

Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis

Compras públicas sostenibles en América Latina: análisis comparativo y normativo regional

Raúl Alfredo Rojas Victorio

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6896-2650>

rrojasvic@ucvvirtual.edu.pe

Universidad César Vallejo

Lima - Perú.

Liborio Rojas Victorio

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2852-6843>

rrojasvi970@ucvvirtual.edu.pe

Universidad César Vallejo

Lima - Peru.

Esther Genoveva Baylon Salvador

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7104-8798>

ebaylonsa@ucvvirtual.edu.pe

Universidad César Vallejo

Lima - Peru.



Received: 02/03/2025 Accepted: 06/06/2025

2026. V6. N1.

Abstract

The social and economic problems facing the planet due to excessive population growth have led to increased demand for food and goods. Added to this situation is the lack of control in selection processes and environmental degradation caused by the excessive exploitation of natural resources. In this context, the present study aims to analyze public procurement from the perspective of sustainable purchasing and its standardization in the Latin American context, as well as its link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A qualitative methodology was applied, under an interpretive paradigm, through a systematic review of literature, regulatory frameworks, institutional manuals, and technical reports issued by international organizations and governments in the region. The sample included 23 Latin American countries, whose information was systematized in a comparative matrix that allowed for the evaluation of four key dimensions: (1) existence of specific regulations, (2) institutional tools, (3) level of implementation of sustainable public procurement (SPP), and (4) alignment with the SDGs, in particular goals 5, 8, and 12. It is concluded that, at the Latin American level, there is a lack of updated regulations on public procurement that guarantee sustainability. Recent implementations are still weak, and environmental approaches must be rigorously applied to safeguard the environment. Therefore, sustainability criteria need to be strengthened and states need to update, in the short term, the regulations governing public procurement, incorporating social

and environmental requirements at all stages of the process, in order to close gaps and move towards truly sustainable development.

Keywords: public procurement, sustainable purchasing, standardization.

Resumen

La problemática social y económica que enfrenta el planeta ante el incremento desmedido de la población ha generado una mayor demanda de alimentos y bienes. A esta situación se suma la falta de control en los procesos de selección y el deterioro ambiental provocado por la explotación excesiva de los recursos naturales. En este contexto, el presente estudio tiene como objetivo analizar las contrataciones públicas desde el enfoque de compras sostenibles y su normalización en el contexto latinoamericano, así como su vinculación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS). Se aplicó una metodología cualitativa, bajo un paradigma interpretativo, a través de una revisión sistemática de literatura, marcos normativos, manuales institucionales e informes técnicos emitidos por organismos internacionales y gobiernos de la región. La muestra incluyó 23 países latinoamericanos, cuya información fue sistematizada en una matriz comparativa que permitió evaluar cuatro dimensiones clave: (1) existencia de normativas específicas, (2) herramientas institucionales, (3) nivel de implementación de las compras públicas sostenibles (CPS), y (4) alineación con los ODS, en particular los objetivos 5, 8 y 12. Se concluye que, a nivel latinoamericano, existe una carencia de normativa actualizada en materia de compras públicas que garantice la sostenibilidad. Las implementaciones recientes aún son débiles, y los enfoques ambientales deben aplicarse con rigor para salvaguardar el medioambiente. Por lo tanto, se requiere fortalecer los criterios de sostenibilidad y que los Estados actualicen, en el corto plazo, las normativas que regulan las contrataciones públicas, incorporando requisitos sociales y ambientales en todas las etapas del proceso, a fin de cerrar brechas y avanzar hacia un desarrollo verdaderamente sostenible.

Palabras clave: contratación pública, compras sostenibles, normalización.

Introduction

It is the responsibility of the state to ensure the appropriate use of public resources allocated for the acquisition of goods and services, as well as for the execution of works that address growing social needs. In this context, sustainable procurement emerges as a strategy to guarantee strategic supply, optimize the value of public money, increase efficiency in procurement processes, and promote the inclusion of vulnerable sectors, innovation, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, it aims to reduce environmental impact and encourage the awarding of contracts to responsible suppliers within a competitive economy.

