiene products are committed to minimizing the environmental impact of transportation by using economical vehicles and reducing unnecessary waste during distribution.

3.4 Sustainability impact of the Soap product

Soap is a widely used product that plays an important role in maintaining hygiene and health.

Soap production and use can have negative impacts on sustainable development in the form of:

- **Water consumption**: Soap production requires a significant amount of water, especially in the production of liquid soap. The use of non-renewable energy sources and the discharge of wastewater and chemicals can contribute to pollution and environmental degradation.
- **Waste Generation**: Soap packaging and soap residue can generate waste that leads to landfills and water pollution.
- **Ingredient Sources**: Some soap ingredients, such as palm oil, can be unsustainably sourced, leading to deforestation and habitat destruction. This can contribute to climate change, biodiversity loss and destruction of local communities.

To reduce the negative effects, it is necessary to promote initiatives aimed at reducing the environmental impact of soap production and use. Manufacturers can implement sustainable practices such as responsible ingredient sourcing, reduced water and energy consumption, and the use of recycled materials in packaging. In addition, consumers can use soap bars instead of liquid soap to reduce packaging waste and opt for products labeled as environmentally friendly.

3.5 Criteria for the sustainability of the product "Soap"

3.5.1 Soap product sustainability

A sustainable soap procurement process must consider the environmental impact throughout the product's life cycle, from raw materials to disposal. The product must comply with the standards of sustainability and minimal harm to the environment during production, use and disposal. This helps ensure that the procurement process is environmentally sustainable. The following are some of the key elements to consider in achieving environmental sustainability.

3.5.1.1 Sources of raw materials.

Most soap products on the market are based on synthetic surfactants derived from petroleum products that end up in lakes, rivers and streams, polluting them and damaging the environment.

In the procurement process, priority should be given to the use of environmentally friendly raw materials with low environmental impact and the absence of various chemicals, flavors, dyes, etc.

Renewable resources. Organic soaps can be made from natural plant-based ingredients, from renewable resources such as soybeans, coconuts and corn.

Reducing water consumption. Applying a manufacturing process that prioritizes water conservation and minimizes wastewater discharge is an environmentally friendly approach.

Energy Efficiency. Manufacturing processes that use energy efficient technologies and use renewable energy sources to reduce the environmental impact of the manufacturing process.

Biodegradability. Raw materials that are readily biodegradable and do not persist in the environment will help reduce the environmental impact of the detergent and minimize harm to aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

3.5.1.2 Manufacturing processes.

There are two main stages in the production of toilet soap:

1. soap making, which is a chemical process of interactions of triglycerides of fatty acids with alkali (saponification reaction). It ends with the preparation of aqueous solutions of Potassium (*K)* or Sodium (*Na)* salts of fatty acids of various concentrations;

2. giving soap a marketable appearance by performing the following operations: cooling and hardening of a concentrated soap solution, drying, mechanical processing, molding into pieces, packaging of finished products.

Sustainable soap production must focus on preserving wildlife, minimizing the environmental impact of manufacturing processes, while ensuring that the end product meets high quality and safety standards. To achieve this, the following steps can be taken in the manufacturing process:

The choice of raw materials. The main components of soap are fats and alkali. Fats are of animal origin, including marine animals and fish, vegetable origin (palm, soybean, coconut, etc.), processed fatty raw materials and synthetic fats, from oil refining products.

Soaps made from vegetable fats obtained from renewable sources, such as soy, can be classified as environmentally friendly products.

The composition of the soap, in addition to the main components, includes auxiliary products. The main ones are:

a) Surfactants.

The main purpose of using surfactants is to reduce surface tension. According to the level of toxicity, surfactants can be divided into: nonionic, anionic and cationic. Non-ionic surfactants have a minimal harmful effect on the environment.

b) Preservatives.

Preservatives are used for long-term storage of the product, preventing the growth of bacteria.

In the manufacture of soap, preservatives such as methyl paraben (obtained from benzoic acid), phenoxyethanol (obtained by the hydroxyethylation of phenol), caprylyl glycol (an alcohol obtained from caprylic acid), sorbic acid (an organic compound) are used.

When choosing an environmentally friendly product, it is necessary to pay attention to the minimal impact of the preservative on human health.

c) Dyes.

Dyes are used to create color. White color is obtained by adding titanium dioxide (E171). Titanium dioxide dust is harmful to the body when inhaled. Harmfulness in the composition of soap has not been studied. To obtain other colors, dyes CI 12490, CI 15510 are used. Their safety has been proven by science. However, given the carbon footprint, when obtaining a dye, one can give preference to products without dye.

d) Flavors.

