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Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety

# Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement and Harmonization of Eco-Labeling



Study

Setup



Review

Analysis

## SPP



Prioritisation

Planning



Implementation



21-22 May 2014  
Bangkok, Thailand

## Summary Report

# Welcoming Remarks

21 May 2014



Dr. Arab Hoballah  
UNEP



Dr. Ingo Winkelmann  
German Embassy



Dr. Ulf Jaeckel  
BMUB

## Opening Note

Mr. Suwit Kattiyavong  
Pollution Control Department



## Workshop Objectives

- To share knowledge, know-how and best practices on SPP experienced by countries that have made significant steps on GPP and eco-labelling, UNEP and other NGOs and IGOs;
- To enhance collaboration on SPP as part of broader SCP framework through the 10YFP;
- To understand the various eco-labelling schemes (Type I) in ASEAN, including the development process and the criteria document of the selected products, especially of the focused countries as well as the verification procedures;
- To share global experiences on development of Common Core Criteria and how this can be applied to ASEAN (GEN experience);
- To present the results of the UNEP feasibility study for regional eco-labelling cooperation;
- To identify Key Success Factors that could facilitate regional harmonization of eco-labels;
- To identify the key environment impacts of the selected products, develop and agree on the common core criteria of two selected products; and
- To discuss and agree on the further steps in developing/ finalizing Common Core Criteria of two products that have been preselected.

## Expected Results

- Best practices and know how on implementing SPP are understood
- Enhance knowledge and collaboration on SPP in the region
- Experiences, opportunities and challenges for developing common core criteria for harmonization of ECO-Labels are understood
- The common core criteria of two selected product groups are discussed and agreed among the participants for further processing in the respective countries
- Policies and technical recommendations for successful collaboration at sub-regional and regional level

## Technical Input

### Plenary Session A1:

## Sustainable Public Procurement: International state-of-the-art and regional status in Asia and the Pacific (Dr. Arab Hoballah, UNEP)

- General Introduction and Importance of SCP
- Significance of institutional purchasing (15-25% of overall purchasing power)
- Life-Cycle Perspective: at each level one can make an improvement
- De-coupling principle: less impact, eventually less costly
- SPP Global Review
- Obstacles need to be addressed within ministries and companies



## Technical Input

Plenary Session A1 (cont.):

### **Sustainable Public Procurement: International state-of-the art and regional status in Asia and the Pacific (Dr. Arab Hoballah, UNEP)**

- 10 YFP: Official Launch IN NYC in April
- Various initiatives: ASEAN+3 GPPEL; SPPEL 2013-2016
- Sharing of info/experience on online platform: [scpclearinghouse.org](http://scpclearinghouse.org)
- Q&A: Practical experience is important, academic knowledge is only the first step
- How to distribute it widely: Korean Green Card: supermarkets display it very obviously, very encouraging
- Competence center for SPP in Germany: Information platform for public procurement on Ministry for Interiors one mail and phone number.

## Country Presentations

### Status of Sustainable Public Procurement



#### **Thailand:**

*Ms. Jarinporn Tippamongkol, PCD*

- GPP being implemented since 1993
- Various national initiatives: Energy Efficiency No. 5, PCD Green Cart etc
- 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> GPP Plan strategies are presented
- Challenges and future objectives are addressed

## Country Presentations

### Status of Sustainable Public Procurement



#### **Malaysia:**

*Mr. Abdul Rahman B. Abdul Ghani*

- Overview of short term action plan (2013-2015)
- Just started the implementation in Malaysia
- Challenges and future objectives are addressed

## Technical Input

Plenary Session A2:

### Harmonizing Eco-labelling schemes: cases, challenges, opportunities (Mr. Robin Taylor, GEN)



- Outlining different criteria development methodologies in different schemes (EU Flower, Nordic Swan, Korean Eco-label)
- Advantages and disadvantages of stakeholder committees
- **Recommendation:** don't duplicate work! Different countries can work on different products: time and cost efficient!
- Challenges and using GEN as a support

## Panel Discussion

Plenary Session A2:

## Harmonizing eco-labelling schemes: cases, challenges, opportunities

### Panelists



### Moderator

## Panel Discussion

Plenary Session A2 (cont.):

### Harmonizing eco-labelling schemes: cases, challenges, opportunities

#### Harmonization of criteria:

- The Blue Angel is only for a small market, so through harmonization we could get a bigger market.
- Blue Angel and EU flower in EU: law has to be followed in 28 countries: obligation to cooperate between the labelling schemes.

#### Current status in Japan and China

#### MRA (Mutual Recognition Agreement):

- Cooperation is twofold:
  1. Harmonization of product
  2. Recognition of certification
- Challenges and opportunities of MRA



## Panel Discussion

Plenary Session A2 (cont.):

### Harmonizing eco-labelling schemes: cases, challenges, opportunities

#### SME and Costs

- Many countries use the turnover of company as a reference point for costs.
- Most difficult thing/barrier for SMEs is gathering the information required by the certification/eco-label.



#### How to speed up the process of harmonization?

- Regional network is useful: conditions are very similar  
Interregional network should be there for products meant for the global market

## Technical Input

Plenary Session A3:

### National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?

(Mr. Rajan R. Gandhi)

#### Status of Eco-labelling and potential approaches for collaboration

#### Presentation of report to investigate on:

- Intra-regional cooperation on eco-labelling
- Is it feasible? Advantageous to all?

