



Diimplementasikan oleh:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

PEER EXCHANGE INDONESIA -MALAYSIA

5-11 March 2023 | GIZ Scaling SCP



Laporan Pelaksanaan Exchange Program Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Production Kuala Lumpur, 6-10 Maret 2023

1. Pendahuluan

Kementerian Federal Jerman untuk Lingkungan, Konservasi Alam, Keselamatan Nuklir, dan Perlindungan Konsumen (BMUV) mendukung negara-negara mitra dalam mempromosikan dan memperkuat program ecolabel (EL) dan pengadaan yang menggunakan sumber dana publik atau Green/Sustainable Public Procurement (G/SPP). Untuk itu BMUV mendukung sebuah proyek regional dengan nama Scaling SCP yang dilaksanakan di Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand dan Filipina. Proyek Scaling SCP bertujuan untuk mendukung standar produk dan pola konsumsi yang ramah sumberdaya alam dan lingkungan termasuk iklim. Dengan demikian pelaksanaan proyek ini diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada mitigasi perubahan iklim dan promosi perlindungan sumber daya alam dan lingkungan hidup. Tujuan utama dari proyek ini adalah untuk memperkuat ecolabel Tipe I dan G/SPP sebagai elemen sentral dari kebijakan SCP di negara-negara mitra, dengan tujuan utama untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK).

Negara-negara mitra didukung untuk memperkuat koherensi kebijakan dan dalam membangun kompetensi kelembagaan dan teknis mereka untuk menggunakan instrumen terkait secara lebih efektif. Kriteria ambisius untuk produk yang sangat relevan dengan upaya pengendalian perubahan iklim harus dikembangkan dan diterapkan. Selanjutnya, permintaan akan produk ramah iklim akan diperkuat dengan memperluas G/SPP ke tingkat sub-nasional.

Pelaksanaan Proyek Scaling SCP di Indonesia diawali dengan penyelenggaraan lokakarya penyusunan perencanaan yang diselenggarakan di Bali pada 17-20 Oktober 2022. Lokakarya tersebut dihadiri oleh perwakilan dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK), Lembaga Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP), Pemerintah Provinsi (Sulawesi Selatan, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Jawa Timur, Kepulauan Riau, dan Bali), GIZ Indonesia, GIZ Malaysia, perwakilan MGTC dan SIRIM (Malaysia), dan konsultan. Salah satu isu penting yang dibahas dalam lokakarya tersebut adalah pengembangan kapasitas.

United Nations Development Group mendefinisikan "Kapasitas" sebagai kemampuan orang, organisasi, dan masyarakat secara keseluruhan untuk mengelola berbagai isu dengan baik. Sementara "Pengembangan Kapasitas" didefinisikan sebagai proses di mana orang, organisasi, dan masyarakat secara keseluruhan memperkuat, menciptakan, mengadaptasi, dan mempertahankan kapasitas dari waktu ke waktu untuk mencapai hasil pembangunan.

Kapasitas dapat dikelompokkan dalam tiga tingkatan: individu, organisasi dan lingkungan pendukung, yang semuanya saling bergantung dan saling menguatkan. Kapasitas pada ketiga tingkatan ini terkait dengan, antara lain:

- Individu—meningkatkan keterampilan, pengetahuan, dan kinerja individu melalui pelatihan, pengalaman, motivasi, dan insentif;
- Organisasi—meningkatkan kinerja organisasi melalui strategi, rencana, peraturan dan regulasi, kemitraan, kepemimpinan, kebijakan organisasi dan struktur kekuasaan, dan memperkuat sistem organisasi, proses, peran dan tanggung jawab;

- Lingkungan yang kondusif—memperbaiki kerangka kebijakan untuk mengatasi faktor ekonomi, politik, lingkungan dan sosial termasuk pertumbuhan ekonomi, pembiayaan, pasar tenaga kerja, konteks politik, lingkungan kebijakan dan legislatif, struktur kelas, dan aspek budaya dengan cara yang koheren dan saling memperkuat.

Beberapa rekomendasi di bidang pengembangan kapasitas yang dihasilkan dari lokakarya penyusunan perencanaan Scaling SCP, antara lain:

- Pengembangan kapasitas untuk lembaga terkait di tingkat nasional dan daerah diperlukan untuk mempercepat dan mempercepat implementasi G/SPP dan Ekolabel.
- Pengembangan kapasitas untuk sektor swasta (industri dan pelaku komersial) juga diperlukan.
- Pengembangan kapasitas dapat diberikan dengan berbagai metode terutama pelatihan kerja.
- Pertukaran dengan negara lain (anggota Scaling SCP) sangat penting untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang persiapan dan implementasi G/SPP dan Ecolabeling.

Sebagai tindak lanjut dari rekomendasi di atas, GIZ memfasilitasi program pengembangan kapasitas untuk meningkatkan kapasitas kelembagaan dan kompetensi KLHK dan LKPP dalam aspek Ecolabeling. Program pengembangan kapasitas akan dilaksanakan melalui program pertukaran informasi dan pengalaman serta kunjungan lapangan ke institusi terkait di Malaysia (Exchange Program).

Exchange Program bertujuan untuk:

- Mendapatkan pengetahuan tentang pengembangan sistem Ecolabeling berdasarkan pengalaman Malaysia.
- Mendapatkan pemahaman tentang proses pengembangan Ecolabelling di Malaysia.
- Memperoleh informasi tentang faktor-faktor kunci keberhasilan pengembangan Ecolabelling di Malaysia.
- Mendapatkan pemahaman tentang kendala dan tantangan yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaan Ecolabeling di Malaysia.
- Memperoleh pengetahuan tentang Struktur Pengarah Ekolabel di Malaysia dan pendiriannya.
- Menguraikan keterkaitan dan kerjasama antar lembaga dalam Struktur Pengarah Ekolabel di Malaysia.

2. Agenda Exchange Program

Exchange Program Scaling SCP dilaksanakan sejak tanggal 6 Maret hingga 10 Maret 2023 bertempat di Tamu Hotel & Suites Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Selama 5 hari pelaksanaan program delegasi Indonesia mendapatkan berbagai informasi mengenai pengembangan ecolabel dan Green/Sustainable Public Procurement dari pihak Malaysia serta pengalaman pengembangan ecolabel di Filipina dan Jepang, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

No	Materi	Pemateri
1	Transitioning Towards Circular Economy	Isnazunita Ismail (General Manager Environmental technology and Research, SIRIM Berhad)
2	SIRIM Ecolabeling Scheme	Ms. Nurnadhiah Nadhirah Binti Che Abas
3	Drafting a Type 1 Environmental Labelling Criteria	Wan Mazlina Wan Hussein (Head of Environmental Technology Research Center)
4	Product Criteria Document: Development Process Flow	Nageswary Iyampillai (Senior Consultant, ESG Section, SIRIM STS)
5	The National Ecolabeling Program in the Philippines	Philippine Center for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development
6	Eco Mark Program in Japan	Hiroyuki Kobayashi (Japan Environment Association, Eco Mark Office)
7	Life Cycle Assessment Activities in Malaysia	Mohd. Nazri Ahmad (Senior Researcher, SIRIM)
8	SIRIM Product Carbon Footprint Certification Scheme	Aernida Abdul Kadir (Principal Auditor / Certified Sustainability Reporting Assurer Management System Certification Department SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd)
9	MyHIJAU Mark	Syamiullah (Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation)

Selain itu delegasi Indonesia juga menyampaikan informasi perkembangan ecolabel serta G/SPP dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

No	Materi	Pemateri
1	Ekolabel dan Penerapannya Dalam Green Public Procurement	Ibu Yeri Permata Sari (Kepala Pusfaster, BSILHK, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI)
2	Briefing on Environmental Quality Instruments Standardization in Indonesia	Eva Betty Sinaga (Pusdarling, BSILHK, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI)
3	Life Cycle Assessment Towards Sustainable Development in Indonesia	Jessica Hanafi (PPBN)
4	Sistem Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa at Glance	Dara Kumala (LKPP)
5	Sustainable Public Procurement	Rahajeng Hayu Wandhira (LKPP)
6	Sistem Informasi barang dan Jasa Ramah Lingkungan	Diahwati (Pusfaster, BSILHK, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI)

Delegasi Indonesia mendapat kesempatan mengunjungi fasilitas laboratorium SIRIM yang berlokasi di Shah Alam. Lokasi laboratorium yang dikunjungi adalah:

- Environmental Technology Research Center
- Industrial Biotechnology Research Center
- Electrical and Electronic Testing Service Department

3. Peserta

Peserta Exchange Program adalah sebagai berikut:

No	Nama	Institusi
1	Yeri Permata Sari	Pusfaster KLHK
2	Diahwati	Pusfaster KLHK
3	Reiza Syarini	Pusfaster KLHK
4	Eva Betty Sinaga	Pusdarling KLHK
5	Rina Aprishanty	Pusdarling KLHK
6.	Indiyah	Pusfaster KLHK
7.	Suwandi	Pusfaster KLHK
8.	Priyo K	BPS LHK
9.	Mochlis	BPS LHK
10.	Rita Mukhtar	Pusdarling KLHK
11.	Heru Setiawan	BPS LHK
12.	Amelia Agusni	Pusfaster KLHK
13.	Ametta Diksa	Kementerian KUKM
14.	Hajeng Hayu Wandhira	LKPP
15.	Dara Kumala	LKPP
16	Bayu Subekti	BPS LHK
17	Monica Evanty	PPBN
18	Jessica Hanafi	PPBN

4. Pelaksanaan Hari Pertama

a. Pembukaan

Pada sesi pembukaan, pihak Indonesia dan pihak Malaysia menyampaikan sambutannya. Pihak Malaysia, yang diwakili oleh Ibu Isnazunita Ismail (General Manager Environmental technology and Research, SIRIM Berhad), menyampaikan ucapan selamat datang kepada delegasi Indonesia. Selanjutnya Ibu Isnazunita menyampaikan kesiapan SIRIM Berhad serta pihak lain yang terlibat dalam Exchange Program ini untuk memberikan informasi yang di[pandang dapat bermanfaat bagi [engembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia. Selain itu beliau juga menyampaikan harapan bahwa Pihak Malaysia juga dapat mendapat informasimengetahuan mengenai perkembangan ecolabel serta G/SPP di Indonesia untuk dimanfaatkan dalam pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Malaysia.

Sementara itu Ibu Yeri Permata Sari, selaku Kepala Pusat Fasilitas Penerapan Standar Instrumen Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (Pusfaster), Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Pihak Malaysia yang berkenan untuk menerima Delegasi Indonesia dan kesediaannya untuk berbagi pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang pada gilirannya dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia.

b. Presentasi *Transitioning Towards Circular Economy*

Presentasi pembuka pada hari pertama disampaikan oleh Ibu Isnazunita Ismail selaku (General Manager Environmental Technology and Research, SIRIM Berhad). Beberapa isu penting yang disampaikan oleh Ibu Isnazunita dalam presentasinya adalah sebagai berikut:

- Tugas dari SIRIM
 - *Planning, developing, operating and managing National strategic facilities and programmes.*
 - *Participation in and management of government to government programmes.*
 - *Develop, operate and manage strategic research activities, programmes, facilities or centres/laboratories.*
 - *Run testing and quality assurance schemes relating to the GOVERNMENT's procurement and enforcement of regulations and directives.*
 - *Act as the enquiry point for Technical Barrier to Trade of the World Trade Organisation.*
 - *Undertake the development programmes for the small and medium-sized industries on behalf of the GOVERNMENT.*
- Fungsi SIRIM
 - *Promote public and industrial welfare, health and safety*
 - *Provide industrial extension and consultative services to assist industry in meeting standards*
 - *Promote and undertake scientific and industrial research*
 - *Generally to improve production, processes, and techniques*
- SIRIM STS
 - Standard Development
 - *SIRIM Industry Standards*

- *National WTO/TBT inquiry point*
- *Standards Quality Accreditation Metrology (SQAM) Consultancy*
- *Sales of Standards (Industry standards, international & foreign standards)*
- *Library Services for Standards and Technical References*

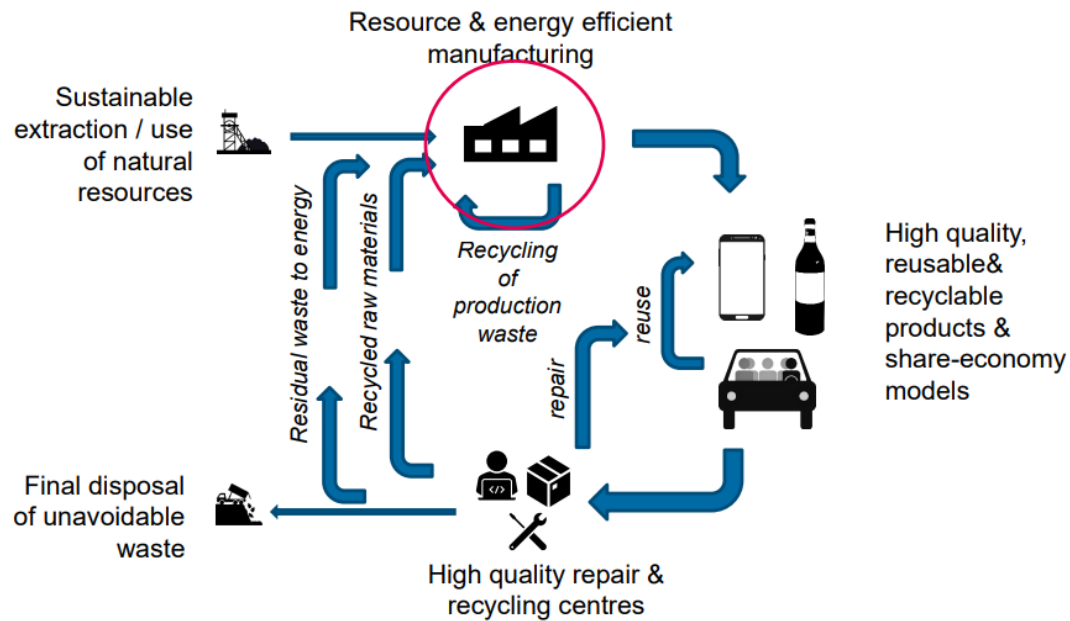
- Training & Consultancy
 - *Standards Based Management System*
 - *Lead Auditor Courses*
 - *Quality Tools and Techniques*
 - *Technology and Certification Programs*
 - *SIRIM Recognition Schemes –Best practices*
 - *Management and Soft Skills Courses*
 - *Standards Implementation Training*

