

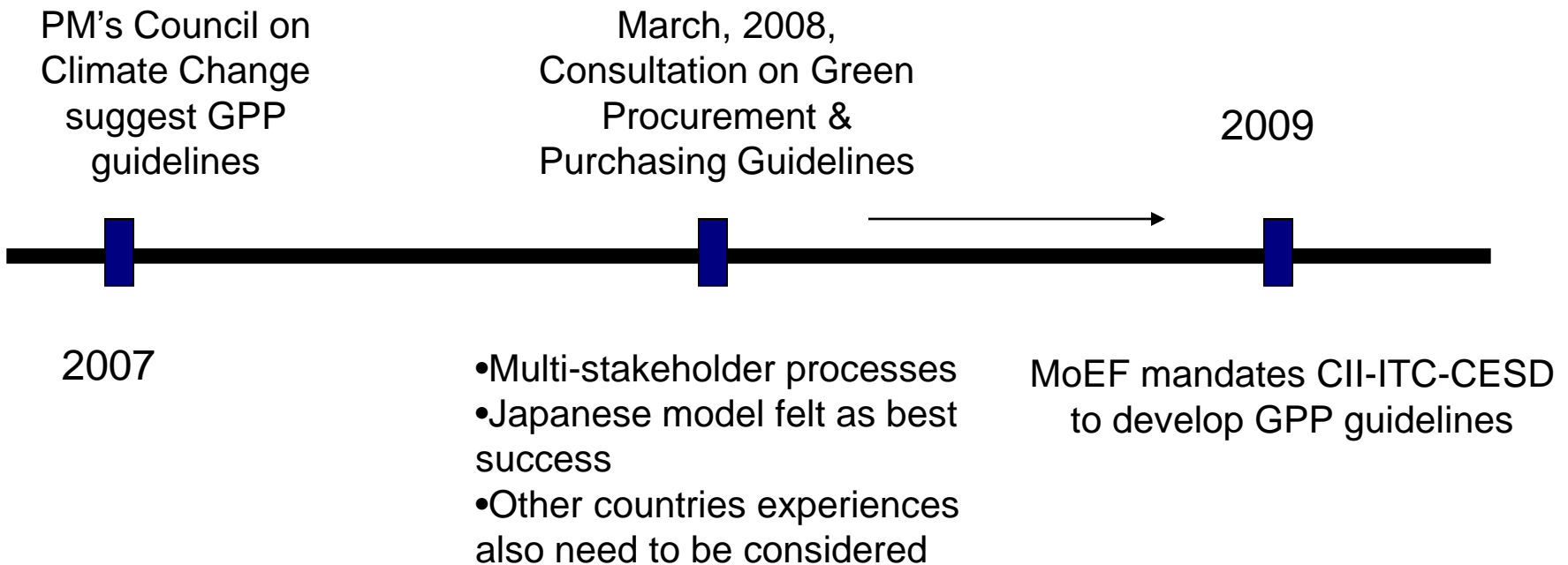
# **Green Public Procurement Guidelines in India**

**7 June, 2012**  
**Washington DC**

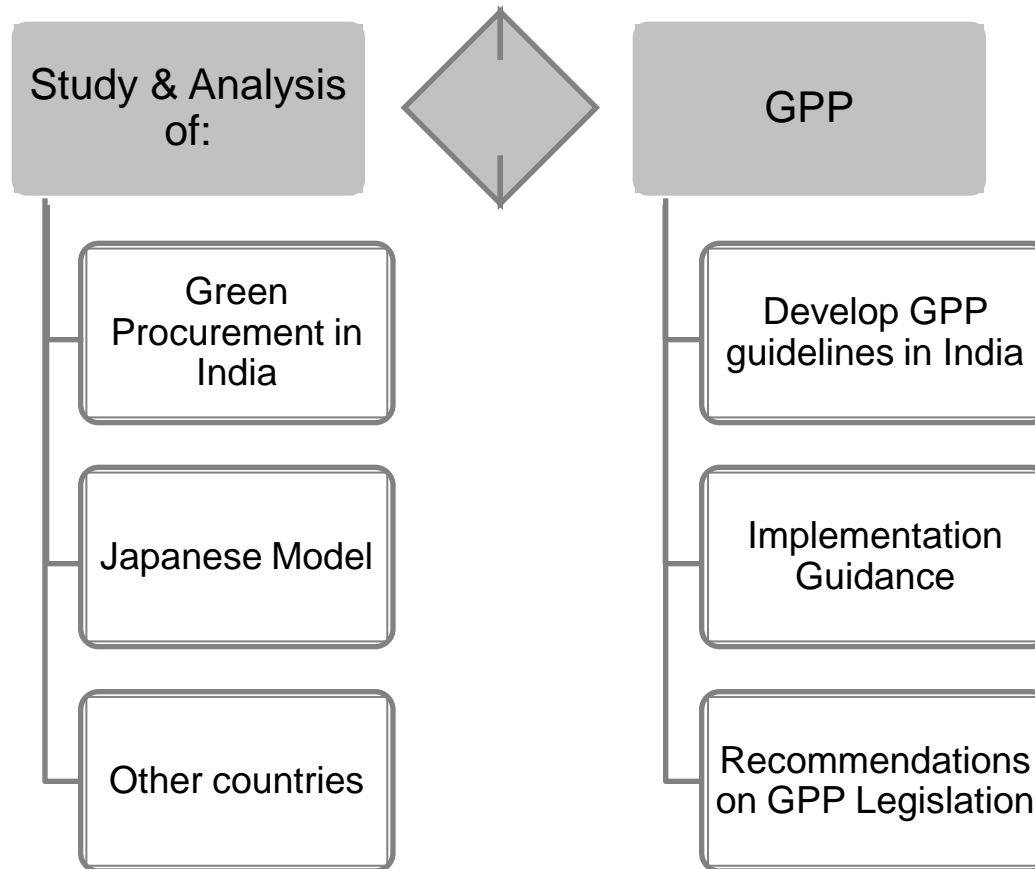
# Agenda

1. Introduction to the Project
2. Country Experiences
3. Green Public Procurement (GPP) Guidelines
4. Implementing GPP
5. Recommendations on Legislation for GPP

# How did this work on GPP guidelines in India emerge...



# The GPP project had two elements...



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# Although GPP has existed in India, it lacked a coherent policy...

**1991 – India launched its own voluntary eco-labelling scheme called EcoMark (linked with environmental considerations as well as quality)**

**GPP initiatives by local governments, ministries or government departments such as CFL lights**

**GP initiatives in industries involved in global supply chains. MNCs have also launched GP programmes**

**Most of these initiatives, do not form a part of a coherent GPP strategy**

# Japan, one of the few countries to have a formalized Green Purchasing Law...

## Promotion of Greener Purchasing By Ministries and Agencies

### *Establishment of the Basic Policy for the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods etc.*

- Direction for Promoting Green Procurement
- Designated Procurement Items and Evaluation Criteria



## Ministries and Agencies

Each organization creates and publicizes a Procurement Policy  
Procurement of goods and services based on Procurement Policies  
Report on the results and achievements of Green Procurement



## Local Governments

- Create or update existing versions of green procurement policies every fiscal year
- Procure goods and services based on the policies

**Ministries and agencies should not increase or adjust their total procurement amount for the reason of implementing this law.**






## Responsibility for Businesses / Citizens:

Consciously purchase eco- friendly goods as much as possible



Requests from the Minister of the Environment and other ministries to be taken into account

# Experiences from other countries also fed into the development of GPP guidelines in India...

<p><b>I</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Section 24 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– prevent pollution and ecological degradation;</li><li>– promote conservation; and</li><li>– Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>II</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– EU has set up GPP, a set of guidelines for environmental procurement</li><li>– It has also set itself targets for GPP - a political target of 50 per cent GPP in 2010</li><li>– GPP criteria for 10 priority product and service groups</li></ul>	<p><b>III</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Detailed list of energy saving products that could be purchased by government bodies (2005)</li><li>– Environmental labeling programme</li><li>– Certified green products are also found on government procurement lists</li><li>– Green products inventory for greening Government procurement at the central and provincial level with implementation underway</li></ul>	<p><b>IV</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Presidential decree on the use of ozone-depleting substances</li><li>– Mandatory to buy only certified wood in government procurement</li></ul>	<p><b>V</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Blue angel label in 1977</li><li>– The federal government has a policy to procure sustainable timber</li><li>– Federal waste laws require federal purchasers to investigate aspects related to recycling, product life and durability when drafting procurement specifications</li></ul>
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# GPP Product List finalized on the basis of...

We underwent several rounds of iterations to arrive at the product list for green public procurement

## Japanese basic policy on promoting green purchasing

- Since Japan was looked upon as the best GPP model, the initial product list was completely drawn from Japanese policy

## DGS&D rate contract list

- The Core Group pointed out that DGS&D product list (rate contract) should also be looked at to understand government procurement better
- It also opined that a realistic product list should be looked at
- In a discussion with MoEF, it was agreed that only 'daily-use' products would be looked at

## Discussions with Core Group & MoEF

- Accordingly the GPP project list underwent changes – products were now selected on the basis of the following:
  - Product categories where standards are already developed
  - Manufacturers already have environment-friendly practices in place
  - High purchase product categories (High, in terms of both quantity and value)

# The final product list that emerged...



Paper



IT Equipment



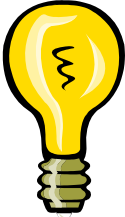
Furniture



Public Works



Pharmaceuticals  
(Basic Drugs)



Lighting



Electrical Appliances

## GPP Products



Water Coolers and Purifiers

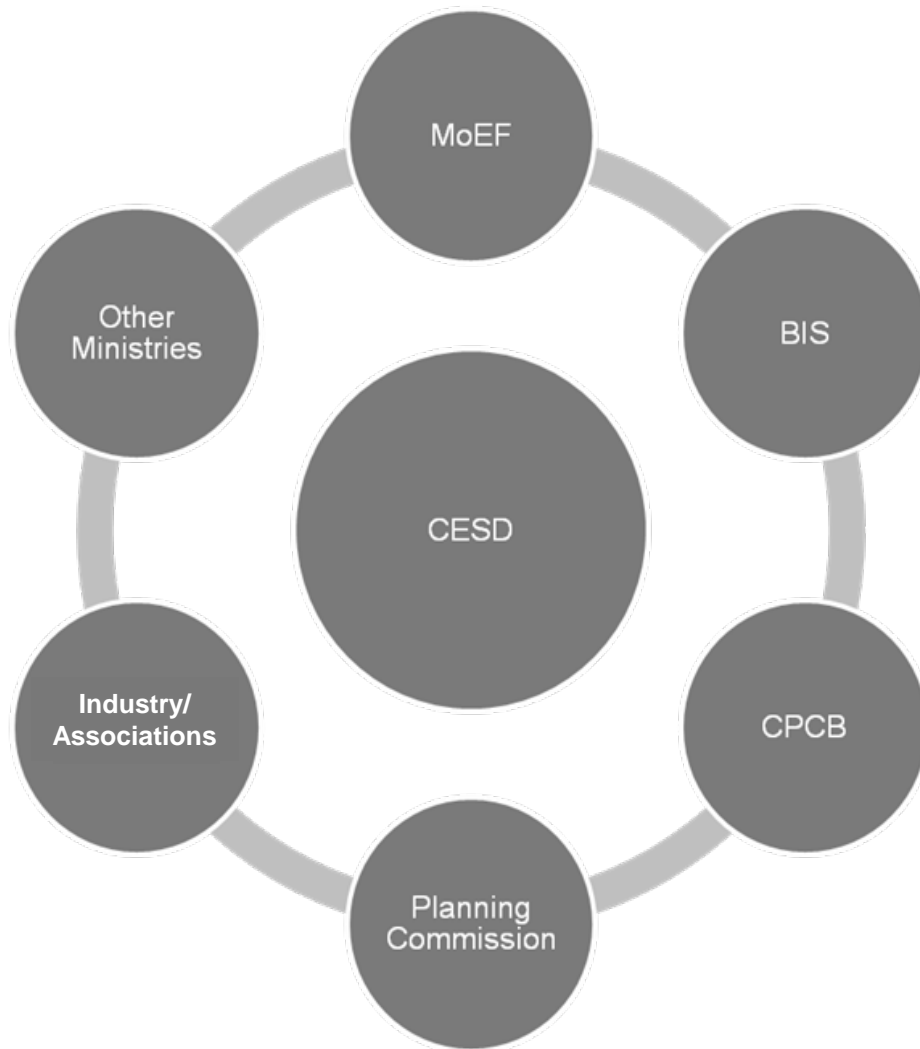


Mobile Phones

# Challenges/ Barriers that had to be dealt with...

- Green products perceived to be more expensive
- Lack of environmental knowledge
- Lack of managerial support
- Lack of tools and information
- Absence of a single uniform approach for defining criteria
- Lack of training

