



GPP and Type I Ecolabeling in Thailand

- Policy Framework Evolution
- Green Label: Thailand
- GPP Policies and implementation activities
- Monitoring system and results
- Key Success Factors & Challenges



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Evolution of the Policy Framework

Policy Framework over the years...

1993

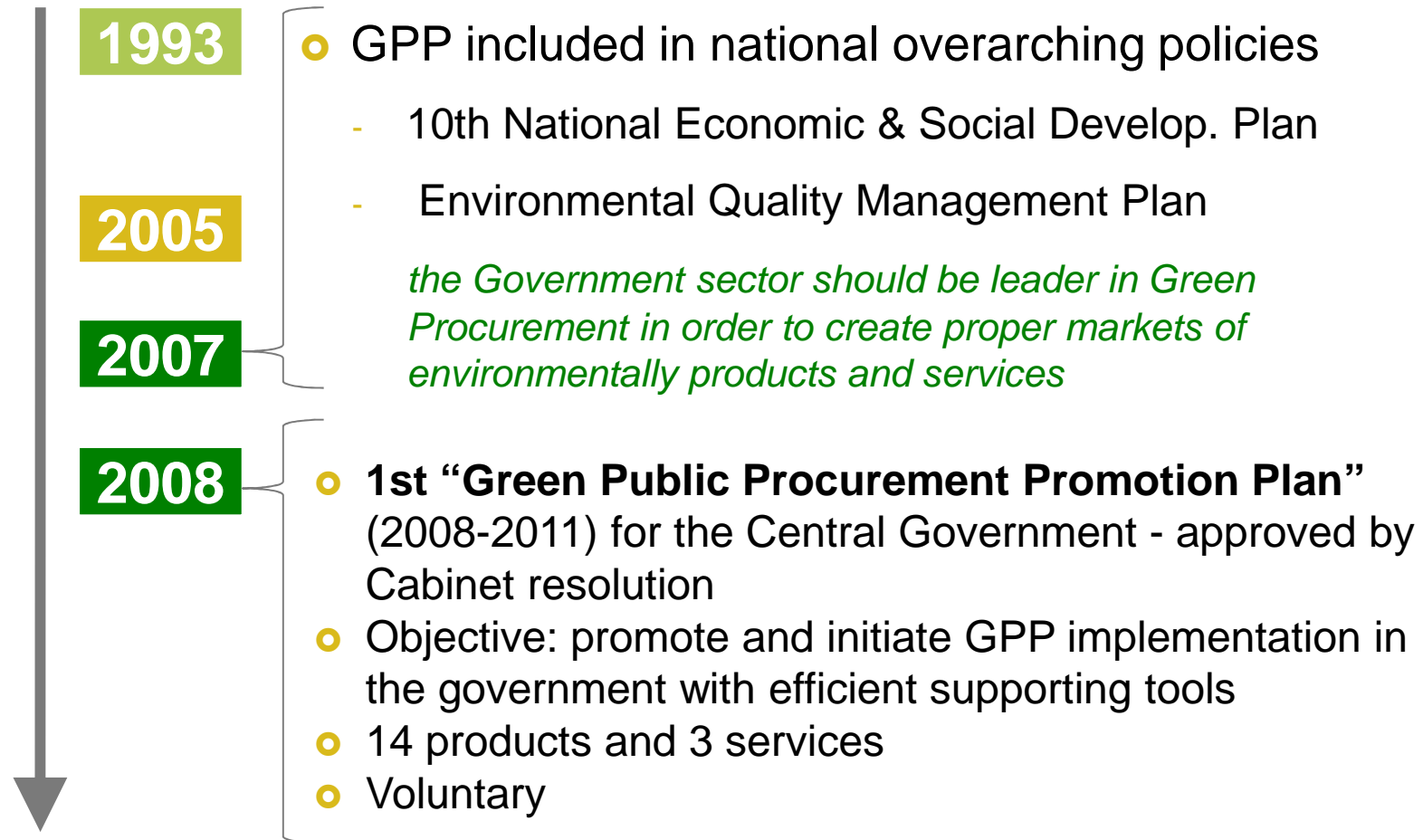
Thai Green Label (TGL) Scheme

- Initiated by the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Launched by Thailand Environment Institute (NGO) in association with the Min. Industry in 1994