- SIRIM Industrial Research
 - Roles
 - *Industrial Research*
 - *SME & Industry Development*
 - *Product Development & Enhancement*
 - *Process Improvement*
 - *National Technical Service Infrastructure*
 - *Technology-based Enterprises Development*
 - Core Services
 - *Technical Testing Services*
 - *Industrial Research & Technology*
 - *Monetisation of Technology & Commercialisation*
 - *Technology Transfer, Technical Training and Consultancy*

- Environmental Technology Research Center terdiri dari:
 - *Emerging Technology and Sustainable Product Section*
 - *Environment Management Section*
 - *Eco-Material Technology Section*

- Industrial Research and Innovation terdiri dari:
 - *High Technology*
 - *SMEs Centric Technology*
 - *Rakyat Centric Technology*

- Transisi Menuju Ekonomi Sirkular
 - Strategies for Sustainable Product Framework
 - *Optimize production processes (Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production)*
 - *Strengthen Prevention & Reuse (EcodesignPolicy Framework)*
 - *Implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR Framework)*



c. Presentasi Ekolabel dan Pererapannya Dalam *Green Public Procurement*

Presentasi ini disampaikan oleh Ibu Yeri Permata Sari, Kepala Pusfaster Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia. Dalam presentasinya, Ibu Yeri menekankan beberapa hal sebagai berikut:

- Dasar hukum ecolabel di Indonesia adalah:
 - UU No. 32/2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Pasal 43 ayat (3) huruf g: Pengembangan sistem label ramah lingkungan hidup sebagai salah satu instrumen ekonomi lingkungan hidup;
 - PP No. 46/2017 tentang Instrumen Ekonomi Lingkungan Hidup pasal 31 ayat (1) huruf a, Pasal 33, Pasal 34, dan Pasal 35;
 - Peraturan Menteri LH No. 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Pencantuman Logo Ekolabel.
- Referensi yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut:
 - ISO 14020:1998 *Environmental Labels and declarations – General principles*
 - SNI ISO 14021:2017 Label lingkungan dan deklarasi – Klaim lingkungan swadeklarasi (pelabelan lingkungan tipe II)
 - SNI ISO 14024:2018 Label lingkungan dan deklarasi – Pelabelan lingkungan tipe I – Prinsip dan prosedur

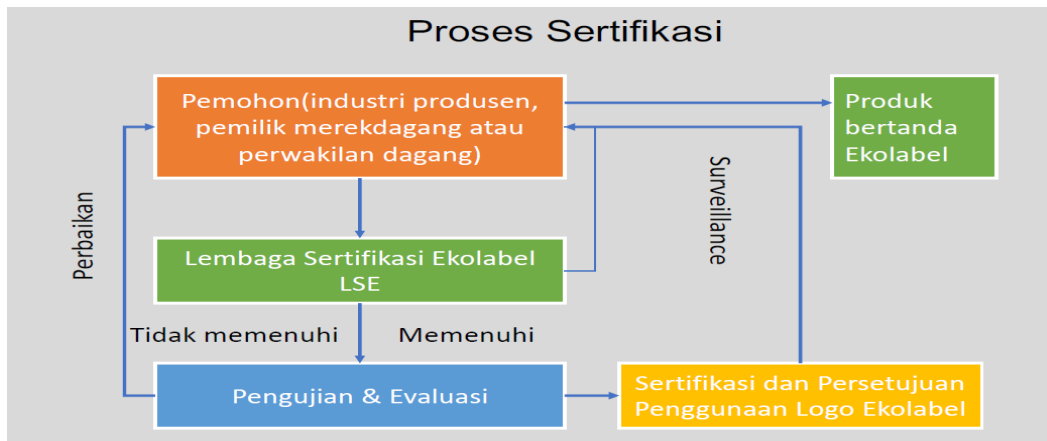
Referensi untuk Ekolabel Tipe III

- SNI ISO 14040:2016 Manajemen lingkungan - Penilaian daur hidup - Prinsip dan kerangka kerja.

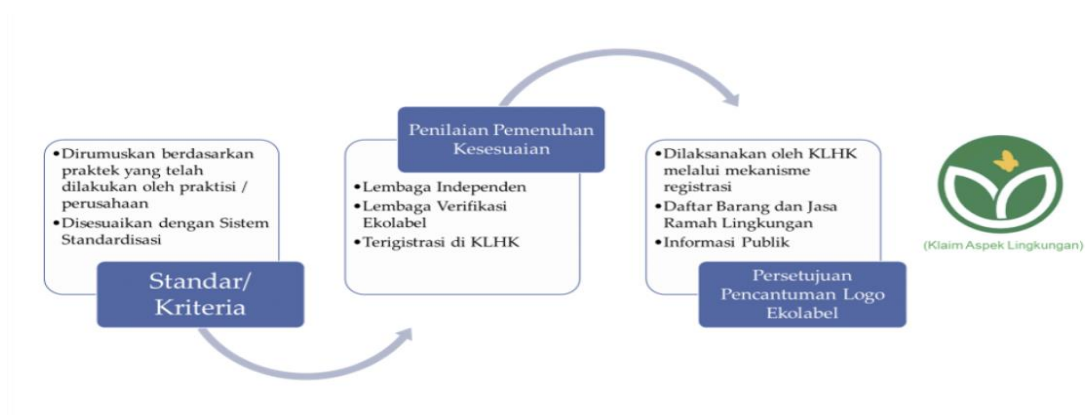
- SNI ISO 14044:2017 Manajemen lingkungan - Penilaian daur hidup - Persyaratan dan panduan.
- SNI ISO 14046:2014 Manajemen lingkungan - Jejak air - Prinsip, persyaratan dan panduan.
- SNI ISO 14067:2018 Gas rumah kaca – Jejak Karbon pada produk – Persyaratan dan panduan untuk kuantifikasi.
- SNI ISO TS 14027:2017 Label lingkungan dan deklarasi – Pengembangan aturan kategori produk.
- Skema Ekolabel Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:



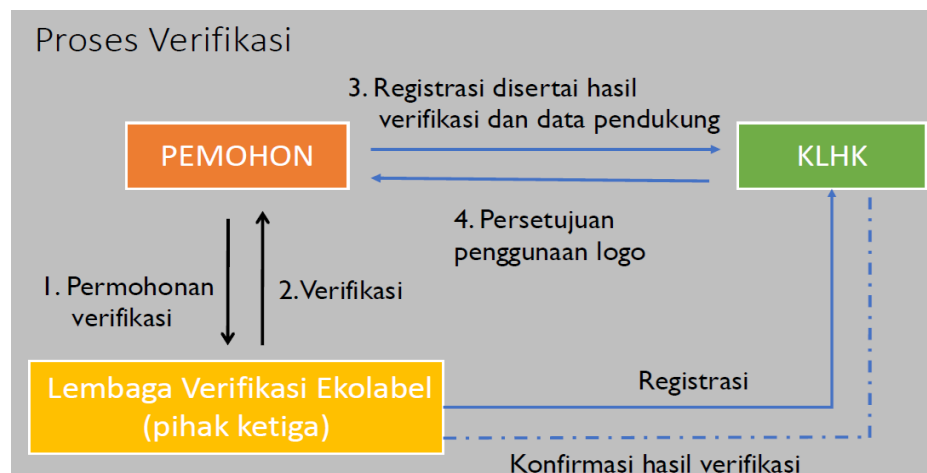
- Ekolabel Indonesia dan SNI Kriteria Ekolabel:
 - Ekolabel Indonesia (label lingkungan tipe I) berbasis multi kriteria dengan kriteria untuk masing-masing kategori produk ditetapkan berdasarkan SNI Kriteria Ekolabel.
 - SNI Kriteria Ekolabel dirumuskan oleh Komite Teknis 13-07 Manajemen Lingkungan bersama dengan *stakeholders* terkait.
 - Hingga saat ini telah tersedia 13 SNI Kriteria Ekolabel yang terdiri dari:
 - ❖ Kertas cetak slut
 - ❖ Baterai Kering
 - ❖ Cat tembok
 - ❖ Ubin keramik
 - ❖ Furniture Perkantoran
 - ❖ Kaca lembaran
 - ❖ Tas belanja plastik berbahan daur ulang
 - ❖ Tekstil dan produk tekstil
 - ❖ Kertas tisu untuk kebersihan
 - ❖ Deterjen serbuk
 - ❖ Kertas kemasan
 - ❖ Kertas cetak dan kertas multiguna
 - ❖ Kemasan produk dan wadah bioplastik yang dapat dikomposkan
- Mekanisme pencantuman logo ecolabel Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:



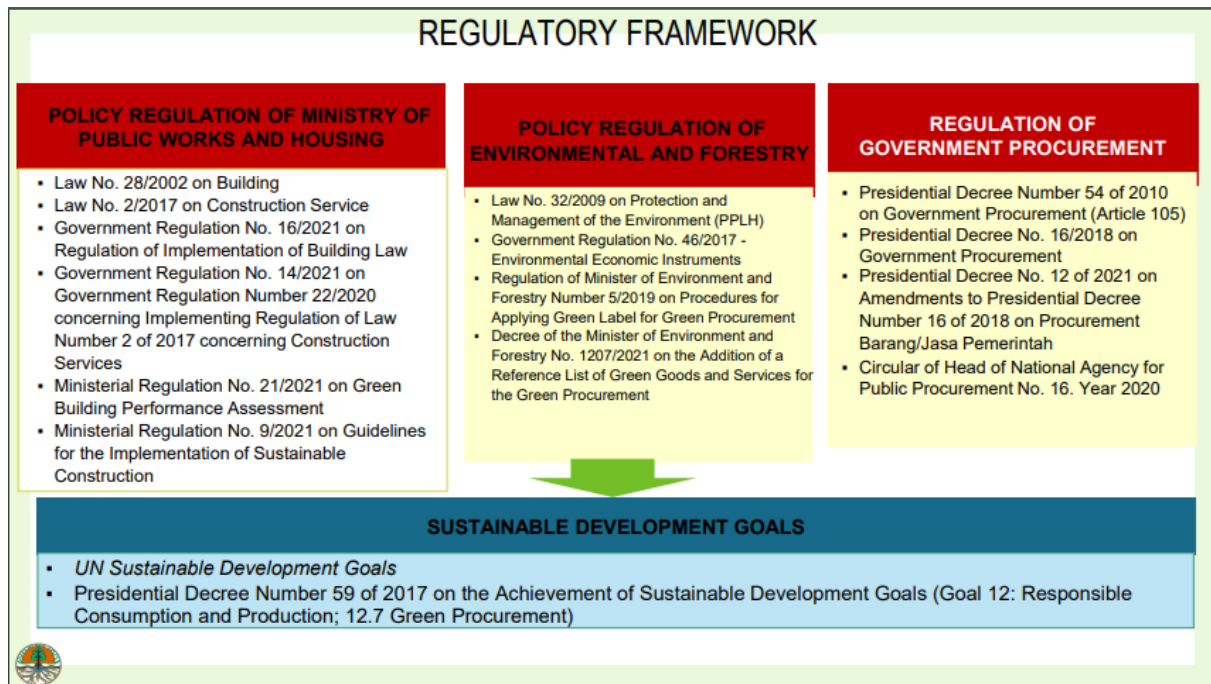
- Skema Ekolabel Swadeklarasi Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:



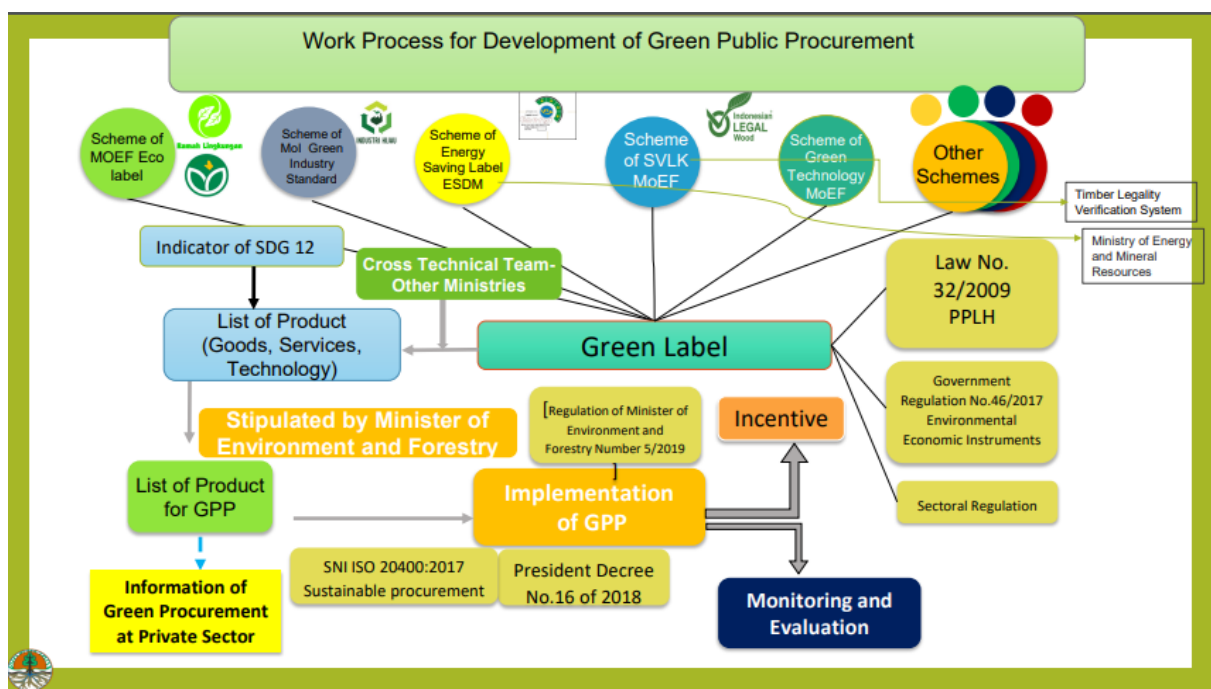
- Mekanisme pencantuman logo ecolabel swadeklarasi Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:



