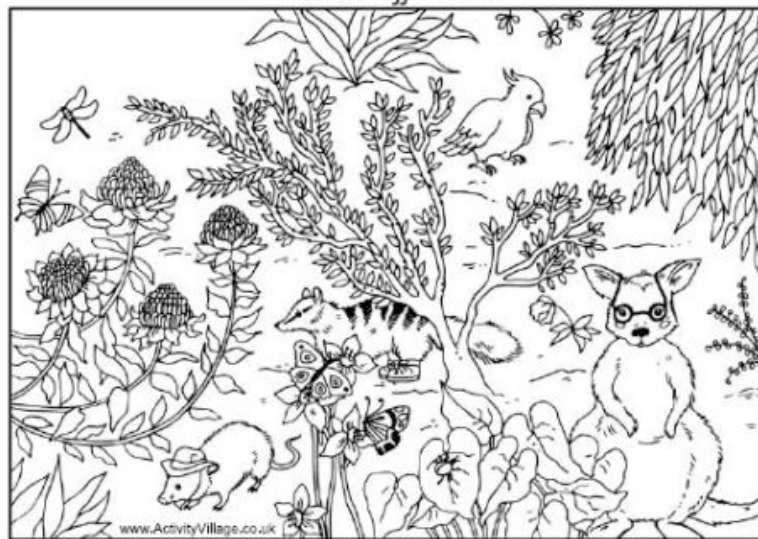




Find the differences!



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Comparative Analysis of GPP and Ecolabeling in China, Japan, South Korea & Thailand

- Legal framework
- Enforcement level
- Product categories
- Criteria setting
- Implementation and monitoring
- Challenges and opportunities

- GPP implementation in these 4 countries has followed its own course depending on their context
- Yet there are some similarities.
- Let's see what their similarities and differences are...



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Policy Framework

GPP Policies

Country	Overarching GPP Framework	Since	Type of policy
China	✗	2006	Regulation ELP (MoF / MoE)
Japan	✓	2001	Law (Parliament)
Korea	✓	2005	Act (MoE)
Thailand	✓	2008	Plan (Cabinet)

Ecolabeling Schemes

Country	Type I ecolabel	Launched	By
China		1993	MoE
Japan		1989	JEA (MoE)
Korea		1992	MoE
Thailand		1994	TEI (MoI)

GPP Policy Leading Agency

Country	GPP Leading agency	Overseeing committee
China	MoE / MOF	✗
Japan	MoE	✓
Korea	MoE (KEITI)	✗
Thailand	MoE (PCD)	✓

GPP Policy Target Groups

Country	National Gov.	Regional, Local, Other public org.	Private sector (companies)	Citizens
China	✓	✓	✗	✗
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	≈ (2 nd plan)	≈ (2 nd plan)

GPP Enforcement Level

Country	Enforcement	For which agencies?
China	Voluntary	Central, regional, local agencies
Japan	Mandatory Voluntary	Central gov. agencies Regional, local and other agencies
Korea	Mandatory	Central, regional, local and other ag.
Thailand	Voluntary Voluntary	1 st , Central gov. agencies 2 nd , Central, local and other agencies

GPP Targets

Country	Targets	
China	✗	No global targets set
Japan	≈	No global targets set, but each agency sets its own targets for GPP and report the achievement to MoE
Korea	≈	No global targets set, but each agency sets its own targets for GPP and report the achievement to KEITI
Thailand	✓	Progress objectives for: -N. implementing agencies (%) -Expenditure on green prod/serv (%)

Question to participants:

- Considering the progress/success in each of the countries, what factors make the GPP policies more effective:
 - Enforcement level?
 - Targets at policy level?
 - Public authorities and other stakeholders covered?



