

Annex B – Factsheets of GPP policies in 18 APEC member economies

AUSTRALIA

CANADA

CHILE

CHINA

HONG KONG, CHINA

INDONESIA

JAPAN

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MALAYSIA

MEXICO

NEW ZEALAND

PERU

THE PHILIPPINES

SINGAPORE

CHINESE TAIPEI

THAILAND

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VIET NAM

Green public procurement policy factsheet	
AUSTRALIA	
Green public procurement policy in Australia	
Measures developed: Policy, guidelines and strategies.	Year: 1998-2003
Description	
<p>The Commonwealth Government of Australia has tackled green purchasing from different public competences and through various tools. Main milestones are briefly described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines were first launched by the Government in March 1998 with the aim of allowing for Government agencies to achieve best practice procurement through value for money on a basis of whole-of-life costing. Government policies, such as environmental were a part of the framework within which agencies need to achieve Value for Money. • In 2007, the Australian Procurement and Construction Council (APCC) developed the Australian and New Zealand Government Framework for Sustainable Procurement, which provided a set of principles to guide the Australian Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and the New Zealand Governments in the integration of sustainability principles into procurement decisions. The key principles of the framework consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Avoiding unnecessary consumption; ○ Selecting products and services which have lower environmental impacts across their life cycle; ○ Fostering a viable market for sustainable products; ○ Support suppliers implementing social and ethical principles. • The Environmental Purchasing Guide and Checklists were deeply revised in 2002-2003 to provide voluntary guidance to purchasers in the Australian Government regarding the consideration of relevant energy and environmental issues in procurement decision making. • The environmental purchasing checklists cover a range of key goods and services procured by the Australian Government including: paper and cardboard, packaging, office equipment, office equipment consumables, refrigerators, dishwashers, desk lighting, recycled products, building management services, waste management services, cleaning services and printing services. • Recently, the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (June 2012) have replaced the Commonwealth Procurement Guidelines issued in 2008. The CPGs are now rules and the value for money has been reworded so as to emphasize that other factors such as environmental sustainability have to be considered besides the price of the goods and services when assessing value for money. • Besides, guidance and good practices on procurement connected policies have been issued by Finance Department, i.e.: Energy Efficiency in Government Operations, Domestic Packaging Covenant, Waste Policy, and Australian Government ICT Sustainability Plan (2010-2015). 	

- Policies for greening of government have also been implemented. Australian Government agencies are required by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) to include information about their performance against Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles in their annual reports. In this context, the implementation of an Environmental management System (EMS) and the incorporation of environmental purchasing practices are a common step taken to contribute to the protection of the environment.

Categories

Within the voluntary guidance initiative, the Commonwealth Government of Australia elaborated criteria checklists for 15 groups of products. The checklists provide information on key environmental performance criteria and model tender specification to purchasers.

Besides criteria checklists covering a range of goods and services, criteria checklists have been developed regarding recycled products and packaging. These checklists cover a range of different products and services which can be either covered or not covered by other checklists, e.g. building products, furniture, office products and paper products.

The following table collects those categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Australia that are included in the database of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Water
	Cooling and Heating systems
	Energy
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and screens
	Light bulbs/ Light tubes
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
Office supplies	Ink and toner cartridges
Office Paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
	Waste management services

Progress of policy development and impacts

Reporting obligations under the EPBC Act require that Australian Government agencies include information about their performance against Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles, including green procurement, in their annual reports. The annual reports must:

- Report how the agency's activities are in line with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD).
- Identify how their departmental outcomes contributed to ESD.
- Document the agency's impacts upon the environment and measures taken to minimize those impacts.
- Identify the review mechanisms in place to review and increase the measures the agency takes to minimize its impact upon the environment.

Reporting Guidelines have been issued to assist Commonwealth agencies. Sets of generic indicators to assist agencies with on-going monitoring of their ESD and environmental performance have also been provided. A state of the environment report for Australia is prepared every five years.

However, the assessment on sustainable government procurement undertaken in 2009 identified a lack of consistency between monitoring and reporting approaches from different agencies and jurisdictions. The future homogenization of criteria between agencies and jurisdictions is considered to improve the sustainability of government procurement.

Furthermore, during the development of the present assessment, a certain lack of clarity on competent bodies, obligatory and voluntary requirements and existing guidance and tools has been identified which should be addressed in order to avoid the duplication of efforts and consolidate sustainable procurement policies in Australia.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
CANADA	
Green public procurement policy in Canada	
Measures developed: Policy, strategy and guidelines.	Year: April 2006
Description	
<p>Green public procurement policy in the Canadian federal government was implemented in 2006 through the "Canada Policy on Green Procurement". Its objective is to advance in the protection of the environment and support sustainable development by integrating environmental performance considerations into the procurement decision-making process. According to this policy, procurement should follow the principle of "best value for money" that would include the consideration of environmental impacts of the products and services during the acquisition, use and disposal with a life cycle approach.</p> <p>The Canadian policy on green procurement appointed the Public Works and Government Services to be the responsible authority to define the guidelines, standards, directives and training necessary for the fulfillment of GPP policy. Moreover this department is in charge for the development of performance measures for planning and reporting on green procurement, supporting the other departments in the implementation of the measures and the evaluation of the effectiveness of the policy. Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat support Public Works and Government Services Canada in implementing the policy.</p> <p>In 2010, green public procurement was included into the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS), in accordance with the Federal Sustainable Development Act enacted in 2008. The FSDS describes the government activities to achieve the sustainable targets of Canada which is revised every three years by the Parliament. The targets 8.10 and 8.11 of FSDS related to green procurement are the described below:</p>	
<p><u>Target 8.10: Establishing specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) Green Procurement Targets:</u> <i>As of April 1, 2011, each department will establish at least 3 SMART green procurement targets to reduce environmental impacts.</i></p> <p><u>Target 8.11: Setting green Procurement Management Framework Targets:</u> <i>As of April 1, 2011, each department will establish SMART targets for training, employee performance evaluations, and management processes and controls, as they pertain to green procurement decision-making.</i></p> <p><i>For both targets, guidelines to give officers guidance on how to determine and meet the goals set are available.</i></p>	
<p>Since 2006, fundamental tools have been developed to support the policy, such as a mechanism for monitoring and reporting, free online training for federal employees, web content, guidelines for integrating environmental considerations into procurement management frameworks, guidelines for greening services procurement, guidelines on green procurement implementation, target-setting and reporting, green procurement plans and step-by-step guides. Most of these tools are available on either the website of the Office of Greening Government Operations</p>	

(<http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/ecologisation-greening/indexeng.html>) or the website of the Green Procurement Team (<http://buyandsell.gc.ca/green>). Some tools are only posted to the Government of Canada's intranet website.

