Accelerating the shift to sustainable procurement

Farid Yaker, GEN Workshop, 27 May 2019
What is Sustainable Public Procurement?
Why Sustainable Public Procurement?

12% on the OCDE, 18% including state-owned companies in 2008. 16% in the EU in 2002.

Harris, J. Public Sector Leadership: Transforming the Market for Efficient Products and Services
Beginnings

- It is nothing new
- First experiences in 19th and 20th centuries
- Addressing social justice issues
  - Fair working conditions
  - Fair pay
  - Integration of the disabled
- In parallel to the Welfare State
Progressive extension to other fields
Promotion/protection of disadvantaged groups
Anti-discrimination

Progressive concern for environmental degradation and its effect on social health and development
Why Sustainable Public Procurement?

- SPP has value as an instrument:
- Leverage provided by public procurement spending
- Makes more sustainable products available to the public

The Energy Star energy standard (USA) became the norm following the order of the US Federal Government for all computer purchases to meet this standard.
Sustainable Procurement can be an effective mechanism to further economic, social and environmental development

• The power of the purse: Public procurement represents between 8 and 30% of countries GDP therefore it can be a major vector in social progress and environmental protection.

• Government bodies and the public sector have an opportunity through their collective and substantial purchasing power to leverage markets to produce more sustainable goods and services.

• It can therefore have a multiplying effect.
SPP is not a stand alone practice: it seeks resource efficiency, improves quality of products and optimizes costs, therefore it is good procurement.

SPP follows the essential elements of good public procurement – transparent, fair, non-discriminatory, competitive, accountable, efficient use of public funds, and verifiable – whilst integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental, and economic.

Therefore, Sustainable Public Procurement is Good Procurement!
Sustainable procurement is about buying better products from better companies

![Sustainable procurement diagram]

- Environment
- Social
- Price, Performance, & availability
Defining Sustainable Procurement

Sustainable Procurement (SP) is... the process whereby organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves “value for money on a whole life basis” in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst minimizing, and if possible avoiding, damage to the environment.
Defining Green Public Procurement

Green Public Procurement (GPP) is

“a process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services, and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured.”

*Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Public procurement for a better environment (SEC(2008) 400*
Underlying principles of SPP

High public value for money

Life-cycle costing
Promoting Life Cycle Costing

- Non-monetized externalities
- Cost of externalities environmental/social
- Acquisition, use & end of life costs Purchasing Price

All life cycle costs and impacts

Monetized Life cycle costs (LCC)

Total cost of ownership (TCO)

Price

Organization → Society

Source: UN Environment/ISO 20400
What is a more sustainable product?

- Challenge to define
- Products that have a reduced environmental or social impact along their lifecycle
- Ecolabels – information tools that help to identify and choose more sustainable products
What is a “Green” product?

- Can be recycled
- Has recycled content
- Be energy efficient
- Emission reducing
- Re-usable
- Biodegradable
- Organic
Only the **best products** can be awarded to use the logo; Consumers may buy these products without doubt.
Sustainable Procurement?

A huge opportunity to promote sustainable development and greener economies
Greening supply chains
“Our acquisition of goods and services creates a carbon footprint nine times that of our buildings and fleet, put together.”

Dan Tangherlini
Administrator
US General Services Administration

Source: Remarks for SPLC’s 2014 Summit in Washington, DC
DEFORESTATION
OVERFISHING
CONFLICT MINERALS
SWEATSHOPS
DISCRIMINATION
Sustainability Impacts & Opportunities

