

Sub Regional SPP Challenges :
How SPP Practices Can Be
Supported Across South East Asia To
Get All The Countries At The Same
Level

Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Republic of Indonesia

2019

Outline

- SPP in Indonesia
 - Before and After
 - Policy Development Process
 - Requirement Criteria
- Acknowledging Challenges in SPP
- Potential Collaboration SPP work in ASEAN

Current progress

SPP IN INDONESIA

GPP Implementation in Indonesia :

2019 progress

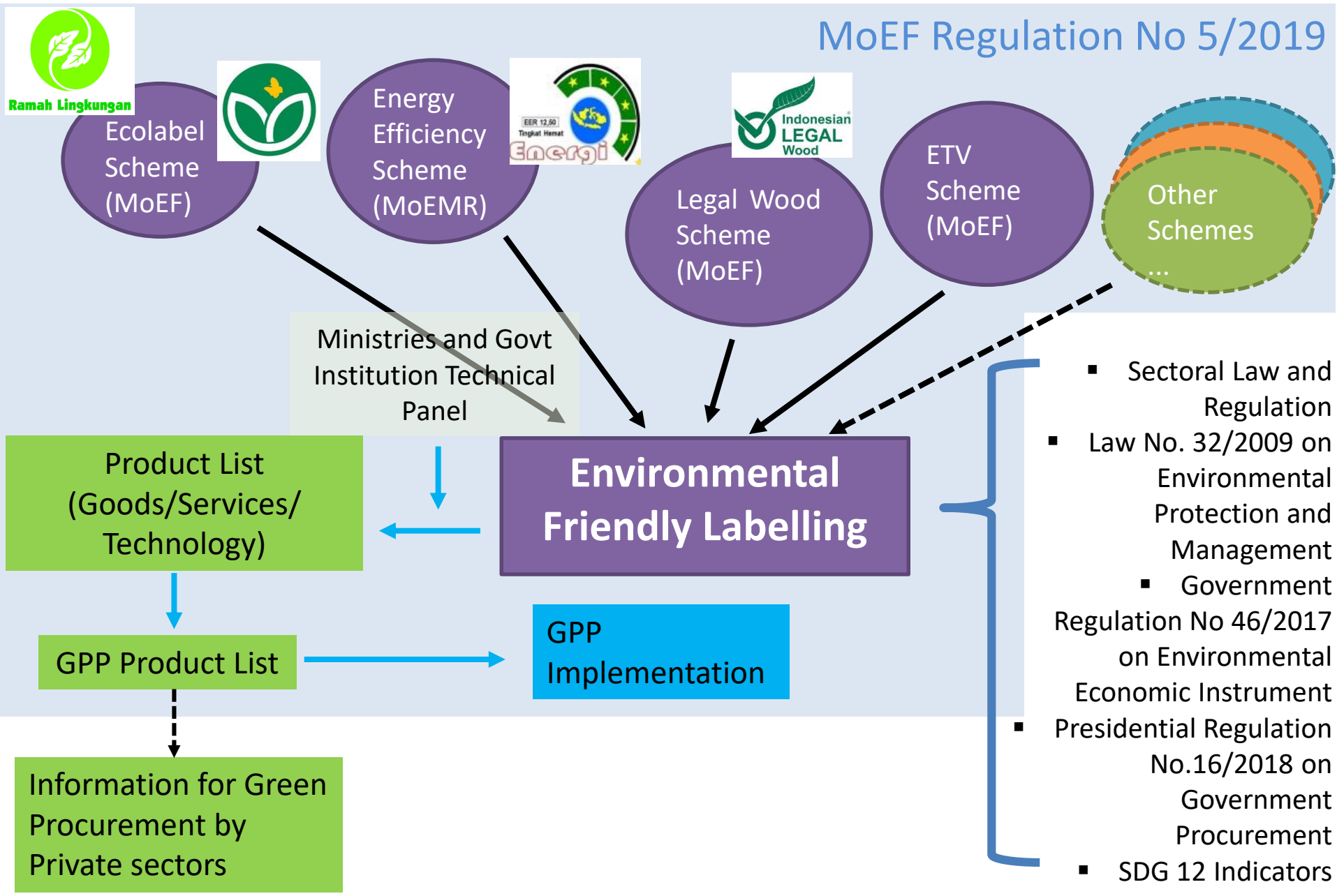
Before

- Voluntary
- Separate schemes
- Priority needs

After

- Progressive target
- Structured and systematic implementation
- List products and schemes based on MoEF Regulation No 5/2019 on Environmental Friendly Labelling Procedures for Environmental Friendly Procurement

GPP Policy Development Process



Indonesia Environmental Friendly Requirement Criteria

Environmental Friendly

- All Aspect in their life cycle
- Material sourcing, harmful and Toxic, Type of energi, production process, End of life

Production Continuity

- Applicable/appropriate technology, material and energy sourcing, water consumption, waste management, GHG emission

Natural Resources Sustainability

- Water, Energy, Material, Efficiency

Legality

- Environmental and other permit, origin and CoC

Sub Regional - SEA

AKNOWLEDGING CHALLENGES IN SPP

GPP List

- Roll out list of product for green procurement
- Challenges :
 - Availability of product in all areas (downstream)
 - Multiplying product and product category in the list (upstream)
- Action suggestion
 - Dialogue between ministries/government institution and industries

Localizing Context

- How local government localizing the GPP context
- Challenges :
 - Taking the ownership of GPP by local actors
 - Correlation pattern (?)
- Action Suggestion:
 - Introducing GPP local initiatives to other local actors

SDGs

- Correlation with SDGs other goals and target
- Challenges :
 - Measuring benefit of GPP
 - GPP as stimulant for green/sustainability development
- Action suggestion:
 - Identify hotspot in government activities

Environmental Consideration

- How far?
- Challenges :
 - Environmental benefit
 - Accurate claim
 - Consumer information
- Action suggestion :
 - Focus on delivering operational change in production site/phase and consumption phase

ASEAN

POTENTIAL COLLABORATION SPP WORK

Potential Collaboration

- Prioritizing “buy in” from stake holder and progress in South East Asia
- Challenges in South East Asia
 - To be explored :
 - Product group from regional/international that is distributed/available in South East Asia
 - Local product group
 - Exercise : potential practices and local practices
- Potential collaboration :
 - Regional/international product
 - Inventory of GPP criteria from different countries in the region
 - Inventory of Products that in accordance with those criteria
 - Available testing method facilities and certification schemes
 - Countries while runs their own developed scheme, can explore and exercise to adopt other countries criteria or accepted other countries verified product
 - To agree time to start (i.e 2025) process of harmonizing criteria of certain product category that agreed previously.
 - Local product
 - run and develops, without formal harmonization process, with experiences sharing platform continues
 - Focus on localizing GPP context to support sustainable development on local site

THANK YOU



**Center for Environment and Forestry Standards
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia**



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Instagram : @standarklhk

Youtube : Pusat Standardisasi Lingkungan dan Kehutanan

SWITCH-Asia RPAC: Sub-regional Training on Measuring SPP

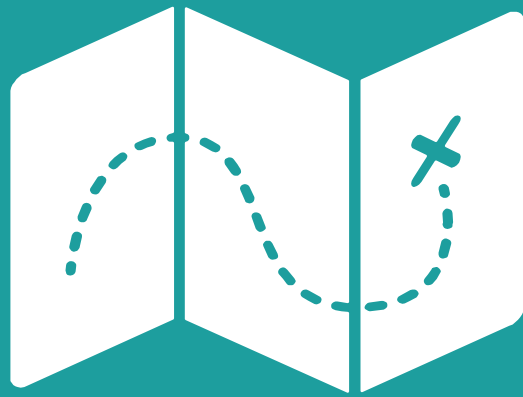
24th October 2019, Suzhou, China

Aure Adell
aure.adell@ecoinstitut.coop



What will we see?

1. Introduction to measuring and communicating SPP
2. Measuring SPP
Institutionalisation
3. Measuring the level of SPP
4. Estimating the benefits of SPP



Introduction to measuring and communicating SPP

What do we monitor and measure?

- 4 main SPP policies' objectives:

- “Ultimate” goals

1. Reduce environmental/social impacts

2. Market transformation

- “Applied” goals

3. Embed SPP in operations

4. Increase procurement of sust. solutions

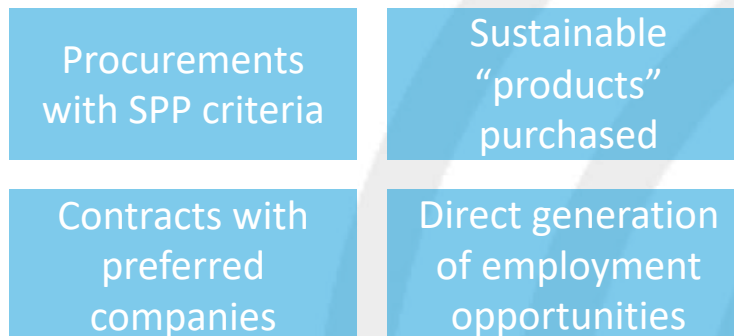
What do we mean when we talk about measuring SPP?



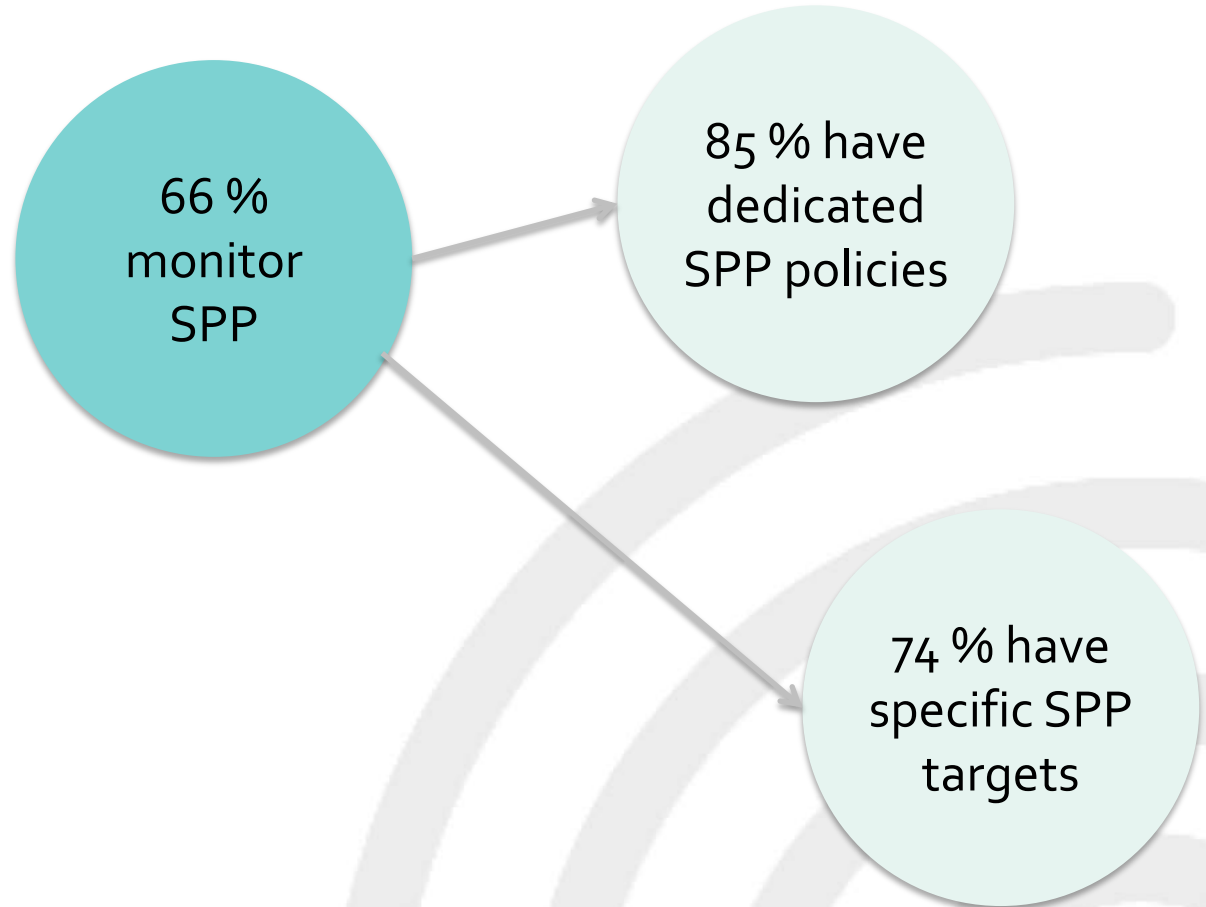
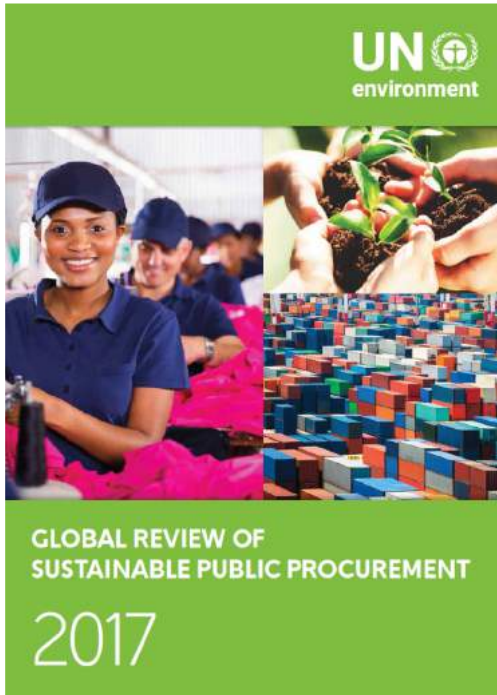
Institutionalization refers to the process and actions undertaken by an organization to integrate and embed SPP in that organization's culture and daily operations.

Outputs are the direct results of the procurement activities and provide information on the actual level of SPP being done

Outcomes are the benefits to, or impact on, the environment and society generated by the SPP practices.



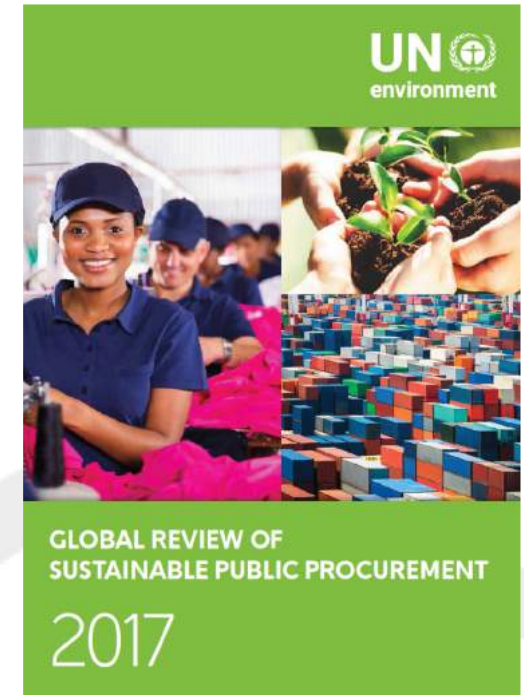
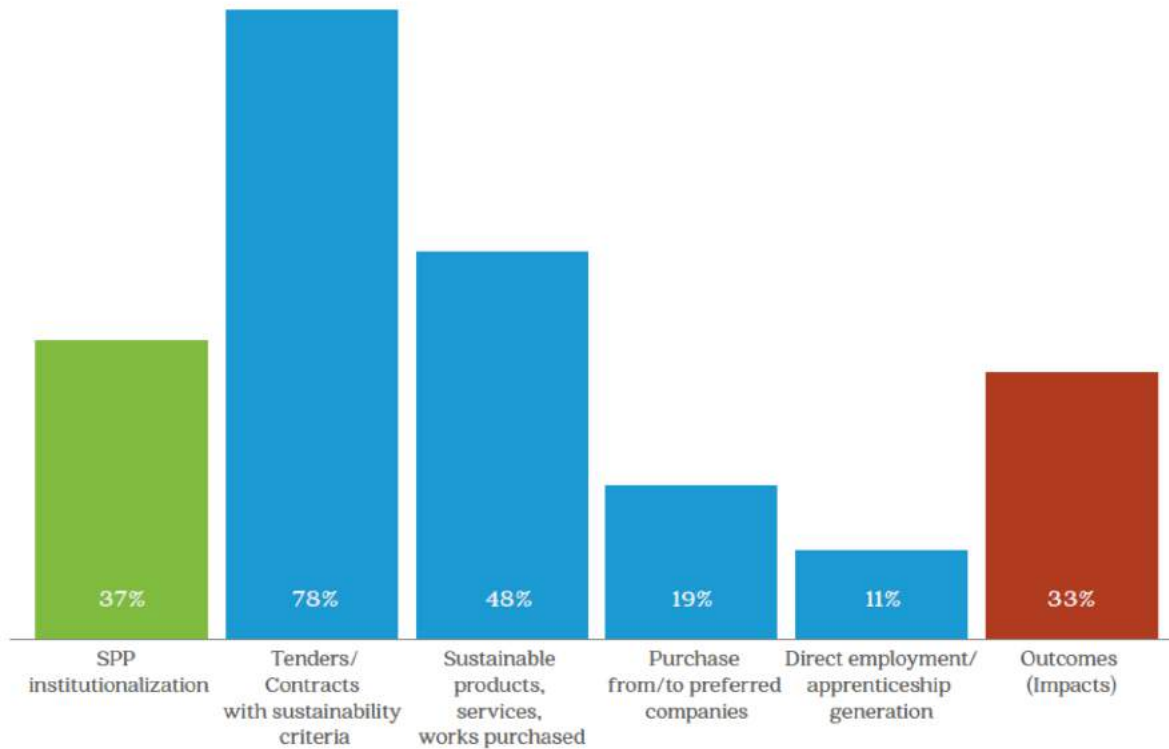
Is SPP being monitored and measured?



What do countries measure?



Figure 16. SPP aspects monitored by national governments



What should we take into consideration?

- Policy objectives
- Reasons for monitoring
- Scope
- Existing tools/platforms
- Other policies and tools ...

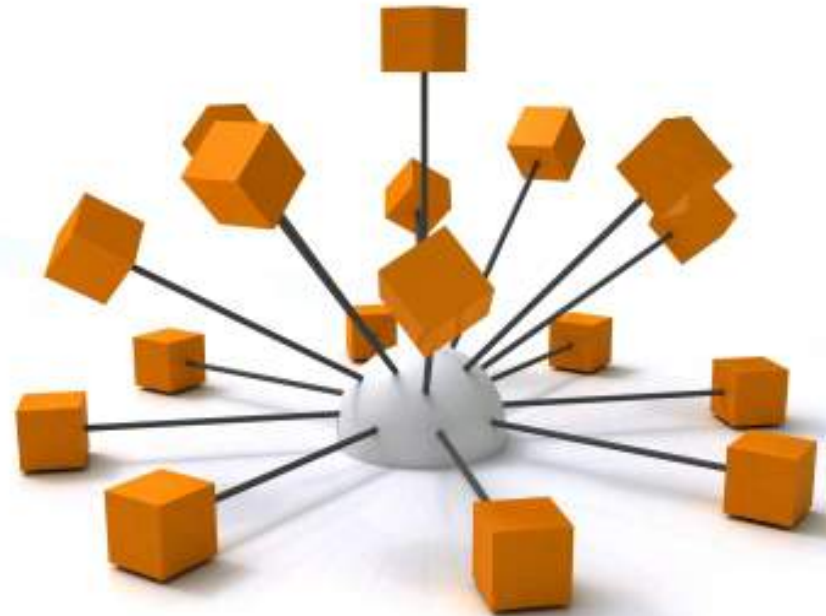


Foto: FreeDigitalPhotos.net, Danilo Rizzuti

What should we take into consideration?

EC GPP Communication

50% of all tendering procedures should be green

Green = compliant with the "core" GPP criteria

tenders

Spain GPP National Plan

Achieve 90% consumption of recycled paper by 2015

Reduce paper consumption in 20% in relation to 2006 by 2015

Acquisition



Image source: <http://www.integrasi-edukasi.org/mengenal-monitoring-dan-evaluasi-internal-di-organisasi-nirlaba/>.

Why should we monitor SPP?

Why monitor SPP?

Track policy
progress

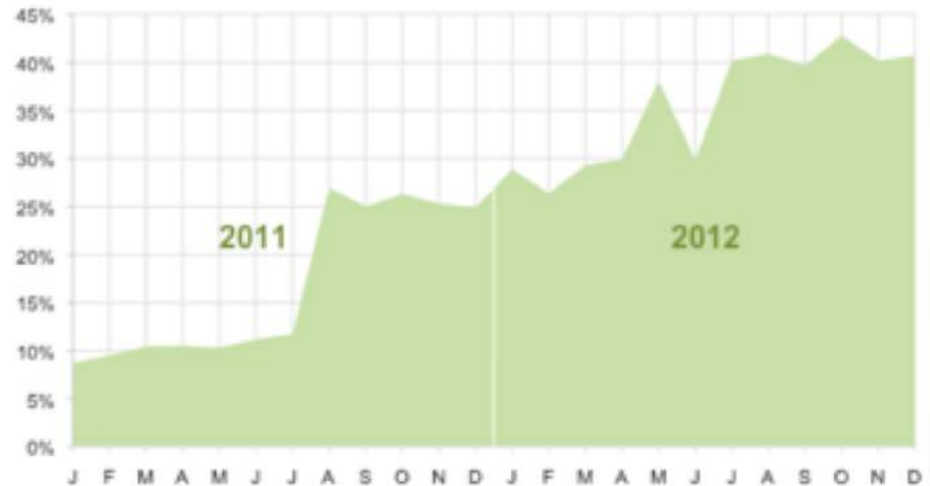


Visualize policy results and impact

Example: SPP progress in Chile




Purchase orders with sustainability criteria



Why monitor SPP?

Track policy progress

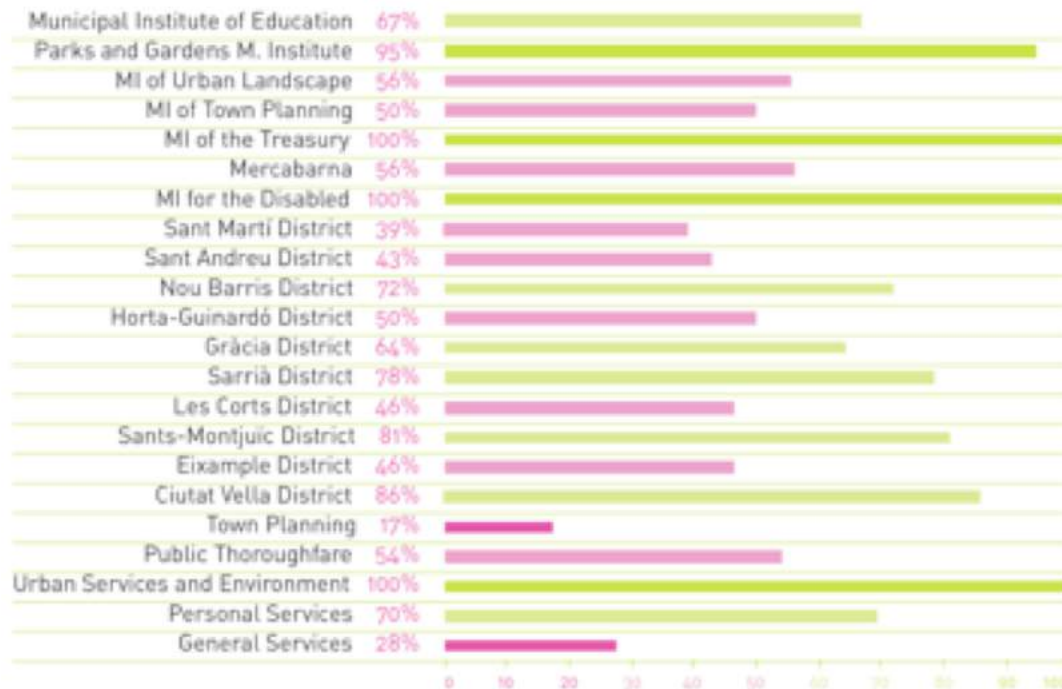
→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise compliance

→ Keep each agency accountable

Example: Rise compliance in Barcelona

% Recycled paper consumption



Source: Schaefer, B., Barracó, H., and Castiella, T. (2006). *+Sustainable City Council. Environmental education guides no30. Barcelona City Council.*

Why monitor SPP?

Track policy progress

→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise compliance

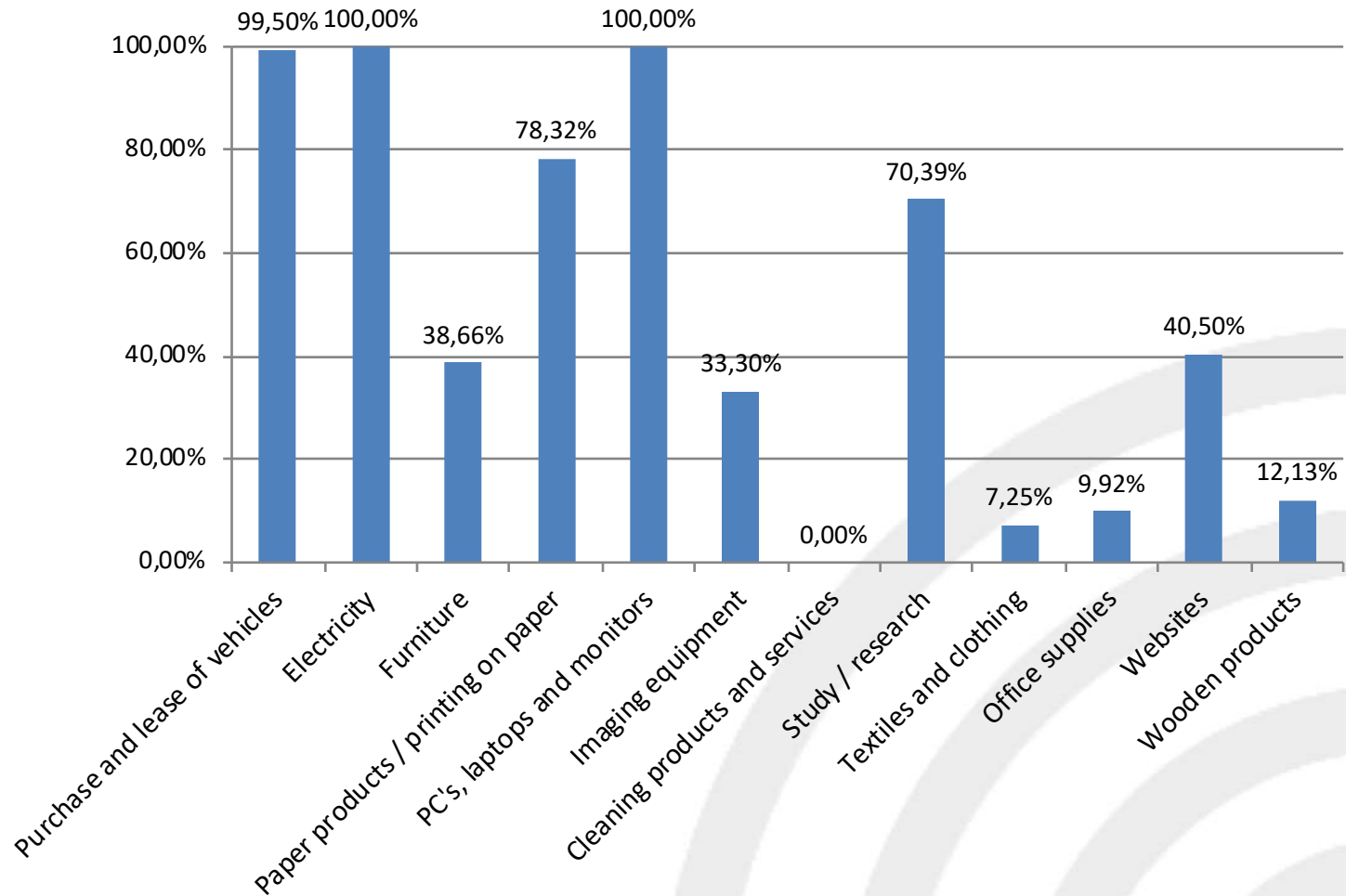
→ Keep each agency accountable

Target support

→ Identify areas for improvement

Example: Target support in Flanders

% Use of SPP criteria (€)



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016) *Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)* [slides]

Why monitor SPP?

Track policy progress

→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise compliance

→ Keep each agency accountable

Target support

→ Identify areas for improvement

Legitimize actions

→ Demonstrate political commitment and Encourage others

Example: Use of “social math” in ST-Massachusetts

Environmental benefit	Amount	Equivalent to...
Weight of material recycled	53,781 Tone	Annual solid waste generation of 25,268 households
Trees saved	354,024 units	3,540 acres of wood plantation
Landfill space saved	169,306 cubic yards	8,465 loaded garbage trucks
Electrical energy saved	118,017,224 kWh	Annual electricity usage of 10,407 households
Electrical costs saved	16,522,411 USD	
Labour costs saved	4,134,521 USD	
Non-electrical energy saved	479,580 million BTU	Energy content of 82,686 barrels of oil
Greenhouse Gas emissions saved	154,551 Ton CO ₂	Annual tailpipe emissions of 30,349 cars

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). *The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea*. UN Environment. [to be published soon]



Image source: <http://www.integrasi-edukasi.org/mengenal-monitoring-dan-evaluasi-internal-di-organisasi-nirlaba/>.

Do you have an SPP policy/plan/strategy?
Do you monitor SPP implementation?
Have you estimated the benefits of SPP?



Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

- Types of indicators:

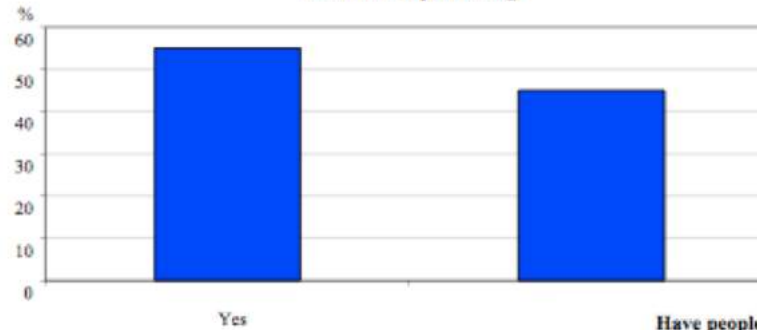
Aspect or area	Key (Performance) Indicators	Unit
Institutionalisation measurement		
1 SPP institutionalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an SPP policy Existence of SPP action plans at organisation or department level Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/mechanisms established or assigned Number of staff dedicated to SPP Number of products, services, and works¹ groups prioritised and with criteria developed Integration in procedures and tools Number of trained staff Number of activities involving engagement with suppliers Monitoring and reporting systems in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of progress made

Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

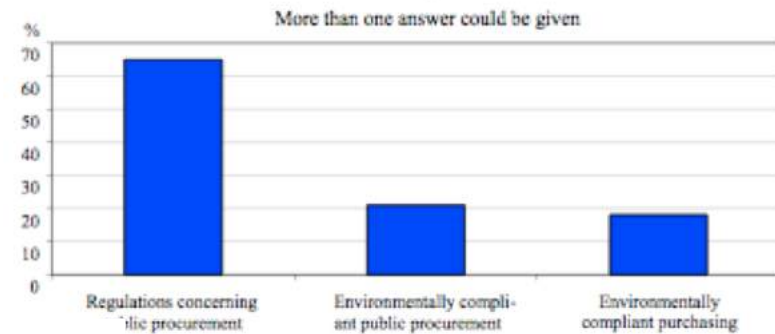
- SPP is a process
- Only SPP outputs (level of SPP) is not enough to identify challenges/reasons
- Surveys or questionnaires
- The methodology normally provide the way forward too
- Normally combined with measuring the level of SPP

Measuring SPP embedment in Sweden

Does your organisation have a purchasing organisation and/or procedures for ensuring that the environment is considered in connection with implementation of purchasing?

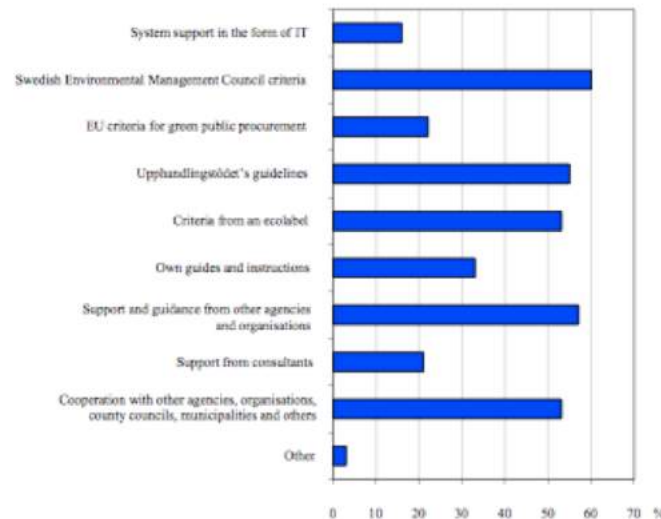


Have people in leadership positions in your organisation undergone some training in ...



Does your organisation use any/some of the following tools or guidelines to help make your purchasing environmentally compliant?

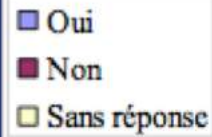
More than one answer could be given



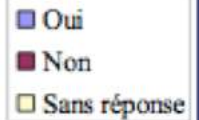
Source: von Oelreich, K. and Philip, M (2013). Green Public Procurement. A tool for achieving national environmental quality objectives. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Measuring SPP embedding in France

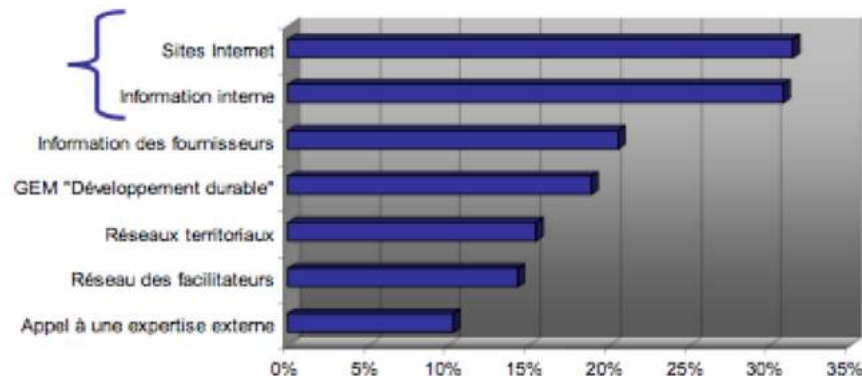
Votre entité met-elle en oeuvre une politique de développement durable ?



Pouvez-vous identifier une personne au sein de votre entité pour porter cette démarche d'achat public durable ?

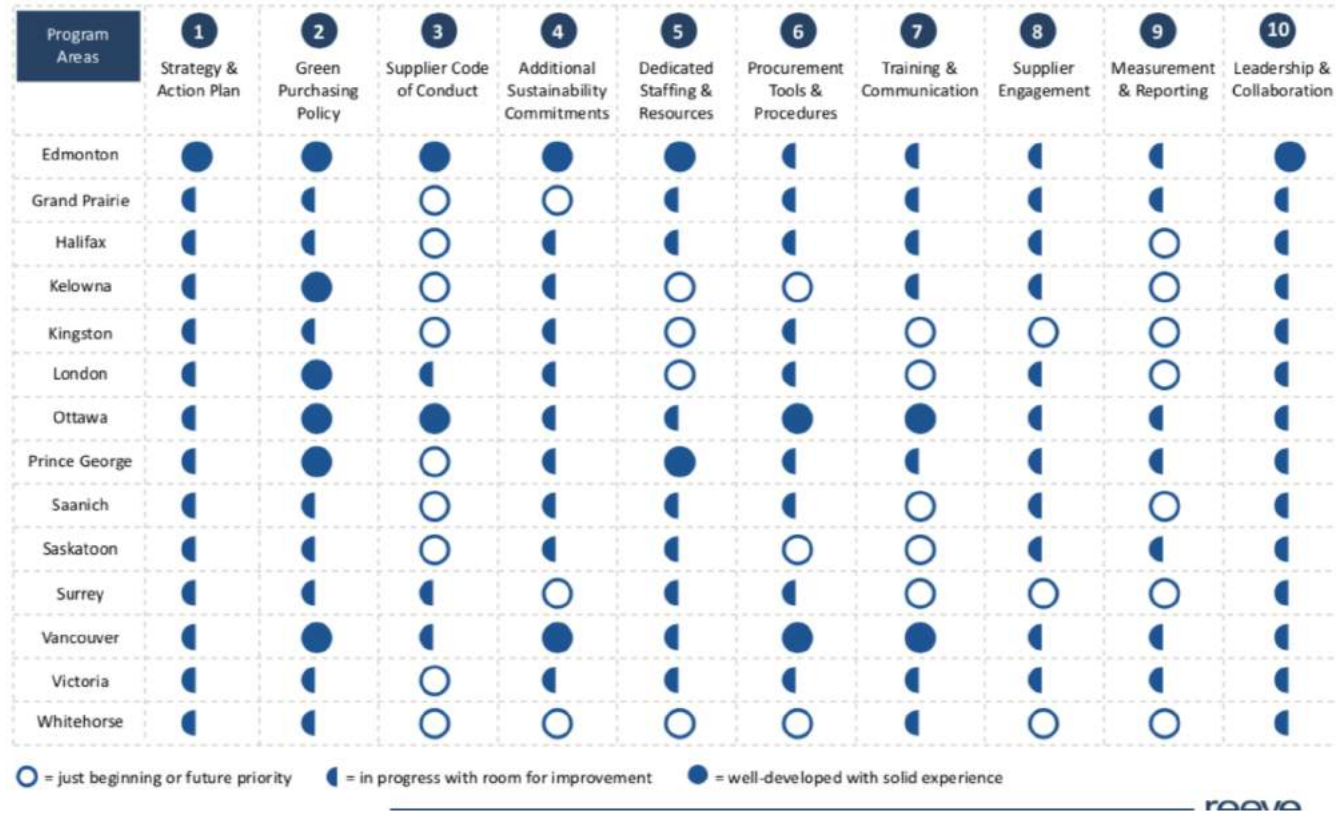


Quelles sources d'information utilisent les acheteurs ?



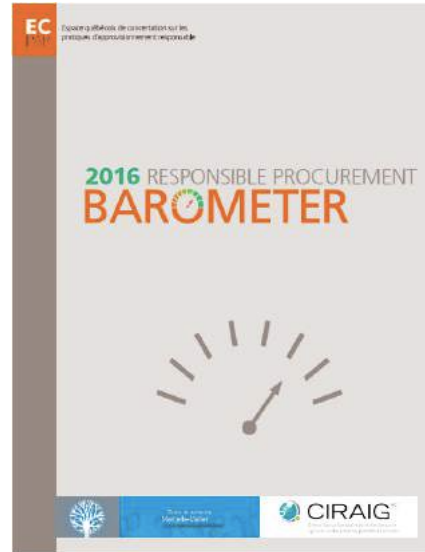
Source: OEAP (2011). Observatoire Economique de l'Achat Public. La lettre de l'OEAP, Octobre 2011. OEAP.

Monitoring SPP implementation by MCSP, Canada



Source: .Reeve Consulting (2013) The Annual Report on the State of Municipal Sustainable Procurement in Canada. Trends & Best Practices. MCSP.