Apart from this guidance developed for officers a webpage to help suppliers to accomplish environmental requirements in purchasing goods or services was created (<https://buyandsell.gc.ca/initiatives-and-programs/green-procurement>).

Categories

The Government of Canada establishes government-wide procurement instruments for commonly procured goods and services. These instruments are continually being renewed and officials seek to include increasingly stringent environmental considerations in each renewal through a green procurement planning process. The environmental considerations are publically available via green procurement plan scorecards (<https://buyandsell.gc.ca/initiatives-and-programs/green-procurement/sell-green/green-scorecards>).

Where no centralized instrument exists, officials are also encouraged to include environmental considerations in consultation with available tools and resources.

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in the federal Government of G50Canada, that are included in the database of products and categories of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Office Building in general – meet the Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED - Canada) Gold level.
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and Screens
	PCs and laptops
	Projectors
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Pencils and Pens
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Waste management services
Office furniture	Desks / bookcases
	Chairs
Transport	Official vehicles (light weight cars $\leq 2,5$ Tn)
Events organization	Hotels
	Food/Coffee catering
	Passengers transport (car rental)

Progress of policy development and impacts

Yearly the Canadian government spends in public procurement around 16 US \$ Billion. In 2008 public procurement of Canada accounted for 12% of GDP¹.

For the 2012-13 fiscal year, 71% of departments (representing over 90% of full time equivalent employees) reported on green procurement in their departmental Reports on Plans and Priorities.²

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Guideline -Integrating Environmental Considerations Into Departmental Procurement Management Frameworks, Government of Canada.

¹ [OECD, Government at glance 2011. Public procurement market](#)

² Reported by Canadian CTI contact

Green public procurement policy factsheet	
CHILE	
Green public procurement policy in Chile	
Measures developed: Plan, strategy and guidelines.	Year: 2009
Description	
<p>ChileCompra, the Department in the charge of public procurement in Chile, has defined the promotion of a more sustainable market as one of its strategic objectives. To achieve this goal, ChileCompra coordinates the elaboration of a Sustainable Public Procurement Policy. To this end, the steering committee in sustainable procurement was established. The committee is composed by private and public sector, universities and NGOs.</p> <p>One of the first policies addressed to reduce the environmental impact of the government through public procurement was the "Energy Efficiency Procurement Program". This program aimed to drive Chilean public purchasing towards more efficiency products available in the market. A guideline on procurement of energy efficiency products defining the recommended green standards on energy related products were carried out in 2008 as guidance for the government.</p> <p>The policy on Sustainable Public Procurement has implemented different actions to disseminate the sustainable procurement concept and benefits in Chile. The actions or initiatives carried out so far are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the "comprassustentables.cl" website, to disseminate the concept of sustainable procurement in Chile, with key information, news and events. ▪ Publication of "Directivas de Compras" which are instructions for the Chilean Departments and public organizations attached to Law n. 19.886 (2003) about administration contracts for suppliers and provision of services. The following are the instructions approved regarding sustainable public procurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Directiva de Compras N° 9 (2008) for the adoption of energy efficiency criteria for the provision of goods and services. ✓ Directiva de Compras N°13 (2011) for the execution of sustainable contracts in the Chilean "Public Market". ▪ Studies and diagnosis on the capability of the market and procurers to adopt environmental requirements have been carried out. ▪ The regulations of the Law n. 19.886 allowed the inclusion of environmental and social responsible considerations in the evaluation of tenders. 	

Categories

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Chile, that are considered in the database of products and categories of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Building materials
	Cooling and Heating systems
	Energy
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Monitors and Screens
	Light bulbs / Light tubs
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
Office supplies	Products are not specified under this category
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
Office furniture	Products are not specified under this category

Progress of policy development and impacts

The target of 15% in sustainable public purchasing in 2012 was set in the Sustainable Public Procurement Policy of Chile. Since the adoption of environmental criteria in public procurement in 2009, the percentage of GPP on total public procurement has increased annually as follows:

Year	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	April 2012
%	2,7	5,2	10,5	28,5

Source: Loyola, C. (2012), Compras Sustentables en el Mercado Público³

Currently "ChileCompra" is executing the second stage of the development of the policy, with the extension of criteria to social responsibility consideration in decision making purchasing. The new policy on "Social Responsibility of Public Procurement"; from sustainable to social responsibility was published in March 2012.

³ Available in:

http://www.comprassustentables.cl/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=2&Itemid=2

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
CHINA	
Green public procurement policy in China	
Measures developed: Legislation, policy, guidelines and programs.	Year: 1990
Description	
<p>GPP policy started in China in the 1990s. Government Procurement Law and the Clean Production Law of the People's Republic of China are the center pieces of green procurement initiative. The development of Chinese policy involved three main stages as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The embryonic stage (1993-2004). 2. The development stage (2004-2007). 3. The comprehensive development stage (2007 – present). <p>At the end of the first stage, The Government Procurement law was enacted and implemented. Since 2004, the protection of environment played an important role in the activities of the Government; emphasizing people's environmental responsibility and sustainable development.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance of People's Republic of China has published procurement's policy to promote energy conservation and environmental protection in other relevant departments and worked out two lists of environmental designated products: (1) "The Governmental Procurement List for Energy Efficient Products" and (2) "The Governmental Procurement List for Environmental labeling products". Additionally, during the third stage, China has made an important effort in order to meet the requirement of The World Trade Organization (WTO)'s Agreement on Government Procurement. In this stage China enacted various laws to promote further green public procurement.</p> <p>Regarding tools and guidelines, different GGP initiatives were developed by China. The following ones are some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>The purchasing list of China</u>, which includes different kind of certification in several areas, regarding quality, energy efficiency, energy conservation, water conservation, environment, etc. ✓ <u>Life cycle costing in GGP</u> focuses on parameters as control of total cost, transparency of operational cost and improves awareness /performance of the supply chain. ✓ <u>Environmental system</u>, which officially turns several ISO standards into Recommendation Standards as GB/T24000 – TSO14000. <p>According information provided by The Ministry of Finance about training programs, the central and local government holds annually training programs for staff in the procurement agent. With the support of institutions for the green governmental procurement, such as China Quality Certification Center, central and local government have held a training program for suppliers in which they introduced the requirements of governmental procurement and help the suppliers to get involved in green governmental procurement.</p>	

Categories

The following table collects the categories and products, where environmental criteria are established in China, that are included in the database of products and categories of this study. All criteria can be found in this website, (<http://www.ccg.gov.cn>).

