# Concept and Significance of Green Purchasing

Its Role, Effects, and Experiences in Japan

Hiroyuki Sato Green Purchasing Network (GPN), Japan



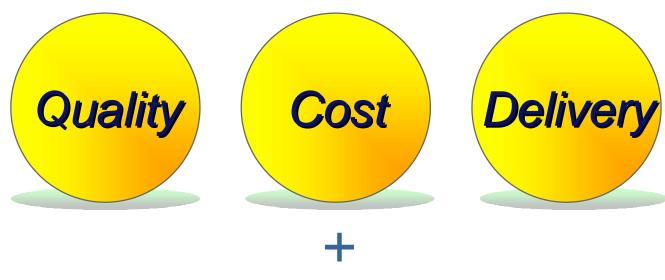


#### Structure of the Presentation

- Concept and role of Green purchasing
- Green Purchasing in Japan
- Market Impact of Green Purchasing
- Barriers and Benefits of Green Purchasing
- Conclusions



# What is "Green Purchasing"?



Environment

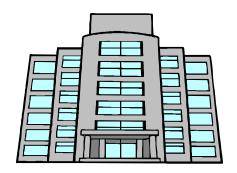
Balancing Q C D and E

Green purchasing

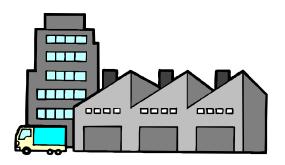


# Who are players?

Government



Corporation



Consumer

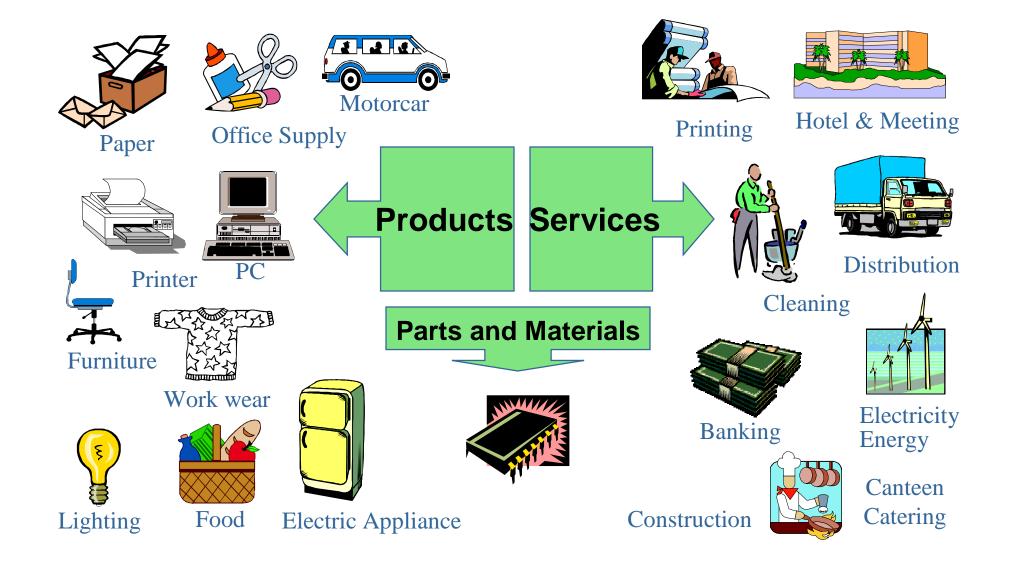
Green consumer



- Anyone can take the initiative!



# **Target fields of Green Purchasing**





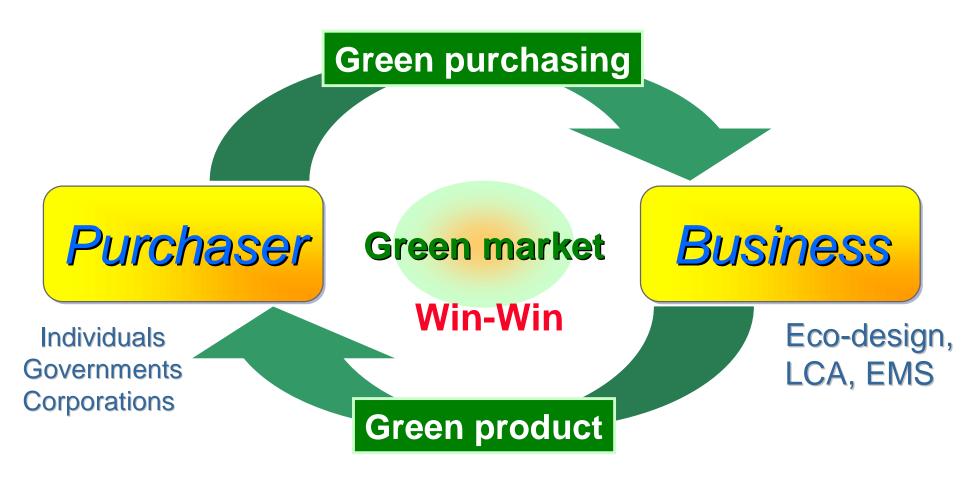
## **Principles of Green Purchasing**

- Principle 1 Consider whether a product is needed before purchasing it or not.
- Principle 2 Purchase a product considering the various environmental impacts over its life cycle - from extraction of raw materials to disposal.
- Principle 3 Select suppliers who make a conscious efforts to care for the environment.
- Principle 4 Collect environmental information on products and suppliers.

Established by Green Purchasing Network(GPN)



### Green purchasing & Green Business



Green Purchasing encourage environmentally conscious

Management and eco-product development through the market



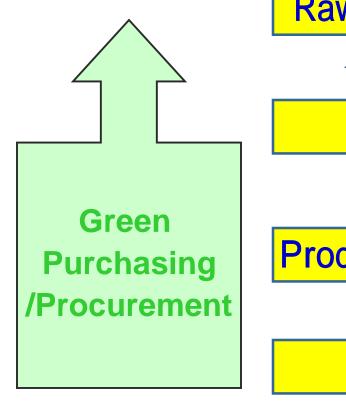
# Green purchasing promotes Sustainable Businesses

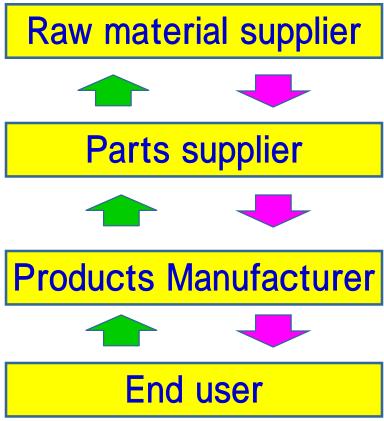
- Sales of "green" products increase.
- Environmentally conscious companies are supported by the market, and grow up.
  - In the future only "green" companies will be able to survive.
- Development of "green" products and environmentally conscious management are accelerated.
- Environmental protection can be consistent with economy and businesses.
- → We can realize the sustainable development.

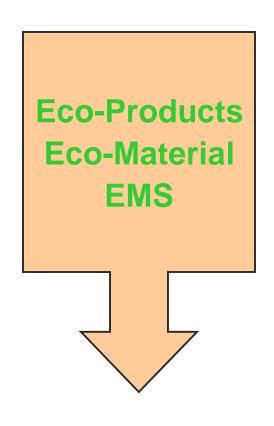




# **Greening Supply Chain by Green Purchasing**









# Green Purchasing Policies of Public Organizations Purchasing Power of Public Organizations

#### Europe:

- Public purchasing: 1 trillion EURO/year
- Over 14% of GDP

#### US:

- Federal government spends \$500 billion/year
- State/local governments spends \$400 billion/year

#### Japan:

- National government spending: ¥14 trillion/year
- Local governments spending: ¥44 trillion/year
- Totally 17.6% of GDP
- UN: \$3 billion/year-value of business opportunities linked to UN direct/indirect spending: \$30 billion



# **Environmental Effect of Green Purchasing RELIEF Project by ICLEI Europe**

# Project funded by EC to identify environmental relief potential of green purchasing in Europe

#### **Desktop Computer**

- Over 2.8 million units purchased by public authorities
- 830,000 tones of CO<sub>2</sub>-equiv. could be reduced.
  - 982,000 global person equivalents

#### **Electricity**

- 61,350,363 tones of CO<sub>2</sub>—equiv. could be reduced.
  - One quarter of European Kyoto commitments

#### **Sanitary Devices**

190,407,539 I of water consumption could be reduced.

#### **Buses, Food**



# **Purpose of Green Purchasing**

- Reduce environmental impact
- Enlarge eco-products market
- Green supply chain

Simultaneous pursuit of Economy and Environment!





# **EcoProcura 2006 and The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Green Purchasing Conference in Barcelona**





20-22 September 2006
Barcelona, Spain
360 participants from 53 countries



# **EcoProcura 2006 and The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Green Purchasing Conference in Barcelona**

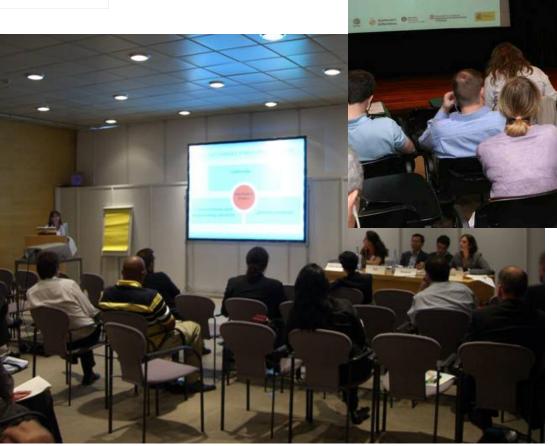






# **EcoProcura 2006 and The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Green Purchasing Conference in Barcelona**





# Green Purchasing in Japan





### **History of Green Purchasing in Japan**

- In 1980's, single-criteria approach such as buying recycled paper, low-emission vehicle started.
- In 1987, Eco-Mark program was launched.
- In 1994, Shiga prefectural government was the first to formulate comprehensive guidelines on green purchasing.
- In 1996, GPN was established, and nation-wide movement had begun.



 In 2000, Green Purchasing Law was enacted.



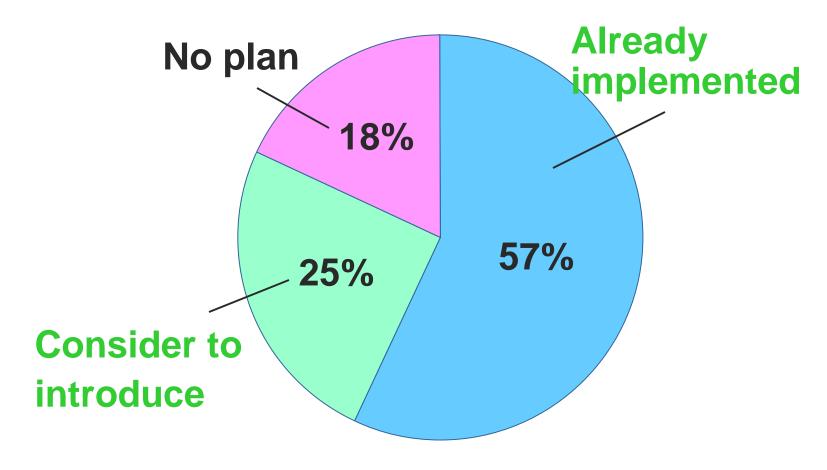


### **Green Purchasing in Public Sectors**

- All the central government ministries practice green purchasing
- 100% the 47 prefectural governments and 12 designated cities are engaged in green purchasing
- 68% of 700 cities systematically implement green purchasing
- Particularly advanced areas: papers, office supplies, office furniture, OA & IT equipments, motorcars, uniforms, and electric appliances



### **Green Purchasing in Business Sector**

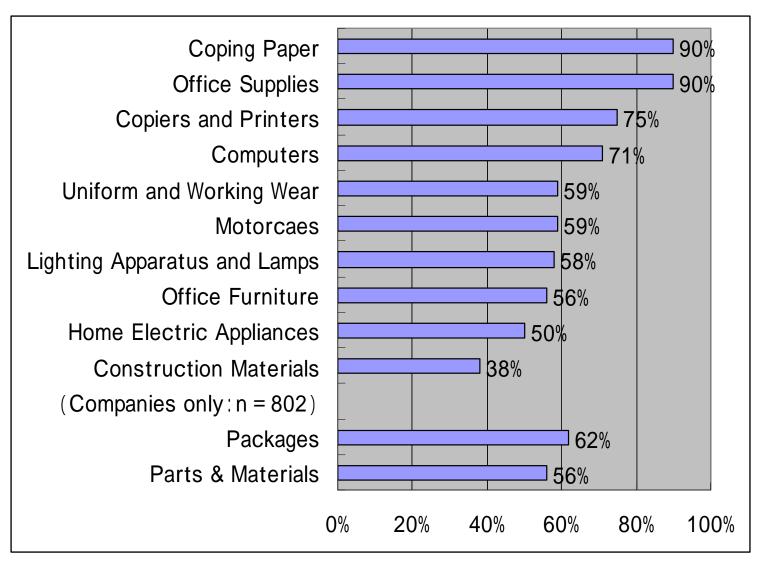


2,524 respondents (large sized companies)

Survey by MoE Japan in 2005



# Products Areas where Japanese Institutional Purchasers practices Green Purchasing





# Three Key Actors of Green Purchasing Activities in Japan

#### Green Purchasing Network (GPN)



- Founded in 1996
- 2,800 members (2,200 companies, 300 governments, 300 NGOs)
- 15 Purchasing Guidelines, Product DB(13,000 products registered), Hotel DB, Award, Training/Seminar, etc.

