



ASSESSMENT OF SECTORAL LEGISLATION ON SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

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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

EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
DP	Domestic Producers
GWS	Goods, Works and Services
LPP	Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On public procurement"
MF	Ministry of Finance
MIID	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development
PP	Public Procurement
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
ST RK	Standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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Short review

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.

Automation and centralization of public procurement has been created in the country and single organizer of public procurement with a single operator in the field of public procurement were introduced in order to form a transparent and coherent system for all participants in public procurement. Such a mechanism ensured a reduction in the number of various supplier complaints about the public procurement procedure.

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

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. Although the concepts and principles of sustainable public procurement have not yet been introduced into law.

In implementation of the Address of the Head of State to the people of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2022 “A Just State. United nation. Prosperous Society”, the MF of the Republic of Kazakhstan is working on the development of a new law “On Public Procurement” (Draft Law).

1. Assessment of the legal framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the implementation of sustainable public procurement

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been constantly working to improve the public procurement system and ensure compliance with international standards, since the adoption of the first Law on Public Procurement (hereinafter - LPP), which came into force in 1997 and is based on the principles of UNCITRAL model law.

The current LPP was adopted in 2015 mainly to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union in the field of public procurement.

The Republic of Kazakhstan pays great attention to the continuous improvement and reform of the public procurement system.

The current legislation on public procurement of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not contain specific tools and mechanisms in the field of "green" procurement, such as, for example, eco-labels, prioritization of "green" goods, works and services (GWS), "green" criteria for determining a supplier, conditional discounts, etc.

The main legislative act on environmental protection is the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan as amended in 2021.

The Code includes a number of provisions aimed at the sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the definition of the environmental foundations of sustainable development.

"Article 4. Environmental safety and environmental foundations for sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Sustainable development is the social and economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, achieved without violating environmental sustainability, while ensuring environmental safety and environmentally balanced use of natural resources in order to equitably meet the needs of present and future generations.

2. The environmental foundations for sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

1) the development and maintenance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, characterized by an increase in the welfare and quality of life of the population while minimizing the anthropogenic impact on the environment, reducing the consumption of non-renewable natural resources, reducing the level of generation and disposal of waste, as well as stimulating their use as secondary resources;

2) sustainable functioning of natural ecological systems, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (hereinafter - biodiversity), prevention of degradation of the natural environment and implementation of measures to improve it, combating desertification;

3) participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the global response to the threat of climate change through the implementation of measures to prevent climate change and adapt to climate change, as well as to protect the ozone layer of the Earth's atmosphere;

4) international cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to preserve, protect and restore the healthy state and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem;

5) harmonization of the environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the principles and norms of international law and promotion of the development of international environmental law;

6) limitation, prevention of transfer to the Republic of Kazakhstan from other states and from the Republic of Kazakhstan to other states of any types of activities and substances that cause environmental damage or harm to human life and (or) health, as well as taking preventive measures in accordance with the principle precautions."

The Code contains a provision that one of the principles of legal regulation of environmental relations is the principle of sustainable development:

6) the principle of sustainable development: nature and its resources constitute the wealth of the Republic of Kazakhstan and their use must be sustainable. The state ensures balanced and rational management of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. When making decisions on environmental protection, priority is given to the preservation of natural ecological systems and ensuring their sustainable functioning, water saving, energy saving and energy efficiency, reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy and raw materials, using renewable energy sources, minimizing waste generation, as well as their use as secondary resources;

However, based on the environmental legislation, the principles of sustainable development do not have a direct relationship with public procurement legislation.

That is, environmental requirements for certain types of goods, processes, activities are aimed at protecting the environment, as it should be. At the same time, the legislation on public procurement, as well as other sectoral legislative acts, build regulation taking into account (compliance with) such environmental requirements, but without integrating and applying the principles of sustainable development.

In fact, the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan currently lacks clearly defined criteria for sustainable/green procurement.