#### Main Findings:

- Evolution of EL schemes go hand in hand with SPP policies (Japan and S. Korea very ahead)



## **Technical Input**

Plenary Session A3 (cont.):

### **National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?**

(Mr. Rajan R. Gandhi)

#### **Main challenges in the region:**

- Low sensitivity, low training, understanding at all levels
- Poor availability of products
- Reluctance of manufacturers to produce eco-labelled products if no incentive
- Not mandatory for (excl. Japan, China) the public sector
- EL products are more expensive (initial price, not overall costs /LC)
- LDCs dependent on important on imports-buy what is available
- Technical skills to draft EL schemes are not always available in LDC
- Lack of testing and verification facilities
- Differing priorities (poverty, socio-economic issues)

## Technical Input

Plenary Session A3 (cont.):

### National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?

(Mr. Rajan R. Gandhi)

#### Going forward:

Three possibilities are

- MRA (impractical because only bilateral agreements)
- Harmonization (difficult, because each country has different focusses)
- Inter-operability (every country - being a signatory will recognize every other country's standards)

In all cases, **agreement on CCC is a must**

#### Major Players for realization of harmonization:

ASEAN (ultimately its their responsibility to get a agreement)

support by UNEP, GEN/GENECIS, ISO, ISEAL members, UNIDO  
UNESCAP, IGPN, Japan/Korea, Germany have a lot to contribute

## Panel Discussion

Plenary Session A3:

## National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?

Panelists



Moderator

## **Panel Discussion**

Plenary Session A3 (cont.) :

### **National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?**

#### **Indonesia**

- Potential approach: more consumer info
- Price concerns, more time should be given
- Trends needs to be understood

#### **Malaysia:**

- Top-down approach
- Challenges: Capacity and awareness; Cost-effectiveness (green=expensive); local market readiness, response from local manufacturers
- Harmonization is very governmental and business driven (governments are becoming aware, business needs to be strengthened)
- Pepsi campaign on recycling in used bottle

## **Panel Discussion**

Plenary Session A3 (cont.) :

### **National Status of Eco-labelling in Asia: What way forward?**

#### **Phillipines:**

- GPP since 2004,
- Challenges: low sensitivity/training/implementation and the absence of guidelines regarding GPP/ clash with higher procurement law
- Harmonization is possible on various levels but single eco-labelling scheme for whole region is difficult
- SMEs should be supported by governments to move forward
- difficulty to enforce the order for GPP, Incentives are good but what about disincentives?

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**UNEP SESSION**

# Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

- Dr. Anthony S F Chiu, as Moderator introduced the Session.
- **Short presentations/interventions:**
  - **Ecolabelling : the Situation in Europe**, Dr. Ulf Jaeckel, Federal Ministry for the Environment of Germany
  - **Reliability of environmental information for GPP and Ecolabelling - Role of GPN for collaboration**, Mr. Gakuji Fukatsu, IGPN Japan
  - **Ecolabelling: Situation in Asia & Potential Approaches for Successful Collaboration**, Mr. Noer Adi Wardoyo, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia
  - **Discussion on key success factors for regional collaboration on Eco-labelling**, Ms. Jing Wang, China Environmental United Certification Center
  - Mr. Tim Robin Taylor, GEN
- **Discussion:** Policies and technical recommendations for successful collaboration at sub-regional and regional levels (by moderator)



# Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

## 1. Ecolabelling : the Situation in Europe,

Dr. Ulf Jaeckel, Federal Ministry for the Environment of Germany

### Highlights:

- **EU has hundreds of labelling schemes and many are sector specific**
  - Some with a general approach (e.g. EU Ecolabel, Blue Angel, Nordic Swan)
  - Many labels and claims not reliable (‘Greenwashing’)
  - Diversity and lack of reliability leads to e.g. (high transaction costs for and limited use by producers and retailers confusion of consumers, and problems for public procurement offices)
- **EU Energy Label**
  - A Regulation that is mandatory with 12 Product Groups with a close link to Ecodesign Directive and Energy efficiency and other product related information
  - Has a significant impact on product development and greening markets
- **European Eco Label**
  - Started in 1992 based on EU regulation. It has a European Ecolabel Board and managed by Competent Bodies on national level
  - 31 product groups, about 1400 licenses, 25.000 products and services with most important product groups: floor coverings, paints, varnishes, cleaners, paper
  - Most important countries: Italy, France, UK

# Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

## 1. Ecolabelling : the Situation in Europe,

Dr. Ulf Jaeckel, Federal Ministry for the Environment of Germany

- **EU Eco Label vs National Labels**
  - Regulation is in place. National criteria have to be at least as strict as EU Ecolabel criteria
  - EU Ecolabel shall take into account national ecolabel criteria
  - Simplified procedure under EU Ecolabel possible when national label is used
  - Same goal: Greening the markets, cooperation, harmonisation (but also competition)
- **Overview on Blue Angel labeling scheme**
  - Explanation on how Blue Angel work
  - Criteria development under the Blue Angel labeling scheme
- **Fighting the Label jungle**
  - Through the development of criteria for label/standard assessment
  - Process with several Federal Ministries in Germany (with GIZ and Federal Environmental Agency)
  - Using international work as a basis (GEN and ISEAL Alliance)
  - Assessments to be used for consumer information public procurement
  - Possible model role for Europe
- **Conditions for successful Labeling Schemes**
  - Need credibility, applicability, transparency and consumer acceptance
  - Big size of the market (Cooperation (and possibly harmonisation) amongst type 1 labelling schemes and use in public procurement)