- Kerangka Regulasi pengembangan GPP di Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:



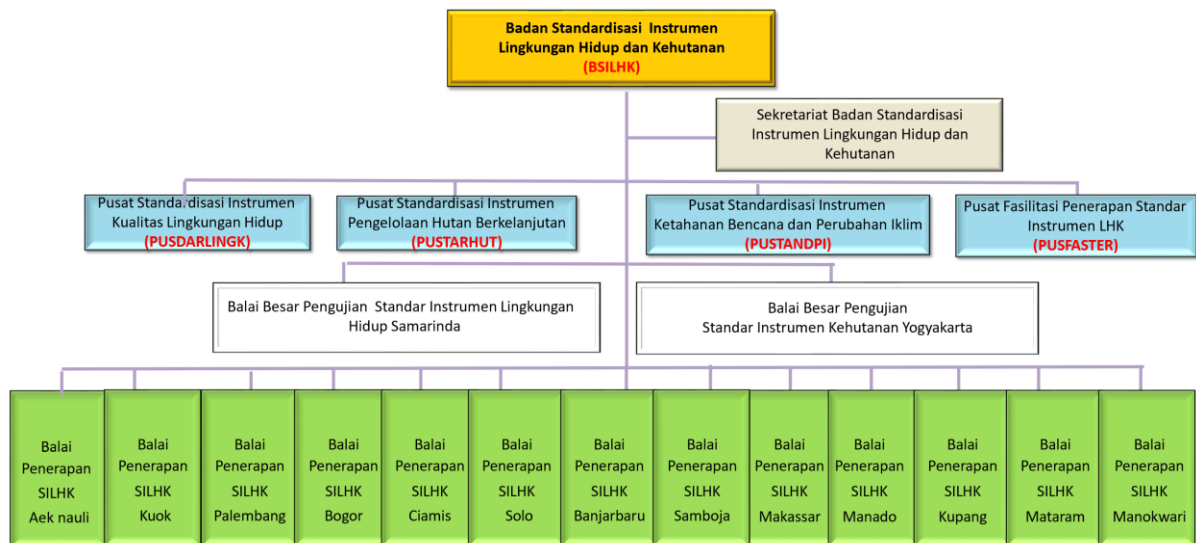
- Proses Pengembangan GPP



d. Presentasi *Briefing on Environmental Quality Instruments Standardization in Indonesia*

Presentasi selanjutnya mengenai Briefing on Environmental Quality Instruments Standardization in Indonesia disampaikan oleh Ibu Eva Betty Sinaga (Pusat Standardisasi Instrumen Kualitas Lingkungan Hidup (Pusdarling), BSILHK, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI). Beberapa hal penting yang disampaikan oleh Ibu Eva dalam presentasinya adalah sebagai berikut:

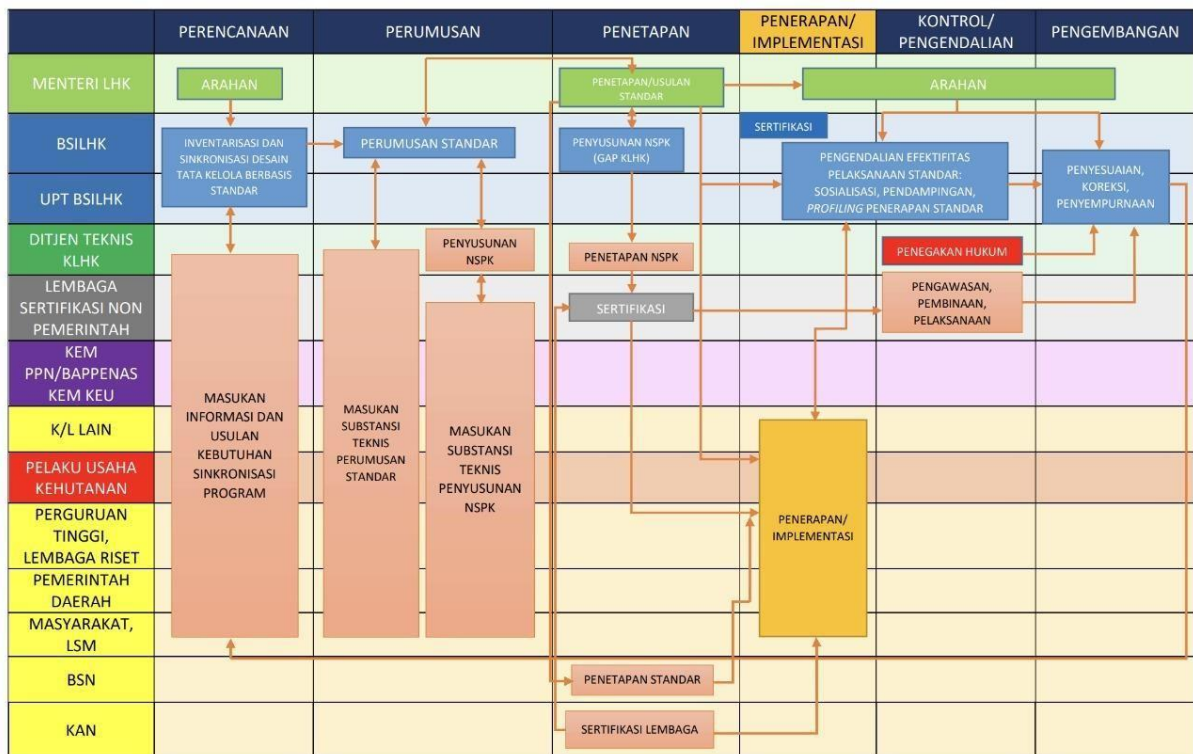
- Struktur Organisasi BSILHK



- Tupoksi Pusat-Pusat di bawah BSILHK:
 - **PUSDARLING** Melaksanakan penyusunan kebijakan teknis dan pelaksanaan perencanaan, perumusan, pengembangan, dan penilaian kesesuaian standar instrumen
 - **PUSFASTER** Melaksanakan perumusan dan pelaksanaan kebijakan teknis fasilitasi penerapan standar instrumen LHK
 - **PUSTANDPI** melaksanakan penyusunan kebijakan teknis dan pelaksanaan perencanaan, perumusan, pengembangan, dan penilaian kesesuaian standar instrumen ketahanan bencana ekologis dan perubahan iklim
 - **PUSTARHUT** melaksanakan penyusunan kebijakan teknis dan pelaksanaan perencanaan, perumusan, pengembangan, dan penilaian kesesuaian standardisasi instrumen pengelolaan hutan berkelanjutan
 - **BBPSILHK** melaksanakan pengujian dan validasi Standar Instrumen (SI) di bidang Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (LHK) Melaksanakan pengujian dan validasi metode verifikasi penilaian kesesuaian SI di bidang LHK Melaksanakan Tindakan korektif penerapan SI LHK
 - **BPSILHK** melaksanakan pemantauan dan fasilitasi penerapan serta pengujian dan verifikasi penilaian kesesuaian SI LHK; Feed back pengembangan SI LHK
- Core Business BSILHK



- Flowchart Standadisasi Instrumen Lingkungan Hidup



- Peran Pusdarling terkait Ekolabel
 - Mulai th 2023 Mengelola Komtek 13-07 Manajemen Lingkungan (salah satu ruang lingkupnya adalah ecolabel).
 - Mengkoordinasikan perumusan dan penyusunan standar terkait ecolabel.

Dokumentasi Hari Pertama:



Ibu Fiferi Murni menyampaikan penjelasan mengenai kegiatan Exchange Program



Peserta Exchange Program Bersama Pihak SIRIM dan GIZ Malaysia

5. Pelaksanaan Hari Kedua

a. Drafting a Type 1 Environmental Labelling Criteria

Presentasi ini disampaikan oleh Wan Mazlina Wan Hussein (Head of Environmental Technology Research Center). Beberapa poin penting yang disampaikan oleh Wan Mazlina adalah sebagai berikut:

- Definisi Ecolabel Type 1
 - *Voluntary, multiple criteria-based program offered by 3rdparty*
 - *Eco-label indicates environmental preferability of a product*
 - *Based on life cycle considerations*
- Tujuan

To facilitate sustainable consumption & production

 - *To give consumers informed-choice on environmentally preferred products*
 - *To encourage companies to produce environmentally sustainable products*
- Referensi Standard Ekolabel Type 1
 - *Developing programmes*
 - *Selection of product categories*
 - *Product environmental criteria & product function characteristics*
 - *Assessing & demonstrating compliance*
 - *Certification for awarding ecolabel*
- Penyusunan Eco-Criteria Document

Apa yang harus dilakukan:

- Literature review (a lot!)
- Stakeholder's consultation (interview, survey)
- LCA-based expert judgement
- Stakeholder's WG deliberation and consensus

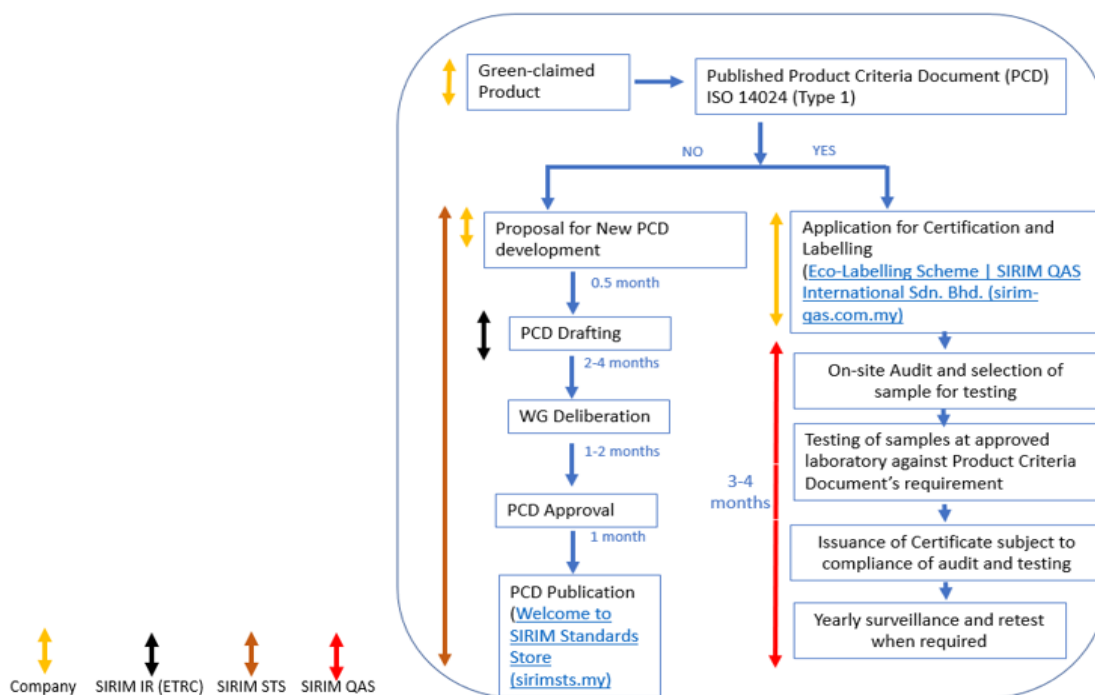
Pertimbangan umum:

- Environmental issues (local, regional & global)
- Technology aspect
- Economic aspect

Pertimbangan Khusus

- Product quality (fitness and performance)
- Impact indicators based on whole product life cycle consideration
- Avoid transferring impact from one stage to another
- Achievable level criteria
- Measurement capability
- Measurement accuracy

- Alur proses SIRIM Ecolabelling



- Common Core Criteria

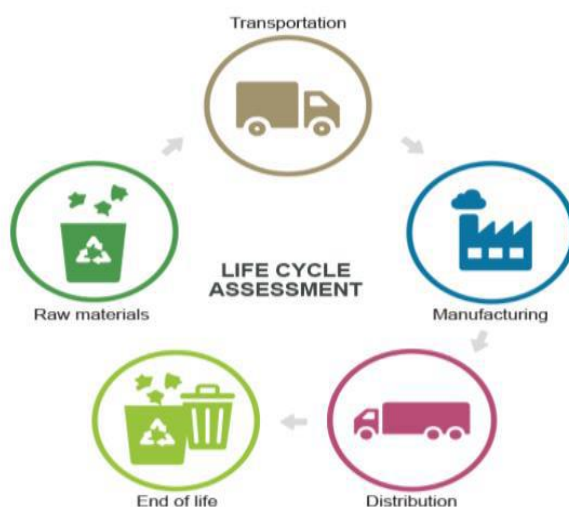
Common Core Criteria

COMMON CORE CRITERIA ASSISTS WITH BALANCING STANDARDS ACROSS THE WORLD

Ecolabelling has increasingly grown through the market as it promotes the prevention of pollution and importance of sustainability. Programmes from different locations have separate environmental priorities. Thus in order to escalate sustainable products worldwide and prevent potential trade barriers mutual recognition programmes and common core criteria are created. GEN is leading this change with the formulated steps to follow in order to develop common core criteria.