Monitoring SPP implementation by ECPAR - Québec, Canada



5 Components – 20 Indicators

RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS					
COMPONENTS	1 VISION	2 COMMITMENT AND GOVERNANCE	3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	4 OPERATIONALIZATION	5 MEASUREMENT

5 Levels of performance



Monitoring SPP implementation by ECPAR - Québec, Canada



Espace québécois de concertation sur les pratiques d'approvisionnement responsable

BAROMÈTRE
DE L'ACHAT RESPONSABLE 2016
2016 RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT BAROMETER

COMPARATIVE PERSONALIZED SUMMARY

Rating Level : Performance with respect to the 5 components and 20 indicators of responsible procurement

COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS	YOUR LEVEL						AVERAGE LEVEL OF CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS					
	0	1	2	3	4		5	0	1	2	3	4
1. Vision	0	1	2	3	4	5	>	1	2	3	4	5
1. Sustainability issues considered to define the vision	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
2. Methods to prioritize challenges	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3. Objectives considered in the prioritization of challenges	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
4. Methods to identify responsible purchasing criteria	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
2. Commitments and Governance	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
5. Hierarchical levels	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
6. Formalization and implementation of commitments	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
7. Influence of commitments on supply chains	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
8. Sustainable development issues integrated into commitments	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3. Stakeholder Engagement	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
9. Engaged stakeholders	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
10. Actions to engage stakeholders	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
11. Communications related to the responsible procurement approach	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
4. Operationalization of Responsible Procurement	0	1	2	3	4	5	>	1	2	3	4	5
12. Strengthening organizational skills - completed activities	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
13. Strengthening organizational skills - internal targets	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
14. Stages of the purchasing process targeted by procurement practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
15. Implemented responsible purchasing practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
16. Sustainable development issues integrated into responsible procurement practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
17. Portion of supply chains affected by responsible practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
5. Performance Measurement	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
18. Types of indicators	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
19. a) Percentage of targeted products / services - Strategic products	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
19. b) Percentage of targeted products / services - Everyday products	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
20. Measurement of the environmental, social and economic impacts of responsible procureme	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5

Levels:

0 NO REPORTED ACTIVITY 1 LITTLE CONCERNED 2 COMMITMENT 3 PROGRESSION 4 MATURITY 5 EXEMPLARITY

Other cases:





Measuring the level of SPP

Measuring the level of SPP - Outputs

- Type of indicators:

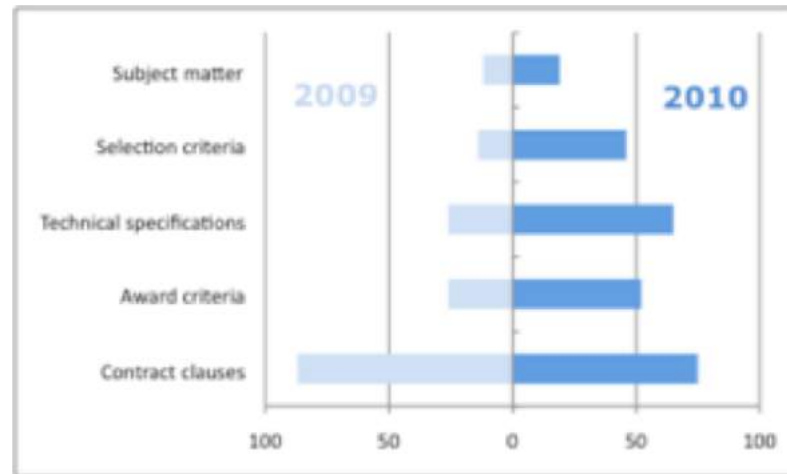
Aspect or area	Key (Performance) Indicators	Unit
Outputs measurement		
2	Procurements with sustainability criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of procurements with sustainability criteria Financial value of procurements with sustainability criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all applicable procurements
3	Sustainable products, services, or works purchased ² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of sustainable products purchased Financial value of sustainable products purchased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all applicable products³
4	Contract or purchase with/ from preferred companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure on preferred companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all companies
5	Direct generation of employment opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hours worked by those belonging to vulnerable groups and/or apprentices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all workforce hours for applicable contracts

Measuring the level of SPP - Outputs

- Many different approaches and methodologies depending on:
 - Policy objective
 - Sustainability aspect monitored (and how it is defined)
 - Scope (both product groups & public authorities covered)
 - Data gathering options
- Improved thanks to the expansion of e-procurement
- Integration in such systems

Monitoring green tenders in the Basque Country (Spain)

Criteria	Social insertion	Gender equality	Occupational risk	Environmental
Subject matter				
Selection criteria				
Technical Specifications				
Award criteria				
Special contract clauses				



Monitoring green tenders in the Basque Country (Spain)

Órgano Administrativo de Recursos Contractuales

Licitación Electrónica

Acciones formativas

Modelo de Contratación Pública Electrónica

sede electrónica

Simap
Contratación Pública Europea

Observatorio
Contratación Pública

Eguraldia
Prevención meteorológica actualizada

DIAGNOSIS GUBERNAL
INICIATIVA 17

[Imprimir Contrato](#) [Imprimir Justificante de Consolidación](#)

Código del contrato:URA/003A/2019592_0000000000000000000001
Adjudicatarios: B81690471-DELOITTE CONSULTING, S.L.
Fecha de formalización:07/05/2019
Lugar de ejecución:Araba/Álava
Estado del contrato:En ejecución
Tipo de contrato:Servicios
Código CPV:79411000-8 Servicios generales de consultoría en gestión
Contrato menor:No

[Ver Ficha completa\[+\]](#)

Resumen Organismos Objeto del contrato Datos per tipo de contrato **Cláusulas Especiales** Ejecución Finalización Otros Datos

Cláusulas Especiales:

Crterios:

Medioambientales:

Otros(Condiciones especiales de ejecución)

URA-003A-2019 PLIEGOS CARATULA Y PCAPPDF(ZMB)

[Volver](#)

Monitoring green tenders in Malta

A – General Details						
Department/Ministry						
Department Reference						
Tender Description/Title						
Tender Type	Works	<input type="checkbox"/>	Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tender Procedure	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	_____		
Funding Source (specify)						
Estimated Value <u>Exc. VAT</u> ¹	€					
CPV Number/s ²						
Completion/Delivery Period						
Project Leader/Manager						

E – Green Public Procurement	
Questions	Answers (cross out those not applicable)
1. Does this call for tenders include the procurement of paper, IT equipment, textiles, gardening products or services?	Yes/No
2. Does this call for tenders include the procurement of cleaning products and services, transport, furniture, food and catering services, electricity, construction, mobile phones, combined heat and power, thermal insulation, wall panels, hard floor coverings, windows, glazed doors and skylights, street lighting and traffic signals, and road construction and traffic signs?	Yes/No
3. If the answer to question 1 is yes, have the tender specifications been drawn up on the basis of the GPP criteria and guidance available for download from www.gpp.gov.mt ?	Yes/No
4. If the answer to question 2 is yes, have the tender specifications been drawn up on the basis of the GPP criteria and guidance available for download from www.gpp.gov.mt ?	Yes/No
3. If the answer to questions 1 or 2 is yes has a copy of this tender originators form been submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister on email gpp@gov.mt ?	Yes/No

Source: Ecoinstitut (2013). SEAD Guide on Monitoring and Evaluating GPP Programs. SEAD.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

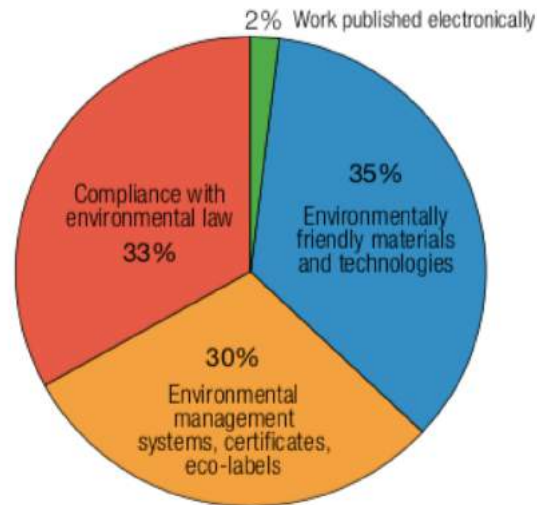
Question in the tender announcement form on the use of environmental requirements in the tender documents

VI.7)* KAS RIIGIHANKEEL RAKENDATAKSE KESKKONNASÄÄSTLIKE NÕUDEID

Jah Ei

Jäätava vastuse korral keskkonناسäästlike nõuete kirjeldus

Figure 15. Types of GPP criteria used in tenders published in 2009



Source: Estonia. UN CSD18: National Reporting on 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

Kvalifitseerimistingimused ✓ Vastavustingimused Hindamiskriteeriumid Maksumuse vorm

Abiinfo
Sätestage tingimused, millele pakkumus peab vastama, ja nõue esitada pakkumus. Vajadusel saate lisada nõutava dokumendi vormi.
Näide: Pakkumus peab vastama tehnilises kirjelduses esitatud nõuetele. Esitada pakkumus vastavalt lisatud vormile.
Salvestamisel moodustatakse eraldi seisev hankedokument.

Tingimuse lisamine

Näidistingimused Üldised Vali **Keskkonnahoidlikud** Vali

* Tingimus

Nõutav dokument

* Dokumendi esitamine

Nõutava dokumendi vorm (vajadusel) Lae üles

Dokumendi vormi nimi

Märgi tingimus keskkonnahoidlikuks Lisa

Lisatud tingimused

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

Hanke üldandmed

Abiinfo

Pärast hanketeate avaldamist, tuleb hanketeates sisalduvate andmete muutmiseks Eeldatav maksumus on märkimise korral avalik. Maksumust arvestatakse riigihangete Pakkumuste e-menetluse võimaldamisel saate vastu võtta e-taotlusi ja e-pakkumusi, Ühishanke korral tuleb kaashankijad lisada Hankija meeskonna lehel.

Nimetus	hange
Hanke eesmärk	Hankelepingu sõlmimiseks
Hankelepingu liik	asjad
Hankemenetluse liik	Lihthange
Hanke sektor	klassikaline
CPV	
Eeldatav maksumus	- EUR
Hankelepingu kestus	6 kuud
Pakkumuse või taotluse esitamise aeg	25.12.2014 11:11
Pakkumuste e-menetlus	
Keskonnahoidlik hange	
Hankija teostab hanget teiste nimel	Ei
Viide eeltele	
Viide eelmisele riigihanketele	

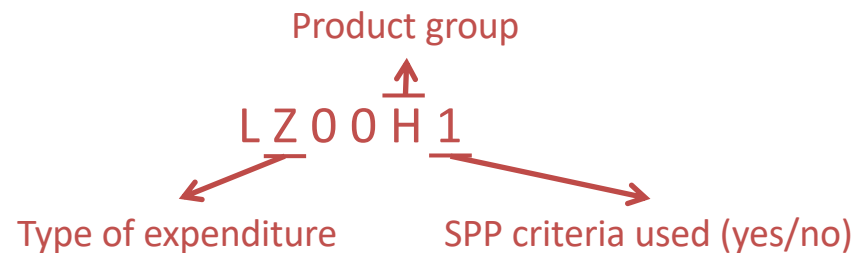
EU GPP logo displayed to indicate that the tender includes green criteria

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)

Description	
Printing of 5.000 leaflets on deforestation	
Procurement / other:	Procurement (all purchases - including studies & purch: [v] ⓘ)
Product group:	Paper products and (paper) printing [v] ⓘ → Project code: LZ00H1
Use of SPP criteria:	SPP criteria used [v] ⓘ

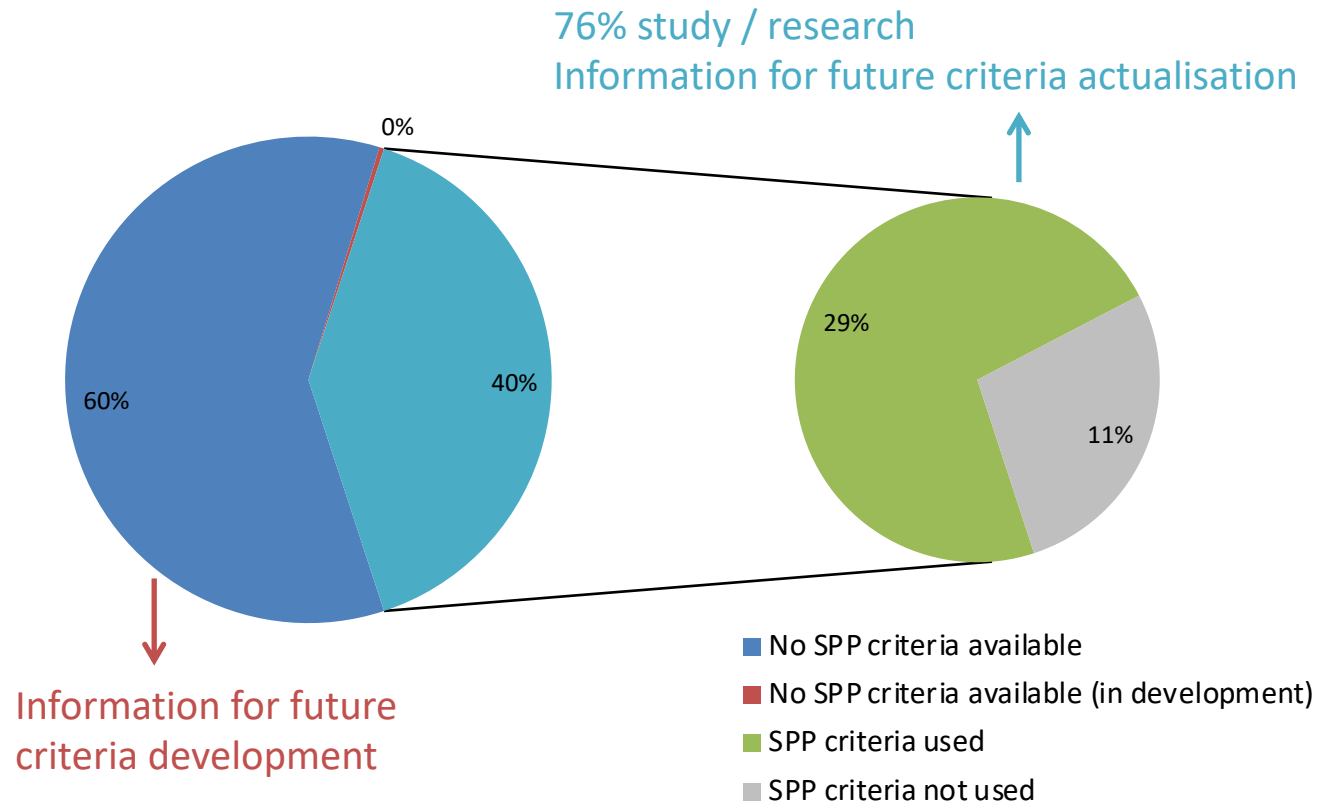
Stored in accounting system /
Used for data analysis



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
*Monitoring of SPP. Practical
approach to SPP monitoring within
the Flemish Environment, Nature
and Energy Department (ENED)*
[slides]

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)

Use of SPP criteria (€)

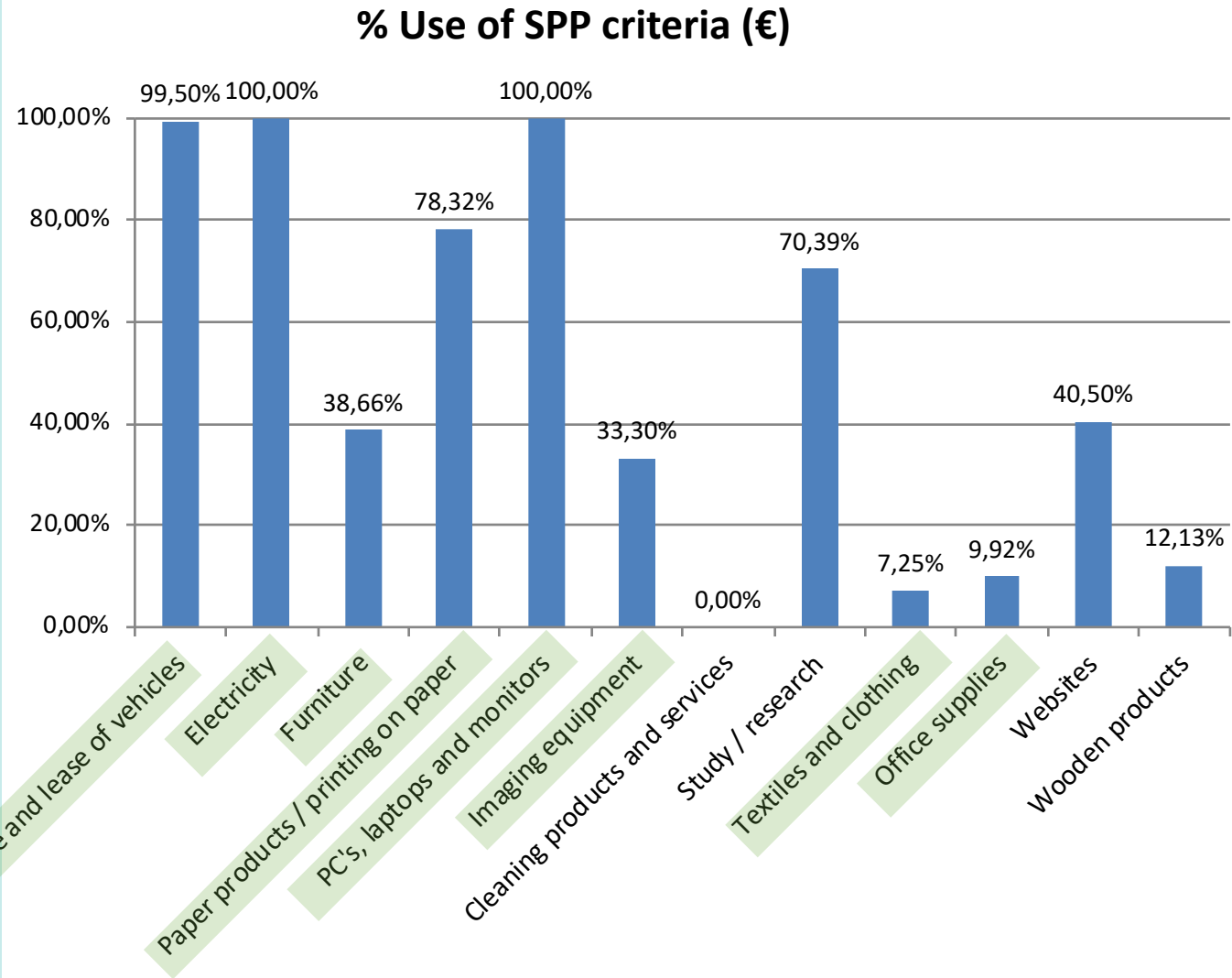


Results 2015

- % SPP in €: 72,40%
- % SPP in numbers: 66,83%

Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)
[slides]

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)
 [slides]

Monitoring SPP in the Netherlands

- Sample of tenders → Actual purchases → Extrapolate to the whole

Product category	Sub-categories/strata	No. identified tenders (and % over the total)	No. selected tenders (stratified sample)
Vehicles (274 identified tenders in total)	Purchase of vehicles	198 (72%)	7
	Leasing of vehicles	47 (17%)	2
	Maintenance and parts	29 (11%)	1

- How they include criteria to support their SPP policy priorities:
 - GPP (climate change & other environ.)
 - Biobased economy
 - Circular economy
 - Social international
 - Social return
- How strict their SPP criteria are

Source: Zijp, MC et al. (2018)
Measuring the effect of Sustainable
Public Procurement. National
Institute for Public Health and the
Environment.

Monitoring SPP in the Netherlands

Product group	SPP theme				Soc. int.	Soc. ret.
	Environmental	Climate change	Biobased	Circular		
Occupational clothing	70%	0%	10%	30%	50%	20%
Electricity	0%	90%	0%	0%	20%	10%
Solar panels	20%	100%	0%	20%	20%	30%
Gas	0%	70%	10%	0%	20%	10%
Business trips	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Contract transport	100%	0%	30%	0%	10%	60%
Official cars	80%	60%	10%	0%	20%	10%
Transport services	90%	50%	0%	0%	30%	70%

Product group	Type of SPP			
	Minimum requirements	More ambitious requirements	Award criteria	No SPP
Occupational clothing	70%	20%	10%	30%
Electricity	90%	10%	30%	10%
Solar panels	30%	20%	20%	30%
Gas	70%	10%	30%	30%
Business trips	67%	11%	33%	33%
Contract transport	100%	10%	50%	0%
Official cars	80%	20%	40%	20%
Transport services	100%	30%	60%	0%

Source: Zijp, MC et al. (2018) Measuring the effect of Sustainable Public Procurement. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

Monitoring Preferred companies in India

- At least 20% of annual value of products and services from MSEs and 4% from scheduled castes or tribes (SC/ST).
- Include in their Annual Reports, their targets of procurement from MSEs and achievements.
- For PRODUCTS: Vendor registration module in Indian Railways Electronic Procurement System
- For WORKS & SERVICES: more complicated because it is decentralised

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring Preferred companies in India

Table 9: Procurement from MSEs by Indian Railways

Procurement details	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Total procurement (crore*)	36,026.09	37,823.46
Total procurement (excluding Railway Board and Directorate General for Supplies and Disposals [DGS&D]** (crore)	18,759.01	20,326.15
Total procurement from MSEs (crore)	2,101.18	2,482.55
Percentage from MSEs (%)	5.8%	6.6%
Percentage from MSEs [excluding Railway Board and DGS&D] (%)	11.2%	12.2%

* A crore equals 10 million Indian rupees [INR].

** Purchases from these departments of Indian Railways include items such as diesel fuel, steel, rolling stock, wheels and axles, for which no MSEs vendors are available on the Indian market.

Table 10: Total procurement from MSEs by the Government of India

Indicators	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14***
Total procurement (crore*)	84,490.17	71,955.66
Total procurement from MSEs (crore and % over the total)	12,930.62 (15.3%)	10,997.65 (15.3%)
Total procurement from SC/ST owned MSEs (crore and % over the total)	419.93 (0.5%)	79.83 (11.0%)

*** Provisional data, as the monitoring has not been concluded yet.

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Other cases:





Estimating the benefits of SPP



Why should we estimate the benefits of SPP?

Estimating benefits - Outcomes

- Different methodologies are used depending on the objective:

The potential benefits of implementing SPP

The benefits of actual SPP implementation

- Different indicators depending on policy priorities and possibilities:

Figure 18. Type of indicators used by national governments to estimate SPP outcomes

ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
Costs savings Economic benefits	Job creation Hours worked by protected workers Number of people benefiting	Green House Gas reduction Water saving Energy saving



Env/economic benefits

Government of ST-Berlin (Germany)

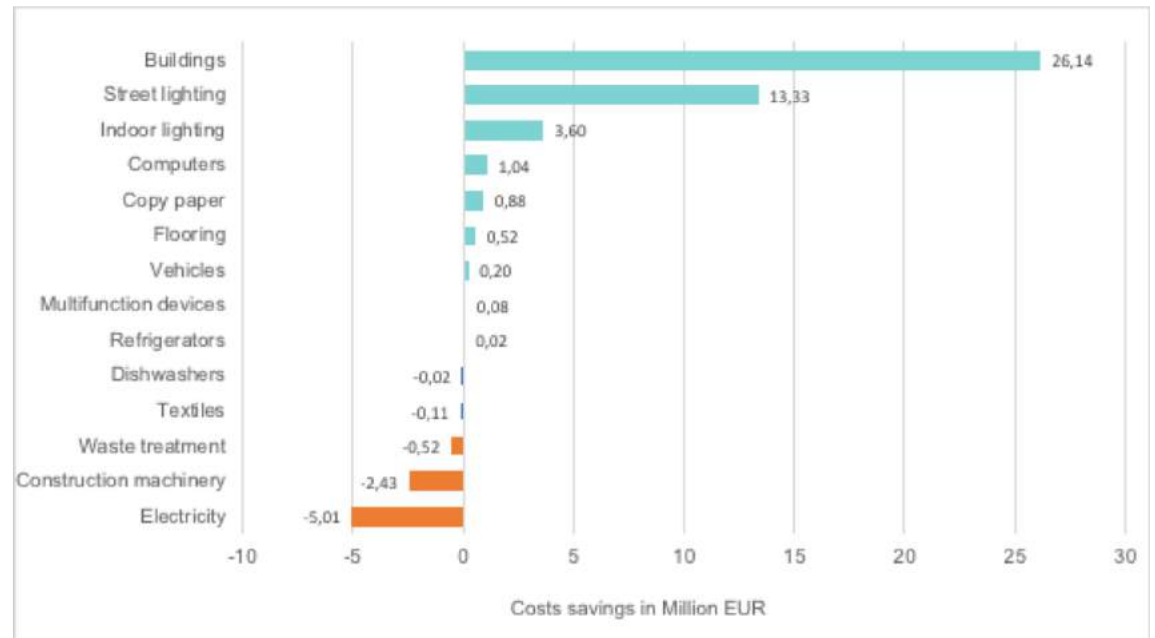
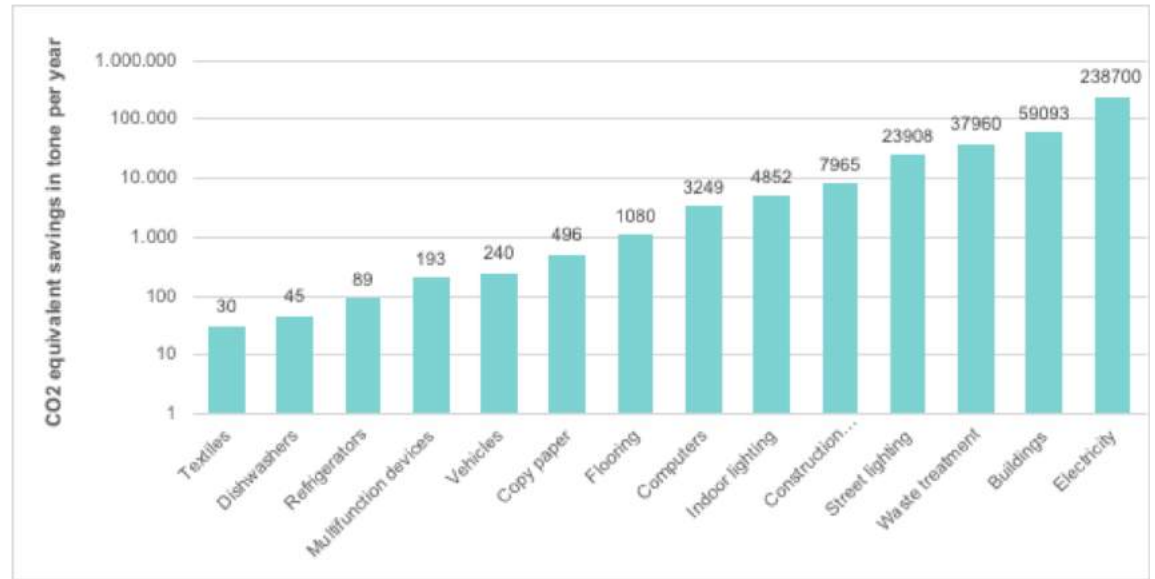
- “Theoretical” study
- To show the benefits and focus action
- Based on defined GPP criteria

Product category	Unit	Effect	Annual savings per unit	Savings compared to a conventional product
Computers	One unit	Costs Greenhouse gases	13 EUR 41 kg CO ₂ e	7 % 32 %
Multifunction devices	One unit	Costs Greenhouse gases	50 EUR 120 kg CO ₂ e	6 % 47 %
Copy paper	100,000 sheets	Costs Greenhouse gases Wood conservation	142 EUR 80 kg CO ₂ e 1,500 kg wood	13 % 100 % 15 %
Indoor lighting	Work post	Costs Greenhouse gases	15 EUR 21 kg CO ₂ e	19 % 22 %
Buildings	m ²	Costs Greenhouse gases	5 EUR 12 kg CO ₂ e	5 % 42 %
Electricity	100,000 kWh	Costs Greenhouse gases	- 650 EUR 31,000 kg CO ₂ e	-2 % 47 %
Street lighting	Lamp	Costs Greenhouse gases	533 EUR 956 kg CO ₂ e	33 % 45 %
Waste treatment	Tone	Costs Greenhouse gases	- 8 EUR 4 kg CO ₂ e	-9 % 3074 %

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Env/economic benefits

Government of ST-Berlin (Germany)



Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Sustainability benefits

Good cases in Denmark



BUSINESS CASES GREEN PROCUREMENT

GREEN PROCUREMENT AND GREEN PRODUCTS GENERATE GROWTH

The Environmental Protection Agency has assessed the economic and environmental effects of green public procurement as experienced by the market. The assessment is based on seven business cases. And the conclusion is clear: Green public procurement creates value for suppliers and the suppliers by enhancing marketing potential, innovation, sales, and export, and helps create new jobs. Moreover, green procurement can be a good economical choice for the procurer, as well as have a positive impact on the environment, health, and work environment.



 Seven business cases for green procurement presents examples of public procurement contributing to the green transition of society. Focus is on the effects of green procurement the suppliers in regards to job creation, innovation, export, and marketing opportunities.

Social/econom.
benefits

Fair Trade coffee in the UAB



- Fair Trade coffee in 50 vending machines
- 6,500 Kg Fair Trade coffee sold/year
- 15-20 coffee-producing families in Chiapas and Tanzania can live off those sales.

Source: Responsible Consumption vending machine system at the UAB. Fitxhes de sostenibilitat n°9. Ajuntament de Barcelona: Barcelona

Social/econom.
benefits

Recycled products and jobs in Sao Paolo (Brazil)



- Including recycled paper notebooks in the school material kit delivered to every middle grade & secondary school student has allowed:
 - Production stability
 - Jobs for 454 people collecting trash for one month (socially underprivileged group)
 - Reducing waste to landfill and impact of paper production

Source: (2012) The Impacts of sustainable public procurement. Eight Illustrative Case Studies. UN Environment.

Env/economic benefits

GPP 2020 & SPP Regions EU-funded projects

	Direct CO ₂ -emissions	Direct and indirect CO ₂ -emissions	Energy consumption
Electric vehicles (2015 tender)	0.0 t CO ₂ /year	3.2 t CO ₂ /year	1.0 toe/year
Conventional vehicles (until 2014)	20.0 t CO ₂ /year	25.2 t CO ₂ /year	6.9 toe/year
Annual saving 2015 (30 vehicles)	20.0 t CO ₂ /year	22.0 t CO ₂ /year	5.9 toe/year
Total saving (4 years)	80.0 t CO ₂	88.0 t CO ₂	23.5 toe

GPP 2020 contractació per a una economia baixa en carboni

Arrendament amb opció de compra de cotxes amb baixes emissions de carboni
Departament d'Interior, Generalitat de Catalunya

- 100% d'energia d'origen renovable
- 100% d'energia elèctrica

Vehicles amb motor de benzina

- 1.45 t CO₂/any
- 1000 litres d'energia

Vehicles elèctrics

- 0.0 t CO₂/any
- 100 kWh d'energia

Beneficis

- 100% d'energia renovable
- 100% d'energia elèctrica

www.gpp2020.eu/cat

Case studies:

<http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/>

<https://www.sppregions.eu/tenders/tender-models/>

Calculators:

<http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/measuring-savings> : energy contracting, vehicles, office ICT, street lighting

<http://www.sppregions.eu/tenders/measuring-savings/> : energy contracting, vehicles, catering

Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

- Impact analysis after 15 years of programme
- Quantitative assessments of defined impact indicators
- Qualitative description of the programme impacts



Green Public Procurement in the City of Vienna
Impact Analysis 30 April 2014



Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

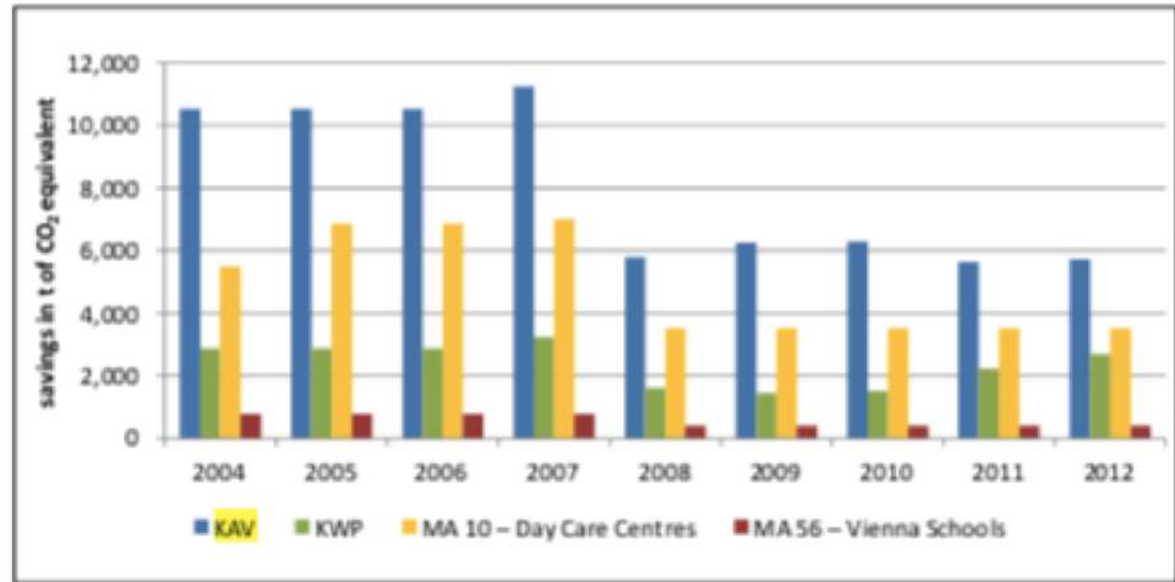
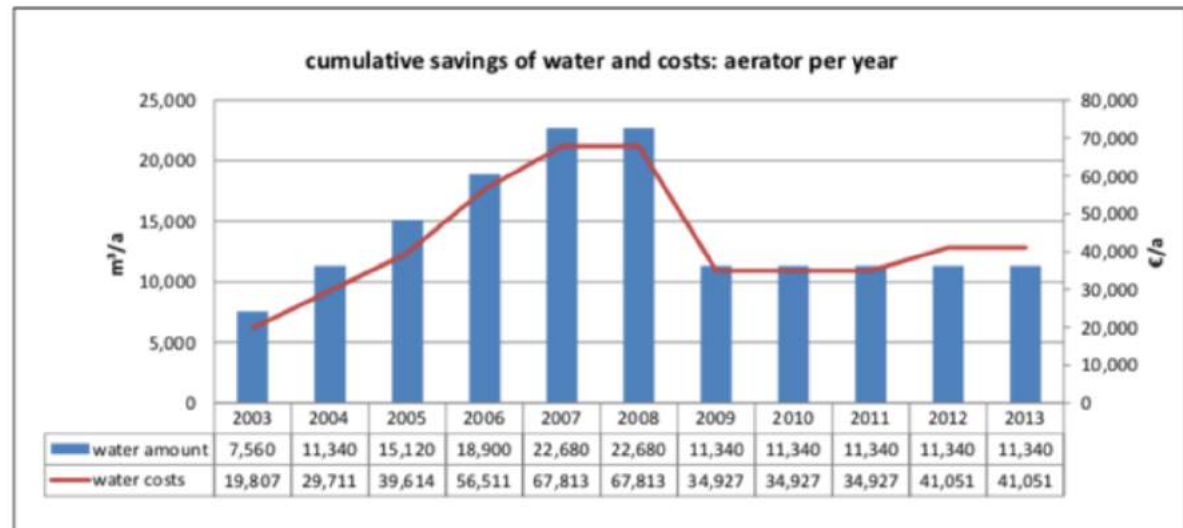


Figure B-21: savings in CO₂ equivalent due to procurement of organic food



Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

		Ecological Impact		Social Impact	Economic Impact
		savings of resources reduction of damage to the environment	savings of GWP in CO ₂ equivalents		
Eco-friendly working in Vienna	Electrical office equipment, household and commercial appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ energy savings: 630 MWh p.a. ▶ water savings: 1,500 m³ p.a. ▶ avoiding eco-unfriendly coatings 	126 t p.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased comfort through better performance of appliances ▶ promotion of environmentally sound behaviour of users 	▶ reduction of energy and water costs: 113,000 € p.a.
	Paper, print, office supplies and office furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 300 t office paper p.a. through double-sided printing/copying ▶ eco-friendly purchase on the basis of emission limits ▶ use of recycled products 	1,060 t p.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ sustainable use of the raw material wood ▶ promotion of economical behaviour 	▶ influence on supplier market (certifications required)
	Disinfection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ elimination of persistent substances toxic to the environment 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality and reduced sick leaves ▶ public relations through WIDES data base ▶ media campaign on awareness building, e.g. "no disinfectants in private households" ('Nein zur Desinfektion im Haushalt') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ high-quality products and yet no cost increase ▶ influence on the market by public availability of WIDES database
	Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ -37 % procured cleaning agents ▶ reduction of substances harmful to the environment ▶ chemical-free cleaning 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality and reduced sick leaves ▶ participation in "ÖkoRein" data base 	▶ cost reduction of central purchase: 28,250 € p.a.
	Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of chemicals in textiles 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality by reduced chemical substances in textiles ▶ socially fair procurement criteria 	▶ influence on supplier market (responsibility for total supply chain)
	Vehicle Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of air pollutants: 9 t NO_x p.a. 76 t CO p.a. 25 t NNHC p.a. 0.6 t particulate matter p.a. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of air pollutants: 113,000 of external costs p.a. ▶ improvement of air quality 	▶ pioneering role in procurement
Total			1,186 t p.a.		141,250 € p.a.

Environmental benefits

Government of the Netherlands

- Different approaches based on product groups and criteria
- Calculated for the duration of the contract or throughout the lifetime of the product

Table 5.6 Estimate of avoided and compensated emissions of greenhouse gases, particulate matter and NO_x per product group. These are the avoided or compensated emissions throughout the duration of the contract and/or lifetime of products laid down.

