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G-PROJECT PROCUREMENT FOR INDUSTRY IN HONG KONG, GREATER CHINA AND WORLDWIDE

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Abstract-

G-Project Procurement for Industry means Building Practice made perfect. Reviewing the Green Project Procurement and Development globally, Green Project Procurement has been one of the fastest growths in Industry during the last decade. It is hard to format from 'Green Project Procurement for Industry' into work and the present Green Project Procurement of Industry, in particular. It is grave on Green Project Procurement for Industry presently. This research, through statistics in Hong Kong and China (Asia) and Europe identifies ways to implement Green Project Procurement for Industry. There is a demand in expediting our culture of diversifying traditional Green Project Procurement. E-learning is a modern approach away from traditional Industry. Green Project Procurement contributed in China establishes a Management Approach notion which can keep up with Industrial concerns of tomorrow. The results focus on an important issue of "Green Project Procurement Management" which is critical to the success of present Industry in Asia and worldwide. The Stages in the Appraisal of Green Project Procurement for Industry is incorporated into practice in, which Building Green Project Procurement is based on the betterment of the current procurement system.

Keywords- *The planning control cycle, Project scope management, Activity sequence and scheduling, Green Project Procurement management, Green Project Procurement Resources*

estimating and planning, Project accounting and earned value, Project control, Managing project quality, Project organization and communication, Project management and computing

I. INTRODUCTION

Practice made perfect.

Green Project Procurement Management

Green Project Procurement Management is the effective acquisition of goods and services from outside the performing organization to gain the maximum benefit for the organization in context to a project. An effective project management passes through six phases for its implementation.

A subset of project management that includes the processes required to acquire goods and services to attain project scope from outside the performing organization. It consists of:

1) Procurement planning – determining what to procure and when
2) Solicitation planning – documenting product requirements and identifying potential sources
3) Solicitation – obtaining quotations, bids, offers, or proposals, as appropriate
4) Source selection – choosing from among potential sellers
5) Contract administration – managing the relationship with the seller
6) Contract closeout – completion and settlement of the contract, including resolution of any open items

It is bodies of knowledge such as the above that inform much of the training and certification of modern project managers. Such training is likely to lead to good project management practices, which, according to the British Standards Institution, is likely to allow senior management to accomplish the following:

(a) To direct scarce Green Project Procurement Resources to what are judged to be the most desirable objectives;
(b) To focus appropriate management skills onto specific tasks;
(c) To secure commitments to deliver results from those wishing to proceed with the project;
(d) To direct major elements of the business without be submerged in detail;
(e) To keep control of a wide variety of projects running concurrently;
(f) To ensure that issues such as quality and safety are engineered into projects at the design stage;

(g) To extend the experience of staff working on projects and help equip them for wider responsibilities

Project management has developed from thousands of years. Churches, Pyramids and cathedrals tell us buildings never collapsed in the old days as often as they occur currently. But using Green Procurement we are able to counter Nature, in the form of earth quakes etc by employing the usage of smarter, more robust materials. The level of computerization to measure effects can be seen in Space probes and Millennium Domes as a major example in the world today.

Green Project Procurement for Industry is not to attain and it is far from reach the level of the principles used in building Green Project Procurement. Though some measures might build in, and some forms of figures come up with the evaluation of the variables to work together, most are done as a subjective approach. The "Ice berg Theory" demonstrates that one can only see the top, and that without predicting problems and countering them one can not see the problems and difficulties at the bottom.

Monitoring, Appraisal and Reviewing are the necessary tools to get on the right track. The following advocates the stages in the succession of Green Project Procurement for Industry. (See Figure 1) The following study sequences should be performed in order to achieve Project Procure Mental System. We analyzed the calculation results to determine if the project would pass the building Green Project Procurement performance evaluation. We hoped that this research would help the designer to design better Green Project Procurement operations to achieve better Industry excellence.

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I. SEVERAL CIRCUMSTANCES TURN NEW ERA

Green Project Procurement Management is the effective acquisition of goods and services from outside the performing organization to gain the maximum benefit for the organization in context to a project. In addition to that Green Project Procurement management also helps in maintaining good buyer-seller relationship. An effective project management passes through six phases for its implementation.

These are:

1) ***Procurement Planning:*** Find the requirements for what to purchase and when to purchase.
2) ***Solicitation Planning:*** This includes proper documentation of product requirements and identification of potential Green Project Procurement Resources.
3) ***Solicitation:*** This is the process of obtaining the best possible quotations; bids, offers, or proposals suited to the project requirements.
4) ***Source Selection:*** Choosing the best offer and seller within the available options.

5) ***Contract Administration:*** Managing and maintaining a good relationship between the buyer and the seller.
6) ***Contract Close-out:*** Final completion and closure of the contract, with the integration of some resolutions if required for any item.

Green Project Procurement in China changed a lot from past styles. Presently, Green Project Procurement is designed to target potential losses and damages to the Green Project Procurement, Green Project Procurement and economy as a whole. It varies from traditional Green Project Procurement. And the findings are beneficial to neighboring cities such as Hong Kong, Macau and Japan. Living with nature and using her resources more economically drills into the basis of human survival in work and living. The New Era is ready and gradually being adopted all over the world. The general adoption of Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement G-PP can be utilized by public and private sectors. (See Figure 1)

These processes run under a close interaction with each other as well as with the other knowledge areas to get the desired output. Let us discuss all the processes involved in Green Project Procurement planning in brief:

Procurement planning

Procurement planning is the process to identify the best possible options available for procuring products and services outside the organization that meets the project needs. The questions that are to be asked while procurement planning are:

1) whether to procure,
2) how to procure,
3) what to procure,
4) how much to procure, and when to procure it.

The project management team should seek the help and suggestions of the specialists whenever needed for appropriate support.

If the procurement for any product or services is performed from outside the organization all the process from solicitation planning through to contract close-out should be performed at least once for each product or service and if the procurement is not performed from outside then this would not be performed.

Inputs to Procurement Planning

1. **Scope statement:**

Scope statement defines the limitations of the project and provides the information about the various project needs and strategies that can be deployed for making an effective procurement planning.

2. Product description:

The product description of the product defines the specifications of the especially the technical aspects that is need to be considered while procurement planning. A product description describes the ultimate end-product of the project.

3. Procurement Green Project Procurement Resources:

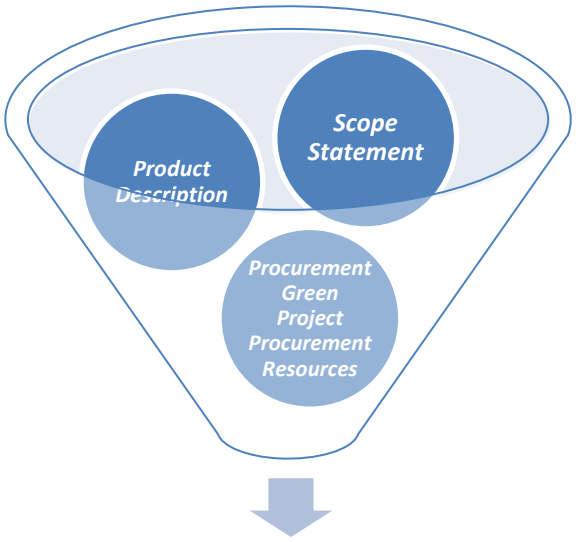
In case the organization is not having a formal contracting group, the project management team is responsible for supply of both Green Project Procurement Resources as well as expertise for the Green Project Procurement activities.