They are used to muffle the original smell and give a new flavor. Soaps are perfumed with various chemicals such as obepine, coumarin, benzoin, and solvents.

Energy Efficiency. Reducing steam consumption and shortening the production process, while maintaining the quality characteristics of the soap, reduces energy consumption.

Package. Packaging materials made from environmentally friendly and recyclable materials have a minimal impact on the environment.

Management of chemicals and waste. A responsible manufacturer minimizes the use of hazardous chemicals and implements proper waste management systems to reduce the environmental impact of manufacturing processes.

3.5.1.3 Soap product carbon footprint.

The production and transportation of soap products should have a minimal impact on greenhouse gas emissions, helping to reduce the effects of climate change.

You can reduce the carbon footprint of a soap product by:

- switching to renewable energy sources for production, such as solar or wind energy. In this way, the emissions associated with the production process can be reduced.

- use of recycled packaging materials to reduce emissions associated with the production of new packaging materials.

- optimizing transportation by considering transport companies optimizing their routes and using more fuel-efficient vehicles to reduce transport-related emissions.

3.6 The impact of the product "Detergent, for cleaning surfaces" on sustainable development

Detergents for washing surfaces such as floors, walls and countertops, sanitary ware are widely used in households and commercial establishments. While they are effective at removing dirt and grime, their production and use have some impact on sustainability.

On the positive side, surface cleaners can help keep homes and public spaces clean and hygienic, which is important in preventing the spread of disease and infection. The use of detergents can also help maintain the condition and appearance of surfaces, which can reduce the need for replacement and prolong their life and reduce the frequency of this type of waste.

However, the production and use of surface detergents can also have negative impacts on sustainability in the form of:

- **Water Consumption**: The production and use of surface detergents requires a significant amount of water. In addition, the discharge of wastewater containing chemicals and pollutants can contribute to environmental pollution and degradation.
- **Energy Consumption**: The production and use of surface detergents requires a significant amount of energy, especially in the production of synthetic detergents. The use of non-renewable energy sources can contribute to climate change and environmental degradation.
- **Packaging waste**: Surface detergents are often packaged in plastic containers, which can contribute to this type of waste.
- **Chemical Ingredients**: Some surface cleaners contain harsh chemicals such as phosphates, which can contaminate water and harm aquatic life. In addition, some ingredients may not be obtained sustainably, resulting in habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity.

To reduce negative impacts, manufacturers need to be encouraged to adopt sustainable practices such as using renewable energy sources, reducing water consumption and using sustainable ingredients. In addition, consumers can use concentrated products that reduce packaging waste and choose products labeled as environmentally friendly or biodegradable.

3.7 Criteria for the stability of the product "Detergent, for washing surfaces"

3.7.1 Environmental sustainability

Detergents are a group of household chemicals designed to clean various surfaces and materials from all kinds of contaminants. They have special

properties, can differ in efficiency, be aimed at combating one or another type of litter, as well as universal (help to cope with various contaminants).

Surface cleaning detergents can be considered sustainable if they are made from sustainable raw materials, produced using sustainable processes, packaged in an environmentally friendly manner, and have minimal environmental impact throughout their life cycle.

3.7.1.1 Sources of raw materials.

The production of detergents for washing surfaces is similar to the products of the "Soap" category, they are made on the basis of synthetic surfactants.

In the procurement process, priority should be given to the use of environmentally friendly raw materials with low environmental impact and the absence of various chemicals, flavors, dyes, etc. In addition to the specified criteria in subparagraph 1.1 of Product 2 "Soap", attention should be paid to the following aspect:

Toxicity. Synthetic fragrances or harsh chemicals can be toxic to human health and the environment. Natural, non-toxic alternatives that are safe to use are preferred.

3.7.1.2 Manufacturing processes.

Detergents are powder, solid, granular, pasty, in the form of tablets. Each type has its own advantages. Tablets are effective, compact, but require drying to remove moisture, which increases the energy intensity of production. The composition of pasty products allows 40% moisture and is close to powders in terms of ingredients.

The production process of detergents consists of several main stages: mixing the components to prepare the composition, drying, packing and packaging.

The choice of raw materials. The main components are fats and alkali. Fats are of animal origin, including marine animals and fish, vegetable origin (palm, soybean, coconut, etc.), processed fatty raw materials and synthetic fats, from oil refining products.

Detergents, in the production of which vegetable fats obtained from renewable sources, such as soy, are used, can be classified as environmentally friendly products.

The composition of detergents, in addition to the main components, includes auxiliary products that are used in the production of the product "Soap". In addition, bleaches, disinfectants, antibacterial agents can be used to ensure cleanliness. Polishes can also be used to add shine. The following are auxiliary products with well-known properties.