The analysis of the legal framework for the regulation of public procurement, together with the conclusions about the lack of clear SPP criteria in the legislation of Kazakhstan, showed the lack of opportunities provided by the legislation for the practice of sustainable "green" procurement.

Various categories and stages of public procurement (conditions for participation in tenders, selection criteria, etc.) are currently unacceptable for the implementation of "green" procurement in accordance with the current legal framework.

With regard to the application of eco-labeling standards that guarantee the environmental friendliness and safety of products, it should be noted that it is voluntary in Kazakhstan, in accordance with environmental legislation.

In fact, a situation has developed in which eco-labeling has been applied only to food (organic) products, the labeling of which is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the production of organic products".

At the same time, environmental labeling is understood as a statement informing about the environmental aspects of products, works or services in the form of text, sign or graphic image on the product label or packaging, in accompanying documentation, technical description, advertising brochure, information leaflet for the public or in other form.

Environmental aspects refer to elements of an organization's activities, products or services that may have an impact on the environment. Environmental labeling should take into account all aspects of the life cycle of a product, work or service.

The international standard ISO 14024 and its Kazakhstan's version ST RK GOST R ISO 14024-2006 establish requirements for voluntary ecolabeling Type I. The difference between Type I ecolabels and all others is the assessment that is carried out throughout the entire life cycle of products: from the extraction of raw

materials or the use of natural resources to the disposal (utilization) of production and consumption waste.

To date, Type I ecolabels are present in more than 50 countries around the world. Each country has its own independent certification body, which has the right to assign this label to goods and services.

It should be noted that eco-labelling is not only a domestic or regional instrument, but also international. In 1994, the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) was founded.

The advantage of Type I ecolabels is the availability of developed standards for a large number of product groups. These standards include a set of criteria for evaluating products throughout the life cycle.

An important feature of such standards is the mandatory public assessment at the development stage (that is, representatives of the industry, experts, and the scientific community are involved in compiling quality criteria). This makes it possible to most objectively assess the suitability, sufficiency and achievability of the criteria, and also provides an absolutely impartial approach to their development. Criteria include environmental, economic and sometimes social components.

The introduction of such criteria into the public procurement system allows public institutions to solve a number of important tasks through procurement. For example, to support local production, to contribute to solving social problems, to promote safe and cost-effective technologies on the market, and also to significantly save budget funds.

Other benefits of using the Type I ecolabel as a criterion for green procurement:

- high level of trust, since the certification process is carried out by an independent third party - the certification body;
- open and accessible criteria that are developed with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders;
- complete and comprehensive assessment based on a life cycle study;
- wide range of product groups covered;
- presence of Type I eco-label for the purchased product is in itself a confirmation of compliance with eco-criteria.

In general, considering the tasks and principles of the legislative construction of public procurement regulation, the main barriers are the prevalence of economic development issues over environmental protection. In many ways, in order to protect the domestic market, state policy is based on the principles of providing support to domestic producers of goods, as well as domestic suppliers of works and services.

Meanwhile, Kazakhstan's manufacturers are striving to produce products in a sustainable way, using recycled raw materials, using energy-efficient, resource-saving technologies, etc.

However, the current legal framework does not contain a "green" environmental signature of SPP, which is also one of the key problems for the full implementation of SPP practices.

Also, the following points can be attributed to the barriers to the SPP transition:

1. Main criterion for choosing a supplier in public procurement is the lowest price. It can be assumed that the implementation of SPP will require additional budgetary financing from contracting authorities, since environmentally safer products and more advanced technologies that allow less harm to the environment can cost more, if the cost of the entire life cycle is not taken into account.
2. Public procurement legislation does not allow the application of environmental assessment criteria.
3. At the legislative level, there is no list of GWS that can be subjected to "greening", the purchase of which can be carried out taking into account environmental criteria.
4. Lack of skills, relevant education and experience in the implementation of SPP by contracting authorities, as well as a low level of awareness of the principles of SPP, both on the part of government bodies and suppliers.