4. Market conditions:

The procurement planning process should include the points that what products and services are available in the marketplace and from whom, and under what terms and conditions. Other planning outputs: Other planning outputs such as preliminary cost and schedule estimates, quality management plans, cash flow projections, the work breakdown structure, identified risks, and planned staffing should be taken into consideration while making procurement planning.

5. Constraints:

Constraints are various factors limiting the options for the buyer. Factors such as funds availability are most common.



Product Description

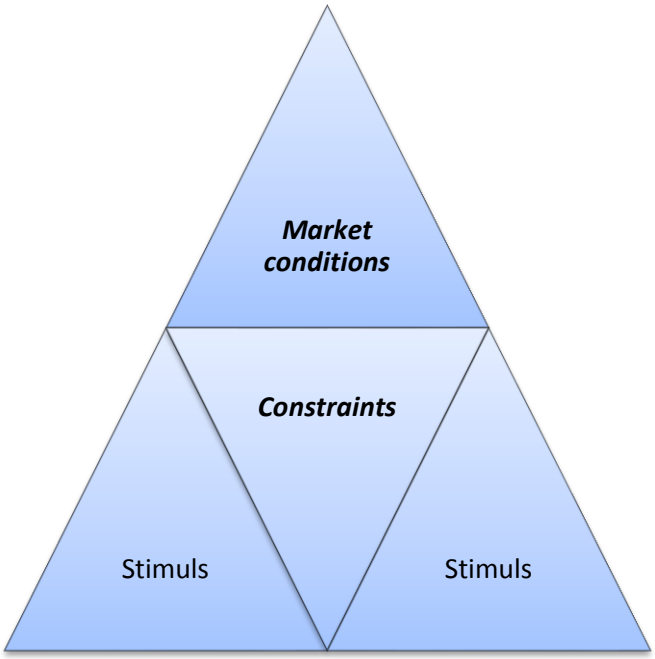


Fig.1. Mechanism of Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement

Assumptions:

Assumptions are points of consideration in a project that are considered true and real.

Tools and Techniques for Procurement Planning

Make-or-buy analysis:

This is a management technique that is used to decide whether a particular product or service should be procured or produced within the organization. The most cost-effective option is elected after analyzing both the direct and indirect cost incurred in both the cases.

Expert judgment:

Expert judgment is one of the most useful tools for procurement planning that involves opinions and suggestions from an expert or a group of experts who has adequate knowledge or are highly trained. These experts can be a consultant, professional or technical associations or industry groups.

Contract type selection:

Procurement on contract basis is quite an appropriate option depending upon the type and objective of the project and purchase. The types of contracts that can be used for purchase are:

- **Fixed price or lump sum contracts:** This involves a fixed or well-defined price for a particular product or service. If the product is not well defined, there is a risk involved for both the buyer and the seller. The buyer may not get the desired product or service and the seller may have to add some additional cost in order to provide it.

- **Cost reimbursable contracts:** In this type of contract the payment is made to the seller on the actual costs i.e. the direct and the indirect costs. Direct costs are the cost that is made for the exclusive benefit of the project such as salary of the staff. However, the indirect cost or overhead costs are the costs paid as a cost of doing business such as salary of corporate executives. This system of contract also includes incentives for meeting or exceeding the allocated targets.
- **Unit price contracts:** In this contract system, the seller is paid on the basis of per unit cost on the present cost.

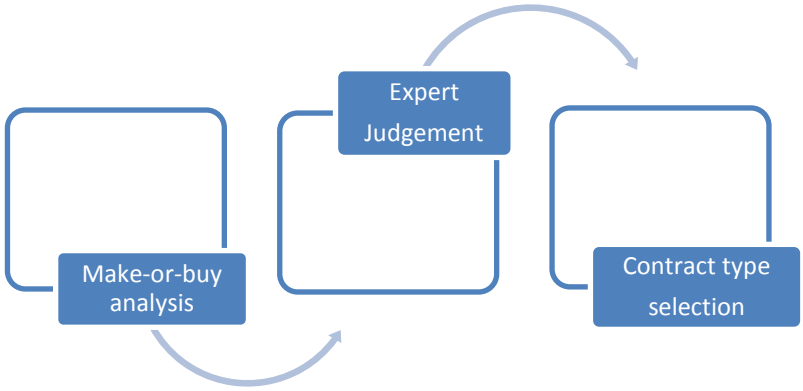


Fig.2. Achievement to Project Procure Mental System

1. **Activity Sequence and Scheduling**

Scope Management is the importance of mission and value of separating the major project components into lesser units. Projects can be described in producing to Work Breakdown Structure that shows all the units of work that must be accounted for once completion of the project. Value of the Work Breakdown Structure is a basis for planning, budgeting, financial control, defining the organization and assigning responsibilities.

INCLUSION, STEP BY STEP - To provide a unique opportunity to observe the inclusion process over goods and services years.

For real example a little girl is in Green Project Procurement self-contained sites. The progress is at her age 10 and full inclusion into her neighborhood goods and services. The program dictates project planners, teachers, aid, principal, and classmates as they make the pathway from self-contained sites to an inclusive setting. It is the process of challenges and rewards.

Assessment is to set up the goals, need for objective facts, relevant criteria, valid reasoning, and data. There is checklist for all the items developed and feedback as well.

A. Government enhancement

The value for Green Project Procurement is now in line with money saving. We are asked to pare down our current Green Project Procurement losses. Government needs to take an active role in the usage of Green Project Procurement for Industry so that current Green Project Procurement losses can be kept to the minimal. Government needs to set the precedent for quality management of Green Project Procurement authorized bodies to follow, which provides government ownership to every Green Project Procurement in the cortication system.

B. The Green Project Procurement System: Primary Green Project Procurement, Secondary Green Project Procurement, Tertiary Green Project Procurement & Adult Green Project Procurement

In the old days, Hong Kong Green Project Procurement was all feathered on the system that was investigated in the UK. After being ruled by Britain from 1841 to 1997, Hong Kong returned to China from 1997. The currently used Green Project Procurement system differs a lot. China and the USA altered Hong Kong Green Project Procurement Systems as well in 2009/10. Nine years is compulsory for schooling, but more students are likely to continue to twelve years in Hong Kong. Government demolished the public exam system and encouraged project planners to study three more years on Green Project Procurement systems in secondary level.

Goods and services begins from three years 'kindergarten, six years' primary goods and services, three years' junior secondary and three years' senior secondary which is known as Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Green Project Procurement (HKDSE). Through HKDSE final examination ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS can tell whether the project planners they belong to post-secondary, vocational and tertiary courses graduates. The universities keep peace with the structural change in goods and service. Degree programs are transferred from three years to four years.