1. Chlorine is the most common cause of diseases of the cardiovascular system. This substance destroys proteins, negatively affects the skin and hair. Due to chlorine, atherosclerosis, anemia, hypertension, and allergic reactions are observed.

2. Phosphate is banned in many countries around the world. In Germany, Italy, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, phosphate-free powders are used. In Japan, by 1986, phosphates were not used in the production of washing powders. Laws to ban phosphates in detergents are in place in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand and South Africa. In the US, such bans cover more than a third of all states. Due to phosphates, algae are intensively formed in water bodies, which can cause various types of poisoning.

3. Sodium hydrochloride in household chemicals may be listed as sodiumhypochlorite. This compound, often used in bleach, long-term exposure to sodium hydrochloride on the body negatively affects the state of the cardiovascular system, can cause serious allergic reactions, worsen the condition of hair and skin

4. Petroleum distillates are found in the composition of polishes for metal surfaces, they can adversely affect vision and the nervous system.

5. Phenols, cresols are bactericidal substances that are very caustic and can cause diarrhea, dizziness, loss of consciousness and impaired kidney and liver function.

6. Nitrobenzene is a very heavy and dangerous agent for health, which is part of the polishes for floors and furniture.

7. Formaldehyde is a powerful carcinogen that causes severe irritation to the eyes, throat, skin, respiratory tract, and lungs.

Energy Efficiency. There are several ways manufacturers can improve the energy efficiency of their manufacturing process.

Energy efficiency in the manufacture of detergents can include the use of materials that require less energy to produce, such as natural ingredients and biodegradable surfactants, the use of high-efficiency motors and pumps, the optimization of temperature control, and the introduction of process automation.

Package. Packaging materials made from environmentally friendly and recyclable materials have a minimal impact on the environment.

Management of chemicals and waste. A responsible manufacturer minimizes the use of hazardous chemicals and implements proper waste management systems to reduce the environmental impact of manufacturing processes.

3.7.1.3 Carbon footprint of the product “Detergent, surface cleaner”

The production and transport of detergents should provide minimal impact on greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change mitigation.

You can reduce your detergent's carbon footprint by:

- switching to renewable energy sources for production, such as solar or wind energy. In this way, the emissions associated with the production process can be reduced.

- use of recycled packaging materials to reduce emissions associated with the production of new packaging materials.

- optimizing transportation by considering transport companies optimizing their routes and using more fuel-efficient vehicles to reduce transport-related emissions.

3.8 Social sustainability of the product.

Human rights, labor laws and standards must be respected in the manufacture and distribution of the product. The production and use of the product must not lead to changes in fauna, flora habitats, landscape changes, land degradation, etc.

By taking these factors into account, public procurement can ensure that products are produced sustainably and responsibly, reducing their environmental impact and contributing to a more sustainable future.

Criteria for social responsibility of environmentally friendly products include the following aspects:

Labor standards. A socially responsible manufacturer ensures that its production process complies with domestic and/or international labor standards, providing fair and safe working conditions for its employees.

Human rights. A socially responsible manufacturer respects the human rights of all employees and ensures fair and dignified treatment of them.

Health and Safety. A socially responsible manufacturer prioritizes the health and safety of workers in the manufacturing process and follows appropriate regulations to minimize the risk of injury or illness.

Interaction with society. A socially responsible manufacturer has a positive impact on the local community by supporting local initiatives and providing employment opportunities.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems. A socially responsible producer takes measures to protect biodiversity and ecosystems by avoiding the use of raw materials obtained in violation of environmental laws.

Responsible sourcing. A socially responsible manufacturer ensures that the raw materials used in its products are sourced in a responsible and sustainable manner, avoiding the use of materials from suppliers who engage in illegal logging or other environmentally harmful practices.

Product transparency. A socially responsible manufacturer provides transparent information about the source and production process of its products, which allows consumers to make informed decisions.

Equal opportunities. A socially responsible employer ensures equal opportunities for all employees, regardless of their disability, age, gender, race or ethnic origin. This means that the employer must take into account the needs of all employees when creating conditions for their work.

3.9 Product economic sustainability

Sustainable public procurement can bring significant economic benefits, both in the short and long term. Here are some of the key economic aspects of sustainable public procurement:

Cost Savings: reducing waste, improving efficiency, and avoiding costs associated with negative environmental and social impacts in order to improve cost-efficiency. For example, buying energy efficient products or services can lead to lower energy bills over time.

Stimulating the local economy: local economic development by prioritizing local suppliers and businesses that employ local workers. It can help create jobs and stimulate economic growth in the community.