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Water
	Building materials
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and Screens
	Light bulbs/light tubs
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers/dispensers
	Projectors
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Standard batteries
Office paper	Paper
Office furniture	Desks/ bookcases
	Chairs
Transport	Official vehicles (light weight cars <2,5Tn)
	Medium weight cars

It is worth mentioning that up to the second half of 2012, the "Governmental Procurement List for Energy Efficient Products" has concluded with more than 50 categories and over 45,000 products, and "Governmental Procurement List for Environmental labeling products" has included more than 60 categories and over 19,000 products.

Progress of policy development and impacts

The expenses of public procurement in Green products were 165.04 billion in 2011, accounting for 14% of total governmental procurement. On the other hand, green public purchasing related to energy conservation and environmental protection products have separately reached 82% and 60% respectively.

Despite implementation in GPP as well as economic growth in green public purchasing, China needs to overcome some obstacles as the lack of information/knowledge about financial and environmental benefits of GPP.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet

HONG KONG, CHINA

Green public procurement policy in Hong Kong, China

Measures developed: Policy, strategy, program, plan, guidelines.

Year: 2000

Description

Environmental criteria in public purchasing were implemented in 2000 in Hong Kong, China. Public Procurement is managed by the Government Logistics Department (GLD). Since then, the government has defined green specifications for products purchased by the government. Nowadays, the number of products included in the Government procurement list with green specifications has been expanded to 103 items by 17 categories. The environmental criteria are available in the website of [Environmental Protection Department](#).

To guide the Departments in green purchasing of goods, a circular on green procurement by the government was issued in 2011. In addition, the adoption of environmental criteria in projects is also promoted by the government through the guidelines "Encouraging the Use of Recycled and other Green Materials in Public Works Projects".

Two seminars for the dissemination and sharing experiences of green purchasing practices organized by the Environmental Protection Department were held in 2011. 150 attendees responsible for procurement from government department participated in the seminars.

Categories

In 2010, the Government of Hong Kong, China, had already assigned 17 categories of products for Green Public Procurement.

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Hong Kong, China, which are included in the database of products and categories of this study:

Categories	Products	
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers	PCs and laptops
	Photocopiers	Water
	Monitor and Screens	Fridges
	Light bulbs / Light tubs	Projectors
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges	Pencils and Pens
	Standard batteries	
Office paper	Paper	
Office furniture	Bookcases	Chairs

Progress of policy development and impacts

The number of products with environmental considerations in purchasing has been increased from 31 product categories defined in the first specifications to 33 in 2006. In 2010, after a consultancy on green specifications the number of green products increased until 103 products, split in 17 categories.

The Government bureaux and departments are required to report to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) their green procurement situation of the last calendar year by filling in a standard proforma attached. A circular on GPP was issued in 2011 to all governmental agencies.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
INDONESIA	
Green public procurement policy in Indonesia	
Measures developed: Strategies and policy.	Year: 2010
Description	
<p>The concept of Green Public Procurement has been entered in the article 105 of Indonesian Presidential Decree 54/2010 on Governmental Goods/Services Procurement. The article 105 points out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Friendly Concept comprises a process of complying with the needs for Goods/Services, as well as minimizes the impact on environmental damage. • The Environment Friendly Concept may be applied in the Selection Document in the form of specific requirements in relation with the utilization of natural resources. <p>In order to ensure the success of GPP in Indonesia, the Government has based its strategy on an understanding of purchasing green products, as well as the integration of knowledge, skills and communication of good behaviors in the daily life to a new integrated process.</p> <p>Concerning eco-labels, Indonesia implemented a Type-I eco-labeling program. It has a trademark-registered logo based on pre-set criteria and is third-party certified. This measure makes these logos, labeled products and services easy for consumers to recognize.</p> <p>In addition, Indonesia is aware about problems of unsustainable and illegal practices in exports between economies. Because of these kinds of difficulties, additional targeted measures, like dialogues between the USA and Indonesia, were established in order to combat illegal logging and illegal trade in endangered species.</p>	
Categories	
According to the information provided Indonesia has environmental considerations, but there is no specific information about how they are implemented.	
Progress of policy development and impacts	
<p>So far, some initiatives have been implemented. The following are some examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, the mayor inquired to have an energy-saving bulb for street light. Consequently, the procurement unit procured energy safe bulb and the result was electricity bill savings as well as reductions in CO₂ emission. • In order to raise awareness of environmental concerns and eco-products, the Sixth Eco-products International Fair (EPIF) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in March 2010. The fair plays a central role in disseminating information on eco-products, eco-services, eco-technology, and eco-business available in the Asia-Pacific region. 	

- The Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) project was launched in June 2012, by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). It aims to achieve cleaner and more resource-efficient industrial production methods in Indonesia's metal products, chemicals, food, beverage sectors and selected industrial zones. The project supports the creation of an Indonesian Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (INRECP).

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
JAPAN	
Green public procurement policy in Japan	
Measures developed: Legislation, policy and guidelines.	Year: 1992
Description	
<p>The Japanese Government took the initiative to promote Green Purchasing once the Rio Declaration on Environment and Developed was promulgated. Thereafter, the Government introduced the Green Purchasing legislation to address the issues highlighted in the Rio Declaration.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the development on Green Public Procurement by the Government of Japan, the following results have been reached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1994, Japanese Government reviewed an Action Plan for Greening Government Operations for encouraging all administrations to buy "greener" products. • In order to promote the green purchasing among consumers, businesses and governmental organizations, in 1996 the Green Purchasing Network (GPN) was created by the initiative of the Environment Agency. • In 2000, the government launched the Law on Concerning the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-friendly Goods and Services (known as the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing), which came into effect on April 2001. This Law established the compulsory implementation of green procurement for government institutions and the basic policy on Promoting Green Purchasing criteria. • A committee to review annually and re-asses the criteria for green purchasing has been established. • It has been created an integrated information system that enables the sharing of information between the public and the private sector, on the selection of goods and services designated for green purchasing, green criteria for goods and services, such as public construction projects and building managements. • The Green Public Procurement has been included in the framework of Green Growth Strategies through the "Basic Plan for Establishing the Recycling-Based Society". • Annually, the government carry out briefing sessions of "Law on Promoting Green Purchasing" to show the details of renewed basic policy, eco-friendly goods and procurers. Moreover, about 3 times every year, there are held workshops in order to support procurers in local governments that are not currently engaged in green purchasing. 	