1. Gather product information, technical characteristics and check global development trends to formulate an initial research report. This creates a life cycle analysis and compares existing global criteria.
2. Sub-product categories are then scoped for inclusion (for example, divide washing machines into categories of commercial and residential.)
3. Elements of existing criteria are separated into "core" and "non-core" portions. (For example, power consumption is the core element of criteria for televisions.)
4. Detailed specifications/requirements are listed for each core element. (For example, identify power consumption specifications at TV's "ON Mode", "STANDBY Mode", and "OFF Mode".)
5. Testing and verification methods are set for each specification. (For example, decide how to verify mixing ratios of recycled materials.)
6. Common Core Criteria are agreed, and an action plan proposed. Members are encouraged to adopt the criteria as national standards and to sign mutual member recognition agreements.

- **Identifikasi Multiple Criteria**
Pertimbangan Life Cycle Assessment:



Elemen untuk Environmental Criteria:

1. Resource extraction / material (non-hazardous, renewable secondary materials, etc.)
2. Production: Best available practice/ technology (cleaner production)
3. Sustainable use (energy efficient, water efficient, etc.)
4. Waste Management / Disposal (reuse, recycle, etc.)
5. Emissions to water, air, soil



Ibu Wan Mazlina Wan Hussein sedang menyampaikan presentasi

b. Product Criteria Document: Development Process Flow

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Ibu Nageswary Iyampillai (Senior Consultant, ESG Section, SIRIM STS). Beberapa hal yang dapat digarisbawahi dari presentasi tersebut adalah:

- Alur proses untuk penyusunan Product Criteria Document:
 - *Enquiry received for PCD development.*
 - *Issuance of proposal form.*
 - *Assessment on the completeness of proposal form.*
 - *Submission for evaluation of the proposal form.*
 - *Recommendation based on the evaluation.*
 - *Drafting process of the PCD.*
 - *Establish WG.*
 - *WG meeting.*
 - *Submission for SECC consideration.*
 - *Approval of PCD.*
 - *PCD published.*
- Format Proposal PCD
 - *Proposer's Information*
 - *Description of Proposal*
 - *Description of Product*
 - *Interest*
 - *Quality and Safety*
 - *Market Information*
 - *General Environmental Perspectives*
 - *Environmental Aspects and Potential Impacts*
- Format Evaluasi PCD

The form translates the information as displayed in the proposal form into weighting factor:

- Information on PCD Proposal
- Evaluation Criteria

- Kelompok Kerja/Working Group
 - Pengusul
 - Asosiasi Industri
 - Lembaga Pemerintah terkait
 - Akademisi
 - Auditor
 - Stakeholder terkait lain

Contoh Working Group:

a. Produk: SERVICES (POSTAL) -NEW

GOVERNMENT AGENCY/REGULATOR: Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia
 ASSOCIATION:
 Association of Malaysian Express Carrier (AMEC)
 ACADEMICIAN:
 Universiti Putra Malaysia
 AUDITOR:
 SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
 TECHNICAL MODERATOR:
 Environmental Technology Research Centre, SIRIM Berhad
 PROPOSER:
 PosMalaysia Berhad

b. Produk: Air Conditioner - Revision

GOVERNMENT AGENCY/REGULATOR: Suruhanjaya Tenaga
 ASSOCIATION:
 Malaysia Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Association (MACRA)
 ACADEMICIAN:
 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
 AUDITOR:
 SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
 TECHNICAL MODERATOR:
 Environmental Technology Research Centre, SIRIM Berhad
 PROPOSER:
 SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd

c. Produk: Textile - New

GOVERNMENT AGENCY/REGULATOR: Jabatan Kimia Malaysia
 ASSOCIATION:
 Malaysian Textile Manufacturers
 Association
 ACADEMICIAN:
 Universiti Malaya
 AUDITOR:

SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
TECHNICAL MODERATOR:
Environmental Technology Research Centre, SIRIM Berhad
PROPOSER:
Ara BorgstenaSdn Bhd

- Kerangka Acuan Kerja Working Group
 - Responsible to work on the PCD project approved by SIRIM.
 - Responsible for reviewing of the PCD preliminary working draft.
 - To participate actively in the committee discussions and during circulation of draft.
 - Responsible in soliciting inputs from within the WG; and make the necessary updates to the draft PCD in light of these inputs.
- Substansi PCD yang Dipublikasi:
 - Scope
 - Normative References
 - Terms and Definition
 - Ecolabeling Criteria: General Requirements and Environmental Requirements
 - Marking
 - Certification Mark
 - Bibliografi



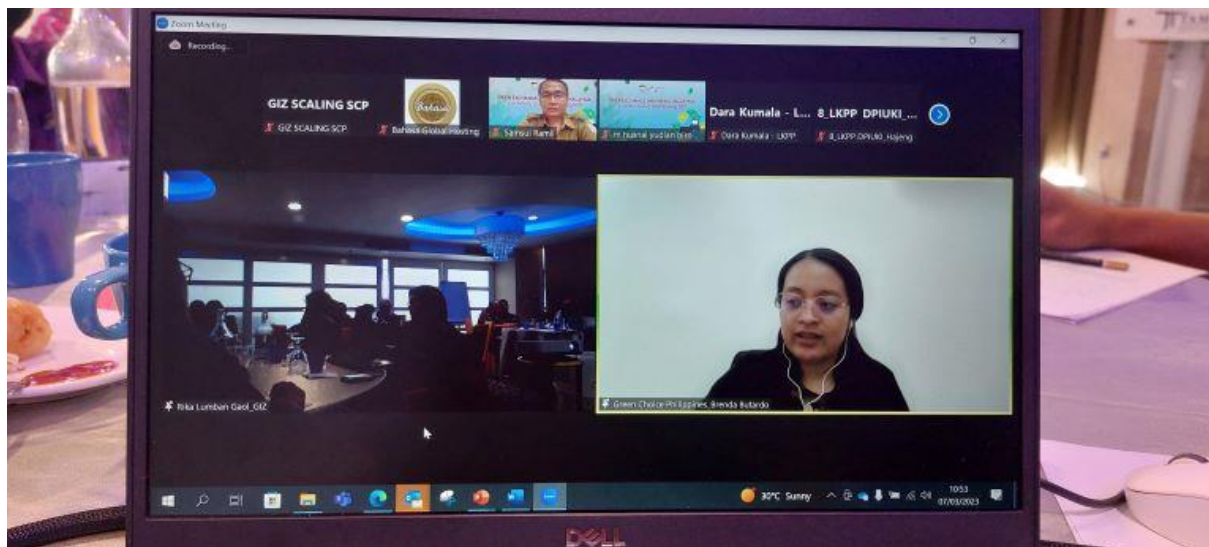
Ibu Nageswary Iyampillai sedang menyampaikan presentasi

c. The National Ecolabeling Program in the Philippines

Presentasi pada sesi ini disampaikan oleh Brenda Hazel Butardo, Programme Officer National Ecolabelling Programme - Green Choice Philippines. Beberapa hal yang dapat digarisbawahi adalah:

- Green Choice Philippines (GCP):
 - A voluntary, third-party, Type 1 Ecolabelling Programme (ISO 14024).
 - Provides criteria for environmentally-preferable products.
- Considers the life-cycle of the product.

- Aktivitas Utama GCP
 - Penyusunan Product Criteria Development.
 - Sertifikasi Product/Service.
 - Promosi dan Advokasi.
- Alur Proses Penyusunan PCD
 - Any project to prepare new criteria, (or to revise, amend or withdraw existing criteria), can be made by request or proposal from government agencies, industries or trade associations. At this phase the product or service category has been identified.
 - The Administrator/Secretariat is assigned to (1) form a technical committee (TC) and (2) prepare a preliminary draft criteria: feasibility study (background of the study, market study, environmental impacts) and focus of the criteria.
 - **NELP - TC Responsibilities:** (1) to review and deliberate the preliminary draft criteria; (2) to come up with a draft criteria for stakeholders' consultation; and (3) to recommend to the NELP-GCP Board the draft criteria for approval.
 - **TC Meeting OUTPUT:** consensus of opinion of the members on a particular subject.
 - The draft criteria is circulated to relevant stakeholders to get their comments. These comments must be consolidated for documentation and possible draft criteria revision.
 - Consolidated comments must be taken into account by the Technical Committee in the revision of the draft criteria. Once finalized, the draft is subject for NELP Board Members' review and approval. OUTPUT: Final draft criteria to be published.
- As of March 2023, Green Choice Philippines has 42 product categories with ecolabelling criteria.



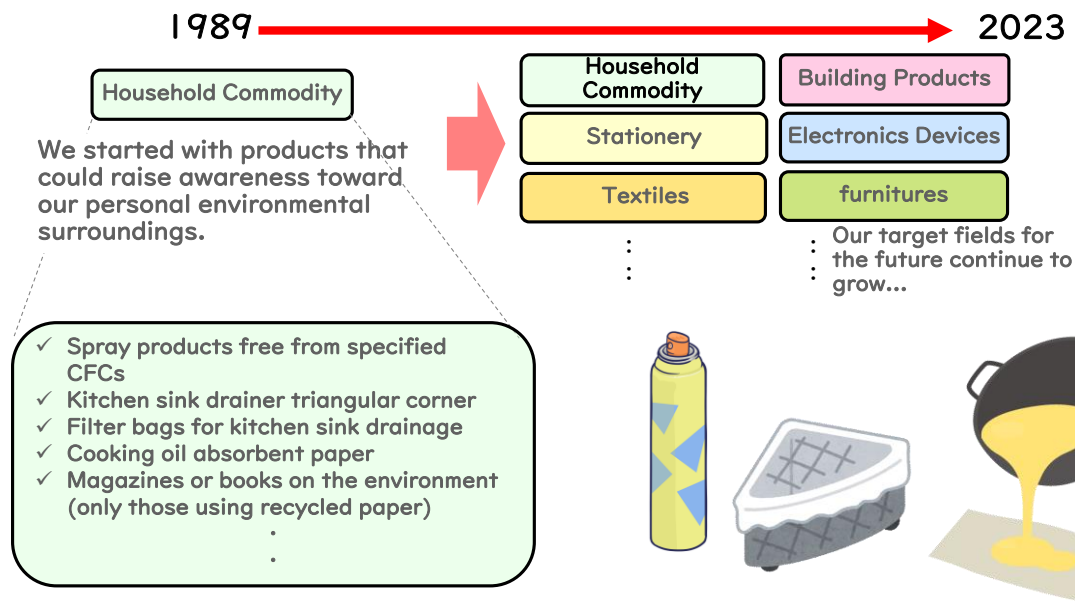
Ibu Brenda Butardo sedang menyampaikan presentasi secara daring

d. Eco Mark Program in Japan

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Hiroyuki Kobayashi (Japan Environment Association, Eco Mark Office). Beberapa isu penting yang disampaikan dalam presentasi ini adalah:

- Eco Mark adalah:
 - The only Type I Eco Labelling(ISO14024) in Japan (*Voluntary label*).
 - Operated by a Non-profit organization, Japan Environment Association(JEA).

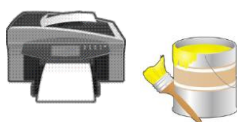
- GEN (Global Ecolabelling Network) co-found member.
- Outline dari Eco Mark



74



Prod/serv certified:



49,8
32

Licensees :

1,46
1



(Feb,
2023)

Products:

- Paper and office stationary
- IT office equipment (computers, screens, printers, toner...)
- Textiles (for industrial use, for the household, clothes and shoes)
- Bags and suitcases
- Cleaning products and sanitary paper
- Construction materials (tiles, boards...)
- Lubricant oils
- Packaging materials and containers
- Water-saving equipment
- Paints...

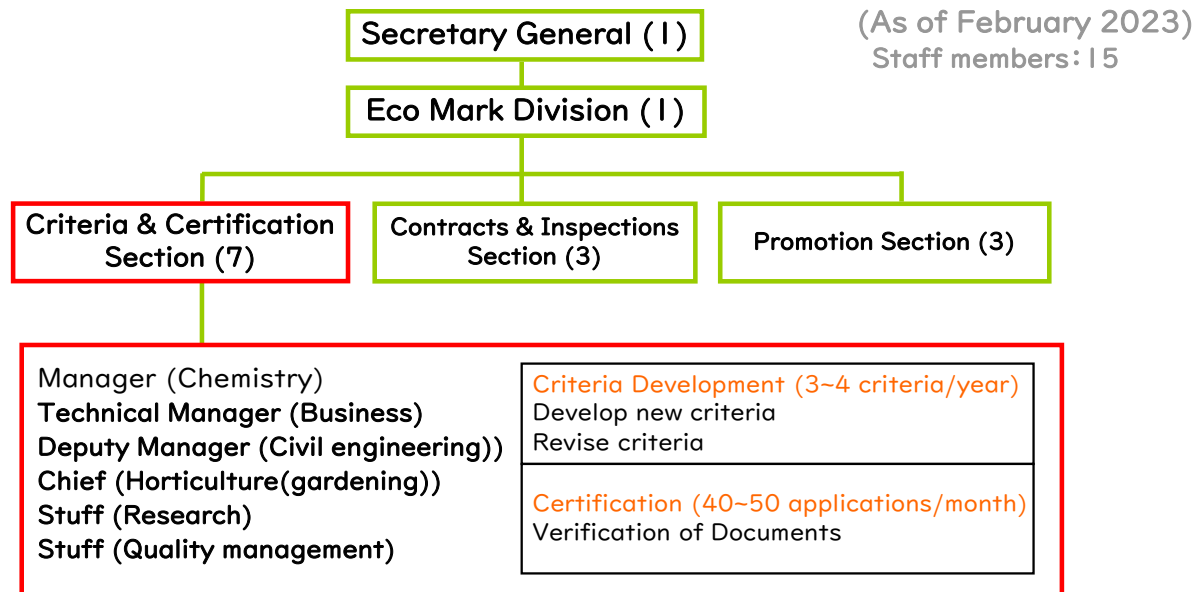
Services:

- Hotels and inns
- Retail stores
- Car sharing
- Ammonia production process



- Karakteristik dari Eco Mark
 - Life Cycle consideration
 - Decision made by 5 Committees
 - 100% run by application/annual fee (No financial support from governments)
 - High awareness : 92%
 - Widely used as reference for GPP

- Struktur dari Eco Mark



- Struktur Operasional dari Program Eco Mark

◆Advisory Committee System Consisting of Experts



- Criteria Development Process of Eco Mark Program

Form 5 Packaging material checklist

Date: _____
 Company: _____
 Title, name of the person responsible for design or in charge: _____ Seal _____
 Model / product number: _____

■ List of packaging material used for the product.
 Indicate a name, weight, ratio of recycled materials in use of packaging materials that are used per product.