Within Operations

Within Supply Chain

Source: SPLC
## Impacts & Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental factors affect the natural systems on which life depends, now and in the future.</td>
<td>Social factors affect the social systems on which communities depend, now and in the future.</td>
<td>Economic factors affect the health of the markets on which commerce depends, now and in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ biodiversity preservation</td>
<td>+ anti-discrimination</td>
<td>+ fair dealings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ climate adaptation</td>
<td>+ community engagement</td>
<td>+ innovation research / investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ resource optimization</td>
<td>+ diversity/equal opportunity</td>
<td>+ open competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ soil health stewardship</td>
<td>+ employee engagement</td>
<td>+ transparency of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- acidification</td>
<td>+ equal remuneration</td>
<td>+ use of diverse suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- desertification</td>
<td>+ fair trade</td>
<td>+ use of HUB zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- eutrophication</td>
<td>+ freedom of association</td>
<td>+ use of local suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- freshwater pollution</td>
<td>+ grievance &amp; remedy processes</td>
<td>- conflicts of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- greenhouse gas emissions</td>
<td>+ human rights</td>
<td>- corruption (bribery, extortion...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- habitat depletion</td>
<td>+ indigenous rights</td>
<td>- dividing territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- human health impacts</td>
<td>+ occupational health &amp; safety</td>
<td>- dumping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- land use change</td>
<td>+ right to collective bargaining</td>
<td>- exclusive dealing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- marine pollution</td>
<td>+ sustainable compensation</td>
<td>- misleading market claims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ozone depletion</td>
<td>+ training and education</td>
<td>- monopoly (seller collusion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- radiation pollution</td>
<td>+ worker rights</td>
<td>- monopsony (buyer collusion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- resource depletion</td>
<td>- child labor</td>
<td>- patent misuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- smog</td>
<td>- forced/compulsory labor</td>
<td>- price fixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- waste</td>
<td>- human trafficking</td>
<td>- product tying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- water consumption</td>
<td>- sourcing from conflict zones</td>
<td>- refusal to deal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Not just private or public procurement but institutional purchasing
Share of US GDP by end-use consumption

- Household Goods: $2.4 Trillion (16%)
- Institutional Purchasing: $10.1 Trillion (67%)
- Exports: $1.9 Trillion (12%)

Source: SPLC
Purchasing Organizations

...are uniquely positioned to demand transparency into the upstream and downstream impacts of goods and services.

...are capable of incorporating sustainability criteria into purchasing decisions at a scale that can shift markets.

Source: SPLC
Supporting policies and regulations for SPP
Policy framework supporting SPP

- Adjusted and open procurement regulations
- Labour and safety legislation
- Policies for sustainable development
- Policies for sustainable production and consumption
- Non-discrimination policies
- Policies and regulations for environmental protection/green economy
International regulatory instruments favourable to SPP

- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Rio +20 Agreement
- The Beijing Declaration on Women
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Declarations
- Paris Agreement
- Montreal Protocol
- European Convention on Human Rights
- UN Global Compact
- The Equator Principles
- OECD Guidelines for MNEs
- Johannesburg Summit on SD
- Human Rights
- Environment/Development
- CSR
Policy framework supporting SPP in the EU

- **Policies for sustainable development**
  - SD Strategy review (2006)
  - Europe 2020 Europe's growth strategy (2010)

- **Policies for sustainable production and consumption**

- **Policies and regulations for environmental protection**

- **Procurement regulations**
  - Procurement Directives (2004 and 2014)
Policy framework supporting SPP

Poland

SPP POLICY FRAMEWORK

SPP provisions in overarching and/or thematic national policies: Yes

- *National plan aimed at increasing the number of buildings with low energy consumption*, 2015.

SPP provisions in existing procurement regulations: Yes

- *Public Procurement Law (in English)*, 2004 as amended *(Journal of Laws of 2015 item 2164).*
- *Regulation of the Prime Minister of 10 May 2011 on non-price mandatory tender evaluation criteria with respect to certain types of public contracts*, 2011.