#### Government - Green Purchasing Law



- Action Plan for Greening Government Operations (1994)
- Green Purchasing Law enacted in 2000
- All the national institutions must draw up annual purchasing policy, implement, and report results.
- 201 items are designated with criteria

#### Eco Mark Program

- Since 1989 by Japan Environment Association (JEA)
- 5,000 certified products within 45 categories



# Legal Framework concerning the Environment and the Economy

Waste Management and Public Leaning Law
Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resou
Container and Packaging Recycling Law
Home Appliance Recycling Law
End-of-Life Vehicle Recycling Law
Food Waste Recycling Law
Construction Material Recycling Law



# Law on Promoting Green Purchasing Green Purchasing Law

#### **Action Plan for Greening Government Operations (1994)**

- Encourage all national administrations to buy greener products



#### **Green Purchasing Law (2000)**

- Enacted as one of six laws for establishing a recyclingbased society
- Oblige all the national ministries/agencies to draw up green procurement policy annually, to practice it, and to report the result to Environmental Minister.
- Oblige local authorities to endeavor to draw up annual policy and to practice it.



# **Green Purchasing Network (GPN)**

- Founded in February 1996 to promote green purchasing in Japan by the initiative of the Environment Agency
- The mission of GPN
  - to promote the concept and practices of green purchasing
  - to provide guidelines and information necessary for practicing green purchasing.
- 2,800 members
  - 2,200 companies, 300 governments, 300 NGOs
- GPN has taken a leading role in promoting green purchasing in Japan.

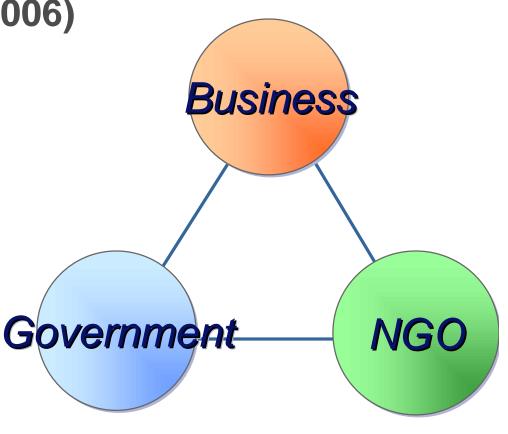


### **More About GPN**

Independent non-profit organization

2,860 members (Jan. 2006)

- 2,261 enterprises
- 317 governments
- 282 NGOs, NPOs
- Executive Committee
  - 45 membersfrom each sector



One of the largest environmental organizations in Japan



### **Celebration of 10th Anniversary of GPN**



Feb. 2006

GPN設立10周年記念フォーラム 第8回グリーン購入大賞表彰式





#### **Celebration of 10th Anniversary of GPN**







### **Activities of GPN**

- Conferences, Seminars, Exhibitions
- "Green Purchasing Award"
- Training Course
- Case study on success stories
- Newsletter, Website
- Promotion pamphlet, posters
- Regional Networks
- Annual Surveys
- Principles of Green Purchasing
- Purchasing Guidelines
- Products Database
- Hotel Database
- Information Plaza









## **Green Purchasing Guidelines**

#### **Products**

- Printing and Copying Paper
- Copiers, Printers, Facsimiles
- Personal Computers
- Stationery and Office Supplies
- Office Furniture
- Motor Vehicles
- Refrigerators
- Washing Machines
- TV Sets
- Air Conditioners
- Toilet and Tissue Paper
- Lighting Equipment
- Uniforms and Work Wear
- Toilet Facilities