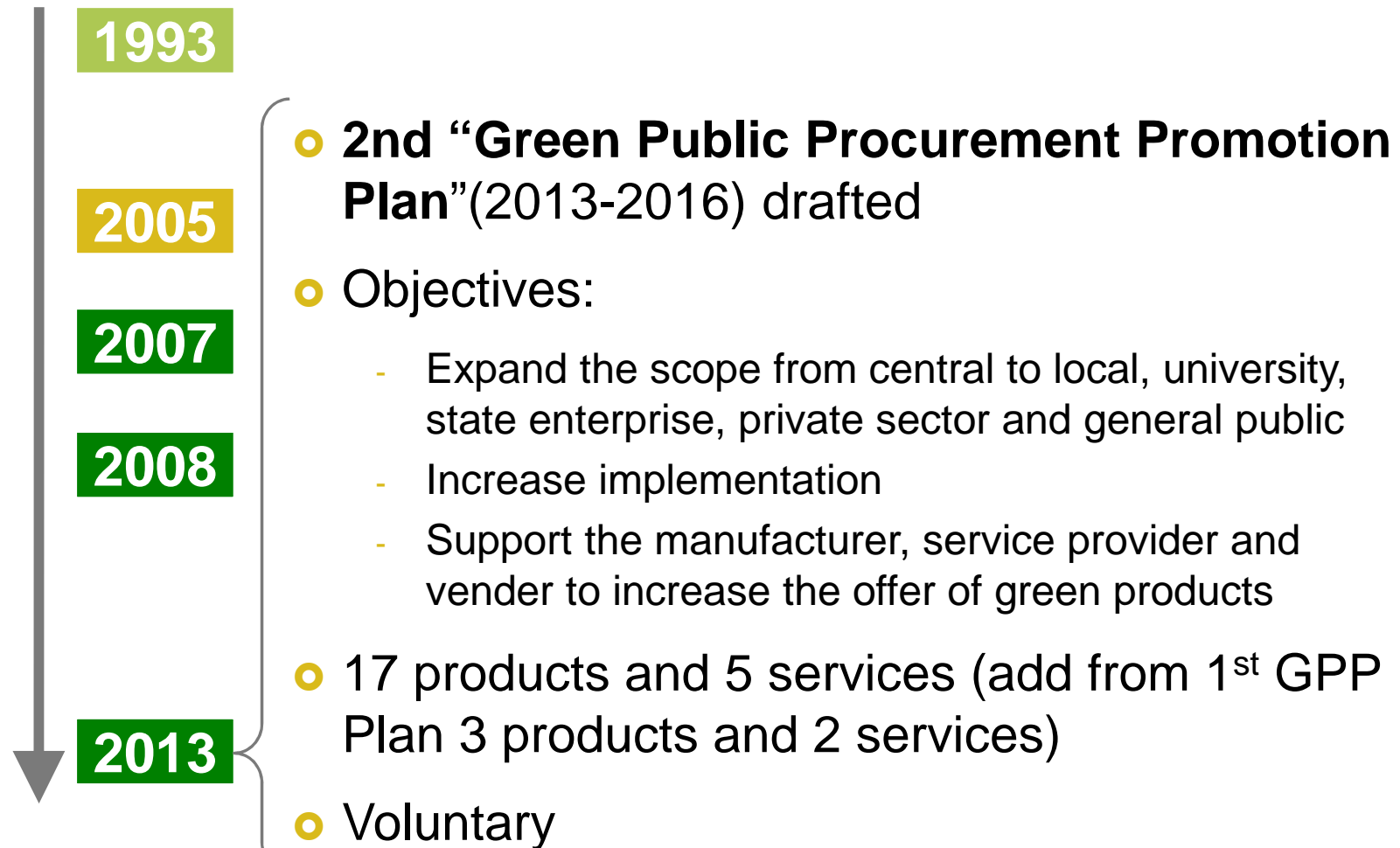
2005

- **First pilot actions** within Min. of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE)
- Study to select prod/serv for the pilot
- Development of GPP criteria for them, a GPP guideline and a certified green products database
- Monitor results of the pilot to assess expansion to other agencies

Policy Framework over the years...



Policy Framework over the years...



General remarks on the policy framework

- TGL is the only type I eco-label in Thailand (initiated by the private sector)
- GPP policy in Thailand is voluntary. It focused first on central government agencies and has been expanded to local government, state enterprises, universities, private organizations, etc.
- TGL and GPP support each other; TGL supports green production and GPP supports green consumption.

Question to participants:

- Do you have any question regarding the general approach followed in Thailand to set the GPP policy framework (piloting first, then implementing at the national government level and after expanding to other public authorities) ?
- Is the progressive approach followed in Thailand a possibility to contemplate in your country?



