

<b>Treasurer's Instruction No</b>	<b>1121</b>
Title	<b>Climate Change and Environmental Impact: goods and services</b>
Effective date	<b>8 May 2014</b>
Objective and Background	<b>Details the climate change and environmental policies that apply to government procurement, and provides instruction on how they are to be applied.</b>
Version Number	<b>8</b>

*Black letter (or bold) items within these Instructions are mandatory and other plain font items are instructional or for the purpose of providing guidance only.*

**(1) This Instruction applies to the procurement of goods and services and is to be read in conjunction with other Instructions relating to goods and services which are contained in the 1100 series of the Treasurer's Instructions.**

Further information on goods and services procurement, including a definition of "goods and services", can be located at [www.purchasing.tas.gov.au](http://www.purchasing.tas.gov.au) > [Buying for Government](#).

For information on building and construction and roads and bridges procurement, refer to the 1200 series of the Treasurer's Instructions.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Agencies should ensure that, where relevant, climate change factors are taken into consideration in the purchase of goods and services.

Climate change considerations could involve looking for opportunities to reduce energy and fuel consumption, and consideration of transport and waste disposal implications.

Criteria could include the supplier's level of commitment and capacity to deliver positive climate change outcomes, or consideration of the carbon emissions in the production and/or utilisation of a product or in the delivery of a service. Where relevant, climate change impacts should be considered over the full life cycle of the product, from production, delivery, use and disposal.

#### **ENERGY CONSERVATION AND GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS**

**(2) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes and options, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:**

- (a) energy efficient goods, including vehicles;**
- (b) goods manufactured using energy efficient practices and processes which will contribute to minimal greenhouse gas emissions;**
- (c) goods which will contribute to minimal greenhouse gas emissions during operation;**
- (d) video or telephone conferencing as an alternative to vehicle and air travel; and**
- (e) 'green power' (energy sourced from renewable sources).**

#### **OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

**(3) Agencies must not purchase goods known to involve the use of ozone depleting substances (as defined in the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995*), either as a refrigerant or in**

the production of insulating foams, unless no practical alternatives are available.

- (4) Agencies must seek information from suppliers on whether the products offered involve the use of ozone depleting substances.
- (5) As there are strict legislative controls over ozone depleting substances, when decommissioning equipment that uses, or may have used such substances, agencies must ensure that every possible action is taken to ensure that residual amounts of these substances are recovered and disposed of in accordance with the law.

#### **WASTE**

- (6) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:
  - (a) recycled/recyclable goods with recycled composition or components;
  - (b) goods which have less packaging than alternatives;
  - (c) goods with a take-back scheme at end-of-life;
  - (d) goods which guarantee longevity or are reusable; and
  - (e) equipment which can use consumables made from recycled/recyclable materials.

#### **WATER EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY**

- (7) Agencies must give consideration to goods with the following attributes, so long as they represent value for money, are of appropriate quality and functionality, and there are no technical reasons for not doing so:
  - (a) water efficient goods;
  - (b) goods manufactured with water efficient practices and processes which do not contribute to water pollution; and
  - (c) goods manufactured with water efficient practices and processes which do not contribute to decreased environmental flows.

Further information on environmental policies can be located at [www.purchasing.tas.gov.au](http://www.purchasing.tas.gov.au) > [Buying for Government](#) > [Purchasing Framework](#) > [Purchasing Policies](#).