It should be noted that since 2023 the Law "On Public Procurement" provides for the concept of "public procurement by the method of competition using the calculation of the life cycle cost of the purchased goods, works, services is carried out according to the list of goods, works, services approved by the authorized body."

Order of the MF dated November 28, 2022 No. 1203 approved the "List of goods, works, services for which public procurement is carried out by the tender method using the calculation of the life cycle cost of purchased goods, works, services", which included printer and a multifunctional device .

However, the procedure for conducting procurement according to this principle has not yet been adopted; purchases are carried out according to the general principle.

In addition, the MF is currently working on the development of a new Law on Public Procurement (Draft Law), one of the objectives of which is to incorporate sustainability principles into public procurement.

The draft law provides for the term "Sustainable Public Procurement", the principles of the law for the implementation of sustainable public procurement. The procurement procedure is planned to be provided for in an accompanying law.

For the development of SPP in Kazakhstan, it is proposed to establish provisions on sustainable criteria for GWS in the draft Law "On Public Procurement". When complied, they should entail certain preferential opportunities, such as:

- conditional discounts for suppliers of such GWS;

- priority in determining the winner.

At the same time, the order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 11, 2015 No. 648 "On approval of the Rules for public procurement" proposed to fix the selection criteria at the sub-legal level.

Also, at the level of the Law "On Public Procurement" it is advisable to provide a regulation for the list of GWS, the purchase of which must necessarily meet the criteria for sustainable procurement. Furthermore, to fix the specified list at the sub-legal level, for example, also in the order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 11, 2015 No. 648 "On Approval of the Rules for Public Procurement".

As a pilot, it is proposed to consider priority products, which were selected as part of the Prioritization and discussed in the Market Readiness Analysis.

It is necessary to work on the confirmation of the compliance of goods with the requirements of sustainability, the control mechanism and controls.

In general, the joint work of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as sectoral associations (non-governmental organizations) and sectoral institutions is necessary.

The use of such powerful potential as public procurement stimulates manufacturers to innovate, including the production of environmentally friendly products and the use of the principles of renewable resources.

The Law "On Public Procurement" provides for public procurement by the method of tender using two-stage procedures, which are carried out according to the list of GWS approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in cases where:

- it is difficult to formulate detailed specifications of GWS and determine their technical and other characteristics, and (or) it is necessary to solicit proposals from potential suppliers or negotiate with them on issues that have arisen;
- it is necessary to carry out research, experiments, research or development;
- innovative and high-tech goods, works and services are being procured.

At the same time, in order to reduce the burden on entrepreneurs, the obligation to provide security for an application for participation in the tender in the amount of 1% of its cost has been excluded.

To date, the list of GWS, the procurement of which is carried out by the tender method using two-stage procedures, includes only works on decorative landscaping of territories, design and survey work on landscaping, work on the modernization of technical equipment in terms of water and energy saving and the development of uniforms with providing an alerting signal sample.

Thus, at present, the Republic of Kazakhstan, while forming and implementing the state policy in the field of public procurement, is striving to improve procurement procedures. Thus, during public procurement of works on modernization of technical equipment in terms of water and energy saving, the

procurement organizer has the right to indicate the principles of SPP in the tender documentation.

At the same time, the list of GWS for which public procurement is carried out by the method of tender using two-stage procedures requires revision and expansion.

The following preferences for manufacturers established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Public Procurement” should also be highlighted.

The first is the participation in public procurement of certain categories of potential suppliers: public associations and organizations of the disabled. The legislation establishes the prioritized procurement of a certain list of GWS (light industry goods, furniture, heating and hygiene products, landscaping and gardening) from such organizations.

The second direction is the availability of an industrial certificate for manufacturers of furniture and light industry, which confirms the presence of production in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The adoption of these measures by the state provides support to both public associations and organizations of the disabled, as well as furniture and light industry manufacturers in the development of their production, modernization and in the future, as a result, contributes to an early transition to the principles of "sustainable development".