Product group	NO _x (kg) avoided	Particulate matter (kg) avoided	CO ₂ eq (tonne) avoided	CO ₂ eq (tonne) compensation
Occupational clothing	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	3,800,000	-
Solar panels	-	-	1,100,000	-
Gas	-	-	-	1,360,000
Business trips	-	-	-	33,000
Contract transport / Transport services	20,000	1,700	17,000	170
Official cars	8,000	-	6,000	-
Total	28,000	1,700	4,923,000	1,393,000

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]



Env/economic
benefits

Government of ST-Massachusetts

- Estimate benefits of their SPP Programme
- State-wide centralized contracts
- Most data reported by contractors
- Using calculators:
 - [Energy Star Savings Calculator](#)
 - [Electronics Environmental Benefits Calculator](#)
 - [EnviroCalc](#)
 - [EPA's WARM \(Waste Reduction Model\)](#)

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Government of ST-Massachusetts



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Over their lifetime, compared to products that do not meet EPEAT criteria, the 110,656 EPEAT registered electronics purchased by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 2015 will result in environmental impact reductions including:

- Reduce use of primary materials by 7,266 metric tons, equivalent to the weight of 200 tractor-trailer 18-wheelers
- Avoid the disposal of 62.9 metric tons of hazardous waste, equivalent to the weight of 511 refrigerators
- Eliminate the equivalent of 32 U.S. households' annual solid waste—61 metric tons

Energy-Related Savings

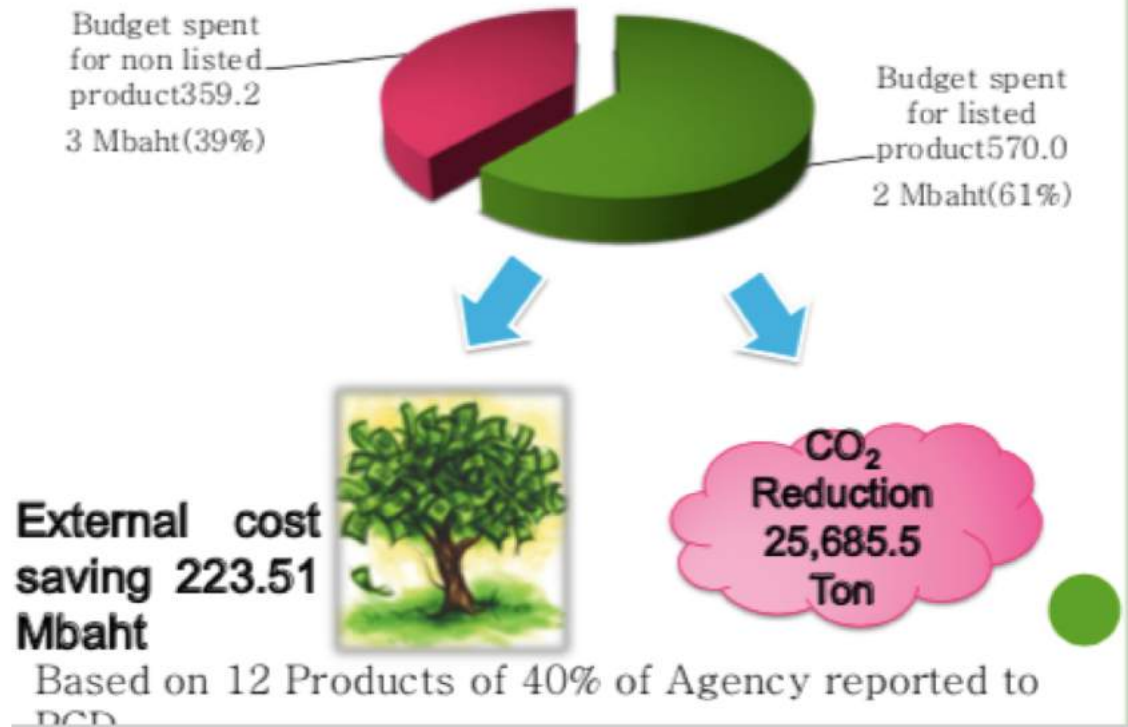
EPEAT's requirement that registered products meet the latest ENERGY STAR specifications means these products will consume less energy throughout their useful life, resulting in:

- Savings of nearly 20 million kWh of electricity—enough to power 1,564 U.S. homes for a year
- Avoidance of 27.8 metric tons of water pollutant emissions
- Reduction of more than 3685 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions— equivalent to taking 2,649 average U.S. passenger cars off the road for a year
- \$1,497,600 in energy cost savings

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Environmental benefits

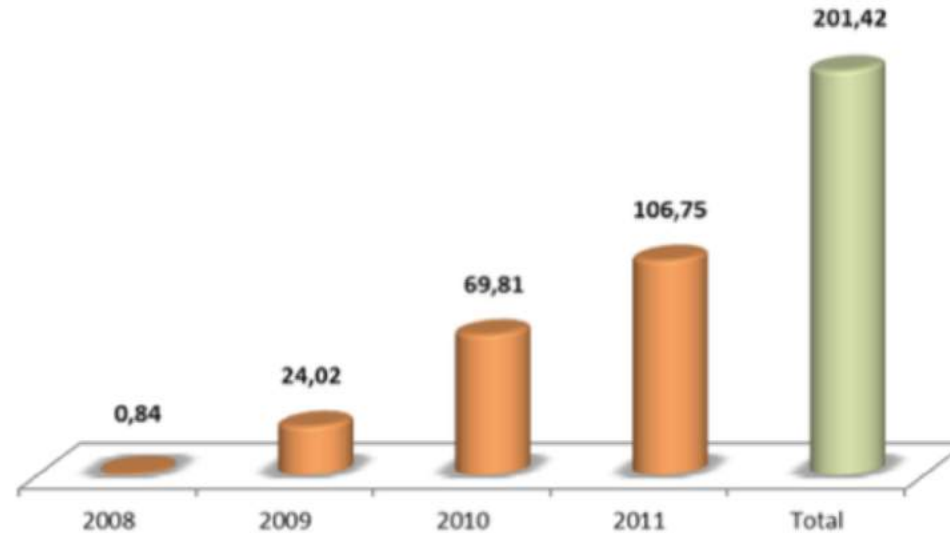
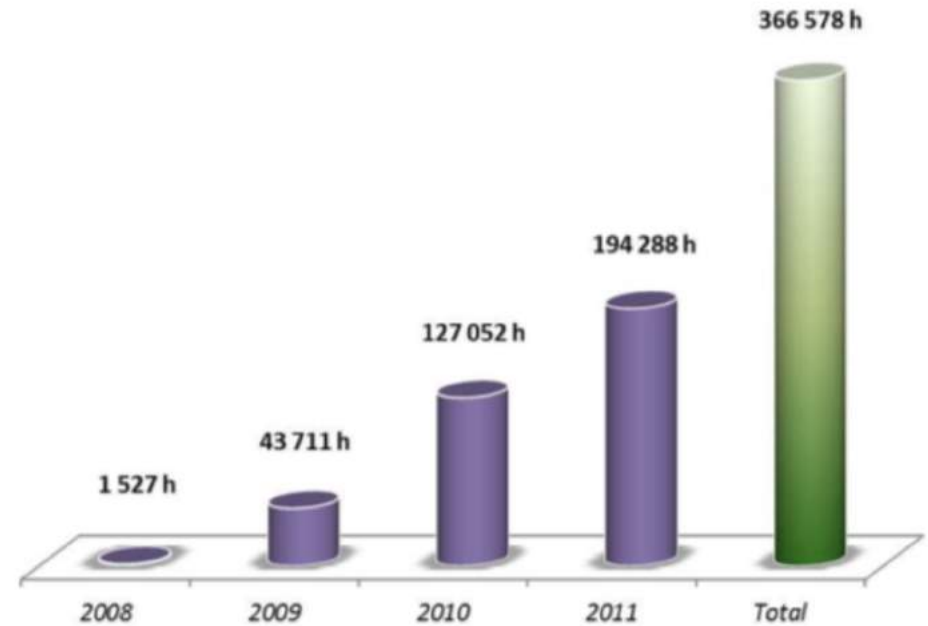
Government of Thailand



Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Socio-economic benefits

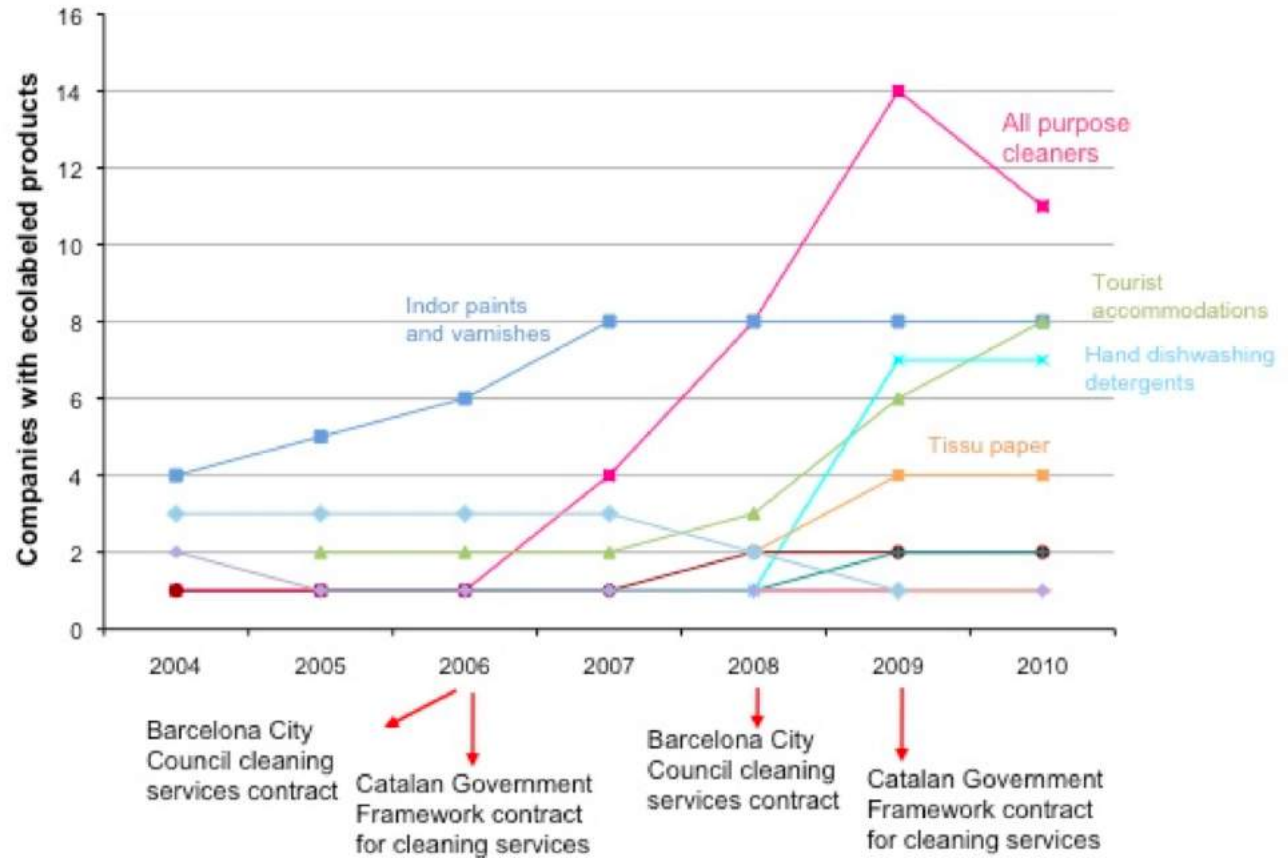
Social employment generation by the Government of France



Source: Maison de l'Emploi de Paris (n.a). Mise en œuvre des clauses sociales dans les marchés publics des administrations centrales de l'état. Bilan cumulé de la période 2008 / 2011.

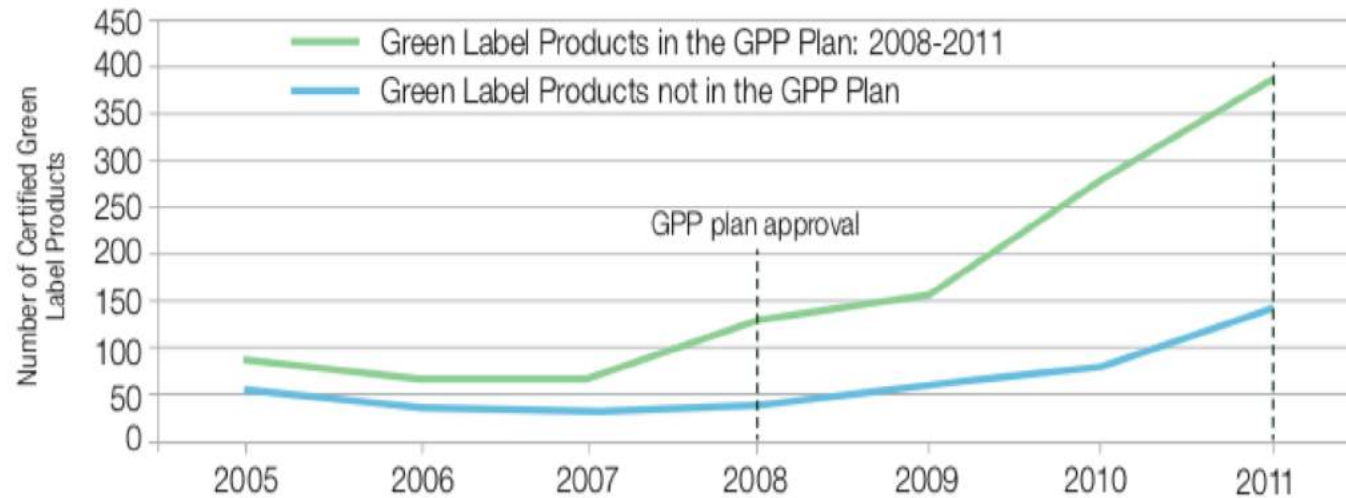
Effect on the market

Catalan Government (Spain)



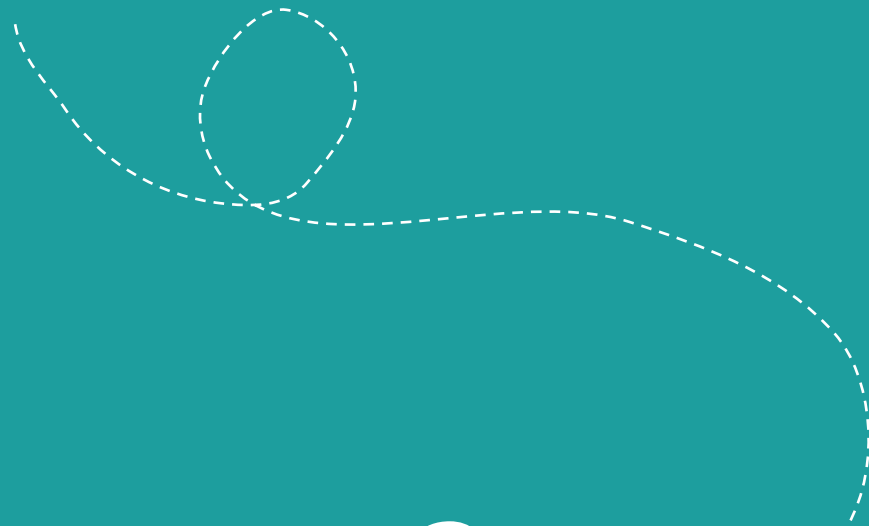
Effect on the market

Government of Thailand



Other cases:





Group exercise

Important resources on issues to consider when setting up a monitoring system

- [SEAD Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Green Public Procurement Programs](#) (2013)
 - Chile, France, South Korea, UK, US DoE
- [Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies](#) (2016)
 - Ottawa, South Australia, Japan, Thailand, Estonia, Switzerland, USA, India



GROUP EXERCISE

1. What are the most important environmental priorities in your country?
2. What government procurements can help reduce that environmental priority?
3. What do I need to know to estimate the benefits of those procurements?



谢谢 | Gràcies | Eskerrik asko | Gracias | **Thank you** | Merci | Dank

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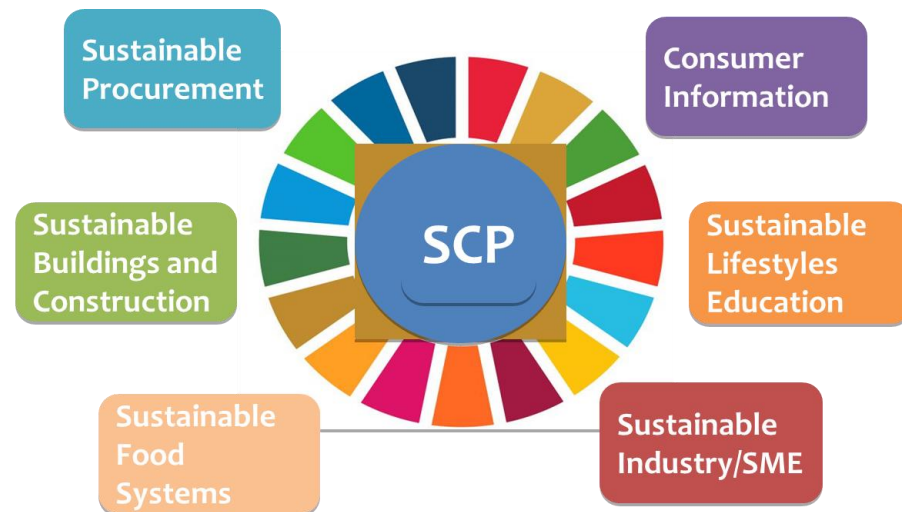
Harmonization of SPP

SPP Dialogue, Suzhou China, October 2019

Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) & SDGs



The 10YFP / One Planet is a multi-stakeholder network that is building the global movement for sustainable consumption and production through 6 Programmes:

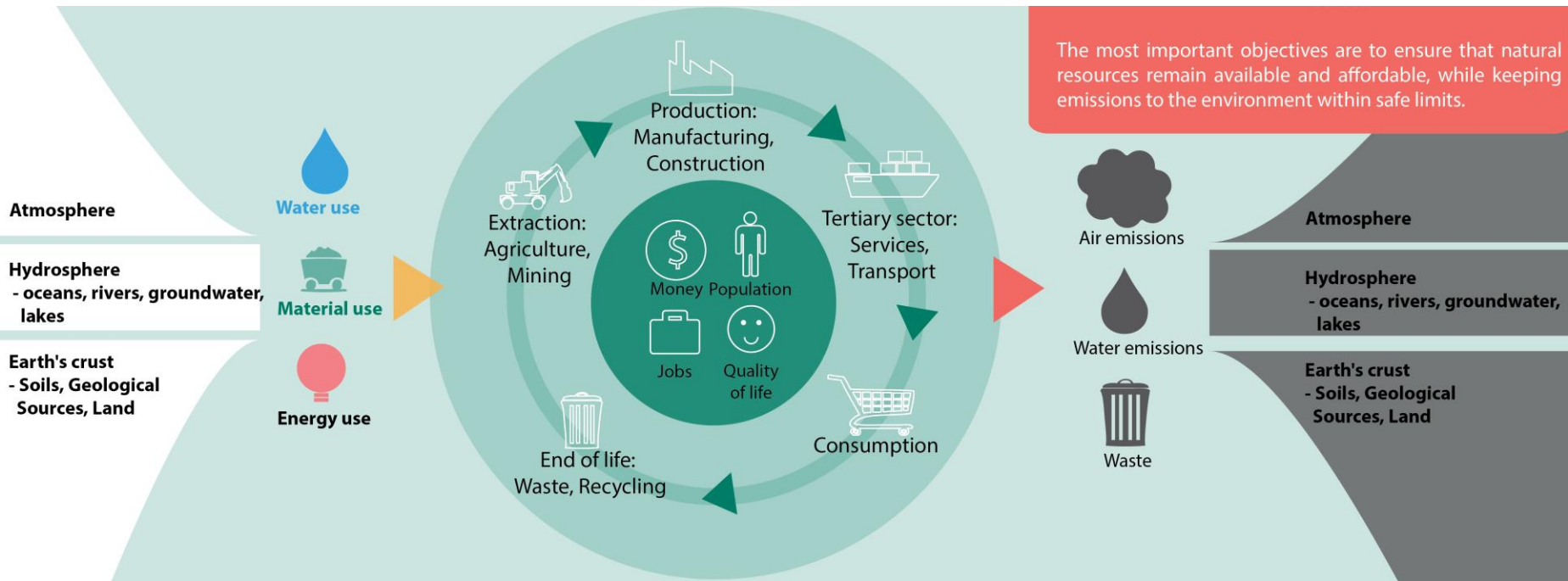


LCA for SPP – Circular Economy

Asia Pacific home
to
16 of 28 megacities

Asia Pacific home
to
**< 4.2 billion
people**

The region's share of global
gross domestic product (at
purchasing power parity) rose
from 30.1% in 2000 to 42.6% in
2017,



LCA for SPP – Target Setting

Natural Resources



In 2015, Asia and the Pacific represents 63% of global material use.

GHG emissions

330% GHG emissions from the region grew by 330%, including increase in short-lived climate pollutants

Plastic



6,300 Mt of plastic waste has been generated as of 2015. Of this waste, 9% has been recycled, 12% incinerated, and 79% has accumulated in landfills or the natural environment.

Air pollution

70% Air pollution is responsible for more than 6.5 million deaths annually, the bulk of which – 70% – occurs in Asia Pacific.

Source: APCAP, 2018

Steps to Establish SPP/GPP - Examples

Support Policy Development and Enhancement

Propose to Revise or Modify the Legal Framework

- Propose legal review and revision for implementation of GPP

Assist Establishment of GPP Criteria

- Support establishment of criteria for GPP products

Support Establishment of Policy Implementation Basis

Develop GPP Guidelines

- Develop guidelines incorporating green procurement into existing public procurement procedures

Capacity-Building & Awareness-raising

- Hold workshops for policy-makers, procurers and companies

Support Policy Implementation

Propose GPP Roadmap

- Suggest short-term roadmap for transferring know-how and supporting implementation of GPP

Proliferate Outcomes and Develop Follow-up Project

Outcomes and Follow-up Project

- Proliferation of outcomes and propose measures to cooperate with other similar projects
- Development of follow-up project after completion of pilot project

VIETNAM

THAILAND

Regional and Global Harmonization

Objectives

- International bidding under various funding/donor conditions
- To capture true life cycle of products and services beyond borders
- To generate competition for efficiency and innovation
- Regional trade

Modus operandi

- Guidelines and policies for SPP
- Processes and templates for SPP
- Certification processes and labelling
- Regional training for common understanding and cross fertilization



Actors and Actions!

Government

Public Sector

**Regulatory Framework,
Institutional Setup, Tariff
Designing, Subsidies &
Guarantees**

Businesses

Private Sector

**Green supply chain,
Technical Innovation,
partnerships B2B,
Local Knowledge,
Backward & Forward
Linkages**

Citizens

Community

Awareness

Access to Information

Active Civil Society

Unified or
Commonly
Understood
SPP



United Nations
Environment Programme

Thank you!

Mushtaq Ahmed Memon
Regional Coordinator Resource Efficiency
United Nations Environment Programme- Asia and the Pacific Office
memon@un.org

www.unenvironment.org/regions/asia-and-pacific

Why Harmonizing SPP Practices and Measuring SPP Benefits

Luz Fernandez, PhD

Programme Officer, RPAC SWITCH Asia

Suzhou, October 23rd

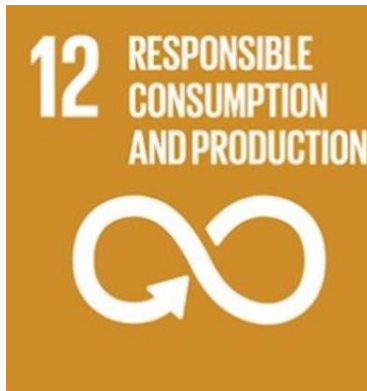


Today's Topics

- 1 Logistics
- 2 Context and objectives
- 3 Agenda
- 4 Survey's results



What is SWITCH-Asia?



MAIN OBJECTIVES



Promote sustainable development.



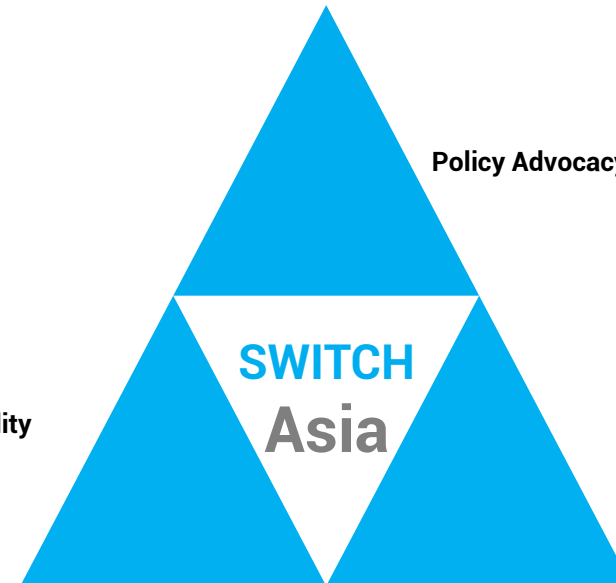
Contribute to economic prosperity and poverty reduction in Asia and Central Asia.



Contribute to a transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy.



SCP Facility



Policy Advocacy Component



Grant projects on the ground



SWITCH Asia – RPAC and SPP

- ❑ Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) has been one of SWITCH Asia’s priority topics since the beginning of the programme.
 - Why? **Powerful tool**-> SDG 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

- ❑ Regional, sub-regional and national activities have been carried out by the SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC) at both political and technical levels.

- ❑ 2019 Activities:
 - Asia-Pacific Green Public Procurement Workshop in Seoul, Republic of Korea, June
 - Southeast and Northeast Asia Policy Dialogue and Training on “Harmonizing SPP practices and Measuring SPP benefits”, Suzhou, China, October
 - Supporting decision making on SCP through training on Sustainable Procurement, Bangkok, Thailand, December (back-to-back with a series of other events at the International Conference on Sustainable Energy and Green Technology 2019)



What are our objectives

- Ensure that “**no one will be left behind**” in the region in relation to SPP → survey → bring all the countries to the same level.
- Discuss the possibility of harmonizing the process of developing SPP policies including SPP criteria, monitoring, etc.
- Build capacity on: i) measuring SPP (both the process and the benefits); ii) reporting towards the 2030 Agenda (SDGs).
- Showcase good practices.
- Listen to you and learn from you!**
- Tailor made our next activities (both at the national and regional level) and develop knowledge products.



Agenda

- ❑ 23 Morning – Policy Dialogue “Harmonizing SPP/GPP practices”
- ❑ 23 Afternoon - Workshop on Ecolabelling and Green Procurement (organized by CEC)
- ❑ 24 Full day – Training “Measuring SPP/GPP Practices”
- ❑ 25 Full day- International Symposium on Green Consumption - 25 Years of China
Environmental Labeling Program Main Forum



Survey- What's the starting point? (1/3)

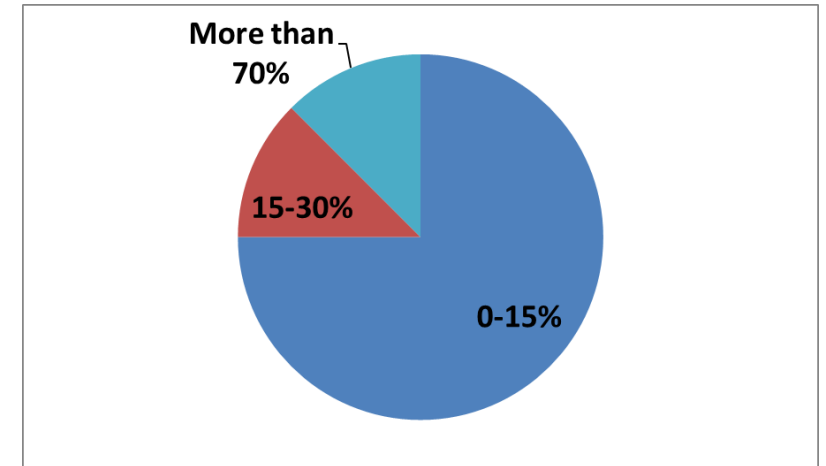
Aimed at assessing the status of green and/or sustainable public procurement and the needs/priorities in every country as well as the material/ knowledge/ expertise already available at the national level.

- Completed by 9 countries:** Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
- Difficulties to estimate the percentage of PP being **domestic vs international**.
- 8 countries have **included SPP/GPP** in their national documents/guidelines or policies.
- 6 countries have a **dedicated GPP/SPP policy** (or policies), regulation(s), law(s) and/or mandate(s) in place that promote GPP/SPP.
- 5 countries have **set goals/targets** for Public Procurement as part of their policy(s).

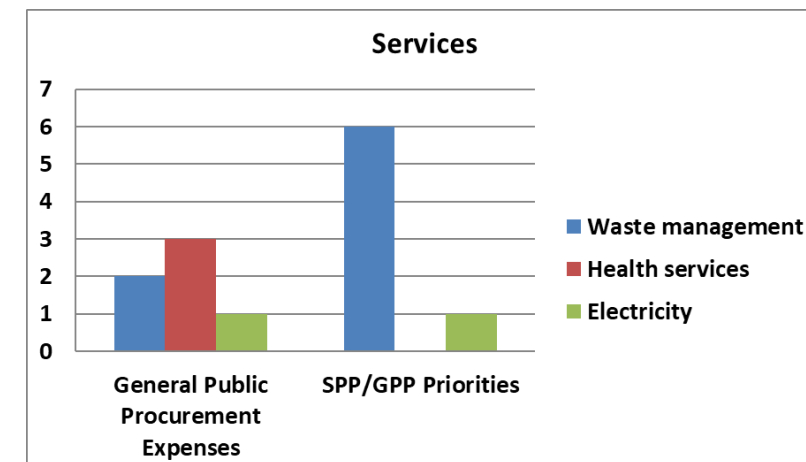
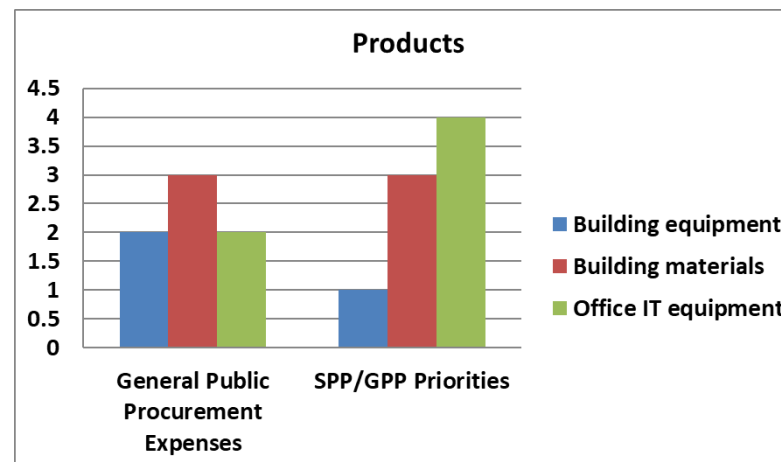
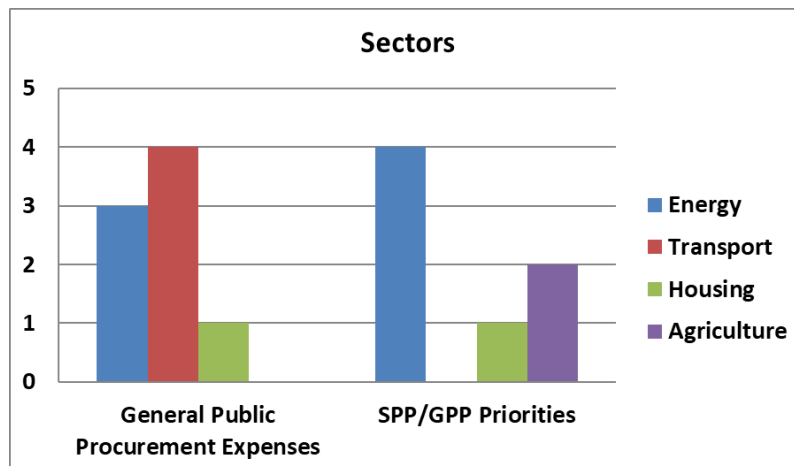


Survey- What's the starting point? (2/3)

Percentage of PP being sustainable / green is still low (0-15%)

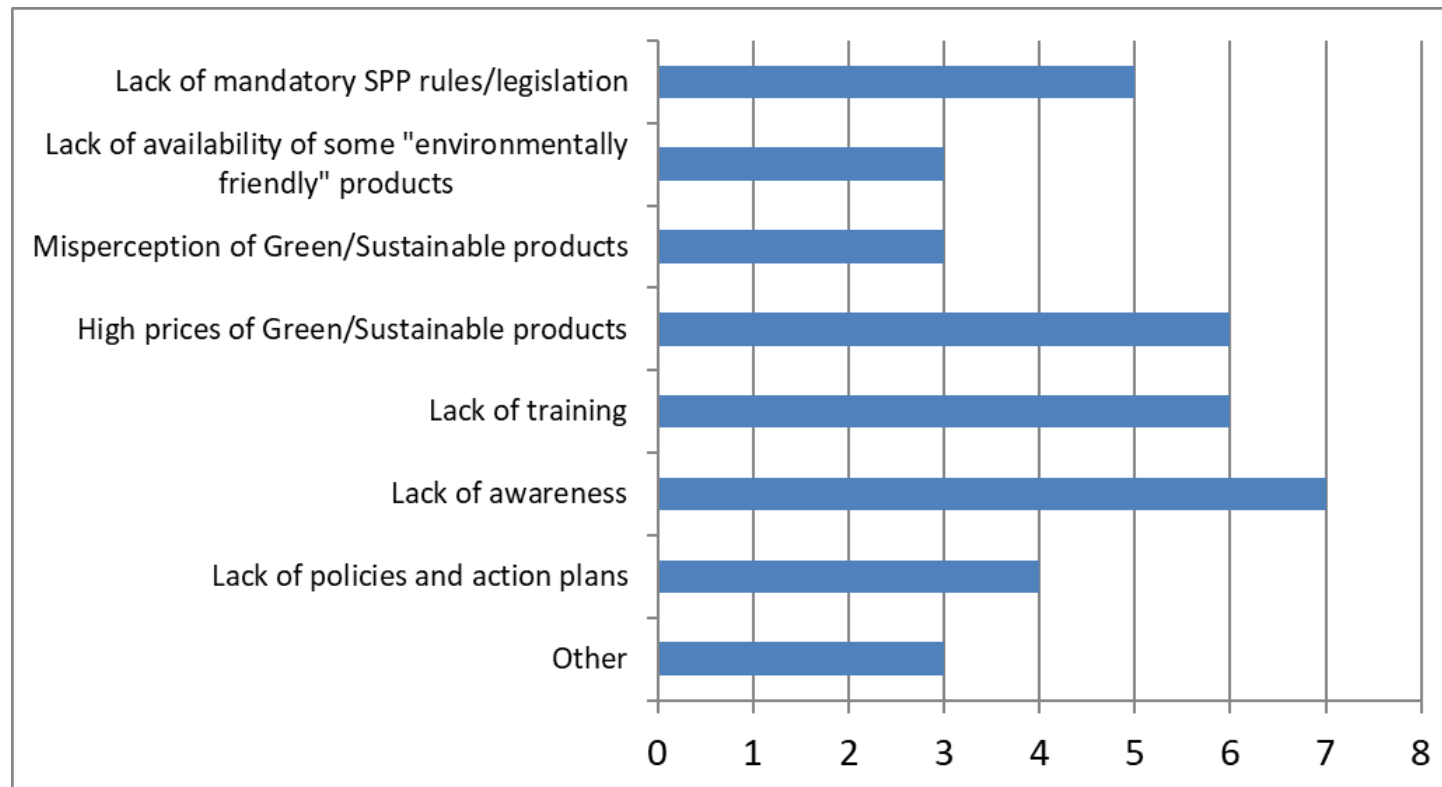


Priorities (General PP vs SPP/GPP)



Survey- What's the starting point? (3/3)

- ❑ 7 countries have some type of **eco-label or certification** system linked to SPP/GPP in place.
- ❑ 5 countries are **measuring or monitoring some aspects related to GPP/SPP.**
- ❑ **Barriers** that hamper implementation of SPP/GPP in the region



Survey – Sharing and learning from others

- ❑ 4 countries would be happy to share their experience and achievements with other countries on the following steps for GPP/SPP:

	Guidelines	Certification	Roadmaps	Awareness raising	Criteria	Assessment of legal frameworks
Malaysia						
Philippines						
Indonesia						
Thailand						

- ❑ 6 Countries would like to learn from others about the following steps:
 - Assessment of legal frameworks: 3 countries
 - Implementation of SPP/GPP: 2 countries
 - Measuring the benefits: 2 countries
 - Certification and eco-labeling: 1 country
 - GPP Criteria: 1 country
 - Incentive mechanisms: 1 country



A final thought about the results of the survey...

We are doing much more than we are reporting!



Thank You 

Implemented by

Why Reporting SPP at the international level?

Luz Fernandez, PhD

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Programme Officer, RPAC SWITCH Asia
Suzhou, October 23rd



How can countries report on SPP at the international level?

Global Indicator Framework

12.1.1 – Tier II. Ongoing process
12.7.1- Tier III

VNRs

Others... (One Planet Network Indicators of Success)



Why is SPP reporting important at the international level?



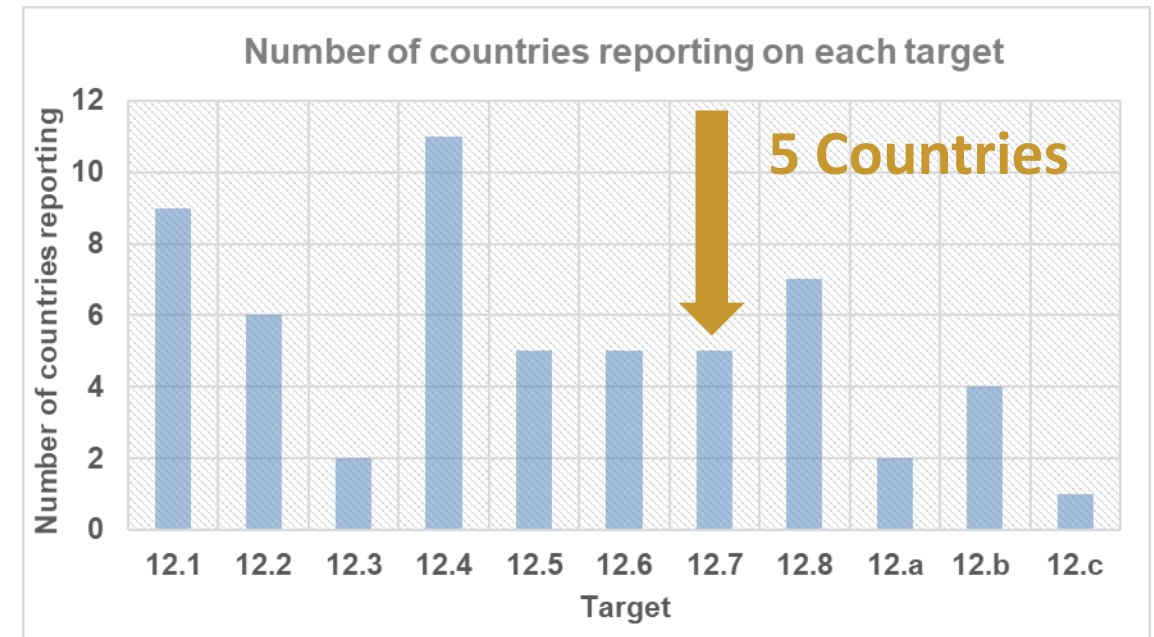
- For more than half of the SDGs, progress is either heading in the wrong direction or has stagnated.
- The region's progress is “**deteriorating**” on:
 - SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation)
 - SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and
 - **SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).**



What countries in Asia have reported so far- VNR Analysis (1/2)

- ❑ VNRs are part of the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- ❑ VNRs are important as they make possible the **sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned**, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- ❑ So far, 17 out of the 19 countries that are part of the SWITCH-Asia Programme have submitted at least one Voluntary National Review.
- ❑ Only **5 countries have reported on 12.7**: Bhutan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

* Do you remember the results of our survey?



What countries in Asia have reported so far- VNR Analysis

What kind of information can we find in the VNR?

- 1 country (Malaysia) has provided **numbers related to GPP expenditure**.
- 2 countries (Sri Lanka and Vietnam) have reported to have **included SPP in their national documents/guidelines or policies**.
- 3 countries (Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Thailand) have reported to be implementing some type of initiative to introduce **Eco-labeling**.



If you don't report, you don't get
international recognition and visibility!



How is SWITCH-Asia RPAC supporting SDG12 Reporting?

- ❑ November 5th. **Webinar** “SDG 12.1 Reporting for SWITCH-Asia Countries – Connecting the dots between actions and reporting”
- ❑ November 21st. Hanoi, Vietnam. **Policy Dialogue** on SDG 12 Reporting.
- ❑ 2020 TBD. **Specific Trainings** in SDG 12 Indicators.
- ❑ **Knowledge Products.**
- ❑ **National activities.**



Thank You 

Implemented by



Draft index for the measurement of SDG indicator 12.7.1.

2019 Southeast and Northeast Asia Policy Dialogue and Training on
“Harmonizing SPP practices and Measuring SPP benefits”
Suzhou, 24 October 2019

FARID YAKER, UN ENVIRONMENT



What is Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) ?

“a process whereby public organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life-cycle basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst significantly reducing negative impacts on the environment.”

Definition adopted under the 10 YFP SPP Programme

SPP in the Sustainable Development Goals



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 12

- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
- **Indicator 12.7.1** Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

SDG 12.7.1. indicator

Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

Drafting process of the proposed methodology for the measurement of SDG 12.7.1 indicator:

- Consultation with the partners of the [One Planet SPP Programme](#), as well as with national SPP contacts.
 - Pilot testing phase of the draft methodology took place from June to September 2019 with 18 voluntary countries.
-

Index for the measurement of SDG 12.7.1.

Proposed index for the measurement of SDG 12.7.1:

$$S = A (B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I)$$

- Where S is a **Composite Index**, and A to I are sub-indicators presented hereafter.
 - A **threshold** would have to be agreed upon. The value of indicator 12.7.1 will correspond to the number of countries above this threshold.
 - **Weighting factors** for the sub-indicators will be added in a second phase, following the initial pilot testing of the methodology.
 - **3 options** are proposed to distinguish the **administrative levels** where SPP may be implemented (federal/national government vs regional/local government or both).
-

Sub-indicator A: SPP Action Plan / regulatory requirements

A: Existence and implementation of an SPP action plan and/or SPP regulatory requirements

Option A1)

Value = 0.75: a national SPP action plan and/or SPP regulatory requirements have been developed and approved by the government.

The action plan is implemented at the date of the survey and the regulatory requirements are enforced. The action plan and/or regulatory requirements should be accessible online.

Sub-indicator A: SPP Action Plan / regulatory requirements

A: Existence and implementation of an SPP action plan or SPP regulatory requirements

Option A2)

Value = 0.75: at least 50% of the 10 largest cities (largest in population), or regions or states representing at least 30% of the country's population have developed an action plan and/or SPP regulatory requirements, which have been approved by the applicable government.

The action plan is implemented at the date of the survey and/or the regulatory requirements are enforced. The action plan and/or regulatory requirements are accessible online.

Sub-indicator A: SPP Action Plan / regulatory

A: Existence and implementation of an SPP action plan or SPP regulatory requirements

Option A1 + A2

Value = 1

Both national and sub-national levels are considered in the calculation of the index.

None of the above

Value = 0

No national action plans yet developed and implemented.

Or, no SPP statutory/regulatory requirements have been implemented by public entities.

Or, less than 50% of the 10 largest cities, or regions/states representing less than 30% of the country's population, are implementing SPP action plans and enforcing SPP regulatory requirements.

Sub-indicator B:

Sustainability and alignment with national strategies

B: Consideration of the three dimensions of sustainability, alignment with national strategies and compliance with international commitments

Value = 0: SPP requirements or SPP action plan(s) address only one dimension of SPP.

Value = 0.2: SPP requirements or SPP action plan(s) address only two dimensions of SPP.

Value = 0.8: : SPP requirements or SPP action plan(s) address all three dimensions of SPP (economic, environmental, and social) in a coherent manner.

Sub-indicator B: Sustainability and alignment with national strategies

B: Consideration of the three dimensions of sustainability, alignment with national strategies and compliance with international commitments

Bonus Value = 0.1: will be added to those values when SPP requirements or SPP action plan explicitly refers to identified national priorities (e.g. sustainable development, green economy, etc.), or international commitments in the field of sustainability (ILO conventions, climate change mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, progress towards SDG completion, etc. Please see appendix for a list of relevant agreements or conventions which may be referred to).

Value = 1: SPP requirements or SPP action plan(s) (national SPP action plans, city/ state/ or regional action plans, and other statutory/regulatory requirements) address all three dimensions of SPP. They explicitly refer to identified national priorities (e.g. sustainable development, green economy, etc.), and international commitments in the field of sustainability⁷ (ILO conventions, climate change mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, progress towards SDG completion, etc.).

Sub-indicator C: Legal framework

C: The public procurement legal framework includes SPP provisions

Value = 0: Bids evaluation are based on **lowest price** (i.e. Social or environmental criteria cannot be introduced in the procurement cycle; life cycle costing is not used in bids evaluations, and contract award cannot be based on “Most Economically Advantageous Tenders” (MEAT) principles – or “Best Value”, or “Value For Money” principles).

Value = 0.2: Bids evaluation based on **lowest price**, with some **sustainability criteria**.

Value = 0.4: Contract award based on **MEAT principles**. Sustainability criteria are considered.

Sub-indicator C: Legal framework

C: The public procurement legal framework includes SPP provisions

Value = 0.6: Contract award based mostly on MEAT principles. Some **functional sustainability** criteria are considered, in addition to usual sustainability criteria.

Value = 0.8: Sustainability criteria considered at **many stages of the procurement cycle**, contract award based mostly on **MEAT principles**, using also **some functional solutions** (purchase of a service rather than a product itself: mobility service instead of purchase of cars or trucks, printing service, etc.).

Value = 1: **Life-cycle costing** can be considered in bids evaluation and sustainability criteria are generally considered at all stages of the procurement cycle. Contracts can be awarded based on MEAT principles (or “Best Value”, or “Value For Money” principles), and not only on lowest price.

Sub-indicator D: staff dedicated to SPP

D: Staff is dedicated to supporting the implementation of SPP policy or SPP practitioners.

Specific staff is overseeing SPP implementation, and/or monitoring the SPP action plan implementation, or a specific unit dedicated to SPP has been created and is operational (name and responsibilities of staff have to be provided).

Value = 0: No staff dedicated to SPP support.

Value = 0.1: A person from a general unit dedicates at least 50% of his/her time to SPP support.

Value = 0.3: 1 staff entirely dedicated to SPP support (or 2 staff dedicating 50% of their time to SPP support).

Value = 0.6: 2 staff entirely dedicated to SPP support.

Value = 1: 3 staff entirely dedicated to SPP support.

Sub-indicator E: Training and Capacity Building

E: Training/Capacity-building of public procurement practitioners on SPP/GPP9 (national, state and city levels).

The PP legal framework enables the implementation of SPP.

Value = 0.3: A SPP training curriculum/program has been developed and is referenced in training.

And/or: The number of delivered training sessions or attendees is monitored (e.g. nb of procuring entities where training has been delivered, nb of practitioners trained, etc.). If yes, provide results.

Value = 0.2: Online/Self-learning training material has been developed and is freely accessible to practitioners

Value = 0.1: A training plan has been approved by the applicable government and is carried out. **And/or:** Specific training center(s) dedicated to SPP has/have been established

Sub-indicator F: SPP Practical support

F: Practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners for the implementation of SPP/GPP

Value = 0.2: Guidelines and tools have been developed and are periodically revised.

And/or: Website dedicated to providing support and resources on SPP/GPP (possibly integrated within the e-procurement platform).

And/or: Newsletter is sent on a monthly basis.

And/or: A helpdesk is available for procurement practitioners.

Value = 0.1: Best practice or case study sharing (at least 3 case studies...).

And/or: Newsletter is sent at least on an annual basis.

And/or: National/Local networks of procurement practitioners are facilitated.

Sub-indicator G: SPP purchasing criteria/ standards

G: SPP purchasing criteria/ buying standards / requirements identified

SPP purchasing criteria, or specific sustainability standards or ecolabels have been and recommended for use by governments for up to 20 product groups² (hereto referred to as “priority” product groups).

Criteria and/or sustainability standards/ecolabel criteria are periodically revised based on comprehensive review, and recommendations are updated (at least every five years). The scoring for this sub-indicator will also take into account the extent to which the three dimensions of sustainability have been considered in the development of the criteria/sustainability standards/requirements.

Examples:

- EU GPP criteria: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/eu_gpp_criteria_en.htm.

- UK government buying standards:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/procurement#sustainable-procurement>

- US federal sustainable purchasing requirements:

<https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>

Sub-indicator G: SPP purchasing criteria/ standards

G: SPP purchasing criteria/ buying standards / requirements identified

For 1 product group, criteria take into account:

Value = 0.02: 1 dimension of SPP.

Value = 0.05: 2 or 2 dimensions of SPP.

Points will be cumulated to reach a total value.

(Value = 1 will be awarded up to 20 product groups – for which the three dimensions of SPP are considered. Additional product groups will not be considered in the calculation).

Sub-indicator H: SPP Monitoring System

H: existence of an SPP monitoring system

The system monitors the percentage of public procurement considered as “sustainable” (in line with the previously set criteria/standards/requirements)

Value = 1: Output and sustainability impact monitoring (such as the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, generated waste, water use, air pollution, impact on biodiversity, etc.), via an information system/ electronic platform.

Intermediate values based on the quality and comprehensiveness of the monitoring (e.g. existence of an e-procurement platform, or by other means, such as monthly reporting, self-assessment tools, internal audit, surveys, etc.), and scope/level of detail of the monitoring system (nb of contracts, nb of tenders with sustainability considerations, amount devolved to sustainable purchasing, etc.).

Value = 0: no monitoring of SPP implementation.

Sub-indicator I: % of sustainable purchase (priority products)

I: Percentage of successful sustainable purchase of priority products/services (output monitoring)

Total value of contracts including sustainability requirements used to buy “priority” product groups (groups for which SPP criteria have been developed or standards/ecolabels have been recommended), out of overall spend for the same product groups.

$$\text{Value} = \left[\frac{\sum (S_i)}{\sum (T_i)} \times \frac{N}{20} \right] \times \frac{V_{CP} \text{ +/or } V_{SP}}{V_{TPP}}$$

Where:

i = Value ranging from 1 to n

S_i = Value of sustainable procurement for product group “i”

T_i = Total value of procurement for product group “i”

N: Number of “priority” product groups considered

V_{CP} = Value of central procurement

V_{SP} = Value of sub-national procurement considered

V_{TPP} = Value of total public procurement

A circular graphic composed of 17 colored segments, arranged in a ring. The colors include various shades of blue, green, red, orange, yellow, and pink, representing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

THANK YOU

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Programme Officer in Sustainable
Public Procurement
farid.yaker@un.org

www.unenvironment.org

SWITCH-Asia RPAC: Sub-regional Training on Measuring SPP

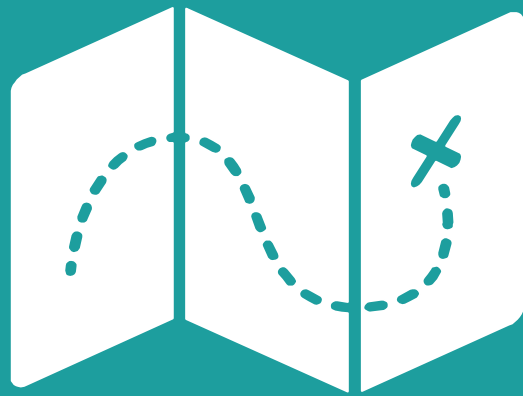
24th October 2019, Suzhou, China

Aure Adell
aure.adell@ecoinstitut.coop



What will we see?

1. Introduction to measuring and communicating SPP
2. Measuring SPP
Institutionalisation
3. Measuring the level of SPP
4. Estimating the benefits of SPP



Introduction to measuring and communicating SPP

What do we monitor and measure?

- 4 main SPP policies' objectives:

- “Ultimate” goals

1. Reduce environmental/social impacts

2. Market transformation

- “Applied” goals

3. Embed SPP in operations

4. Increase procurement of sust. solutions

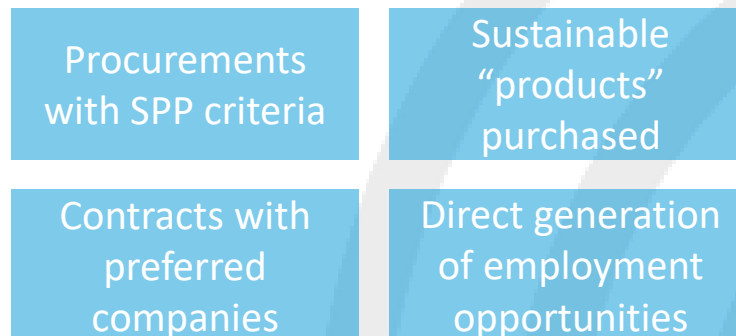
What do we mean when we talk about measuring SPP?



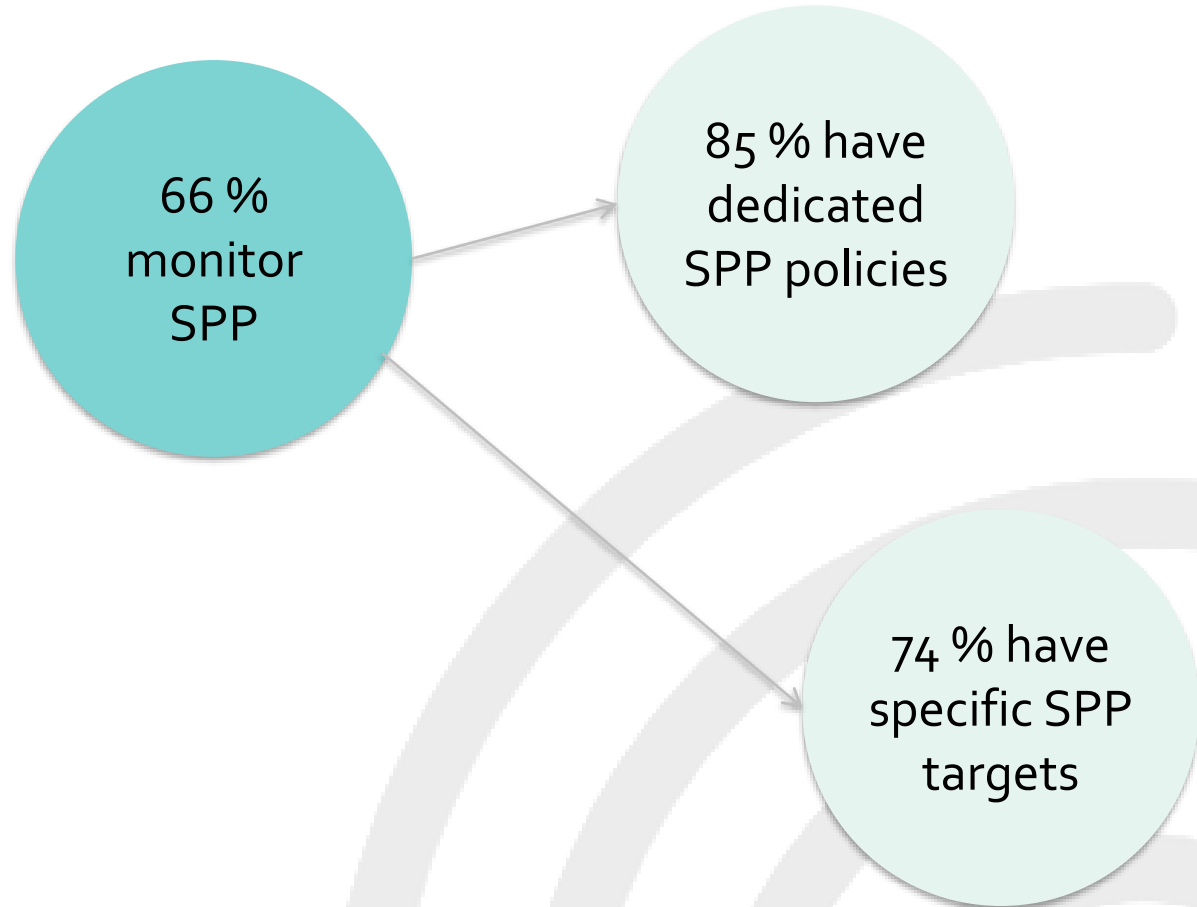
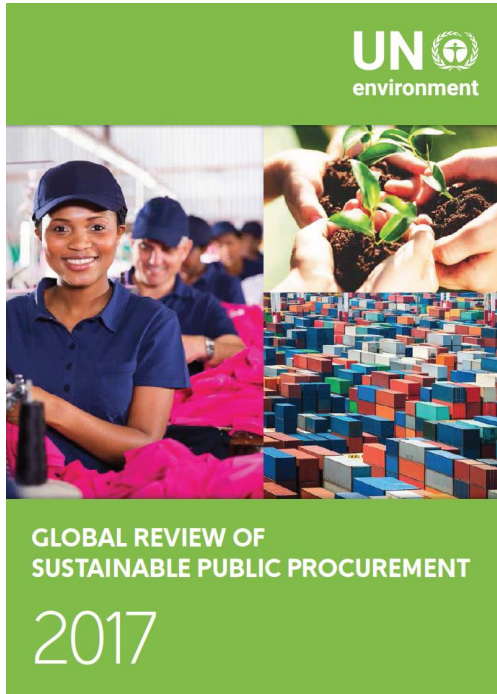
Institutionalization refers to the process and actions undertaken by an organization to integrate and embed SPP in that organization's culture and daily operations.

Outputs are the direct results of the procurement activities and provide information on the actual level of SPP being done

Outcomes are the benefits to, or impact on, the environment and society generated by the SPP practices.



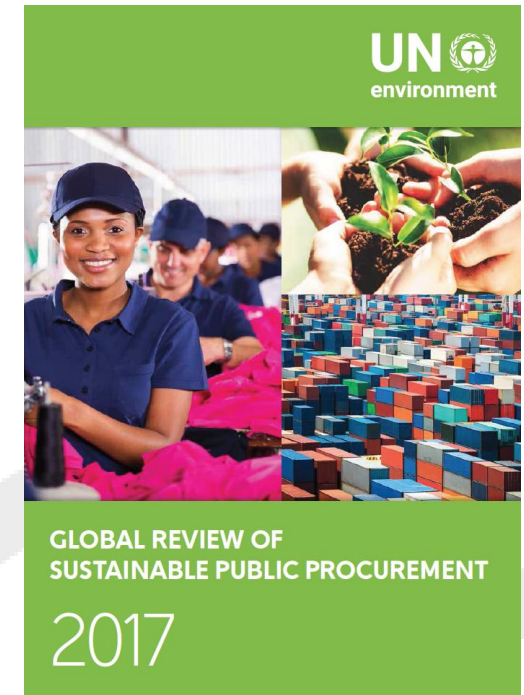
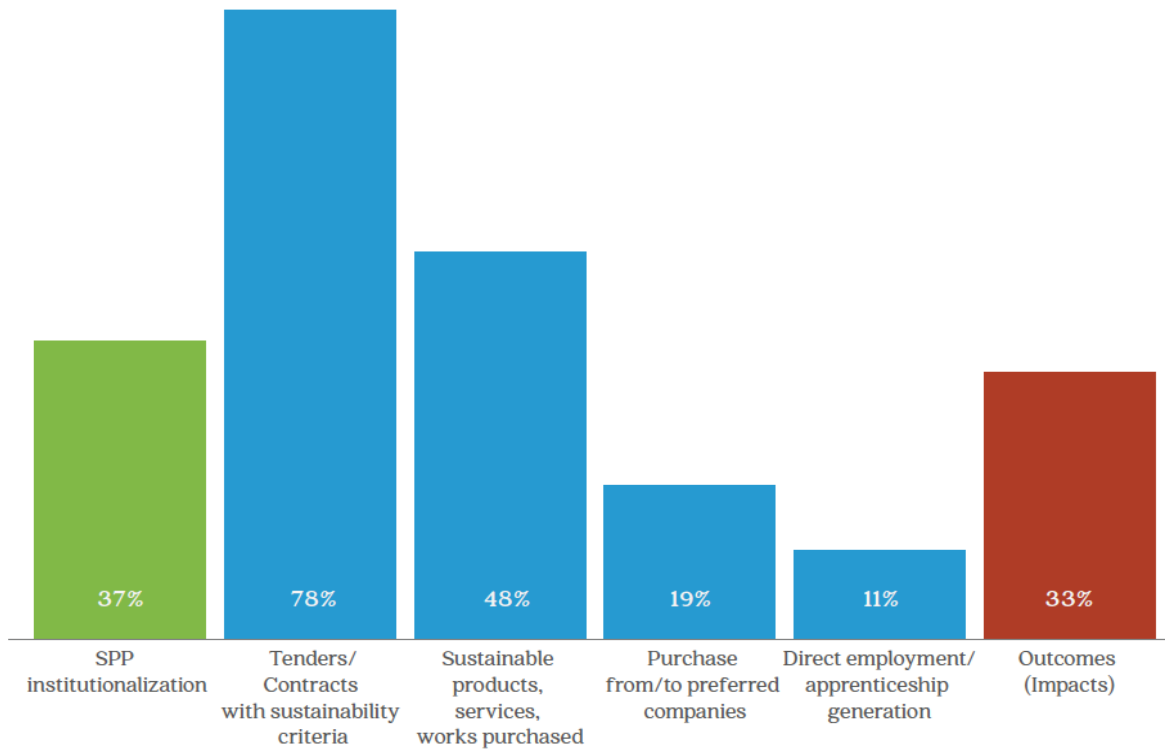
Is SPP being monitored and measured?



What do countries measure?



Figure 16. SPP aspects monitored by national governments



What should we take into consideration?

- Policy objectives
- Reasons for monitoring
- Scope
- Existing tools/platforms
- Other policies and tools ...



Foto: FreeDigitalPhotos.net, Danilo Rizzuti

What should we take into consideration?

EC GPP Communication

50% of all tendering procedures should be green

Green = compliant with the "core" GPP criteria

tenders

Spain GPP National Plan

Achieve 90% consumption of recycled paper by 2015

Reduce paper consumption in 20% in relation to 2006 by 2015

Acquisition



Image source: <http://www.integrasi-edukasi.org/mengenal-monitoring-dan-evaluasi-internal-di-organisasi-nirlaba/>.

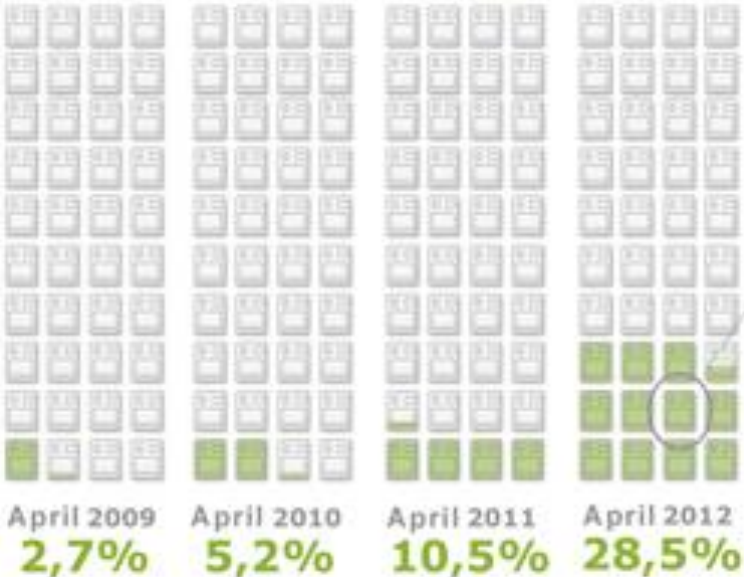
Why should we monitor SPP?

Why monitor SPP?

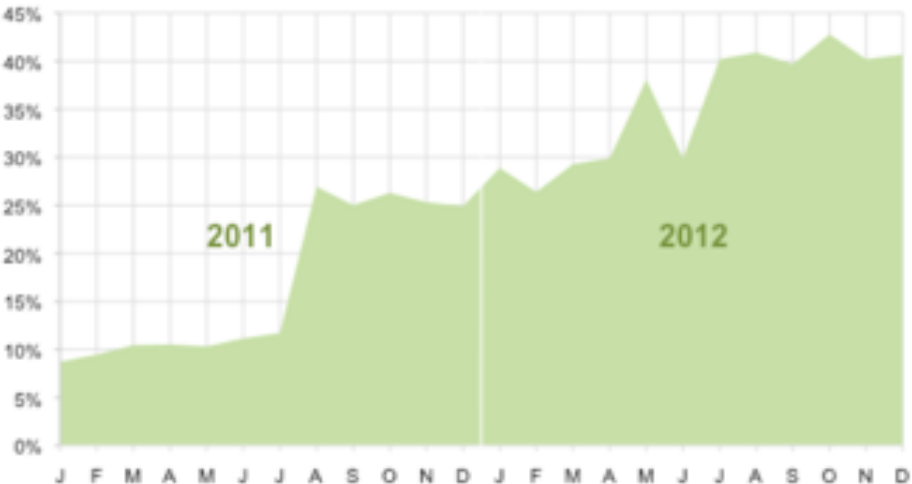
Track policy
progress

→ Visualize policy results and impact

Example: SPP progress in Chile



Purchase orders with sustainability criteria



Why monitor SPP?

Track policy
progress

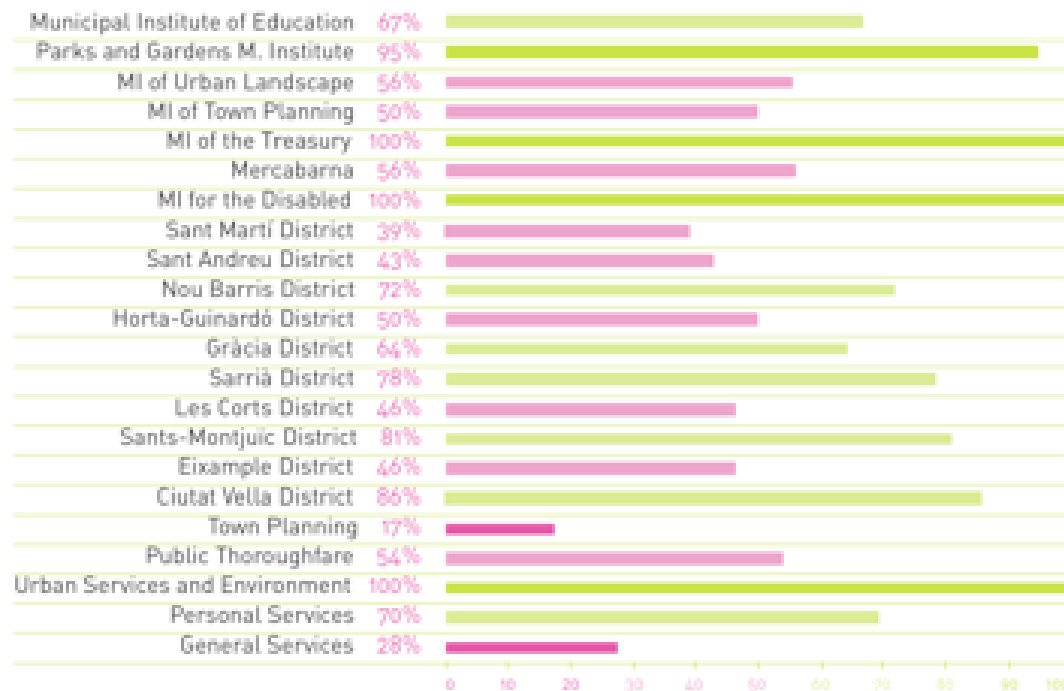
→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise
compliance

→ Keep each agency accountable

Example: Rise compliance in Barcelona

% Recycled paper consumption



Source: Schaefer, B., Barracó, H., and Castiella, T. (2006). *+Sustainable City Council. Environmental education guides no30. Barcelona City Council.*

Why monitor SPP?

Track policy progress

→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise compliance

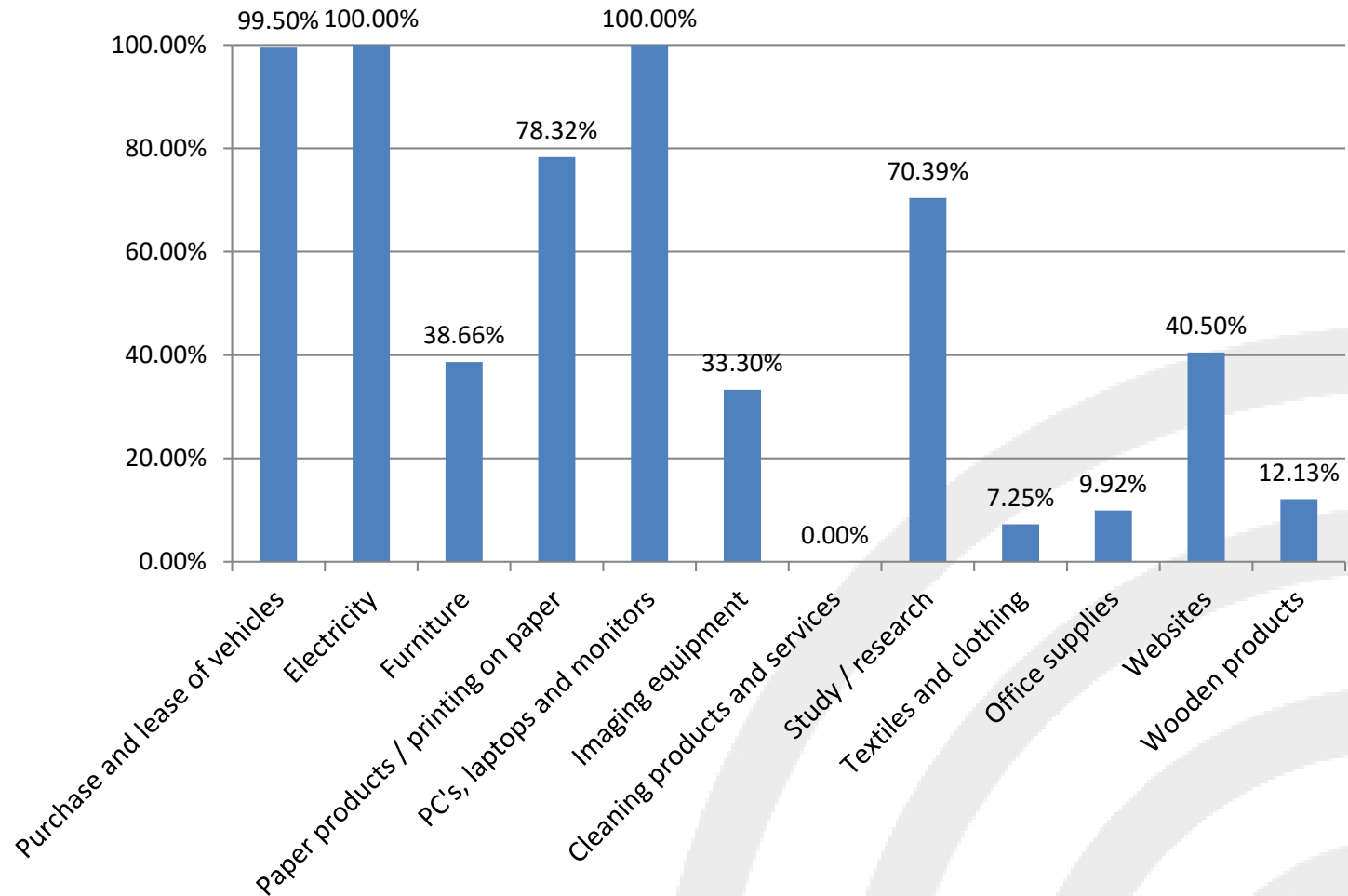
→ Keep each agency accountable

Target support

→ Identify areas for improvement

Example: Target support in Flanders

% Use of SPP criteria (€)



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016) *Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)* [slides]

Why monitor SPP?

Track policy progress

→ Visualize policy results and impact

Raise compliance

→ Keep each agency accountable

Target support

→ Identify areas for improvement

Legitimize actions

→ Demonstrate political commitment and Encourage others

Example: Use of “social math” in ST-Massachusetts

Environmental benefit	Amount	Equivalent to...
Weight of material recycled	53,781 Tone	Annual solid waste generation of 25,268 households
Trees saved	354,024 units	3,540 acres of wood plantation
Landfill space saved	169,306 cubic yards	8,465 loaded garbage trucks
Electrical energy saved	118,017,224 kWh	Annual electricity usage of 10,407 households
Electrical costs saved	16,522,411 USD	
Labour costs saved	4,134,521 USD	
Non-electrical energy saved	479,580 million BTU	Energy content of 82,686 barrels of oil
Greenhouse Gas emissions saved	154,551 Ton CO ₂	Annual tailpipe emissions of 30,349 cars

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). *The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea*. UN Environment. [to be published soon]



Image source: <http://www.integrasi-edukasi.org/mengenal-monitoring-dan-evaluasi-internal-di-organisasi-nirlaba/>.

Do you have an SPP policy/plan/strategy?
Do you monitor SPP implementation?
Have you estimated the benefits of SPP?



Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

- Types of indicators:

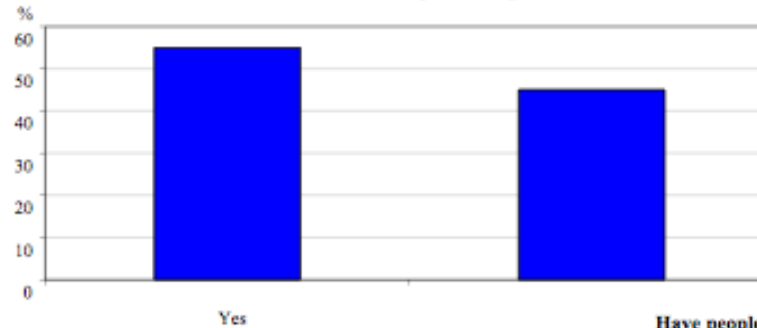
Aspect or area	Key (Performance) Indicators	Unit
Institutionalisation measurement		
1 SPP institutionalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an SPP policy Existence of SPP action plans at organisation or department level Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/mechanisms established or assigned Number of staff dedicated to SPP Number of products, services, and works¹ groups prioritised and with criteria developed Integration in procedures and tools Number of trained staff Number of activities involving engagement with suppliers Monitoring and reporting systems in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of progress made

Measuring SPP Institutionalisation

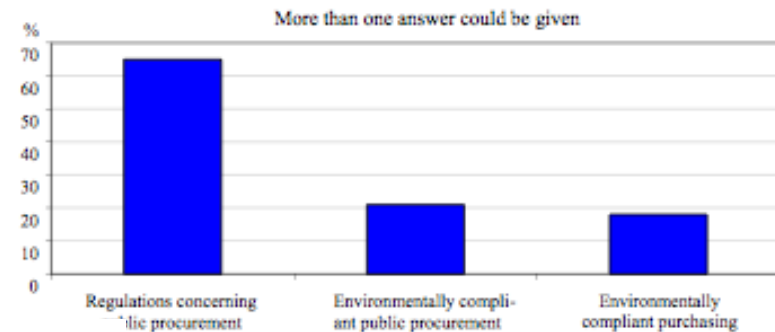
- SPP is a process
- Only SPP outputs (level of SPP) is not enough to identify challenges/reasons
- Surveys or questionnaires
- The methodology normally provide the way forward too
- Normally combined with measuring the level of SPP

Measuring SPP embedment in Sweden

Does your organisation have a purchasing organisation and/or procedures for ensuring that the environment is considered in connection with implementation of purchasing?

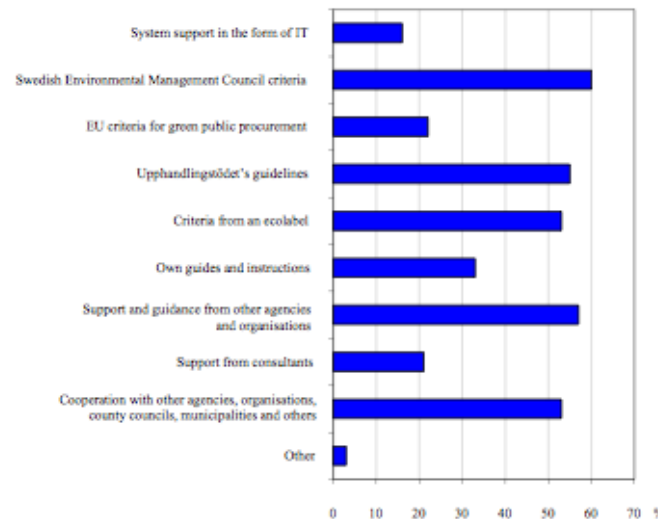


Have people in leadership positions in your organisation undergone some training in ...



Does your organisation use any/some of the following tools or guidelines to help make your purchasing environmentally compliant?

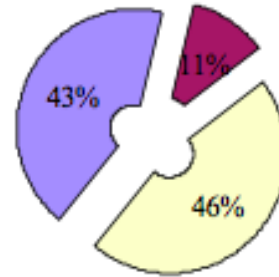
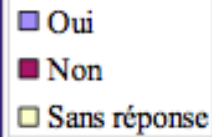
More than one answer could be given



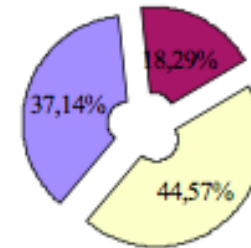
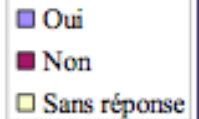
Source: von Oelreich, K. and Philip, M (2013). Green Public Procurement. A tool for achieving national environmental quality objectives. Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Measuring SPP embedment in France

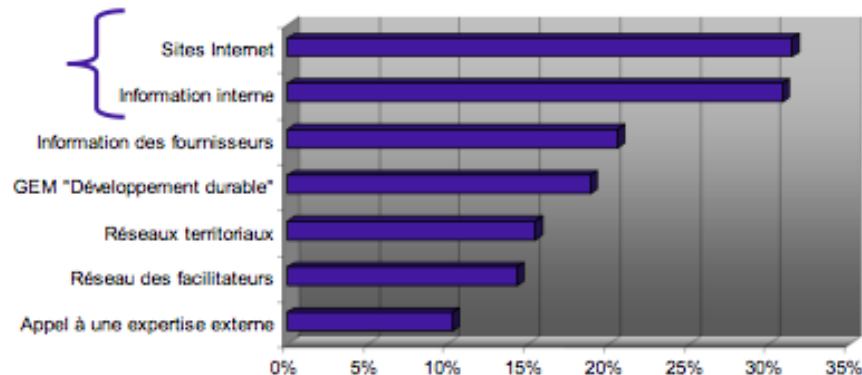
Votre entité met-elle en oeuvre une politique de développement durable ?



Pouvez-vous identifier une personne au sein de votre entité pour porter cette démarche d'achat public durable ?



Quelles sources d'information utilisent les acheteurs ?



Source: OEAP (2011). Observatoire Economique de l'Achat Public. La lettre de l'OEAP, Octobre 2011. OEAP.

Monitoring SPP implementation by MCSP, Canada

Program Areas	1 Strategy & Action Plan	2 Green Purchasing Policy	3 Supplier Code of Conduct	4 Additional Sustainability Commitments	5 Dedicated Staffing & Resources	6 Procurement Tools & Procedures	7 Training & Communication	8 Supplier Engagement	9 Measurement & Reporting	10 Leadership & Collaboration
Edmonton	●	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	◐	◐	●
Grand Prairie	◐	◐	○	○	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Halifax	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	○	◐
Kelowna	◐	●	○	◐	○	○	◐	◐	○	◐
Kingston	◐	◐	○	◐	○	◐	○	○	○	◐
London	◐	●	◐	◐	○	◐	○	◐	○	◐
Ottawa	◐	●	●	◐	◐	●	●	◐	◐	◐
Prince George	◐	●	○	◐	●	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Saanich	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	◐	○	◐	○	◐
Saskatoon	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	○	○	◐	◐	◐
Surrey	◐	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	○	○	○	◐
Vancouver	◐	●	◐	●	◐	●	●	◐	◐	◐
Victoria	◐	◐	○	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
Whitehorse	◐	◐	○	○	○	○	◐	○	○	◐

○ = just beginning or future priority ◐ = in progress with room for improvement ● = well-developed with solid experience

reeve

Source: .Reeve Consulting (2013)
The Annual Report on the State of
Municipal Sustainable Procurement
in Canada. Trends & Best Practices.
MCSP.