Dedicated SPP policy(ies) in place: Yes

Since 2007

- *Recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the application of social clauses by government administration in public procurement*, 2015.
We need sustainable consumption and production/green economy packages
SPP can be much more effective if used simultaneously with other tools and instruments

- Pooled purchasing to increase volumes
- Coordination of institutional purchasing (governments and private sector)
- Ecolabelling schemes and SPP Criteria
- Environmental management – circular economy
- Life cycle costing
- Budgetary mechanisms that allow the use of TCO
- Economic instruments (green taxes, e.g. carbon taxes, phasing out of harmful subsidies)
- Capacity building and access to information
- Education to sustainable consumption
- **POLITICAL WILLINGNESS**
UN Environment SPP activities
UN Environment SPP Projects:
14 years of action to accelerate the shift to Sustainable public procurement at national, regional and global levels

The involvement of UN Environment in the Sustainable public procurement (SPP) area dates back from 2005 when our organization joined, from its inception, the Swiss-led Marrakech Task Force on SPP; one of the 7 task forces established in the framework of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production (2003-2012).
Capacity building for Sustainable Public Procurement (2009-2012): In 2008, the Task Force asked UNEP to roll out the MTF Approach in emerging and developing countries. A project document was developed and the EU offered to provide funding. Seven countries were targeted: Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Tunisia and Mauritius.
UN Environment SPP tools include:
The Guidelines for the UN Environment SPP Approach incorporate the lessons drawn from the testing of the MTF Approach to SPP that UN Environment rolled out in 7 pilot countries from 2009 to 2012.
UN Environment SPP Approach

4 main steps

1. Launch of the project and governance structure
2. Status Assessment, Legal Review, Prioritisation, Market analysis
3. SPP Policy and Action Plan
4. SPP Implementation

Training

Policy component

Demonstration component
Step 1: Project launch and governance establishment

- Letter of interest submitted/ NFO identified
- Legal instrument signed
- Inception workshop
- Steering Committee established
- Implementation Plan

Step 2: Preliminary studies

- Status Assessment
- Legal Review
- Prioritisation
- Prioritisation Workshop
- Market Study

Step 3: SPP Policy and Action Plan

- SPP Policy and Action Plan drafting
- SPP Policy workshop

Step 4: Implementation

- SPP tools development
- Preparation, launch and award of pilot tenders
- Capacity building for trainers and public procurers
- Communication, legal adjustment, M&E system, etc
Assisting 16 governments in SPP Implementation with the support of the EU and PAGE Programme (2013-2017)
Example of outputs

Lebanon, Legal Review

Tunisia, National Action Plan

Mauritius, Market Readiness Analysis

More outputs can be found here: https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/one-planet-network/project-countries
Example of outputs

Costa Rica, Technical Normative for the application of sustainability criteria in public procurement and guidelines for implementation

Mongolia, Market Analysis
Example of outputs

Vietnam, [SPP Assessment Report](#)

Brazil, [Considerations and recommendations for SPP in Brazil](#)
Example of outputs

Colombia, SPP Guidelines with sustainability criteria for goods and services

Ecuador, SPP National Action Plan

More outputs can be found here: https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/one-planet-network/project-countries
UN Environment
Ongoing projects
Assisting governments in SPP Implementation (2019-2021)
The One Planet Sustainable Procurement Programme (formerly 10YFP)
UN ENVIRONMENT SPP PROJECTS

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Objective 1:
Provide policy support and technical assistance to countries for the design and implementation of SPP Policies

Objective 2:
Promote worldwide implementation of SPP through increased cooperation between key stakeholders and a better understanding of its potential benefits and impacts.

PROJECTS

UNDA (Europe R. Office)

EU4ENV (Europe R. Office)

PAGE (Asia Pacific, India offices)

COUNTRIES

Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan

Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia

India, Mongolia

Global

Participation in the One Planet SPP Programme
Introduction – 10YFP

The 10YFP was adopted at the Rio+20 Conference. It is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns in both developed and developing countries. It supports capacity building and provides technical and financial assistance to developing countries for this shift and encourages innovation and cooperation among all countries and stakeholders.
Sustainable Development Goals
Align our SPP policies with the 2030 development agenda
SDG 12

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities

Indicator 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
UN Environment established the international SPP Initiative (2012-2014) then led the One Planet SPP Programme – 2014-2018 (KEITI and ICLEI as co-leads)

- New co-leads are ICLEI, Min. of Environment and Infrastructures of The Netherlands and Center for Environmental Certification of China