No.	Packaging material used for the product	weight[g]	Ratio of recycled material in product
1			%
2			%
3			%
Total			%

Entry examples of the packaging materials in use: cardboard, polyethylene, foamed polystyrene, pulp mold.

■ Packaging material checklist
 It is determined that the product conforms to the criteria if it implements "(Yes=○) (No=×)" requirements (excluding Should items).

No.	Requirement	Compliance	Remarks
1	Is the product designed giving consideration to weight reduction/volume reduction? Specifically, whether a comparison of weight reduction or volume reduction for, etc. However, if no conventional machine having equivalent functionality is present, a comparison with a conventional machine does not apply. The equivalent functionality refers to an equipment configuration in which the printing method, ink, corresponding paper, size, etc. are identical.	☐ Yes ☐ No Comparison with packaging materials used for conventional machine Name of conventional machine: _____ Rate of weight reduction: _____ Rate of volume reduction: _____ You may enter any of the weight reduction rate or volume reduction rate. ☐ No conventional machine having equivalent functionality is present.	
2	Is the product designed giving consideration to use of recycled materials? (Waste paper, recycled plastic, etc.) Is the product designed giving consideration to use of recycled materials?	☐ Yes ☐ No If any recycled material is used, indicate it in the above list.	

What form is this

Who should issue

What information should be incorporated

However, not ALL documentation forms prepared.

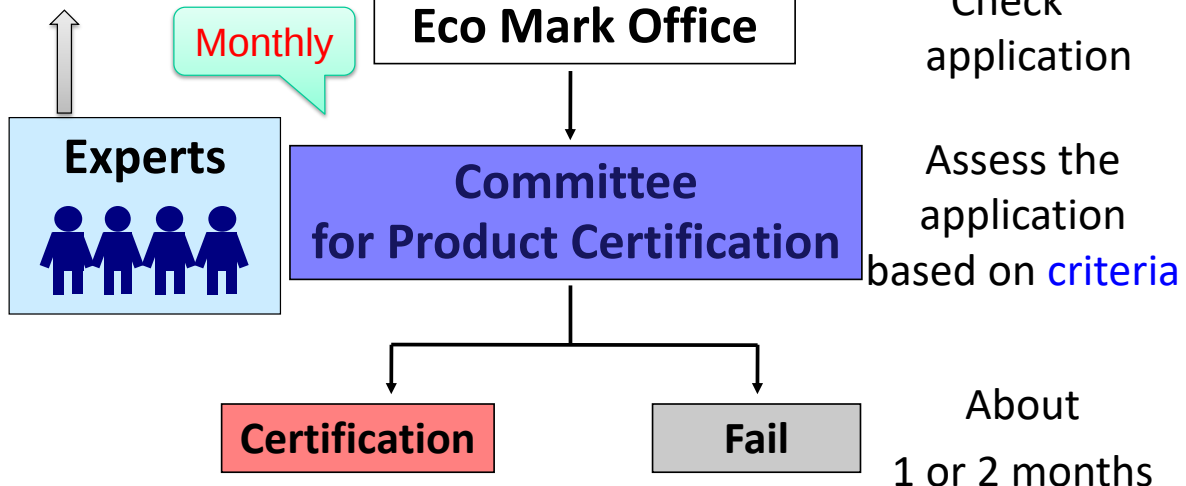


Some criteria items require a test report issued by third party lab

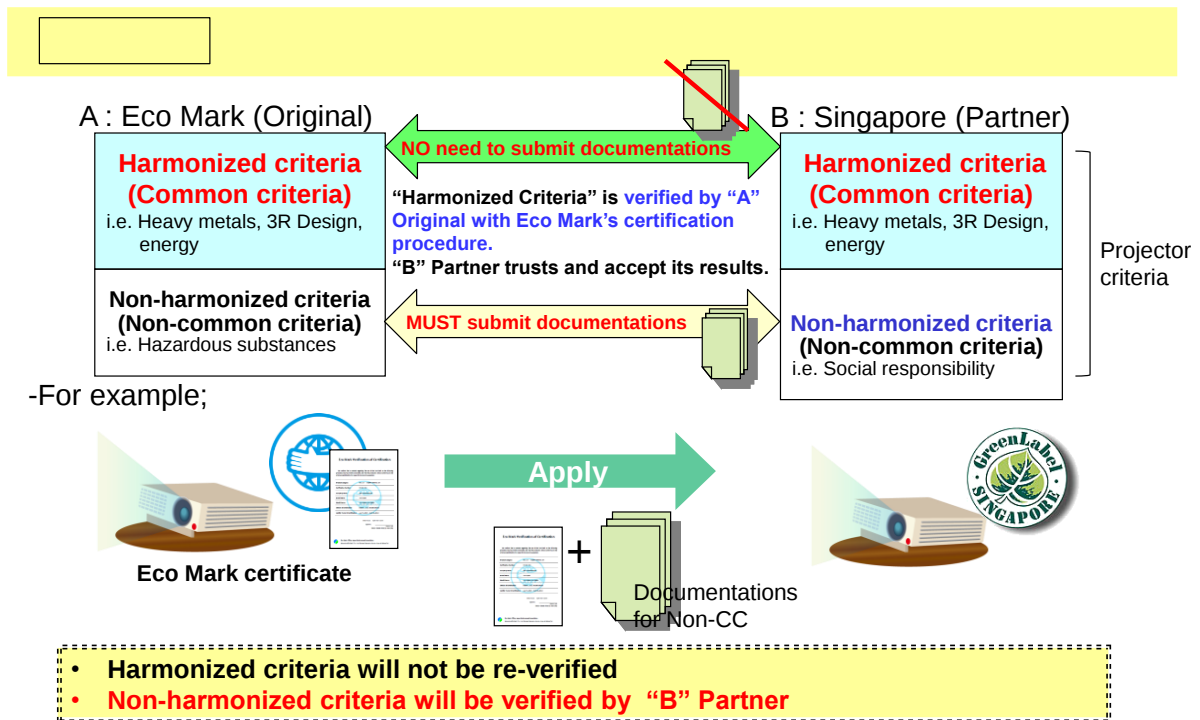
• Alur Sertifikasi

Experts from a third party in the field of

- ✓ LCA
- ✓ Hazardous substances
- ✓ Waste management
- ✓ Consumer
- ✓ Etc.



• Mutual Recognition Agreement



- Cooperation with Indonesia

Project with Indonesia under Advance SCP project (2017-2018)

1. Develop working draft for 5 products in close cooperation with GIZ and MOEF

- A) Catering Service
- B) Transportation Service
- C) E-Waste Management
- D) Cement
- E) Electrical appliance with recycled contents

2. Participation as backstopping on technical issues in technical committee meetings and public consultations of each product.

3. Provide one-day hands-on training to the Ramah Lingkungan team to share Eco Mark program experience on criteria development and its relative matters.

Principle: Develop draft criteria and verification method
that are suitable for Indonesia context

1. Research and compare related Type I Ecolabel criteria in the world
Identify global trends (level and key contents) hot spots in the category
2. Survey on the current situation in Indonesia
 - a. literature/internet review
Research legal background, Indonesia's environmental activities related to hot spots, etc.
 - b. Interview domestic companies
identify real situation, align criteria level
3. Localize criteria

Catering Service –Reduction and recycle of food waste

Requirement

- Keep track of amount of food waste
- Report annual amount of food waste and year-to-year comparison

Ideal

Set [a quantitative requirement](#) for food waste and recycling

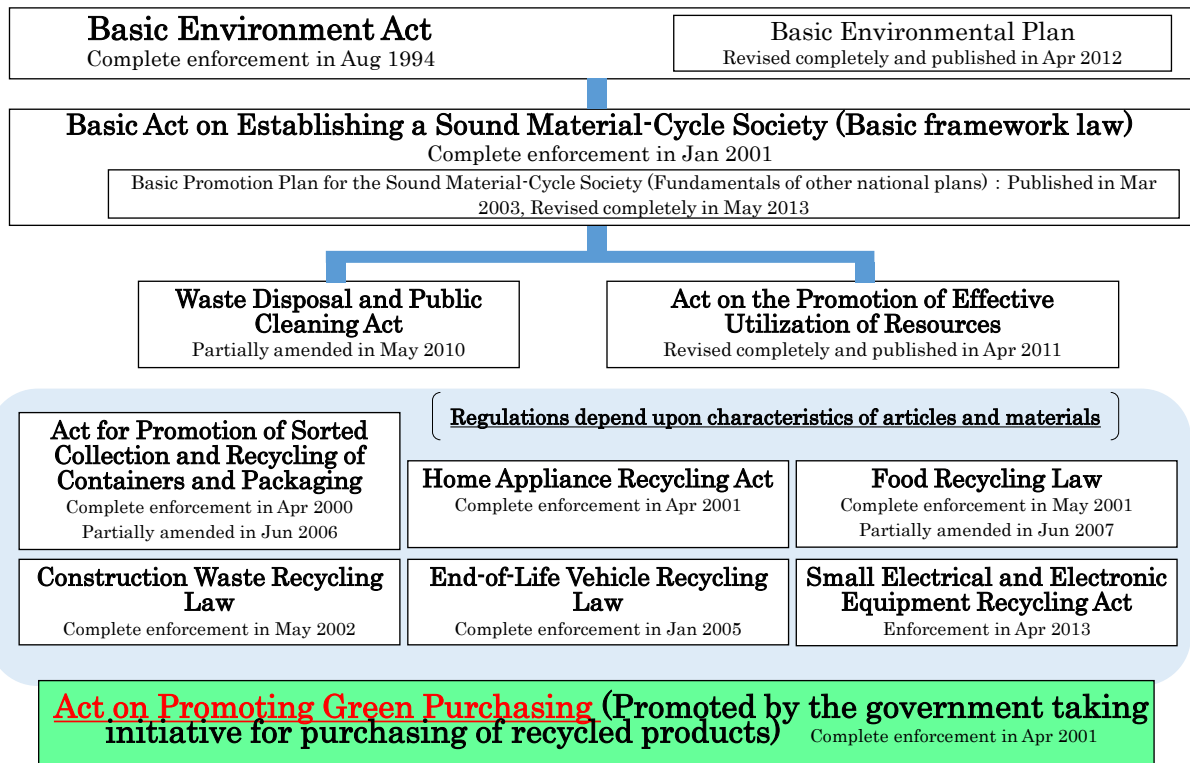
Challenges

- ✓ No legal requirements for food waste in Indonesia
- ✓ Most of catering companies in Indonesia are unlikely to log the amount of food waste

Result

- ✓ No a quantitative requirement, just record food waste and keep the records
- ✓ Prioritize to take record and encourage companies to do so as habit
- ✓ Show simplified method of measurement and prepare a certification form