Connolly et al. (2020) argue that public procurement has traditionally been understood as an administrative process aimed at meeting the operational needs of state institutions. However, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has emphasized that this function also serves public utility objectives by responding to citizen needs, ensuring transparency, controlling public spending, and stimulating the economy through efficient acquisitions. Nevertheless, governments have begun to shift away from a purely procedural view toward adopting policies aimed at sustainable procurement, with the goal of strengthening public trust and improving the management of state resources.

In this regard, Morelli Ferreira (2023) states that awarding contracts constitutes an administrative act through which the most suitable offer is selected under a competitive procedure, granting the awardee a subjective right. Therefore, it is necessary that this process be managed reasonably, in respect of the principles of equality and legality, given that it is subject to judicial review by competent courts, which can confirm or annul the decisions made.

Bolívar-Gacitúa (2023) warns that collusion in public procurement processes, manifested in the limited participation of bidders, undermines free competition. Consequently, it is essential to analyze the provisions of the Tribunal for the Defense of Free Competition (TDLC) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) to legitimize sanctions against anti-competitive practices. Additionally, he highlights the importance of establishing clear rules regarding publicity, participation conditions, and guidelines for modifications and contractual resolutions.

Bastos & Vidal Marcílio Pompeu (2023) examine public food procurement from a rational and sustainable perspective, aligned with the guidelines of the 2030 Agenda to eradicate global hunger. They underline the need to strengthen productive systems and apply resilient agricultural techniques, particularly in light of current

Rojas, R., Rojas, L. & Baylon, E. (2026). Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis. *Revista InveCom*, 6 (1). 1-10 <https://zenodo.org/records/15665885>

challenges in food public procurements that affect food security and the adequate consumption of nutritious products. To this end, they propose a methodology based on inductive and deductive reasoning, of a qualitative nature, focused on normative and institutional analysis.

In this same vein, Aponte Ríos et al. (2023) analyze integrity and segmentation in state contracting, identifying factors such as regulatory non-compliance, the limited technical capacity of officials, and acts of corruption, which lead to the premature resolution of contracts. In response, they propose strengthening the competencies of personnel responsible for procurement to prevent illicit conduct that affects the provision of essential services to the population.

The World Bank (Banco Mundial, 2022) estimates that governments allocate nearly \$13 trillion annually to public contracts, of which approximately one-quarter is lost due to inefficient procurement. These resources could be invested in developing a green, inclusive, and resilient economy. Therefore, it is imperative to professionalize public procurement management, promote best practices, and establish continuous evaluation and verification systems that ensure effective results and social benefits.

In the case of Colombia, Vásquez Santamaría (2018) identifies significant deficiencies in the contractual planning phase, due to weak regulations that promote deviations in the behavior of public servants. The lack of valuation of planning negatively impacts contractual execution and the fulfillment of state objectives.

In Peru, during the 1990s, there was no consolidated public procurement system, and the regulations were insufficient to ensure efficient and transparent processes. It was only in 1999 that an agency was created under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to oversee state contracting. Subsequently, in 2008, the Supervisory Agency for State Procurement (OSCE) was established through Legislative Decree No. 1017. In 2014, Law No. 30225 was enacted, which has been modified several times along with its regulations (Carhuancho Mendoza, 2018).

As of April 22, 2025, Law No. 32069, the General Procurement Law, will come into effect in Peru, aimed at reforming the public procurement system. This regulation seeks to articulate, modernize, and simplify the procurement management chain, in accordance with OECD recommendations. From the preparatory stage, it promotes the valuation of monetary resources, prioritizing quality over the lowest cost, under the principles of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability.

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (Contraloría General de la República, 2023) has documented multiple irregularities and cases of corruption in public procurement, evidencing practices of favoritism, lack of transparency, and distortions in resource allocation. These situations have undermined the public purpose of contracts, especially in the realm of works, where poor methodological application generates serious deficiencies. In this context, a comprehensive reform of public procurement based on a collaborative philosophy and a sustainable approach is urgently needed, particularly in sectors such as civil engineering and construction.

Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyze public procurement from the perspective of sustainable purchasing and its normalization in the Latin American context, as well as its linkage with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goals 5, 8, and 12.