Categories

Japan takes into account 20 categories to indicate the criteria for Green Public Procurement. All criteria can be found in this website: <http://www.env.go.jp/en/laws/policy/green/index.html> The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Japan that are included in the database of this study.

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Building materials
	Cooling and heating systems
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Light bulbs/Light tubes
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers/dispensers
	Projectors
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Pencils and pens
	Standard batteries
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
Office furniture	Desk/bookcases
	Chairs
Transport	Official vehicles (light weight cars \leq 2,5 Tn)
	Medium weight cars

Progress of policy development and impacts

From 2000 to 2003, after approval the Law on Green Purchasing, the CO₂ emissions were reduced in 45.859 tn⁴.

In 2010, the GPN of Japan was formed by 2.669 members (2.190 businesses, 228 local authorities and 251 NGOs).

Currently, Japan has already designated 20 sectors with more than 261 procurement items. Around 90% of central government agencies have already implemented green procurement policies. The environmental criteria set in the Green Purchasing Law are exceeded by the criteria for Eco-marks. For this reason, Eco-mark label have begun to be widely used as environmental certification for selecting eco-friendly products when organizations make purchases.

⁴ Source: Ministry of Environment, Japan (March 2006).

The share of designated procurement items introduced in the market is expanding. The result of the survey conducted on the market share of 32 items in 10 categories of the designated procurement items confirmed this trend.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	
Green public procurement policy in Korea	
Measures developed: Legislation, policy, plan and guidelines.	Year: 1992
Description	
<p>The Eco Label Program in Korea was launched in June 1992. In 1999, Korean Government established a Green Purchasing Network based on Green Consumer to draw up purchasing guidelines, publish eco-products catalogue, among others.</p> <p>The central government procurement agency of Korea, known as Public Procurement Service (PPS), is the responsible organization of establishing the public procurement infrastructure.</p> <p>Until today the Government of Korea has been carried out the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2005, the Ministry of the Environment was assigned to set up purchasing Guidelines for Environmentally-friendly Products. • In 2008, Korea set the domestic vision through the policy measures for "Low Carbon Green Growth" and established its strategies for the development of green technology and green industry. • The creation of a Presidential Committee on Green Growth in February 2009, and the establishment a '5-year Green Growth Plan' in July 2009. • The development of a domestic framework for sustainable public procurement: Low Carbon Green Growth Law and Enforcement Decree for the Law (2010), in which the certifications to categorize the products as green are detailed. Moreover, the Construction Law and Energy Use Rationalization Law also promoted a sustainable purchasing. • The organization of a 'Green Product Selection Committee' with other organizations including the Ministry of Strategy and Finance and the Ministry of Environment to discuss methods for choosing Minimum Environmental Standard Products. • A Guideline to design the Minimum Environmental Standard Products has been published in order to regulate the Implementation of Energy Use Rationalization by Public Organizations, the Certification of Energy Efficiency Rating for Buildings, the Ordering for Green Remodeling, and the notification on Designation of Green Construction materials for Direct Purchase. • A procurement online infrastructure has been created from Korea on-line E-Procurement System (KONEPS⁵). 	

⁵ KONEPS (Korea Online E-Procurement System) is the nationwide digitalized public procurement system of South Korea, which is developed and operated by PPS.

Categories

In 2009, Korea had 373 items with environmental criteria to indicate the bases for sustainable purchasing.

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Korea that are included in the database of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Building materials
	Cooling and heating systems
	Energy
	Other 7 products are included in this category
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and screens
	Light bulbs/Light tubes
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers/dispensers
	Projectors
Other 9 products are included in this category	
Office supplies	Others: toilet paper, document envelope
Office paper	Paper
Office furniture	Desk/bookcases
	Chairs
	One more product is included in this category

Progress of policy development and impacts

The purchase of eco-label products and recycled content products is a legal obligation for public entities in Korea but the high number of products designated with eco-label or recycled content makes difficult for procurement staff to obtain all the relevant information, and for the government to monitor the compliance and implantation by public entities.

A number of Minimum Environmental Standard Products and Fundamental plan for construction policies adopting green products is gradually implemented. The plan will designate a total of 100 items as Minimum Environmental Standard Products by 2013.

The PSS has developed the "Green Purchasing Educational Course" in the Public Procurement Human Resources Development Center. The program is oriented to procurement officers of public organizations. The training is undertaken twice a year with a total of 21 hours. All lecturers are specialists of green procurement. In 2011, the Government of Korea expended 3 Billion US\$ on GPP implementation, accounting for 20% of total goods purchased.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
MALAYSIA	
Green public procurement policy in Malaysia	
Measures developed: Strategy.	Year: 2010
Description	
<p>The development of GPP is the procedure to integrate economic progress with environmental preservation to spur economic growth, eradicate poverty and create job opportunities. In this regard, Malaysia has set, on the pathway towards low carbon economy and GPP, the instruments to support Malaysia's efforts to transform its economy into a greener economy.⁶</p> <p>In order to achieve this goal, the Malaysian government faces various issues as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of domestic eco-labeling • Scheme. • Capacity-building in green purchasing. • Eco-products database. • Promotions and exhibitions. • Using waste as a resource for production. • Government-private sector partnership. • Reduction in carbon emission. • Environmental legislation database. • Recycling. <p>Currently, there is no official eco-labeling scheme in Malaysia. To assist public and private sectors in the identification of green products and services, incorporation of environmental specifications in government tenders and life-cycle approach, is imperative the development of eco-labeling programmes in public purchasing. The government is accelerating this process through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Requiring potential suppliers to fully describe the positive environmental attributes of their products, processes, services and environmental-management systems. ✓ Award certification for those products that have been reused, or are made in a way that improves energy efficiency, reduces hazardous by-products or uses recycled materials; and ✓ Establish criteria or guidelines in Green Public decisions. 	

⁶ Adham K., Siwar C., 2012. "Opportunities and Challenges for Asian Economies in the New Millennium". Working Paper prepared for the 13th International Convention of the East Asian Economic Association.