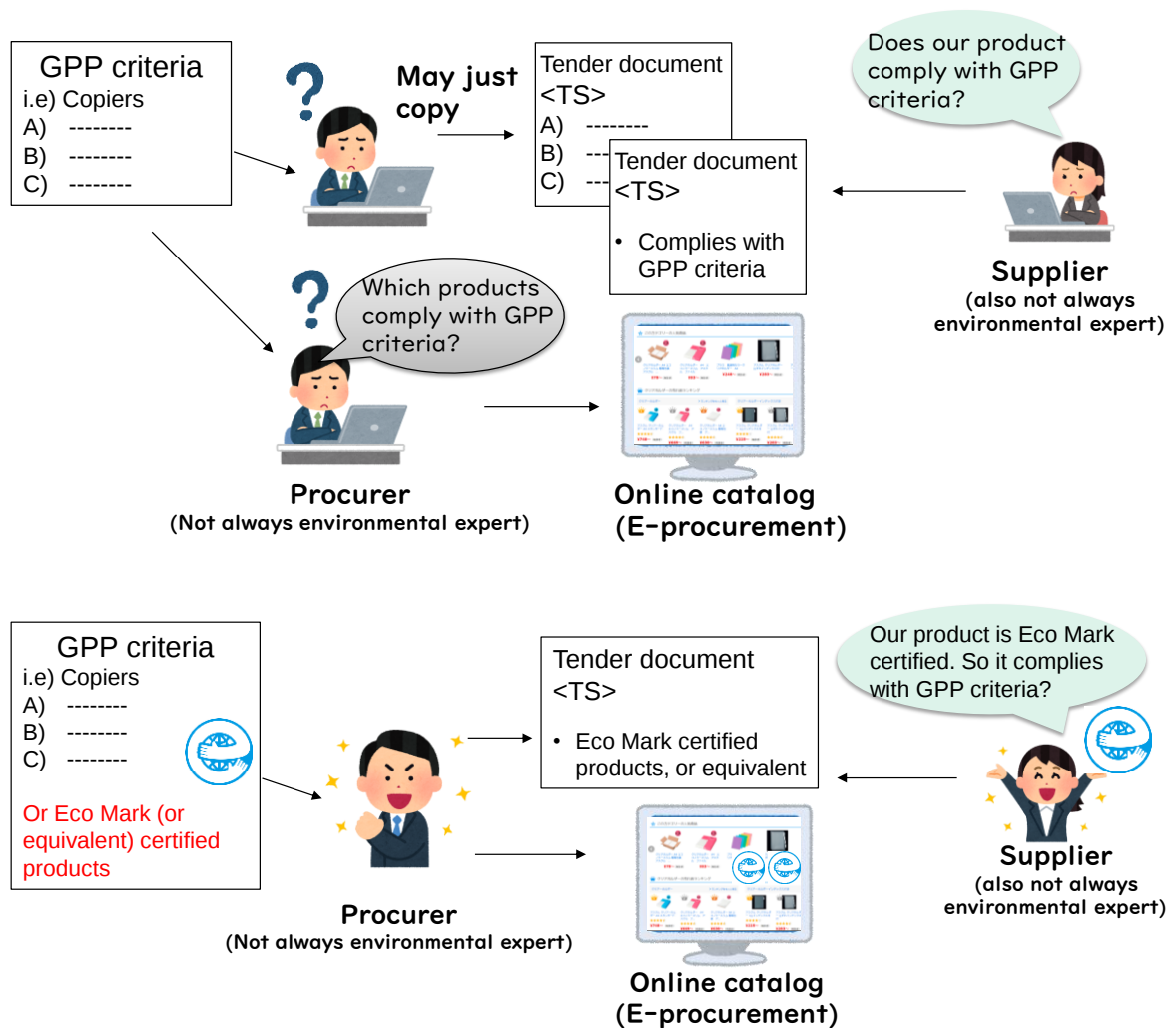
- Legal Structure regarding Green Public Procurement



- Perbandingan antara GPP dan Eco Mark

	GPP	Eco Mark
Establishment	2000	1989
Leading organization	Ministry of Environment (MOE)	Japan Environment Association (JEA)
Framework	Law	ISO 14024
	Central governments: Mandatory Local governments: Recommendation	Voluntary
Category	22 categories, 288 items	74 categories
Criteria level	Minimum level	Set criteria level as approximately top 20% of each market
	E.g. Stationery (made mainly of plastics) 1. Recycled plastic makes up no less than 40% in weight of the total plastic used.	E.g. Stationery (made mainly of plastics) 1. The rate of recycled plastics needs to be 70 wt% or more 2. Product packaging 3. Hazardous substances and more
Criteria development	Government (led by MOE)	JEA, Eco Mark Office
	• Eco Mark criteria level is equivalent or higher than GPP evaluation criteria	
Way of compliance	• No certification label • Based on self-declaration by manufactures • Eco Mark is referred to as compliance with GPP evaluation criteria • Basic Policy & GPP Support Book recommend the usage of Eco Mark for reference	• Third party certification • Type I Eco Labelling
		

- Tantangan GPP di Jepang



Simple, easy, explicit



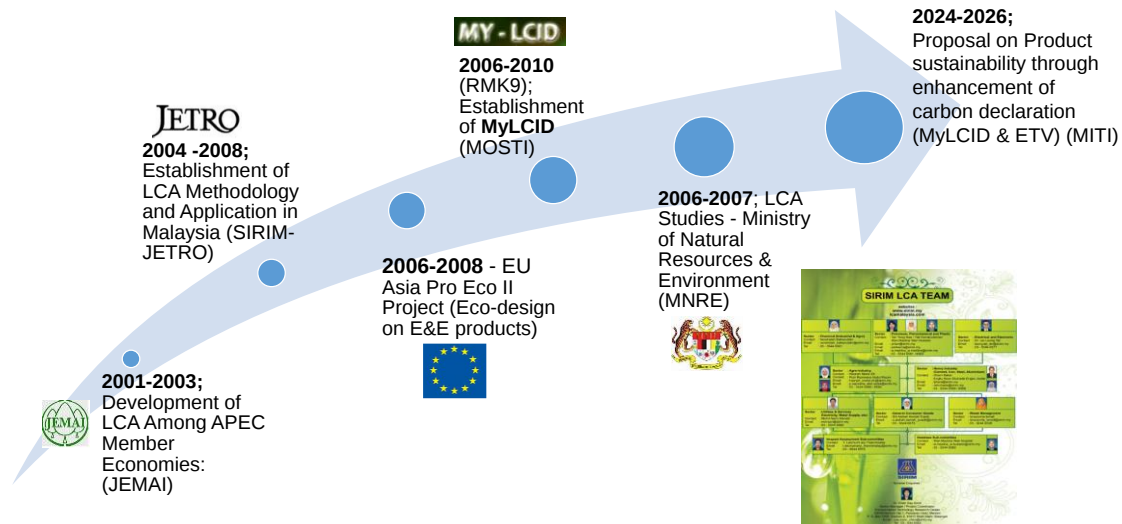
Hiroyuki Kobayashi menyampaikan presentasi secara daring

6. Pelaksanaan Hari Ketiga

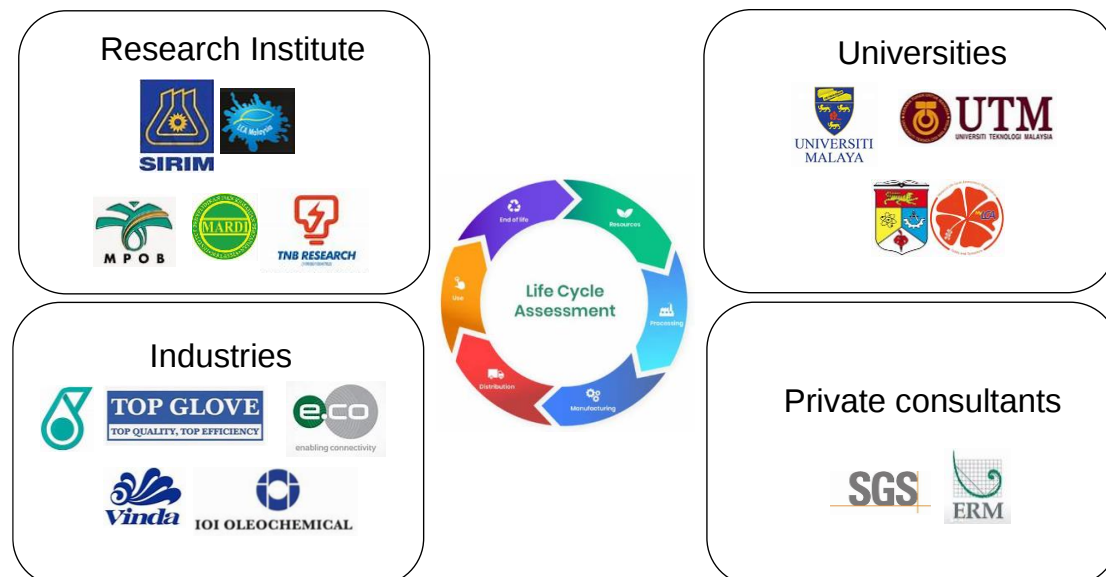
a. Presentasi Life Cycle Assessment Activities in Malaysia

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Mohd. Nazri Ahmad (Senior Researcher, SIRIM).

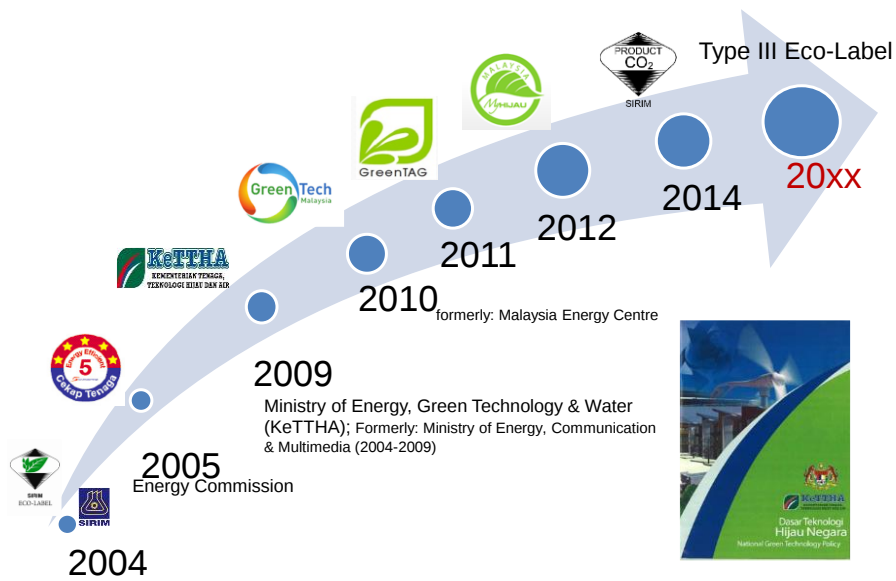
- Latar Belakang LCA di Indonesia



- Praktisi LCA di Malaysia



- Inisiatif Label Hijau di Malaysia



MyHijau Mark Program



Energy Efficient Label



Water Efficient Label



Ecolabel Scheme - Type I
(Multiple Criteria)



Product Carbon Footprint



- Government Green Procurement di Malaysia

- ☐ Procurement of products, services and works that take into account environmental criteria and standards for protecting the environment and natural resources and minimize or mitigate the negative effects of human activities.
- ☐ RMKe11 has stated the target for 20% GGP by 2020 (20.7% achievement).
- ☐ Started in 2016 at the 12 ministries and their agencies have resulted to cumulative value of GGP amounting RM482Million, with cumulative CO₂ emission reductions of 100.431 ktonnes (in 2016 alone)
- ☐ 5 main GGP implementing agencies;
 - Ministry of Defense (MinDef)
 - Ministry of Health (MoH)
 - Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)
 - Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW)
 - Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government (KPKT)



- Pelayanan LCA SIRIM

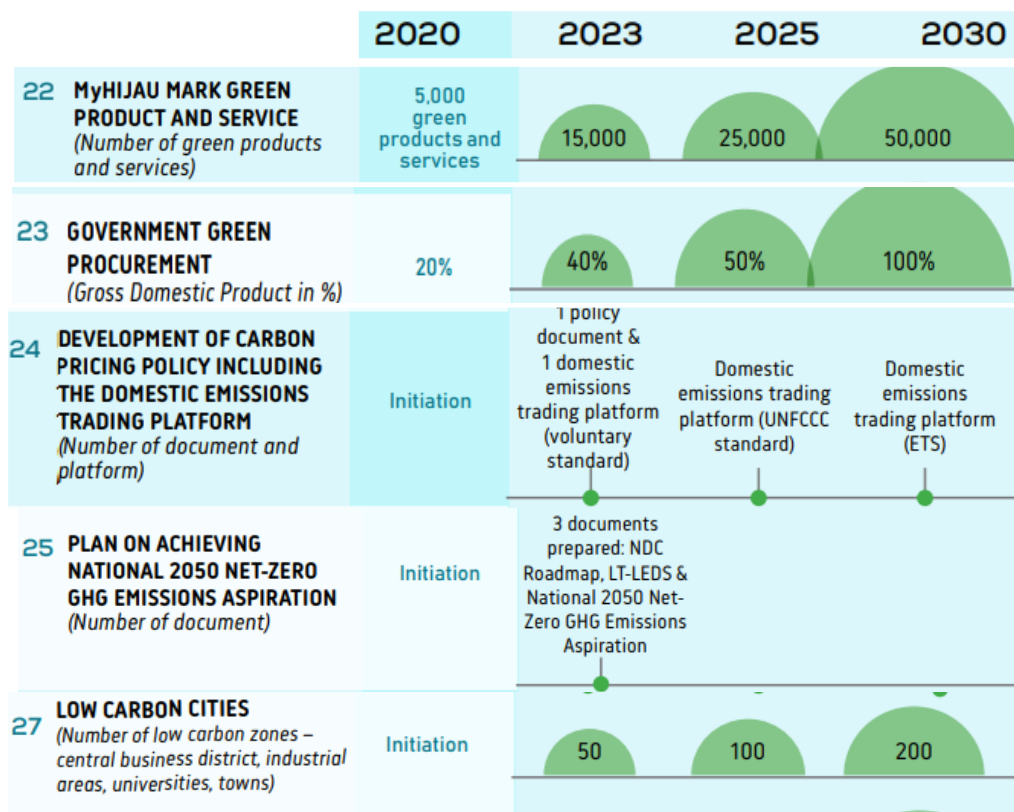
One-stop solution on the following services;

- ☐ Consultation and Training
 - ☐ LCA study for products and services (multiple impact category)
 - ☐ Organizational GHG accounting and reporting
 - ☐ Product carbon footprint (CFP) analysis (single impact category)
- ☐ Malaysia Life Cycle Inventory Database (MyLCID)
- ☐ Verification
 - ☐ Organizational GHG accounting and reporting
 - ☐ Product carbon footprint (CFP)

- Tantangan LCA di Malaysia

- ☐ Reluctancy of business in Malaysia to disclose information on inventory data of their products
- ☐ Limited National inventory dataset
- ☐ Maintenance of LCA infrastructure;
 - Commercial LCA software very expensive
 - Lack of continuous funding to MyLCID

- Rencana Pengembangan Green Label di Malaysia



b. SIRIM Product Carbon Footprint Certification Scheme

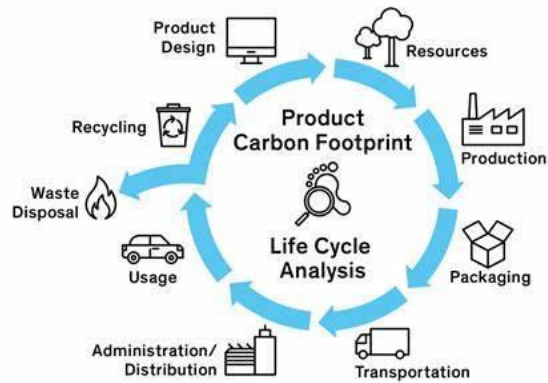
Presentasi disampaikan oleh Aernida Abdul Kadir (Principal Auditor / Certified Sustainability Reporting Assurer Management System Certification Department SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd).