At the same time, in order to obtain a greater effect, it is necessary to consider the possibility of developing standard environmental requirements and criteria.

For example, when purchasing detergents, to set limits on the presence of hazardous carcinogenic and toxic agents in the composition.

When purchasing office equipment, to establish a requirement for energy efficiency, as well as the possibility of replacing failed parts.

Moreover, the indication of these requirements does not contradict the Law “On Public Procurement”, which stipulates that in the absence of national and interstate standards, the tender documentation must contain the functional, technical, quality and operational characteristics of the purchased goods.

There are laws regulating the production of products and processes, which provide for safety requirements throughout the entire life cycle in Kazakhstan:

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 21, 2007 No. 302 “On the safety of chemical products”¹;

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 21, 2007 No. 305 “On the safety of machinery and equipment”²;

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 21, 2007 No. 306 “On safety of toys”³.

¹ https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z070000302_

² https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z070000305_

³ <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z070000306>

However, many processes and productions are not regulated by specific laws. They are mainly provided for in the Technological Regulations or the National Standard.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2020 “On Technical Regulation”⁴, provides for rules on the prevention of setting requirements for life cycle processes lower than those established in technical regulations. Thus, the main document where the requirements for the life cycle processes will be provided are the technical regulations.

Kazakhstan’s principles of resource conservation in the production of products are provided for in industry laws.

For example, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 13, 2012 “On Energy saving and energy efficiency improvement”⁵ provides standards for ensuring the energy efficiency of buildings, structures; the use of electric energy-consuming devices; the sale and use of such products.

Similar requirements should be provided for the efficiency of water consumption in the industry law, since it is still not implemented.

The presence of similar requirements for goods, works and services in industry laws makes it possible to consider them as a criterion of sustainability in public procurement.

During the analysis, proposals have been developed to amend the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to implement sustainable public procurement. Appendix 1 presents a comparative table of these proposals.

2. Conclusions and recommendations

Summarizing the information presented in this report, including the analysis of the legal framework that defines the legal possibilities for the implementation of SPP, as well as recommendations for improving legislation (possible proposals for revising the existing legal framework to facilitate the inclusion of environmental criteria in public procurement), the following conclusions constitute the final part of the report:

1. Current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan meets the general principles of international law in this area; it is built in accordance with the best practices and experience of developed countries in terms of the economic and administrative components of public procurement processes.
2. Legislative framework, at the legal and subsequently at the sub-legal levels, is in principle being dynamically improved, taking into account the realities of market development, the needs of the State and society. Changes and additions are considered and made almost annually. The state and stakeholders are actively modernizing public procurement processes.

⁴ <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2000000396>

⁵ <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1200000541>

3. Integrated approach to the introduction and implementation of SPP has not been implemented in the legal framework and contains separate components of SPP. It is a wide range of economic-oriented instruments (questions of competition, fairness of choice, support for domestic producers, transparency of processes, etc.), coverage of certain social issues (support for socially significant suppliers).
4. Currently, the legal framework does not contain the use of "green" procurement, directly aimed at reducing the negative impact on the environment. There are separate rules that are not applicable in practice due to the lack of an appropriate mechanism (goods from recycled materials).
5. Given the ongoing balanced policy of the state, taking into account the need to protect the environment and implement the principles of sustainable development, current time could be prosperous for discussion with government agencies, society and other parties. It could result in changes in public procurement legislation that strengthen the environmental focus of SPP and introduce principles, concepts, criteria and other clarifications on "green" procurement.

Considering that the principles of public procurement are not fully applied in the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is proposed to comprehensively revise the legal framework for regulating public procurement, starting from the level of legislative acts and, accordingly, extrapolating approaches to regulatory legal acts at the sub-legal level adopted by authorized state bodies.

In addition to the concept and principles of "sustainable procurement" in the Law "On Public Procurement" it is necessary to provide for approaches to "sustainable public procurement" with reference to legal acts that need to be adopted to implement the law.