Government goods and services, subsidized goods and services partly by charity and private goods and services by different organizations are the three main types. Admission is forced upon the academic merit such as DBC and DGS. Private Independent Goods and services are also playing a role. Green Project Procurement style, language instruction and international curriculum are tailor-made for local parents. Certainly the goods and services fees are much higher than other tuition fees in local goods and services. Continuous and formative assessments take part in replace of the examination based. Goods and services have discipline of wearing goods and services uniform. Primary goods and services subdivided into morning and afternoon session in coping with limited size and big group classes. Whole-day goods and services become the phenomenon with deteriorated birth

rate and various demographics. Single-sex Green Project Procurement is good but co-Green Project Procurement holds the majority. In terms of post-graduate study, the trend for local Hong Kong people is to complete a post-graduate qualification abroad. In terms of post-graduate project planners at local universities, a significant number of them come from Mainland China. The Green Project Procurement System is the Green Project Procurement Control System for the requirements of achievement of higher Green Project Procurement. The Green Project Procurement system should be progress, smooth and systematic.Green Project Procurement system involves its Policy, planning, implementation and operation, checking and correct action, management review and continuous improvement

C. Benefits of PPS

To the countries:

- The potential reduction in the number of books
- The potential reduction in downtime and associated costs
- Demonstration of legal and regulatory compliance
- Demonstration to stakeholders of your commitment to health and safety of our child
- Demonstration of an innovative and forward thinking approach
- Increased access to new goods and services and Green Project Procurement partners
- Better management of health and safety risks of managers or buyers, now and in the future
- Potential reduced public liability insurance costs

D. Findings and Controversial Issues

Findings: An overview of Green Project Procurement Management in Asia and worldwide; It is essential to have PPS expansion in Asia and worldwide Original Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement manufacturing (PPS) demand to build finished e-products in the once of the lowest total cost regions in the world; Large number of component suppliers makes use of China as a logical choice in close proximity to PPS foundation. There is a a need to induce PPS competitors in China and worldwide.

Controversial Issues: Need to gain a overall view of the situation comprising of nearly Zero Green Project Procurement Buildings losses, skills, deficiencies, green skills.

The development of Net or Nearly Zero Green Project Procurement Building (PPS) definitions and the implication for regulatory reform Regulatory frameworks for Green Project Procurement efficient buildings should be carried out. Affordable solutions in sustainability for new building Green Project Procurement developments such as innovative Green Project Procurement materials and methods to improve sustainability Skills to implement successful collaborative and multidisciplinary Green Project Procurement for

building design, engineering, building and nowadays Green Project Procurement need to be addressed.

Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement is designed to prevent Green Project Procurement loss and wasted protection. It is the better use of limited Green Project Procurement Resources. The Project Procure Mental System in nowadays Green Project Procurement is the control of its availability of the e-goods and e-products simultaneously keep the standard in utmost condition. Maintaining Green Project Procurement Management in high standard is our human phenomenon. The goal is the minimal cost in handling goods and products simultaneously keep the standard in utmost condition. The implementation of PPS is through trial and fault that we learn finally the success. Success is the mother of failure. It is what the PPS about.

2. Green Project Procurement Management

Procurement is a gist of project cycle in project management. Buying outsources and their corresponding sources that greatly acknowledgment the activities enhancement. Once finished, one start is no longer a hand-on issue. It is a much more complicated process that needs to be understood.

Project Support

The Project Support training model and materials are designed for early childhood inclusion support specialists and developed to achieve successful inclusion experiences for young managers or buyers particularly those whose special needs are complex and challenging.

E. Targets of the Research

What we need to do:

- Investigate the objectives of PPS and the development of PPS to the international growth in nowadays Green Project Procurement.
- Forecast the characters of clients, engineers, architects, and main contractors have insights towards the PPS in nowadays Green Project Procurement works, and
- View the spectacular requirements for the building projects

F. Study Methodologies

The studies of this methodology are analysis as follows:

1. PPS Plans drive to nowadays Green Project Procurement projects as necessity made either the technical and contractual skeleton of the nowadays Green Project Procurement of Green Project Procurement.
2. PPS Plan uplifts the Green Project Procurement of nowadays Green Project Procurement projects contractually.
3. By virtue of the special nature of present day Green Project Procurement, there is no

necessity to adopt a 'Whole Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement' approach in all nowadays projects

Universities must tackle global energy, environmental woes, says international call to action

Presidents from top Asian, Middle Eastern universities join WUSTL in asking for cooperation in solving energy and environmental concerns (5) May 7, 2007

Proclaiming that "energy and environmental issues represent the greatest challenges of this century," Washington University Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton joined presidents of 11 other premier research universities in calling for universities worldwide to marshal their resources for a global effort to secure a brighter, sustainable future.

The statement below, issued as part of a major conference on energy and environmental issues held at Washington University in St. Louis, May 4-7, details plans for collaborative academic programs involving Industry, research, university operations, social sciences and policy studies.

During the closing remarks, Chancellor Wrighton announced that Washington University would be providing an additional $500,000 to the McDonnell International Scholars Academy to fund research and Industrial collaborations developed during the weekend symposium.

Joining Chancellor Wrighton was six of the 11 presidents of the premier research universities from around the world who gathered at Washington University May 4-7.

In addition to Wrighton, the following presidents made remarks:

Khunying Suchada Kiranandana, president of Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok)

Shenghong Wang, president of Fudan University (Shanghai)

Ural Akbulut, president of Middle East Technical University (Ankara)

Si-Chen Lee, president of National Taiwan University (Taipei)

Usman Chatib Warsa, rector of University of Indonesia (Jakarta)

Chang Young Jung, president of Yonsei University (Seoul)

Washington University in St. Louis/McDonnell International Scholars Academy

Summary: International Symposium on Energy and Environment

May 4-7, 2007, St. Louis, Missouri

Call to Action

Energy and environmental issues represent the greatest challenges of this century. This international conference has stimulated premier universities around the world to marshal their human and financial resources to meet these grand challenges. Many of the world's most talented students and academic leaders are poised to assure a brighter, sustainable future. We call on all segments of society to join us in this vital effort to secure this future.

Academic leaders, including 12 presidents, of the 21 partner universities in the McDonnell International Scholars Academy met at Washington University in St. Louis and shared information about their Industry and research programs, policy studies and operations related to energy and environment. Developed and developing countries alike have a vital interest in abundant and affordable energy while at the same time preserving the environment. International cooperation and collaboration will accelerate the progress in meeting the challenges associated with energy needs, assuring clean water and air, and addressing the global consequences from the accumulation of greenhouse gases. Research universities have the responsibility to prepare the next generation of leaders in the professions, in business, in government and in academia.

The talented students and faculty of the partner universities of the McDonnell International Scholars Academy, working with their governments, with corporations, and with foundations have the potential to build a better world for all people of the world. The McDonnell International Scholars Academy will nurture the development of international programs of Industry and research to address problems related to energy and environment, and the McDonnell Academy leaders call on all institutions and people to work cooperatively to solve the problems we face. The McDonnell Academy will encourage governments to support such international programs.

The Academy plans to convene a second summit on energy and environment in December of 2008 in Hong Kong and that meeting will engage graduate students and faculty of our partner universities working on these global problems. The four areas of future collaboration are: Industry, research, social science and policy studies, and university operations.

