

## Responsible procurement – Port of Thyboron procurement policy

To promote sustainable development and protect the environment, the Port of Thyboron has committed to responsible purchasing. The Port of Thyboron's procurement policy aims to ensure that consideration is given to the environment and work environment during procurement, in addition to economics, quality and operations.

The Port of Thyboron's procurement policy applies to all purchases of goods and services, whether direct or via suppliers of services etc.

The Port of Thyboron works to advance sustainable development and fulfil UN world goal 12 – 'Responsible consumption and production', by making choices for sustainable consumption and handling chemicals and waste responsibly.

### Economically responsible procurement

Goods and services must be purchased with economic common sense, weighing quality and price, and whether the given purchase is necessary.

To minimise costs, the port has an interest in securing the best price for purchased products and services. Each purchaser must ensure their purchases are financially objective and sound. Price must therefore always be considered when assessing quotes received, and must generally be given a high weighting.

Total costs must be considered when making purchases, weighing quality and price in relation to total operating costs. Ongoing energy costs and service and maintenance agreements, etc. must all be included in the assessment.

### Procurement that considers the environment and work environment

The Port of Thyboron is committed to choosing materials, products and services responsibly, to protect the environment and advance sustainability and a good work environment.

In all purchases at the port, environmental factors and sustainability must be weighted equally with functionality, quality and price. If multiple products, all other things being equal, satisfy a given purchase need at the port, then the product that best meets the following conditions should normally be chosen:

- Environmental impacts during manufacture or use of the product (eco-labelled products).
- Recyclability of the product or packaging when it is disposed of.
- Other environmental impacts, such as long distance transport or carbon emissions from production or transport.