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The Green Label: Thailand

Main characteristics of the ecolabel

Basic principles that guide the ecolabel criteria

Green Label institutional framework

Product categories and certified products

Green Label main Characteristics

- Voluntary, type I ecolabel (ISO 14024)
- Certifies products and services (except food and pharmaceutical)
- Type of information: Leadership
- All life-cycle stages in consideration
- Multiple Impacts addressed
- Multiple sectors covered
- Third-party verification



<http://www.tei.or.th/greenlabel/>

Green Label Principles

The Green Label criteria have been developed under the guidance of the following principles:

- Life cycle assessment
- Tackle policy priorities
- Capacity to meet the criteria with reasonable process modification/improvement
- Availability of appropriate test methods

Green Label Organisation Chart





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Thai Green Label Board of committee

○ The Board is composed of representatives from:

- Ministry of Industry – *Chairman*
- Ministry of Natural resource and Environment - *Deputy Chairman*
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy
- Office of Consumer Protection Board - Office of the Prime Minister
- Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI) – *Secretary*
- Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) – *Assistant Secretary*
- Federation of Thai Industries (FTI)
- Board of Trade of Thailand
- Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD)
- Environmental Engineering Association of Thailand
- Public Relations Confederation of Thailand
- Marketing Association of Thailand
- Press Association



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Thai Green Label Board of committee

The Tasks of the Thai Green Label Board are to:

- Decide on the basic strategies of the scheme
- Decide on the criteria for a product group
- Decide on the structures and level of fees
- Decide on supporting activities
- Select product groups for consideration for the label

Criteria for selection of product groups

Based on the proposals presented to the Green Label secretariat (from the industry or others), the criteria for selection of product groups are:

- General products in the market and high purchasing volume
- Environmental impacts and benefit of products in market
- The manufacturers have the technical choices to improve or develop the products to reduce the environmental impacts.
- The audit (or investigation) methods are not too complicate and do not spend too much.