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Definition of GPP criteria

Aspects considered in the GPP Criteria

Country	Environmental	Social	Economic
China	✓	✓	✓
Japan	✓		
Korea	✓		
Thailand	✓	✓	✓

What are the GPP Criteria

Country	Green products and services are those that...
China	Are certified with the China Environmental Label
Japan	Comply with the criteria defined in the Basic Policy
Korea	Are certified or meet the criteria of the Korea Eco-label, the Good Recycled Mark or others set by the MoE
Thailand	Comply with the criteria defined in the Green Carts

Link of GPP Criteria and Ecolabels

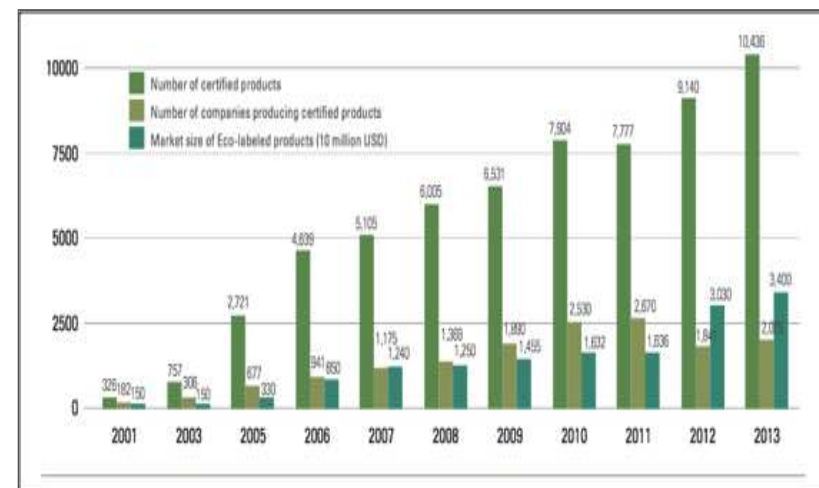
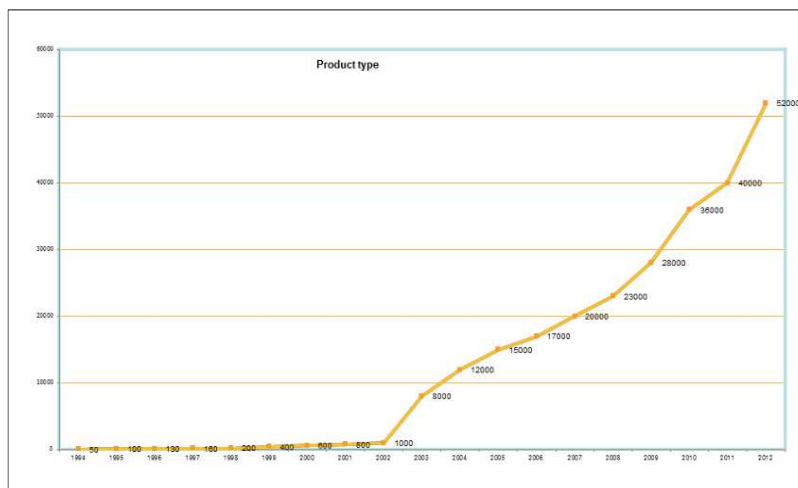
Country	Link of the GPP criteria to the national ecolabels	
China	✓	Direct in the regulation, products must be certified with the China Environmental Label
Japan	≈	Indirect, the Basic Policy encourages the practical use of standards, and takes the Eco Mark criteria for the definition of the GPP criteria
Korea	✓	Direct in the Act, prod/serv must be certified or meet the criteria of Korea Eco-label, Good Recycled Mark or others set by the MoE
Thailand	≈	The Plans don't define green prod/serv but the Green Carts take the Thai Green Label and Green Leaf Label as base

Link of GPP Criteria and Ecolabels

- In all 4 countries Ecolabeling schemes are used as technical basis for the GPP criteria because:
 - The schemes were already in place
 - They provide a strong foundation to what is green (through research and consultation of stakeholders)
 - Helps reduce the costs of GPP programmes (mainly in the development of GPP criteria)
 - It strengthens both instruments – one supporting the other and *viceversa* (one message to the market)

Impact on the market

- In China and South Korea, there is a remarkable increase in the number of categories and certified products after the approval of the GPP policies



- In Thailand, there was also an increase but the number is still reduced.