Methodology

This research was developed under a qualitative approach with an interpretative paradigm, oriented towards documentary analysis. A systematic review methodology of scientific literature and regulations was applied, with the purpose of examining the current state of sustainable public procurement in Latin America and the level of progress in its normalization and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The choice of qualitative approach allowed for interpretation and comparison, from a critical perspective, of the regulatory frameworks, available technical tools, and levels of implementation recorded in different countries of the region.

The methodological process included the collection of information from primary and secondary sources, such as current national legislation, public policies, institutional manuals, reports issued by international organizations—such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank—as well as academic articles and specialized studies on sustainable public procurement.

Based on this information, a comparative matrix was developed to systematize and analyze four key dimensions: (1) existence of specific regulations related to sustainable procurement; (2) available institutional tools and identified weaknesses in operational frameworks; (3) level of implementation of sustainable public

procurement (SPP); and (4) degree of alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly goals 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), and 12 (responsible consumption and production).

The selection of the countries included in the analysis—a total of 23—was based on their regional representativeness and the public availability of regulatory and technical information related to SPP. Each case was evaluated individually and systematically, integrating the findings into a summary table that allowed for the identification of common trends, structural gaps, and regional best practices. This systematization constitutes the basis for critical discussion and the formulation of recommendations aimed at strengthening public procurement policies with a sustainable focus in Latin America.

Results

As a result of the regional analysis on the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) in Latin America and the Caribbean, a comparative table was created that synthesizes the situation of 23 countries in relation to four key dimensions: (1) the existence of regulations regarding SPP; (2) available tools and identified institutional weaknesses; (3) the level of implementation achieved; and (4) alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This matrix clearly presents the advances, challenges, and existing gaps in the region, as well as identifying common patterns and significant differences among the evaluated countries. The information contained therein is an essential input for formulating strategies for institutional strengthening, regional cooperation, and continuous improvement in the management of sustainable public procurement.

Table 1
Results of the regulatory review in Latin American countries

No.	Country	Criteria According to Regulations	Tools – Weaknesses	Level of SPP Implementation
1	Argentina	Award the most advantageous offer, in price, quality, suitability, and best conditions.	Has regulations. Unique Cataloging Manual, recommendation sheets for sustainable contracts, public procurement manual.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Includes sustainability criteria. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
2	Bahamas	Generate a specialized procurement program.	Lacks regulations. Implemented training courses for officials. No public information to understand the real situation of procurement.	Level 1. No specific sustainability regulations. Not aligned with SDGs.
3	Belize	Modernize a standard bidding process.	Lacks regulations. No manuals. Law in the process of reform. Lack of control strategies to minimize procurement costs.	Level 2 or intermediate. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
4	Brazil	Achieve a new standard in acquisitions with progressive application.	Has regulations. Building manual, categorized guides by levels, good practice cases. Establishes a new standard in acquisitions.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
5	Chile	Value for Money reflected in legislation.	Has regulations. Framework agreement, sustainable seals, public procurement policies. Obstacle: non-compliance with directives.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
6	Colombia	Serve the community and promote	Has regulations. National procurement action plan,	Level 3 or advanced

Rojas, R., Rojas, L. & Baylon, E. (2026). Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis. *Revista InveCom*, 6 (1). 1-10 <https://zenodo.org/records/15665885>

		prosperity. Ensure social and environmental impacts.	manuals, guidelines. Sustainability is not included in regulations. Barriers exist regarding sustainability criteria.	progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
7	Costa Rica	Strengthen sustainability criteria. Ensure the purchase of energy-efficient goods.	Has regulations. Compliance evaluation matrix for suppliers, technical sheets. Policies to implement sustainable patterns. Lacks monitoring mechanisms to measure results and estimate savings.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
8	Ecuador	Public procurement meets efficiency criteria with social and environmental responsibility. Best value for money.	Has regulations. Technological relevance according to scientific advancements. No monitoring and measurement mechanisms.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
9	El Salvador	Application of sustainability criteria in procurement. MSEs competencies.	Has regulations. Only has procurement manuals, instructions, letters of understanding.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
10	Guatemala	Promote the productive and economic development of the country.	Has regulations. Lacks specific manuals, guides, or training plans. No reports of monitoring sustainable contracts.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDG 12. Aims to align with SDG 8 through specific regulation.
11	Guyana	Include criteria for sustainable public procurement.	Has regulations, but lacks specific provisions for sustainability. No implementation data available.	Level 1, low level. No clear alignment with SDGs.
12	Haiti	Good governance and sustainable development ensure transparent financial processes.	Has regulations, seeks to improve procurement processes. No reports of monitoring instruments.	Level 1, low level. In process of establishing alignments with SDGs.
13	Honduras	Promote a progressive change in the quality of life of citizens.	Has regulations and seeks to strengthen the procurement system through initiatives. Shows an incipient stage; no studies on eco-labels. Dispersed regulatory framework.	Level 2 or intermediate. Aligned with SDG 12.
14	Jamaica	Develop environmental policies for green procurement.	Has regulations. No specific tools identified.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.

Rojas, R., Rojas, L. & Baylon, E. (2026). Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis. *Revista InveCom*, 6 (1). 1-10 <https://zenodo.org/records/15665885>

15	Mexico	Promote socially responsible procurement.	Has regulations. No manuals revealed for sustainability.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
16	Nicaragua	Adopt consumption patterns that respect the integrity of the earth for good living.	Has regulations and considers social aspects. Lacks tools and systems for monitoring.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
17	Panama	Promote sustainable procurement and build a system that encourages social responsibility.	Has regulations. No specific tools available.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
18	Paraguay	Implement the sustainable icon. Promote item-based procurements.	Has regulations. Has sustainability policies. Lacks a compliance evaluation system. Uses electronic catalog and reverse auction.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
19	Peru	Maximize the value of public resources and focus on results.	Has regulations. Has not developed strategies for cost reduction or control. Monitors through various evaluation factors regarding sustainability.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
20	Dominican Republic	Enhance the quality of public spending and prioritize the social dimension.	Has regulations. No reports of strategies for cost control.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 12.
21	Suriname	Considers principles and criteria in sustainable procurement.	Lacks regulations. No market analysis, goal definitions, manuals, or guides evident.	Level 1, low level. Incipient stage for establishing alignment with SDGs.
22	Trinidad and Tobago	Promote sustainable procurement.	Has regulations. Has policies, developed audits, and collaborative actions.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.
23	Uruguay	Develop environmental criteria and sustainable procurement.	Has regulations. Has environmental policies. Seeks to establish order in the procurement process. Trains suppliers to ensure competitiveness in acquisitions.	Level 3 or advanced progress. Aligned with SDGs 8 and 12.

In general terms, there is a growing regional commitment to sustainability in public procurement, although significant differences in progress persist among countries. A notable initial observation is that the vast majority of the analyzed countries (19 out of 23) have some form of regulation that governs or incorporates sustainability principles into their procurement systems. However, there are significant exceptions, such as the Bahamas, Belize, Suriname, and Guyana, which have yet to develop a robust regulatory framework in this area. This regulatory deficiency often coincides with a low level of implementation of SPP and a weak alignment with the SDGs.

Rojas, R., Rojas, L. & Baylon, E. (2026). Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis. *Revista InveCom*, 6 (1). 1-10 <https://zenodo.org/records/15665885>

Regarding operational tools, countries like Chile, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay exhibit more advanced developments, including cataloging manuals, evaluation matrices, and best practice guides. In contrast, other countries with existing regulations—such as Mexico, Jamaica, and Panama—lack specific technical devices that facilitate the practical implementation of these policies. Additionally, a recurring absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms has been identified, representing a significant barrier to measuring the impact of SPP and estimating concrete benefits, such as economic savings or improvements in energy efficiency.

The analysis also reveals that 17 out of the 23 countries are at an advanced level of progress (Level 3), indicating that, at least in terms of institutional design, sustainability is being formally incorporated. Only two countries—Belize and Honduras—exhibit an intermediate level of implementation, while four—Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, and Suriname—show a low level. The latter not only lack robust regulations but also technical tools, public data, and training strategies, significantly limiting their capacity to advance in this area.

In relation to alignment with the SDGs, the most frequently incorporated goals in SPP policies are Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). Some countries have also linked their policies to Goal 5 (Gender Equality), such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. However, other countries have yet to establish a clear connection between their procurement systems and global objectives, as is the case with the Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, and Suriname.

In conclusion, Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrate a growing commitment to the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement, albeit with notable disparities among countries. Most have made significant strides by incorporating sustainability principles into their regulations and aligning their policies with the SDGs. Nevertheless, substantial gaps in effective implementation persist, particularly regarding the availability of operational tools, monitoring strategies, and technical training mechanisms. In this context, institutional strengthening, regional cooperation, and the systematization of best practices emerge as key elements to bridge these gaps and advance towards more responsible, inclusive, and effective public procurement systems.

Discussion

Procurement management represents a strategic phase that enables the achievement of political objectives and promotes innovation by facilitating the provision of services that address the needs of citizens (Ramírez Rodríguez, 2022). In this sense, acquisition processes must be developed with appropriate conduct, protecting public interests and ensuring competition autonomously to guarantee an integral process. The presence of monitors or observers becomes crucial, as they act as a barrier against non-competitive behaviors (López Miño & Valcárcel, 2013).

According to Tornos Mas (2020), effective implementation of public procurement positively impacts citizens' quality of life. Compliance with agreements by both parties during the contractual period fosters economic balance. In this framework, selection procedures constitute a series of stages aimed at determining with whom a contract will be entered into for the provision of goods or services (Menor Llamo & Menor Llamo, 2023).

Sustainable public procurement allows for the integration of social and environmental objectives into purchasing decisions, which in turn has a positive effect on the economy. This approach incorporates ecological criteria in the acquisition of goods and services, aiming to minimize negative environmental impacts (Cardoso, 2023).

Carneiro de Araújo & Teixeira (2018) emphasize that sustainable acquisitions promote rational resource use, benefiting both the economy and the preservation of ecosystems. Similarly, Oliveira & Santos (2015) argue that it is possible to contribute to sustainable development through public procurement. Although progress is gradual, the aim is to strengthen models focused on social inclusion, well-being, justice, and environmental symmetry—key elements of a solidarity economy.

For Paes et al. (2019), sustainable procurement helps minimize pollutant emissions and waste generation, improves air and water quality, as well as labor conditions and inclusion for disadvantaged groups. Additionally, it promotes ethical behavior among contractors. However, barriers persist, such as lack of information, financial limitations, and the traditional legislative focus on prioritizing the lowest bid. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure adequate competition among suppliers and a comprehensive evaluation of value in acquisitions.

According to Prieur et al. (2022), it is essential to evaluate new prototypes and models in public administration. Reforms must align with existing regulations and public objectives, respecting principles of neutrality and competition among suppliers, while avoiding unjustified restrictions in state procurement processes.

Sturmer et al. (2022) assert that procurement processes compel public managers to seek more effective governance over public spending. One of the most relevant challenges is the weakness in planning and the lack

of technical knowledge in procurement matters. In response, the urgent implementation of continuous training programs is necessary to mitigate risks, clarify objectives, and apply sustainable policies efficiently.

Ferreira Júnior (2022) emphasizes that public contracts are key instruments for promoting and implementing public policies. To achieve this, it is essential to establish clear phases that frame the bidding and contracting procedures, thereby allowing for systematic management that aligns with sustainable development objectives. Similarly, Urgilés Pineda (2022) notes that Ecuador has a solid regulatory framework for sustainable public procurement, with a social, economic, and environmental focus. Thanks to its commitment to continuous improvement and the adoption of best practices, the country has received international recognition, ranking fourth in Latin America and moving towards an effective ecological transition.

The study by López Moreno (2020) reveals that both Colombia and Spain are promoting sustainability in public procurement to consolidate responsible policies aimed at reducing the environmental impacts of providing goods and services. These policies foster robust patterns of sustainable production and consumption within society.

Likewise, Magela et al. (2025) highlight Brazil's prominent role on the international stage by prioritizing sustainability in its public agenda and promoting conferences where global commitments to environmental respect were reaffirmed. They also point out that Brazilian public management has undergone significant transformations, shifting from a traditional model to one focused on results, with an emphasis on transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness in the services provided to citizens. This evolution has led to a more agile administration oriented toward the common good.