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Technical subcommittee

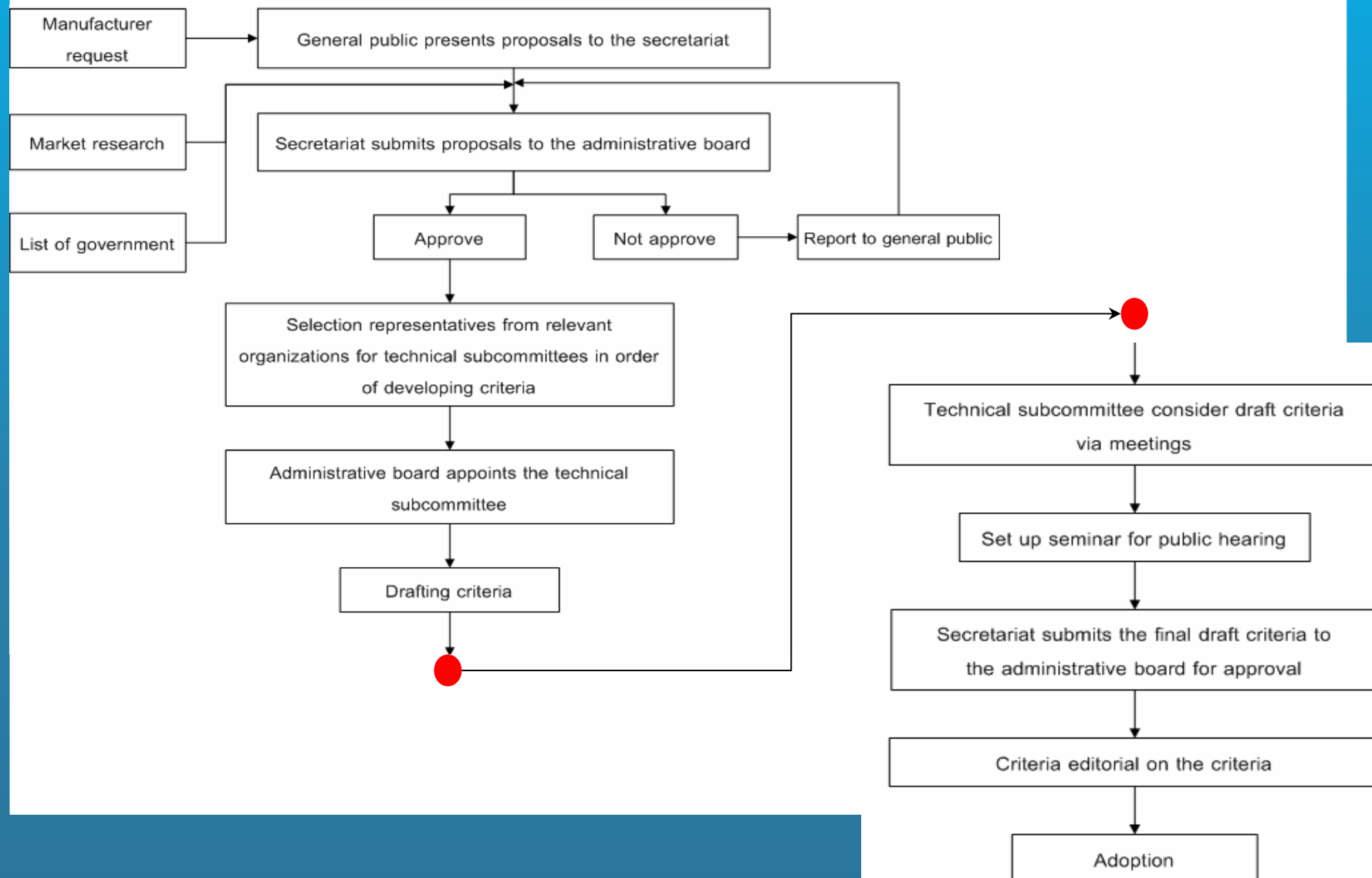
Composition

- Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI)
- Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
- Experts from institutes, industry, and environmental groups and others

Tasks

- Develop the Green Label product criteria
- Set methods for the quality and environmental standards test
- Prepare the report for summary of benefit and environmental impacts of products, etc.

Development of the Product Criteria





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Green Label Product Groups



Table 1: Product categories for Thai Green Label

No.	Product category	Model	No.	Product category	Model
1	Recycled Plastics	4	15	Panels for the Building,	1
2	Fluorescent Lamps	6	16	Cement Board	1
3	Paints	172	17	Products made from cloth	7
4	Ceramic Sanitary Wares: Water	13	18	Canopy and Deck Cover	1
5	Paper	104	19	Air conditioner	3
6	Laundry Detergent Products	9	20	Steel furniture	3
7	Faucets and Water Saving	17	21	Bricks and blocks	2
8	Building Materials: Thermal Insulation	25	22	Printers	5
9	Dishwashing detergents	3	23	Vehicles	21
10	Products made from rubber	2	24	Plastic floor covering	2
11	Surface Cleaners	2	25	Gypsum board	1
12	Correcting Agent	3	26	Writing instrument	13
13	Photocopiers	127	27	Gasoline stations	3
14	Concrete Roof Tiles	1			
Total models					556

Source: List of Thai Green Label Product. Update in 31 September 2015



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Green Label Certified Product Evolution



Average annual growth from 2008-2013 \approx 32,5%



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Question to participants:

- From what has been presented, what do you want to ask about the Thai Green Label? Organisations involved? Product/Service groups covered? Evolution over time?



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The Implementation of Green Public Procurement

Policy objectives and commitments
Information resources

GPP Promotion Plans objectives

- The main objectives are to increase government's spending on environmental friendly products/services and contribute to green the market.
- The progress targets established are:

1 st GPP Plan Targets by year	2008	2009	2010	2011
N° implementing agencies (out of 170 in total)	≥ 25%	≥ 50%	≥ 75%	≥ 100%
Expenditure on green products & services *	≥ 25%	≥ 30%	≥ 40%	≥ 60%

* Objective set for each designated product/service in terms of amount of green expenditure over the whole expenditure for that product/service.

2nd GPP Plan Targets by year	2013	2014	2015	2016
N° implementing agencies (Local Authorities)	≥ 10%	≥ 15%	≥ 30%	≥ 50%
N° implementing agencies (Public Organisations & Universities)	≥ 50%	≥ 60%	≥ 70%	≥ 100%
Expenditure on green products & services (Central government only)	≥ 70%	≥ 75%	≥ 80%	≥ 90%

Institutional framework of the GPP plans

National Environment Board
and the Cabinet

Ministry of Environment
(Pollution Control Board)

GPP promotion
subcommittee

GPP technical
subcommittee

- Main agency in charge of developing the GPP Plans and deploying the GPP activities in them (providing GPP resources, conducting training, compiling monitoring results)
- Coordinates the promotion and technical subcommittees.

GPP Institutional framework

GPP promotion subcommittee

- Proposes the policies and measures to support and encourage GPP
- Controls and promotes GPP implementation in the agencies
- Approves additional prod/serv for GPP and the green procurement criteria
- Support the standard development and driving mechanisms to certify environmental prod/ serv. with the coordination from government, private organizations and related industries
- Other tasks related GPP

Government representatives:

- M. Environment, M. Finance, M. Industry, M. Science, Technology and Energy, M. Public Health, Office of the Prime Minister (several departments)

Industry representatives:

- Federation of Thai Industry, Thai Chamber of Commerce, Tourism Authority of Thailand

Standards Institutes representatives:

- TISI, TEI, Green Leaf, National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Stand.