Product/Service groups covered

Common to all:



Paper and
stationary



IT equipment
(computers,
printers...)



Household
appliances



Cleaning
prod/serv



Vehicles



Furniture



Lighting

Others more divers:

Construction materials, Textile products, Accommodation, Lubricant oils,
Fire extinguishers, Fixtures, Paint, Printing services...

Question to participants:

- Do you also consider to cover this common products / services?



Paper and
stationary



IT equipment
(computers,
printers...)



Household
appliances



Cleaning
prod/serv



Vehicles



Furniture



Lighting



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GPP Implementation and support measures

Centralisation of the procurement activity

Country	How is procurement organised
China	Semi-centralised; procurement above certain thresholds and for certain product/service/work categories (included in a catalogue) are conducted by central purchasing agencies (gov. procurement centres)
Japan	Decentralised
Korea	Semi-centralised; procurement above certain thresholds are conducted by the central purchasing agency (PPS) through an e-procurement system (KNOEPS)
Thailand	Decentralised

- This affects both implementation and monitoring possibilities

Tools for procurement

- In South Korea, the “Korea Online E-Procurement system” (KNOEPS) centralises, in one platform, many purchases → facilitates data collection for monitoring
- Furthermore, it’s compatible with the Green Product Information Platform (GPIP) through which all agencies provide their decentralised GPP data

Capacity Building of Procurement Staff

Country	Provision of training	Agency in charge	Other entities providing GPP training
China	✓	MoF	✗
Japan	✓	MoE	GPN
Korea	✓	MoE (KEITI)	✗
Thailand	✓	MoE (PCD)	✗

Tools for procurers

Country	Ecolabelled products database	Products complying the GPP criteria database	GPP guidelines
China	✓	✓	
Japan	✓	✓	✓
Korea	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓

Incentives

Country	Reputational incentives	Economic incentives
China	✗	≈ (for vehicles)
Japan	✓ Award & Good practices	✗
Korea	✓ Award & Good practices	✓ Performance bonus for public authorities based on their GPP results
Thailand	✓ Award	✗

Complementary measures

Promotion of green products:

- Eco-Product Exhibitions
- Eco-Product / Eco-Business Awards
- Specific projects (Green Printing, Ecodesign...)

Promotion of general green consumption:

- National Green Purchasing Networks
- Green Card / Green Stores / Eco Points
- Financial incentives



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Monitoring and Evaluating GPP

Monitoring GPP Implementation

Country	Monitoring of GPP	Agency in charge	Public authorities covered
China	≈	-	-
Japan	✓	MoE	All, but different approach for national and local authorities
Korea	✓	MoE (KEITI)	All in the same way
Thailand	✓	MoE (PCD)	National government (target of 1 st Plan)

Aspects covered in the monitoring

Country	GPP Institutionalisation	Level of GPP	Sust. benefits	Market impact
China	-	≈	≈	-
Japan	✓ (annual)	✓ (annual)	✓ (annual) 	✓ (annual)
Korea	✓ (annual)	✓ (annual)	✓ (annual)   	✓ (annual)
Thailand	✓ (annual)	✓ (annual)	✓ (end 1 st Plan)  	✓ (end 1 st Plan)

Data tracking and reporting of GPP

Country	Data tracking	Data reporting
China	-	-
Japan	Each its own	Standard excel
Korea	Each its own + E-procurement platform KNOEPS	Electronic platform
Thailand	Each its own	Electronic platform

Results

- Different results depending on:
 - product groups covered
 - number of authorities included
 - data centralisation
 - available impacts information...

To sum everything up...

- All the 4 countries have initiated GPP program as per specific local context and situation
- The enforcement level is different but is able to give positive results in the local situation
- Strong link with ecolabel which makes the GPP program efficient
- GPP criteria as well as guidelines to facilitate the implementation
- Training and incentives for the procurement staff
- Robust monitoring and reporting is being established



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High-Level Training Workshop on the Implementation of Green Public Procurement and Eco-labelling in Asia-Pacific Countries, 16th December 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia