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GEN Chair



Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement and Harmonisation of Ecolabelling

May 21st – May 22nd 2014



What will I cover?

1. Different Criteria Development Methodologies – some CCC some not
2. Pro's & Con's of different Methodologies
3. Recommendations
4. Challenges
5. Suitable Product Categories for Common Core Criteria
6. Support



EU Flower

- After consultation with European Union Ecolabelling Board, the Commission, Member States and competent bodies any interested party may lead criteria development
- The party must follow procedure rules and demonstrate it has the expertise and is neutral
- The process is monitored by the EUEB to ensure balanced participation



EU Flower [cont.]

- Preliminary Report
- Proposal for Draft Criteria
- Consultation
- Final Report & Draft Criteria
- Establishing the Criteria



Nordic Swan

Any of the National Bodies that are part of the Nordic Swan can propose a product category



Nordic Swan [cont.]

- Feasibility Assessment – SekretariatlederModet initiates a study for the Nordic Ecolabelling Board
- Criteria Development – Project manager from one body leads a team from each other competent body
- Public Hearing - open for public submission
- National Anchoring – draft from SLM forwarded to competent bodies to ensure in accordance with national points of view
- External Anchoring – to ensure compatibility with Nordic Ecolabel Principles
- Approval



Korean Ecolabel

- Proposal from any one using prescribed form
- Basic Enquiry and Analysis of Validity
- Criteria Development
- Consultation
- Report to Ministry for the Environment



Pro's of using Stakeholder Committees

"The devil is in the detail"

It is the methodology in each of the stages that is interesting and has both advantages and disadvantages



Use of Committees and Working Groups

Pro's of using stakeholder committees

- Potentially higher level of stakeholder engagement and support for criteria
- Wide range of views incorporated early in the process
- Ability to access information and expertise that may not be readily available
- Ability to 'test' issues and possible criteria during development work

Con's of using Stake holder committees

- Challenges getting the right people involved – right expertise, independent and objective
- Challenges keeping the right people involved
- Longer time frames
- Higher Costs [both direct and indirect costs]
- Challenges using information that may be restricted



Use of Experts/Consultants

Pro's of using experts/consultants

- Can be very cost effective
- Time frames can be shorter
- Ability to engage the most appropriate expertise and experience for specific tasks/product categories

Con's of using experts/consultants

- Costs can be high depending on the consultants and the level of expertise
- Potentially lower engagement or support of stakeholders
- Challenges for the ecolabelling body in most effectively engaging then managing consultants
- Possible perception of lower transparency or independence



Detailed Requirements in Drafts

NOTES & QUESTIONS

This definition is sourced from AS/NZS 5377. The European Directive for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)⁷ uses the term “waste” rather than “end-of-life”. Waste is defined in the European Directive on waste⁸ as “any substance or object... which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.” AS/NZS 5377:2013 includes the same definition for waste, but does not use this to describe the ICT equipment being collected and treated. The Trust is proposing to use the definition from AS/NZS 5377 as this has more recently been agreed as appropriate for use in New Zealand and Australia in a joint standards development process.

Question 2. Do you agree with the use of the term “End-of-Life” and its definition? If not please explain why not and what other term or definition you would suggest.



Recommendation

Do not duplicate work

Let one body develop the work to a draft stage

Share the work with your partners

Let them release it for public comment in their country and modify if necessary

It is likely there may be minor changes like legal requirements

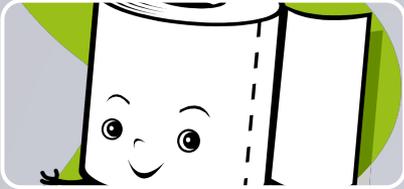
BUT



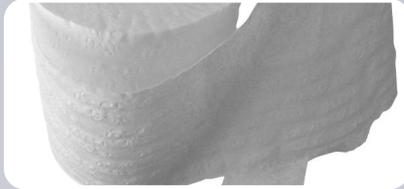
Recommendation

The key common core elements will be the same!

Not This



China



New
Zealand



Thailand



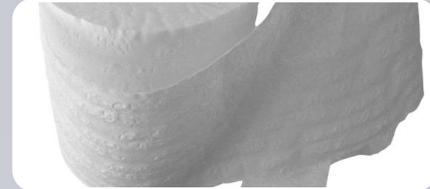
But This !!



China



Thailand



New
Zealand



Recommendations

- Consider working as a team – as shown above
- Share resources
- Work on your strength
- Essential to provide all background justification for your drafts
- Take the development to draft stage then put it out for public submission in each country



Challenges

- Differing business models
- Methodology and rationale
- Parochialism



Suitable Products for Common Core Criteria?

- Paper – Office & Stationery; Sanitary Paper; Newsprint & Derived Products; Packaging & Paper Board Products.
- Toiletry Products
- Cleaning Products – Domestic & Commercial
- Multifunctional Devices
- Recycled Rubber/Plastic Products



Suitable Products





Suitable Products





Suitable Products

ECNZ & CEC

Working on Common Core Criteria for Paper

New Zealand has completed the work & CEC are 'testing' in China

Any country here today can share that work



Support

Government?

- Financial
- Favourable treatment
- Sustainable procurement

Given the independent nature of Ecolabelling programmes it seems important that Government should play a supportive role rather than an intrusive one. However that decision must of course remain that Governments prerogative.



Support

GEN?

- Resources
- Experience
- Advice
- Work with GIZ, UNEP or other organisations

Self help and experiment is often the best way to proceed



Thank you

for your attention