Regarding capacity-building in green purchasing; training in government green procurement is an important step in promoting green growth. Action plans and training programs engage employees in the process and encourage officers' responsibility for the environment.

Furthermore, there is a need to establish a green-technology and eco-products database system to track and identify credible green products. The Green Products Interactive Directory (a domestic electronic database) of the Green Purchasing Network Malaysia (GPNM) will be able to support "greener" procurement by the government and the private sector. The evaluation and selection criteria include concepts related to the overall environmental management of a firm, including its use of natural resources, new or modified production processes, as well as the environmental performance of suppliers.

Categories

There is not an official list of categories and products with environmental criteria established.

Progress of policy development and impacts

Regarding public-private partnership, the Government should promote effective dialogue among those parties. Other initiatives at forging Government – private sector collaboration in promoting green growth include:

- Other industry and non-governmental organizations to design and develop greener goods and services.
- Promote collaboration with agencies and organizations to better influence government purchasing power and to develop shared performance indicators related to procurement strategies.

The following cases illustrate measures put in place with the purpose of promoting GPP:

- The green purchasing forum; through this forum, the stakeholders could share information on green technology, products and services, influence on collective purchasing power and develop common procurement standards based on best practices. Workshops are important for participants from private-sector organizations and suppliers to come together to better understand different perspectives in accelerating the progress in greener government purchasing. These partnerships and meetings are also beneficial because, governments, at different levels, learn from the experiences of others.
- Reduction in carbon emission climate change; Malaysia has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 40 percent below the 2005 level by 2020.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
MEXICO	
Green public procurement policy in Mexico	
Measures developed: Strategy and policy.	Year: 2009
Description	
<p>In Mexico, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Semarnat) carries on the Sustainable Management Program (Programa de Administración Sustentable). The main purpose of which is to decrease the negative environmental impact of daily activities at the workplace. The principal areas of action are: electrical energy savings, rational water use, responsible usage of paper, and sound waste management.</p> <p>Currently, GPP policy is not put into practice in Mexico. However, the Government of Mexico City is coordinating measures and actions to greening local government. Below some of these measures are described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mexico City Climate Action Program and the Environmental Management System, both of them with the purpose of coordinating and evaluating green and energy efficiency (EE) purchasing programs. The City has established energy and CO₂ reduction targets for its public sector buildings, street lighting and subway system. • Mexico City has also adopted a Green Plan (Plan Verde) and is implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS), which promotes the purchase of green products. EMS is focusing on "green" electricity and office supplies as well as products that yield water savings. • Mexico City is working on an information system designed to show the investment in GPP, product variety, quantity and benefits. The Federal Government approved three labels: one for energy efficiency products (the Government also recognizes the Energy Star label), another for the recycled material content in paper and the last one for sustainable forests. 	

Categories

Although there is not an official description of categories and products with environmental criteria established, a database of recommendations related to different products is available in the following website, (<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/informacionambiental/publicaciones>). Table below indicates those products included in the database of the present project:

Categories	Products
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Light bulbs/ light tubs
	PC and laptops
Office paper	Paper

Progress of policy development and impacts

The Mexican Government is implementing different initiatives with the aim to achieve the following goals:

- ✓ Governmental and politic compromise in GPP.
- ✓ Legislation and regulation on GPP.
- ✓ Tools and information about green public purchasing.
- ✓ Improvement and balance about sustainable purchasing versus conventional purchasing.
- ✓ Principles of equality and transparency in GPP.
- ✓ Analyze of life's cycle of product (costs of purchasing, operation and useful life of products).
- ✓ Evaluation and benefits of available techniques.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
NEW ZEALAND	
Green public procurement policy in New Zealand	
Measures developed: Guidelines and policy.	Year: 2006
Description	
<p>The New Zealand Government's approach is to embed sustainability in procurement and economic growth policies and strategies. In 2006, the government of New Zealand launched the project "The sustainable Government Procurement", among 5 different sustainable measures. The project is led by the Ministry for Economic Development's Government Procurement Development Group (GPDG).</p> <p>In addition, to develop the GPP policy, New Zealand tested the Marrakech Process Approach of sustainable procurement of the United Nations Environment Programme (see section 2.2.2 of the report). Nowadays, New Zealand is testing this approach without the direct supervision of UNEP.</p> <p>The results from the implementation of the New Zealand's project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a new single procurement government policy: to integrate different sustainable public procurement practices. • To develop a domestic framework for sustainable government procurement: the New Zealand Government created with the Australian Procurement and Construction Council (APCC) a working group with the main purpose of the creation of a common Framework for Sustainable Procurement in Australia and New Zealand (trans – Tasman)⁷. • Setting standards, guidance and targets: a number of priority categories have been designated and the minimum sustainability criteria will be defined. Under the framework of this project Category Review Teams were established to set priority categories and standards. • New Standards, guidelines and targets: the new standards developed by the Category Review Teams were established in August 2007. The standards were developed for 5 categories: Paper (recycled content, duplexing, etc.), Timber and wood products (legally sourced and sustainably produced), Travel (motor vehicles, airtravel/video conferencing) and Light fittings. <p>These guidelines apply to the governmental authorities listed in First Schedule to the State Sector Act 1988⁸. Other departments or agencies are encouraged to follow them.</p>	

⁷ Trans-Tasman alliance is understood as a co-operative relation between Australia and New Zealand.

⁸ (<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1988/0020/latest/DLM130706.html>)

Categories

The following are the categories and products with environmental criteria established:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and	Timber and wood products
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Light bulbs / Light tubes
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
Transport	Official vehicles (light weight $\leq 2,5$ Tn)
	Medium weight cars

Progress of policy development and impacts

The government has implemented the toolkits (manuals and guidelines) and has trained around 200 officers in sustainable procurement until 2009. These manuals give detailed description on environmental criteria to consider in each category and how to include them in the procurement process (definition of specifications and invitation to tenders, evaluation and selection of the suppliers, management of the contract and disposal). The information is available in the New Zealand's procurement webpage (http://www.business.govt.nz/procurement/for-agencies/key-guidance-for-agencies/procurement-planning-and-implementation#Sustainable_procurement).

According to data published in 2009⁹, 10 agencies of the government were starting to put in place the sustainability criteria in some of the priority categories.