This will enable procurement organizers to indicate additional requirements of "sustainable procurement" for potential suppliers in the tender documentation, as well as for the goods supplied, work performed and services provided.

In addition, in the Law "On Public Procurement" to define the sustainability criteria for GWS, compliance with which entails certain preferential opportunities, such as:

- conditional discounts for suppliers of such GWS;
- priority in determining the winner.

At the same time, the sustainability criteria are proposed to be fixed at the sub-legal level, indicating the assessment and means of verification.

Also, at the level of the Law "On Public Procurement" it is advisable to provide a regulation for the list of GWS, the purchase of which must necessarily meet the criteria for sustainable procurement. Furthermore, to fix the specified list at the sub-legal level, for example, also in the order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 11, 2015 No. 648 "On Approval of the Rules for Public Procurement".

As a pilot, it is proposed to consider priority products, which were selected as part of the Prioritization and discussed in the Market Readiness Analysis.

The use of such powerful potential as public procurement stimulates manufacturers to innovate, including the production of environmentally friendly products and the use of the principles of renewable resources.

It should be noted that at present, during public procurement of works on the modernization of technical equipment in terms of water and energy saving, the procurement organizer has the right to indicate the principles of SPP in the tender documentation.

The following preferences for manufacturers established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Public Procurement" should also be highlighted.

The first is the participation in public procurement of certain categories of potential suppliers: public associations and organizations of the disabled. The legislation establishes the prioritized procurement of a certain list of GWS (light industry goods, furniture, heating and hygiene products, landscaping and gardening) from such organizations.

The second direction is the availability of an industrial certificate for manufacturers of furniture and light industry, which confirms the presence of production in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The adoption of these measures by the state provides support to both public associations and organizations of the disabled, as well as furniture and light industry manufacturers in the development of their production, modernization and in the future, as a result, contributes to an early transition to the principles of "sustainable development".

In Kazakhstan, there are no legal acts that establish sustainability criteria. For a single application, it will be necessary to provide for the development and approval of sustainability criteria for products that will be purchased on a sustainability basis.

Since in the future the sustainability criteria are included in the technical specification, when adopting an accompanying law, the following sections must be provided:

1. Procedure for defining sustainability criteria: The preparation of a technical specification begins with the definition of sustainability criteria that are relevant to the product or service being procured. These can be environmental, social and economic criteria such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, fair labor practices and local economic development.

2. Criteria Requirements: Once sustainability criteria have been defined, it is necessary to set specific requirements for each criterion. For example, if the criterion is energy efficiency, indicate the level of energy efficiency required or the standards that the product or service must meet.

3. Life cycle impact considerations: The entire life cycle of a product or service, from production to disposal, must be assessed and the environmental and social impacts of each stage must be considered.

4. Supplier capacity assessment: Sustainability requirements must be achievable by potential suppliers.

5. Criteria for verification and evaluation: It is necessary to determine how the sustainability requirements will be evaluated in the procurement process, for example, through certification or verification.

Thus, the adoption of sustainability criteria as standard recommendations at the level of subordinate laws will help procurers to introduce uniform requirements in the tender documentation.

Also, in order to implement the policy on sustainable public procurement, it is necessary to provide for the competence of authorized bodies to develop and approve criteria for sustainable public procurement.

Comparative table on amendments and additions to the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on issues of sustainable public procurement

No. p \ p	Structural element	Current edition	Suggested Revision
<p>Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 2, 2021 No. 400-VI Law of the RK. https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2100000400</p>			
	<p>Article 27 Paragraph 2 subparagraph 12-2)</p>	<p>Article 27. Competence of the authorized body in the field of environmental protection</p> <p>2. The authorized body in the field of environmental protection forms and implements a unified state environmental policy through: 12-2) missing 12-3) missing 12-4) missing</p>	<p>Article 27. Competence of the authorized body in the field of environmental protection</p> <p>2. The authorized body in the field of environmental protection forms and implements a unified state environmental policy through: 12-2) development and approval of environmental criteria for the implementation of sustainable public procurement of goods, works and services from the list approved by the authorized body in the field of public procurement; 12-3) initiating proposals for the list of goods, works and services procured on the principle of sustainable public procurement, approved by the authorized body in the field of public procurement; 12-4) providing information, upon request, by the public procurement operator on the environmental responsibility of companies</p>

			participating in sustainable public procurement.
	Article 45 paragraph two	Article 45. Objects and procedure for confirming compliance in the field of environmental protection Absent	Article 45. Objects and procedure for confirming compliance in the field of environmental protection The authorized body in the field of environmental protection implements the policy in the field of technical regulation by developing requirements for the environmental sustainability of goods, works and services.
	Article 282 Item 4	Article 282. Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases 4. missing	Article 282. Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases 4. Carbon footprint is measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
	Article 282 Item 5	Article 282. Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases 5. missing	Article 282. Emissions and removals of greenhouse gases 5. Determination of the carbon footprint of goods, works and services is carried out according to the methodology approved by the authorized body in the field of environmental protection.

[Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)

Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 2003 No. 481.

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K030000481>

		Article 37. Competence of the authorized body, departments of	Article 37. Competence of the authorized body, departments of the authorized body 1. Authorized body:
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		<p>the authorized body</p> <p>1. Authorized body:</p> <p>28-6) missing 28-7) missing 28-8) missing</p>	<p>28-6) develops and approves water consumption standards in the production of goods, works, services included in the list, the purchase of which is carried out on the basis of the principles of sustainable public procurement;</p> <p>28-7) establishes water efficiency requirements for goods, works, services included in the list, the procurement of which is carried out on the basis of the principles of sustainable public procurement;</p> <p>28-8) establishes requirements for water efficiency of equipment used in the production of goods, works and services included in the list, the procurement of which is carried out on the basis of the principles of sustainable public procurement;</p>
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About technical regulation

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2020 No. 396-VI Law of the RK.

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2000000396>

	<p>Article 4 Paragraph 1 Subparagraph 17)</p>	<p>Article 4. Main goals and principles of technical regulation</p> <p>1. The main objectives of technical regulation are:</p> <p>17) ensuring the increase in the</p>	<p>Article 4. Main goals and principles of technical regulation</p> <p>2. The main objectives of technical regulation are:</p> <p>17) ensuring the increase in the competitiveness of products, works and services by improving their quality and reducing the negative impact on the environment .</p>
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		competitiveness of products, works and services by improving their quality.	
		Article 20. Content of technical regulations 2. The technical regulation must contain: 3) missing	Article 20. Content of technical regulations 2. The technical regulation must contain: 3) requirements for products and processes included in the list, the procurement of which is carried out on the basis of sustainable public procurement, throughout the entire life cycle.
<p>About standardization</p> <p>Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 5, 2018 No. 183-VI Law of the RK.</p> <p>https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z18_0_0000183</p>			
		Article 17. National standards 3. National standards may establish: 10) missing	Article 17. National standards 3. National standards may establish: 10) requirements for products, processes and services included in the list, the procurement of which is carried out on the basis of sustainable public procurement, throughout the entire life cycle.

About public procurement

The draft law is posted on the NLA portal dated 06/13/2023

[Open legal acts | NPA \(egov.kz\)](#)

		Article 22-1	Article 22-1. Features of the implementation of sustainable public procurement 1. Sustainable public procurement is carried out according to the list of goods, works, services approved by the authorized body. 2. The procedure for the implementation of sustainable public procurement is determined by the rules for public procurement. 3. Criteria for the sustainability of goods, works, services included in the list, the procurement of which is carried out on the basis of the principles of sustainable public procurement, are established in the standardization documents for products, processes and services and regulatory technical documents. 4. The criteria for sustainable procurement is developed and approved by the authorized body based on the criteria for the sustainability of goods, works, services developed by the competent authorities.
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