Conclusions

Across Latin America, there remains a notable lack of updated regulations regarding public procurement that effectively integrate sustainability principles. Recent implementations still exhibit significant weaknesses, and when environmental approaches are present, they do not always include effective compliance mechanisms. This underscores the urgent need to strengthen technical and regulatory criteria in sustainability and to update regulatory frameworks governing public procurement processes in the short term. These updates should focus on closing structural gaps and incorporating social and environmental requirements across all stages of the procurement cycle.

Moreover, the effective prevention and sanctioning of collusive practices in public procurement, alongside rigorous compliance with existing regulations, are determining factors for ensuring more efficient purchasing processes that contribute to reducing social inequalities and protecting the environment. In this context, it is imperative for States to promote efficient use of public resources, fostering savings and transparency as guiding principles of management.

Another relevant aspect is the need to encourage greater participation of bidders in procurement processes, preventing tenders from being declared void or creating conditions that favor certain applicants. To achieve this, it is crucial to review the bases of procurement processes to ensure they do not become artificial barriers to competition due to unreasonable demands. Consequently, continuous improvements in procurement processes under sustainable and inclusive approaches are recommended.

Additionally, it is a priority to develop and institutionalize best practices in procurement, drawing from the successful experiences of countries that have already implemented sustainable policies. This should be reflected in the terms of reference, conditions, and technical specifications, considering criteria for innovation, social inclusion, and environmental protection.

Finally, it is essential to recognize that all actors in the system—both public and private—have an active role in the transformation towards a model of sustainable public procurement. To achieve this, robust tools supported by emerging technologies are required to effectively address contemporary social and environmental challenges. Public procurement should be viewed not only as a management tool but also as a strategic opportunity to generate public-private partnerships aimed at the sustainable development of the region.

References

- Aponte Ríos, E, Escobedo, F, Hernández, R, Clavijo-López, R, Calle-Ramírez, X & Saavedra-López, M. (2023). The principle of integrity and the fragmentation of public procurement. Centro Universitario Curitiba - UNICURITIBA. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13053/9373>
- Banco Mundial (2022). Una oportunidad oculta de USD 1 billón: Detener el despilfarro en la contratación pública. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/es/voices/una-oportunidad-oculta-de-usd-1-billon-detener-el-despilfarro-en-la-contratacion-publica>.
- Rojas, R., Rojas, L. & Baylon, E. (2026). Sustainable public procurement in Latin America: a regional comparative and regulatory analysis. *Revista InveCom*, 6 (1). 1-10 <https://zenodo.org/records/15665885>