Encourage innovation: encouraging manufacturers applying innovative methods and new products, services that are more sustainable.

Compliance with legal requirements: Sustainable public timely compliance with legal requirements related to environmental and social sustainability. This can reduce the risk of fines, lawsuits, and reputational damage.

4. SUMMARY

The Republic of Kazakhstan, recognizing the importance of sustainable public procurement as a tool to promote economic, environmental and social sustainability, is taking steps to develop a policy framework for sustainable public procurement, which promotes the introduction of sustainable procurement methods throughout the public sector.

The sustainable public procurement policy framework is in line with Kazakhstan's sustainable development goals, which implies promoting sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social equity. The Framework also supports the country's commitments under the UN SDGs, which aim to achieve a more sustainable and just world by 2030.

The implementation of sustainable public procurement in Kazakhstan is a function of the Ministry of Finance, which is responsible for the development and implementation of public procurement policies and procedures throughout the public sector.

The developed Guidelines for Sustainable Public Procurement provide guidance to public sector organizations on how to integrate sustainability criteria into their procurement processes.

The Guidelines also cover a range of topics related to sustainable procurement, including setting sustainability priorities, developing sustainability criteria, evaluating supplier sustainability performance, and monitoring and reporting sustainability performance.

To implement the sustainable public procurement policy, the Government needs to establish a working group on sustainable public procurement, which should include representatives of government agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations. The working group should work on legal acts, providing rules for the implementation of sustainable public procurement, and is also contributing to promotion of sustainable procurement practices throughout the public sector and developing strategies to address sustainability issues in the procurement process.

Overall, the implementation of sustainable public procurement practices in Kazakhstan has the potential to contribute to sustainable economic growth, stimulate the business to reduce negative environmental impact by introducing innovative solutions, and promote social equity by rewarding suppliers that meet labor and human rights standards.

Below is a vision on the legal framework for implementing sustainable public procurement.

Thus, for the implementation of sustainable public procurement in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is required to develop the Procedure for public

procurement by the tender method with the use of sustainability criteria within the framework of the Rules for Public Procurement.

The rules for public procurement provide for "Peculiarities of public procurement of services provided for by the state social order" (Appendix 1). By analogy, it is possible to provide "Peculiarities of public procurement of services, using the calculation of the cost of the life cycle of purchased goods, works, services".

Competitive documentation for public procurement of services, using the calculation of the cost of the life cycle of purchased goods, works, services, must provide for "Criteria for evaluating applications submitted by potential suppliers for participation in the tender".

The technical specification for public procurement of services, using the calculation of the life cycle cost of purchased goods, works, services, can be drawn up in accordance with the "Technical Specification for Procured Services for Tender Documentation" (Appendix 2).

Additional Resources

1. Environmental regulations and standards

- ST RK STB ISO 14025-2006 (STB ISO 14025:2005, IDT) Environmental labels and declarations. Type III environmental declarations. Principles and procedures https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=30597028
- ST RK ISO 14040-2010 Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Principles and structural scheme. https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31399607
- ST RK GOST R ISO 14044-2010 Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Requirements and guidelines https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31445769
- ST RK ISO 14064-1-2019 Greenhouse gases. Part 1. Requirements and guidance for the quantification and reporting of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases at the organization level ST RK ISO 14064-1-2019 “Greenhouse gases. Part 1. Requirements and guidance for quantifying and reporting emissions and absorption/removal of greenhouse gases at the organization level” (zakon.kz)
- ST RK GOST R 52354-2008 Paper products for household and sanitary purposes. General specifications ST RK GOST R 52354-2008 “Paper products for household and sanitary purposes. General technical conditions” (zakon.kz)
- GOST 28546-2014 Solid toilet soap. General specifications GOST 28546-2014 Solid toilet soap. General technical conditions” (zakon.kz)
- ST RK ISO 685-2007 Analysis of soap Determination of total alkali content and total content of fatty substances Download ST RK ISO 685-2007 Analysis of soap. Determination of the total content of alkalis and the total content of fatty substances (stroyinf.ru)
- Technical regulation "Requirements for the safety of synthetic detergents and household chemicals" https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P080000217
- ST RK GOST R 51696-2003 Household chemicals. General technical requirements ST RK GOST R 51696-2003 “Household chemicals. General technical requirements” (action revoked) (zakon.kz)

2. Eco label

The eco-label "ECO" is a sign that can be found on the packaging of Kazakhstan's and foreign goods supplied to the Republic of Kazakhstan. The eco-label "ECO" indicates that during the production of such goods, all types of harmful effects on the environment are controlled and, if possible, minimized, and also that the product itself has undergone minimal harmful effects. Eco-label "ECO" is assigned to products that have passed a 3-stage examination according to a special procedure, for a certain period of time with a mandatory systematic verification of compliance with the conditions set by the examination. Such a system for assigning the trademark "ECO" excludes both the purchase and forgery of this marking. The "ECO" mark has a trademark certificate No. 24349 of the Committee for Intellectual Property Rights of the MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN. The sign is displayed and applied to products in accordance with the following Kazakhstani standards: ST U 40331327-01-2007 "Environmental labeling. Sign of compliance with environmentally friendly products. Technical requirements" and ST U 40331327-02-2007 "Environmental labeling. The procedure for marking the mark of conformity with environmentally friendly products. The sign "ECO" looks like a ball of the Earth, covered by circular arrows, with the name "ECO" inside and with the inscription between the circles "Kazakhstan" and "*Ekologiyalyk taza onim*" in the Kazakh language. The badge can be made in three or one color.

Sign "Green dot" (from German *Der Grune Punkt*) in black and white, green and white and green designates that the packaging material is recyclable under the " *Dual System* " (DSD). The mark is put on the products of firms that provide financial assistance to the German waste recycling program "Eco Embalage" ("*Ecological packaging* ", Germany).

Recyclable plastic sign, symbolizing the closed loop: *creating* → *application* → *recycling*. The mark is placed on plastic products that can be industrially recycled. At the same time, either the numbers 1-7 or letters are put in the sign itself or next to it - the code of the substance from which the product or its packaging is made. For example, plastic utensils are labeled with a label informing about the suitability of this plastic product for food contact.

Recycling sign (*recycling arrows*) or Recycling sign, symbolizing a closed cycle: *creation* → *application* → *disposal*. The symbol indicates that the product and/or its packaging is made from recyclable material (Recycled) and/or suitable for further processing (*Recyclable*).

Sign "Throw in the trash" or *Keep your country clean*. The sign means that this package should be thrown into the trash. It is usually placed on food packaging and goods that can be consumed outside the home - candy wrappers, cans, *bags*, etc. Often this sign is simply called "Gracias" (from Spanish — thank you), which means gratitude to those who throw garbage into garbage cans, and not under their feet. This sign is often applied on modern packaging - a call not to pollute nature. At the same time, in different countries there may be different inscriptions near this sign - from "Protect the work of cleaners" to "Throw it in the trash can", but the meaning of these inscriptions is the same - do *not litter*! Recently, due to the desire of manufacturers to create an impression of environmental concern, the label is often thoughtlessly placed on the packaging of goods consumed and used at home, such as washing powder and cosmetics, where it does not make sense.

Sign "Glass-fork". The sign means that the product is made of non-toxic material and can come into contact with food, i.e. the material is harmless. In this case, they say that this product can be touched with food products, that it is not toxic. Sometimes it is put on household appliances or food packaging. The sign "Glass-fork" is often applied to plastic (*for example, disposable tableware*), informing about suitability for food contact.

Miljomarkt sign or “White Swan” (Scandinavian countries) or “*Scandinavian Swan”*. The sign "White Swan" - indicates the compliance of the product with strict Scandinavian environmental standards. When you see the dove icon on the package, you can be sure that you have received a product that does not contain substances harmful to humans and nature, and is easily disposed of.

Sign "Green Seal"is the eco-label of the European Community.

One of the ISO 14001 marks. Such marks are a way for an organization to demonstrate its commitment to meeting environmental requirements to its contracting authoritys.

Sign "Environmentally friendly product". The Russian Ecological Mark, the marking uses the "Quality Mark of the 21st Century", which contributes to the formation of the domestic market for natural and environmentally friendly products of the highest quality, as well as the introduction of the best existing technologies for the production of such products. There is no developed eco-labeling system in Russia, there are a lot of legal acts affecting this issue: in the field of environmental protection, consumer protection, standardization, certification, etc. Since safety is checked through voluntary certification, each certification system can put its own environmental certification system.

Sign "Blue Angel" (from German *Der Blaue Engel*, Germany). Products marked with the Blue Angel sign comply with the established requirements, the fulfillment of which guarantees complete environmental safety.

Ecological Choice Badge (Canada).

Eco guarantee sign. The Belgian Ecogarantie standard is for environmentally friendly products. Ecogarantie has developed strict standards for personal care products, cosmetics, cleaning products and detergents. Ecogarantie 's goal is to ensure the safety, quality and durability of certified products. Certification Criteria: Use of only organic, mineral and herbal ingredients; Careful selection of mineral raw materials; Vegetable raw materials are carefully controlled in relation to their production; Not used in production: GMOs and petrochemical-based raw materials; The products have minimal environmental impact; Animal experiments

are not performed in the creation of products; The process uses environmentally friendly processes; In addition, constant monitoring by independent experts is carried out.

Eco-label (Japan) is an eco-label of the Japan Environmental Protection Association

EcoLabel of the European Union (EU). “Eco Label” sign is an environmental sign of the European Community, a sign of a single eco-label in accordance with EU requirements, indicates the environmental friendliness of the product and is placed on the package in two colors: green and blue or black on a white background. It *does not apply to food and medicines* , it labels goods classified as dangerous, but used subject to restrictive conditions and within acceptable limits.

QAI mark. Organization for independent certification of natural organic products QAI (Quality Assurance International) supports the production of eco-products not only in the United States, but throughout the world. QAI is committed to the global health of the planet. In order to achieve this result, QAI received ISO 14001. QAI is committed to being environmentally friendly and takes strict and effective measures to prevent or limit pollution.

Sign "Leaf of Life". The Russian eco-labeling system "Leaf of Life" in 2007 reliably became a member of the certification. Developed by specialists from the St. Petersburg Ecological Union, Leaf of Life is recognized by the international community among voluntary environmental certification. This ecological union has become the first and currently the only body in Russia that has the right to issue an *international level certificate* for environmental certification of products (services and works).

Ozone sign **Friendly CFC Free** - indicates the absence of harmful substances in the product, leading to a decrease in the ozone layer. The vast majority of signs are used for marking aerosols, and their central element is the image of the globe.

Panda WWF badge. The WWF Panda badge belongs to *the World Wildlife Fund* (**WWF**) is one of the largest independent international environmental organizations with about 5 million permanent supporters and active in more than 100 countries. The mission of WWF is to prevent the growing degradation of the planet's natural environment and to achieve harmony between man and nature. The main goal is to preserve the biological diversity of the Earth. More than half of the world budget is made up of donations from private individuals, supporters of WWF. There are more and more WWF supporters in Russia every year, and we invite everyone to join this good and truly important cause - to help preserve nature. The sign "Panda WWF" topped the top ten among the "symbols of the millennium". A cute bear cub, a symbol of friendliness and non-aggression that has recently appeared, is used by many trading companies and joint-stock companies.

Vegan sign (*Vegan*, UK). The trademark "Vegan" means: there are no ingredients of animal origin. The certificate belongs to Vegan Society is a charity that promotes and supports the vegetarian lifestyle. **Vegan Society** formed in 1944 from a group of vegetarians led by *Elsie Shrigley* and *Donald Watson*. Since April 2007, the headquarters of the Society has been located in the UK, Birmingham. Currently Vegan Society is one of the most respected and influential vegan societies in the

world and the most respected certification in the UK. Its main idea is the exclusion of any violence against the animal world, all forms of cruelty to animals and their exploitation, the use of any animal products for food, by-products or their derivatives, the use of animals for all kinds of experiments in the medical and cosmetic industry, the use of GMOs from animals' genes do not allow testing on animals, both at the initiative of the manufacturer and on his behalf or other persons under the control of the manufacturer. The composition of cosmetics *should not even include milk and honey*. In addition, when applying for registration and obtaining product certification, those containing GMOs must be labeled accordingly. *There may be several Vegan signs*, they are distinguished by a characteristic image of the letter "V". The Vegan mark can be used by manufacturing companies around the world to identify their products as vegan. These companies pay an annual Vegan membership fee. society. Membership fees go to charities.

Sign "*Not tested on animals*"or Animal friendly is a standard for ethical products, including cosmetics, confirms the rejection of animal testing, that no animal components obtained at the cost of animal life (for example, by-products of slaughterhouse) were used in their preparation of the product, and that individual components of the product have not been tested on animals. The standard of ethical cosmetics for the prohibition *of vivisection* (*from 2 Latin words: "vivus" - living and "sectio" - dissection, literally "cut to the living"*) was approved by the British Union (**BUAV**) in 1998 with the support of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty Appeal to Animals (*RSPCA*). *Not* sign *tested for animals* may look different, but always with the image of a rabbit. "*Not*" sign *tested for animals* "means - against" *Vivisection*", i.e. "not a single animal was harmed in the manufacture of these products." Cosmetics that do not contain animal ingredients are also marked with the *"V" (***Vegan***) symbol*. Already in the middle of the 20th century, a powerful movement under the slogan "*Beauty without cruelty*" unfolded in many countries of the world, as a result of which a significant number of enterprises producing cosmetics and hygiene products, as well as perfumes, began to produce them from plant products (*without animal components*) and test in an alternative way, without the use of animals. Moreover, the inefficiency of animal experiments has been proven from the standpoint of science, since *the physiology of humans and animals differ sharply* and metabolic processes proceed in their organisms in different ways. The United Kingdom was the first to ban animal testing of cosmetics in 1998. In 2002, the European Union adopted a ban on testing cosmetics, which came into force in 2009. France, where the cosmetic lobby is traditionally strong, is still actively opposed to the ban. In 2003, a similar Standard for Ethical Household Chemistry appeared.