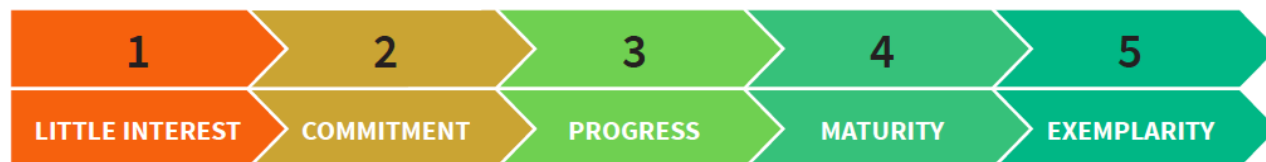
Monitoring SPP implementation by ECPAR - Québec, Canada



5 Components – 20 Indicators

RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS					
COMPONENTS	1 VISION	2 COMMITMENT AND GOVERNANCE	3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	4 OPERATIONALIZATION	5 MEASUREMENT

5 Levels of performance



Monitoring SPP implementation by ECPAR - Québec, Canada



Espace québécois de concertation sur les pratiques d'approvisionnement responsable

BAROMÈTRE
DE L'ACHAT RESPONSABLE 2016
2016 RESPONSIBLE PROCUREMENT BAROMETER

COMPARATIVE PERSONALIZED SUMMARY

Rating Level : Performance with respect to the 5 components and 20 indicators of responsible procurement

COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS	YOUR LEVEL						AVERAGE LEVEL OF CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS					
	0	1	2	3	4		5	0	1	2	3	4
1. Vision	0	1	2	3	4	5	>	1	2	3	4	5
1. Sustainability issues considered to define the vision	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
2. Methods to prioritize challenges	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3. Objectives considered in the prioritization of challenges	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
4. Methods to identify responsible purchasing criteria	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
2. Commitments and Governance	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
5. Hierarchical levels	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
6. Formalization and implementation of commitments	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
7. Influence of commitments on supply chains	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
8. Sustainable development issues integrated into commitments	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3. Stakeholder Engagement	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
9. Engaged stakeholders	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
10. Actions to engage stakeholders	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
11. Communications related to the responsible procurement approach	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
4. Operationalization of Responsible Procurement	0	1	2	3	4	5	>	1	2	3	4	5
12. Strengthening organizational skills - completed activities	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
13. Strengthening organizational skills - internal targets	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
14. Stages of the purchasing process targeted by procurement practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
15. Implemented responsible purchasing practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
16. Sustainable development issues integrated into responsible procurement practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
17. Portion of supply chains affected by responsible practices	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
5. Performance Measurement	0	1	2	3	4	5	=	1	2	3	4	5
18. Types of indicators	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
19. a) Percentage of targeted products / services - Strategic products	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
19. b) Percentage of targeted products / services - Everyday products	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
20. Measurement of the environmental, social and economic impacts of responsible procurement	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5

Levels: 0 NO REPORTED ACTIVITY 1 LITTLE CONCERNED 2 COMMITMENT 3 PROGRESSION 4 MATURITY 5 EXEMPLARITY

Other cases:





Measuring the level of SPP

Measuring the level of SPP - Outputs

- Type of indicators:

Aspect or area	Key (Performance) Indicators		Unit
Outputs measurement			
2	Procurements with sustainability criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of procurements with sustainability criteria Financial value of procurements with sustainability criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all applicable procurements
3	Sustainable products, services, or works purchased ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of sustainable products purchased Financial value of sustainable products purchased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all applicable products³
4	Contract or purchase with/ from preferred companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure on preferred companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all companies
5	Direct generation of employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hours worked by those belonging to vulnerable groups and/or apprentices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute value Percentage compared with all workforce hours for applicable contracts

Measuring the level of SPP - Outputs

- Many different approaches and methodologies depending on:
 - Policy objective
 - Sustainability aspect monitored (and how it is defined)
 - Scope (both product groups & public authorities covered)
 - Data gathering options
- Improved thanks to the expansion of e-procurement
- Integration in such systems

Monitoring green tenders in the Basque Country (Spain)

Criteria	Social insertion	Gender equality	Occupational risk	Environmental
Subject matter				
Selection criteria				
Technical Specifications				
Award criteria				
Special contract clauses				



Monitoring green tenders in the Basque Country (Spain)

Órgano Administrativo de Recursos Contractuales

Licitación Electrónica

Acciones formativas

Modelo de Contratación Pública Electrónica



 sede electrónica

 Simap
Contratación Pública Europea

 Observatorio
Contratación Pública

 Eguraldia
Previsión meteorológica actualizada

 EMAKUMEEN AURKAKO
NEKAZARITZAS 17

 [Imprimir Contrato](#)  [Imprimir Justificante de Consolidación](#)

Código del contrato:URA/003A/2019592_000000000000000000000001
Adjudicatarios: B81690471-DELOITTE CONSULTING, S.L.
Fecha de formalización:07/05/2019
Lugar de ejecución:Araba/Álava
Estado del contrato:En ejecución
Tipo de contrato:Servicios
Código CPV:79411000-8 Servicios generales de consultoría en gestión
Contrato menor:No

[Ver Ficha completa\[+\]](#)

Resumen | Organismos | Objeto del contrato | Datos por tipo de contrato | **Cláusulas Especiales** | Ejecución | Finalización | Otros Datos

Cláusulas Especiales:

Criterios:

Medioambientales:

Otros(Condiciones especiales de ejecución)

URA-003A-2019 PLIEGOS CARATULA Y PCAPPDF(2MB)

[Volver](#)



Monitoring green tenders in Malta

A – General Details			
Department/Ministry			
Department Reference			
Tender Description/Title			
Tender Type	Works	<input type="checkbox"/>	Services <input type="checkbox"/> Supplies <input type="checkbox"/>
Tender Procedure	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) _____
Funding Source (specify)			
Estimated Value <u>Exc. VAT</u> ¹	€		
CPV Number/s ²			
Completion/Delivery Period			
Project Leader/Manager			

E – Green Public Procurement	
Questions	Answers (cross out those not applicable)
1. Does this call for tenders include the procurement of paper, IT equipment, textiles, gardening products or services?	Yes/No
2. Does this call for tenders include the procurement of cleaning products and services, transport, furniture, food and catering services, electricity, construction, mobile phones, combined heat and power, thermal insulation, wall panels, hard floor coverings, windows, glazed doors and skylights, street lighting and traffic signals, and road construction and traffic signs?	Yes/No
3. If the answer to question 1 is yes, have the tender specifications been drawn up on the basis of the GPP criteria and guidance available for download from www.gpp.gov.mt ?	Yes/No
4. If the answer to question 2 is yes, have the tender specifications been drawn up on the basis of the GPP criteria and guidance available for download from www.gpp.gov.mt ?	Yes/No
3. If the answer to questions 1 or 2 is yes has a copy of this tender originators form been submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister on email gpp@gov.mt ?	Yes/No

Source: Ecoinstitut (2013). SEAD Guide on Monitoring and Evaluating GPP Programs. SEAD.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

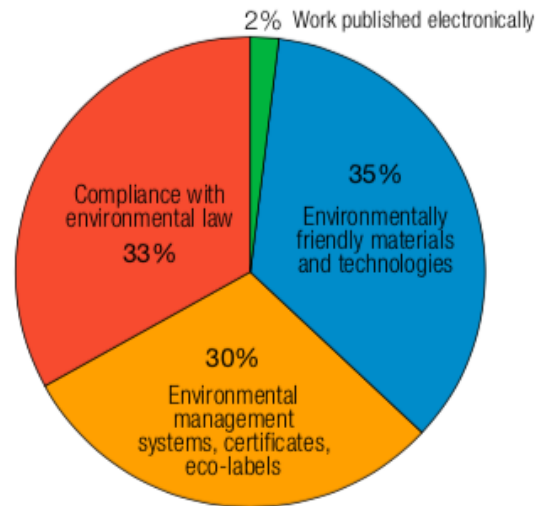
Question in the tender announcement form on the use of environmental requirements in the tender documents

VI.7)* KAS RIIGIHANKELE RAKENDATAKSE KESKKONNASÄÄSTLİKKE NÕUDEID

Jah Ei

Jaatava vastuse korral keskkonناسäästlike nõuete kirjeldus

Figure 15. Types of GPP criteria used in tenders published in 2009



Source: Estonia. UN CSD18: National Reporting on 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

Kvalifitseerimistingimused ✓ Vastavustingimused Hindamiskriteeriumid Maksumuse vorm

Abiinfo
Sätestage tingimused, millele pakkumus peab vastama, ja nõue esitada pakkumus. Vajadusel saate lisada nõutava dokumendi vormi.
Näide: Pakkumus peab vastama tehnilises kirjelduses esitatud nõuetele. Esitada pakkumus vastavalt lisatud vormile.
Salvestamisel moodustatakse eraldiisev hankedokument.

Tingimuse lisamine

Näidistingimused Üldised Vali **Keskkonnahoidlikud** Vali

* Tingimus

Nõutav dokument

* Dokumendi esitamine

Nõutava dokumendi vorm (vajadusel) Lae üles

Dokumendi vormi nimi

Märgi tingimus keskkonnahoidlikuks Lisa

Lisatud tingimused

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Estonia

Hanke üldandmed

Abiinfo

Pärast hanketeate avaldamist, tuleb hanketeates sisalduvate andmete muutmiseks Eeldatav maksumus on märkimise korral avalik. Maksumust arvestatakse riigihangete Pakkumuste e-menetluse võimaldamisel saate vastu võtta e-taotlusi ja e-pakkumusi, Ühishanke korral tuleb kaashankijad lisada Hankija meeskonna lehel.

Nimetus	hange
Hanke eesmärk	Hankelepingu sõlmimiseks
Hankelepingu liik	asjad
Hankemenetluse liik	Lihthange
Hanke sektor	klassikaline
CPV	
Eeldatav maksumus	- EUR
Hankelepingu kestus	6 kuud
Pakkumuse või taotluse esitamise aeg	25.12.2014 11:11
Pakkumuste e-menetlus	
Keskonnahoidlik hange	
Hankija teostab hanget teiste nimel	Ei
Viide eelteatele	
Viide eelmisele riigihanketele	

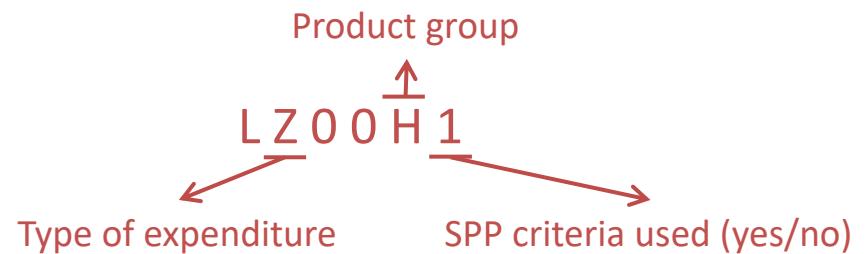
EU GPP logo displayed to indicate that the tender includes green criteria

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)

Description	
Printing of 5.000 leaflets on deforestation	
Procurement / other:	Procurement (all purchases - including studies & purch: [v] ⓘ
Product group:	Paper products and (paper) printing [v] ⓘ → Project code: LZ00H1
Use of SPP criteria:	SPP criteria used [v] ⓘ

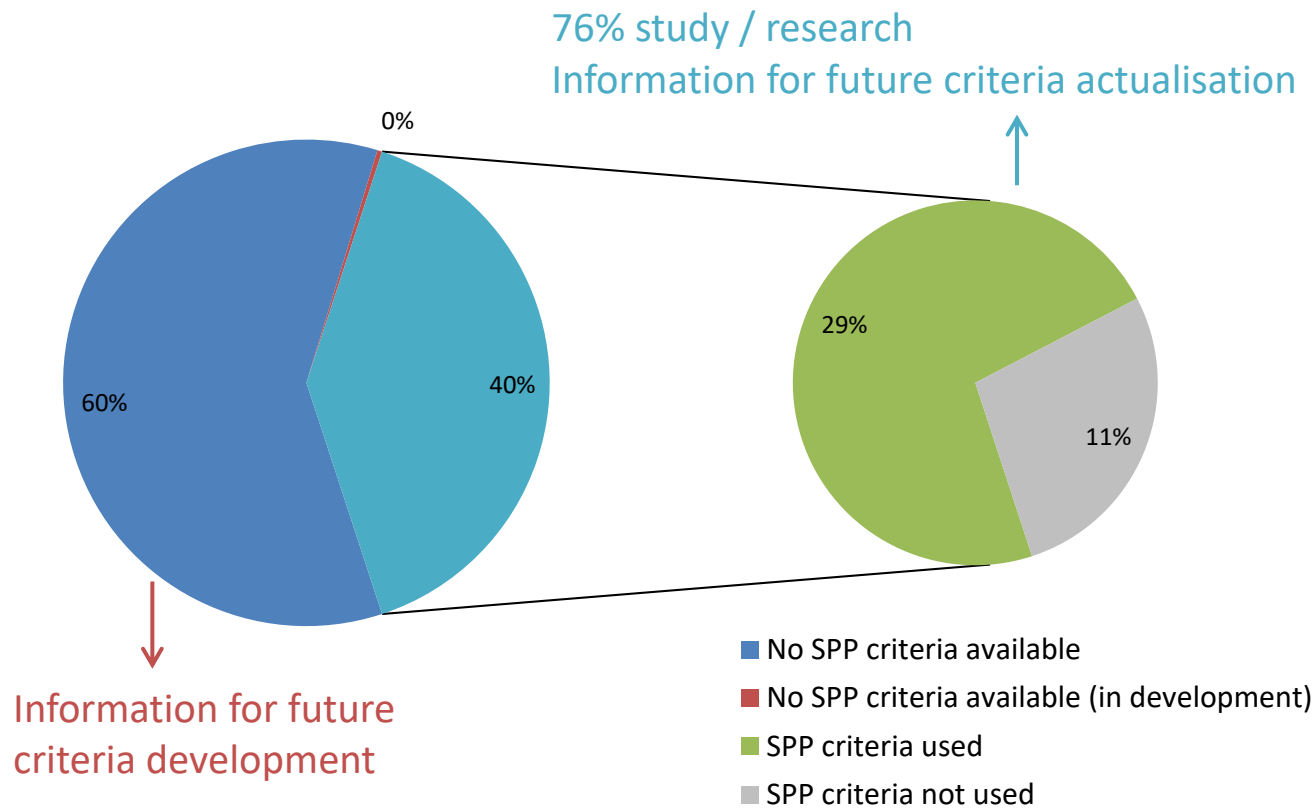
Stored in accounting system /
Used for data analysis



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
*Monitoring of SPP. Practical
approach to SPP monitoring within
the Flemish Environment, Nature
and Energy Department (ENED)*
[slides]

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)

Use of SPP criteria (€)

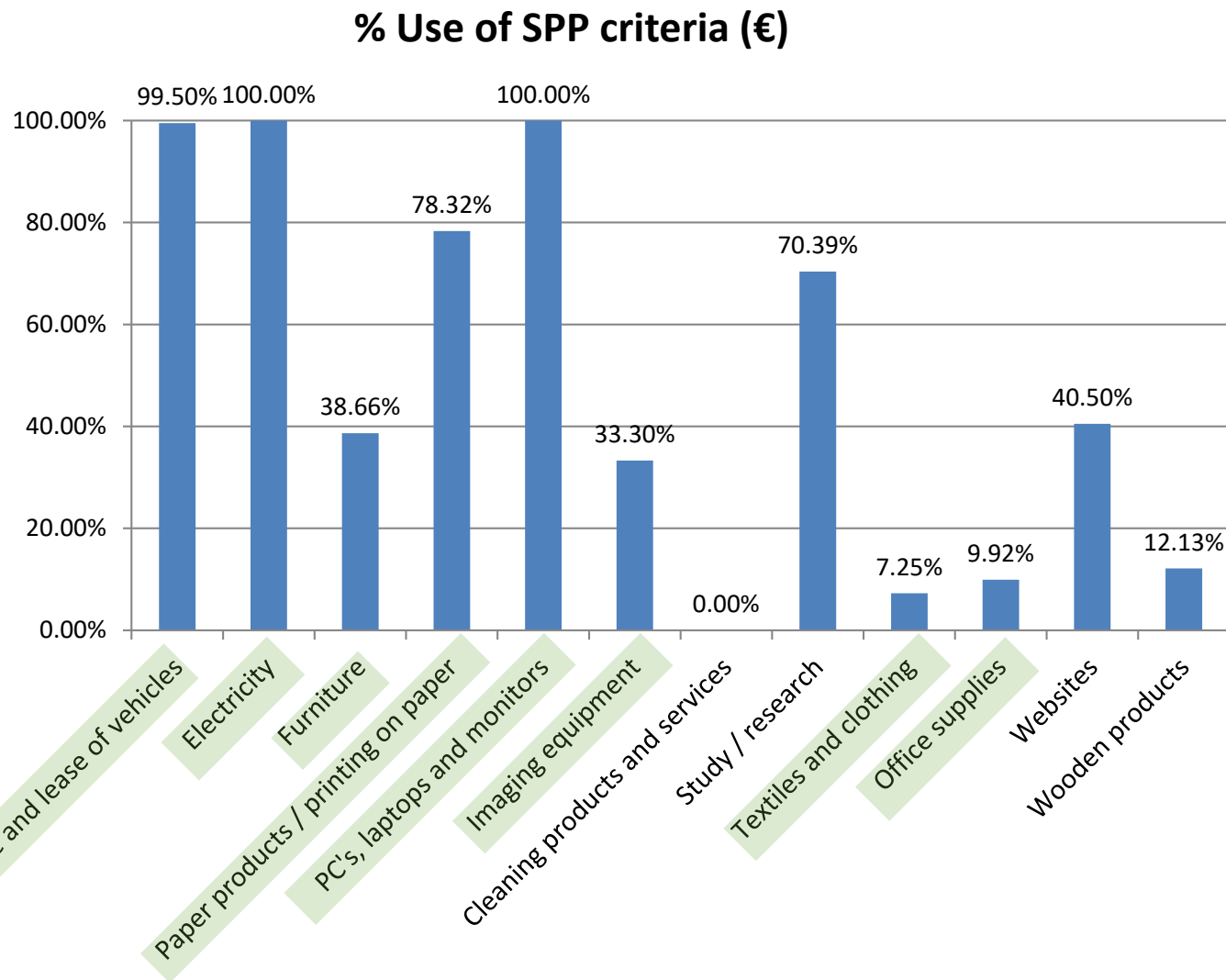


Results 2015

- % SPP in €: 72,40%
- % SPP in numbers: 66,83%

Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)
[slides]

Monitoring GPP in Flanders (Belgium)



Source: Verwimp, E. (2016)
Monitoring of SPP. Practical approach to SPP monitoring within the Flemish Environment, Nature and Energy Department (ENED)
[slides]

Monitoring SPP in the Netherlands

- Sample of tenders → Actual purchases → Extrapolate to the whole

Product category	Sub-categories/strata	No. identified tenders (and % over the total)	No. selected tenders (stratified sample)
Vehicles (274 identified tenders in total)	Purchase of vehicles	198 (72%)	7
	Leasing of vehicles	47 (17%)	2
	Maintenance and parts	29 (11%)	1

- How they include criteria to support their SPP policy priorities:
 - GPP (climate change & other environ.)
 - Biobased economy
 - Circular economy
 - Social international
 - Social return
- How strict their SPP criteria are

Source: Zijp, MC et al. (2018)
Measuring the effect of Sustainable
Public Procurement. National
Institute for Public Health and the
Environment.

Monitoring SPP in the Netherlands

Product group	SPP theme				Soc. int.	Soc. ret.
	Environmental	Climate change	Biobased	Circular		
Occupational clothing	70%	0%	10%	30%	50%	20%
Electricity	0%	90%	0%	0%	20%	10%
Solar panels	20%	100%	0%	20%	20%	30%
Gas	0%	70%	10%	0%	20%	10%
Business trips	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Contract transport	100%	0%	30%	0%	10%	60%
Official cars	80%	60%	10%	0%	20%	10%
Transport services	90%	50%	0%	0%	30%	70%

Product group	Type of SPP			
	Minimum requirements	More ambitious requirements	Award criteria	No SPP
Occupational clothing	70%	20%	10%	30%
Electricity	90%	10%	30%	10%
Solar panels	30%	20%	20%	30%
Gas	70%	10%	30%	30%
Business trips	67%	11%	33%	33%
Contract transport	100%	10%	50%	0%
Official cars	80%	20%	40%	20%
Transport services	100%	30%	60%	0%

Source: Zijp, MC et al. (2018) Measuring the effect of Sustainable Public Procurement. National Institute for Public Health and the Environment.

Monitoring Preferred companies in India

- At least 20% of annual value of products and services from MSEs and 4% from scheduled castes or tribes (SC/ST).
- Include in their Annual Reports, their targets of procurement from MSEs and achievements.
- For PRODUCTS: Vendor registration module in Indian Railways Electronic Procurement System
- For WORKS & SERVICES: more complicated because it is decentralised

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Monitoring Preferred companies in India

Table 9: Procurement from MSEs by Indian Railways

Procurement details	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Total procurement (crore*)	36,026.09	37,823.46
Total procurement (excluding Railway Board and Directorate General for Supplies and Disposals [DGS&D]** (crore)	18,759.01	20,326.15
Total procurement from MSEs (crore)	2,101.18	2,482.55
Percentage from MSEs (%)	5.8%	6.6%
Percentage from MSEs [excluding Railway Board and DGS&D] (%)	11.2%	12.2%

* A crore equals 10 million Indian rupees [INR].

** Purchases from these departments of Indian Railways include items such as diesel fuel, steel, rolling stock, wheels and axles, for which no MSEs vendors are available on the Indian market.

Table 10: Total procurement from MSEs by the Government of India

Indicators	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14***
Total procurement (crore*)	84,490.17	71,955.66
Total procurement from MSEs (crore and % over the total)	12,930.62 (15.3%)	10,997.65 (15.3%)
Total procurement from SC/ST owned MSEs (crore and % over the total)	419.93 (0.5%)	79.83 (11.0%)

*** Provisional data, as the monitoring has not been concluded yet.

Source: Ecoinstitut (2016) Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme. UNEP.

Other cases:





Estimating the benefits of SPP



Why should we estimate the benefits of SPP?

Estimating benefits - Outcomes

- Different methodologies are used depending on the objective:

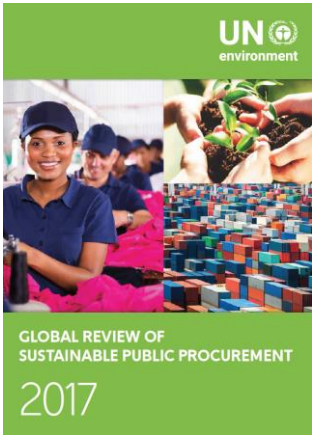
The potential benefits of implementing SPP

The benefits of actual SPP implementation

- Different indicators depending on policy priorities and possibilities:

Figure 18. Type of indicators used by national governments to estimate SPP outcomes

ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
<p>Costs savings</p> <p>Economic benefits</p>	<p>Job creation</p> <p>Hours worked by protected workers</p> <p>Number of people benefiting</p>	<p>Green House Gas reduction</p> <p>Water saving</p> <p>Energy saving</p>



Env/economic benefits

Government of ST-Berlin (Germany)

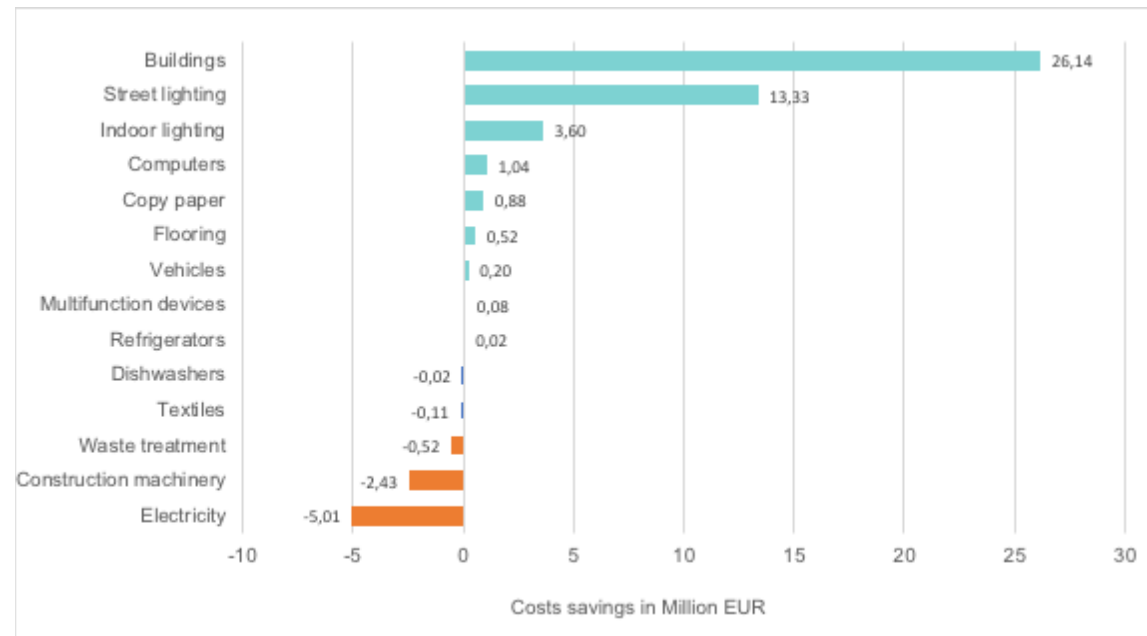
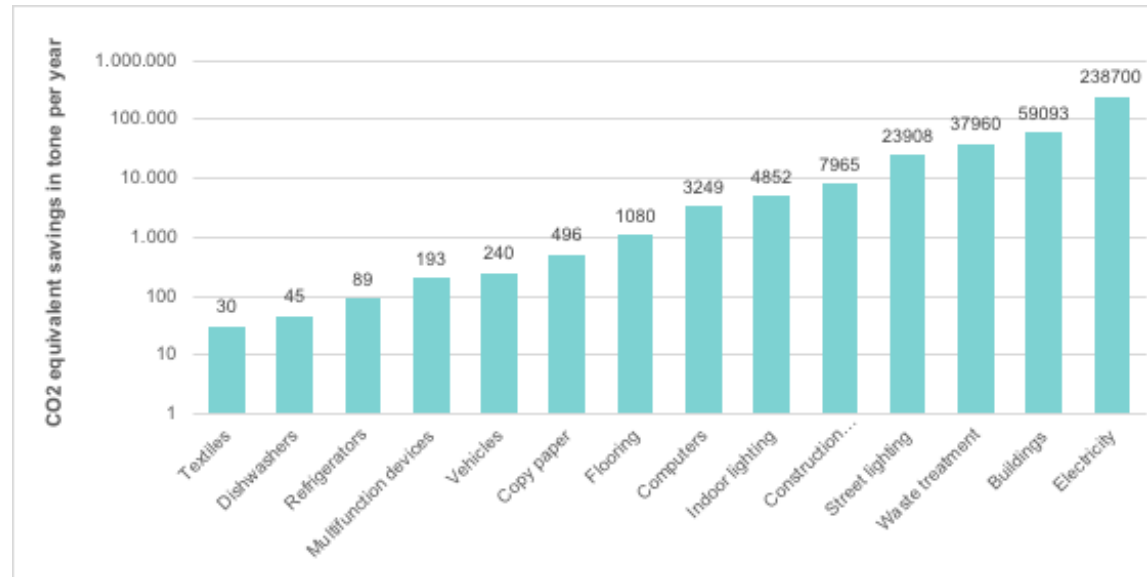
- “Theoretical” study
- To show the benefits and focus action
- Based on defined GPP criteria

Product category	Unit	Effect	Annual savings per unit	Savings compared to a conventional product
Computers	One unit	Costs Greenhouse gases	13 EUR 41 kg CO ₂ e	7 % 32 %
Multifunction devices	One unit	Costs Greenhouse gases	50 EUR 120 kg CO ₂ e	6 % 47 %
Copy paper	100,000 sheets	Costs Greenhouse gases Wood conservation	142 EUR 80 kg CO ₂ e 1,500 kg wood	13 % 100 % 15 %
Indoor lighting	Work post	Costs Greenhouse gases	15 EUR 21 kg CO ₂ e	19 % 22 %
Buildings	m ²	Costs Greenhouse gases	5 EUR 12 kg CO ₂ e	5 % 42 %
Electricity	100,000 kWh	Costs Greenhouse gases	- 650 EUR 31,000 kg CO ₂ e	-2 % 47 %
Street lighting	Lamp	Costs Greenhouse gases	533 EUR 956 kg CO ₂ e	33 % 45 %
Waste treatment	Tone	Costs Greenhouse gases	- 8 EUR 4 kg CO ₂ e	-9 % 3074 %

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Env/economic benefits

Government of ST-Berlin (Germany)



Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Sustainability benefits

Good cases in Denmark



BUSINESS CASES GREEN PROCUREMENT

GREEN PROCUREMENT AND GREEN PRODUCTS GENERATE GROWTH

The Environmental Protection Agency has assessed the economic and environmental effects of green public procurement as experienced by the market. The assessment is based on seven business cases. And the conclusion is clear: Green public procurement creates value for suppliers and the suppliers by enhancing marketing potential, innovation, sales, and export, and helps create new jobs. Moreover, green procurement can be a good economical choice for the procurer, as well as have a positive impact on the environment, health, and work environment.



Seven business cases for green procurement presents examples of public procurement contributing to the green transition of society. Focus is on the effects of green procurement the suppliers in regards to job creation, innovation, export, and marketing opportunities.

Social/econom.
benefits

Fair Trade coffee in the UAB



- Fair Trade coffee in 50 vending machines
- 6,500 Kg Fair Trade coffee sold/year
- 15-20 coffee-producing families in Chiapas and Tanzania can live off those sales.

Source: Responsible Consumption
vending machine system at the UAB.
Fitxhes de sostenibilitat n°9.
Ajuntament de Barcelona: Barcelona

Social/econom.
benefits

Recycled products and jobs in Sao Paolo (Brazil)



- Including recycled paper notebooks in the school material kit delivered to every middle grade & secondary school student has allowed:
 - Production stability
 - Jobs for 454 people collecting trash for one month (socially underprivileged group)
 - Reducing waste to landfill and impact of paper production

Source: (2012) The Impacts of sustainable public procurement. Eight Illustrative Case Studies. UN Environment.

Env/economic benefits

GPP 2020 & SPP Regions EU-funded projects

	Direct CO ₂ -emissions	Direct and indirect CO ₂ -emissions	Energy consumption
Electric vehicles (2015 tender)	0.0 t CO ₂ /year	3.2 t CO ₂ /year	1.0 toe/year
Conventional vehicles (until 2014)	20.0 t CO ₂ /year	25.2 t CO ₂ /year	6.9 toe/year
Annual saving 2015 (30 vehicles)	20.0 t CO ₂ /year	22.0 t CO ₂ /year	5.9 toe/year
Total saving (4 years)	80.0 t CO ₂	88.0 t CO ₂	23.5 toe

GPP 2020 contractació per a una economia baixa en carboni

Arrendament amb opció de compra de cotxes amb baixes emissions de carboni
Departament d'Interior, Generalitat de Catalunya

- 25% de reducció d'emissions de CO₂
- 33% d'estalvi energètic

Vehicles subministrats a la demora licitació

- Vehicles diesel
- 6.830 t de CO₂
- 2.416 ttp d'energia

Utilitzat GPP 2020

- Vehicles elèctric
- 1773 t de CO₂
- 1720 ttp d'energia

Resultats

- 696 ttp d'estalvi energètic
- 1599 t de CO₂ estalviades

www.gpp2020.eu/cat

Case studies:

<http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/>

<https://www.sppregions.eu/tenders/tender-models/>

Calculators:

<http://www.gpp2020.eu/low-carbon-tenders/measuring-savings> : energy contracting, vehicles, office ICT, street lighting

<http://www.sppregions.eu/tenders/measuring-savings/> : energy contracting, vehicles, catering

Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

- Impact analysis after 15 years of programme
- Quantitative assessments of defined impact indicators
- Qualitative description of the programme impacts



Green Public Procurement in the City of Vienna
Impact Analysis 30 April 2014



Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

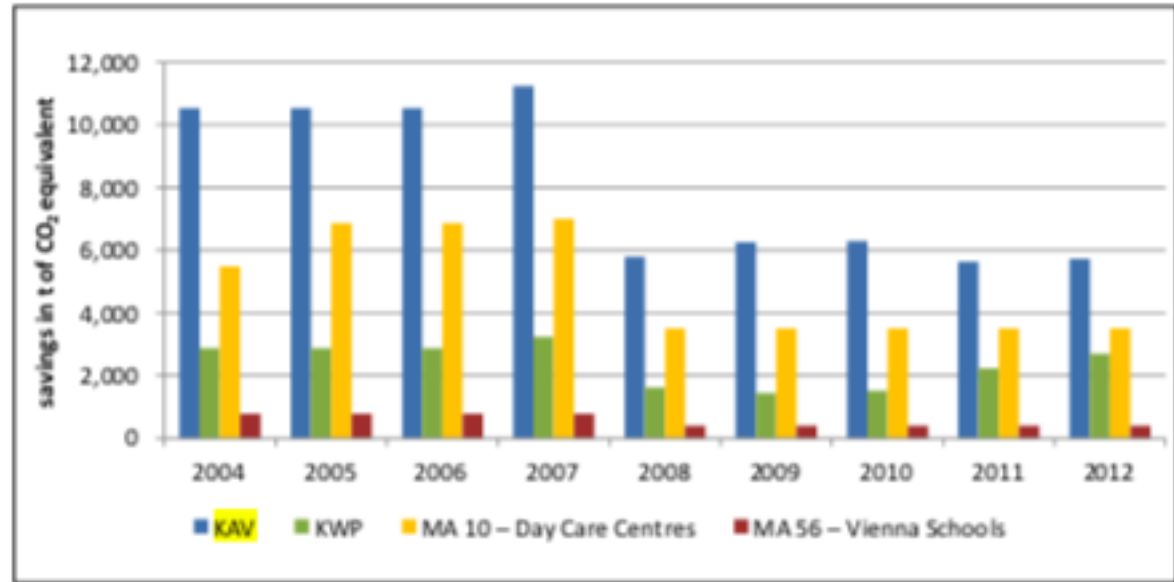
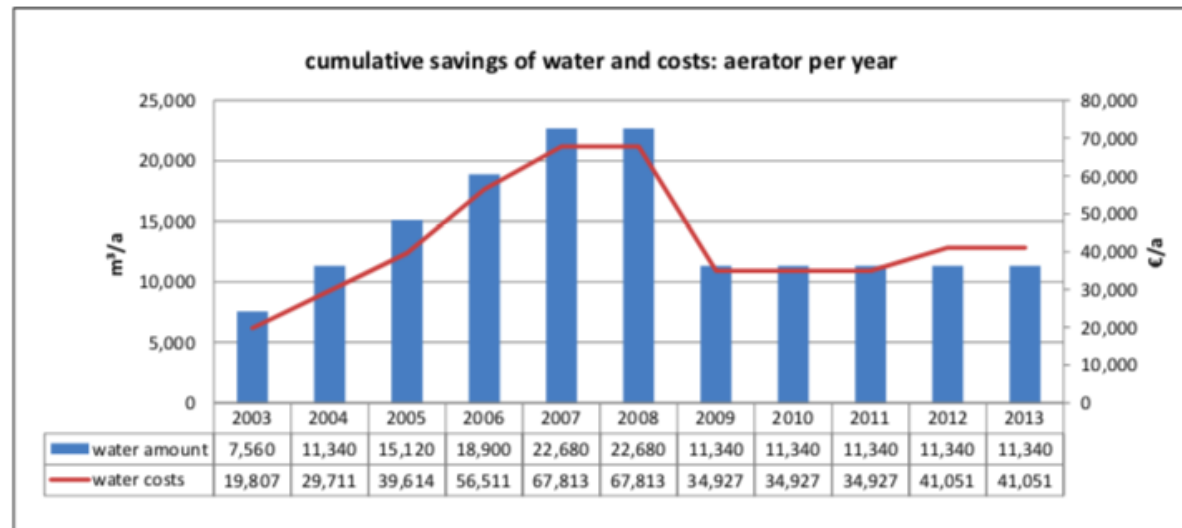


Figure B-21: savings in CO₂ equivalent due to procurement of organic food



Sustainability benefits

Öko-kauf Vienna

		Ecological Impact		Social Impact	Economic Impact
		savings of resources reduction of damage to the environment	savings of GWP in CO ₂ equivalents		
Eco-friendly working in Vienna	Electrical office equipment, household and commercial appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ energy savings: 630 MWh p.a. ▶ water savings: 1,500 m³ p.a. ▶ avoiding eco-unfriendly coatings 	126 t p.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased comfort through better performance of appliances ▶ promotion of environmentally sound behaviour of users 	▶ reduction of energy and water costs: 113,000 € p.a.
	Paper, print, office supplies and office furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 300 t office paper p.a. through double-sided printing/copying ▶ eco-friendly purchase on the basis of emission limits ▶ use of recycled products 	1,060 t p.a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ sustainable use of the raw material wood ▶ promotion of economical behaviour 	▶ influence on supplier market (certifications required)
	Disinfection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ elimination of persistent substances toxic to the environment 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality and reduced sick leaves ▶ public relations through WIDES data base ▶ media campaign on awareness building, e.g. "no disinfectants in private households" ('Nein zur Desinfektion im Haushalt') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ high-quality products and yet no cost increase ▶ influence on the market by public availability of WIDES database
	Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ -37 % procured cleaning agents ▶ reduction of substances harmful to the environment ▶ chemical-free cleaning 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality and reduced sick leaves ▶ participation in "ÖkoRein" data base 	▶ cost reduction of central purchase: 28,250 € p.a.
	Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of chemicals in textiles 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ improved working quality by reduced chemical substances in textiles ▶ socially fair procurement criteria 	▶ influence on supplier market (responsibility for total supply chain)
	Vehicle Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of air pollutants: 9 t NO_x p.a. 76 t CO p.a. 25 t NNHC p.a. 0.6 t particulate matter p.a. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reduction of air pollutants: 113,000 of external costs p.a. ▶ improvement of air quality 	▶ pioneering role in procurement
Total			1,186 t p.a.		141,250 € p.a.

Environmental benefits

Government of the Netherlands

- Different approaches based on product groups and criteria
- Calculated for the duration of the contract or throughout the lifetime of the product

Table 5.6 Estimate of avoided and compensated emissions of greenhouse gases, particulate matter and NO_x per product group. These are the avoided or compensated emissions throughout the duration of the contract and/or lifetime of products laid down.