## **Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling**

### **2. Reliability of environmental information for GPP and Ecolabelling - Role of GPN for collaboration**, Mr. Gakuji Fukatsu, IGPN Japan

#### **Highlights:**

- **Mechanism of green public procurement in Japan**
  - The Law on Promoting Green Purchasing was passed in 2001. The Law has set its own criteria. However, acquisition of ecolabels is not required. If companies meet the legal criteria on Promoting Green Purchasing, companies can declare by themselves.
  - The Green purchasing of governments and agencies changed the number of items of 95% or more procurement rate (Excluding items of public works field)
- **Role of GPN in the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing**
  - GPN was launched in April 2014. Through "eco-products Net", GPN provides environmentally friendly products information that meet the criteria of the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing.
- **Positioning of Eco Mark in the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing**
  - Eco Mark is the third-party certification program which started in 1996, which looks into the criteria of the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing.
  - It is possible to implement green purchasing higher level with purchasing products which Eco Mark certified.

## Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

### 2. Reliability of environmental information for GPP and Ecolabelling - Role of GPN for collaboration, Mr. Gakuji Fukatsu, IGPN Japan

#### Highlights:

- **Efforts to ensure the reliability of environmental information of the product**
  - In 2008, recycled paper products were found to have contained less recycled paper than claimed. This led the Ministry of Environment to start efforts to ensure the reliability of information. The Guidelines for environmental labelling and Guidelines for ensuring reliability were created by the Ministry for dissemination to companies.
- **Role of GPN in the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing**
  - GPN writes report about the measures to ensure the reliability of the environmental information of products in cooperation with Ministry of the Environment through the Ecoproducts.net.
- **Summary about measures to ensure the reliability of the environmental information of the products**
  - Sustainability of efforts are important. The opportunity to get consumer educations like environmental education continuously is also necessary.
  - According to the results of the survey, businesses' awareness on green purchasing still remained.
  - Information is important from the supplier side and also the exchange of information among procurement staffs and retail distributors. Information on green purchasing items should state whether they comply with the criteria in which fiscal year.
  - Although the use of third-party certification system is useful, more info is needed for businesses to know that they can self-declare the conformity of the criteria based on the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing.

## Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

### 2. Reliability of environmental information for GPP and Ecolabelling - Role of GPN for collaboration, Mr. Gakuji Fukatsu, IGPN Japan

#### Highlights:

- **Challenges to enhance the reliability of the information**
  - Lack of Awareness and motivation to share information on green procurement to procurement staff, Manufacturers, and Retailers,
  - Lack of knowledge on how to communicate information Information on green purchasing items should state whether they comply with the criteria in which fiscal year.
  - Although Use of third-party certification system is useful, more info is needed for businesses to know that they can self-declare the conformity of the criteria based on the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing.
  - Expansion of category of type I eco label
  - Information on Green Procurement Criteria through Materials and Operation of Training Courses for Procurement staffs, manufacturers and retailers
  - The opportunity to get consumer educations like environmental education continuously is also necessary.
- **Role of GPN in the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing**
  - GPN has workshops and seminars for procurement staffs of companies and local governments to promote their green purchasing.

## Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

### 3. Ecolabelling: Situation in Asia & Potential Approaches for Successful Collaboration, Mr. Noer Adi Wardoyo, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia

#### Highlights:

- Regulatory Framework (Legal mechanism in place mandating the development and adoption of environmentally-friendly labeling (eco-labeling) system as a proactive economic instrument.
- Strategy for Green Products through SCP: by promoting Environmentally Friendly Product , providing Product Availability+Information, Improving Quality, Quantity & Distribution, and Education on Consumption
- Different product categories available under the SNI MULTI-CRITERIA ECOLABEL
- Indonesia Ecolabel mechanism:
  - Multi criteria ecolabel (Ecolabel criteria, Ecolabel Certification accredited body, Ecolabel Certification, ecolabel logo inclusion)
  - Self declared Ecolabel (Environmental aspect claim proposed by applicant with claim information proven, verification body, self-declared ecolabel recommendation registered under Ministry of Environment, self declared ecolabel logo inclusion)
- ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTERIAL DECREE No. 2 Year 2014: regulate the use of Ecolabel logo and to provide public information

## **Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling**

### **3. Ecolabelling: Situation in Asia & Potential Approaches for Successful Collaboration**, Mr. Noer Adi Wardoyo, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia

#### **Highlights:**

#### **Policy dialogue:**

- improve understanding on the use of ecolabel and SPP in domestic market; interactions with other ecolabels entering the market, and information intended for foreign market (incl. supply-chain)
- strategy for wider use by government (including GPP/SPP), business, and consumers
- Criteria/parameters: what works, what does not work! Including common core criteria, different country circumstances
- Verification: methods and capacity/competencies
- Information: best practices on consumer information

## **Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling**

### **4. Discussion on key success factors for regional collaboration on Eco-labelling,** Ms. Jing Wang, China Environmental United Certification Center

#### **Highlights:**

- **Typical cases mentioned:**
  - Energy star: story from national to international
  - IECCB Scheme-story of multilateral acceptance
  - EU label: Story of multi brand label
  - CEL: story of progress step by step to harmonization
- **Key Success Factors: (From Strategy, Policy, to Measures)**
  - Strategy Plan: Think regionally then focus on environmental product trading towards environment product innovation.
  - Policy Support: Look at similar national standard or certification and create a system policy (Environmental product trading policy or SPP policy)
  - Brand managing policy (Look at the following: common or trade product, criteria achievable, testing, market demand)

## **Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling**

### **4. Discussion on key success factors for regional collaboration on Eco-labelling,** Ms. Jing Wang, China Environmental United Certification Center

- **Eco-labelling in ASEAN**

- there have 5 eco label schemes in ASEAN among 28 GEN members, Green Label Thailand, Singapore Green Label Scheme, Green Choice Philippines, Ekolabel Indonesia and SIRIM Malaysia

- **Trade in ASEAN** (ASEAN AEC in 2015, FTA, RECP, APEC)

- **Recommendations:**

- Harmonized while there are differences (eg. China Environmental Labelling)
- Fully Harmonized (establish multilateral platform (GEN), harmonized in specific product, (Eg. IEC – CB)
- Multi-brand (Eg. EU Flower)

- **Conclusions:**

- Eco-labelling will play an essential tool to promote environmental product trading globally just as its role to promote SCP nationally
- Fully harmonized will be a challenge but it is possible through cooperation.

## Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

### Mr. Tim Robin Taylor, GEN

#### Intervention: 2-3 thoughts

- Suggestion: look at Common criteria and adapt to country
- Ecolabeling scheme should start from origin, increase environmental performance of own country.
- Plagiarism is not a sin. You have China, Korea, and Japan have criterias. No need to do an LCA. It has been done and look at them. Key elements are the same. Take those things and try them in countries.
- No need to start from scratch as work has already been done. Even American, Canadian ones.
- NZ based theirs from the Canadian ecolabeling scheme.
- GEN members have their criteria in english.
- Information is there to work with.

# Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

## Key points from the audience:

- **Questions on the development of ecolabeling for countries on the early stage:**
  - For countries in the early stage, develop capacity and look at experiences from other countries and limitations in the country in terms of implementation. Adaptation of criteria either from ASEAN will be necessary so find the common criteria in the and select products that are easy to certify. Ecolabeling is raising the bar,
  - Bhutan: Sense a lot of support for start up countries. Country specific level, if there are south-south cooperation requested to further develop countries to implement this.
  - Australia: Japan, Korea, and China could make a list of 5 of untold stories of what didn't work and what worked well, that will help countries like Bhutan.
  - Important to know how one country recognizes labels of countries. For any product, life cycle of product information imp. Every country needs info on product labels imported in the countries.
  - Brunei and Myanmar also stated as early stage on ecolabeling.
  
- **a common criteria through the harmonization of ecolabeling in the region:**
  - On the regional cooperation on ecolabelling, getting a common criteria in the region will be difficult.
  - Transboundary issues (trading issues, access to info) also has to be considered.
  - Common but differentiated responsibilities should be considered. Flexibility of different eco labeling schemes in countries is necessary.
  - Participation of Industry is needed to make it successful
  - Indonesia: Question mark on harmonization still. There can't be agreement on harmonization as it is too early. Collaboration more.
  - Chun: this ecolabeling is a network which is a starting point as an agreement. The leading countries China, Japan and South Korea and collaborate on common eco-design. And share to us.
  
- **Questions on green washing:**
  - Countries in Germany and Japan up in the ante, in societies in Japan and Germany, there are still green washing and confusion. What would Japan propose to countries like ASEAN could avoid the greenwashing and misperception of citizens on green products?
  - Japan stated many ways like CB, awareness raising activities, and involving all stakeholders. It takes time to get results.
  - Ulf: Most of ASEAN countries are competitive internally, people will take advantage with it, Green becomes trendy. NZ has 400 labels with 4M people. A lot rely on government endorsement and champions in government to push it. You can't really stop greenwashing but you can monitor it.
  - Adi: on green washing, look in a positive way. Go together with the green movement, Invite them and do it the right way. Collaboration from the Industry and Commerce, Business and work with media as partners in providing information.

# Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

## Key points from the audience:

- **Questions on the effect of global trade agreements like WTO to the International trade of environmental goods and services?**
  - If there are eco-products present and available, It reduces competencies in the trading. However, at the practical level, no complains on products from Thailand or Singapore labels in Indonesian market.
  - Most GEN members, we will not use ecolabels as a barrier of trade.
  - Environmental quality product coming in should comply with environmental requirements.
  - Possibility of trade as a barrier to environmental products itself.(Using ecolabel as a promotion of the product which can be a barrier to trade).
  - On citing cases on this, China mentioned that Ecolabels help manufacturers achieve stricter requirements in China.
  - Query from China if there are eco products available, because of the agreement, it reduces its competitiveness in the trading, any cases raised by clients in China? Not answered.
  - From Indonesian Markets, no complaints from other countries because it is voluntary. They are there in the markets but need to provide more info to consumers.
  
- **APEC List of environmental goods 2012**
  - Question on the APEC list of environmental goods 2012. The 11<sup>th</sup> APRSCP highlighted the need to look at fiscal policy and how to get the prices right. It reduces the trade tariffs from 30 to 5%, that is a good as a financial advantage. The goods were identified through a nomination process. Goods from environmental sector and waste water treatment. Is this an initiative from APEC? Is it useful or powerful in facilitating trade of environmental products. It is important to look at fiscal policy and looking at the prices right. Reducing the trade tariffs from 20 to 5% is a big financial advantage.
  - China stated that for the APEC list of environmental products. For economic reason, industrialized countries. promote environmental technologies and products.
  - Indonesia stated that APEC and WTO on this issue has not much development. There are opportunities in the ASEAN+3. In ASEAN, program on SCP, need policy dialogue on harmonization work in anticipation of the ASEAN Economic Community 2015 and how this harmonization with implementation of SCP link with that.

## Session B1: Policies, measures, and technical assistance as key success factors for regional collaboration on ecolabelling

- **Rajan: ask the panelists in the ecolabeling schemes, is there meeting basic quality standards. Precursor for ecomark, bureau of standards? Do you insist have basic minimum standards before it applies for ecolabel?**
  - In Japan there are some criteria (Type 1 ecolabel) and have guidelines. They upgrade by themselves and share information on the criteria.
  - Product quality is part of the ecolabeling scheme?
  - Stefanos : Quality should be part of sustainability. Unfortunately, in a number of sectors, (mobile devices)
  - Australia (Darrel): Use of ISO 4001. (Stefanos agree with this).
- **Sena: In reducing environmental impact and consumption, do countries take into consideration these factors and do assessment and how it contributes to the sustainability of the country?**
  - Indonesia: We will get there. Challenge to be there. Natural Resource inventory to assess the situation and process is underway so we hope we can connect use of ecolabels to the effect towards sustainability and environmental protection. (missing link right now)
  - Collection of data comes from the Ministry of Environment.
  - Why is it part of the statistical services? Depends on the law and mechanisms in place in countries.
- **Linkage in addressing poverty**
  - Below poverty line rely on environmental asset for their livelihood. They are related and this is addressed, which will contribute to poverty alleviation.
- **Price of sustainable products. Need some protocols in terms of prices.**
- **ASEAN countries have environmental laws and legislations which need more enforcement. This is related to SCP, procurement, resource efficiency. It is important also to dilute idea that environmentally friendly products are more expensive and costly.**

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

- Facilitator: Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP
- “Updates on the 10YFP and its SPP Programme” Ms. Julie Godin, UNEP
- “Introduction to the SPPEL Project, the ASEAN+3 component of the SPPEL project, and the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network” Mr. Stefanos Fotious, UNEP
- Question & Answer
- **Discussion of the ASEAN+3 Work Plan**

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

## 5. Updates on the 10YFP and its Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, Julie Godin, UNEP

- **Introduction on the 10YFP:** Definition, objectives, Organisational Structure and Programmes.
- **Status of the Programmes :**
- **Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP):** The [Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative \(SPPI\)](#) is preparing a proposal for the 10YFP programme which will be released for public consultation by the end of the year, with launch expected early in 2014. The focus of the programme is likely to be: (1) developing a vision for SPP and defining purchasing principles. (2) monitoring SPP/GPP implementation and assessing impacts; (3) addressing barriers to SPP implementation and proposing/disseminating innovative solutions; (4) promoting collaboration with the private sector; and (5) cooperating for SPP implementation.
- **Consumer Information:** a stock taking analysis, including interviews of key organizations and stakeholders working in the area of consumer information, and an on line global survey (160 responses), have been undertaken. A proposal will be circulated to experts, 10YFP national and stakeholder focal points and the UN Inter-agency Coordination Group by the end of the year. The programme may focus on the following objectives: i) easy, practical and sustainable choice by consumers, through ii) provision of accessible, reliable and verifiable life cycle based sustainability information by market suppliers.
- **Sustainable Tourism:** a Global Survey on Sustainable Tourism yielded 370 responses from the full range of stakeholders. Preliminary findings were presented at the 92nd Session of the OECD Tourism Committee (October 2013, Paris) and at the UN Expert Group Meeting on Ecotourism, Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection (October 2013, New York). 10YFP programme areas may include: i) Tourism/ Destination Planning, ii) Tourism Investment; iii) Tourism Monitoring and Evaluation, iv) Tourism Operations and Management. A proposal will be ready for public consultation in the first quarter of 2014.
- **Sustainable Buildings and Construction** The SBCI Symposium (25-26 November 2013, Paris, France) served as a platform for early discussions, and highlighted the importance of sustainable social housing and energy efficiency as potential activities of the Programme, in addition to policy development, and resource efficiency in construction along the supply chain. The first draft concept for a programme is currently being developed.
- **Sustainable Lifestyles and Education:** consultation with key stakeholders and partners on this programme has been initiated, and will be concluded in early 2014, with the launch of the programme expected in mid-2014.

## Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

### 5. Updates on the 10YFP and its Sustainable Public Procurement Programme, Julie Godin, UNEP

- **The Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative (SPPI)** officially became the 10YFP SPP Programme on April 1st at an event in New York, at the margins of the 10th Session of the Open Working Groups on Sustainable Development Goals
- **10YFP SPP Programme Goal:** Promote worldwide implementation of SPP through increased cooperation between key stakeholders and a better understanding of its potential benefits and impacts.
- **Objectives**
  - **Build the case for SPP:** improve the knowledge on SPP and its **effectiveness** as a tool to promote greener economies and sustainable development;
  - Support **the implementation of SPP on the ground** through increased collaboration and improved coordination between SPP stakeholders.

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

- **Core activities**

- The **SPP Implementation coordination group** aims at synergizing the SPP activities of its members (e.g. ICLEI's Procura Plus Campaign, UNEP's SPP and Eco-labelling project, IISD's SPP Programme, etc.), sharing capacity building & information tools, and fostering cooperation between members, especially on a South-South level.
- An **SPP Community** is established on the **Global SCP Clearinghouse**
- An **SPP Forum** is organized every two years
- A **Biennial report** reviews the implementation of Sustainable and Green Public Procurement

- **Current progress on some work areas**

- **Monitoring Implementation and Assessing Impacts**

- **Monitoring & Evaluating SPP Implementation**

- Developed a Concept Map of M&E systems
- Currently selecting country case studies (due Summer 2014)
- Report and Recommendations on efficient M&E systems (by December 2014)

- **Measuring & Communicating SPP Benefits**

- Report on the methodology, indicators, and recommendations for measuring and communicating SPP benefits (early 2015)

- **SCP Clearinghouse** webpage introduced as a communications platform. 37

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

## Updates on the 10YFP Roadmap

### **Question on the status of the 10YFP Roadmap on Asia Pacific:**

- UNEP (Stefanos): After launching of the 10YFP Roadmap in Asia Pacific, start developing concept papers for donors and start finding funds to implement the activities. Good set of activities that have secured funds and can be started. Integration of the Roadmap in the work of the 10YFP, it is an official output of the 10YFP. Stefanos mentioned that it the Asia Pacific 10YFP Roadmap has been approved. The Roadmap is the official output of the 10YFP. It is owned by all who contributed to its development.
- Indonesia (Adi): The assessment of financing of SCP implementation is lacking right now. Need to engage international partners and seek opportunities from additional funding from the UN System and from the private sectors. (including GEF to add funding for post 2015 including SCP for the 10YFP).

### **Involvement of Private sector:**

- Statement requesting the 10YFP not only to focus on Public procurement but also include private sector in terms of procurement. There is an action to engage with the private sectors and addressing the barriers for SMEs in the 10YFP implementation work stream. Ideas on how the private sector can be engaged are welcome. 10YFP programmes are evolving when we have new information and needs.

## Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

6. UNEP Project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL), the ASEAN+3 Regional Component, and the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network, Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP
- **(2005) Marrakech Task Force on SPP:**
  - Objective: Facilitate the implementation of SPP in countries and Report the results for the drafting of 10YFP
  - **Focused on the** Status Assessment, Legal Review, Market Readiness Analysis, Training, Policy Plan, and Implementation
- **Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement in Developing Countries 2009-2012 Accomplished Results:**
  - Training of 120 **SPP experts**;
  - **7 countries assisted** in the development of SPP policies and action plans through the MTF Approach on SPP - **revised approach**
  - **Policy conclusions** presented to the 19th Session of the UN CSD in 2011.
- **Publications:**
  - Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines: Introducing UNEP's Approach
  - The Study on the Impacts of Sustainable Public Procurement on Sustainable Development
  - Sustainable Public Procurement Training Toolkit

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

22 May 2014

- 6. **UNEP Project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL), the ASEAN+3 Regional Component, and the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network**, Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP
  
- **Summary of the UNEP SPP Methodology**  
Progress done through 4 steps providing training per step:
  1. Institutional study, project governance set up
  2. Legal Review and Market Readiness Analysis then Prioritization
  3. SPP Policy Plan and Action Plan
  4. Implementation
  
- **The SPP and Ecolabelling project 2013-2016**
  - **Objective:** Provide capacity development and technical assistance to public and private sectors on the development of SPP policies and use of eco-labelling
  - **Components:** (Regional, National and Knowledge Management)
  - **Goal:** stimulating the demand and supply of sustainable products
  - SPPEL Regional Components:
    - **Two regions:** (Southern Cone (South America) & ASEAN+3)
  - **What is SPPEL:**
    - Regional collaboration on voluntary standards and labels
    - Sharing experiences and common learning on SPP/GPP implementation

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

22 May 2014

## 6. **UNEP Project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL), the ASEAN+3 Regional Component, and the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network**, Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP

- **ASEAN + 3 GPPEL Project**

- **Objectives:**

- **Strengthen SPP/GPP and ecolabelling (EL) in the ASEAN+3 region**, based on the expertise of China, Japan and South Korea in the combined use of SPP and ecolabelling ;
- **Enhance South-South collaboration** on those topics;
- Ensure a broad and effective **participation of ASEAN+3 countries in the** activities of the 10YFP SPP Programme.