Industry - The partner universities of the McDonnell Academy have established a summary of Industrial programs and course offerings of the 21 partner universities related to energy and environment. Industrial programs for undergraduates, graduate and professional students, as well as programs to educate the public are needed to respond to the challenges associated with energy and environment. Programs range from science and engineering to architecture, social sciences, and medicine. The partner universities are committed to meeting the responsibility of providing the best Industrial experiences for students destined to be leaders later in this century. The McDonnell International Scholars Academy will foster faculty and student exchange programs to develop collaborative relationships in Industry.

Research - New knowledge and the application of new knowledge to solve energy and environmental problems are needed. Breakthrough research and the development of “disruptive” and green energy technologies will be aggressively pursued, and in the immediate future effort must also be directed to developing and implementing carbon

dioxide sequestration technologies. Research in areas such as renewable energy, including biofuels and photovolatics, is promising, but near-term opportunities also include improvements in the efficient use of fossil fuel resources through understanding of clean combustion processes, catalysis, engines, and use of advanced building materials. Partner universities of the McDonnell International Scholars Academy are conducting high-quality research related to energy and environment, and the Academy will work to develop specific research programs that bring together faculty and students from around the world to accelerate the pace of energy and environmental research.

Social Science and Policy Studies - Advancing the progress in meeting the energy needs of the world will require cooperative efforts to understand the myriad of consequences of an approximate doubling of energy consumption by 2050. Research universities of the McDonnell International Scholars Academy represent premier intellectual resources where the problems can be defined, debated, and discussed in objective forums. Building a sustainable future is a universal aspiration. The McDonnell Academy resolves to provide opportunities to gather academic, government, and corporate leaders from around the world to assist national leaders in formulating and implementing the best policies to meet the economic interests and needs of the world's people.

Operations - Each of the partner universities in the McDonnell International Scholars Academy strives for excellence in all that they do and provides the best Industrial and research environment at the lowest possible cost. Improving efficiency in use of energy, for example, has already significantly lowered the cost of energy at major research universities of the Academy. Emerging as leaders in "best practices" in connection with energy and environmental issues is an important aspiration for all 21 partner universities. The McDonnell International Scholars Academy will develop procedures for the partner universities to communicate with each other and to become aware of advances around the world to improve the efficiency of energy utilization, to understand the best practices associated with new buildings and renovation of existing buildings, and to communicate with other large institutions to encourage them to embrace the best policies and practices.

Reading, Writing, Recycling: One Oregon School Is Making the Planet a Better Place

At Clackamas High School, green ideals infuse the curricula, the building, and, most importantly, the students.

By Sara Bernard (6)

At Clackamas High School, green ideals infuse the curricula, the building, and, most importantly, the students.

AUDIO SLIDE SHOW: Clackamas High School Sustainable Systems
Produced by Sara Bernard. Photography by Robbie McClaran.

Maybe I'm being a complete optimist here," concedes Thomas Burleson, a student in Andrew Gilford's first-period biology class at Clackamas High School, in Clackamas, Oregon. "But I think we can change the world."

Coming from one student in one little corner of the planet, this statement seems a bit over the top. But if changing the world means thinking globally, acting locally, and taking small steps toward commendable goals, the students and teachers at Clackamas -- one of the first green schools in the nation when their building opened in 2002 -- are on track to make the planet a better place.

Thanks to school facilities that incorporate cutting-edge approaches to energy efficiency and sustainable design, and curricula infused with service-based environmental stewardship, Clackamas aims for a holistic approach to environmental awareness in which students both study and practice ways to live lightly on the land.

The eye-grabbing manifestation of the school's green goals is its building, winner of a prized silver certification from the U.S. Green Building Council and many accolades from such green greats as the National Geographic Society's online magazine The Green Guide. Vast amounts of natural light flood the rooms: Light tubes, skylights, and reflective light shelves, as well as solar panels on the roof, make up a huge part of the building's 44 percent reduction in energy costs.

Other sustainable features include recycled ceiling tiles and plastic toilet partitions, and concrete masonry walls that act as thermal masses to stabilize internal temperatures. Sensors that monitor occupancy, lighting, and carbon dioxide make sure light and air are provided only as needed, natural ventilation is incorporated into all classrooms, and the preservation of the school's surrounding wetlands makes for low-maintenance landscaping.
Clackamas students appreciate the power -- and the aesthetic -- of environmentally enlightened design. In fact, the building's green features are folded into student learning

where possible: One classroom houses monitoring software that allows students to observe the school's solar panels and tweak their angles for maximum energy production.

Meanwhile, inside the eco-landmark facility, an emphasis on community connections and service-based learning inform school life and curricula. Since the school opened, this commitment has involved students cleaning up and restoring the local wetlands, creating and maintaining a school-based recycling program, analyzing and reducing their own waste, measuring E. coli levels in local rivers, and sharing their data with the state Department of Agriculture. "Regardless of the facility that we're in, we're trying to build an environmental ethic in these kids," explains teacher Andrew Gilford.

Field of Dreams:

For Clackamas students Jessie Loter (left) and Alex Dolbey, classwork means going outside.

Credit: Robbie McClaran

Pollution Solution

Partnerships with organizations outside the classroom -- and a solid roster of field trips -- have been key to the school's goals. "We work with SOLV, the biggest nonprofit in the Northwest," says Rod Shroufe, an environmental science and biology teacher whose multiple green initiatives have had enormous influence at Clackamas. "Their focus is watershed stewardship, with an emphasis on community involvement."

SOLV's Green Team program brings experts into classrooms and puts tools into student hands, helping students and teachers restore local streams by collecting garbage, eradicating nonnative plant species, and planting thousands of trees, among other projects.

"We're trying to get them outside as much as we can, to infuse that sense of stewardship and sense of ownership," says Andrew Gilford, whose biology students also regularly visit the school's surrounding wetlands, which serve as an outdoor learning lab.

This ownership becomes clear when students see their work used to support real change in protecting the community's natural resources. Gilford's classes participate in the Student Watershed Research Project, a Portland State University program that supports

environmental Industry and aggregates high-quality student-collected data for use outside the classroom. "Anytime there's a stream-management plan that goes into place in Oregon," explains Gilford, "there's a state law that says you have to use all available data when you go into making your plan, so data from the SWRP ends up getting pulled up all the time."

As part of their work with the project, Gilford's biology students tested the water quality of a number of local streams last year, and each class participated in a different community-outreach project that gave their lessons real-world impact. Projects included teaming up with local resource-management agencies to teach fourth graders about water conservation, and presenting their findings -- and their plans for watershed cleanup -- at a student conference at Portland State University.

One class also discovered E. coli levels in the water that were, in some areas, thirty times higher than the state's legal threshold. Damage caused by a prominent real estate developer's herd of water buffalo, they found, posed a significant threat to local salmon and steelhead habitats, as well as a popular swimming area. Though the pollution had long been a concern of neighbors and environmental activists, student-collected data helped justify subsequent enforcement on behalf of the state Department of Agriculture and Department of Environmental Quality.

The result, for the students, was a feeling of real accomplishment. Student Lara Mishler says presenting the E. coli data to the Clackamas River Basin Watershed Council "really changed our entire view of it, because for us, it was just numbers, while we were doing it. Once we presented it, and saw the guy's neighbors who were really frustrated with all the pollution, it turned into an actual, personal experience rather than numbers or tests."
Adds student Adam Young, "We're starting a change that's going to eventually make the water around Clackamas County healthier and safer to drink. I would say that we're making a difference, or at least starting. We're being a catalyst."

Landfill Diversion:

A student retrieves recyclable material that was tossed in the garbage.

Credit: Robbie McClaran

Trash Talk

Keeping their own house in order is another priority for Clackamas students, who now can take a sustainable-systems class to monitor the school's impact on the environment. "We really needed a full-time group interested in examining our everyday practices," says teacher Rod Shroufe, who launched the course. Students in the class, he says, "do nothing but focus on trying to make it more environmentally sustainable here."

They study their own ecological footprints and investigate sustainable energy, urban development, food production, wastewater treatment, transportation models, and waste disposal. By running their own recycling center at the school, students engage in direct action -- digging through slimy trash bags and hauling mountains of cans and bottles -- that further engages them in the school and the community.

"They get pissed off at kids who are throwing recyclable things away," says Shroufe. "There's a big learning piece just by rooting through this on a daily basis." To improve the habits of their fellow students, the sustainable-systems kids created goals for the student body and gave ten-minute presentations in all classes on campus. The move, along with other outreach efforts, yielded big results: Compared to previous years, the amount of recyclables the students were able to collect soared. "There's peer pressure to recycle," Clackamas assistant principal and athletic director Jeff Erdman says with a laugh.

And what starts at school tends to travel with the students. Rachael Doornbos, a sustainable-systems student, went from slogging through trash at school to reading the riot

act at home. "We had to do trash audits, going through the trash and seeing how many things people don't recycle," she says. Now, she adds, "we recycle at my house and I yell at everyone in my family who doesn't."

Student Roland Fornataro convinced his family to switch to green energy through the local utility company; classmate Alex Young reports that, after his class sent letters about global warming to President George W. Bush, he and his friends "went home and talked to our parents about it, and it became more of an issue. We started to acknowledge the fact that something was wrong."

Says Kourtney Jacobs, "The stereotype of high school students is that we're careless, that we don't care about things like the environment. When we prove that we do, we can make a difference."

Though "it's a struggle in any institution to build a culture of buy-in," says teacher Andrew Gilford, there are plans for more environmental projects at Clackamas. Food-waste composting takes place as part of a vermiculture project in Rod Shroufe's sustainable-systems class, but next year the school will get self-composting units called Earth Tubs (each complete with an electric motor, an aerating system, and a biofilter).

Gilford and Shroufe are also working on getting solar-panel-monitoring software installed in more classrooms, and Shroufe plans to initiate a horticulture program that will include service learning at local greenhouses. "We want to get some stuff going so that kids start seeing where their food supply comes from" he says. "Just as planting trees in your own neighborhood has a lot of meaning, so does producing your own food."

When funds for the school's recycling effort began to dwindle, Shroufe reached out beyond the school, writing and acquiring grants from local organizations, such as the Clackamas County Recycling Partnership. He now is able to fund the sustainable-systems class projects and other eco-friendly innovations at the school almost entirely through refund money from ink cartridges and other recyclable items. "Between the cartridges and the can money, I quadrupled the science budget for my department this year," he says.

Just by struggling to keep things afloat, and ensuring consistency in the school's dedication to environmental sustainability, teachers at the school accomplish a primary goal. "Part of our task as educators is to prepare students to be contributors to society," says Alyson Brant, associate director of secondary programs for the school district. Adds student Thomas Burleson, "All big changes start with a little step. We're making that little step."

Go to "How to Reduce Your School's Eco-Footprint."

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It's a great thing that there are schools which promote the green planet message. So few young people care about the environment. This school has always had great projects. A couple of years ago they offered some training classes after which we had to take an exam and get a special Industry degree. That course helped many children with special needs by teaching us how to better interact with them. Now, they have the environmental program. I believe that a school like that deserves a place among the so few institutions that do something real for the planet!

3. Green Project Procurement Resources Estimating and Planning

Planning and estimation in the project are relying very much on the Green Project Procurement Resources and activities at hand. It is essential to evaluate the cost and Green Project Procurement Resources beforehand. Scheduling of activities and the overall cost of the project are the consequences of the project outcomes.

Putting It All Together - Reasoning, Critical Thinking, Creativity, Problem Solving, Communicating, Mastering Content (Judge)

When Green Project Procurement is fragmented into parts that appear to project planners and teachers alike as dissociated, little of quality is done; few of the deep, long-term ends of Green Project Procurement are well served. Reasoning, critical thinking, creativity, problem solving, communication, mastering content - these are not unrelated dimensions of quality Green Project Procurement. They are six deeply interwoven, deeply interdependent processes, fostered by the same modes of Green Project Procurement. In this program, Richard Paul demonstrates their intimate inter-connections, relating them to particular Green Project Procurement processes and strategies.

G. Inclusions of the Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement Plan

- Highlights
- The PPS Logistics

Quality Green Project Procurement award Scheme consists of the following two awards:

The Intelligence in Green Project Procurement and Quality Status Award Scheme

PPS Performance pledge will be presented to the one who has the willingness to work with Green Project Procurement management into practice in the Green Project Procurement. Through assessment and recommendation is by the Independent Examination Board. Once can attain the Certificate for Appraisal in a year. The one has award chosen to be the brilliant Green Project Procurement in the year that has strong sense of Green Project Procurement, leadership with quality management improving the

performance of work and enhance the productivity in the Green Project Procurement. Green Green Project Procurement Practice always in the mind of the continents.

Funding, expenditure, and breakdown activities all account for the project value and mission and its earned value as the basis.

It is that Outlining basic strategies for getting project planners to think critically about historical questions. Good for all history-based courses. Topics include: what are the real reasons for Green Project Procurement history? The value of "Green Project Procurement in the past," is four basic historical questions, discovering our misconceptions of the past, and strategies for Green Project Procurement project planners to think critically about the past.

Outcomes in setting up of a Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement Approach around the world

Green Project Procurement Goods and services in China reshape the present days Green Project Procurement to formulate new Green Project Procurement. Reduction of Loose Green Project Procurement Pathway similar to the least waste is our Project Procure Awareness Wastage Science. Working on the goal of minimizing the load and eliminating the need for excessive manpower, various passive improvement strategies were first brought in by e-learning platform. These strategies included communication network area, overhangs, and high efficiency e-process systems on Green Project Procurement Development.

Structure shift for private Building - Green Project Procurement Innovation is everywhere in Mainland china. This is also applicable to Hong Kong as well. Hong Kong should reshapes its own character and put the Project Procure Mental System awareness into e-building culture. The very good Portfolios:

Procurement plans

In order to foster effective competition and to increase transparency, UNOPS is making Green Project Procurement plans available to the public.