Product group	NO _x (kg) avoided	Particulate matter (kg) avoided	CO ₂ eq (tonne) avoided	CO ₂ eq (tonne) compensation
Occupational clothing	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	3,800,000	-
Solar panels	-	-	1,100,000	-
Gas	-	-	-	1,360,000
Business trips	-	-	-	33,000
Contract transport / Transport services	20,000	1,700	17,000	170
Official cars	8,000	-	6,000	-
Total	28,000	1,700	4,923,000	1,393,000

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Env/economic
benefits

Government of ST-Massachusetts

- Estimate benefits of their SPP Programme
- State-wide centralized contracts
- Most data reported by contractors
- Using calculators:
 - [Energy Star Savings Calculator](#)
 - [Electronics Environmental Benefits Calculator](#)
 - [EnviroCalc](#)
 - [EPA's WARM \(Waste Reduction Model\)](#)

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Government of ST-Massachusetts



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Over their lifetime, compared to products that do not meet EPEAT criteria, the 110,656 EPEAT registered electronics purchased by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 2015 will result in environmental impact reductions including:

- Reduce use of primary materials by 7,266 metric tons, equivalent to the weight of 200 tractor-trailer 18-wheelers
- Avoid the disposal of 62.9 metric tons of hazardous waste, equivalent to the weight of 511 refrigerators
- Eliminate the equivalent of 32 U.S. households' annual solid waste—61 metric tons

Energy-Related Savings

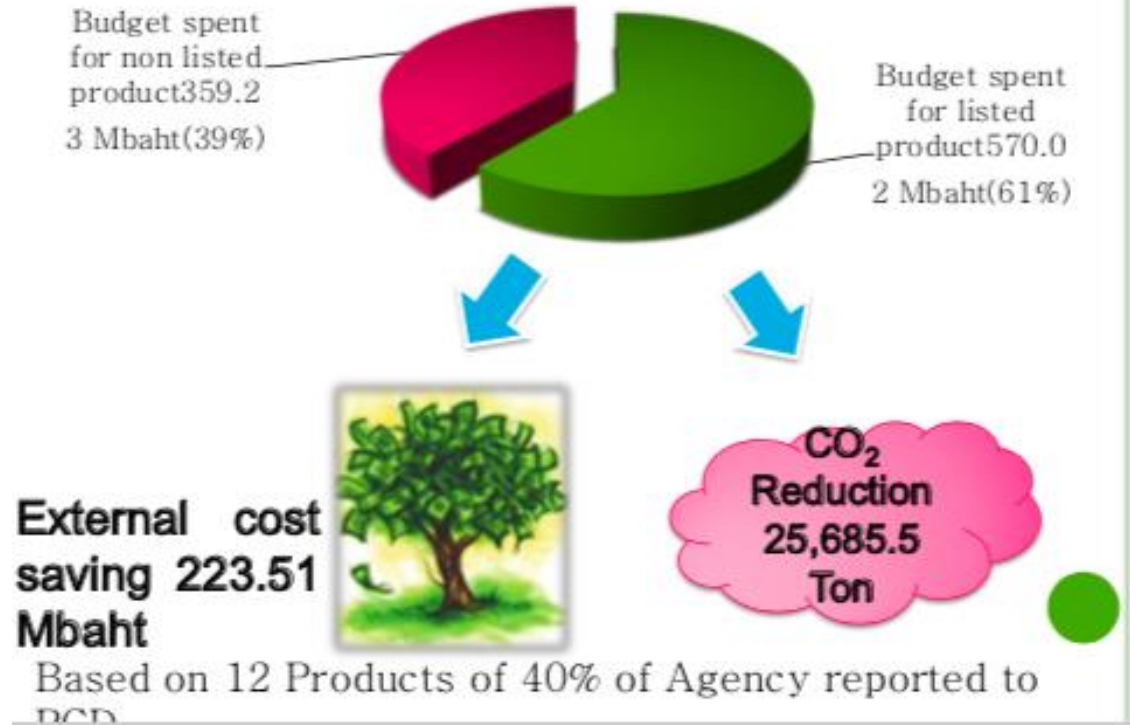
EPEAT's requirement that registered products meet the latest ENERGY STAR specifications means these products will consume less energy throughout their useful life, resulting in:

- Savings of nearly 20 million kWh of electricity—enough to power 1,564 U.S. homes for a year
- Avoidance of 27.8 metric tons of water pollutant emissions
- Reduction of more than 3685 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions— equivalent to taking 2,649 average U.S. passenger cars off the road for a year
- \$1,497,600 in energy cost savings

Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Environmental benefits

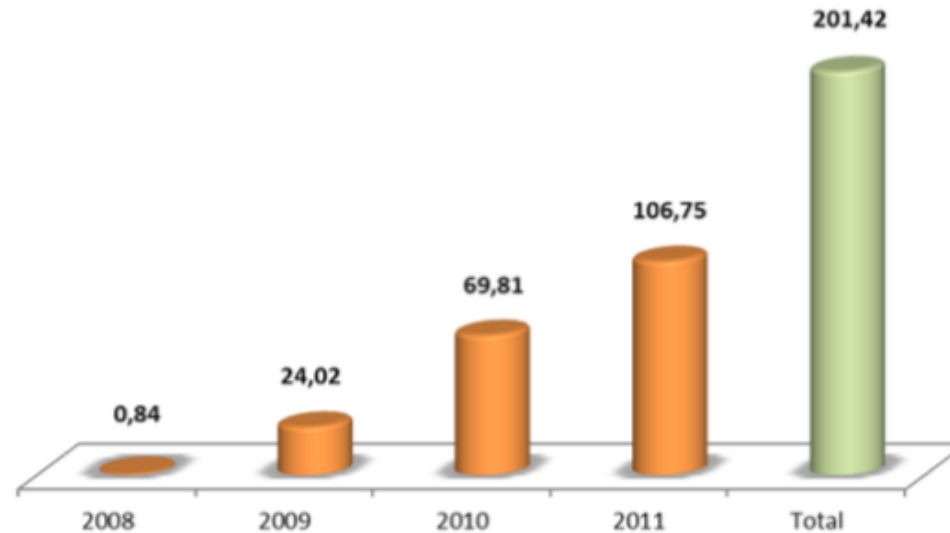
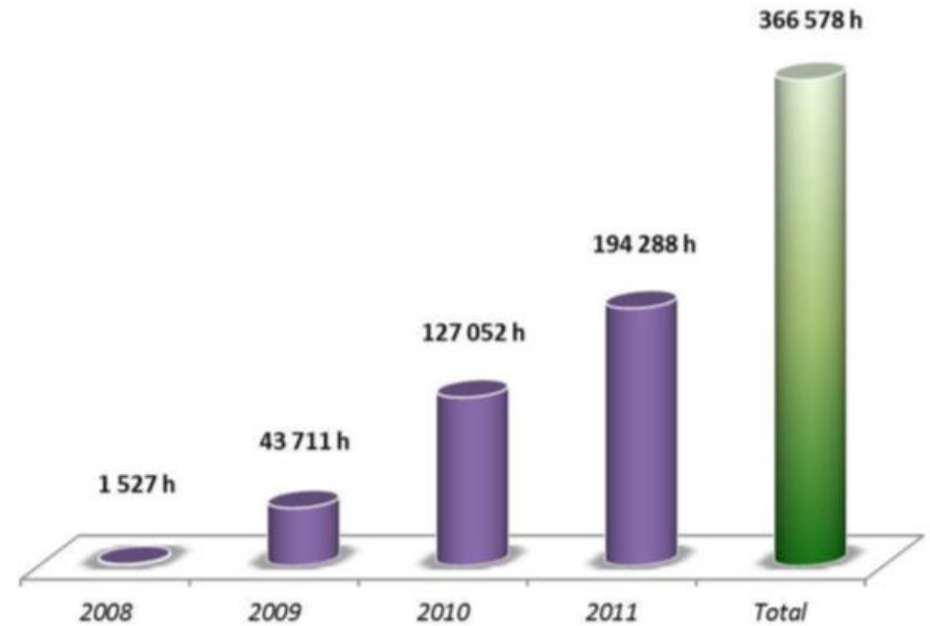
Government of Thailand



Source: Ecoinstitut (2019). The economic and environmental impacts of GPP in the Republic of Korea. UN Environment. [to be published soon]

Socio-economic benefits

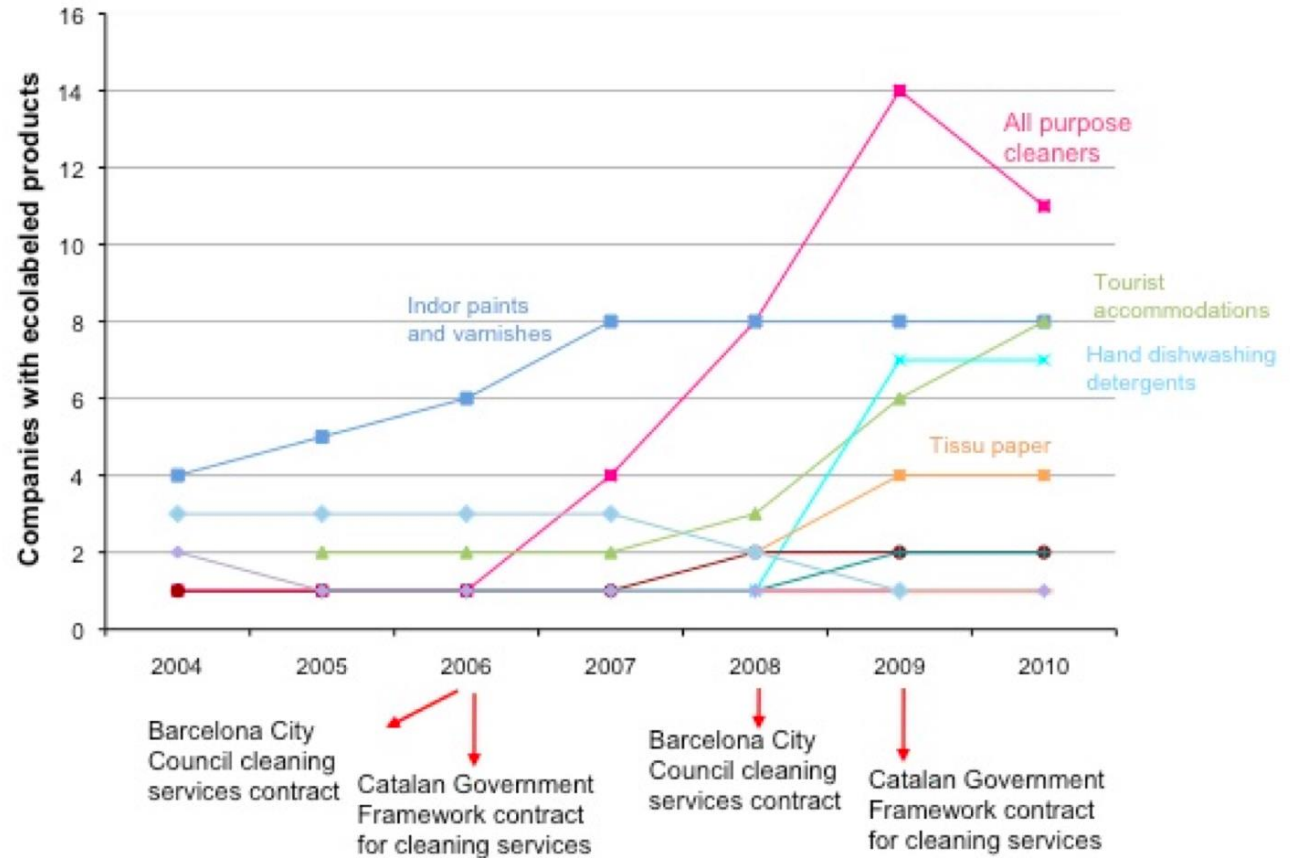
Social employment generation by the Government of France



Source: Maison de l'Emploi de Paris (n.a). Mise en œuvre des clauses sociales dans les marchés publics des administrations centrales de l'état. Bilan cumulé de la période 2008 / 2011.

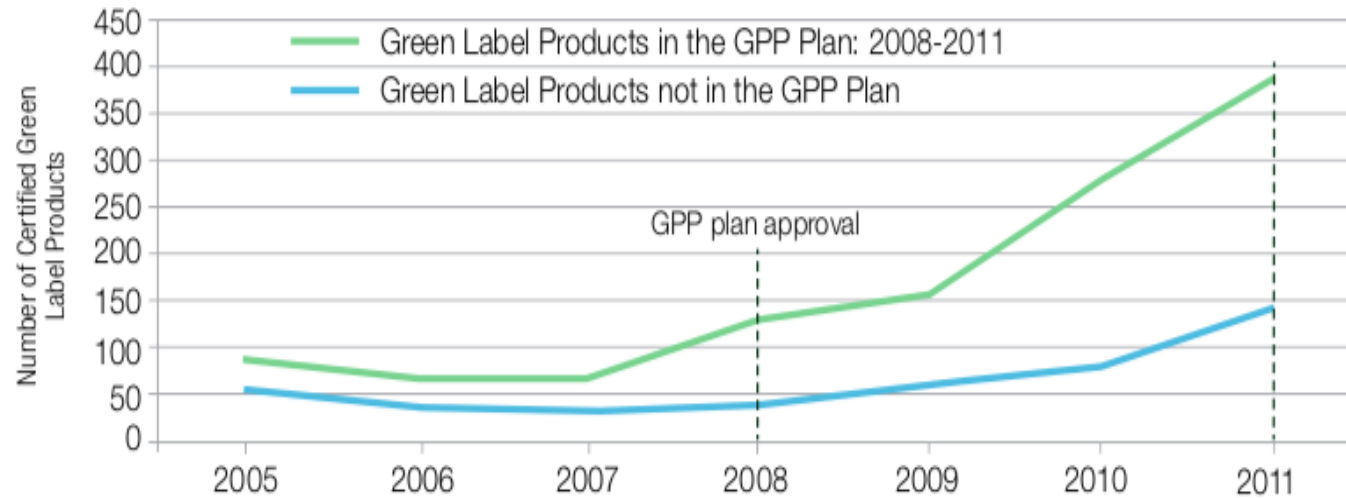
Effect on the market

Catalan Government (Spain)



Effect on the market

Government of Thailand



Other cases:



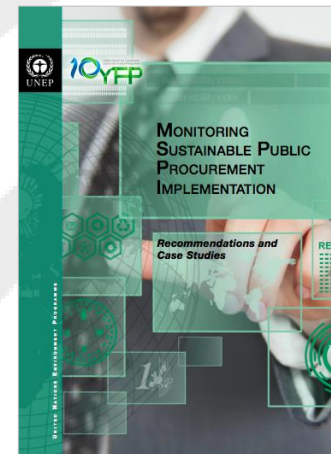


Group exercise

Important resources on issues to consider when setting up a monitoring system

- [SEAD Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Green Public Procurement Programs](#) (2013)
 - Chile, France, South Korea, UK, US DoE

- [Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies](#) (2016)
 - Ottawa, South Australia, Japan, Thailand, Estonia, Switzerland, USA, India



GROUP EXERCISE

1. What are the most important environmental priorities in your country?
2. What government procurements can help reduce that environmental priority?
3. What do I need to know to estimate the benefits of those procurements?

谢谢 | Gràcies | Eskerrik asko | Gracias | **Thank you** | Merci | Dank

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Government procurement for EL products in China

Suzhou
2019.10



C目录
Contents

1

Development of government procurement of China EL products

2

Current status of government procurement of China EL products

3

Performances of government procurement of China EL products



Development of government procurement of EL products

GPP Policy Framework

Government Procurement Law of PRC

- Government procurement shall be conducted in such a manner as to facilitate achievement of the goals designed by State policies for economic and social development, including but not limited to environmental protection, assistance to underdeveloped or ethnic minority areas, and promotion of the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Law of PRC on Promotion of Cleaner Production

- People's governments at various levels shall give first priority to purchasing energy and water-conservation products and products made out of recycled waste which are conducive to protection of the environment and resources.

Circular Economy Promotion Law of PRC

- The State shall implement a government procurement policy conducive to promoting circular economy. Where any procurement uses fiscal capital, products and reproduced products that may save energy, water and materials and be conducive to environment protection shall be purchased preferentially.

Law of PRC on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes

- Where any procurement uses fiscal capital, products and reproduced products that may save energy, water and materials and be conducive to environment protection shall be purchased preferentially.

Regulations on the Implementation of the Government Procurement Law of PRC

Launching government procurement for EL products



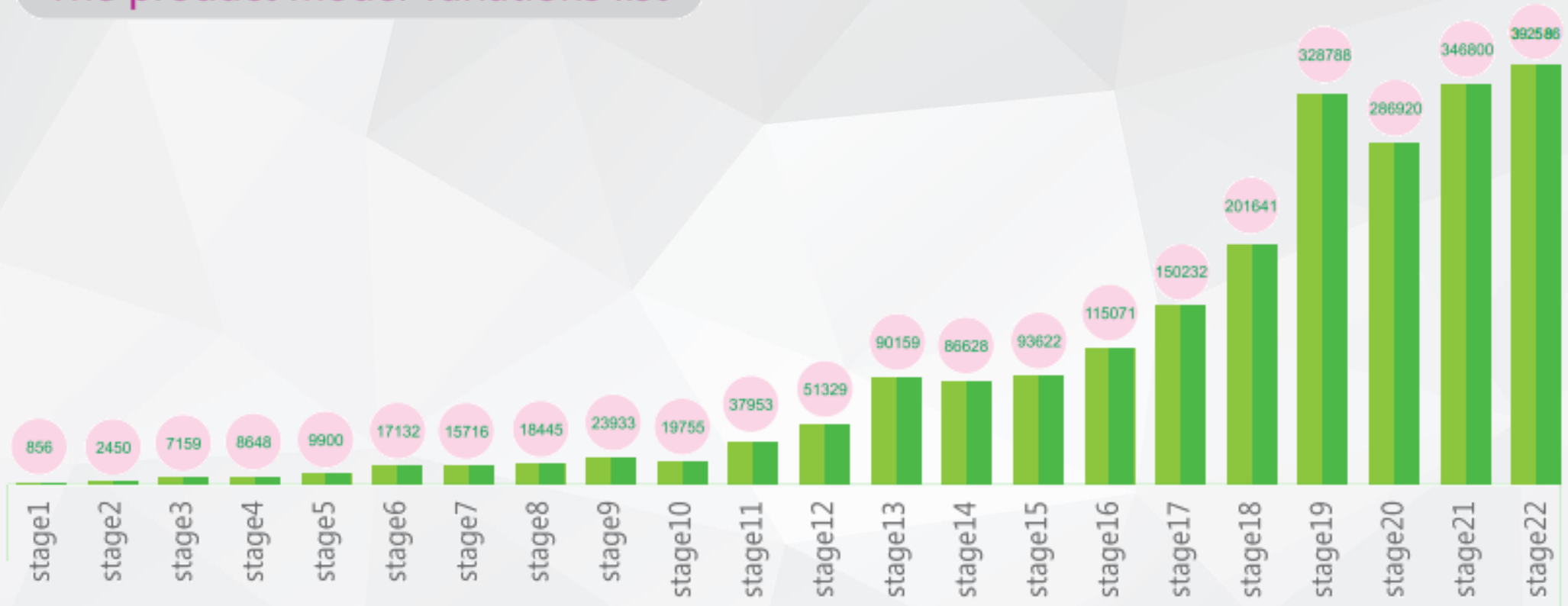
The former State environment protection administration (known as Ministry of Environment and Ecosystem) and Ministry of Finance (MOF) jointly released the Opinion on the Implementation of Green Government Procurement for Environmental Labelling Products and the First Government Procurement List of Environmental Labelling Products on Oct24, 2006. This indicates the official beginning of GPP in China.

CHAPTER

2

Current status of government procurement for EL products

The product model variations list



More than a decade, MOF and MEE have jointly published 22 issues list of EL products for government procurement attached with product categories expanding from 14 to 69, and product models boosted from 856 to 392586.

In 2019, MOF, MEE and SAMR (the state administration of market regulation) jointly issued 《Announcement on category list of environmental labelling products for government procurement》, and 《Announcement on optimizing the implementation mechanism for government procurement of energy saving products and environmental labelling products》. The newly released product categories included 93 EL products categories .



中华人民共和国财政部
Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China 国库司(政府采购管理办公室、国库支付中心)

2019年10月14日 星期一
关键字 国库司 搜索 高级检索 返回主站

当前位置: 首页>政府采购管理

关于印发环境标志产品政府采购品目清单的通知

财库〔2019〕18号

有关中央预算单位, 各省、自治区、直辖市、计划单列市财政厅(局)、生态环境厅(局), 新疆生产建设兵团财政局、环境保护局:

根据《财政部发展改革委 生态环境部 市场监管总局关于调整优化节能产品 环境标志产品政府采购执行机制的通知》(财库〔2019〕9号), 我们研究制定了环境标志产品政府采购品目清单, 现印发给你们, 请遵照执行。

附件: 环境标志产品政府采购品目清单

财政部 生态环境部

2019年3月29日

附件下载: 环境标志产品政府采购品目清单.pdf



中华人民共和国财政部
Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China 国库司(政府采购管理办公室、国库支付中心)

2019年10月14日 星期一
关键字 国库司 搜索 高级检索 返回主站

当前位置: 首页>政府采购管理

关于调整优化节能产品、环境标志产品政府采购执行机制的通知

财库〔2019〕9号

有关中央预算单位, 各省、自治区、直辖市、计划单列市财政厅(局)、发展改革委(经信委、工信委、工信厅、经信局)、生态环境厅(局)、市场监管部门, 新疆生产建设兵团财政局、发展改革委、工信委、环境保护局、市场监管局:

为落实“放管服”改革要求, 完善政府绿色采购政策, 简化节能(节水)产品、环境标志产品政府采购执行机制, 优化供应商参与政府采购活动的市场环境, 现就节能产品、环境标志产品政府采购有关事项通知如下:

- 一、对政府采购节能产品、环境标志产品实施品目清单管理。财政部、发展改革委、生态环境部等部门根据产品节能环保性能、技术水平和市场成熟程度等因素, 确定实施政府优先采购和强制采购的产品类别及所依据的相关标准规范, 以品目清单的形式发布并适时调整。不再发布“节能产品政府采购清单”和“环境标志产品政府采购清单”。
- 二、依据品目清单和认证证书实施政府优先采购和强制采购。采购人拟采购的产品属于品目清单范围的, 采购人及其委托的采购代理机构应当依据国家确定的认证机构出具的、处于有效期之内的节能产品、环境标志产品认证证书, 对获得证书的产品实施政府优先采购或强制采购。

- Computers
- Inputs and outputs
- Beamer
- Printers
- Multifunction Devices
- Printing equipment
- Lorries
- Cars
- Buses
- Specialized vehicles
- Air conditions
- Home appliance
- Lightning equipment/lamps
- Fax and digital communication equipment
- TV sets
- Beds
- Tables

- Chairs
- Sofas
- Cupboards
- Shelves
- Screen
- Cistern
- Toilets
- Taps
- Combined furniture
- Furniture fitting
- Other furniture equipment
- Cotton, fiber textile and dyeing fabric
- Duplicating paper
- Toner cartridge
- Wood based panel
- Secondary machining plate
- Cement
- Concrete

- Fibre reinforced cement products
- Light-weight building material and products
- Ceramics products for building
- Watertight rolls products for building
- Heat/sound-insulating materials
- Multifunction paint
- Other non-metallic mineral products
- Paint for walls
- Waterproof paint
- Other building materials
- Door/doorsill
- Window
- Paint (except building paint)
- Packing for sealing
- Plastic products

CHAPTER

3

Performances of government procurement for EL products

In 2018, the government procured EL products reached RMB **164.7 billion**, accounting for **90.2%** of its procurement of the categories.



International recognition of GPP in China



GPP of China wins international recognition.

- case study in UNEP Report
- the SPLC Outstanding Case Study Award of SPLC
- GEC Catalyst Awards in 2017
- EDC took part in UNEP SPP-10YFP and served as co-leader.



2016 Workshop on Government Green Procurement and Green Consumption & the 10th Anniversary of Government Procurement for China EL Products



Benefits of China ELP



Office furniture

2016 GPP

19209.76

T
VOCs



Benefits of China ELP



OA
2016 GPP

401.61
T
PM2.5



199369.61
T
CO₂



Benefits of China ELP



Copy Paper

2016 GPP

516.37

T

COD

5.16

T

TP

5.16

T

NH3-N

Implementation Opinion on Government Procurement for China EL Products in Hainan Province

海南省财政厅文件

琼财采规〔2019〕3号

海南省财政厅关于印发《海南省绿色产品政府采购实施意见（试行）》的通知

各市、县、自治县人民政府，各省直预算单位，各省属国有企业：

经省政府同意，现将《海南省绿色产品政府采购实施意见（试行）》印发给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

海南省财政厅
2019年9月9日

（此件主动公开）

—1—

一、建立绿色产品库，库内产品实行节能和环境标志“双强制”采购

综合运用“互联网+”和大数据手段，依托海南省政府采购网上商城建立绿色产品库。2019年10月1日起，全省各级预算单位在网上商城购买的计算机、办公设备、办公电器、办公用纸、办公耗材等部分产品，在强制采购节能产品（含二级能效指标）的基础上，实行环境标志产品强制采购（入库产品详见附件）。根据政策实施效果和市场成熟程度不断丰富绿色产品库。

四、服务类采购以绿色印刷服务为试点，优先采购获得环境标志认证的印刷服务

2020年1月1日起，省级预算单位应优先采购获得环境标志认证的印刷服务，预算单位应当在采购文件中载明对印刷服务的环保要求、合格供应商的条件，以及优先采购的评审标准，优先采购评审标准按照本实施意见第三条执行。根据政策实施成效择机在省级预算单位强制采购获得环境标志认证的印刷服务，并推广至市县预算单位实施。

五、加大水性涂料、粉末涂料等绿色产品在政府采购工程类项目中的使用

2020年1月1日起，凡使用涂料、油漆和有机溶剂的市政工程、政府投资的房屋建设和维修工程等，优先采购符合《环境标志产品技术要求水性涂料（HJ 2537-2014）》技术要求和符合挥发性有机化合物含量国家标准的产品。优先采购评审标准参照本实施意见第三条执行。根据政策实施效果和市场成熟程度推行

Circular of National Government Offices Administration in relation to government procurement of China EL products

关于印发《关于认真学习贯彻习近平生态文明思想 深入推进公共机构能源资源节约和生态环境保护工作的重点举措》的通知

公共机构节能 2018-12-04

各省、自治区、直辖市及新疆生产建设兵团机关事务管理、发展改革、财政、生态环境、住房城乡建设、水利部门，中央和国家机关各部门、各单位办公厅（室）：

为深入学习贯彻习近平生态文明思想和全国生态环境保护大会精神，落实《中共中央 国务院 关于全面加强生态环境保护坚决打好污染防治攻坚战的意见》，我们制定了《关于认真学习贯彻习近平生态文明思想 深入推进公共机构能源资源节约和生态环境保护工作的重点举措》，现印发你们，请抓好落实。

国管局
国家发展改革委
财政部
生态环境部



公共机构节能



服务企业细化日常巡检工作，开展用能诊断与运行调适，制订重点设备设施节能运行策略。

（二）倡导绿色消费。严格执行节能环保产品强制采购和优先采购制度。结合单位办公需要，明确再生产品、一次性消费品品目，政府采购中通过加分、价格扣除等方式优先采购再生产品，扩大环保再生纸、再生耗材等再生产品采购规模，限制采购使用一次性消费品。通过网上平台展示、技术交流、首购试用等多种方式推广绿色节能节水技术产品。深入开展“光盘行动”，探索精准配餐、就餐的餐饮节约新举措。探索房屋、车辆、闲置办公物品的共享使用和分时租赁的业态，推动资源共享。建筑装饰装修优先采购符合环境标志产品技术要求的水性或低（无）VOCs含量涂料、胶黏剂等，木质家具、汽车优先采购低（无）VOCs含量涂料的产品，印刷品和包装材料优先采购使用低（无）VOCs含量油墨等绿色工艺的产品。

（三）践行绿色出行。积极践行“1公里以内步行、3公里以内骑自行车、5公里左右乘坐公共交通”的绿色出行方式。鼓励使用共享

谢谢

Tanks!



Green Public Procurement (GPP) in Japan



24th October, 2019
Mr. Hiroyuki Kobayashi
Japan Environment Association(JEA), Eco Mark Office



1. Green Public Procurement law (Implementing GPP)

Basic Environment Act

Complete enforcement in Aug 1994

Basic Environmental Plan

Revised completely and published in Apr 2012

Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (Basic framework law)

Complete enforcement in Jan 2001

Basic Promotion Plan for the Sound Material-Cycle Society (Fundamentals of other national plans) : Published in Mar 2003, Revised completely in May 2013

Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Act

Partially amended in May 2010

Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources

Revised completely and published in Apr 2011

Act for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging

Complete enforcement in Apr 2000
Partially amended in Jun 2006

Regulations depend upon characteristics of articles and materials

Home Appliance Recycling Act

Complete enforcement in Apr 2001

Food Recycling Law

Complete enforcement in May 2001
Partially amended in Jun 2007

Construction Waste Recycling Law

Complete enforcement in May 2002

End-of-Life Vehicle Recycling Law

Complete enforcement in Jan 2005

Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment Recycling Act

Enforcement in Apr 2013

Act on Promoting Green Purchasing (Promoted by the government taking initiative for purchasing of recycled products) Complete enforcement in Apr 2001



1. Green Public Procurement law (Implementing GPP)

1989

Eco Mark Program started



2000

Act on Promoting Green Purchasing

- The main objective of the Act is:
 - To encourage all society sectors (public, private, citizens) to shift the demand towards eco-friendly goods – without encouraging total increase of demand



Drafted by
MoE

Negotiated with
other ministries

Approved by the
Parliament



2. GPP Characteristics - Key Words

1

GPP own criteria for 276 items

2

Self declaration by manufactures

3

Mandatory for central governments



3. Framework of Green Purchasing Law

Central Governments

Cabinet <Article 6>

- defines '**Basic Policy**' every year
- update/add/delete "**designated procurement items and its evaluation criteria**" every year



Central government agencies <Article 7>

Prepare & announce a "procurement policy" based on Basic Policy



Green procurement in line with the procurement policy



Compile procurement records

(Mandatory)

Local governments

- Prepare a procurement policy
- Green procurement according to the policy

(Best effort-basis) <Article 10>



<Article 11>

Consider Necessity first

- Gov't and agencies shall take care that the purchase of environmental goods based on the Green Purchasing Law does not increase the total purchasing amount of goods and services.



Business / General public

- Choose eco-friendly goods and services

(General responsibility) <Article 5>



4. How it works in Ministries, Agencies of central level

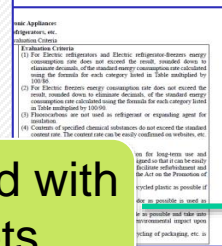
Central Govt.

Publishes "**Basic Policy**" incl Evaluation criteria (GPP criteria)



Annually revised

Basic Policy



21 Categories
276 Items
(As of Feb, 2019)

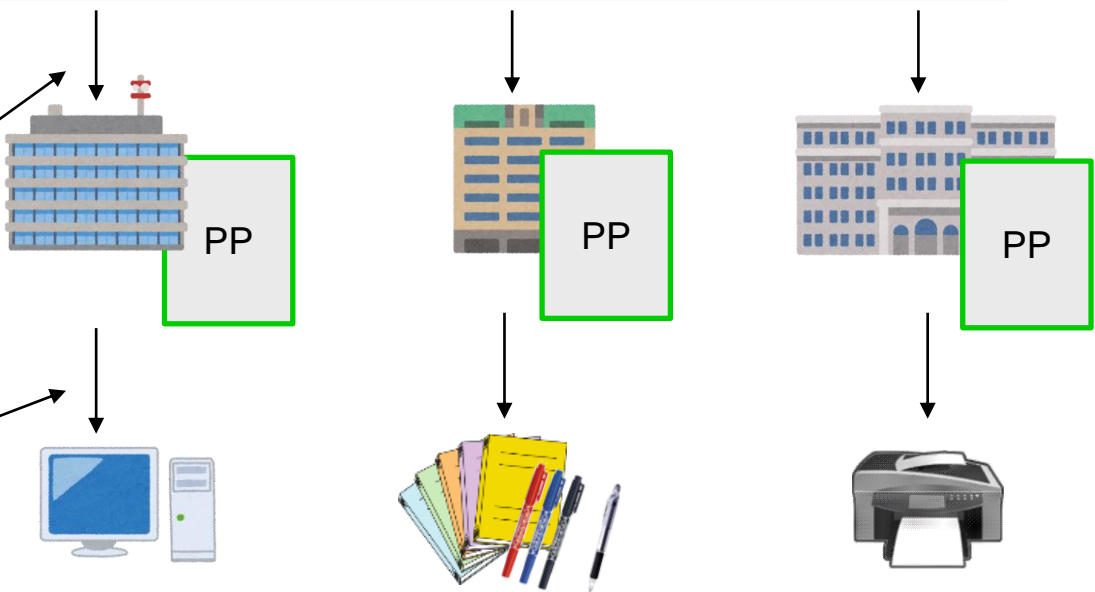
Drafted by MoE

Negotiated with markets

Approved by the Cabinet

Ministries /Agencies

- prepare their own "**Procurement Policy**" based on the Basic Policy
- make procurement according to their own Policy





5. Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing

- The Act on Promoting Green Purchasing defines eco-friendly goods as those that:
 - Recycled content
 - Materials or parts/components contribute to the reduction of environmental impact
 - Greenhouse gas, etc. emitted due to the use of the goods do not cause a large environmental impact
 - Parts/components can be easily reused or recycled, to limit generation of waste
 - Services, which contribute to the reduction of environ. impact
 - Others
- Open definition



5. Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing (2)

- The Basic Policy narrows it and provides:
 - The **list** of designated product & service categories
 - The specific **GPP criteria** to use in the procurement of those product & service categories
- In the preamble the Basic Policy encourages the practical use of standards that already are implemented in markets
- In fact, for overlapped product categories, it takes into account Eco Mark criteria (except some criteria).



5. Basic Policy on Promoting Green Purchasing (3)

- Furthermore, the criteria and prod/serv categories are selected considering:
 - Future revisions and additions
 - The progress of development and popularization of environmentally-friendlier goods
 - Accumulation of scientific knowledge
 - It also incorporates the opinions of experts from the academic and business worlds, and also receives request from public, while ensuring transparency.
- It's reviewed annually through the following process:



6. Designated Procurement Items – GPP Own Criteria


21 Categories 276 items

(Revised and approved by Cabinet in February 2019)

- Paper
- Stationery
- Office furniture
- Imaging equipment (copiers, printers, PCs, cartridges, etc.)
- Electronic Computer
- Office equipment (paper shredder, desktop calculation etc.)
- Mobile phones
- Home electric appliances (TVs, microwave ovens, etc.)
- Air conditioners
- Water heating equipment (electric water heater, gas water heater, etc.)
- Lighting (lamps, LEDs, etc.)
- Vehicles (vehicles, tyres, engine oil)
- Fire extinguishers
- Uniforms
- Interior fixtures and beddings (carpets, curtains, etc.)
- Work gloves
- Other fiber products
- Facilities (solar panels, solar thermal appliances, etc)
- Disaster prevention supplies
- Public works projects
- Services (printing, transportation, etc)



7. Comparison between GPP and Eco mark

	GPP	Eco Mark
Establishment	2000	1989
Leading organization	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Japan Environment Association (JEA)
Framework	Law	ISO14024
	Central governments: Mandatory Local governments: Recommendation	Voluntary
Category	21 categories, 276 items	68 categories
Criteria level	<u>Minimum level</u> E.g. Stationery (made mainly of plastics) 1. Recycled plastic makes up no less than 40% in weight of the total plastic used.	Set criteria level as approximately top <u>20%</u> of each market E.g. Stationery (made mainly of plastics) 1. The rate of recycled plastics needs to be 70 wt% or more 2. Product packaging 3. Hazardous substances and more
Criteria development	Government (led by MOE)	JEA, Eco Mark Office
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Mark criteria level is equivalent or higher than GPP evaluation criteria 	
Way of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No certification label ▪ Based on self-declaration by manufactures ▪ Eco Mark is referred to as compliance with GPP evaluation criteria ▪ Basic Policy & GPP Support Book recommend the usage of Eco Mark for reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Third party certification ▪ Type 1 Eco Labelling 



7. Comparison between GPP and Eco mark (2)

i.e. Wooden Floor

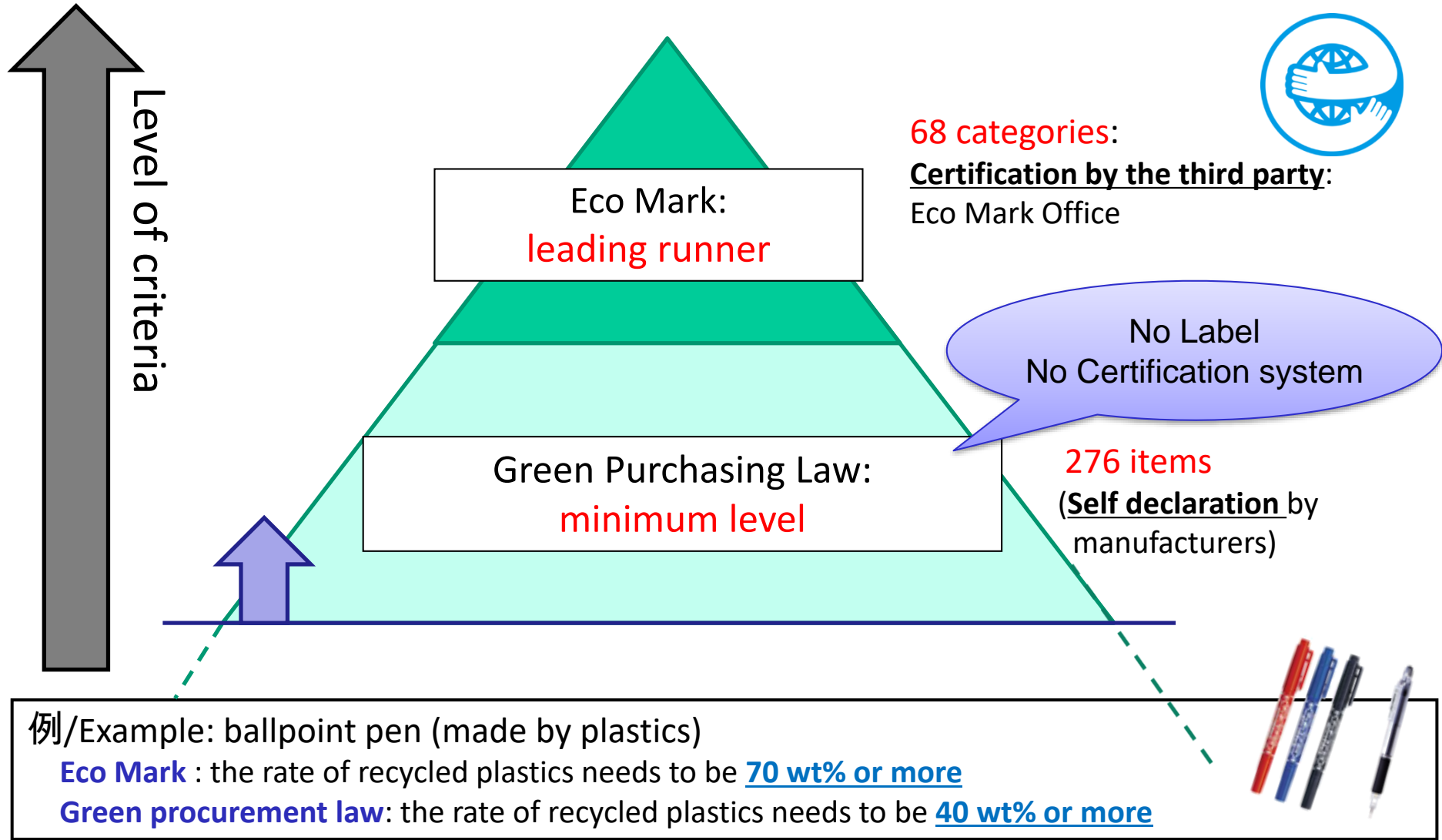
	GPP Criteria	Eco Mark Criteria
criteria	Use of reused/unused wood + legally appropriate procedure for extraction of other wooden parts	The wooden part must be 100% reused/unused wood or waste plant fiber
	Legally appropriate procedure for thinned wood	Legally appropriate procedure for thinned wood
	Average formaldehyde: $\leq 0.3\text{mg/L}$, maximum: $\leq 0.4\text{mg/L}$	Average formaldehyde: $\leq 0.3\text{mg/L}$, maximum: $\leq 0.4\text{mg/L}$
		< 30% non-wooden materials & report of any adhesives, additives
		No use of control agents, preservatives, or insect Repellents
		heavy metals or their compounds for paints
		VOC for adhesives and paints
		Manual on recycle
Quality	None	JIS (Japanese Industry Standard)

Eco Mark is **equivalent or higher** than GPP criteria



8. Eco Mark is used as reference for GPP

■ Image of criteria level of GPP and Eco Mark



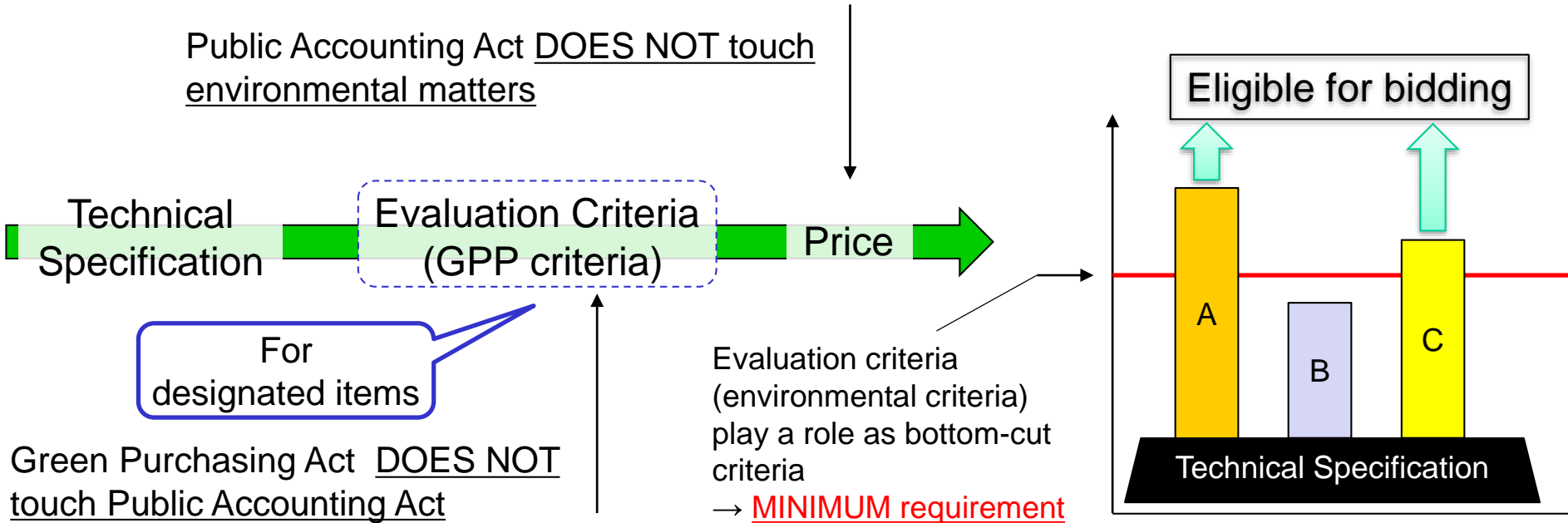


9. Japan: Public Accounting Act vs Green Purchasing Act

● Public Accounting Act <Article 29, 6>

If a Tender is conducted, the Contract Officer, etc. shall select the person who submitted the offer with highest or lowest price...

