



International Symposium and Expert Meeting

Vietnam Green Label and Green Public Procurement

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Vietnam Green Label Office*



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Vietnam Green Label



■ Purpose of establishment

Enhancing sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection by encouraging patterns of environmental-friendly production and consumption certified by the Vietnam Government

■ History

Was established in 2009 (Decision No. 253/QD-BTNMT of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment)

■ Main characteristics

- Governmental ecolabeling scheme (owned by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)
- Type 1 Eco Labelling (voluntary, life cycle assessment)



Organization Structure



Minister of Natural Resource & Environment (MONRE) and **Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)**

- Approving Criteria Development Plans
- Promulgating Vietnam Green Label criteria
- **Granting Certification**
- **Monitoring the use of Vietnam Green Label**

Technical Committee (TC) (formed by VEA-MONRE)

- Surveying demands and market
- Drafting Criteria
- Assessing technical parts of registration dossiers

Vietnam Green Label Program Consulting Council (VGLPCC) (formed by MONRE)

- Defining the product/service category
- Revising draft criteria

Vietnam Green Label Office (formed by MONRE)

- Receiving registration dossier
- Fulfilling logistic for TC and VGLPCC
- Drafting Criteria Development Plans
- Conducting communication activities
- Consulting relevant stakeholders



Vietnam Green Label Criteria



Paper office



Laptop



Batteries



Printer



Ceramic building materials



Hair care products



Solid soap



Architectural coating products



Power laundry detergent



Hand dishwashing detergent



Biodegradable plastic shopping bag



Synthetic paper food packaging



Fluorescent lamp



Toner cartridge



Example of Vietnam Green Label Criteria



VIETNAM GREEN LABEL CRITERIA



NXVN 07: 2014

OFFICE PAPER

*(Issued together with Decision No. 154/QĐ-BTNMT
dated January 25, 2014 of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment)*

Hanoi - 2014

I. Definition, objectives and applicable entities

1. Definition:

Office paper includes various kinds of paper products used for printing, photocopying, writing and other purposes of use as stationery in public buildings, schools and other manufacturing and trading establishments.

2. The environmental impacts of office paper:

The environmental impacts of office paper are likely to cause degradation of ecosystems due to logging as raw materials for paper production; causing air and water pollution due to emissions of toxic chemicals and nutrients from the manufacturing process; solid waste generated from the disposal of the product after use.

3. Objectives:

- To encourage the sustainable production and consumption; enhance the competitiveness of the products certified with Vietnam Green Label in the market;
- To reduce the impacts on the forest ecosystems due to exploitation of natural forests for paper production;
- To reduce water pollution caused by emissions of toxic chemicals and nutrients into the aquatic environment in the paper production process;
- To save natural resources through increase of recycling and reusing paper.

4. Applicable entities:

Office paper mentioned as prescribed in this section.

II. Interpretation of terms

FSC certification (Forest Stewardship Council) is granted to wood and forests which satisfy the requirements related to environmental, community, social, and economic criteria. This kind of certification is offered by FSC accredited certification agencies.

III. Vietnam Green Label Criteria for office paper

1. Raw materials for paper production

At least 50% of the raw material (wood, bamboo, etc) for the paper production process must originate from plantations that are periodically allowed to exploit and not be natural forest. Besides, the forest plantations do not affect the natural forest area; or papermaking raw materials must originate from FSC certified forests.

2. Paper production process:

2.1. Comply with national technical regulations on emissions and environmental protection.

2.2. Do not use the following chemicals:

2.2.1. The bleach containing halogen or chlorine gas;

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2.2.2. The non - ion surfactants APEO (alkylphenol ethoxylates) and their salts for removing ink from paper (in recycling paper);

2.2.3. The pigments and dyes containing: 4-aminodiphenyl; benzidine;

4-chloro-o-toluidine; 2-naphthylamine; o-aminoazotoluene; 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene; 4-chloroaniline; 2,4 - diaminioanisole; 4,4 - diaminodiphenylmethane; 3,3 - dichlorobenzidine; 3,3 - dimethoxybenzidine; 3,3 - dimethylbenzidine; 3,3 - dimethyl-; 4,4 diaminodiphenylmethane; p-cresidine; 4,4 methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline); 4,4-oxidianiline; 4,4-thiodianiline; o-toluidine; 2,4-toluylenediamine; 2,4-diaminotoluene, 2,4,5-trimethylaniline; o-anisidine; 4-aminoazobenzene, heavy metals such as copper (Cu) (excluding copper phthalocyanine), lead (Pb), chromium (Cr), cadmium (Cd), nickel (Ni) and aluminum (Al).

2.2.4. The surface coating of the paper containing acrylamide.

2.2.5. The chemicals in the List of chemicals banned from import and export, under the Decision No. 5/2006/QĐ-BCN dated April 7, 2006 of the Ministry of Industry and the Decision No. 40/2006/QĐ-BCN dated December 1, 2006 of the Ministry of Industry.

2.2.6. The chemicals in the List of chemicals banned as prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

2.2.7. The chemicals are likely to cause cancer that listed in the List of chemicals of the Group 1 and Group 2A as prescribed by IARC (see the list of chemicals following the link: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/>).

2.3 The following chemicals used do not exceed:

2.3.1. The amount of EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid), DTPA (diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid) used do not exceed 2.5 kg over one ton of pulp.

2.3.2. The surfactants used for removing ink from paper (in recycling paper) are 100% biodegradable.

2.3.3. The pigments and dyes containing metals with concentrations do not exceed the prescribed limits: For Ag: 100 ppm; for As: 50 ppm; for Ba: 100 ppm; for Cd: 20 ppm; for Co: 500 ppm; for Cr: 100 ppm; for Cu: 250 ppm; for Fe: 2500 ppm; for Hg: 4 ppm; for Mn: 1000 ppm; for Ni: 200 ppm; for Pb: 100 ppm; for Se: 20 ppm; for Sb: 50 ppm; for Sn: 250 ppm; for Zn: 1500 ppm.

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Vietnam Green Label Criteria



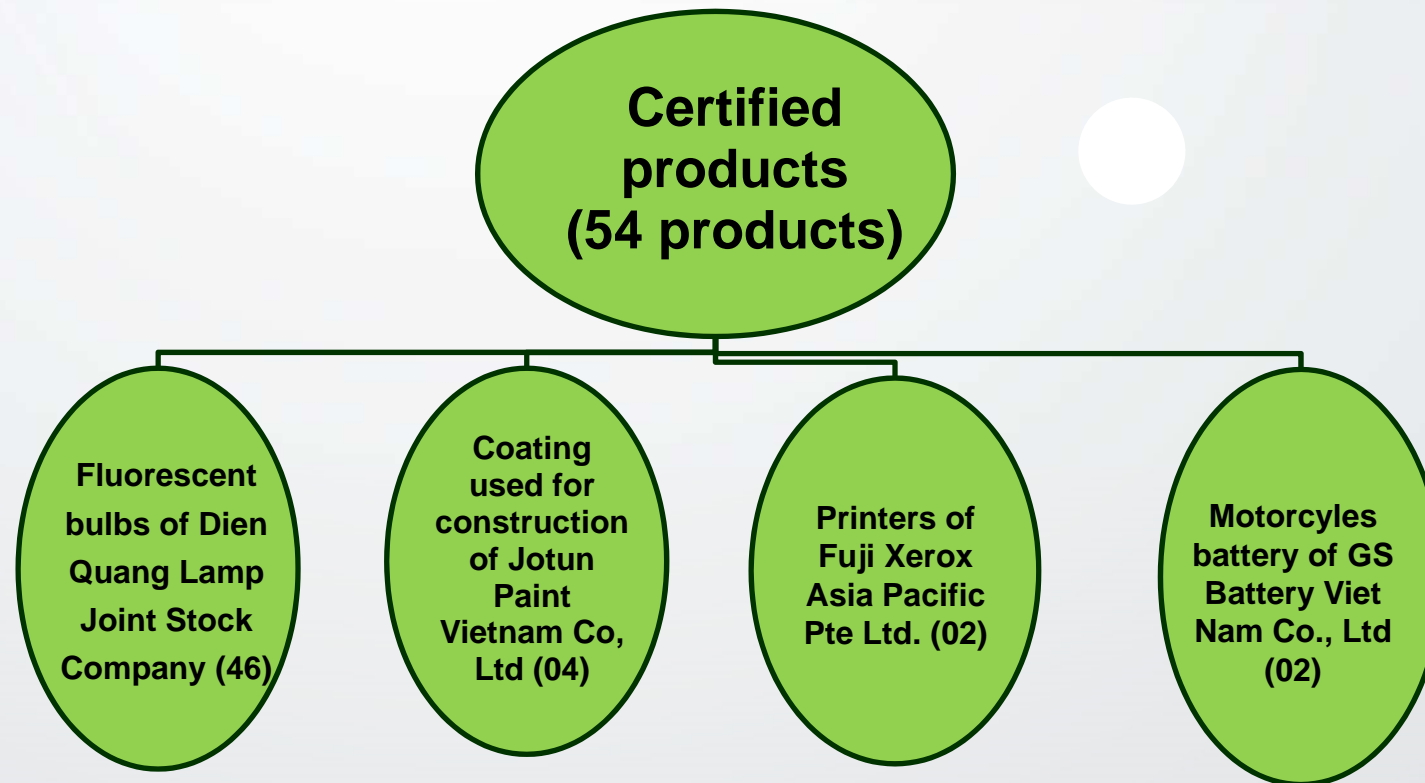
**New drafting Vietnam
Green Label criteria
(expected to issue in 2017)**

LED light

Copiers



Products and Companies Certified with Vietnam Green Label



Examples of Vietnam Green Label Certified Products



FUJI xerox



Fuji Xerox DocuPrint P355d - Printer



Jotun Majestic True Beauty Sheen Coating used for construction



Dien Quang Compact fluorescent light bulbs



GS Motorcycles Battery



Example of Vietnam Green Label Certificate



BỘ TÀI NGUYÊN VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
TỔNG CỤC MÔI TRƯỜNG

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
VIETNAM ENVIRONMENT ADMINISTRATION



CHỨNG NHẬN CERTIFICATE

SẢN PHẨM ĐẠT TIÊU CHÍ NHÂN XANH VIỆT NAM VIETNAM GREEN LABEL

Sản phẩm (Product):

Bình ắc quy GS, Bình ắc quy Yuasa

Tên doanh nghiệp (Company Name):

Công ty TNHH Ắc quy GS Việt Nam

Địa chỉ (Address):

Số 18, đường số 3, KCN Việt Nam-Singapore, thị xã Thuận An, tỉnh Bình Dương

Mã số chứng nhận (Certificate Number):

1634/QĐ-TCMT-2016

Có hiệu lực đến (Date of expiry):

Ngày 01 tháng 11 năm 2019

Hà Nội, ngày 01 tháng 11 năm 2016

**KI. TỔNG CỤC TRƯỞNG
PHÓ TỔNG CỤC TRƯỞNG**


Hoàng Dương Tùng



Vietnam Green Label Criteria Development



Defining the product/service category by Vietnam Green Label Program Consulting



Drafting criteria by Technical Committee



Consulting Stakeholders (enterprises, consumers, experts)



Revising draft criteria by Vietnam Green Label Program Consulting Council



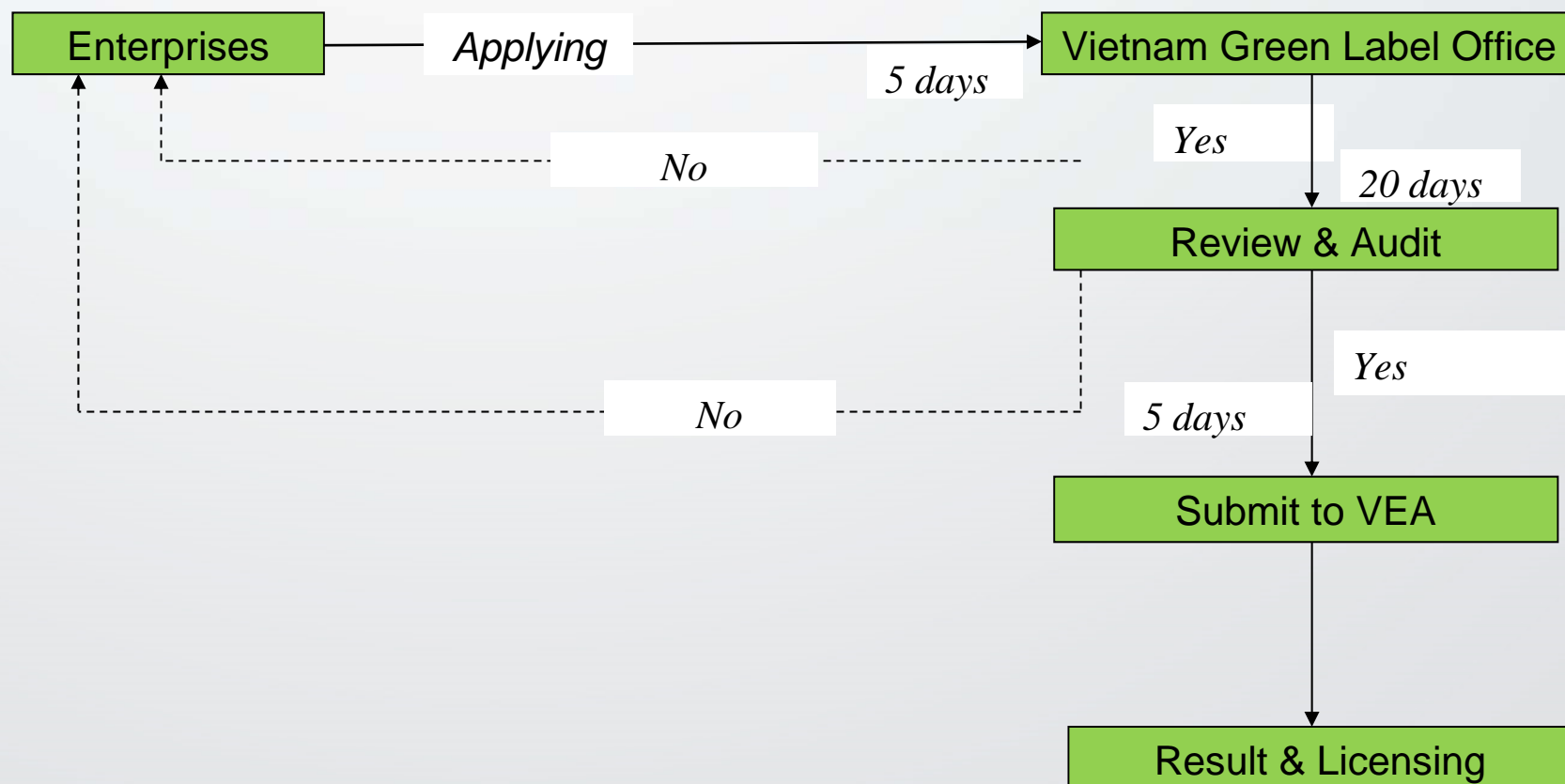
Promulgating criteria by Minister of Environment and Natural Resources



Vietnam Green Label Certification Process



Circular 41/2013/TT-BTNMT providing procedures for certification of ecological labels for environment – friendly products



Vietnam Green Label Fees



No application fee

No license fee



Vietnam Green Label




About us



Legal framework and administrative documents



Product category and criteria



Vietnam Green Label products



News



Contact

Website: <http://vea.gov.vn/>



Vietnam Green Public Procurement



Recent trend in Vietnam: Concept of “green growth” and “sustainable consumption and production” has slowly introduced to governmental policies and regulations

➤ **Prime Minister’s Decision No. 1393/QĐ-TTg approving Vietnam Green Growth Strategy (2012)**

Main tasks:

- Promoting ecolabelling and public communicating on environmental-friendly products.
- Studying to promulgate regulations on green public expenditure, including investment expenditure and recurrent expenditure of the state budget must prioritize the procurement and use of eco-labeled goods, goods capable of recycling.



Vietnam Green Public Procurement



Recent trend in Vietnam: Concept of “green growth” and “sustainable consumption and production” has slowly introduced to governmental policies and regulations

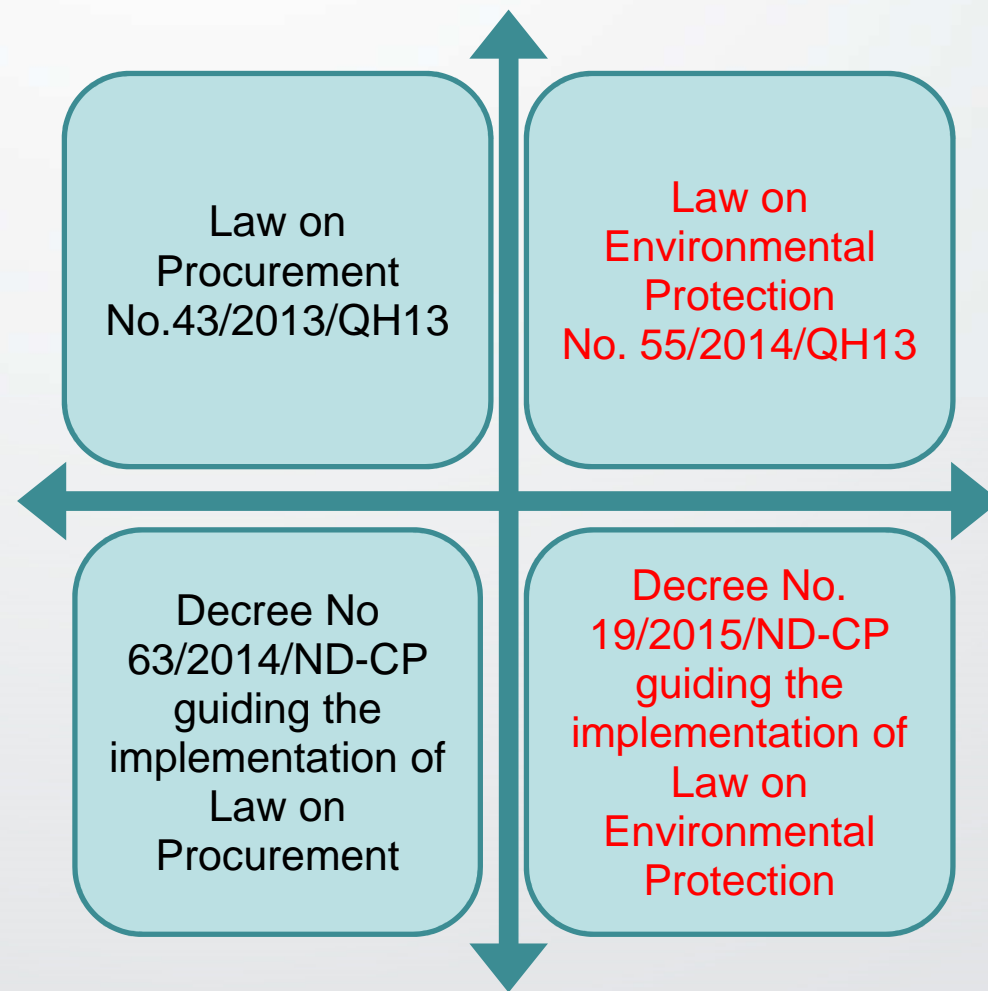
- **Prime Minister’s Decision No. 76/QĐ-TTg approving National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production by 2020, with a vision to 2030**

Main tasks:

- Assessing market potential and the ability to supply environmentally friendly products of export enterprises of Vietnam; carrying out researches on export opportunities and participation in global value chains for key export products of Vietnam when these key export products are certified with Vietnam Green Label, energy-saving label.
- Supporting trading promotion, market access for products certified with Vietnam Green Label, energy-saving label and others.
- Continuing to implement Viet Nam Green Label Program, certification of energy-saving label and other eco-labels; promoting the evaluation and certification of environmental friendly products and services.



Vietnam Green Public Procurement: Legal framework



Legal framework: More details



**Law on
Environmental
Protection
No.55/2014/QH13**

Article 44

1. Agencies, organizations, family households or individuals shall be responsible for producing and consuming eco-friendly products and services

2. The Head of state budget-funded institutions shall bear their responsibility for preferring eco-friendly products and services that have been recognized as ecolabels under legal regulations

3. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment shall direct and cooperate with communications agencies in performing the advertisement and promotion activities for such eco-friendly products and services



Legal framework: More details



Decree 19/2015/ND-CP guiding the implementation of Law on Environmental Protection 2014



Article 47

1. The Heads of state budget - funded agencies and units are responsible for putting a high priority on public procurement of the kinds of product specified in **Clause 12** and **Clause 13 of Appendix III of this Decree**.

The **Ministry of Finance** shall take lead and coordinate with the **Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment** in developing the **regulations on public procurement of environmentally friendly products** as specified in this paragraph.

2. Organizations and individuals shall give priority to purchase of environmentally friendly products under the guideline of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



APPENDIX III: LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR INCENTIVES AND SUPPORTS

12. Production of environmentally friendly products certified with the Vietnam Green Label by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; recycled and disposed waste products that certified by the authorized state management agency



Challenges in Vietnam Green Public Procurement



Inconsistency between Law on Procurement and Law on Environmental Protection

Few existing Vietnam Green Label product categories and certified products

Lack of implementation plan of GPP after promulgation



Inconsistency between Law on Procurement and Law on Environmental Protection



Law on Environmental Protection

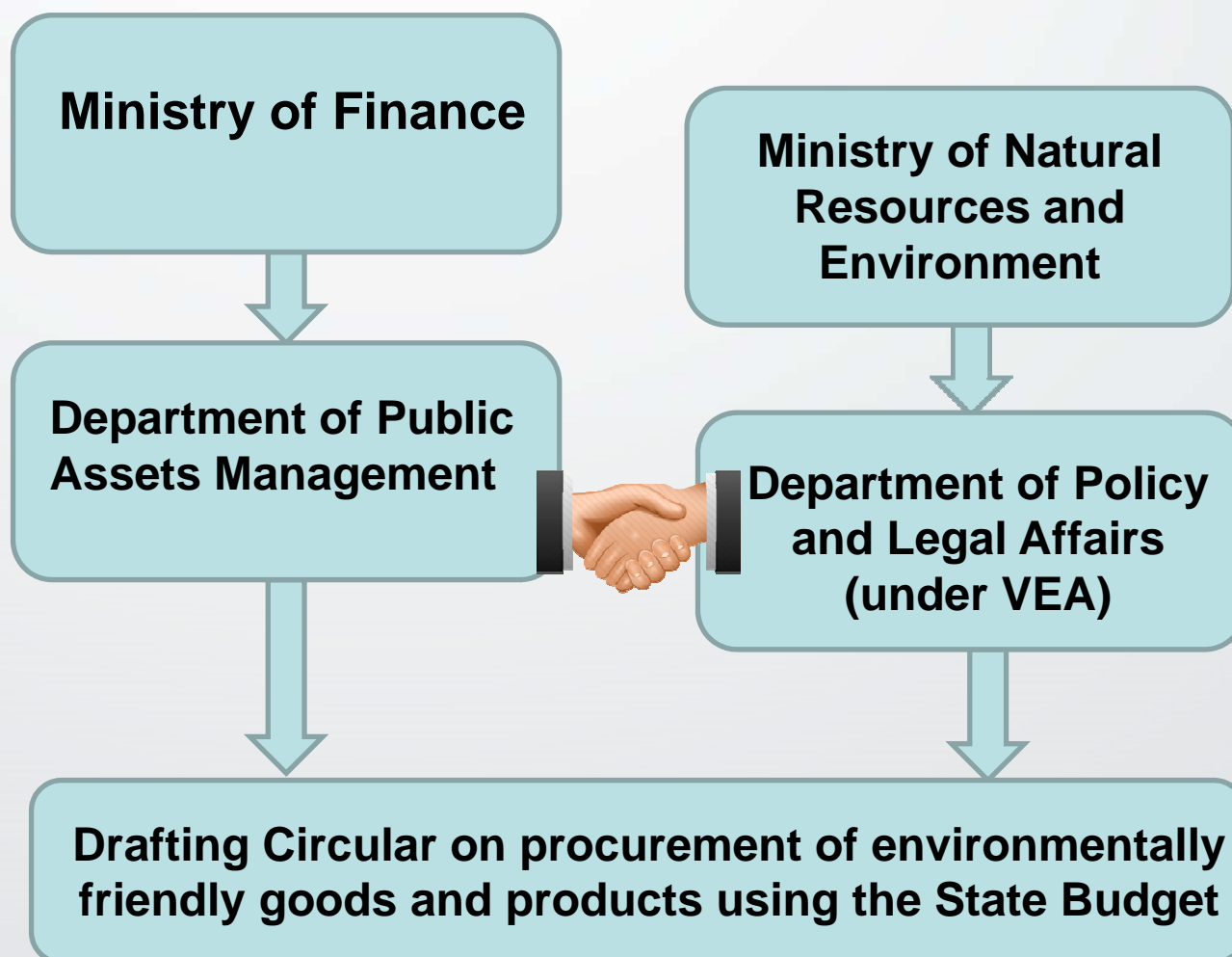
Green public procurement include the consumption of products certified with the Vietnam Green Label

Law on Procurement

Sustainable criteria (social and environmental) are not listed as the main criteria for evaluating the tenderer



Vietnam Green Public Procurement



Vietnam Green Label and Green Public Procurement



- No existing GPP system but have basic governmental policies and regulations for GPP

- GPP criteria = Vietnam Green Label criteria

- **Way forwards**

1. Develop more ecolabel criteria for products in high demand of the Government
2. Prepare guidelines and training for government's bodies in implementing the regulation on public procurement of environmentally friendly products (international experiences)



Thank you for your attention!

For further information

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Vietnam Green Label Program

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