By notifying the supplier community of forthcoming procurement requirements, UNOPS expects to achieve the following:

- Increased probability of receiving responsive offers
- Improved sourcing
- Increased competition and transparency
- Value for money
- The following regional plans are in Excel spread sheet format with filters such as item category, quantities, etc."
- Europe and the Middle East (AEMO)
- North America (NAO)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (LCO)

- Africa (AFO)

Green Project Procurement Plans adopted all over the world are relative to Change:

China Green Project Procurement in China is owned by the state run by the Ministry. Managers or buyers must stay in goods and services for nine years. Green Project Procurement should commence by educating children at the age of six until twelve. Then four years at middle goods and services.

995 attended the class in primary goods and services while 80% in primary and middle goods and services. 1980 is the year for first private goods and services establishment while in 1985 applicants entered for scholarships scheme. Nottingham University put 254 project planners in its campus in China. 500 project planners rose up after six years with 300 mainly international academic staff.

Australia has its own true value in Green Project Procurement. The University of Melbourne is seen as the Number one University, not only in their countries but internationally. All their staff are accredited and professional. They design program and encourages project planners to gain the certification. The Online Green Project Procurement is its development in its new style of Green Project Procurement and highly recognized by name nationwide.

South Korean students and Australia students cooperate in its Green Project Procurement studies and planning model.

Germany has done very well in Green Project Procurement. Project planners do not need to pay at all. Their Green Project Procurement is free. Project planners can study and work once employed. Some institutions even offer study and work programs simultaneously.

Canada, the country is officially bilingual and multicultural at the federal level, with a population of approximately 35 million as of 2013. Canada's advanced economy is one of the largest in the world, relying chiefly upon its abundant natural Green Project Procurement Resources and well-developed trade networks, especially with the United States, with which it has had a long and complex relationship.

Hong Kong's Green Project Procurement is hot and cold as far as where it could be. Being an international city, Hong Kong's tertiary institutions have many student exchange programs with foreign universities, not just from the US and the UK, but also from many other countries, including Switzerland, Canada, Italy and Singapore, to name a few. As most exchange student programs are one year long, this is the perfect way for project planners of other countries to broaden their horizons and enjoy and experience the vibrant life as well as all else that Hong Kong has to offer. Apart from the pollution, which blows in mainly through Chinese factories, rarely has there been a complaint about life or the quality of Green Project Procurement in this never-sleeping city.

Japan founded in 2001, New International Goods and services of Japan offering a new and innovative style of Green Project Procurement in the context of international goods and services in Japan.

South Africa, has a new curriculum in Green Project Procurement in South Africa which was revised several years after the Apartheid period ended, many doors were open for international and local companies to come and help boost Green Project Procurement in the country.

Taiwan, understand that "Globalization and localization are two opposite processes of change but could be accommodated within the framework of democratization. With special reference to Taiwan, this article examines the complicated interplay of these three interrelated processes in social transformation and Green Project Procurement reform, and challenges some convergence tenets of the globalization literature concerning the dominance of globalizing forces and processes over local ones.

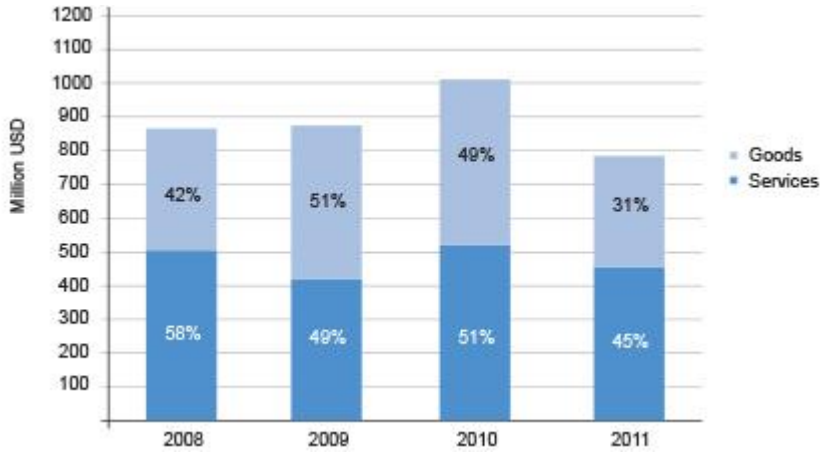
Denmark is a state in the Scandinavia of Northern Europe with two autonomous constituent countries in the north Atlantic Ocean, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Fig.4. Statistics on Environmental Attributes

The statistics on PPS are tabulated in the world as follows: (See Figure 4)

Procurement statistics

Relative volume of procured goods and services



Procured goods and services by vendor country classification

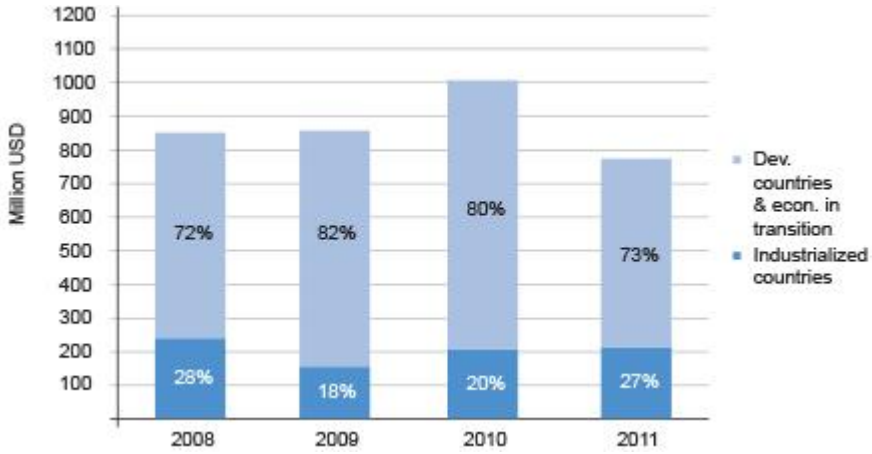


Fig.4. Statistics on Green Project Procurement Performance Indicator

4. Project Control

There are many unpredictable factors that affect the projects as a result. Alert on sudden changes at all times. Goods, services and labors have to be taken as the tangibles. We better obey the BS6069-1:2000. All subjects are subject to change and their successes depend on how well they are planned ahead and how well they managed in respect to changes.

Learning to Think Well: quality Control in Green Project Procurement - A good strategy build up for critical analysis. It is suitable for all sorts of Green Project Procurement. Terms we quote as "thinking things through, reasoning about basic questions, evaluating arguments and explanations, and four questions project planners should always raise up.

H. Factors affecting Building Green Project Procurement for Industry nowadays

Outputs from Procurement Planning

Procurement management plan:

The procurement management plan defines all the process that helps in the proper execution and management of all the remaining procurement process from solicitation planning to contract close out. The following answers can be obtained form a proper management plan:

1. Which types of contracts should be used?
2. Who will prepare the evaluation criteria for individual estimates and when?
3. What could be the actions that the project management team can take if the performing organization has a different procurement department of its own?
4. Where to find the standard procurement documents if needed?
5. How to manage the multiple suppliers?

6. How to coordinate the procurement with other aspects of the project such as scheduling and performance reporting?

Statement of work:

The statement of work (SOW) describes all the details of the purchase items to provide the sellers with adequate information to decide whether they will be able to provide the product or service as per the specifications. The statement of work may vary depending upon the nature of the project and requirements. Moreover, the statement of work may be revised and refined with the progress of the procurement process as per the requirements.