- Bastos, B. C., & Vidal Marcílio Pompeu, G. (2023). Racionalizar as compras públicas para a aquisição de alimentos conforme a Agenda 2030. *A&C - Revista De Direito Administrativo & Constitucional*, 23(94), 111-132. <https://doi.org/10.21056/aec.v23i94.1645>
- Bolívar-Gacitúa, N. (2023). Colusión en licitaciones públicas (licitación fraudulenta) y sus efectos en la contratación pública. *Revista de Derecho Administrativo Económico*. (38), pp. 5-31. <https://doi.org/10.7764/redae.38.1>
- Cardoso, M. G., Picoreli, T. R., Arenas, M. V. dos S., & de Souza, V. B. P. (2023). Sustainable Public Procurement: a Bibliometric Survey. *Revista De Gestão Social E Ambiental*, 17(1), e03155. <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v17n1-011>
- Carhuancho Mendoza, L. E. (2018). Análisis de la contratación pública en una institución del Estado, Lima 2018. [Tesis de maestría]. Universidad César Vallejo
- Carneiro de Araújo, G. & Teixeira, C. E. (2018). ANÁLISE DAS COMPRAS PÚBLICAS SUSTENTÁVEIS NA SECRETARIA DO MEIO AMBIENTE DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO. *Gestão & Regionalidade*, 34(100). <https://doi.org/10.13037/gr.vol34n100.3744>
- Connolly, C., De Pasquale, F. & Noel, S. (2020). La compra pública como motor de desarrollo de la economía de triple impacto: Herramientas para avanzar en su implementación. Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (IDRC) de Canadá.
- Contraloría General de la República (2023). Análisis de la contratación pública en el Perú (2018-2022): una mirada desde el control gubernamental. Documento de investigación. Lima, Perú. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/contraloria/informes-publicaciones/4441880-analisis-de-la-contratacion-publica-en-el-peru-2018-2022>
- Ferreira Júnior, E. S. (2022). Diretrizes para a promoção de políticas públicas por meio das compras públicas. *Revista Brasileira de Políticas Públicas*, 12(2). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5102/rbpp.v12i2.7695>
- López Miño, A. & Valcárcel P. (2013). Colusión en la contratación pública (bid rigging): propuestas para combatirla eficazmente y posibilidades que ofrece la directiva 2014/24/UE sobre contratación pública. En Gimeno Feliu, J. [Dir.] *Observatorio de los contratos públicos* (pp. 425-487). Editorial Thomson Reuters Aranzadi
- López Moreno, D. F. (2020). Las compras públicas sostenibles y su influencia en el Ordenamiento Territorial Colombiano: Ciudades Sostenibles y Competitivas. [Tesis de Maestría en Derecho Administrativo, Universidad del Rosario] https://doi.org/10.48713/10336_25251
- Magela, J. D. de L., Silva, B. A. da, & Santos, A. dos. (2025). Plano de Logística Sustentável (PLS) em instituições federais de ensino: um panorama teórico. *Caderno Pedagógico*, 22(7), e16047. <https://doi.org/10.54033/cadpedv22n7-042>
- Menor Llamo, J., & Menor Llamo, D. C. (2023). Financing of investments and public procurement in the Provincial Municipality of Picota, Peru. *Sapienza: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 4(4), e23055. <https://doi.org/10.51798/sijis.v4i4.712>
- Morelli Ferreira, V. (2023). Vicios en adjudicaciones de compras estatales y su anulación por el Tribunal de lo Contencioso Administrativo. Estudio de casos prácticos. *Revista de Derecho*, 22(44), 207-236. <https://doi.org/10.47274/DERUM/44.9>
- Oliveira, B. C. S. C. M. de., & Santos, L. M. L. dos. (2015). Compras públicas como política para o desenvolvimento sustentável. *Revista De Administração Pública*, 49(1), 189–206. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-76121833>
- Paes, C. O., Zucoloto, I. E., Rosa, M., & Costa, L. (2020). PRÁTICAS, BENEFÍCIOS E OBSTÁCULOS NAS COMPRAS PÚBLICAS SUSTENTÁVEIS: UMA REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DE LITERATURA. *Revista De Gestão Social E Ambiental*, 13(2), 21–39. <https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v13i2.1798>
- Prieur, J., Garbaccio, G., & Marques, B. (2022). GOVERNANÇA E NOVA LEI BRASILEIRA DE LICITAÇÕES E CONTRATOS PÚBLICOS: A POTENCIAL LIMITAÇÃO DA CONCORRÊNCIA EM DEBATE. *Novos Estudos Jurídicos*, 27(1), 189–205. <https://doi.org/10.14210/nej.v27n1.p189-205>
- Ramírez Rodríguez, M. (2022). Acuerdos y políticas para compras públicas y efectividad de las contrataciones del Estado. *Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar*, 6(5), 2095-2120. https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v6i5.3240
- Sturmer, R. A., Garcia, E., Pereira, E. N. & Peres, F.F. F. (2022). Compras públicas: uma revisão sistemática dos riscos e desafios. *AtoZ: novas práticas em informação e conhecimento*, 11, 1 – 11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5380/atoz.v11.79840>
- Tornos Mas, J. 2020. Contratación pública y derechos humanos. *Revista Digital de derecho Administrativo*. 24 (jun. 2020), 11–41. <https://doi.org/10.18601/21452946.n24.02>

- Urgilés Pineda, M. W. (2022). Desarrollo sostenible y su influencia en los procesos de contrataciones públicas. *RECIAMUC*, 6(4), 57-65. [https://doi.org/10.26820/reciamuc/6.\(4\).octubre.2022.57-65](https://doi.org/10.26820/reciamuc/6.(4).octubre.2022.57-65)
- Vásquez Santamaría, J. E. (2018). Algunos problemas “públicos” de la contratación estatal en Colombia como componentes del enfoque de ciclo para la formulación de una política pública. *Prolegómenos*, 21(41), 79–98. <https://doi.org/10.18359/prole.3331>