Other experts and institutions

GPP Institutional framework

GPP technical subcommittee

- Assigns the working group (staffs of PCD) to prepare the GPP criteria for the designated products and services
- Discusses the environmental criteria for GPP
- Develops the methodologies to test product along the GPP criteria
- Coordinate the GPP implementation with GPP promotion subcommittee

Government representatives:

- M. Environment, M. Industry, M. Science, Technology and Energy, M. Public Health, Office of the Prime Minister (several departments)

Industry representatives:

- Federation of Thai Industries (FTI)

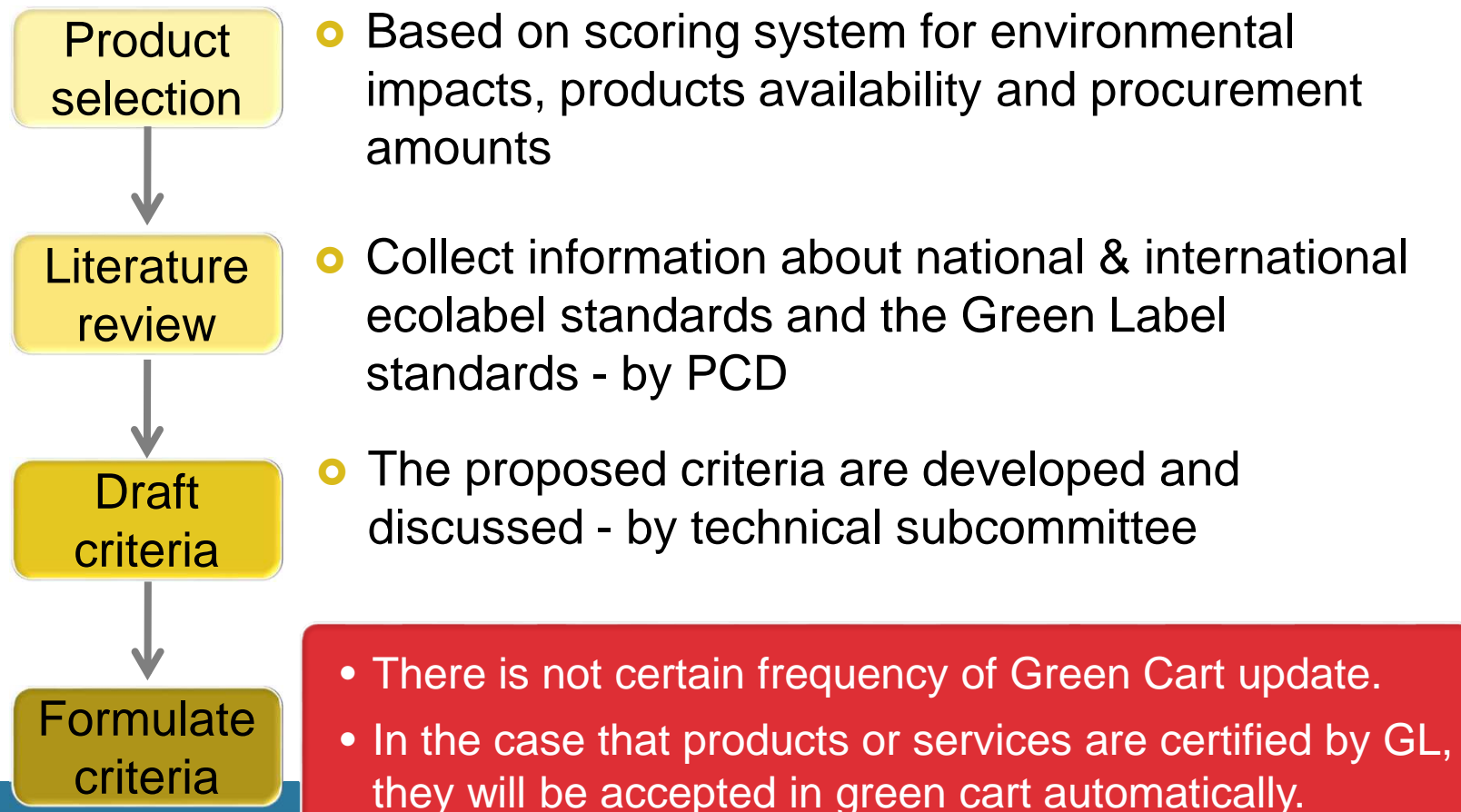
Standards Institutes representatives:

- TISI and TEI

Related organisations for selected products and services

GPP Criteria Development

Criteria formulated through the following steps:



GPP Information Resources

To support GPP implementation the Min. Environment provides different resources to practitioners involved in procurement:

GPP Handbook

- Provides information on how to conduct GPP (introduction of environmental criteria in tenders, awarding of contracts, etc.)
- Includes the Green Cards with environmental criteria to be used in procurement processes for the prioritised product/service categories



Prod. / Serv. database

- Database of environmentally friendly certified products/services
- For procurers to find green products and services in line with the GPP Plan
- Includes Green Label and Green Leaf certified products and also products that comply with the Green Card criteria (verified by PCD)
- Updated regularly, when new products and services comply with the above conditions



Product Groups with GPP Criteria

- For 1st Plan: 14 products + 3 services selected

- In 2014: 3 products + 2 services additional

Item	Criteria/Certification		
	Green Cart	Green Label	Green leaf
<i>Product (office consumables):</i>			
1. Printing paper	•	•	
2. Toilet roll	•	•	
3. Envelop	•	•	
4. Whiteboard marker	•	•	
5. Photocopier machine	•	•	
6. Document box	•	•	
7. Printer toner	•	•	
8. Eraser (liquid)	•	•	
9. Printer	•	•	
10. Document file	•	•	
<i>Product (durable goods and others):</i>			
11. Fluorescent lamp		•	
12. Primary battery		•	
13. Building paints		•	
14. Steel furniture		•	
<i>Service:</i>			
15. Photocopier rent	•		
16. Cleaning service	•		
17. Accommodation service (hotel)	•		•

Item
Cars
Lubricant oil
Petrol
Petrol station
Car-care service

Source: GPP Manual No.2, 2014

Question to participants:

- What would you like to know better about the Thai GPP Plans, involved organisations or support measures in place?

In relation to your own government...

- What elements do you like of the Thai strategy and should be considered in your country?



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Monitoring system and results

Monitoring system

Level of GPP implementation

Recognition of good practices

Market transformation



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GPP Monitoring System

- Since 2009
- To track the set targets:
 - number of authorities that are implementing agencies.
 - level of purchase of green products and services for a list of designated product groups
- To estimate the impact of GPP:
 - sustainability benefits of buying green products.
 - contribution to the market availability of green products
- Compilation of monitoring results by implementing agencies (every 6 months)
- Submission of annual results report to the Cabinet
- Publication of a summary on the Min. Environment GPP website



GPP Monitoring System

For the number of authorities implementing GPP...

- **To qualify as implementing agency**, Min.Environment keeps track of which and how many agencies comply with at least one of the following criteria:
 - Have signed the declaration of implementation form or sent an equivalent official letter
 - Are registered in the GPP website, which gives access to the reporting system
 - Have participated in a GPP training workshops
 - Send the GPP reporting data

For the level of green products/services purchase...

- Each **agency tracks** (through their own mechanisms) the number of designated products/services purchased (17 so far) and how many are green
- To facilitate **data reporting** and homogeneity, an electronic reporting system was set up (available on-line but also on paper)
- Agencies have to report every 6 months

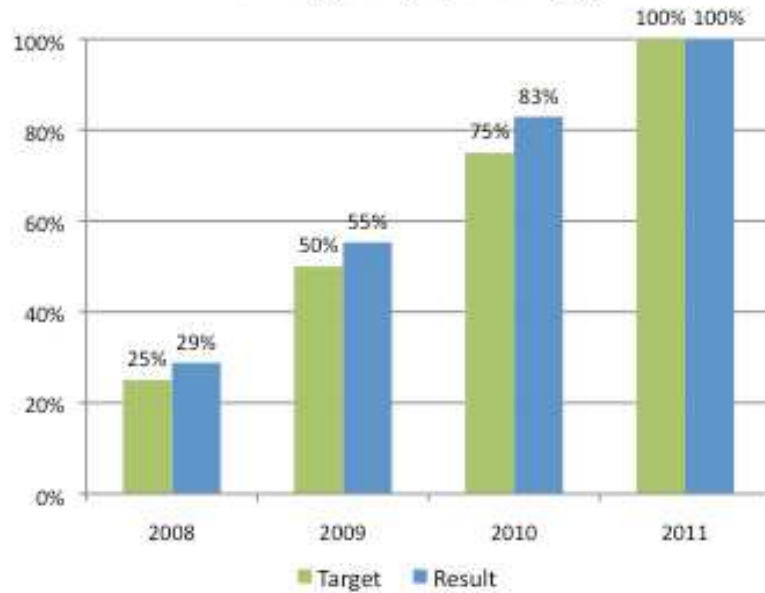
GPP Monitoring System

For estimating the impact of GPP...