- 133 partners by May 2019
UN Environment planned contribution to the One Planet SPP Work plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Leads/Participants</th>
<th>Funding/HR</th>
<th>Concept note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of the SDG 12.7.1 methodology</td>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>UN Environment</td>
<td>In kind contribution from UN Environment. Secured: 5,000 USD Fundraising ongoing.</td>
<td>See note in annex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Harmonized generic monitoring and measurement model                          | 19-20 | SPLC, Ecoinstitut, ECPAR, TCO, GEC, UN Environment, etc. | ECPAR: 1 day/month till Sept. 19 then 2-4 days/month  
GEC: time contribution if aligned with GEC activities related to the use of technology to better capture and report on sustainable procurement  
TCO: possible time contribution to be determined | Note in preparation                                                           |
| Development of a tool and guide for reporting SPP impacts on SDGs + Develop a set of certified implementing partners | 19-20 | TBD                                     | Microsoft 80,000 USD over two years. To be confirmed.                       | Note in preparation                                 |
| Updating of the 2016 study on the Measurement of SPP benefits.               | 20    | GEC and UN Environment                  | Tbd                                                                        | Note in preparation                                 |
| Updating the 2016 study on monitoring of SPP                                | 20    | UNEP                                   | Tbd                                                                        | Note in preparation                                 |
Portfolio of work

- 450 resources in the Knowledge Hub
- Latin America SPP portal
- 60 initiatives and projects on SPP
- 25 webinars
- 130 partners
Communication and outreach activities

YouTube library of informative webinars on SPP:
https://www.youtube.com/user/SCPClearinghouse

1) Ecolabel, what is that? And how to develop a new ecolabel: introductory webinar, 11 February 2019,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGrxpC_PS1A
2) Introduction to the SCP Clearinghouse for SPP network, 16 November 2017, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoOHiIq2wdq
5) Linkages between public procurement, deforestation, and sustainability standards, organized by ISEAL alliance in the framework of Working group 4B2 on 23 February 2017. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bbemz-PNih&i=t=18s
6) European Union Green Public Procurement Policy and Ecolabel (Asia-Pacific GPPEL Training Workshop, December 2016),
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49N810V-aLA
Communication and outreach activities

7) Fourth webinar of the Asia-Pacific GPPEL Network: "GIZ activities and presentation of the new Comparative Study and Compendium of Case Studies on GPP and eco-labelling in Asia-Pacific (December 2016) [Recording]
8) “Sustainable Public Procurement and the Circular Economy” (February 2016) [Recording]
9) How to successfully implement a sustainable procurement programme (November 2016) [Recording]
10) Human Rights and Public Procurement Emerging good practices and lessons learned from 6 SPP programmes (October 2016) [Recording]
11) "Presenting 20 years of Sustainable Procurement at ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability" (September 2016) [Recording]
12) Third webinar of the Asia-Pacific GPPEL Network: "Linkages between GPP and Ecolabelling" (July 2016) [Recording]
13) Second webinar of the working group 3c by CEGESTI (August 2016)
14) Webinar of the working group 4b2: "New Tools and Guidance for Sustainable Procurers" (June 2016)

https://vimeo.com/172582373 Password: SPPtools
Communication and outreach activities

15) First webinar of the working group 3c by CEGESTI (May 2016)
16) Recording of the 10YFP SPP side-event at COP21 (January 2016) [Recording]
17) YFP SPP side event at the COP21, December 2015 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZplJ38wVUKo
18) Presenting the activities of 3 Asian partners of the 10YFP SPP programme, 9 December 2015, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qkhXfda92g
20) Asia Pacific GPP EL Network 2nd webinar, 26 August 2015, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-OvKj7EHjUk
21) Dealing with Sustainability Claims in Public Procurement - 10YFP SPP Programme Working Group 4B. 3 August 2015
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZrmJWZJ97Js&t=12s
22) Dealing with Sustainability Claims in Public Procurement, ISEAL Alliance Working group 4b2 (20 July 2015)
https://vimeo.com/135232635 Password: sppclaims
Communication and outreach activities

23) Green Public Procurement experience of Sweden and GPP-related activities of the Swedish EPA, June 30, 2015
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_78hAHVZStg

24) 10YFP SPP Webinar: US EPA’s Draft Guidelines for Environmental Performance Standards & Ecolabels (12 December 2014),
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6M00M1bH_hU

25) Presenting the OECD’s and UNEP’s 2C Compendium of Best Practices in GPP (4 November 2014)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zh15W6T6ky8&t=2s

26) SPLC and their Work on Sustainable Purchasing and Ecolabels 25 August 2014),
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqZblaYOSsY

27) Introduction to Indian Railways and Their Work on SPP (10 September 2014),
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lG9JJ5NOIbc
10 YFP SPP Programme outputs include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Global Review of SPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Factsheets on SPP in national governments, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Monitoring SPP Implementation, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Measuring &amp; communicating benefits of SPP, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Using PSS to enhance SPP – technical report, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Pre-study on the sustainability of supply chains, 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A global report periodically reviewing the implementation of SPP

2017 Global SPP Review

A global report periodically reviewing the implementation of SPP

GLOBAL REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

2017

http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/2017-global-review-sustainable-public-procurement
Key lessons

• Governments are moving towards a strategic use of procurement as an instrument to achieve policy goals

• Training and provision of information is continuous to build expertise

• Peer collaboration and coordination with the market are increasing to maximise efficiency

• Monitoring is becoming a key issue with different strategies being tested and put in place
Overview of SPP implementation
Sustainability aspects addressed by SPP policies

- Hazardous substances: 78%
- Air pollution: 78%
- Energy conservation: 72%
- Health quality: 67%
- Protection of natural resources: 67%
- Fair and ethical trade: 61%
- Water conservation: 56%
- Human rights: 57%
- Diversity and equality: 50%
- Elimination of access barriers: 44%
- Skills and training: 39%
- Social enterprises: 33%
- Community engagement: 28%
- Other: 6%

Environmental aspects

- Socio-economic aspects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Prioritization %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office IT equipment</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy supply and energy services</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office paper and stationary</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning products and services</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and catering</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings design and construction</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building equipment</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household appliances</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel services</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical products</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution of work contracts</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure design and construction</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste collection</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are many perceived obstacles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obstacle</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perception that sustainable…</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information and knowledge</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of technical capacities on…</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of interest and commitment</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of legislation or regulations</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgetary/resource restrictions</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of a clear definition of…</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main selection criterion is initial…</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient supply of sustainable…</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The overall public procurement</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of national suppliers of…</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concern about quality of sustainable…</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire to protect nascent industries</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty or cost of Controller/Audit…</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q: Which of the following form a barrier to SPP/GPP in your country?
SPP Implementation: main activities

- Definition of SPP criteria/guidelines: 89%
- Training: 83%
- Provision of SPP information: 83%
- Networking/exchange events: 72%
- Integration in internal processes and procedures: 56%
- Integration in software and tools: 56%
- Reputational incentives: 56%
- Market engagement activities: 39%
- Other: 33%
- Economic incentives: 6%
Which impacts are being estimated?

- GHG emissions
- Energy consumption
- Water consumption
- Economic savings
Approaches to measure SPP impacts

- **Cost-benefit approaches (potential benefits of implementing SPP)** e.g. IISD: system dynamics modelling approach to present different trade-offs when doing GPP

- **Estimating benefits based on actual sustainable purchases** and contracts with various scopes: case studies of single purchases or tendering processes to assessment of overall SPP policies and programmes i.e. actual SPP achieved by public administration in Korea, Japan, Netherlands and Massachusetts

- Methodologies differ in terms of what is defined as **sustainable**, what is the **baseline**, what **products** are compared, what **benefits** are estimated and what **factors and tools** are used to evaluated benefits.
Korea, Japan and the State of Massachusetts: methodology has been in place for years and is built on existing monitoring of GPP implementation based on purchases reported annually.

Netherlands: the approach is an attempt to define a possible methodology for evaluating SPP impacts.

State of Berlin: the approach was a one-off exercise providing a cost-benefit analysis to highlight potential benefits of SPP.