Mark OS "MEF" - an environmental certificate of conformity issued by the certification body "International Environmental Fund" (OS "MEF"). OS "MEF", accredited in the System of Mandatory Certification for Environmental Requirements ROSS.RU.001.01.ETOO, conducts environmental certification of objects subject to mandatory certification and objects subject to voluntary environmental certification for compliance with environmental requirements, including international ones.

"Free from chlorine" sign. Indicated on products in the production, processing or processing of which chlorine, chlorine-containing oxidizing agents and organochlorine compounds were not used as feedstock. The sign is applied in accordance with GOST **R** 51150-98 "Products free from organochlorine compounds".

Sign of the International Environment Fund (OS IEF).

Environmentally Friendly Choice sign. Ecolabel mark of the Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature (*Swedish Society for Nature conservation — SSNC*). The Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature has developed an eco labeling system called "Environmentally Friendly Choice", which is symbolized by a hawk - the SSNC logo. Currently, SSNC is involved in the eco-labeling of products from 13 different groups: detergents, stain removers and bleaches, toilet cleaners, dishwashing detergents, washing powders, soaps and shampoos, paper, napkins, as well as textiles, electricity, electrical equipment, passenger transport, freight transport.

TCO sign. The mark belongs to the Swedish Confederation of Professional Workers' Collectives (The Swedish Confederation of professional Employees - TCO), whose members are 1.3 million Swedish professionals, organizationally consists of 19 associations. Mark of the Swedish National Legislature in the field of setting standards for electrical and magnetic interference, mainly emitted by computer equipment. The Scandinavians are firmly convinced that the above factors adversely affect the body. Western Europeans, as well as other countries, were influenced by these beliefs, as a result, it became impossible to trade products that did not meet the requirements of TCO '95 and **Blue Angel**. Western European countries (Germany and Holland) and northern European countries (Sweden and Norway) have been the initiators of programs to control electromagnetic emissions (Low Emission), Ergonomics for Eye Protection, Energy Saving (NUTEK) and finally, environmental protection and waste management.

Source: [International Ecolabels - MAE (eko-kaz.kz)]

Annex 1

Extract from the Rules for Public Procurement
Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 648 of 2015

Chapter 17. Features of public procurement of services provided for by the state social order

398. The procedure for public procurement of services provided for by the state social order is applied by contracting authoritys that are state bodies, state institutions and state enterprises on the right of operational management.

399. Public procurement of services provided for by the state social order is carried out through a web portal in accordance with the Law and these Rules, with the exception of the norms establishing qualification requirements, as well as regulating the procedures and terms for public procurement provided for by the Law.

400. Competitive documentation for public procurement of services provided for by the state social order is formed in the Kazakh and Russian languages in accordance with Appendix 24 to these Rules.

Appendix to the Rules for Public Procurement

Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 648 of 2015

Criteria for evaluating tender applications submitted by potential suppliers

No.	Evaluation criterion	score	Deciphering points
1	Compliance of the project proposed by the potential supplier with the requirements of the technical specification of the Contracting authority, including the following sections:	0	the proposed project of the potential supplier does not contain all the requirements of the sections of the technical specification of the Contracting authority (in case of non-compliance, the potential supplier is not allowed to participate in the tender)
	Description of the problem (substantiated by objective data identified through research, analysis of statistical and analytical information, etc.);		
	Goals and objectives of the project;		
	Project implementation methods;		
	Detailed action plan (with the name and form of events, place and timing) to achieve the goals set by the Contracting authority;		
	Coverage of beneficiaries, information support of the project;		
	Expected results (positive changes that will be achieved in the process of project implementation, social effect);		

	Availability of quantitative and qualitative indicators, including indicators of input, process, short-term and long-term results.	6	the proposed project of a potential supplier contains all the requirements of sections of the Contracting authority's technical specification
2	Compliance with the purpose of the activity of a potential supplier (in accordance with the constituent documents) of the purchased services of the Contracting authority and the areas provided for in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the state social order, the state order for the implementation of strategic partnerships, grants and awards for non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan"	0	the goals of the activity do not correspond to the purchased services of the Contracting authority and none of the areas provided for in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the state social order, state order for the implementation of strategic partnerships, grants and awards for non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (in case of discrepancy, the potential supplier is not allowed to compete)
		2	the objectives of the activity correspond to the purchased services of the Contracting authority and at least one of the areas provided for in Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the state social order, the state order for the implementation of strategic partnerships, grants and awards for non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan"
3	Information about the location of a potential supplier in	0	information about the potential supplier is not contained in the "Database of non-governmental organizations" (in case of non-compliance, the potential supplier is not allowed to participate in the tender)
	"Database of Non-Governmental Organizations"	1	potential supplier failed to submit information to the "Database of Non-Governmental Organizations" in a timely manner
		2	the potential supplier submitted information to the "Database of Non-Governmental Organizations" in a timely manner
4	Experience of a potential supplier	0	lack of experience of a potential supplier

		1	experience of a potential supplier in the implementation of social programs and projects up to two years inclusive
		2	work experience of a potential supplier in the implementation of social programs and projects for more than two and up to five years inclusive
		3	experience of a potential supplier in the implementation of social programs and projects for more than five and up to eight years inclusive
		4	experience of a potential supplier in the implementation of social programs and projects for more than eight years
		5	experience of a potential supplier up to two years inclusive in the market for the provision of similar services corresponding to the subject, goals of the services being purchased
		6	work experience of a potential supplier for more than two and up to five years inclusive in the market for the provision of similar services corresponding to the subject, goals of the purchased services
		7	work experience of a potential supplier for more than five and up to eight years inclusive in the market for the provision of similar services corresponding to the subject, goals of the purchased services
		8	experience of a potential supplier for more than eight years in the market for the provision of similar services corresponding to the subject, goals of the services being purchased

5	Experience and qualifications of specialists** involved in the implementation of a social project and (or) social program (information on qualified specialists involved in the implementation of a social project and (or) social program in accordance with the Standards of the state social order, approved by order of the Minister of Public Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 15, 2018 No. 19 (registered in the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts under No. 17314)	0	Specialists involved in the implementation of the project and (or) program do not have sufficient experience and qualifications corresponding to the types of services of the proposed social project and (or) programs or the experience and qualifications of specialists are not confirmed by the relevant documents
		2	Specialists involved in the implementation of the project and (or) program have sufficient experience or qualifications corresponding to the types of services of the proposed social project and (or) programs, which are confirmed by the relevant documents
		4	Specialists involved in the implementation of the project and (or) program have sufficient experience and qualifications corresponding to the types of services of the proposed social project and (or) program, which are confirmed by the relevant documents
6	If the project is implemented at the expense of the local budget - the experience of the non-governmental organization in the relevant region *	0	The potential supplier does not have experience in the implementation of social projects in the specified territory
		2	The potential supplier has experience in the implementation of social projects in the specified territory up to two years inclusive
		4	The potential supplier has experience in the implementation of social projects in the specified territory for more than two and up to five years inclusive
		6	The potential supplier has more than five years of experience in the implementation of social projects in the specified territory

Source: On approval of the Rules for public procurement - ILS " Adilet " (zan.kz)

Annex 2

Extract from the Rules for Public Procurement
Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 648 of 2015

Appendix 6 to the Rules for Public Procurement

TENDER DOCUMENTATION

_____
(type of the subject of procurement)
_____ (name of the tender)

Contracting authority (not indicated for organizers acting in the same person as the contracting authority)
_____
(name, location, BIN, bank details are indicated) Representative of the contracting authority (not indicated for organizers acting in the same person as the contracting authority)
_____ (full name, full name, IIN, position, telephone, e- mail)
Organizer (single organizer)
_____
_ (indicate name, location, BIN, bank details) Representative of the organizer (single organizer)
_____
_ (indicate full name, IIN, position, telephone, e - mail)
Secretary of the competition commission
_____ (full name, position, phone number, e- mail)

Annex 15 to the tender documentation

Technical specification of purchased services (to be filled in by the contracting authority)

Name of contracting authority _____
Name of organizer _____ Tender number _____
Tender name _____ Lot number _____ Lot name _____

Name of the code of the Unified nomenclature reference book of goods, works, services *	
Name of service*	
Unit of measurement*	
Quantity (volume)*	
Unit price, excluding value added tax *	

The total amount allocated for the purchase, excluding value added tax *	
Service provision period*	
Amount of advance payment*	
Warranty period (in months)	
Description of the required characteristics, parameters and other initial data:	
Conditions for a potential supplier in case of determining him as the winner and concluding a public procurement contract with him (Indicated if necessary) (Rejection of a potential supplier for not specifying and not providing the specified information is not allowed)	

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