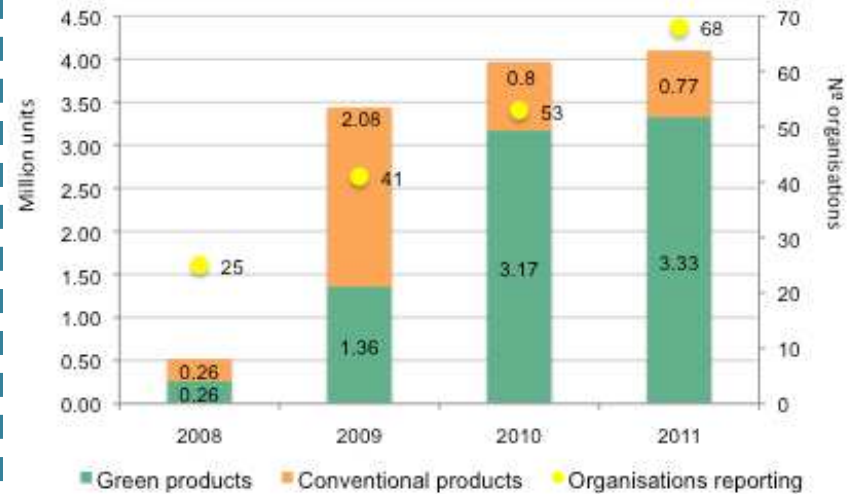
- A research project was conducted to estimate the sustainability benefits of buying green.
- The benefits are estimated from the amount of green products purchased + impact reduction coefficients
- The market impact is evaluated based on the increasing of certified products for GPP and non-GPP product categories and evolution of the market sales for 3 product groups: building paints, printing papers and photocopier machines (most certified products).

Results: GPP Implementation

Number of Government Agencies that Implement GPP by year (in percentage)