New Zealand's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) has promoted energy efficiency of computers, monitors and laptops through its voluntary Energy Star mark program. New Zealand and Australia are now jointly considering introducing [minimum energy performance standards \(MEPS\)](#) for computers, monitors and laptops, plus [energy rating labels](#) for monitors. Subject to final government approvals, these MEPS are being considered for introduction in Australia and New Zealand from about April 2013.

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<http://www.eeca.govt.nz/content/computers-and-monitors>

⁹ New Zealand Business Council, 2009, Sustainable procurement in Government, Opportunities for business.

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New Zealand Business Council, 2009, Sustainable procurement in Government, Opportunities for business.

Green public procurement policy factsheet	
PERU	
Green public procurement policy in Peru	
Measures developed: Guidelines.	Year: 2008
Description	
<p>The approach of the Government of Peru in Green Public Procurement is focused on the improvement of the quality of public service and the reduction of materials and energy consumption, and waste generation.</p> <p>In 2008, the Government indicated through the Supreme Decree N°184-2008-EF the main basis to apply sustainability criteria in Green Public Procurement. In 2009, as a result of the "Peru Eco-efficient Program", the Government approved the Supreme Decree N° 009-2009-MINIAM, in which 8 different sustainable measures were established. These measures were also complemented by the Supreme Decree N° 011-2010-MINAM about the use of recycled and biodegradable materials, the Ministerial Resolution N° 021-2011-MINAM about the percentages and the Supreme Decree N° 004-2011-MINIAM about the gradual application of the percentages detailed in the Supreme Decree N° 004-2011-MINIAM.</p> <p>From the current legislation, the Government of Peru has developed the following tools and strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "Guide for implementing good practices of eco-efficiency in Public Sector Institution". This document gives a detailed description of the eco-efficiency measures to promote the Green Public Procurement • An online server to report monthly the performance of the efficiency measures of the public administration buildings, such as the water consumption. <p>In addition, a Framework of Green Public Procurement among Latin-American countries and Caribbean has been formed to identify the good practices and the limitations to implement the Green Public Procurements.</p>	

Categories

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Peru that are included in the database of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Energy
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Monitors and screens
	Light bulbs/Light tubes
	PCs and laptops
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Pencils and pens
	Standard batteries
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services

Progress of policy development and impacts

The content of recycled materials appointed in the Ministerial Resolution N° 021-2011-MINAM is gradually implemented according to the products of the "Electronic Catalogue Stationery Framework". The "Superior Contracting Agency of the State (OSCE)" assesses and reports monthly at the Environmental Ministry about the accomplishment of the mandatory percentages of recycled content of products.

The deadline to accomplish these guidelines has been extended until 2013.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
THE PHILIPPINES	
Green public procurement policy in the Philippines	
Measures developed: Strategy and policy.	Year: 2004 - 2012
Description	
<p>The Green Procurement Program of the government was established by the executive Order n° 301 issued in 2004. In January 2012, the Philippines Department of Environment and Natural Resources announced the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on GPP with other Ministries, (Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Energy (DOE), Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippine Center for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development, (PCEPSDI), the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) and Quezon City local government).¹⁰</p> <p>The Green Procurement Program of the Philippines involves goals and activities such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop incentive program for suppliers related to products and services. • Promote eco-labeling as an instrument to identify products and services. • Purchase products, services in compliance with government procurement policy and international standards, such as the World Trade Organization Agreement. <p>The above mentioned departments are also members of the National Eco-labeling Program - Green Choice Philippines (NELP-GCP), which is one of the economies' initiatives to exercise the fundamentals of sustainable development. This program targets to change current behaviors in consumption and production that tend to abuse and degrade the environment.</p>	
Categories	
<p>The Philippines have drafted an Initial Technical Guidelines. These guidelines provide criteria to select products and services that reduce environmental impacts throughout their life cycles. One of requirements of the technical guidelines indicates that domestic Eco-labeling type I program shall be the basis to certificate environmentally preferable products.</p> <p>Category of products recognized with the domestic Eco-Labeling type I are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC and laptops • Ink and toner cartridge • Standard batteries • Paper 	

¹⁰ http://www.switch-asia.eu/fileadmin/content/PSC/SCP_Handbooks_icons/Sustainable_Procurement_web.pdf

- Office cleaning services
- Desk/bookcases
- Building materials
- Cooling and heating systems
- Printers
- Photocopiers
- Monitors and screens
- Light bulbs/light tubs

Although eco-labeling certification, products considered are not included in the database of this project.


Progress of policy development and impacts

To enforce de Order n° 301, some mechanisms in GPP are required. For example, all departments and agencies must submit their respective green procurement programs to the domestic Eco-labeling Program Board (ELPB). The ELPB shall also serve as a competent third-party verifier of claims on the environmental soundness of products and services. The ELPB shall provide a list of all certified environmentally sound products that shall be updated regularly. Another example is the foundation of the Green Purchasing Alliance Movement (GPAM). GPAM was formed during a consultative meeting held October 15, attended by 52 representatives of government, private sector and non-government organizations. GPAM members are advocates of eco-labeling or environmental labeling, a system of assessing products based on their impact on the environment.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
SINGAPORE	
Green public procurement policy in Singapore	
Measures developed: Strategy.	Year: 2009
Description	
<p>The government of Singapore established the E²PO initiative (Energy Efficiency Program Office) with the objective of promoting and facilitating the adoption of energy efficiency measures in Singapore. Under this framework the program "Public Sector Taking the Lead in Environmental Sustainability (PSTLES)" was created for the adoption of environmental sustainability measures that encompass energy efficiency, water efficiency and recycling. Some of the actions taken according to the requirements of this program included environmental criteria, in terms of energy efficiency, for the acquisition of products and related administrative services and activities.</p> <p>The initiatives involving environmental measures in public procurement under this program in Singapore are:</p> <p><u>Procurement of Energy Efficient Equipment/Appliances:</u> Public sector agencies are to procure the most cost-effective appliances, taking into account life cycle costs. New office information and communication technology equipment procured must meet the latest Energy Star standards.</p> <p><u>Water Efficiency:</u> Public sector agencies and schools must achieve the Water Efficient Building label for their buildings that includes environmental standards for the purchasing of water related products.</p> <p><u>Eco-office label:</u> Public sector offices must achieve the Eco-Office Green Office label. As in the case of the water efficiency label, the eco-office label also requires environmental criteria when purchasing some office products.</p> <p><u>Green Mark Certification:</u> New public sector buildings with more than 5,000m² air-conditioned floor area, including buildings with development cost fully or partly funded by the public sector (e.g. new universities and hospitals) must attain the Green Mark Platinum rating.</p>	
	

Categories

The development of the E²PO initiative has defined a collection of environmental measures to be implemented by the public administrations to reduce the energy consumption. The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Singapore, that are included in the database of products and categories of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Public office buildings should attain Green Mark Platinum Rating
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and Screens
	PCs and laptops
	Projectors
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers dispensers

Progress of policy development and impacts

Nowadays the government is promoting this program among general citizen in order to promote good practices in energy efficiency and show the benefits from the reduction of energy consumption in relation to climate change and use of fossil fuels. Nevertheless, there is no information about the extension of the adoption of environmental criteria to other categories and sectors.

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<http://app.e2singapore.gov.sg>

Green public procurement policy factsheet	
CHINESE TAIPEI	
Green public procurement policy in Chinese Taipei	
Measures developed: Legislation and policy.	Year: 1999
Description	
<p>GPPP in Chinese Taipei was introduced in May 1999 through the adoption of a green procurement article (Article 96). Later on, the Government promulgated an Action Plan for implementing Green Procurement by Government agencies in 2001 and stipulates designated product categories of green products and annual procurement goals. Green procurement principles consider the following four principal steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the need of purchasing the product, before take action. • Potential environmental impacts during life cycle of the products. • Choose those that are caring the environment. • Collect environmental information of product and supplier. <p>The implementation of the GGP in Chinese Taipei took part in two periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>The promotion period</u> (from July to December 2001); which covered only the central government agencies and governments of the two largest cities in Chinese Taipei (Taipei and Kaoshiung). ✓ <u>The official implementation period</u> (started in January 2002), covering city and economy Government agencies, Government-owned enterprises and other public institutions. <p>In order to support several stakeholders in GGP program, training courses are offered to government procurement officers. Guidelines, telephone hotline and a GGP website have been established to provide information on GGP.</p>	
Categories	
<p>The following table collects those categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Chinese Taipei, which are included in the database of products and categories of this study. All criteria can be found in this website,</p> <p>(http://greenliving.epa.gov.tw/greenlife/greenlife-v2/E_Criteria.aspx)</p>	

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance and renovation of public buildings	Cooling and Heating systems
	Building materials
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and screens
	Light bulbs/ Light tubs
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers/dispensers
Office supplies	Ink and toner cartridges
	Standard batteries
	Pencils and pens
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
Office furniture	Desk / bookcases
Events organization	Hotels
	Transport

There are the three types of environmental products, classified with three types of eco-labels:

- Type 1 products: is the equivalent of eco-label products under ISO 14024 requirements. All products above mentioned belong to this category.
- Type 2 products: products with regenerated material, recyclable production and energy saving. Moreover, the products or product materials have to be verified and awarded a certificate by a public third party.
- Type 3 products: products which reduce social cost and have been certified by one responsible agency such as the different government agencies or a public third party.

Progress of policy development and impacts

The preliminary stage of Chinese Taipei's green labeling set the standards for six product categories. At present, criteria have been announced for 115 items in 14 different category, and 7,913 individual products.

In recent years, the Green Mark plan has been extended to formulating Green Mark regulations for the service industry and rolling out a more comprehensive plan for total public participation in green consumption. New measures include: having green hotels encourage their guests to bring their own toiletries, having green restaurants encourage their customers to bring their own eating utensils, encouraging couples about to be wedded to plan out low-carbon wedding ceremonies, and providing information on eco-friendly behavior for every aspect of life – food, clothing, accommodation, travel, education, entertainment, etc.

Since 2002, the total amount spent on government green procurement has grown from US\$ 84.5 million annually to approximately US\$ 310.6 million in 2012. It is clear Chinese Taipei society is impacted by Green Market.

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Green public procurement policy factsheet

THAILAND

Green public procurement policy in Thailand

Measures developed: Policy, strategy, plan and guidelines.

Year: 1993

Description

After approval in 1992 the Law on Environmental Conservation and Promotion, the Government of Thailand started the Green Procurement strategies.

In 1993, the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development initiated the Thai Green Label Scheme, which was launched in 1994 by the Thailand Environmental Institute and the Thailand Industrial Standards Institute in consultation with the Federal Environmental Agency of Germany.

In order to promote and implement the Green Public Procurement in Thailand, the Government has executed the follows consecutive plans:

- Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan (2008-2012): this plan was approved by the cabinet in 22 January 2008 and was elaborated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Green Label Program, the Green Cart Program and the Green Leaf Program. The main aim of this plan was to increase the public purchasing of environmental friendly products and services.
- Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan (2013-2016): currently, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) has elaborated the second stage of the Government Plan, which has been promoted by the 11th domestic Economic and Social Development Plan and the Environmental Quality Management Plan. This new stage of the plan is focused on enhancing the use of more environmental-friendly production processes and consumption.

Nowadays, in September 2012, the Pollution Control Department together with the German International Cooperation launched the "Sustainable Consumption and Production for Low Carbon Economy – Low Emissions Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling" project (SCP4LCE), which will be run until 2015. This project is financed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and, has been established to evaluate the results of the first Plan and assist the implementation of the second Plan. In addition, the project also promotes the expansion of existing eco-labels in Thailand to cover the Green Public Procurement criteria.

Public Procurement in Thailand accounts a 20% of the total acquisitions of the economy. For this reason, it can drive the manufacturers to produce a larger quantity of green products.



Categories

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in Thailand, that are considered in the database of products and categories of this study:

Categories	Products
Office Products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Light bulbs / Light tubs
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Standard batteries
Paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
Office furniture	State other products as metal furniture
Events organization	Hotels

Progress of policy development and impacts

Since 2008, the Pollution Control Department has been working to implement the Green Procurement Promotion Plan for public sector. In order to do this task, the Department has organized seminars and staff trainings on green purchasing and manufacturing, and has developed an inventory of consumable products and services for green procurement.

After starting the Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan in 2008, the annual expenditure on GPP has been yearly fluctuating, as well as, the percentage of GPP on PP. The evolution since 2008 until 2011 has evolved as follow:

Year	The number of governmental agencies in GPP program (%)	Quantity of GPP (%)	Annual expenditure (US\$) in green products *
2008	25	25	1.68 M US\$
2009	50	30	7.77 M US\$
2010	75	40	6.63 M US\$
2011	100	60	8.53 M US\$

Source: Thailand State of Pollution, Report 2008.