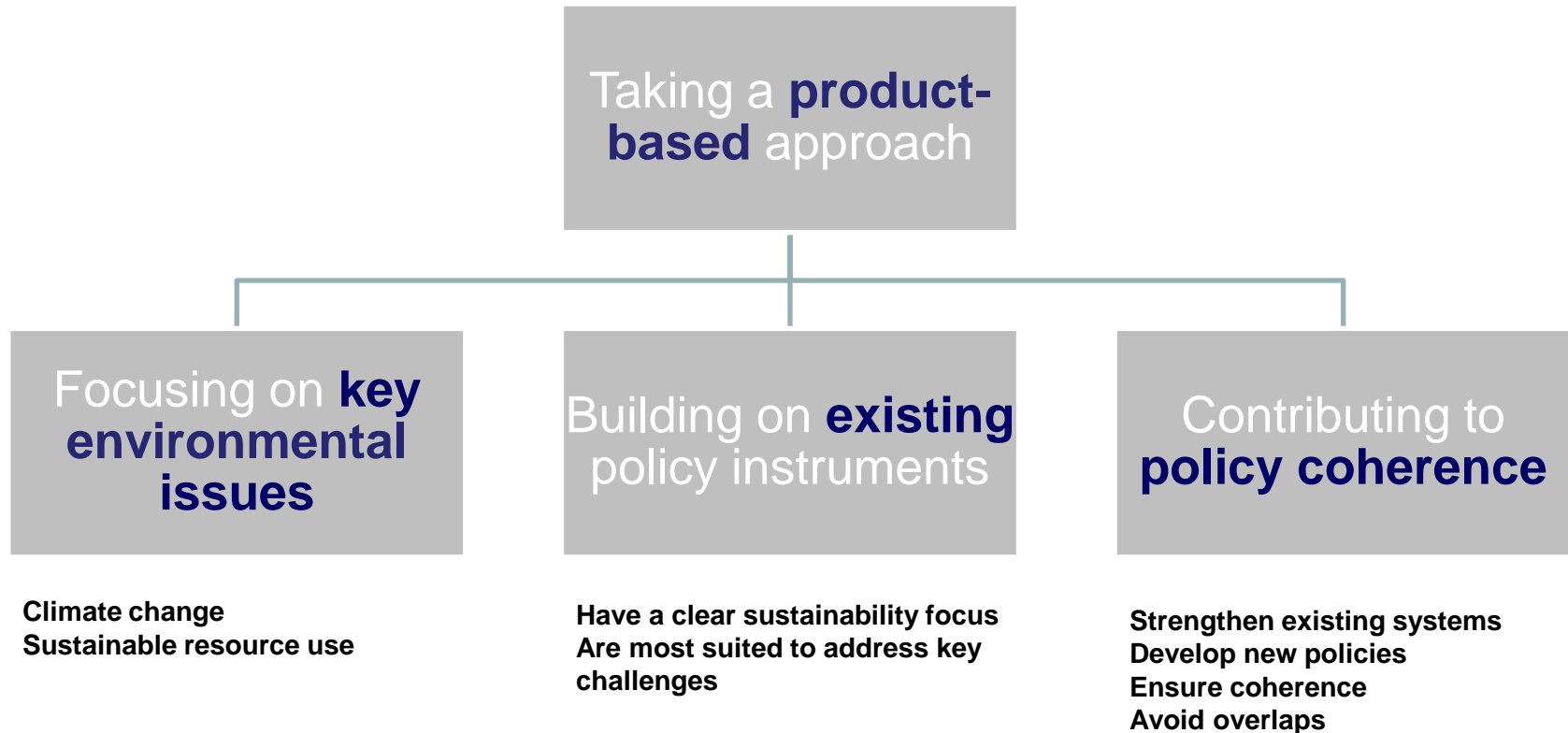
# To resolve such barriers, a multi-stakeholder process was adopted...



- Bring in technical competence
- Eventually needs to be adopted and implemented by these stakeholders
- Can convince their supply chains for adopting green procurement

**Means:** Online consultations, meetings, etc.  
**External:** Companies, Associations, Relevant ministries, etc.  
**Internal:** Core Group, GBC, IGBC, etc.

# A product-based approach was adopted to examine environmental impacts...



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# Effective implementation of GPP can happen only if it is integrated at each stage of the procurement process...





# Additional measures will have to be put in place to facilitate GPP...

## Budgetary Mechanisms

- Increased budgets for implementing agencies
- Price preference to cover the supply of green goods and services

## Voluntary initiatives

- EMAS or ISO 14001 (or equivalent systems) can be used by suppliers to prove compliance with environment management measures



## Communication

- Highly visible communication campaigns of various examples/ best practices of green procurement
- A GPP website - serve as a central point for all information on green procurement



## Institutional Framework

- Senior officials in all government bodies and departments to stress that GPP should be ingrained in procurement processes
- Departmental champions could be identified to drive the GPP process
- The creation of an inter-ministerial GPP task force with accumulated GPP expertise may be considered

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# Recommendations on GPP Legislation offer...

- Provides recommendations to the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) on how it could uptake green public procurement in India
- Offers suggestions on the establishment of an institutional framework
  - Charts out suggestive roles and responsibilities for different ministries
  - Roles and responsibilities of businesses to promote greener goods and services

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