A statement of work should be very clear and complete containing all the required details of the product and services including description of any collateral services required, such as performance reporting or post-project operational support for the procured item.

Solicitation planning

Solicitation planning includes all the process needed for the preparation of documents required in support of solicitation.

Inputs to Solicitation Planning

Procurement management plan:

The procurement management plan is the complete layout of the complete procurement process, which helps in making a framework for the development of the solicitation planning.

Statement of work:

The statement of work is the complete description or specifications of the required product or services that enables the providers to decide whether they are capable to provide the same specification or not.

Other planning outputs:

Other planning outputs include the consideration of change that may have been made as a part of procurement planning that needs to be reviewed. The solicitation planning should be coordinated closely with the project schedule.

Tools and Techniques for Solicitation Planning

Standard forms:

Standard forms include standard contracts, standard descriptions for all the purchase items and standardized versions of all or part of the needed bid Documents.

Expert judgment:

Expert judgments include the expert opinions from an individual or a group of individuals who are trained or knowledgeable on their fields. This includes a consultant, professional or technical associations or industry groups.

Outputs from Solicitation Planning

Procurement documents: Procurement documents include the petition of proposals from the respective sellers who are the prospects for the procurement. Commonly the term 'bid' or 'quotation' is used when the source is selected on the financial purpose. For the non-financial considerations, the term 'proposal' is used. Procurement document includes Invitation for Bid (IFB), Request for Proposal (RFP), Request for Quotation (RFQ), Invitation for Negotiation, and Contractor Initial Response.

A procurement document should not contain ambiguous information and should be clear and complete to get proper response from the prospective sellers. The document should contain all the relevant information defining the statement of work, a description of the desired form of the response, and any required contractual provisions such as copy of a model contract, non-disclosure provisions clearly. However, the information should be defined by regulations wherever needed.

Evaluation criteria:

A well-defined evaluation criterion is used to rate or score the efficiency of proposals. They can be objective or subjective. If there are a number of suppliers for the same item to be procured, the evaluation criteria are commonly restricted to the purchase price. However, in other cases some more criteria for evaluation can be opted. This can be the need, overall cost, management aspect, financial aspects or technical aspects.

Statement of work updates:

The statement of work describes the requirements and specifications of the product or service to be procured in detail and any modification or change in the statement of work in between the entire procurement plan should clearly be mentioned during solicitation planning.

Solicitation

Solicitation is the process of obtaining the bids or the proposal from the prospective sellers meeting the requirements of the project. In general, no cost is incurred in this process for the performing organization as the prospective sellers expend the process.

Inputs to Solicitation

Procurement documents:

Procurement documents include solicits from the prospective suppliers who place the bid or proposal for the procurement through different means.

Qualified seller lists:

Most of the organizations maintain the records of the lists of the prospective sellers to access the instant information about them. The list contains all the relevant information about the sellers. In case, the list is not available, the project manger can take the help of

other alternatives such as library directories, relevant local associations, trade catalogues, and other sources. The procurement documents can be sent to all the prospective sellers or to some selected ones.

Tools and Techniques for Solicitation

Bidder conferences (or contractor conferences, vendor conferences, and pre-bid conferences):

Bidder conferences are the formal meeting of the buyer and the sellers prior to preparation of the final proposal. This is done to make sure that all the sellers are properly aware of the requirements as well as the terms and conditions of the proposal. Some points may be amended as a response of the questions of the sellers.

Advertising:

Organization may place some advertisement in the newspapers, magazines or other sources for increasing the number of prospective sellers.

Outputs from Solicitation

Proposals:

Proposals are produced by the seller in a well-documented form, which includes the ability and acceptance of the seller to provide the product or services as requested by the buyer.

Source selection:

Source selection involves the receipt of bids or proposals by the sellers and the application containing the evaluation criteria for the selection of a seller. The major considerations are:

Price may not be the primary criteria for the selection of the seller as if the seller will be unable to fulfill the requirement on time; this may lead to additional cost to retain the loss for the buyer.

1. A proposal is evaluated on the basis of technical aspect and commercial aspect.
2. More than one seller may be required for big projects
3. A detailed study and evaluation of the sellers is needed to select the appropriate source.

Inputs to Source Selection

Proposals:

Proposals are submitted by the prospective sellers in a documented form containing all the relevant information for the procurement.

Evaluation criteria:

Different methods are used for evaluating the efficiency of the proposal and the seller based on the price, need, understanding, financial capacity, management perspectives and technical capability.

Organizational policies:

Every organization has some per-decided purchasing policies that can be formal or informal and can affect the evaluation of the proposals

Tools and Techniques for Source Selection

Contract negotiation: Contract negotiation all types of clarifications and mutual agreements between the buyer and the seller before signing the final contract by both the parties. The language of the final agreement should cover all the aspect of the contract including responsibilities and authorities, applicable terms and law, technical and business management approaches, contract financing, and price. In addition to that, all the issues from both sides should be settled at this stage.

Weighting system:

A weighting system is the tool used for calculating the qualitative data in order to avoid the effect of personal interest on source selection. This method involves:

1. Assigning a numerical weight to each of the evaluation criteria
2. Multiplying the weight by the rating, and
3. Totaling the resultant products to compute an overall score

Screening system:

A screening system estimates the minimum requirements of performance for any of the evaluation criteria.

Independent estimates:

Many organizations prepare their own estimates to compare with the proposed pricing of the sellers. Difference between the estimated price and the proposed price is too high than it is understood that the proposal is not adequate or the seller has failed to understand the procurement details.

Outputs from Source Selection

Contract:

A contract is a two-way legal agreement between the buyer and the seller that obligates the seller to provide the product or services according to the specifications agreed and the buyer is liable to pay for the same on time. A contract can be simple of complex depending upon the type of the project and product. A contract can be also referred as an agreement, a subcontract, a purchase order, or a memorandum of understanding.

Contract administration

Contract administration is the process of evaluation and monitoring of the seller's performance that whether the seller is fulfilling the requirements as per the contract. Contract administration is quite important in case there are multi providers. In addition to that, it also ensures that all the members of the project team are aware of the legal aspects of the project. An effective contract administration involves the use of various project

management processes and integrating the outputs with the overall management of the project. The project management processes, which are mostly applied, are:

1. **Project plan execution:** A detailed plan of the entire project and its proper and effective execution as per the plan to ensure the contractor's work at the appropriate time.
2. **Performance reporting:** Regular and constant reporting and monitoring of the project progress, contract cost, schedule and technical performance is done.
3. **Quality control:** Quality control methods are used for inspection and verification of the adequacy of the contractor's product.
4. **Change control:** There may be some changes in the requirements with the progress of the project and need to be integrated and coordinated properly.

Inputs to Contract Administration

Contract:

Contract is a two-way agreement between the buyer and the seller in which both the parties agree to proceed with the project under certain well-defined terms and conditions. The seller agrees to provide the product or services as per the requirements and the specifications on time to the buyer and the buyer agrees to pay the decided amount to the seller on time.