Amount of products purchased and number of organisations reporting



**Costs savings
6,15 million USD**

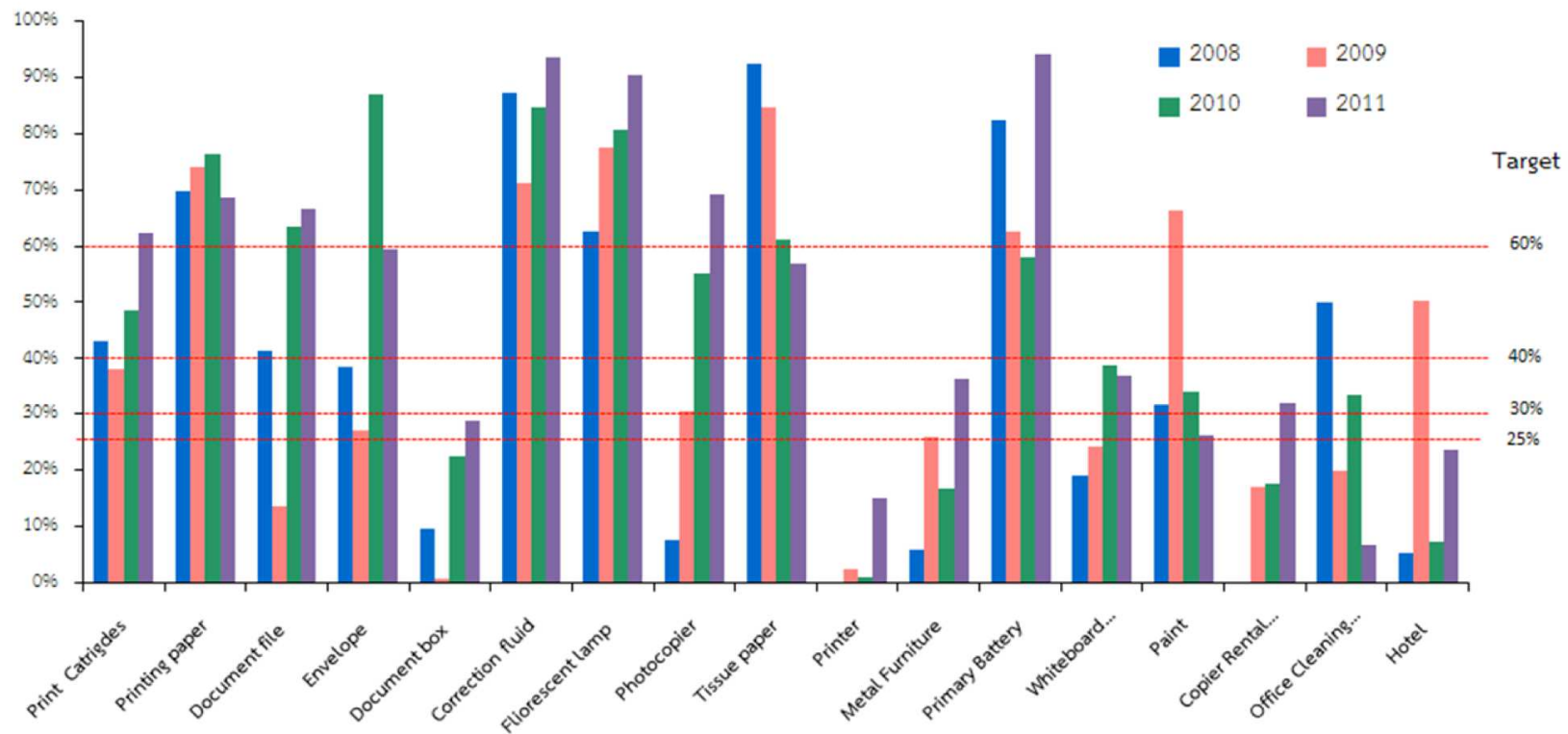


**GHG reduction
25,685 Ton CO₂eq**

**61% GPP
16 mil USD
(2008-11)**

Results: GPP Implementation

Amount of designated green products/services purchased by product category & year (%)



Source: Ecoinstitut (2015). Case Study 3: Monitoring Green Public Procurement in the Government of Thailand in Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation Recommendations and Case Studies. 10YFP SPP Programme WG2A.

Recognition Award



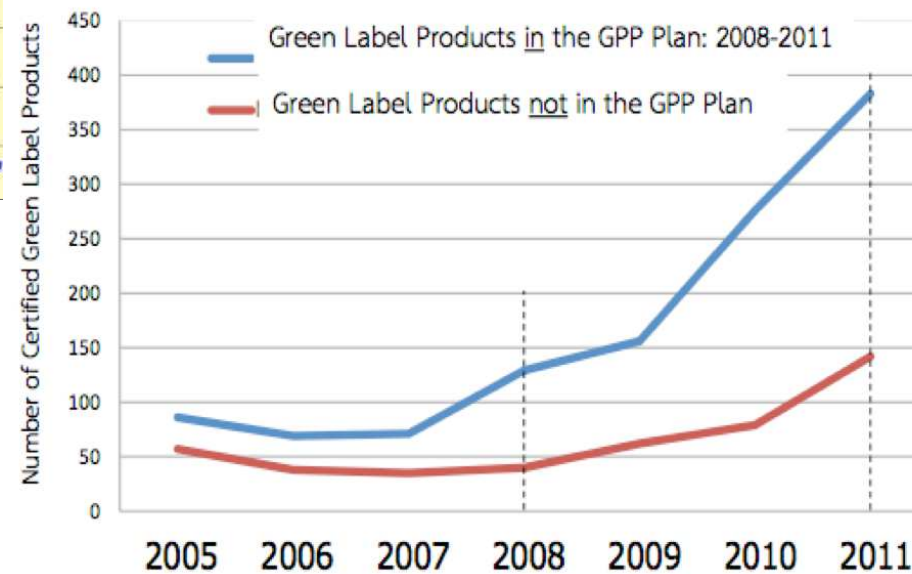
- Since 2009
- Given to:
 - Best GPP performing agencies based on the results submitted each year
 - Manufacturers and service providers consistently delivering green products/services



Results: Market transformation



Effect of the GPP Plan on the market in number of green label product certified by year





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Question to participants:

- Do you have any question regarding the GPP monitoring and evaluation system of the Thai Government?
- What could you use of their experience in a monitoring system in your own country?



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Key Success Factors & Challenges

Key Success Factors

- The Government supports GPP and included it in high-level country plans
- Provision of information and resources, specially the GPP handbook, which provides technical assistance to procurers on the implementation and reporting processes of GPP
- Use of Eco label to develop GPP criteria for designated products (coordination, information source, market effect)
- Establishment, from the beginning, of a monitoring and reporting system to assess progress → monitoring purchases allows to estimate GPP benefits
- Reduction of green products production costs, thanks to the greening of supply chain by manufactures

Challenges

- GPP plan is not compulsory but voluntary, this affects also the monitoring (less than 50% agencies report) leading to a misrepresentation of the actual level of GPP
- Non-availability of designated GPP products in some parts of the country
- Some Green Carts include too many requirements while there are not enough details in product labels or specification documents
- Lack of GPP awareness and technical knowledge from officers involved in procurement
- Tracking data can be timeconsuming for agencies, greater integration with financial rules and systems is required



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Question to participants:

Any additional thing you would like to ask?

Or get more clarifications on?

Or discuss?

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High-Level Training Workshop on the Implementation of Green Public Procurement and Eco-labelling in Asia-Pacific Countries, 15th December 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia