

China Environmental Labelling Green Public Procurement Impact to Climate Change

DingLing

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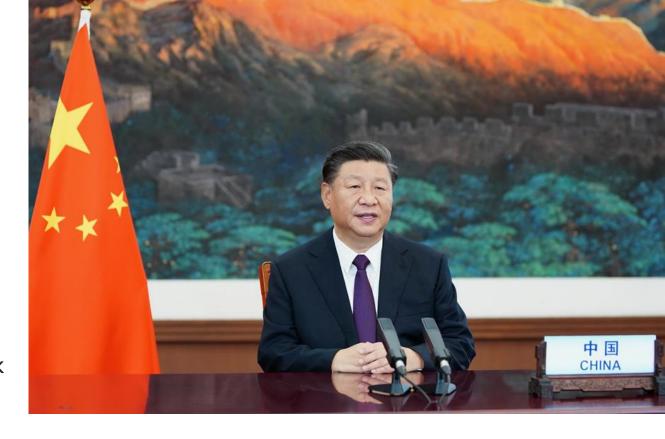
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Policy Overview

China, declared in October 2020, aims to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060, lower its carbon intensity by over 65 percent by 2030 from the 2005 level. In order to meet its targets in response to climate change, a variety of strategies, regulations, policies, standards, and actions formulated and implemented nationally.



➤ China's Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development

Carbon emission targets

International Performance

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Energy system optimization

Standard system

➤ Guidelines on Accelerating the Establishment and Improvement of Green, Low Carbon and Circular Economic Development System

Establishing and improving green, low-carbon and circular economic development system; ensure meeting carbon peak and carbon neutrality targets so as to promote green development of China to a new high"

> White Paper of China on Climate Change

Great development of green and low carbon industries.

Establishing and improving green, low-carbon and circular economic development system and facilitating comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development are basic solutions to the problems of resources, environment, and ecology.

To facilitate green development mode and lifestyle. China has guided green consumption, promoted green products, increased the supply of green products and actively developed green market.

> 1 + N policies for peaking carbon emissions and achieving carbon neutrality

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- Opinions on Fully, Accurately and Comprehensively Implementing the New Development Concept to Achieve Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality
- Action Plan for Carbon Peak by 2030

N

Carbon peak implementation plans for energy, industry, urban and rural construction, transportation, and other industries, as well as scientific and technological support, carbon sink capacity, energy security, statistical accounting, inspection and assessment, financial and financial price security policies

02 Implement Overview

Implement Overview

- ➤ China's scheme of government procurement of environment-labeling product has been jointly developed and promoted by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Ecology and Environment. It has mainly been promoted and implemented in procurement activities of government at all levels across China using government financial budget.
- ➤ Procurers at all levels directly adopt ecolabel certification results in procurement activities. In government procurement, ecolabel certification certificate will serve as compulsory requirements for purchasing products or rewarding measures described in the tendering document or other procurement documents.

03 Output and result

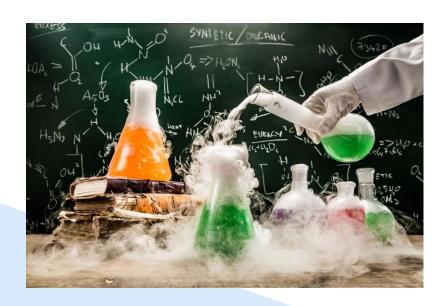
Environmental labeling criteria is developed based on life cycle assessment. The prime indicators are reduction of resource consumption and pollutants as well as saving energy. It includes environmental label criteria indicators in government procurement, mainstreaming green product meeting ecolabel criteria in government procurement list by adopting certification results. This greatly contributes to the reduction of many types of pollutants as well as the effort in the control and reduction of GHG emissions in China.





The statistical analysis of government procurement of ecolabel products during 2016~2020 show that office desktop computer and notebook computer have achieved emission reduction of 1.719 million t CO₂, equivalent to annual carbon sink of 191000 ha forest.

Minimizing the utilization of hazardous chemicals and ODS is always an important requirement of environmental labeling criteria. Government procurement of environmental labeling products has played an active role in reducing the consumption of both ODS and POPs. For example, it is required in the ecolabel criterion for digital copying machine:



- Banning the use of HBCDD and SCCPs in PCB substrate
- Banning the use of any polymers containing chlorine or bromine in any plastic component with mass larger than 25g except the shell and plastic protection components but those in vicinity with heating and imaging component, and flame retardants with addition of any TCEP, TCPP, TDCP, PBBS, PBDES, HBCDD and SCCPs.
- The total benzo(a)pyrene content in shell, various keys and external power line not exceeding 20 mg/kg and total contents of 16 PAHs should not exceed 200 mg/kg.

GPP in China also pays attention to the application of renewable resources and waste generation, especially renewable substances as raw materials in product as well as recycling and reuse of waste.



- ➤ The Goods Packaging Standard for Government Procurement requires: the application of over 75% renewable fiber for goods paper packaging. This standard is not compulsory. When procurers purchase relevant goods, works and services, the package of relevant goods may refer to the requirements of this standard. According to statistics, over 70% procurers take this standard as a score adding item.
- ➤ The Technical Requirements for Environmental Labeling Product —— Ceramic Tiles (Boards) requires: The recycling rate of industrial waste solid generated during production should be more 90%; and the recycling rate such waste of the current enterprise should be more 60%.

04 Challenge faced

Challenge faced

CHALLENGE

How to guide more enterprises and consumers participating green procurement.

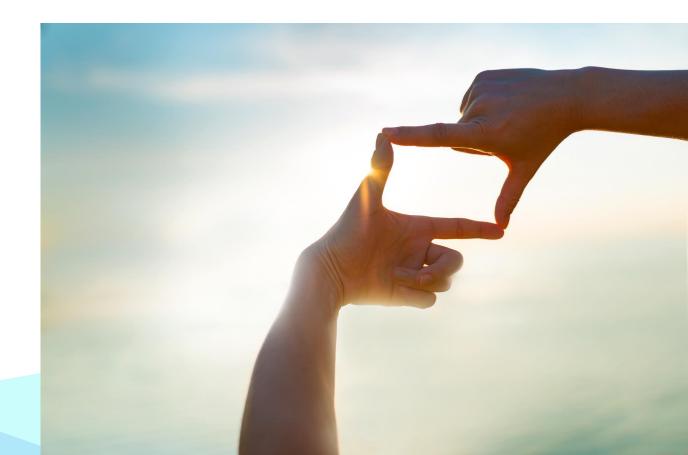


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Future prospect

Future prospect

Green procurement, green consumption and green lifestyle will be one of the policy tools for meeting the "carbon peak and carbon neutrality" targets. As a result, green procurement in China will play an important role in achieving the above targets.





Thank you!