### **Services**

- Offset Printing
   Service
- Hotels and Inns





#### **Under Making Process**

Foods



Clothing



Restaurants





### **GPN Products and Service Database**

#### **GPN Database**

13 products area where purchasing guidelines exist

# **Green Purchasing Information Plaza**

Various products and services not listed in GPN database

**Eco-Challenge Hotel Database** 





### **About GPN Eco-Products Database**

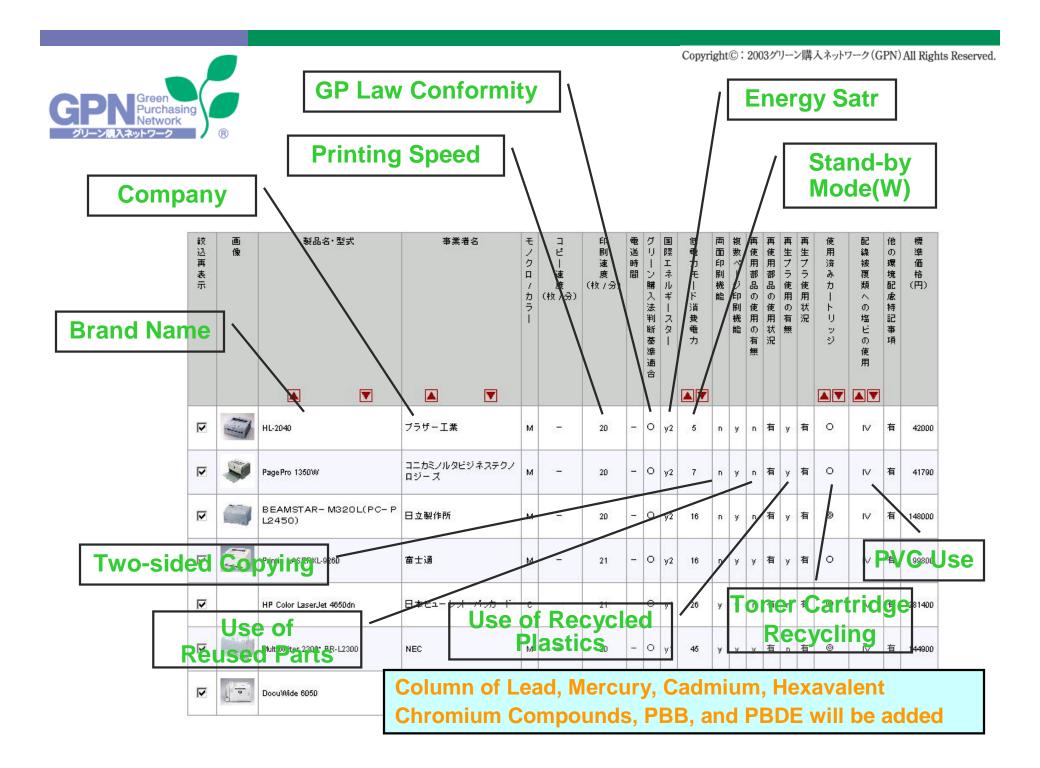
#### Product Environmental Performance Database

- More than 13,000 products registered
- About 600 companies participating
- Comparable data unified by information format
- 300,000 page-views monthly

#### **Product Categories**

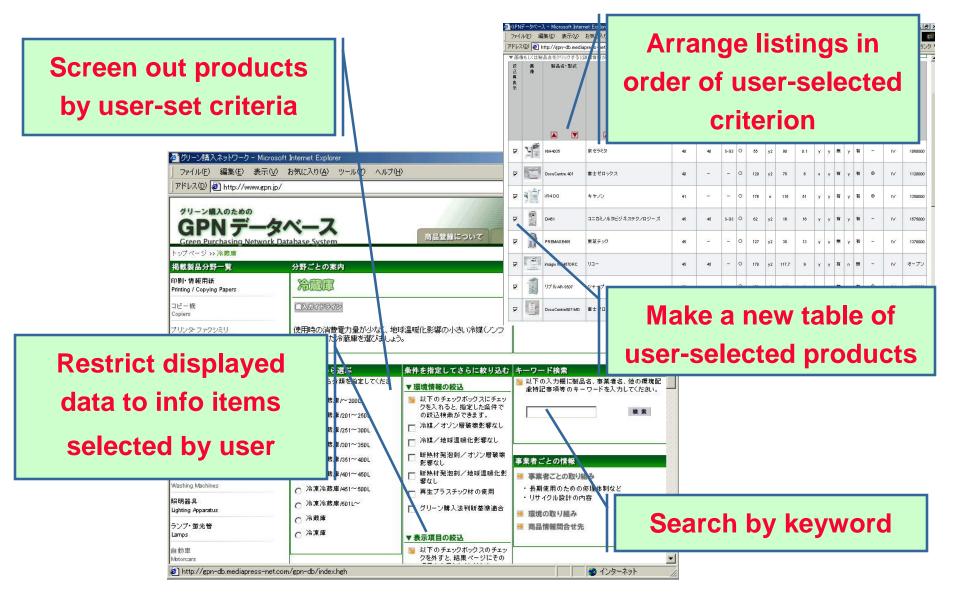
- Printing and Copying Paper
- Copiers, Printers, Facsimiles
- Personal Computers
- Stationery and Office Supplies
- Office Furniture
- Motor Vehicles
- Refrigerators
- Washing Machines
- TV Sets
- Air Conditioners
- Toilet and Tissue Paper
- Lighting Equipment
- Uniforms and Work Wear
- Toilet Facilities





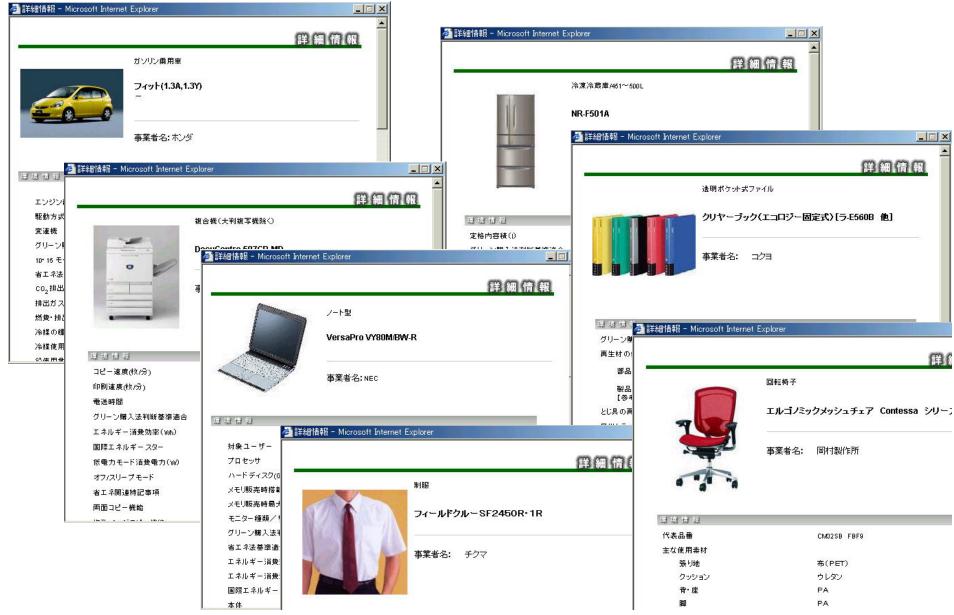


#### **Useful Functions of GPN-Database**





### **Detailed Data of Registered Products**





## The Eco Mark Program



- ISO Type I Environmental Label
- Established in 1989
- Voluntary program
- Operated by Japan Environment Association (JEA)

**Product Categories: 46** 

Licensees:1,656

**Products:4,862** (As of June 2006)



# Product Related Information Used by Green Institutional Purchasers

**Eco Mark (ISO Type Label)** 



88%

**GPN Guidelines/Database** 



48%

**Symbols from Third parties** 



43%

**Criteria of Green Purchasing Law** 

33%

**Self Declaration Label** 





23%

ISO Type Label (e.g Eco-Leaf)



7%

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#### Various Environmental Labellings

#### Considering whole life cycle

#### Focusing specific aspect(s)



























D A T A **GPN** Data Base



JAMA Information on Motorcars

JEMA Information on Home Appliances

**Energy Saving Catalog** 

Low Emission Vehicle Guidebook



#### Incentives for Green Purchasing

#### **National scheme**

- Tax reduction for low emission and fuel efficient vehicles
- Subsidy for high efficient boiler

#### Local scheme

Subsidy for solar system and composter
 Commercial Bank

 Low interest financing for energy efficient house, low emission vehicles, and solar system

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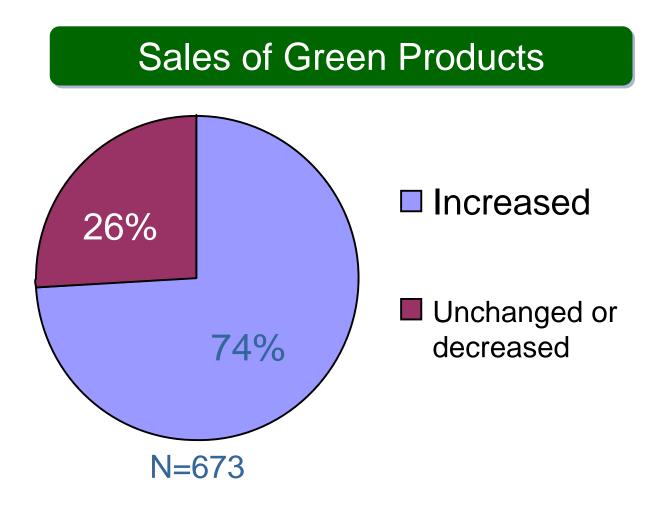
# Market Impact of Green Purchasing





### Market Impact of Green Purchasing

#### Findings from survey by GPN in 2001





## **GPN Annual Suppliers Survey, Japan**

#### **2001 Survey**

- 74% of 673 supplier companies responded "sales amounts of green products have increased in the past couple of years".
- 75% have increased green products brand.

#### 2002 Survey

 74% of 802 suppliers responded "customers' interest in green products have increased.

#### 2003 Survey

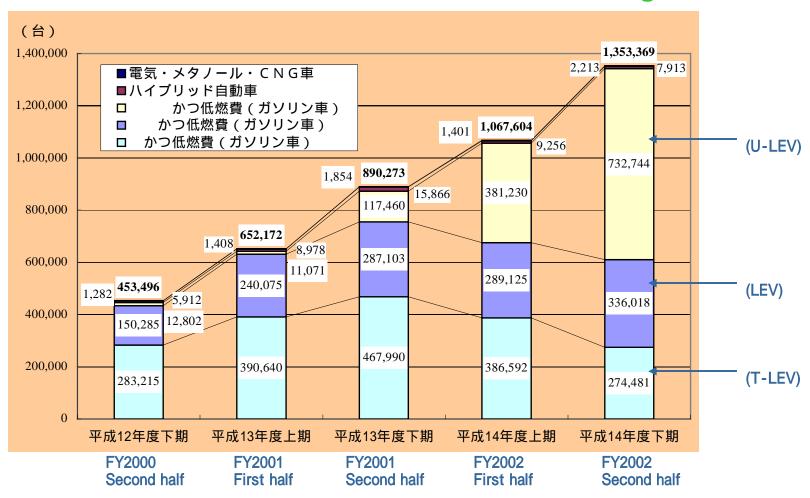
- 58% of 722 suppliers responded "sales amounts of green products have increased in the past year".
- Domestic market size of green products is roughly estimated as 50 trillion yen.



#### **Effect of Green Purchasing**

#### Market impact - Surveyed by MoE, Japan

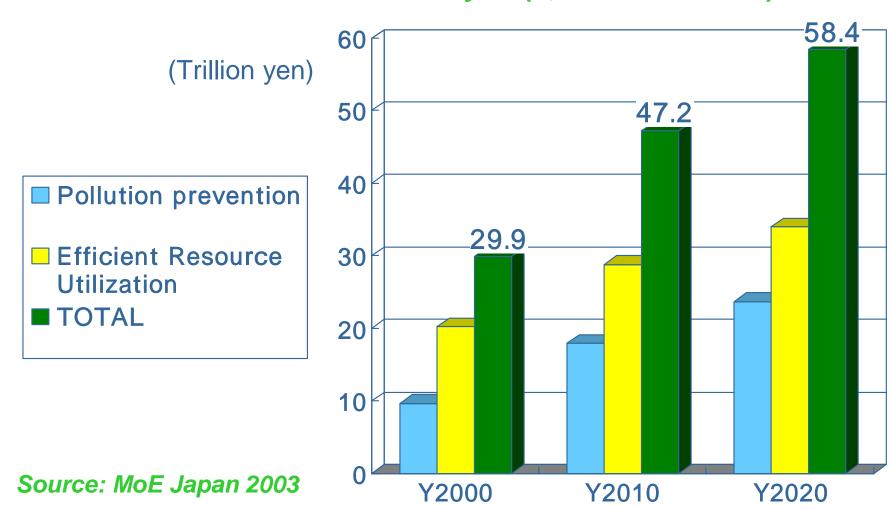
### Sales of lower emission and fuel efficient vehicles rapidly increased after enforcement of Green Purchasing Law





# Market Size of Environmental Business of Japan

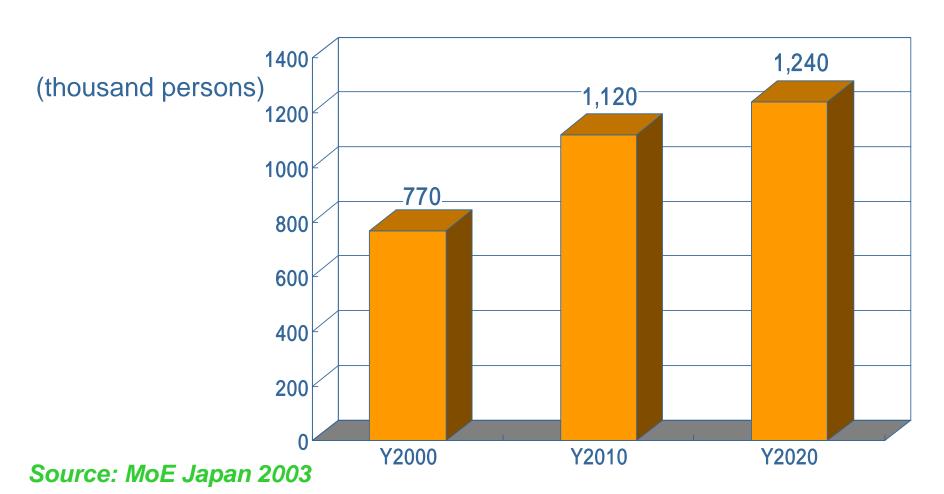
Government estimates 47 trillion yen (4,200 billion US\$) in 2010.





# **Employment Size of Environmental Business of Japan**

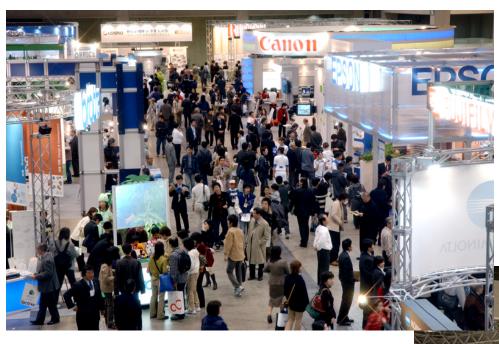
#### More than million employment within several years

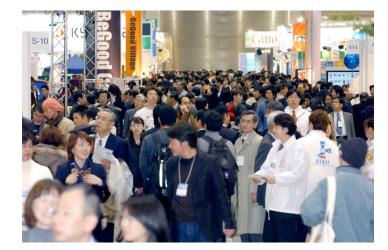


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### **Eco-Products Exhibition in Tokyo**





More than 400 companies, Exceeds 140,000 visitors

# **Barriers and Benefits of Green Purchasing**





## Barriers of Green Purchasing and How to overcome them

Cost

Consideration of Life Cycle Cost(LCC)
Lower the price of Eco-products through
mega implementation by governments and
enterprises

- Quality
   Stimulate quality improvement by competition
- Availability of products and information

**Eco-products Database** 

**Eco-labelling** 

**Cooperation with suppliers** 

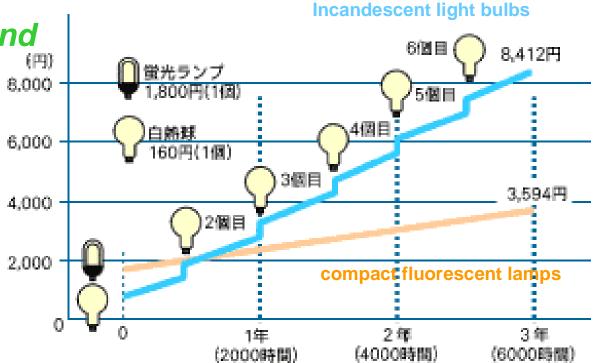


#### Life Cycle Cost (LCC) Consideration

When you change incandescent light bulbs to compact fluorescent lamps ......

- Energy consumption/electricity bill: 1/4 1/5
- Durability : 6 times

In the long run,
you can save money and
save the environment 8,00
at the same time!





# Barriers of Green Purchasing and How to overcome them

Low awareness

Top-down approach
Compulsory obligation by legislation

Lack of knowledge

**Training and education** 



#### **Benefits for Institutional Purchasers**

- Enterprises and governments

#### By introducing green purchasing,

- Environmental impact generated by the organization can be reduced.
  - Energy saving(=CO2 reduction) by buying lowenergy consumption products
  - Waste reduction by buying durable goods
- Cost can also be reduced when take account of Life Cycle Cost (LCC) - Save Money!-
  - Electricity charge, Water rate
  - Maintenance cost, Replacement cost, Waste disposal cost

And,
------



#### **Benefits for Institutional Purchasers**

- Enterprises and governments

#### By introducing green purchasing,

- Environmental awareness of the employees can be raised and enhanced.
  - All the employees can be users of green products, and get a chance to consider their own responsibility for the environment
  - That gives positive effect on product development, sales promotion of green products, recycling program, energy saving and so on.
- The positive stance toward the environment can be visibly appealed to the public.
  - That contribute to their image-up showing themselves as environmentally responsible corporations – CSR.

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### Conclusions





#### **Key Factors for success in Japan -1**

#### [First stage (1995-2000)]

- Pioneering activities by lots of environmentally conscious major companies and local governments, which stimulated competitors and neighbors.
- Green Purchasing Network (GPN) has succeeded to involve wide range of businesses, public and NGO sectors.
- GPN and its members succeeded to make a nationwide big social trend.
- The Ministry of the Environment (MoE) backed up the voluntary movements and GPN.
- Success stories were introduced by the award and seminars by MoE and GPN.
- Businesses made considerable efforts to develop eco-products.



#### **Key Factors for success in Japan -2**

- It became much easier to get product environmental information from GPN Data Base, Eco-mark, suppliers catalog, etc.
- The movement was concurrent with popular trend of getting certificate of ISO14001.

#### [Second stage (2000-)]

- The mandatory Green Purchasing Law dramatically disseminated the activities among governmental sectors.
- Companies which products designated by the law worked hard to meet the criteria.
- EU RoHS directive accelerated corporate green procurement activities through supply chain.



#### **Conclusions**

- Supplying eco-products and green purchasing are necessary for greening the market.
- Governments and businesses already started green purchasing across the world and had made reasonable successes.(Japan, USA, Europe, Korea, etc.)
- "Cost" problem can be overcome.
- To supply information of Eco-products is indispensable for practice of green purchasing.
- Cross-sector organization like GPN is effective to promote green purchasing. (Japan, Korea, China, Malaysia, Thailand)

Start green purchasing from now!