- **Activities:**

- **Activity 1: Establish an ASEAN+3 network of GPP and EL experts and policy makers and organization of yearly meetings of the network**
  - **Initial meeting** in Phuket, **Launch** in Seoul (October 2013)
  - **Yearly meetings** – next one to take place in Beijing in September 2014
  - Develop a **Roadmap for the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network**
- **Activity 2: Develop ASEAN case studies on GPP and ecolabelling implementation**
  - **In conjunction with 10YFP S3P Work areas 2C** on GPP Good practices and **Group 2A** on SPP monitoring, a template has been developed.
  - **Republic of Korea** and **China** have already provided cases.
  - First compilation of cases will be published in Summer 2014 on OECD website
  - Still looking for more ASEAN+3 case studies

# Session B2 (UNEP): 10YFP and other Programmes Updates

22 May 2014

## 6. **UNEP Project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling (SPPEL), the ASEAN+3 Regional Component, and the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network**, Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP

### **ASEAN + 3 GPPEL Project**

- **Activity 3: Share GPP and ecolabelling knowledge through a regional capacity building scheme**
  - Deliver trainings back-to-back with annual GPP-EL network meetings:  
**GPP and EL policies** of China, Japan and South Korea;  
**Success stories replicable** by other ASEAN+3 countries;  
**GPP/EL experiences** of **non-ASEAN countries**;  
**International cooperation for harmonization** in the area of product sustainability information, voluntary labels and standards  
especially in the area of;  
**UNEP SPP and EL approaches**
- **Activity 4: Improve the performance of GPP policies and EL schemes through the establishment of regional workgroups coordinated with the 10YFP S3P work areas**
  - Potentially establish **work areas** within the 10YFP focusing on regional topics
- **Outputs:**
  - **Guidance document for procurers, Training materials and modules, Inform SPP policies and procurement processes**

# Session B3 (UNEP): ASEAN +3 GPPEL Network Advisory Committee

- Facilitator: Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, UNEP
- Briefing and follow-ups of the Korea Meeting
- Confirm the Advisory Committee members
- **Discussion of the ASEAN+3 Network Action Plan**

# Session B3 (UNEP): ASEAN +3 GPPEL Network Advisory Committee

## Proposed discussion on the following:

### Action Plan of the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network

- **Proposed activities:**

- Development of a directory of members
- Organization of webinars to present member's activities and foster collaborations
- Establishment of an online forum to encourage exchanges between members
- Increased participation in 10YFP S3P
- ASEAN+3 – specific training toolkit

- **Accomplished and ongoing activities:**

- Establish a Modus Operandi for Advisory Creation of an ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network Committee
- Development of ASEAN+3 case studies on GPP and eco-labelling
- Transferring GPP and eco-labelling knowledge through a regional capacity building scheme
- Establish Regional sub-groups within the 10YFP SP3



# Session B3 (UNEP): ASEAN +3 GPPEL Network Advisory Committee

## Action Plan of the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network

### New Activities:

- Develop a directory of members
- Establish an online forum for exchanges between members
- Organize webinars to present member's activities and foster collaborations
- Training for procurers including from the private sector; khun Chaiyod, Mr. Augustine.
- Ensure participation of the ASEAN+3 members (via the assignment of focal persons) with the following work areas of the 10YFP SP3 and consumer information programme:
  - Monitoring and evaluating systems; Indonesia, pak Adi
  - Measuring and communicating benefits of SPP; GIZ, khun Thomas
  - Promoting best SPP practices – include more case studies from ASEAN+3 countries that are not usually represented; (Ms. Jing China)
  - Supporting SPP through sustainability standards and ecolabelling; Mr. Gakuji, Japan
  - Overcoming legal barriers; Augustine, Malaysia GPN
  - Coordination with Multilateral Development Banks; UNEP,
  - Regional collaboration on ecolabelling; GIZ, khun Thomas, CEC Ms. Jing, Eco-mark, (KEITI), Indonesia
- Ensure linkages as much as possible with other current networks within the ASEAN+3 region

# Next meeting of the ASEAN+3 GPPEL Network

- Dates: 23-25 September 2014
- Venue: Beijing, China
- B2B with the GEN
- 23 September: International workshop on eco-labels
- 24-25 September: ASEAN+3 GPPEL meeting
- Potential subject areas of the meeting:
  - Call Network members to send ideas for subjects
  - *The effect of eco-labelling in product pricing?*
  - *Market coverage of eco-labelled products?*

# Discussion on follow-up activities on 10YFP, regional SPP and ecolabelling projects and GPPEL Network

## Ideas for the next Asia SPP Eco-labels meeting:

- Price elasticity of eco-labelled products
- Level of harmonization, how countries are working together,
- Institutional mechanisms for harmonization of different labels inside countries
- How we empower the consumer for more sustainable choices
- How to avoid corruption on SPP and how to minimize green-washing
- Review on links between eco-labels and environmental issues at country level
- Communication strategy on SPP
- Consumers' awareness on eco-labels
- Public policy measures to engage the industry
- Green consumption
- (Common criteria for green products)
- Showcase criteria and labels on one specific product from various countries
- Fiscal mechanisms for promotion of SPP and eco-labels

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# Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement and Harmonization of Eco-Labeling



**GIZ SESSION**

## **Key Note presentation by Mr. Zhou Caihua, CEC (MEP):** **Harmonization of Eco-Labeling: Benefits, Motivation, Process, Experiences**

### **Advantages of Common Core Criteria (CCC):**

- trade/export is facilitated, access to other markets is facilitated
- Principles of CCC selection:
  - Analysis of needs of market,
  - CCC to be formulated by one country
  - Feedback from other country/other stakeholders
- Challenges: advancement of ccc not always enough, period of drafting the ccc takes too long

### **MRA process:**

- Is the general level of the criteria similar in another country, what are their criteria and what is the certification process?
- Different countries have different legal requirements, situations etc.: core criteria in one country may not be the same core criteria for others.