* Provided by Environmental Quality and Laboratory Division, Pollution Control Department (Thai Government).

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Green public procurement policy factsheet	
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Green public procurement policy in United States of America	
Measures developed: Legislation, program, policy, plan, strategy and guidelines.	Year: 1976
Description	
<p>Since 1976, requirements for green purchasing have been incorporated into Federal regulations and Executive Orders related to environmental preferable purchasing. In 1993, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)¹¹ developed guidelines on Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Program.</p> <p>Federal agencies have been advised to include environmental considerations in procurement decisions for more than 20 years. This direction has been promoted with congressional, executive, and agency actions. Currently, through the Executive Orders 13423 and 13514 the Federal agencies are required to consider full range of environmental attributes in purchasing decisions.</p> <p>From 1976, the Government of the United States of America has stated a high number of measures for developing the Green Public Procurement criteria and practices. The most relevant actions are summarizing below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of domestic Laws, Regulations and Agreements to detail the policy, principles and procedures for acquiring environmentally preferable services. • Setting standards guideline to define the main basis to acquire sustainability products. • The promotion of databases, software tools, directories, catalogs, newsletters, libraries and programs to help on buying greener products. • The implementation of a general inventory and online directory of green products. In addition, it has also been developed a tool to provide the cost estimation after implementing green public procurement criteria and give easy access to the wide variety of environmental products or services offered by the General Services Administration (GSA)¹². • The organization of programs, trainings, presentations, and briefings to advice, emphasize and promote the Federal agencies about: responsible purchasing (cleaners, computers, copy papers, food containers, food services, green power, light-duty fleet vehicles, light-duty tires and wheel weights, lighting), post-consumer actions, and best practices. <p>Due to the large experience of USA in the development of GPP policy and the high number of useful tools to facilitate and promote GPP the policy itself could be considered as a best practice in all the key components identified in a GPP policy, i.e.: institutionalization development, definition of environmental criteria, eco-label, capacity building, engagement with local entities, promotion of trade and communication of benefits.</p>	

¹¹ <http://www.epa.gov/>

¹² <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000>

Categories

USA establishes 19 categories with 548 products to indicate the criteria for Green Public Procurement. All criteria can be found in this website: <http://www.sftool.gov/GreenProcurement/ProductCategory/10>.

The following table collects the categories and products where environmental criteria are established in USA that are included in the database of this study:

Categories	Products
Construction, maintenance, and renovation of public buildings	Building materials
	Water
	Cooling and heating systems
	Energy
	Other products have also stated
Office products with energy efficiency	Printers
	Photocopiers
	Monitors and screens
	Light bulbs/Light tubes
	PCs and laptops
	Fridges
	Water heaters/coolers/dispensers
	Projectors
	Other products have also stated
Office supplies	Ink and Tone cartridges
	Pencils and pens
	Standard batteries
	Other products have also stated
Office paper	Paper
Office cleaning	Office cleaning services
	Waste management services
Office furniture	Desk/bookcases
	Chairs
Transport	Official vehicles (light weight cars \leq 2,5 Tn)
	Medium weight cars

Categories	Products
Events organization	Hotels
	Food/coffee catering
	Dissemination materials
	Passengers transport
Progress of policy development and impacts	
<p>The government has implemented software toolkits (manuals, guidelines, online database) and has undertaken continuous seminars to train the officers in sustainable procurements. The information of these training is available online in the FedCenter website. (http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/buygreen/).</p> <p>Currently, the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program has summarized information about popular environmentally preferable products and services, including environmental attributes to look for procurement guidance, tools, case studies, and other useful resources. This information can be found visiting the EPA's website. (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/epp/pubs/products/index.htm)</p> <p>At the second annual GreenGov Symposium¹³ (October 2011) the responsible organism brought more than 1200 representatives from across governments, the private sector, and the non-profit community to shape the future of Federal Government sustainability.</p>	
Bibliography	
<p>http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/buygreen</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/epp</p>	

¹³ The GreenGov Symposium provides an educational experience for federal and non-federal stakeholders to discuss the performance goals set in the Executive Order 13514. <http://www.greengov2011.org/>

Green public procurement policy factsheet	
VIET NAM	
Green public procurement policy in Viet Nam	
Measures developed: Plans.	Year: in progress
Description	
<p>The Government, in collaboration with other organisms like The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), is aware about the importance of promoting sustainable development across several subjects such as: international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change, measurement and assessment, and natural resources management. These environmental and sustainable challenges of Viet Nameese government could be faced bringing to society the model of Green Public Procurement.</p> <p>In spite of the absence of direct procurement policies to catalyze green industrial growth, Viet Nam has made considerable progress in formulating legislation that is aimed at “greening” procurement. However, there are still shortcomings in the content and implementation of existing, indirect green procurement policies.¹⁴</p> <p>Regarding the promotion of green public purchasing and green purchasing practices, the establishment of The Viet Nam’s Green Purchasing Network would encourage the enhancement of this policy. The Green Purchasing Network in Viet Nam was officially launched in late 2010 with the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of different groups (organizations, businesses, consumers) in the selection and use of green products. • Advertising and promoting the application of scientific and technical advances in the research, production, manufacture and use of environmentally preferable products. • Help businesses promote their products • Expand opportunities for cooperation and employment between businesses, especially Vietnamese business enterprises from developed countries and economies. • Build a network of shared experiences and improve the ability to apply scientific and technical knowledge in production Network Activity. 	
Categories	
There is not an official description about categories and products with environmental criteria established.	

¹⁴ The International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2012. Procurement, Innovation and Green Growth: The story so far.

Progress of policy development and impacts

One of the main actions in order to promote SPP is the preparation and promotion of the Law on Green Procurement, in Viet Nam, in 2015, followed by the introduction of an instructive decree in 2017.¹⁵ Specific opportunities for introduction and implementation of SPP in Viet Nam are aligned with the enforcement of the existing laws, regulations, policies, and action plans, especially those relating to environmental protection, energy saving, sustainable development and response to climate change.

Besides the works under development to introduce GPP in Viet Nam, the IISD and The Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) collaborated to carry out an assessment of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) preparedness in Viet Nam with a specific focus on the timber industry.¹⁶

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¹⁶ Ty H. X. et al., 2009. "Sustainable Public Procurement Preparedness Assessment in Vietnam: A reference to the timber industry". International Institute for Sustainable Development.