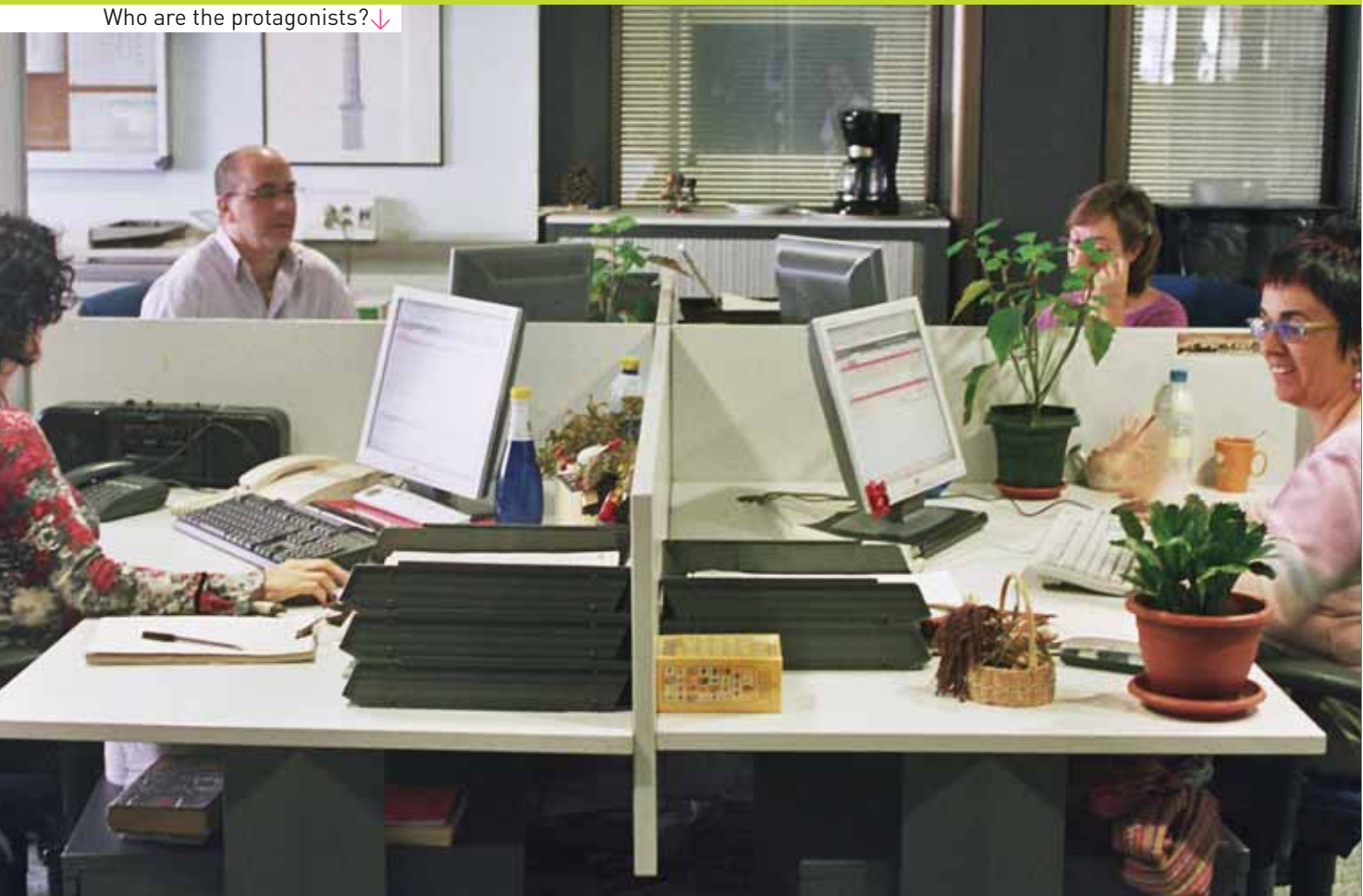




A more sustainable city council

- It actively contributes to reducing CO₂ emissions
- It consumes less water and reduces waste production
- It promotes social and sustainable economy
- It seeks to not procure products that give rise to social injustice, such as child labour
- It develops a socially responsible and environmentally friendly organisational culture
- It conveys its aims to enterprise, bodies and the citizens

Who are the protagonists? ↓





Why boost sustainable procurement from the City Council?

Public authorities, which often call for the involvement of the productive sectors and citizens in taking care of the environment and making our city more sustainable, play an important role in leading by example, both in so far as the field of environmental quality as well as the social area. Leading the way in greening processes and fomenting a demand for ecologically friendlier and socially fairer products and services is part of a shared strategy in order to preserve the planet today and in the future. These are the reasons why sustainable procurement is being promoted by the City Council.

What is sustainable procurement in the local context?

- The procurement of products, such as paper, vehicles, work clothes, timber
- The contracting of services, such as street cleaning, the management of facilities
- The maintenance of public property and services (buildings, urban furniture...)
- The contracting of building or renovation works
- The organisation of specific events such as fiestas of the city

Who are the protagonists?

A great many players may be involved in reducing the negative impacts that may be generated:

- First of all the municipal workers whose behaviour in their day-to-day task contributes to conscious consumption, including the proper use of office supplies, computers, waste reduction...
- All those who are in charge of procurement and contracting services, which may include new environmental or social criteria in their requirements.
- Political figures, who must take on political commitments in order to give their support for sustainable procurement.
- Suppliers and manufacturers, who must include in their supply better existing products on the market or develop improved products.
- And, finally, NGOs, who work towards protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development.



→A more sustainable city council



Principles of sustainable procurement

The integration of environmental, social and ethical considerations into the organisation means there is a need to use new, added criteria when choosing and managing products, services and/or works.

What is most sustainable?	→Practical examples
Saving resources, energy and water during the production process.	Recycled paper
Using renewable resources and reducing CO ₂ emissions.	Green electricity, electric vehicles
Contributing to preserving the biodiversity of the planet.	Timber bearing sustainable forest management certification
Minimising environmental impact at the utilization stage.	Two-speed flush toilets, low-energy computers, eco-efficient buildings
Using natural resources adapted to specific needs.	Irrigation using groundwater, the recirculation of fountain water
Being committed to the continuous improvement of environmental criteria.	Service companies implementing an environmental management system (Emas, ISO 14000)
Procuring 100% child labour-free products.	Fair trade footballs or coffee
Improving working conditions here and in the rest of the world.	Work clothes with a certificate of compliance to ILO standards Service companies that contract a high percentage of collectives that risk exclusion
Giving support to the social economy.	Toner collection by social and labour insertion enterprises
Promoting equal opportunities and accessibility.	Improvement works in public spaces in order to remove architectural barriers

“We recognize that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns, and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development.”

Johannesburg Declaration, 2002