Public Accounting Act DOES NOT touch environmental matters



● Green Purchasing Act <Article 7>

- ◆ Each organization makes and publishes a Procurement Policy which decides targets on designated procurement goods, etc. based on the Basic Policy every year
- ◆ Procuring goods, etc. based on the Procurement Policy

cf: WTO TBT agreement



10. Dissemination of Eco Mark for Procurers

“GPP Support Book for Procurers” published by MoE introduces Eco Mark as a useful Eco Labelling for reference to meet GPP own criteria

グリーン購入の調達者の手引き

“GPP Support Book for Procurers”

平成 28 年 2 月



4-1 仕様書・調達要項

■4 オフィス家具等

参考となるマーク

エコマーク  JGPA グリーンマーク 

※エコマーク(認定品)は、グリーン購入法に適合し、※JGPA グリーンマーク取組品は、グリーン購入法に適合していません。

■特定調達品目及びその判断の基準

いす	【共通基準】 【全品目(材料にかかわらず)】 ● 保守部品又は消耗品は製造終了後5年以上供給
収納用什器(櫃以外)	● 【主要材料がプラスチックの場合】 ● 再生プラスチックがプラスチック重量比10%以上又は植物を原料とするプラスチックが25%以上かつバイオベース(和/マ)含有率が10%以上
ローラーチェア/イン コートハンガー	● 【主要材料が木材の場合】 ● 間伐材、端材等の再生資源又は合板材
傘立て	● ホルムアルデヒドの放散速度が0.02mg/㎡h以下
掲示板	● 【主要材料が紙の場合】 ● 古紙パルプ配合率50%以上
ホワイトボード	● バージンシリコンの含有率の制限
大部分の材料が金属 類(95%以上)の櫃・収 納用什器	● 塗装の環境重量が0.1以下 ● 単一素材分解可能率が85%以上 ● リデュース、リサイクルに配慮された設計 ※金属部品以外は、共通基準を適用すること。

■留意事項

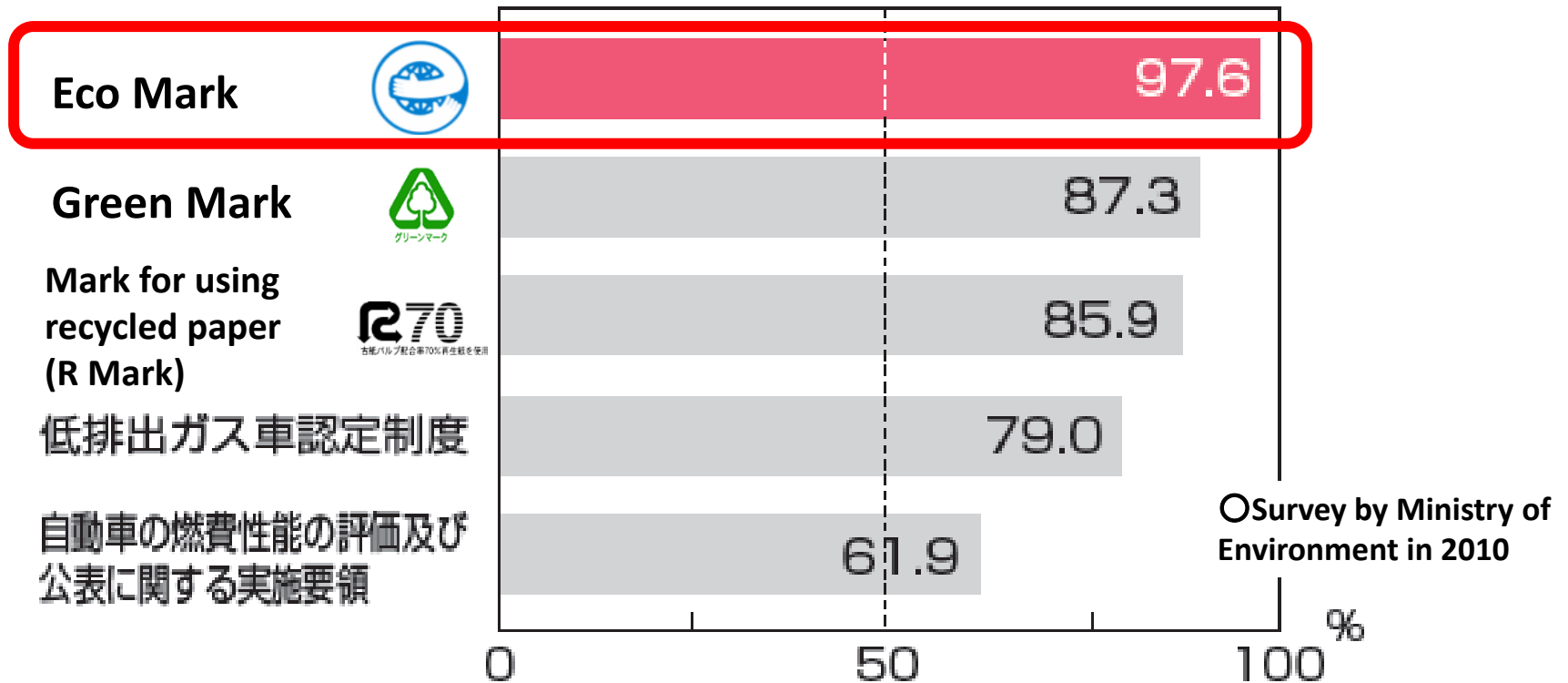
- 長期間の使用が可能な設計、再利用、再生利用が容易になるような設計がなされていること。特に金属部分については、製品の長寿命化、省資源化又は材料の再生利用のための設計上の工夫がなされていること。
- 塗料は、粉体塗料、水性塗料等の有機溶剤及び臭気可能な限り少ないものであること。
- 使用済製品の回収及び再利用又は再生利用のためのシステムがあり、再利用又は再生利用されない部分については適正処理されるシステムがあること。
- 原料となる原木は、持続可能な森林経営が認定されている森林から産出されたものであること。また、森林認証材パルプ及び間伐材等パルプの利用割合が可能な限り高いものであること。
- 間伐材等、再生利用の容易性及び適切処理時の負荷軽減に配慮されていること。
- 包材材等の回収、再利用、再生利用システムがあること。

-24-



11. How much Eco Mark is used for GPP

▶ **Eco-Mark is used for green purchasing of local governments.**



This is a chart showing which Eco-labels local governments use as a reference of green purchasing in Japan.



12. Support for implementing GPP

Central Govt.

Publishes “**Basic Policy**” incl Evaluation criteria (GPP criteria)

Adopt or take reference

Local Govt.

Are recommended to prepare “**Procurement Policy**” and make procurement according to their own Policy

- Portal website
- Annual seminars
- Local Govt. support program
- Guideline, Handbook
- Helpdesk, Workshop
- Ranking
- Etc.





13. GPP Monitoring System

- Since 2001, **annually**
- Different monitoring system: central government or local authorities
- 2 results reports, one on GPP in the **central government** and the other on GPP at **local level** compiled by Min.Environment and published on Min.Environment's website
- The status of GPP in each local authority based on the **questionnaire answers**, and the case studies (organised by organisation's size and category) are also available in a searchable database.

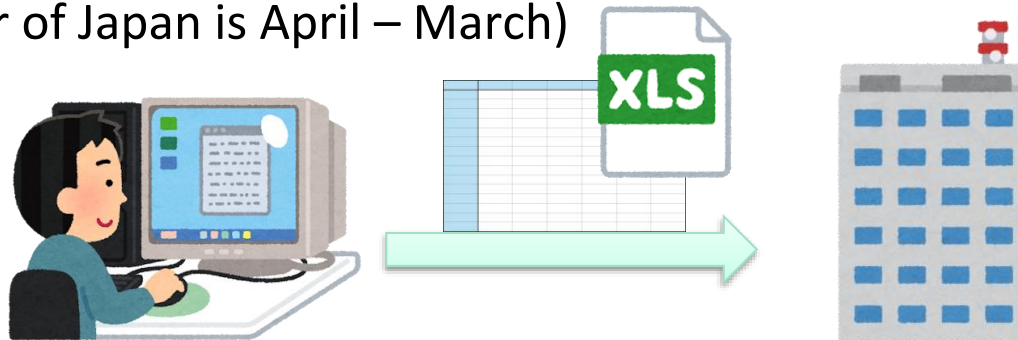




13. GPP Monitoring System (2)

For the monitoring at Central Government level...

- **Each agency** tracks (through their own mechanisms) the number of designated products/services purchased and how many are green
- To facilitate data reporting and homogeneity, an electronic standard form (**spreadsheet**) is set up
- Agencies have to report it **by the end of June** (fiscal year of Japan is April – March)



Central government agencies

Ministry of Environment



13. GPP Monitoring System (3)

For the monitoring at Local Government level...

- Objectives: **assess the current status** of GPP, identify good examples and be able to provide advice and support
- Survey via **questionnaire** (mostly multiple-choice)
- Sent to the responsible person for GPP in all local authorities nationwide based on the **contacts list** that the Min. Environment keeps up-to-date

Green Purchase
Guideline for Local
Authorities



Feedback papers
to all respondents



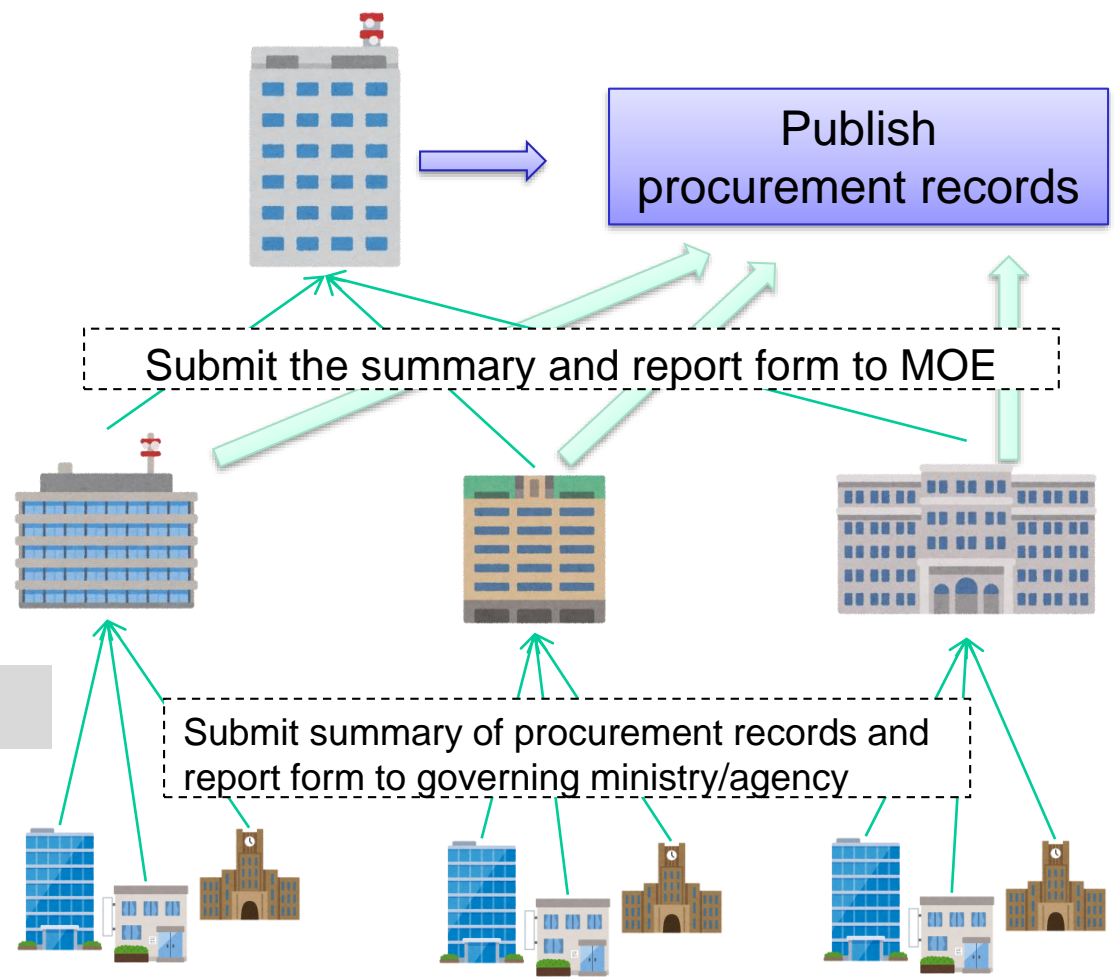
13. GPP Monitoring System (4)

Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Central Government Ministry/Agency

Due date: end of June

- Independent Administrative Agency
- Government-affiliated firm
- National University





14. GPP Reporting Form

- Government agencies fill in implement status in the format provided by MOE
- GPP law requires government agencies to publish result of implementation

平成 26 年度特定調達品目調達実績取りまとめ表 年間集計用							Agency name		
Category	Items	①Target number	②Total amount of procurement		③Amount of procurement of designated items		④Procurement rate of designated items = ③/②		⑤ Achievement rate = ③/①
			自動計算	自動計算	自動計算	自動計算	自動計算	自動計算	
Paper(7)	Copier paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Forms	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Coated inkjet color printer paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Non coated printing paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Coated printing paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Toilet paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
	Tissue paper	%	0 kg	0 kg	%	%	%		
Stationery (83)	Mechanical pencils	%	0 本	0 本	%	%	%		
	Mechanical pencil lead	%	0 個	0 個	%	%	%		
	Ball-point pens	%	0 本	0 本	%	%	%		
	Marking pens	%	0 本	0 本	%	%	%		

Refer to http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/archive/refe/h26_01.xls, http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/archive/refe/h26_02.xls



15. Outcome of GPP

Transition of designated items whose procurement rate is over 95%

(It doesn't include the designated items related to Public Works category)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
① # of designated items	194	199	200	202	202	205
② # of designated items whose procurement rate is over <u>95%</u>	187	189	183	181	182	182
Proportion of designated items whose procurement rate is over 95% (② / ①)	96.4%	95.0%	91.5%	89.6%	90.1%	88.8%

e.g. Procurement rate of some items in 2017

	I . Total amount (ton)	II . Amount of green products (ton)	Procurement rate (II / I)
Copier Paper	48,266	47,779	99.0 %
Coated Printing Paper	467	458	98.0 %

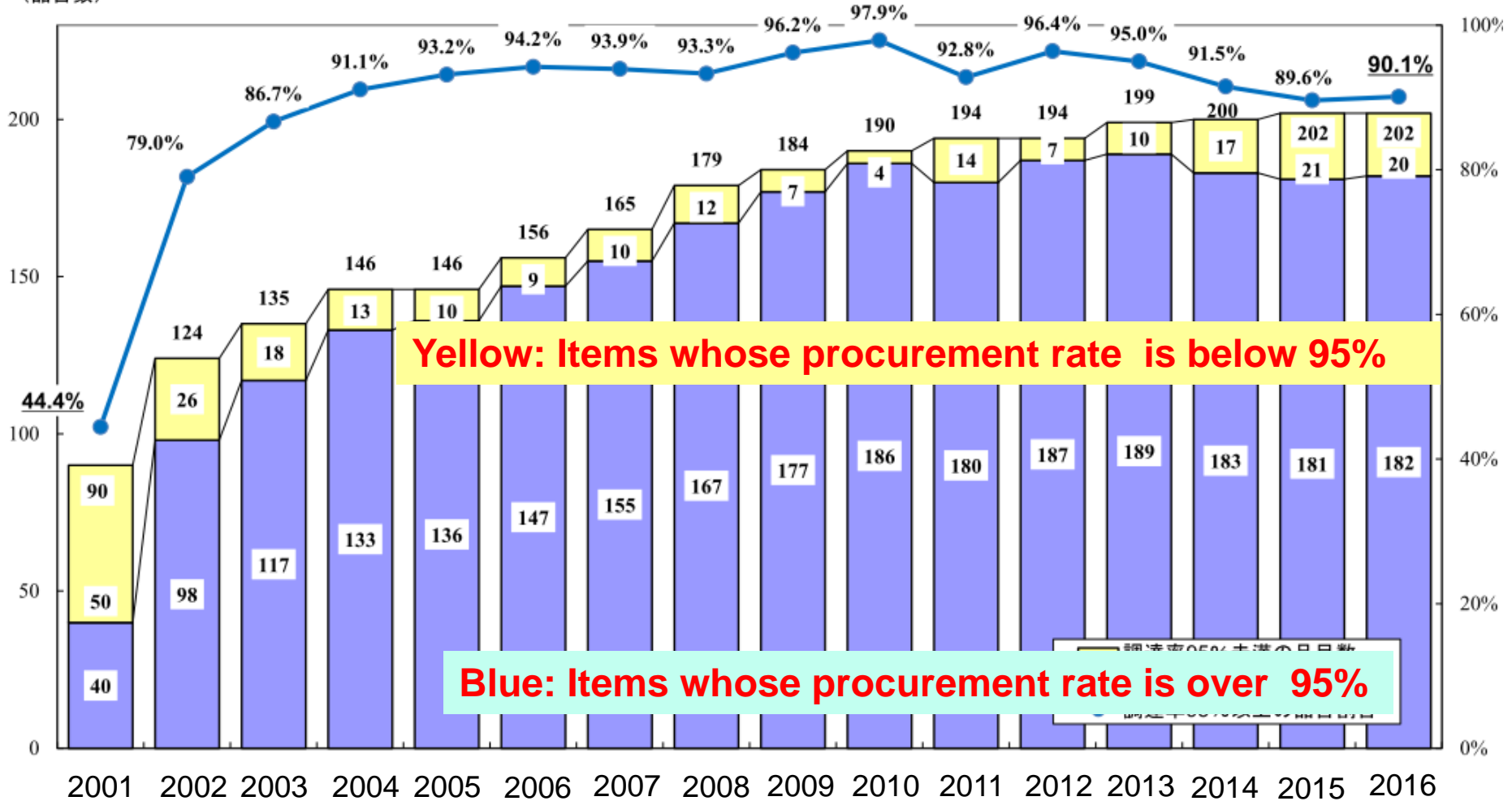
Source; Ministry of Environment the Japan, 2016. Records of Green Purchasing of Central Governments and its Environment Benefit



15. Outcome of GPP (2)

Proportion of designated items whose procurement rate is over 95%

(品目数)

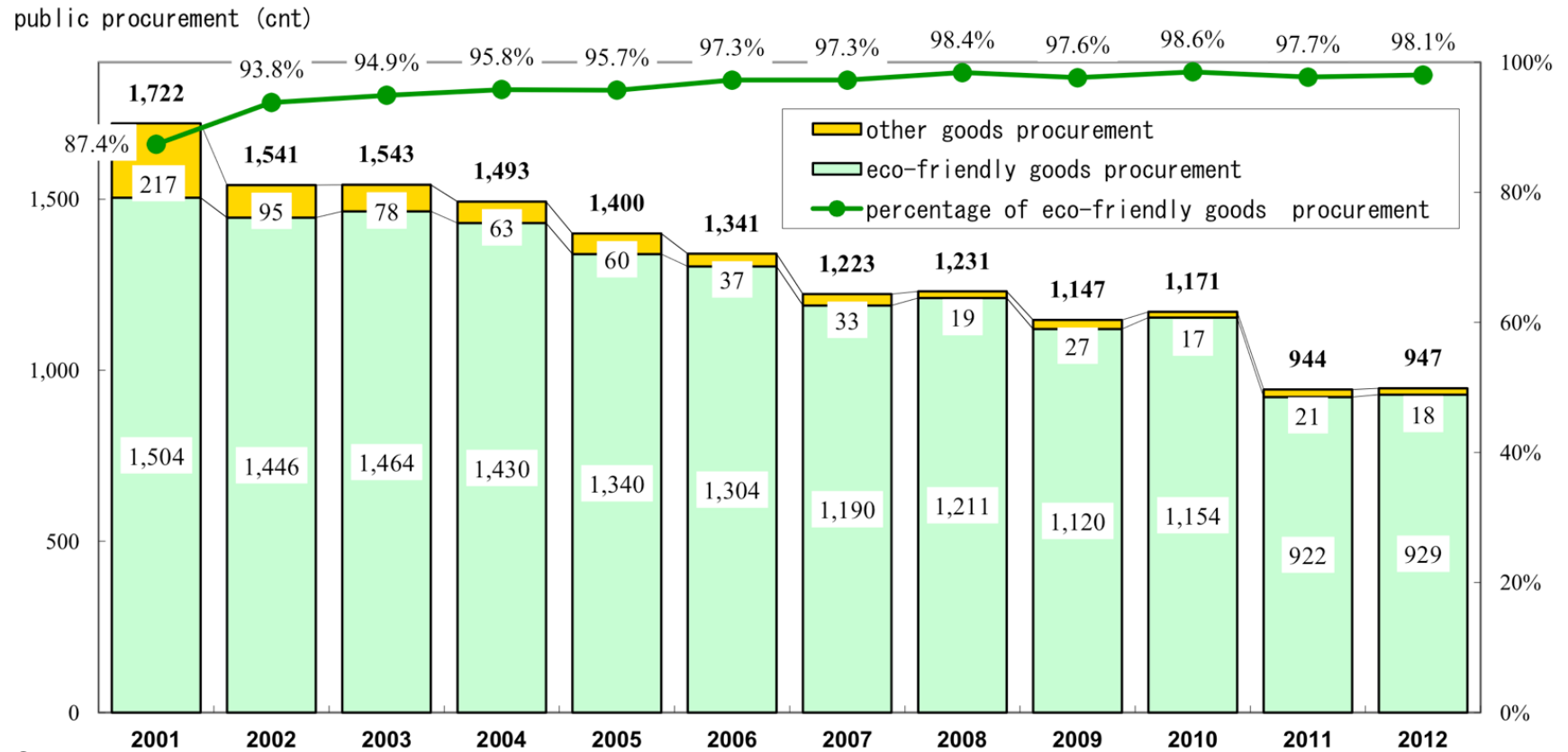


Source; Ministry of Environment the Japan, 2016. Records of Green Purchasing of Central Governments and its Environment Benefit



15. Outcome of GPP (3)

Total procurement and green purchases ratio for fluorescent lamps



Source;

- Ministry of Environment the Japan, 2012. Records of Green Purchasing of Central Governments and its Environment Benefit



15. Outcome of GPP (4)

- Estimated environmental benefits estimated for 2017



GHG reduction
635,481 Ton CO₂

=



311,000 people
(household sector)

Source;

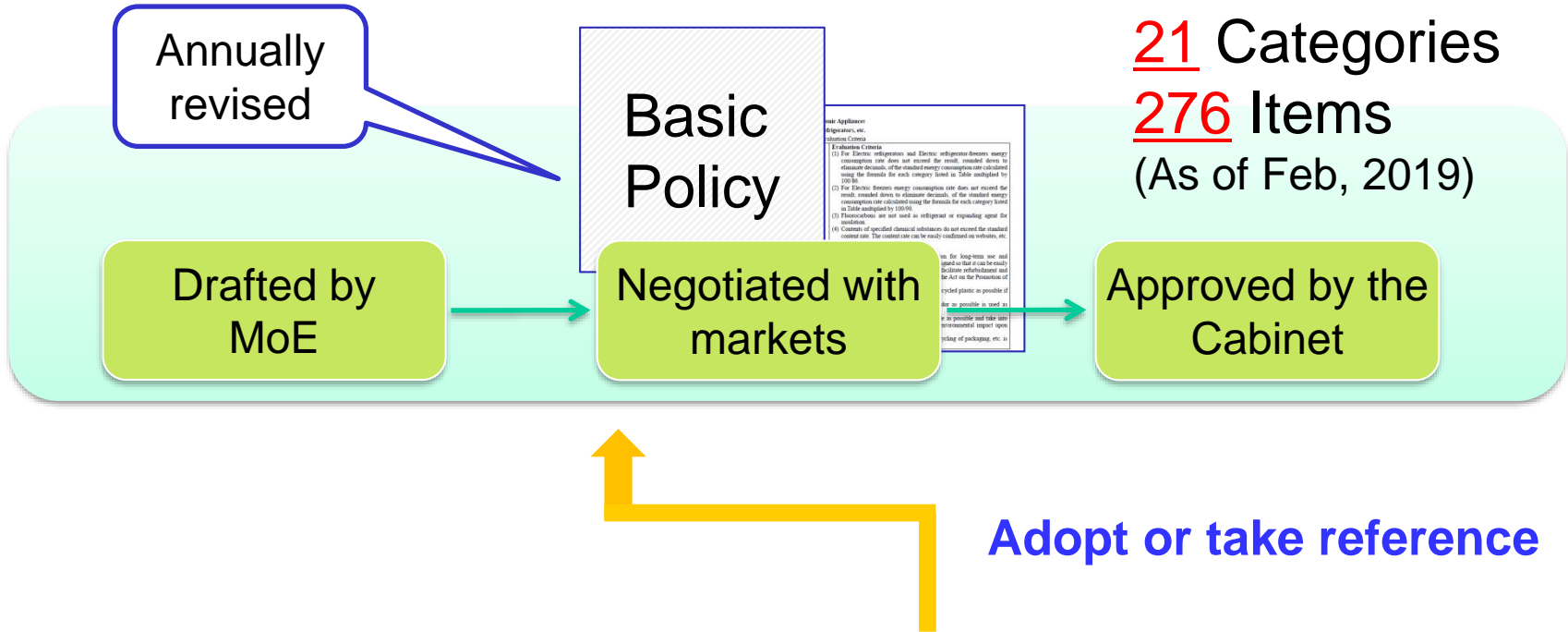
- Ministry of Environment the Japan, 2017. Records of Green Purchasing of Central Governments and its Environment Benefit



16. GPP for Local Govt. in Japan

Central Govt.

Publishes “**Basic Policy**” incl Evaluation criteria (GPP criteria)



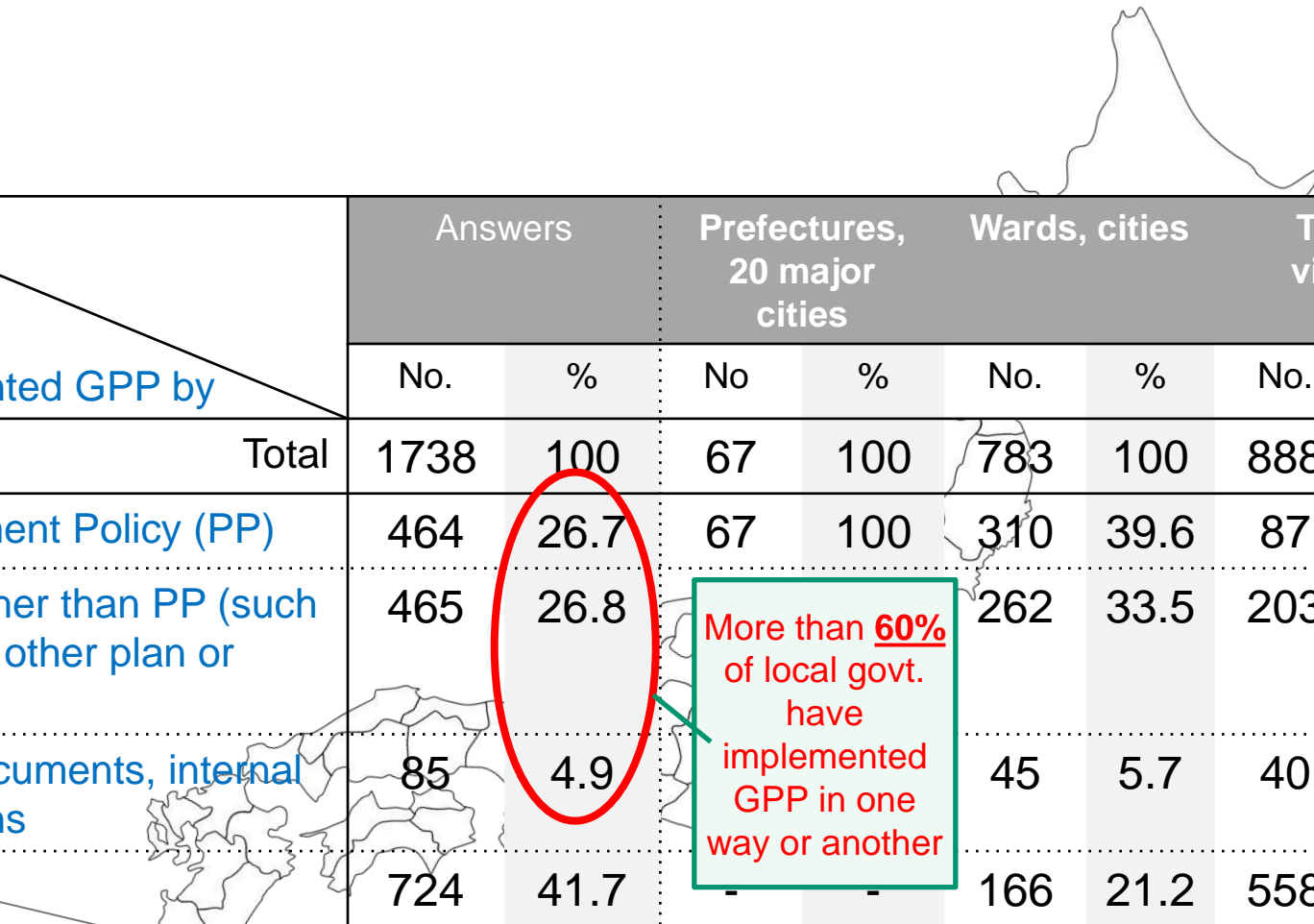
Local Govt.

Are recommended to

- prepare their own “**Procurement Policy**”
- make procurement according to the Policy



17. Implementation of GPP in local Govt. in Japan



Implemented GPP by	Answers		Prefectures, 20 major cities		Wards, cities		Towns, villages	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1738	100	67	100	783	100	888	100
Procurement Policy (PP)	464	26.7	67	100	310	39.6	87	9.8
Efforts other than PP (such as EMS, other plan or policy)	465	26.8	-	-	262	33.5	203	22.9
Some documents, internal regulations	85	4.9	-	-	45	5.7	40	4.5
None	724	41.7	-	-	166	21.2	558	62.8

More than **60%** of local govt. have implemented GPP in one way or another

Source: Ministry of Environment, 2017, Report on implementation of Green Purchasing Law and Green Contract Law by local governments



Thank you!!

Contact

Eco Mark Office, Japan Environment Association (JEA)
TMM BLDG. 5F, 1-10-5 Iwamotocho,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-0032 JAPAN

Phone:+81-3-5829-6286 Fax:+81-3-5829-6281

E-mail: info@ecomark.jp

<https://www.ecomark.jp>





Ref. Challenges for local Govt. in Japan

- No enough human resources
- Increase amount of work load
- Each departments procure goods/services individually, hard to manage and control
- Awareness of GPP is very low
- Lack of knowledge and experience to implement (How to develop Procurement Policy, how to write bidding specification, how to find eco products, how to train staff etc.)



Source: Ministry of Environment, 2017, Report on implementation of Green Purchasing Law and Green Contract Law by local governments



Ref. Local City Support Program on GPP

Ministry of Environment, commissioning to GPN, supports local cities on implementing and promote GPP





The Green Purchasing Network (GPN) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to promote the ideas and practices of green purchasing in Japan

Year	City	Contents of support program
2015	Koga, Shiga Pref.	Develop procurement policy
	Honjo, Saitama Pref.	Develop procedure manual of GPP
	Yokohama, Kanagawa Pref.	Develop E-learning program
	Other 2 citeis	
2016	Seto, Aitch Pref.	Develop procurement policy
	Hakodate, Hokkaido Pref.	Revise procurement policy and its guideline
	Other 3 cities	

Source: Ministry of Environment, 2017, Report on implementation of Green Purchasing Law and Green Contract Law by local governments



Ref. Case of Local City: The city of Hakodate

Categories	Products	Eco Label for reference	
		1st Priority	2nd Priority
Information processing paper	Copy paper	  <p>グリーン購入法適合商品 ※カタログ等により表記が異なる。</p>  <p>エコマーク</p>	 <p>「エコ商品ねっと」掲載商品</p>   <p>森林認証紙 間伐材マーク</p>  <p>間伐材紙</p>  <p>グリーンマーク グリーンマーク</p>
	Form paper		
	Coated paper for ink-jet printers		
Printing and publishing paper	Non-coated paper		
	Coated paper		
Sanitary paper	Toilet paper		
	Tissue paper		<p>色上質紙は古紙パルプが配合されているもの</p>

Resource: City of Hakodate, “Guideline on Green Purchasing Promotion of City of Hakodate(March, 2018)”



Ref. Ranking on Local Gov' GPP implementation

Green Purchasing Network (GPN) evaluates GPP of all municipalities

- ◆ #: 1,788 municipalities, ◆ Data from "Database on GPP cases" (MOE)
- ◆ Evaluation points
 - Develop "Procurement Policy(PP)" (3P), Efforts other than PP (such as EMS, other plan or policy) (1P)
 - Number of categories whose procurement rate of green products was more than 80% (1P, max 21P)

Result

- **14** Municipalities got the full score (45)



Pref.	Municipality	PP implemented		# of categories	# of categories (≥ 80% Green products)	Score (Max45)
		Yes	No, but GPP implemented in other ways			
Hokkaido	Sarufutsu	3		21	21	45
Miyagi	Sendai	3		21	21	45
Yamagata	Higashine	3		21	21	45
Tokyo	Suginami	3		21	21	45
Kanagawa	Yokohama	3		21	21	45
Niigata	Myoko	3		21	16	45
Fukui	Fukui Pref.	3		21	21	45
Gifu	Tajimi	3		21	21	45
Other 6 municipalities						



More Information

◆ Eco Mark Office

<https://www.ecomark.jp/>

◆ Green Procurement Law

JPN: <http://www.env.go.jp/policy/hozen/green/g-law/>

ENG: <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/index.html>

- Law(ENG, Provisional Translation)

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/1.pdf>

- Basic Policy(**Evaluation Criteria**) (ENG, Provisional Translation)

http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/h31bp_en.pdf

- Image of Law on Promoting Green Purchasing (ENG)

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/4.pdf>

Green Public Procurement of Korea

Part 1

Legal and Policy Framework



National environment and development plans supporting GPP

- **(MOE) National Environmental Comprehensive Plan (1996-2005, 2006-2015)**

* Based on Framework Act on Environmental Policy in 1990

- **(MOE) National Sustainable Development Implementation Plan(2006-2010, 2011-2015)**

* Based on Sustainable Development Act in 2007

- **(Prime Minister) 5-year Plan for Low Carbon Green Growth(2009-2013)**

* Based on Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth in 2010

- **(National Council for Sustainable Development, MOE) K-SDGs(Dec. 2018-)**

* Based on Sustainable Development Act



K-SDGs and GPP

- **K-SDGs, Korean Sustainable Development Goals** developed by KMOE in cooperation with line ministries, NGOs and experts in Dec 2018
- **Vision:** Inclusive and Sustainable Nations
- **5 Strategies:** Inclusive Society, Environmental Conservation, **Economic Growth that improves quality of life**, Human Right and Peace, Global Cooperation
- **17 targets** (Target 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production)
- **12.7 target** : the percentage of green public procurement rate (35.2% in 2017 -> 70% by 2030) and the number of eco-labeled products in consumer goods (59 in 2017 -> 73 by 2030)

SCP policies in Korea

2006

- **1st Action Plan for Promoting Purchase of Green Product** (2006-2010)
 - Support establishing Ordinance
 - Reflect GPP plan and record to the performance evaluation
 - Designate the person in charge of Green Procurement
 - Expand target institutions

2011

- **2nd Action Plan for Promoting Purchase of Green Product** (2011-2015)
 - Raise awareness on sustainable lifestyle and boost green consumption among general consumers

2016

- **3rd Action Plan for Promoting Purchase of Green Product** (2016-2020)
 - Expand a diversity of green products and enhance international cooperation

History of GPP policies in Korea



- Launched **Korean Eco-label programme in 1992**
 - Initiated by MoE, based on Regulations on operation of Eco-labelling programme
- Enforced the **Acts on Development of and Support for Environmental Technology by MoE in 1994**
 - Recommends public institutions to **preferentially purchase green products** (products awarded EL or GR mark)
- Enforced the **Act on Encouragement of Purchase of Environment-friendly Products in 2005** (Renamed as the Act on Promotion of Purchase of Green Product in 2012)
 - Obliges public institutions to **mandatorily purchase green products; develop and submit GPP plans and performance records**
 - Provides a legal ground to **establish Korea Eco-product Institute (former KEITI)**



Act on Promotion of **Purchase of Green Products** (**GPP Act**)

- **Public institutions'**(approx. 30,000) **obligation**
 - Purchase green products
 - Submit and publish an implementation plan for GPP with self-defined targets and performance records on an annual basis

- Definition of Green Products



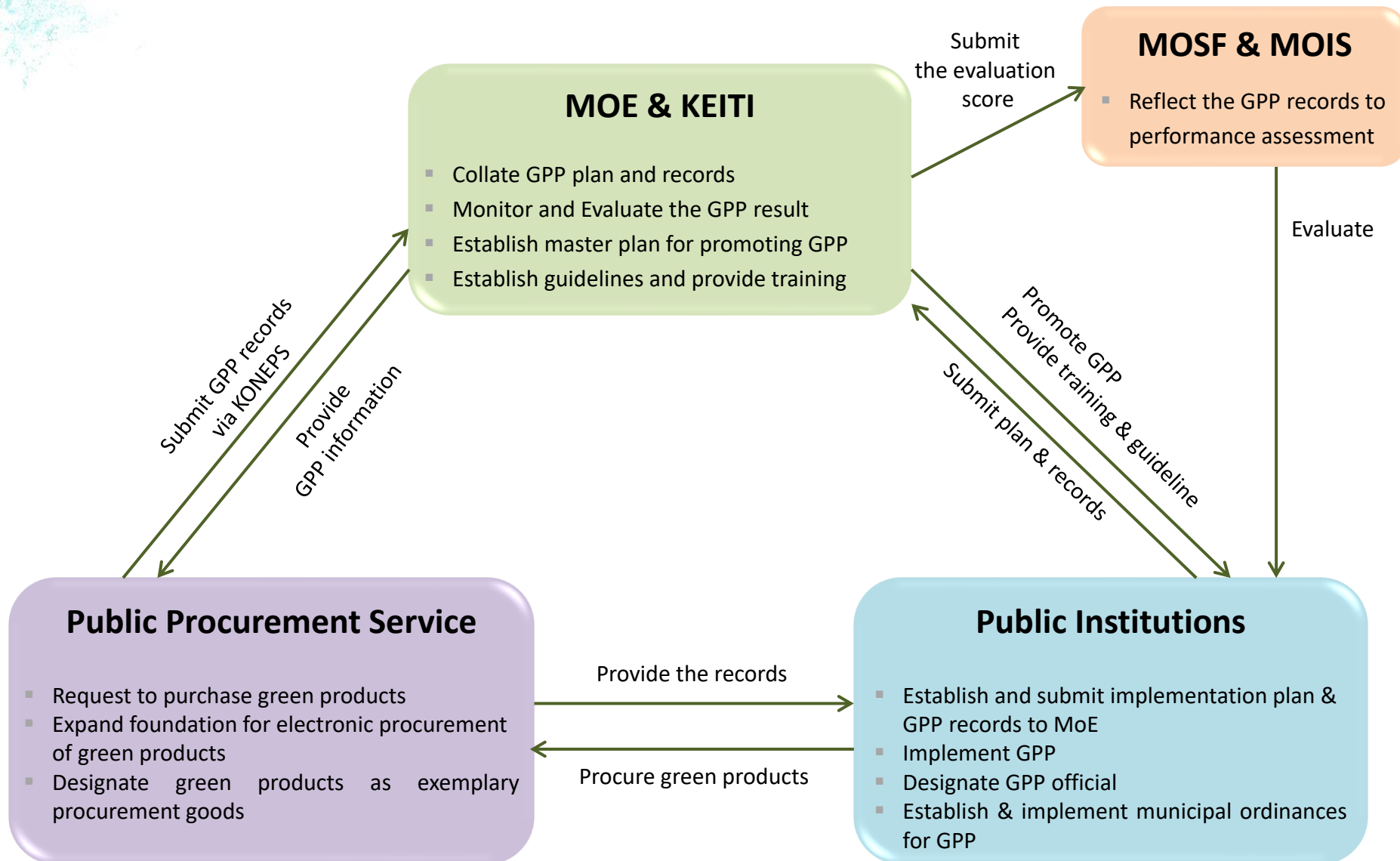
- **Ministry of Environment and KEITI are in charge of**
 - **Collating GPP plan and records, monitor and evaluate the GPP results**
 - **Formulating a master plan for GPP every five years**
 - **Annually establishing and notifying guidelines for GPP for the following year**
 - **Requesting Public Procurement Service to take measures necessary for encouraging GPP**

