

# MINUTES OF THE 9th TRIPARTITE ROUNDTABLE MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRY

**Date:** October 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, 2009

**Meeting Venue:** Beijing Conference Center, Beijing, China

**Participants:** 10 delegates from China, 9 delegates from Japan, 8 delegates from Korea

## **OPENING SESSION:**

Mr. Liu Zhiqun, Deputy Director General of Science and Technology Department, Ministry of Environmental Protection, delivered opening remarks and welcome address to the delegations of three countries, China, Korea, and Japan, and wished active and fruitful dialogue. He introduced the measures of actively driving the development of environmental industry and strengthening the implementation of the environmental economic policy in response to the challenges of the financial crisis. He also expressed hopes for promotion of friendship, consolidation and strengthening of the environmental cooperation of the three countries through the meeting.

Mr. Nobutoshi Miyoshi, Councilor of Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, reviewed the summary of the discussions in the 8th Tripartite Roundtable Meeting and relevant events in Japan in 2008.

Ms. Wang Kaiyu, Director of Environmental Technology Guidance Division, Science and Technology Department of MEP, introduced the outline and agenda of the 9<sup>th</sup> Roundtable Meeting.

## **SESSION 1 - Green Purchasing**

Chairperson: Mr. Jiang Hong, Senior Official, Environmental Technology Guidance Division, Science and Technology Department, MEP

Mr. Chen Yiqun, Deputy Director of Product Certification Department, Environmental Certification Center of MEP, introduced the background, legal framework and implementation characteristics of Green Public Procurement (GPP) in China; the formulation procedure and the current situation of the Green Public Procurement List; the implementation effect analysis of Green Public Procurement; and the suggestions on promoting GPP in China.

Mr. Kazuhiro Hashimoto, Deputy Director of Environment Policy Bureau, Ministry of

the Environment, Japan, introduced the basic ideas of effect evaluation of green procurement in Japan, and took automobile and solar power generation systems as examples to explain how to evaluate the efficiency of reducing environmental loads of products in Japan. He also presented the future actions concerning green procurement in Japan, the implementation of comprehensive assessment indicators method, the necessity of the Japanese Green Contract Law, and the difference between Green Purchasing Law and Green Contract Law.

Mr. GilJong Song, Senior Research Fellow of Eco-products Promotion Office, Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI), introduced the current situation of Green Procurement in Korea, and the evaluation method on the economic and environmental effect of the Eco-products. Korea has evaluated the reduction amount of GHG of green procurement in Korea. He also introduced the challenges of green procurement in Korea.

Chairperson: The presentations from three countries show that all three countries have started the green public procurement and the attention is now on the promotion of domestic green procurement in the following fields: formulation of the criteria, effect assessment of green public procurement and the training and education to improve the green procurement consciousness of consumers. Chairperson suggested strengthening the cooperation on the green product criteria, effect assessment of green public procurement, information sharing and the future promotion of low carbon products in the green procurement.

## **SESSION 2 – Environmental Management**

Chairperson: Ryoichi Yamamoto, Professor, Center for Collaborative Research & Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo

Ms. Masako Tateuchi, Researcher of Environment Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, Japan, introduced the current status and future perspectives of environmental finance in Japan. Japan takes the global warming policy as one of economic crisis measures, and economic recovery by environmental finance is one of the main pillars in the Japanese green new deal, 'Innovation for Green Economy and Society'. The information disclosure concerning environmental finance including GHG emission amount and target reduction amount will be considered. Japanese policies, measures and the relative actions on environmental finance for FY2009 were also introduced.

Ms. Yang Shuying, Researcher of Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy of MEP, introduced the current situation of environmental finance of China, and the background, present situation, policies and practices, problems and challenges of Green Credit, Environmental Pollution Liability Insurance and Green Securities which exist in China as environmental finance tools.

Ms. JiYoung Won, Deputy Director of Green Technology & Industry Division, Environmental Policy Department, Ministry of Environment, Rep. of Korea, introduced the strategy and action plan for green finance in Korea. She first introduced the definition and trends of green finance, the action plan and the development status of green finance policy in Korea; the role played by the MOE in environmental finance and the measures it has taken, including the building of green finance database, green information disclosure system, the education and training on green finance, support on developing green finance product, carbon market and cooperation network.

Chairperson: Environmental finance plays a crucial role in pushing the industries toward environmental management and eco-innovation. The development of environmental finance in the three countries is still in an early stage. Since environmental finance and investment have a big potential for green growth, the three countries should continue to enhance the experience and information exchange.

### **SESSION 3 - Eco-Labeling and MRA-based Certification**

Chairperson: Dr. Yoon-Gih Ahn, Center Leader of Center for Green Growth Study, POSCO Research Institute

Mr. Osamu Uno, Acting Secretary-General of Eco Mark Office, Japan Environment Association (JEA), first gave an introduction on the Japanese Eco Mark program, and Mr. Ryo Osawa, Chief of Criteria & Certification Section, Eco Mark Office, Japan Environment Association (JEA), presented the current status of the environmental labeling of the three countries on multifunctional devices (MFD), and emphasized the advantages of carrying on mutual recognition for MFD. The activities undertaken and the future issues of mutual recognition and its procedures on the common criteria were also represented.

Mr. JongSun Kim, Team Director of Environmental Standard & Certification Management Team, Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI), introduced the certification procedure of the common criteria. He also introduced the background, development history, and certification procedure, and addressed the principle and expectation of the China- Japan-Korea common criteria.

Mr. Liu Zunwen, Assistant Director of Environmental Certification Center of MEP, reviewed the development of the common criteria among the three countries, and suggested the videodisk player as the next common criteria explaining its necessity with the definition, category, the pollution produced in all stages of the life cycle, basic framework of the standard and the statistics data of import and export of videodisc players.

Chairperson: China suggested the videodisc player as the product group for next common criteria of eco-labeling. Japanese and Korean sides suggested to do more research work before deciding on the next product group.

#### **SESSION 4 - Environmental industry and environmental technology communication**

Chairperson: Mr. Yi Bin, Deputy Secretary General of China Society for Environmental Sciences

Mr. Yi Bin introduced the technological development and evaluation of China Environmental Protection, and introduced the development innovation system of Chinese environmental technology, the demands from the China environmental protection career. He also introduced the problems and innovation of the environmental technological evaluation system.

Ms. Masako TATEUCHI, Researcher of Environment Policy Bureau, Ministry of Environment, introduced the position and strategy of research and technology in the Basic Environment Law of Japan and Green Economy Society, to develop and realize sustainable society, the green economic and social innovation. Priority policy measures and examples of the environmental technology exchange between China and Japan, Aquatic Environment Partnership and Co-benefits Model Project, were also introduced.

Mr. YoungKwon Kim, Team Director of Environmental Technology Verification Team, Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute (KEITI), introduced the history, objective, certification procedure, incentive of the New Excellent Technology(NET) and Environmental Technology Verification(ETV). Total of 293 technologies passed the NET and ETV up to 2009, such as the water treatment technology and the waste treatment technology. Korea suggested the consideration of tripartite information platform covering their environmental policies, green technologies, green finance and eco-products.

Chairperson: The three countries introduced the present status of the environmental technology in three countries. Since the three countries are at different stages at present, it is important to strengthen exchange of resources and experiences in the environmental technology field. China and Korea suggested to put the environmental technology verification into the tripartite cooperation subject under RTM. Japan expressed the need of further consideration on this issue.

## SUMMARY SESSION

Chairperson: Ms. Wang Kaiyu, Director of Environmental Technology Guidance Division,  
Science and Technology Department of MEP

The three countries confirmed following recommendations.

### 【RECOMMENDATIONS】

The three countries will actively strengthen the cooperation on the green product criteria, effect assessment of green public procurement, information sharing and the future promotion of low carbon products in the green procurement.

The three countries agreed the necessity of more active experience sharing and information exchange on the environmental finance.

China suggested videodisk device as the product group for next common criteria of MRA-based certification on eco-labeling. Japanese and Korean sides suggested that more research work is necessary before deciding on the next product group.

The three countries agreed that it is necessary to strengthen the resource and experience communication on environmental industry and environmental technology, with consideration of the possibility of placing the environmental technology verification into the tripartite cooperation subject under RTM.