- **Produk Carbon Footprint**

A product carbon footprint measures the GHG emissions over the whole life of a product (goods or services), from the extraction of raw materials and manufacturing right through to its use and final re-use, recycling or disposal.

Outpunya skema Produk Carbon Footprint adalah:

- The output of the Scheme is primarily intended for use in business-to-business communication;
- Although the same output can be adapted for business-to-consumer communication.



- Keuntungan Dalam Konteks Malaysia
 - To fulfill requirement from buyer
 - It help the company to understand the process involves in producing a product
 - Identify the hot spots and focus in terms of room for improvements from the overall processing
 - Useful tool to engage with suppliers, investors and customers.
- Dampak Untuk Malaysia
 - It motivates the companies to take action to :
 - Build brand awareness and value; be a better brand
 - Encourage the actions of suppliers and customers in reducing product emissions.
 - Reduce overall product emissions
- Product CFP Standard
 - In referenceto ISO 14025: Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations–Principle and procedures
 - In compliance with ISO 14067: Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products– Requirements and guidelines for quantification
 - Incompliance with Product Category Rules: SIRIM CFPxx: PCRxx
- Proses CFP
 - Identification on demand and needs on types of product that requires CFP
 - Establishment of product criteria standard and drafting process
 - Multistakeholder involvement, and development flow of product criteria
 - Development of product category rules (PCR, ISO 14067)
 - Consulting and preparation of scheme documentation – CFP report & accounting
 - Certification assessment & issuance of license
- Skema Label dan Sertifikasi CFP SIRIM
 - It is Type III environmental declaration scheme that presents quantified GHG profile for the life cycle of a product to enable comparisons between products fulfilling the same function as defined under these two main standards: ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 14067:2018.
 - The SIRIM CFP Labelling & Certification Scheme is operated within Malaysia but can be applied to all products that are manufactured within or outside the country.
 - For products manufactured outside the country, at least one phase of the life cycle must take place within Malaysia for an applicant to apply for the CFP Labelling scheme.

- Tahap proses sertifikasi:
 - Enquiry by Customer
 - Quotation
 - Application & submission of documentation
 - Documentation and Onsite Audit
 - Issuance of findings
 - Resolutions of findings
 - Recommendation & Approval
 - Issuance of the product license & agreement
- Dokumen yang dibutuhkan untuk proses asesmen:
 - Product Data Sheet
 - CFP Calculation
 - CFP Report
- Keuntungan Sertifikasi
 - Provides assurance to customers and businesses that YOUR COMPANY is complying to an established standard.
Demonstrated to the customers, competitors, suppliers, staff and investors that you use industry-respected best practices.
Enhanced entity's corporate image and reputation as going towards green and socially responsible organization.



Ibu Aernida Abdul Kadir sedang menyampaikan penjelasan

c. Kunjungan ke Laboratorium SIRIM

Para peserta mendapat kesempatan untuk mengunjungi fasilitas laboratorium SIRIM di Shah Alam. Peserta disambut oleh President and Group Chief Executive Officer SIRIM, Dato' Indera Dr. Ahmad Sabirin Arshad, FASc. Dalam sambutannya Dr. Ahmad Sabirin menyampaikan selamat datang kepada para peserta dan berharap SIRIM dapat memberikan informasi sebagaimana yang diharapkan dalam Exchange Program ini. Beliau juga berharap kerja sama antara pihak Indonesia dan Malaysia dapat terus terjalin untuk mengembangkan ekolabel dan G/SPP.

Laboratorium yang dikunjungi terdiri dari:

- Environmental Technology Research Center
- Industrial Biotechnology Research Center
- Electrical and Electronic Testing Service Department



Dato' Indera Dr. Ahmad Sabirin Arshad, FASc menyampaikan sambutan di hadapan peserta



Para peserta berfoto Bersama



Para peserta berinteraksi dan mendapat penjelasan tentang fasilitas laboratorium SIRIM

7. Pelaksanaan Hari Keempat

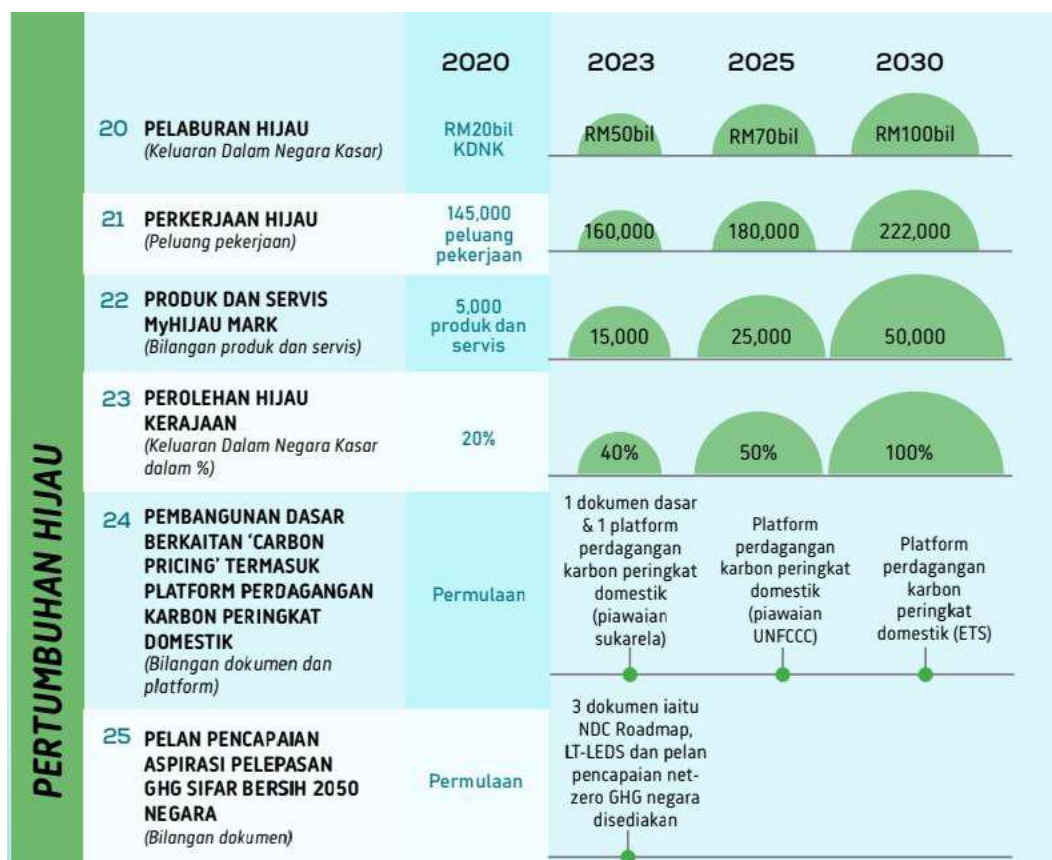
a. Presentasi MyHIJAU Mark

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Bapak Syamiullah bin Mohd. Gani (Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation). Beberapa poin penting yang disampaikan oleh Bapak Syamiullah adalah sebagai berikut:

- Definis MyHIJAU Mark:

MyHIJAU Mark – Malaysia's official Green Recognition Scheme for Certified Products and Services in Malaysia Market.

- Environmental Sustainability Plan di Malaysia



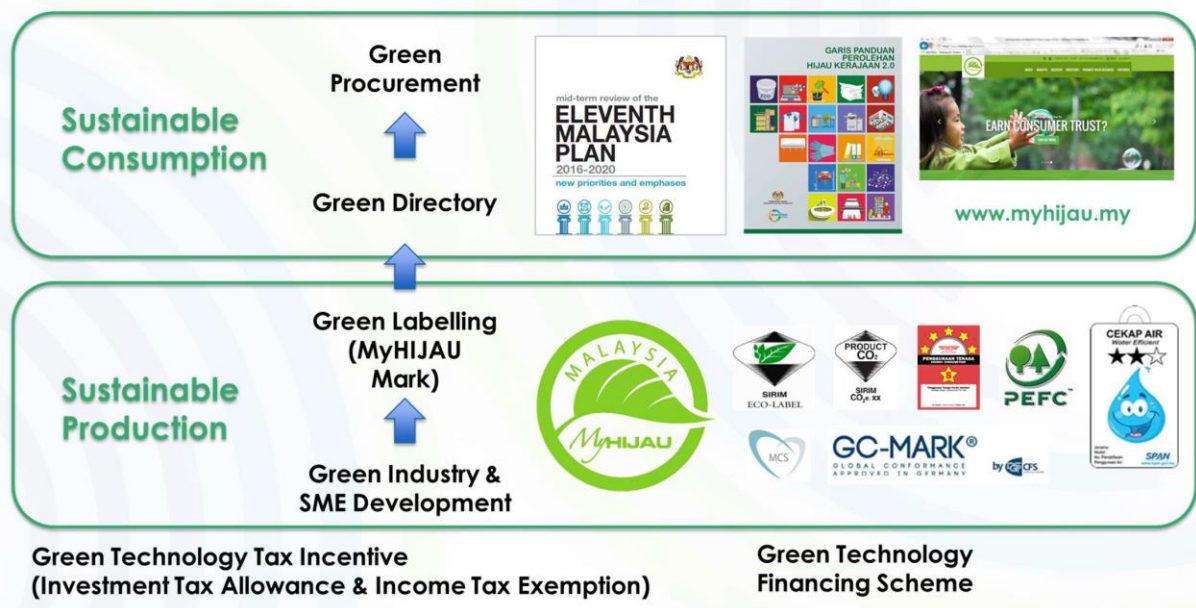
- Kegunaan MyHIJAU
 - Uniting green certification under one mark MyHIJAU integrates various certifications via one platform. It is a win-win solution as it simplifies the process for procurers + increases awareness of the various certification schemes available.
 - Trusted and Certified through 3rd-party Testing MyHIJAU works together with its certification and verification partners to ensure that only products that have undergone and passed 3rd-party testing are recognised by the national government as green products.
 - Alignment with the Government's Green Technology Blueprint: MyHIJAU has enabled tax incentives such as GITA/GITE to be implemented. MyHIJAU is also a key element of Government Green Procurement (GGP).

- Unifikasi Label



- Program MyHIJAU

Introduction (MyHIJAU Programme)

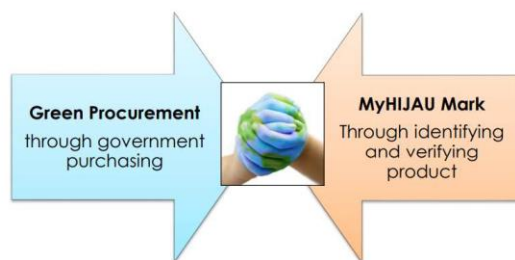


- Keuntungan MyHIJAU



- Benefit 1: Sumber untuk Green Procurement

- Green Procurement:** demand and supply for certified green products and services
- MyHIJAU MARK Label:** Useful tools that support and aid in green procurement



- Pedoman Green Procurement di Malaysia



- **Benefit 2: Tax Allowance**

Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA):

Projects, up to 100% for qualifying capital expenditure incurred for the period of 3 years. For Green Assets, applicable for companies that acquire qualified asset approved by MOF and registered and listed under the MyHIJAU Directory for their own use/consumption and not for income generation.

- **Benefit 3: Tax Exemption**

Green Investment Tax Exemption (GITE):

For eligible Green Services, up to 70% Tax Exemption is provided for a period of 3 years. For eligible Green Services, applicable for qualifying green technology service provider companies that are listed under the MyHIJAU Directory (100% income derived from green technology activities).