Part 2

Implementing mechanism



Working mechanism of GPP in Korea



Non-exhaustive list of Green Products



15,081 products supplied by 3,953 companies under 165 product categories (As of May 2019)



Office Equipment	Label paper	Document file	Copying paper	Toner cartridge	Writing materials



TV	Air Conditioner	Projector	DVD player	Computer



Toilet paper	Detergent	Cleanser	Garbage bag	Disposable product

Non-exhaustive list of Green Products



Furniture and Equipment



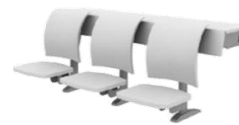
Office furniture



Chair



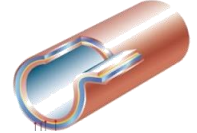
Chair table



Water-saving device



Drainage pipe



Engineering and Construction Materials



Pavements



Paper wallpaper



Wall finishes



Aluminum doors and windows



Aggregate



Engineering and Construction Materials



Flooring



Paint



Insulation



Adhesive



Sound insulating wall



GPP Support Measures

Green Products Information Platform

- Main source of information for GPP in Korea
- Catalogue of green products updated every month
- GPP guidelines, Best practices, and GPP results reports
- Website : <http://www.greenproduct.go.kr/>



Sharing Best Practices

- Annual workshops to exchange best practices

GPP Guidelines and Training

- (Guidelines) Purpose, legal basis, target org., working mechanism of GPP
- Standard Ordinance for local and provincial government(2006)→ 99% of local and provincial gov. follow
- Annual nationwide training offered from November to December/ March every year

Financial Incentives

- GPP as a part of performance indicators of local gov., (local) public enterprise and public org.
- Based on the annual GPP records
- KEITI evaluates based on Percentage of green purchases

Part 3

Monitoring and measuring benefits



How to monitor GPP



공지사항	FAQ	수법기관 소식지
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 2018년도 녹색제품 ... 2018.03.22 · GR마크 인증제품 현황... 2018.03.09 · 환경표지 인증제품 현황... 2018.03.06 · <사이버환경실무요... 2018.02.28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 인증기업 회원가입 및 ... 2008.03.06 · 녹색제품정보시스템 정보... 2006.10.14 · 녹색제품의 정보를 등록... 2006.10.14 · 회원가입 시 의무구매기... 2006.10.14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 녹색구매 수법기관 소식... 2014.05.07 · 녹색구매 수법기관 소식... 2014.01.21 · 녹색구매 수법기관 소식... 2013.12.19 · 녹색구매 수법기관 소식... 2013.11.07

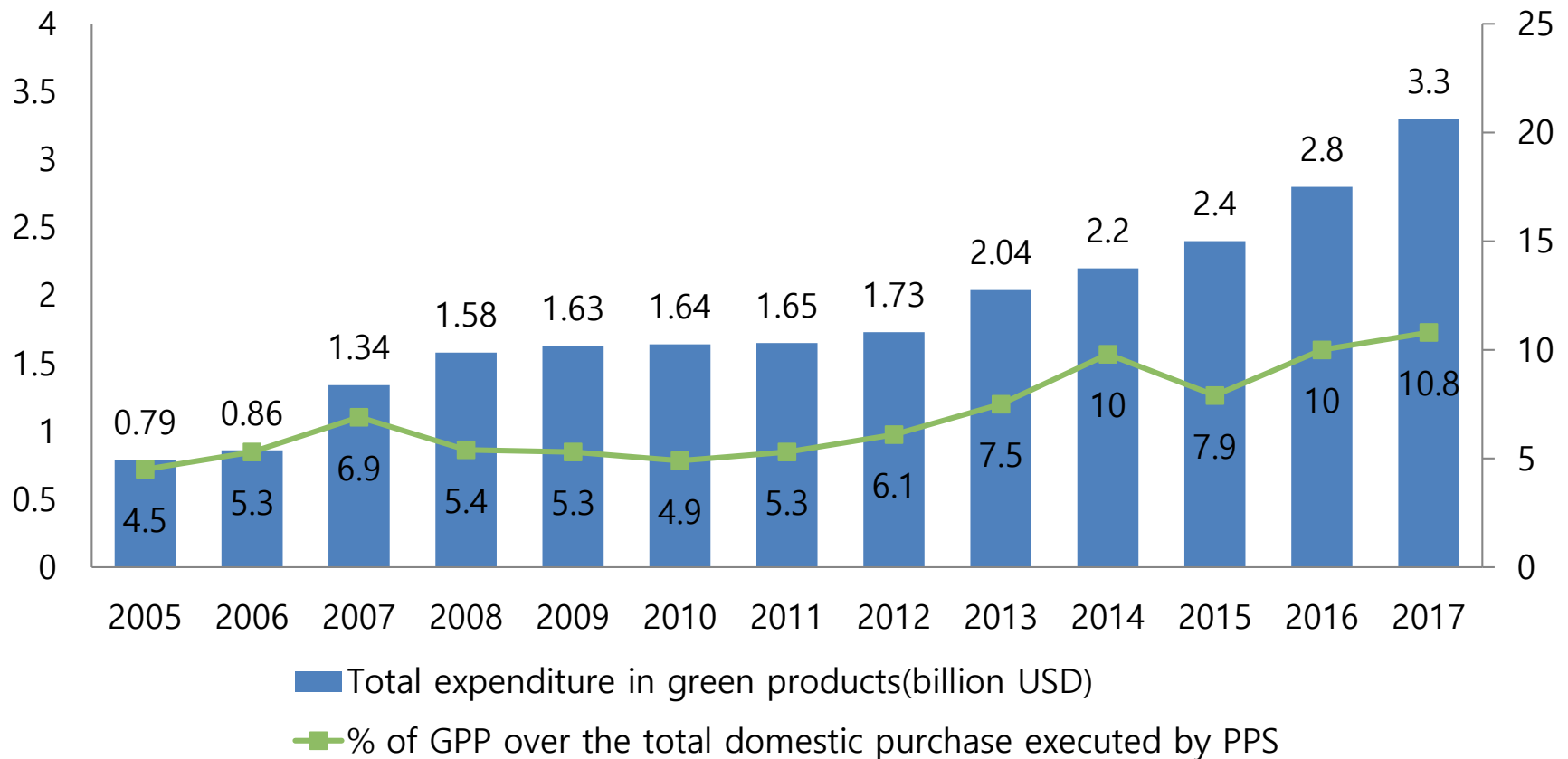


- Collate and monitor the implementation plan and record for GPP, relating with KONEPS
- Analyze the reason why public entities didn't purchase the green products
- Public institutions should justify if the green purchase record has increased from the previous year by $\geq 50\%$ or decreased by $\leq 30\%$

Monitoring Results of GPP in Korea

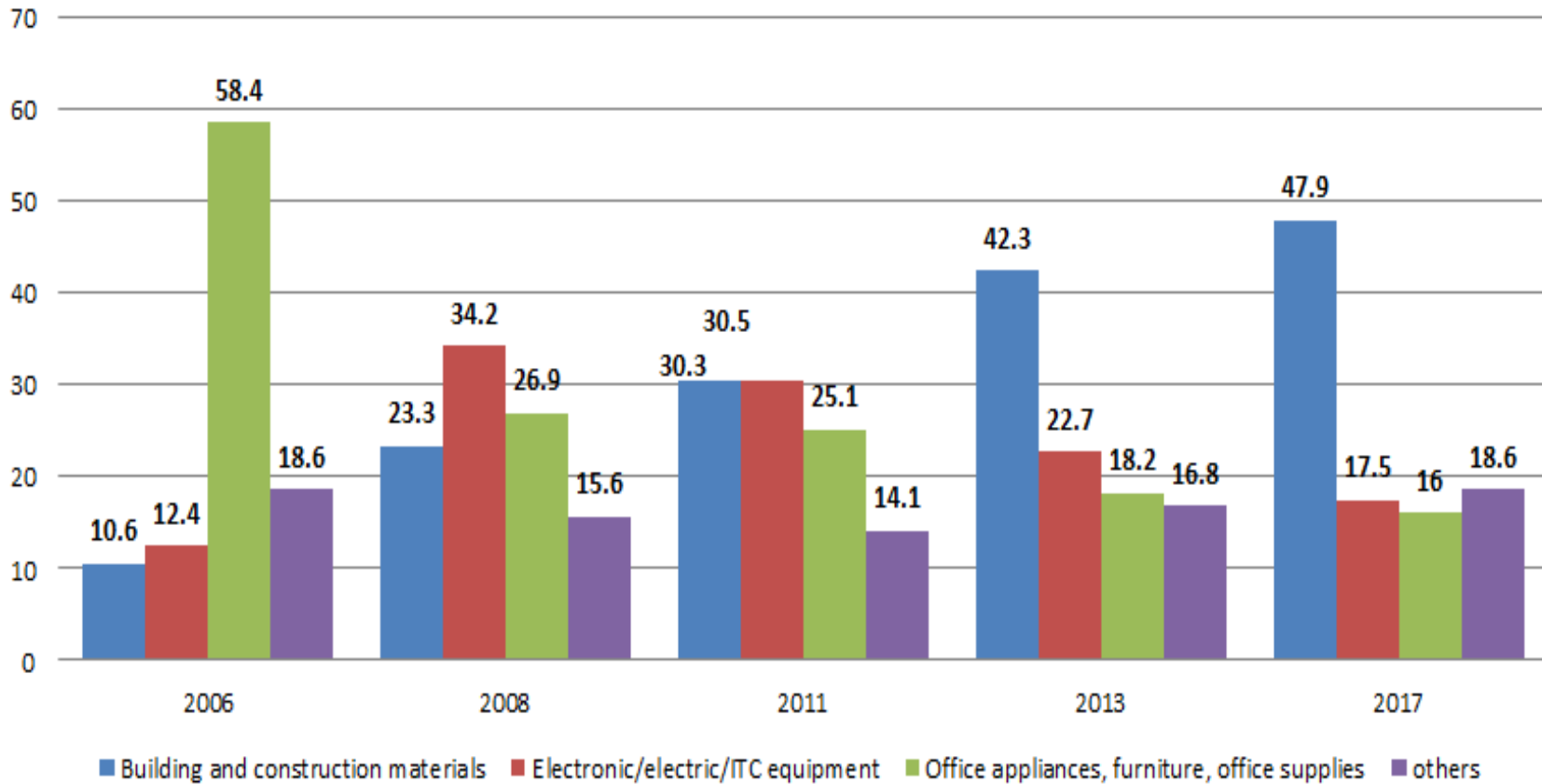
Expenditures in green products

- Korea's GPP recorded around 3.3 billion USD in 2017 which has increased more than 4.2 times compared to the one of 2005.



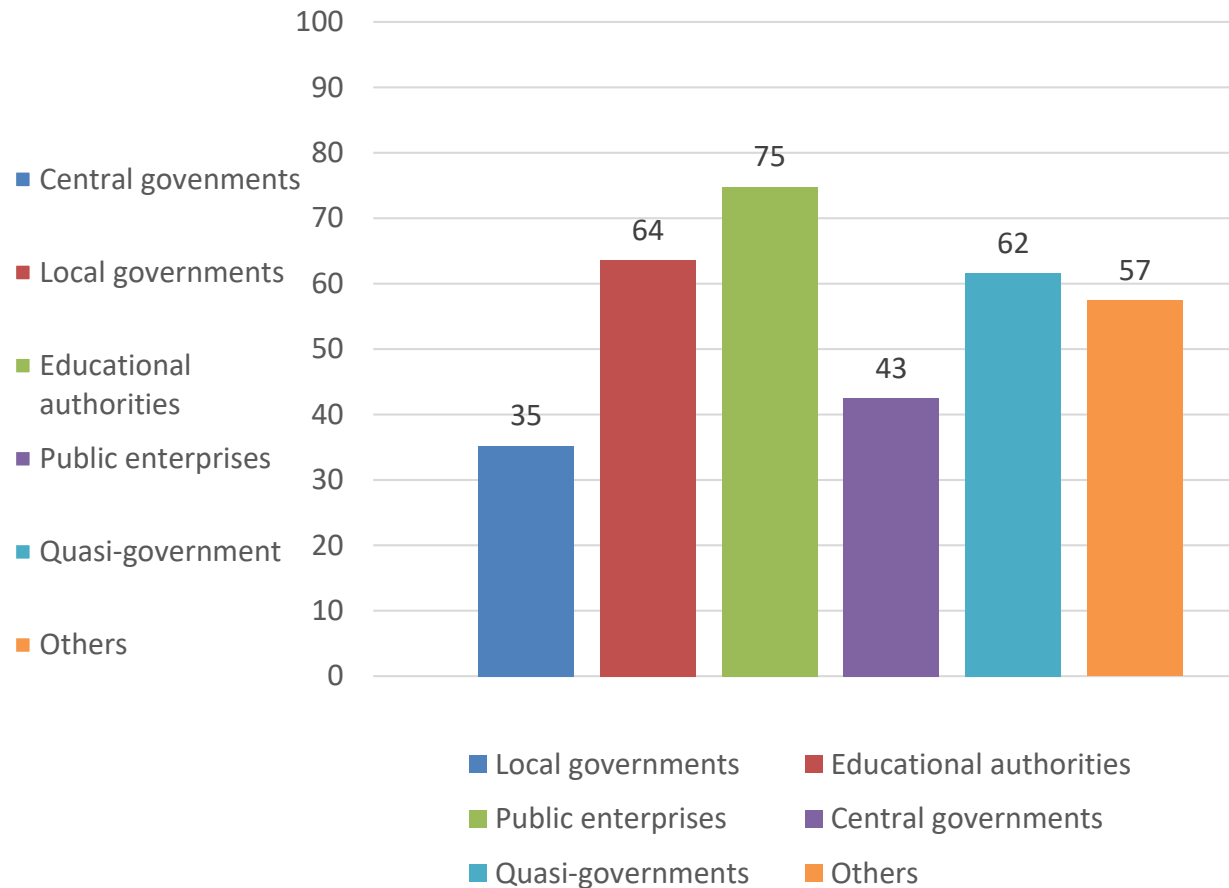
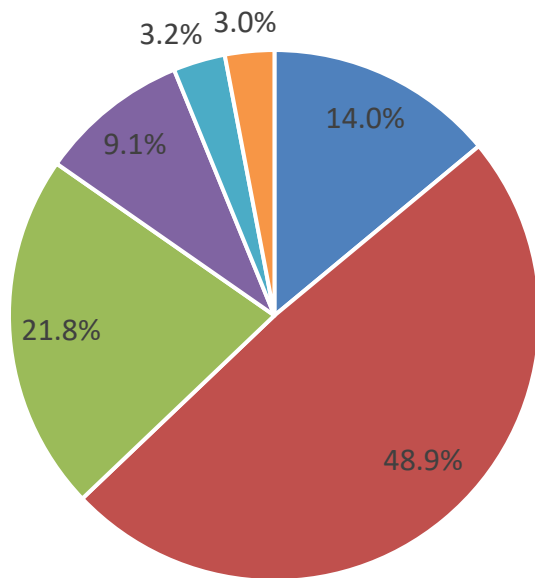
Monitoring Results of GPP in Korea

Composition of GPP by product groups by year (unit: %)



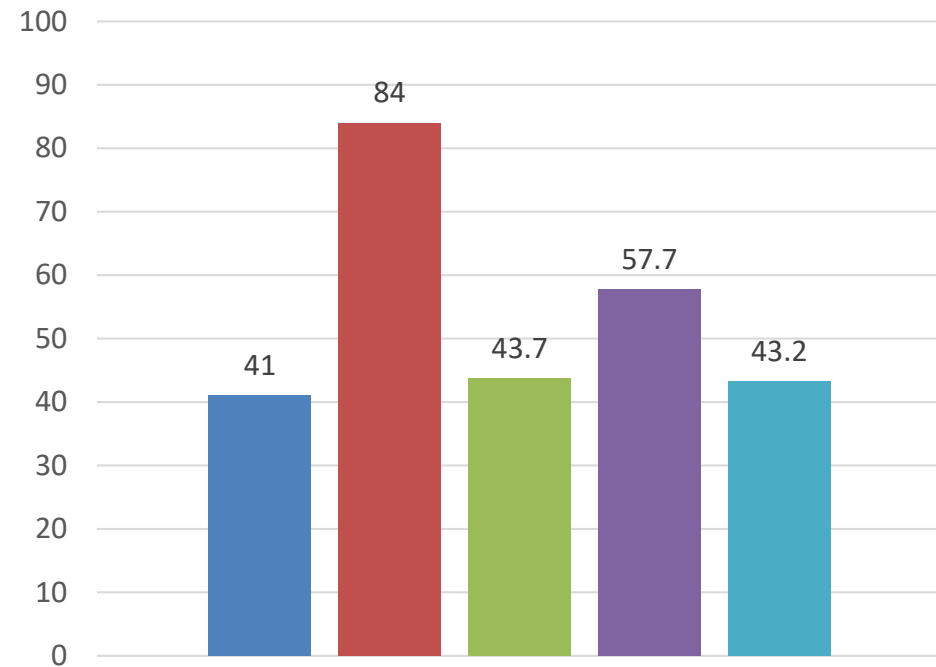
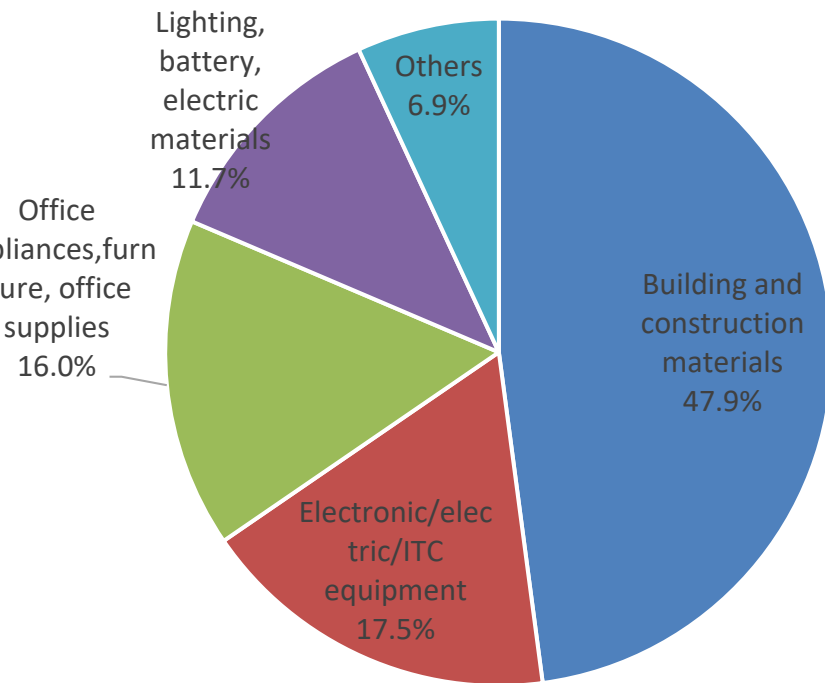
Monitoring Results of GPP in Korea

Composition & Percentage of GPP by Organizations in 2017 (%)



Monitoring Results of GPP in Korea

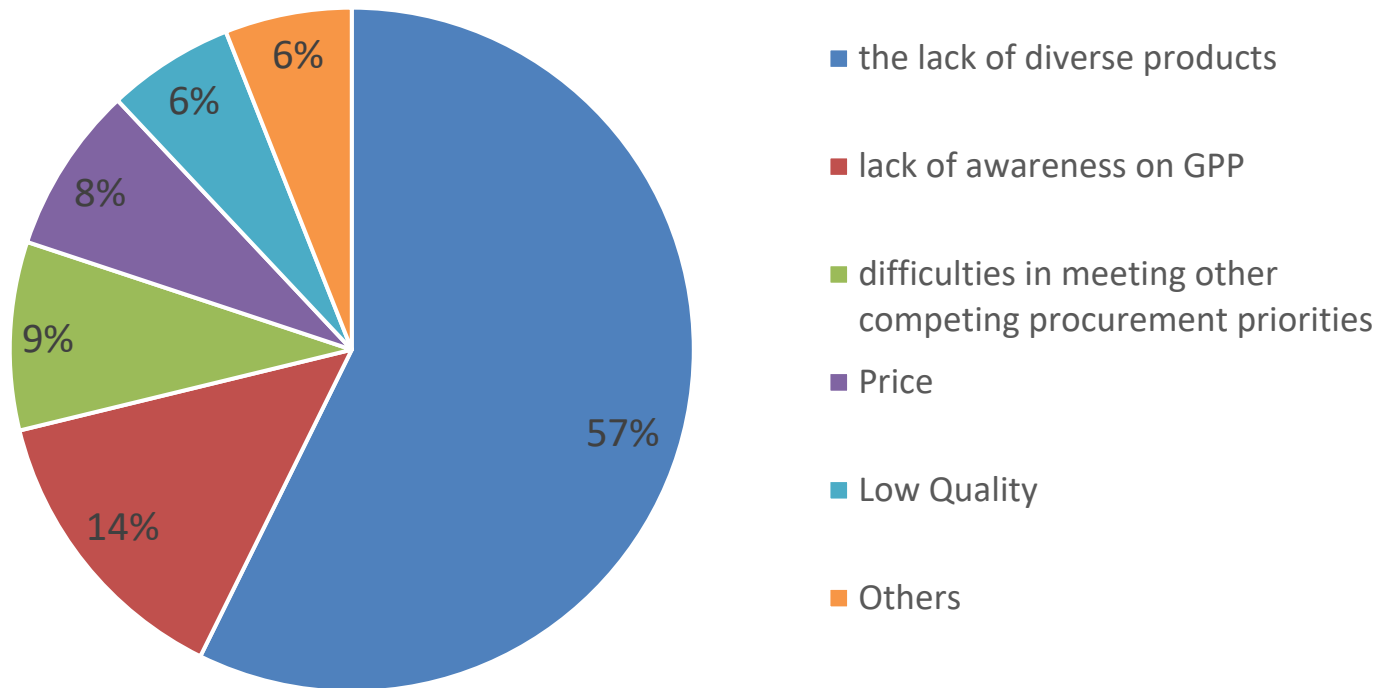
Composition & Percentage of GPP by Product Groups in 2017 (%)



- Building and Construction Materials
- Electronic/electric/ICT equipment
- Office appliances, furnitures, office supplies
- Lighting, battery, electric materials
- Others

Survey Results on the **obstacles to GPP**

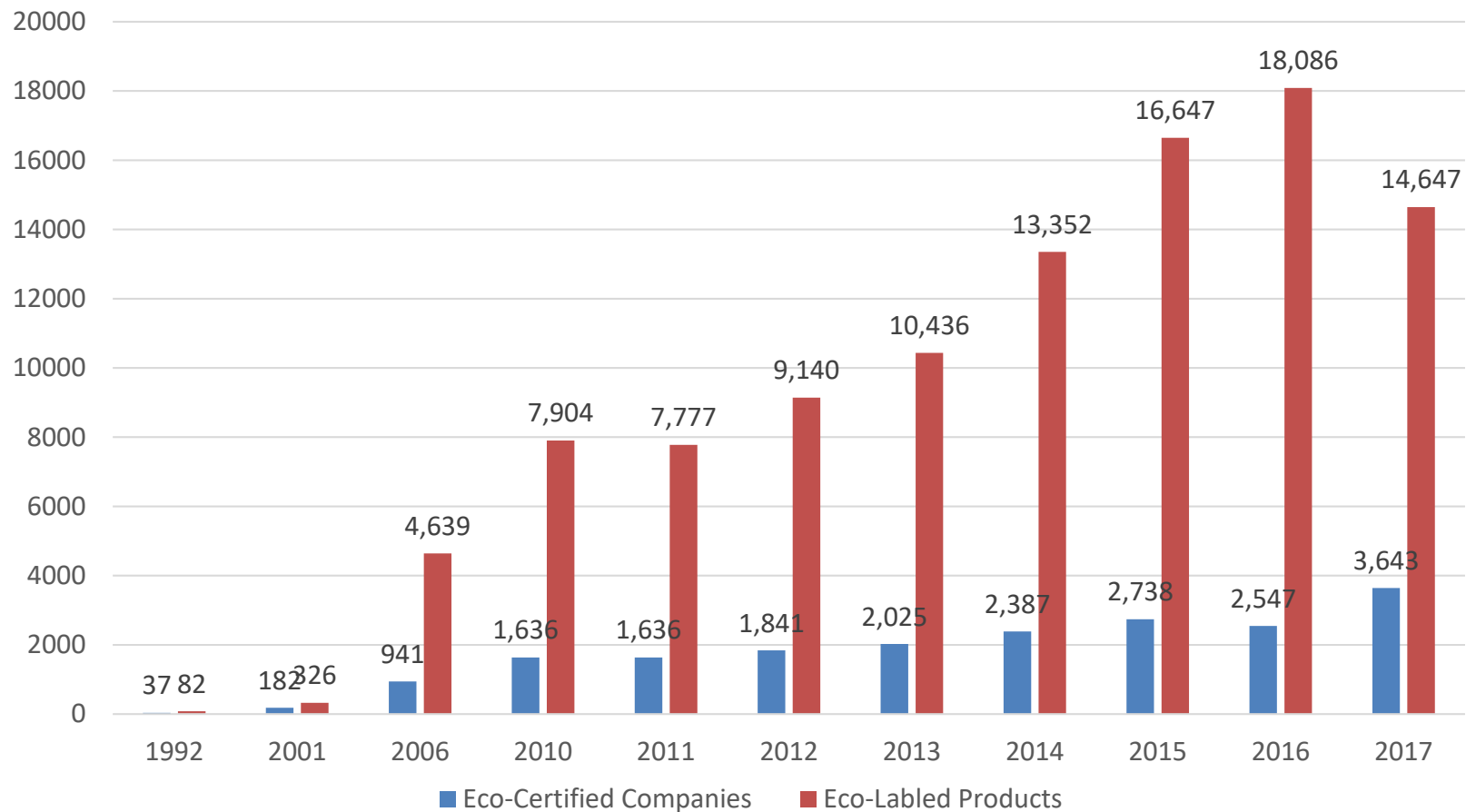
- KEITI conducted survey on the obstacles hampering GPP with around 5,000 procurers via Green Product Information System in 2018



Sustainability Impacts of GPP in Korea

Growing market for eco-labeled products

- GPP extend the eco-labeled products market



GPP Monitoring System



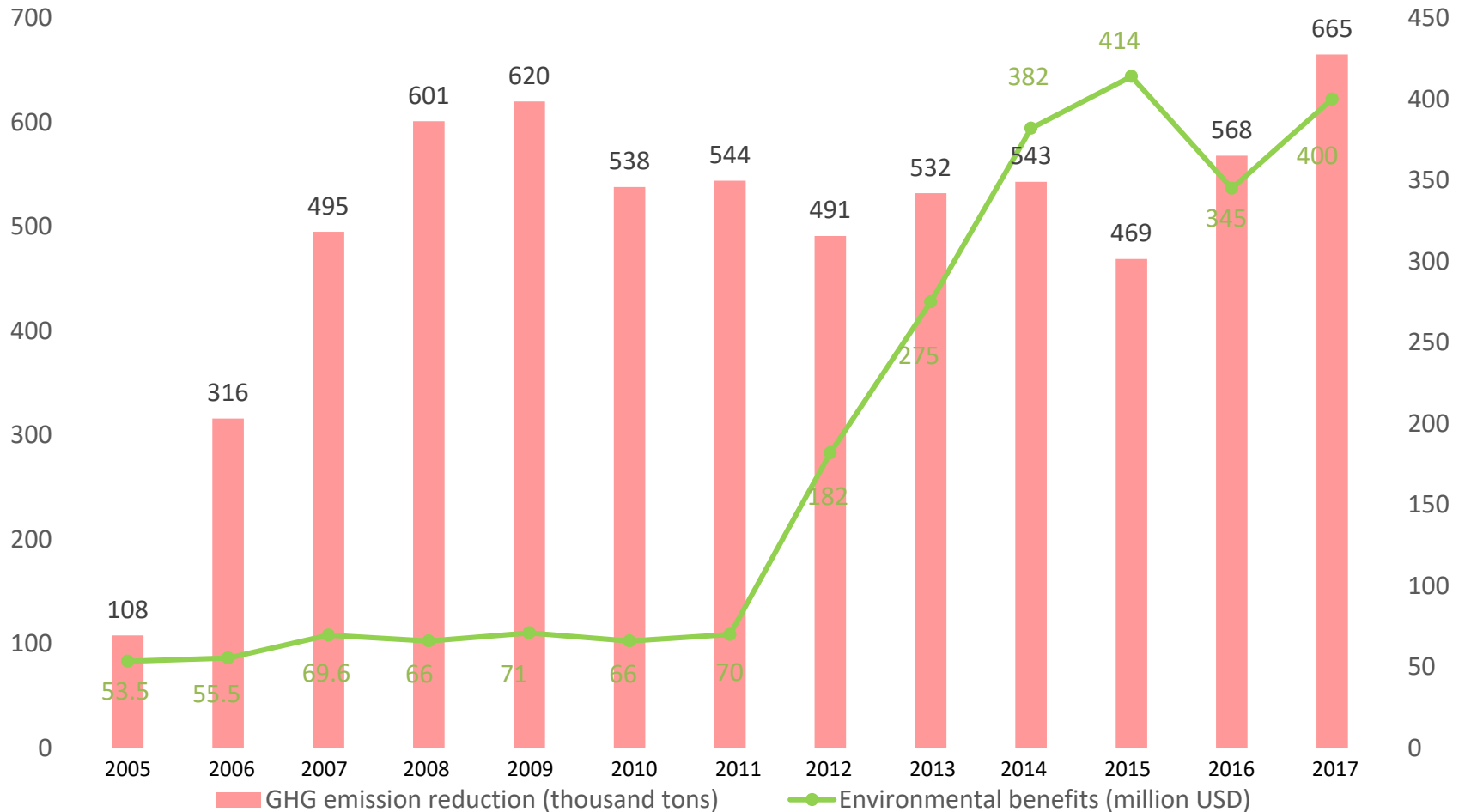
For estimating the benefits/impact of GPP...

- **Environmental benefits** estimated from the amount of green products purchased + **impact reduction coefficients in CO₂ eq.** (for 19 product groups)
- Economic benefits are based on the **costs of CO₂ resource saving**, energy saving, reduction of air pollutants/human toxicity/toxic substance, etc
- Social benefits expressed **in jobs in the green sector** are induced from the expenditure on green products + **employment inducement coefficient**



Sustainability Impacts of GPP in Korea

Environmental Impacts



Communication of GPP results

12

RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption
and production patterns

I. SUMMARY

The region has regressed on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and urgently needs to reverse material consumption and footprint trends to meet the goal, notwithstanding progress on individual targets. Rising incomes and lifestyle changes and continued resource-intensive growth patterns are expected to further exacerbate resource depletion and ecosystem degradation. Concerted public and private action is needed to increase resource efficiency, fundamentally shift consumption patterns and production processes, improve waste management systems, and transition toward a more circular economy approach.

GPP of Korea was introduced as a best practice to support SDG Goal 12 during the 5th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development on 28th March 2018 in Thailand

III. PROMISING INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

Green public procurement to leverage sustainable development in Korea

The Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute and the Korean Public Procurement Services, introduced several initiatives including: the development of green public procurement guidelines, the introduction of the Korea Eco-label, the establishment of a Green Products Information Platform for purchasers, and a nation-wide online monitoring system. State organizations are required to submit a yearly implementation plan on green purchase and annual performance records to stimulate public demand and a green market. In 12 months, the total public expenditure in green purchase more than tripled to KRW 787 billion KRW (USD 787 million) in 2005. The number of products certified by the Korea Eco-Label nearly quadrupled in 2012 since 2004³⁴.

Part 4

Way forward



Success factors and Challenges



Success factors

- Clear legal and policy framework for GPP
- GPP criteria based on Eco-labelling
- Well-established e-procurement system to allow easier monitoring
- Financial and reputational incentives
- Roles of division between MOE and PPS



Challenges

- Different SPP procurement regulations are competing
- Lack of awareness and/or frequent changes of public procurers
- Lack of policy commitment by the head of organizations

Way forward

- 🌱 **Raise political profile of GPP** through public outreach
- 🌱 Provide **in-depth technical assistance** tailored made to the organization
: Spend analysis → Provide solutions for GPP improvement → implementation of the solutions → monitoring and communication results
- 🌱 **Engage and support suppliers** to increase capacity to supply green products
- 🌱 **Identify obstacles and come up with solutions** to promote GPP per **priority product groups**
- 🌱 Contribute to **delivering the SDGs target 12.7(SPP) in AP region**

Thank You very much!



KEITI

한국환경산업기술원
Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute



GREEN PROCUREMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

SPP Dialogue, Suzhou China
22-25 October 2019

Foundations of Green Procurement

Major Policies:

- 2013- Resolution No. 15-2013 “Approval to Support the Implementation of Sustainable and/or Green Public Procurement Regime in Government”
- 2017- Resolution No. 25-2017 “Recognizing the Green Public Procurement Roadmap and Adopting the Technical Specifications for the Ten Common Use Supplies and Equipment and Ten Non-common Use Supplies and Equipment”
- Green Building Code of the Philippines
- Renewable Energy Act of 2008

Foundations of Green Procurement (cont..)

- Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000
- Philippine Green Jobs Act of 2016
- Clean Air Act of 2000
- R.A 6969 Toxic Substances and Hazardous Waste (Basel Convention, Phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances
- Climate Change Act (R.A 9279)
- Procurement of Energy- Consuming equipment (A.O 110)

RATIONALE

Manufacturers are willing to produce environment friendly products competitively, IF markets are willing to buy/procure green products.

10-30% of GDP accounts to public procurement

STRATEGIES FOR WAY FORWARD

- Policy Commitment
- GPP for Common Use supplies/equipment/products
- GPP for non-CSE
- Communication and awareness
- Monitoring and Indicators----- challenge

The GPP Roadmap allows....

- To provide a list of potential suppliers with local/international certifications.
- Green consumption
- An avenue for technical specifications (conducts market survey)
- Standards must be followed. For products where there are no specified Philippine standards, the standards of the country origin or other international body may be considered.
- Support to SMEs

Costs versus value for money!!

Going green does not work without financial incentives and a distortion of the market taking place....

MARKET COMPETITION IS THE KEY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS THE RIGHT TO GET WHAT IT NEEDS.

Colourful Thank You Slide Design

T H A N K Y O U





**Environmental
Management
Bureau**

**PERFORMANCE MONITORING
REPORT**
(Environmental Management System)

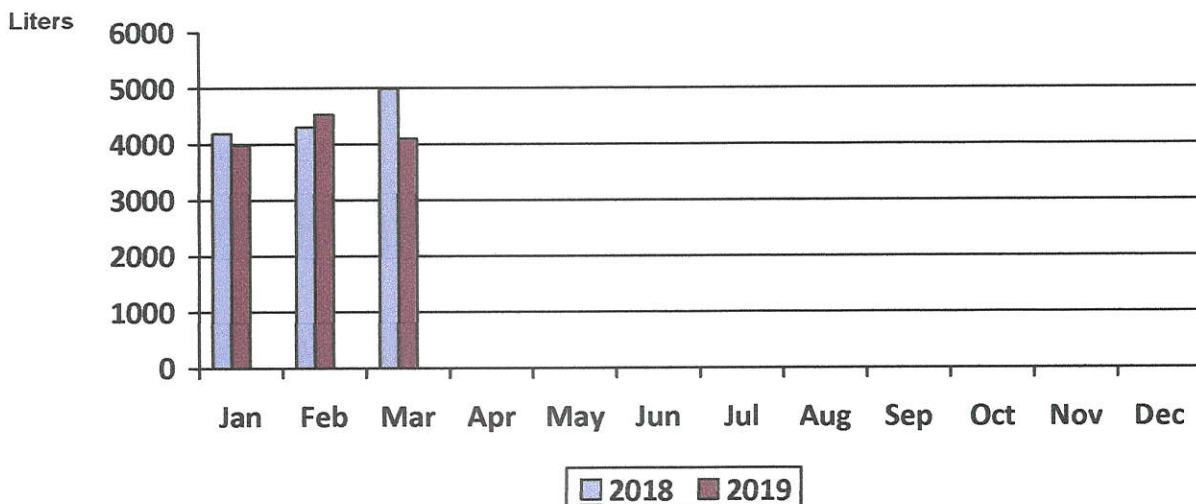
Doc. No: **EMB-G-FC-F-009-2013**
Date: 16 January 2013
Page 1 of 3
Revision: 0

EMS Program:
Fuel Conservation

Date:
08 April 2019

Objective and Target:
Maintain the 10% savings in Diesel and Gasoline Consumption from CY 2018 and 2019

Graph: For Diesel



Tabular:

Month	2018	2019	% Difference
January	4183.63	3976.91	5%
February	4301.57	4529.03	-5%
March	4986.11	4094.11	18%
Total per Liters	13471.31	12600.05	6%

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS:

1. For CY 2019, the EMB Decreased 6% of Diesel.

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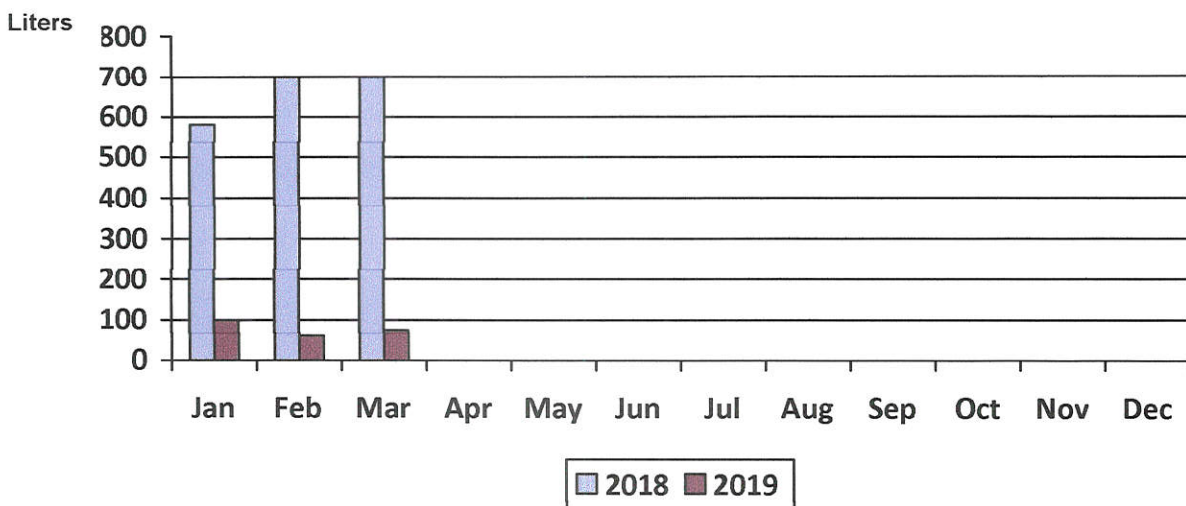
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Graph: For Gasoline



Tabular:

Month	2018	2019	% Difference
January	580.67	100.28	83%
February	697.75	59.34	91%
March	698.6	75.29	89%
Total per Liters	1977.02	234.91	88%

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATION:

- For CY 2019, the EMB Decreased 88% of Gasoline.

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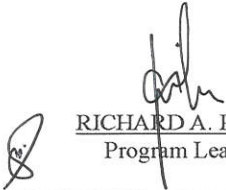
Analysis for Diesel:

- Diesel consumption decreased due to minimal numbers of meetings and travel outside metro manila.

Analysis for Gasoline:

- Gasoline consumption decreased due to the increasing numbers of diesel-fed vehicles.

Prepared by:


RICHARD A. PILAR
Program Leader

Noted by:


GACIOL B. TORRE
Chief, AFMD

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