## Session B1: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product A (fluorescent lamp)

Key Note presentation by Mr. Tobias Schleicher, Öko-Institut  
Session B1: Fluorescent lamps:

- **Technical input:** key environmental impacts and scope of eco-label documents in ASEAN+3 of product A (fluorescent lamp)
- **Typology of Lamps**
- **Comparing** the various standards in the different countries, finding CCC
- Agreement on **scope of product-group** and verification mechanism
- Explaining that the **environmental impact** of most lamps is the highest during use-phase
- Proposing **draft criteria** based on the compared criteria of two countries

**Recommendation:** Don't reinvent the wheel, look at Thailand!

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**Recommendation:** Don't reinvent the wheel, look at Thailand!

## **Session B1: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product A (fluorescent lamp)**

### **Explaining and discussion of verification mechanisms:**

1. Self Declaration (not recommended)
  2. Specify a standard for the measurement (also a form of self measurement)
  3. Specify a standard, confirmation and a test from an independent laboratory / test institute
  4. Specify a standard, confirmation and test from an independent laboratory / test institute certified according to a specific standard (e.g. ISO 17025)
- Thailand and Malaysia have already same verification method: no 4, providing good basis for CCC

## **Session B1: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product A (fluorescent lamp)**

### **Criterion No1: Energy efficiency:**

- Comparison between criteria in Malaysia and Thailand
- Background
- Comparison between Malaysia and Thailand
- Proposal: combination between both, merging the most ambitious efficiency criteria of both
- Suggestion of proposed Verification
- Group work to answer guiding questions

## **Session B1: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product A (fluorescent lamp)**

### **Criterion No 2: Lamp Lifetime**

- Background
- Comparison between Malaysia and Thailand
- Suggestion of proposed criteria
- Suggestion of proposed Verification

### **Criterion 3: Mercury in Lamp**

- Background
- Comparison between Malaysia and Thailand
- Suggestion of proposed criteria
- Suggestion of proposed Verification (Level 4)

## **Session B1: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product A (fluorescent lamp)**

### **Results:**

- Thailand and Malaysia are agreeing on many aspects, Thailand needs to consult with stakeholders on some points regarding criteria
- Verification: there is an agreement between Thailand and Malaysia regarding verification methods

## **Session B2: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product B (printer)**

### **Scope of product group:**

- Usually multifunctional devices: imaging equipment
- Thailand: copier
- Philippines: printers alone
- Malaysia: nothing developed yet

### **Suggested scope adopted according to Energy Star:**

- Printers
- Scanners
- Copiers
- Imaging equipment/multifunctional devices

### **General agreement on scope of product-group**

## **Session B2: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product B (printer)**

### **Discussion of environmental Impact/climate change related issues**

- LC study: use-phase again has the main impact
- However: main reason is because of paper
- Green washing issue: most companies couldn't afford the scandal

### **Group work**

- Comparison between Thailand and Malaysia
- Proposal of Criteria
- Verification: only level 2 (energy star) is required:

“Specify a standard for the measurement (also a form of self declaration)”

## **Session B2: Development of common core criteria (CCC) of product B (printer)**

### **Results:**

- Thailand and Malaysia have agreed on energy efficiency criteria and verification mechanism
- Printing: Malaysia agreed, Thailand thinks that twofold duplex printing may not be accepted/used so much
- 100% recycled paper: Thailand agrees (like in Blue Angel/Phillippines)  
Malaysia has some doubts about percentage of recycled paper, want to go into stakeholder consultation
- Verification: Thailand and Malaysia agree

## Overall Workshop Results

### Eco-labeling (GIZ-Session)

- Eco-labels are marketing tool for sustainable production and consumption
- Eco-label harmonization: opens new markets nationally and internationally (important in regards to the objectives of AEC 2015)
- 3 different ways of Harmonisation:
  1. CCC (requirement methods, verification)
  2. Mutual Recognition Agreement on bilateral levels
  3. multilateral MRA: several countries share the work

### Workshop results:

- Many criteria and verification mechanisms were agreed on: CCC is possible
- Next step: stakeholder meetings and proceed with agreements
- SCP4LCE will facilitate further cooperation processes

# Overall Workshop Results

## SPP(UNEP-Session)

### Discussion and information sharing:

- How to prevent green-washing
- How to spread Consumer awareness/information
- Discussion costs and pricing
- Agreed on SPP as the way to go regionally and globally

### Steps forward:

- Agreed on list of action over next years
  - Ideas on what subject for next SPP meeting:
    - Countries meet to compare criteria of specific products
    - Sharing of success factors by various countries
    - include more dialogue and cooperation
- positive outlook for the next steps

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# Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement and Harmonization of Eco-Labeling



Study

Setup



Review

Analysis

## SPP



Prioritisation

Planning



Implementation



21-22 May 2014

Bangkok, Thailand

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!**