- **Benefit 4: Market Place**

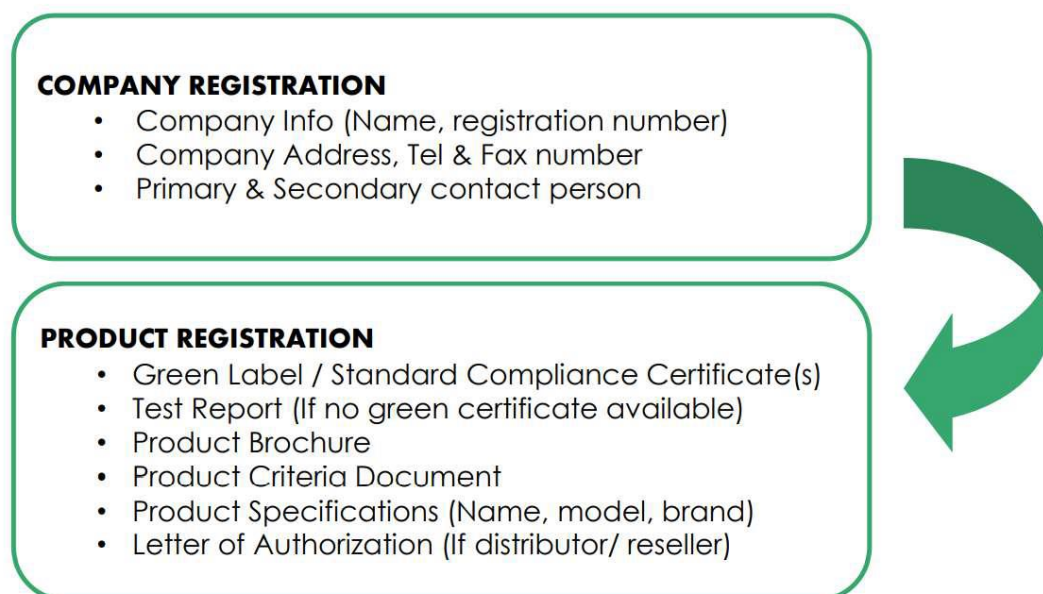


- **Kriteria Untuk Registrasi Produk**

Criteria for Registration of Products

Features	Green Product Manufacturers or Suppliers
Eligibility Criteria for Applicant	- Business or company must be a Malaysian Registered Business or Malaysian Registered Company - Authorised Malaysian distributor or reseller must have a Letter of Appointment/Authorization by the original product manufacturer
Requirement for Products	Must have existing Green Label Certification or Performance Standard Compliance report from an independent certification body that meets minimum standards recognized by GreenTech Malaysia

Informasi dan Dokumen Yang Dibutuhkan



Persyaratan Untuk Registrasi Produk Hijau



- Kriteria Untuk Registrasi Jasa

Features	Green Service Providers
Eligibility Criteria for Applicant	Company must be a Malaysian Incorporated Company
Requirement for Service Providers	- Must be employing at least one manager/supervisor personnel with recognised professional qualifications <i>Competent personnel are defined as holding a certificate of competency as a service provider in the related field of green technology. The certificate must be recognised by the Government or a Professional Body in Malaysia.</i> - Must have a green policy, written procedures or guidelines related to the environmental or sustainability <i>Green Policy is a statement about the commitment to sustainability and environment management by the company.</i>

- Informasi dan Dokumen Yang Dibutuhkan

COMPANY REGISTRATION

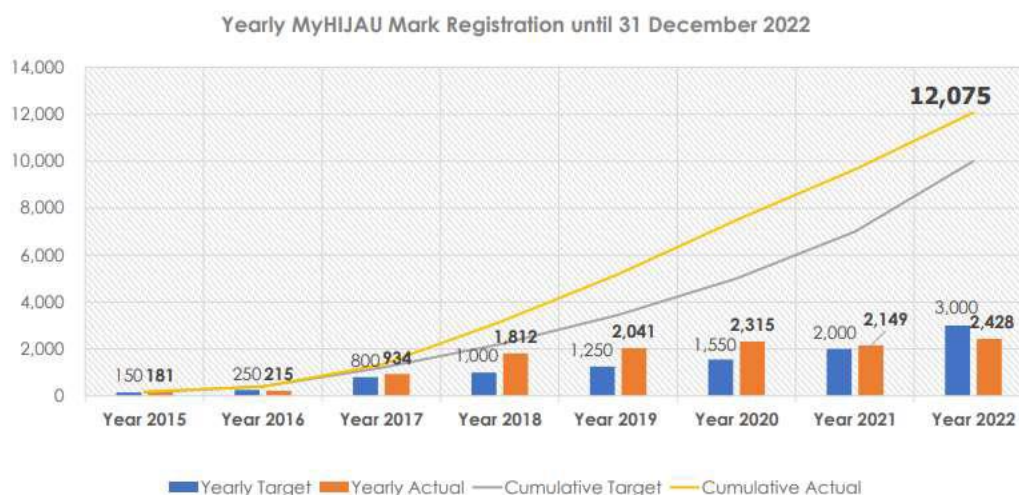
- Company Info (Name, registration number)
- Company Address, Tel & Fax number
- Primary & Secondary contact person

SERVICE REGISTRATION

- List of staff assigned to the services
- Curriculum vitae (CV) of staff assigned
- Competency certificate (registered with professional body / attended training)
- Written Environmental Procedures / Guidelines / SOPs



- Produk dan Jasa Yang Terdaftar di Direktori MyHIJAU

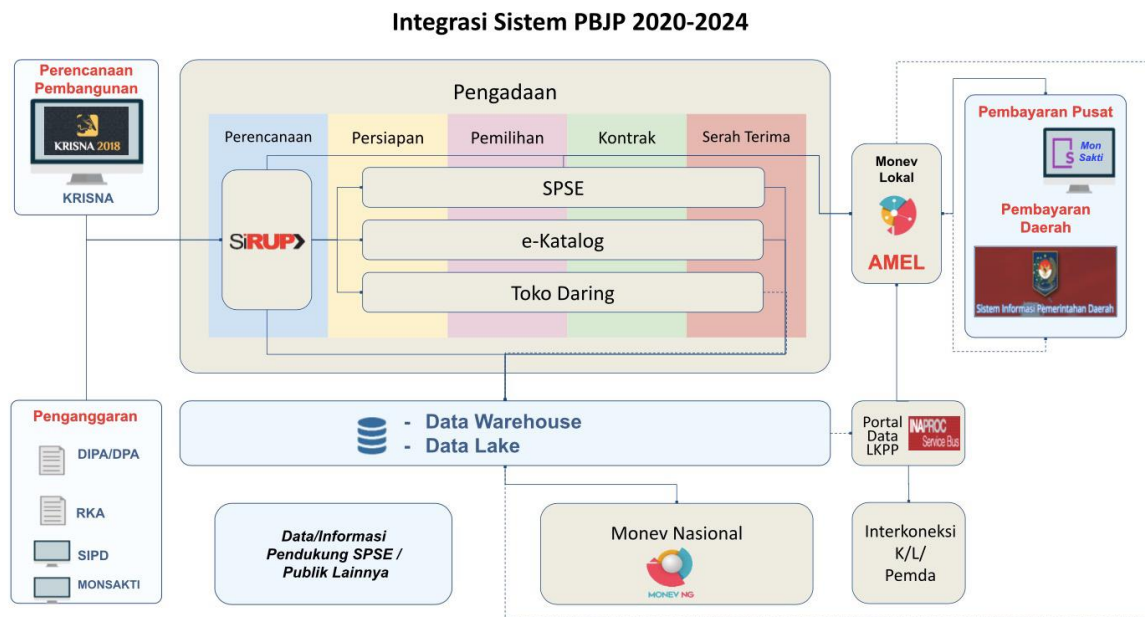


- Direktori MyHIJAU
 - MyHIJAU Directory is a database that includes information on green products and services in Malaysia.
 - Virtual directory that provides information regarding production and specifications of green products and services that are recognized by the green labelling as well as being a reference to the purchase and consumers seeking green products or services
 - Aims to promote sustainable business and use green industry Malaysia.
 - MyHIJAU Directory website can be accessed at the following website: www.myhijau.my and Mobile Apps.

b. Presentasi Singkat Sistem Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Ibu Dara Kumala (LKPP). Beberapa poin penting yang dapat disampaikan adalah sebagai berikut:

- Integrasi Sistem Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa



- Sistem Informasi Rencana Umum Pengadaan (SIRUP)

Aplikasi berbasis *web* yang digunakan untuk **mengumumkan Rencana Umum Pengadaan (RUP)** pada Kementerian/ Lembaga dan Perangkat Daerah (Provinsi/ Kabupaten/ Kota) Diisi (melalui *login*) oleh Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen (PPK), kemudian disetujui dan diumumkan oleh Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran (KPA). RUP memuat informasi sebagai berikut:

- nama alamat PA/KPA
 - nama paket pengadaan
 - cara pengadaan
 - uraian singkat
 - volume
 - nilai (Rupiah)
 - lokasi
 - sumber dana
 - waktu pemanfaatan
- E-Katalog
 - Aplikasi belanja *online* yang dikembangkan oleh LKPP. Aplikasi ini menyediakan berbagai macam produk dari berbagai komoditas yang dibutuhkan oleh pemerintah.
 - Digunakan oleh Pejabat Pengadaan (PP) dan Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen (PPK).
 - Penyedia perlu membuat akun SPSE dan mengisi Sistem Informasi Kinerja Penyedia (SIKAP) terlebih dahulu, untuk mendaftar dan menayangkan produk di e-Katalog.
 - Toko Daring

Platform pengadaan barang/jasa pemerintah yang bekerjasama dengan Pengelola Penyelenggara Perdagangan Melalui Sistem Elektronik (PPMSE) untuk meningkatkan penggunaan Produk Dalam Negeri dan meningkatkan keterlibatan UMK dalam pengadaan barang/jasa pemerintah.

- Aplikasi Monitoring dan Evaluasi Lokal

Aplikasi monitoring dan evaluasi berbasis web yang **dikelola sendiri oleh Kementerian/Lembaga/Pemerintah** Daerah sehingga data lebih akurat dan realtime, mulai dari perencanaan sampai serah terima pekerjaan serta pembayaran:

- SiRUP
- E-Katalog
- SPSE
- Kontrak Manajemen
- Aplikasi Keuangan Daerah/Pusat
- Aplikasi Lokal/Pusat

c. Presentasi Sustainable Public Procurement

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Ibu Hajeng Hayu Wandhira (LKPP)

d. Presentasi Sistem Informasi Barang dan Jasa Ramah Lingkungan

Presentasi disampaikan oleh Ibu Diahwati (Pusfaster, BSILHK, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI)

8. Pelaksanaan Hari Kelima

Setelah mendapatkan berbagai informasi selama 4 hari, pada hari kelima para peserta melakukan diskusi untuk mengidentifikasi persoalan serta menemukan strategi untuk mengembangkan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia.

Beberapa hasil diskusi adalah sebagai berikut:

- Perlu adanya pengarusutamaan ecolabel dan *Green/Sustainable Public Procurement* (G/SPP) dalam proses pembangunan nasional. Hal tersebut perlu ditekankan dalam perencanaan pembangunan nasional sehingga dapat menjadi dasar pelaksanaan operasional baik di tingkat nasional maupun sub-nasional.
- Pengarusutamaan ecolabel dan G/SPP dapat mendorong tumbuhnya komitmen setiap instansi yang terlibat dalam pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia.
- Pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia membutuhkan regulasi yang kuat sehingga dapat menjadi pedoman implementasi dan dasar alokasi anggaran di setiap institusi yang terlibat baik di tingkat nasional maupun sub-nasional.
- Koordinasi antar Lembaga perlu diperkuat melalui revitalisasi *Steering Committee* (SC) dan *Technical Committee* (TC) yang melibatkan berbagai instansi terkait serta mengkaji ulang tugas, fungsi dan tanggung jawabnya.
- Penerapan sistem ecolabel dan G/SPP di Indonesia perlu memperhatikan perkembangan industri nasional (termasuk UMKM) agar dalam implementasinya tetap mampu bersaing dengan produk negara lain baik di pasar nasional maupun pasar internasional.

- Sistem insentif finansial dan non-finansial perlu dirancang secara efektif agar mampu mendorong daya saing industri dalam negeri termasuk UMKM dalam persaingan usaha yang sudah menerapkan ecolabel dan G/SPP.
- Kementerian Keuangan perlu dilibatkan agar mampu mendorong insentif finansial seperti *tax allowance* atau *tax exemption* maupun berbagai skema insentif finansial lain.
- Proses ecolabel di Indonesia perlu dibuat dengan lebih sederhana agar produk dapat lebih banyak tersedia. Hal ini dapat dilakukan antara lain dengan penyederhanaan sistem registrasi produk dan tata cara sertifikasi produk.
- Percepatan sertifikasi barang dan jasa ramah lingkungan dapat dilakukan dengan melakukan identifikasi skema ramah lingkungan di berbagai sektor.
- Penambahan kategori produk barang dan jasa ramah lingkungan perlu dipercepat melalui beberapa upaya antara lain pemetaan, pengumpulan/kurasi kategori produk dan skema; melakukan penambahan kategori dan skema melalui review SC; registrasi skema dan standar; penentuan kriteria standar minimum; penambahan skema baru dari luar KLHK; dan penambahan kategori produk melalui skema ecolabel baru.
- Sibarjasramling perlu dikembangkan melalui berbagai cara antara lain dengan mengintegrasikan sibarjasramling ke dalam system LKPP; interkoneksi dengan sistem informasi dari katalog lain; serta mengembangkan sibarjasramling untuk *green private procurement*.
- Untuk mengakomodasi berbagai label hijau yang ada di pasar perlu difikirkan pengembangan satu label ramah lingkungan yang berfungsi seperti MyHIJAU.
- Penguatan kelembagaan yang terlibat dalam pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP harus segera dilakukan melalui penguatan SDM, penganggaran, kewenangan serta infrastruktur pendukung seperti laboratorium.
- Setiap institusi yang terlibat perlu mengidentifikasi kelemahan yang dimiliki sehingga proses pengembangan kapasitas dapat dilakukan dengan lebih terarah dan efisien.
- Pengembangan basis data dan *Knowledge Management System* perlu dilakukan secara bertahap untuk menjamin keberlanjutan pengembangan sistem ecolabel dan G/SPP.
- Pengembangan ecolabel dan G/SPP di tingkat sub-nasional perlu dikembangkan pula, yang dapat diawali dengan pelaksanaan *pilot project* di beberapa wilayah terpilih. Untuk menjamin keberhasilan *pilot project*, Kementerian Dalam Negeri perlu dilibatkan dan penyusunan struktur *Technical Committee* di masing-masing wilayah *pilot project* perlu segera dibentuk.



Para peserta menutup rangkaian Exchange Program dengan foto bersama