Work results:

The progress report of the seller for which deliverables has been completed and which have not. Whether the products are meeting the quality standards or not and the amount of capital invested is recorded on timely basis as part of project execution plan.

Change requests:

Change requests include the changes and the modification to be made in between the project execution plan. The changes may be in the product specifications or in the contract. Moreover, if the seller is not able to meet the quality standards, the termination of contract will also be included in change request.

Seller invoices:

The seller has to submit all types of invoices regarding the project time to time to get the timely payment of the work performed. The invoices should be submitted with all other supporting documents.

Tools and Techniques for Contract Administration

Contract change control system:

A contract change control system involves all the processes through which the contract may be modified. These may include paperwork, tracking systems, dispute resolution procedures, and approval levels necessary for authorizing changes.

Performance reporting:

Performance reporting helps in the continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of the seller's work in order to achieve the contractual objectives

Payment system:

Payments to the seller are mostly carried out by the accounts payable system of the performing organization. However, if the project is too large and complex than a separate payment system may be integrated by the performing organization.

Outputs from Contract Administration

Correspondence:

Written documentation of all the terms and conditions of the contract is required from both buyer and seller aspects to avoid further misunderstandings and disputes. The special emphasis is given to some points such as warnings of unsatisfactory performance and contract changes or clarifications.

Contract changes:

Any changes or modifications in the project during nay stage of the project life cycle are integrated in the project planning through proper channel and documentation.

Payment requests:

Payment request assumes that the project will use an external payment system and in case the performing organization has its own internal payment system than the output will be simply payment.

Contract Close-out

Contract close-out is just like the administrative closure that ensures the final results or outputs of the project by proper examination and verification of the results. If all the contracts terms and conditions are being fulfilled properly than the contract close-out is done under some specific and prescribed procedures for contract close-out.

Inputs to Contract Close-out

Contract documentation:

Contract documentation includes, but is not limited to, the contract itself along with all supporting schedules, requested and approved contract changes, any seller-developed technical documentation, seller performance reports, financial documents such as invoices and payment records, and the results of any contract-related inspections.

Tools and Techniques for Contract Close-out

Procurement audits:

A procurement audit is a review of the entire procurement process starting from the procurement planning to the contract administration. This is done with an objective to identify the extent of the success or failure of the project.

Outputs from Contract Close-out

Contract file:

A contract file contains all the information and records related to the project from the initial phase of the project to the final stage

Formal acceptance and closure:

The person or organization responsible for contract administration need to provide a formal written notice to the seller ensuring that the project has been completed and the seller need to accept that.

I. DISCUSSION

Change in Current Green Project Procurement Situation in China

Green Project Procurement House building mark rely on identifying and accepting that there is a need to change with the intention to duplicate the model across the vast and heavily uncivilized nations.

New Features - Green Project Procurement-saving conditions goods and services always find ways of speeding up the Green Project Procurement with rollback of materials and raw data. The feature is emphasized that E-learning platform which use Green Project Procurement-saving approach.

In feeding up with the Green Project Procurement, the e-books used much more than most Asian countries.

Scope

Roles & Responsibilities: Leads a team of procurement experts in various specialties assigned to ensure delivery of materials, supplies, equipment and services to meet project requirements within budget and on schedule. Liaises with the Project Manager and is the primary procurement interface between the Customer, the project and the supplier community. Comply with Company procurement policies and procedures and act within limits of delegated authority. Ensure that assigned team members follow policies and procedures, have proper levels of delegation and act strictly within them. It is to ensure compliance with Company's Code of Conduct. Participates in the project risk assessment workshops and outlines the procurement related risks to the project. In collaboration with other project disciplines, prepares the Green Project Procurement plan to include appropriate mitigation for the risks. Amend and update the Green Project Procurement plan as required in changing circumstances. Establish and maintain close relations and communication with the Customer to ensure procurement is being executed as the contract requires and Customer expects, while protecting the Company's interests. Maintain and manage the procurement reporting to and from the Customer. Counsel, assist and direct subordinate managers in accomplishing the Green Project Procurement objectives. Identify, develop and implement training to enable staff to more efficiently and effectively perform

assigned functions. Encourage and promote innovation in obtaining procurement objectives. Establish a field procurement capability to support construction management, if applicable. Ensure proper staffing, formal means of transferring work to site and oversight of field activities.

Public consumers impact the environment

At its final conference, the project Sustainable Procurement in Urban Administration in China presented impressive results: The three cities achieved about 20 million kWh electricity savings by implementing sustainable public procurement including life cycle assessment. This amount of electricity is equal to the monthly electricity consumption of a city with 2.2 million inhabitants. Sustainable public procurement with LCA led to 40 thousand tons water saved equal to monthly water consumption of city with 7.8 million inhabitants. The total amount of solid waste was reduced 344.2 million tons, equivalent to industrial solid waste reduction of one year in city with 6.25 million inhabitants.

The final conference, on November 11, had the objective to wrap up the experiences of the target cities and make the results of the project available to a broader audience of stakeholders. The major groups of participants consisted of representative of associated cities and other research institutes i.e. universities.

Ioannis Kavvadas from the EU Delegation to China and Mongolia opened the conference. He highlighted that public authorities are major consumers in China and Europe. In Europe, they spend approximately 17% auf EU GDP. By using purchasing power to buy goods with lower environmental impact public authorities can make an impact on sustainable consumption and production. Sustainable purchase is about influencing the market.

Urda Eichhorst, project coordinator from the Wuppertal Institute summarized the project activities. She highlighted that the project provided good practice, knowledge and tools from China and Europe to the Public Procurement Centre's (PPCs). It accompanied the PPCs and gave technical input. The project created a dialogue between PPCs and between PPCs and the suppliers. The project produced guideline and monitoring methodology. Project experts wrote actions plans and evaluation guidelines. On the basis of the process the project formulated policy recommendation.

The Chinese government has passed several laws and directives. Most prominent is the Government Procurement Law (GPL/2003). The framework, however, provides little detailed guidance. To make up for the vagueness there are two procurement lists for green and energy efficient products. The procurement lists provide a basic procurement framework that needs to be elaborated as the standards for product in the list are not high and the evaluation procedures for the standards are not strict. Moreover, the product range

included in the purchasing lists needs to be widened, more manufacturers certified. The project therefore recommends moving beyond the lists. The Procurement Centre in Tianjin already formulated new policies on life cycle costing. The PPC also changes the score for green products in the bid evaluation.

CONCLUSION

PPS is a relatively new concept in China and Hong Kong, there are at present no courses available to train teachers, Green Project Procurement staff, and chief executive officers in the techniques of implementing Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement Plans in the nowadays. This is one area, which the Green Project Procurement of nowadays in China and Hong Kong should address urgently. In the training programmers, some of the potential problems, as noted in this paper, which are likely to arise during the implementation of PPS Plans in the nowadays Green Project Procurement must be highlighted. This will help to building Green Project Procurement will function in the manner intended to achieve effectively all around the world.

The methodology is to quicken the aim of Green Project Procurement we should raise up the standards and specification in our countries relatively with the prey and hasten our Government laid down laws and regulations on the Green Project Procurement a starting stone. Fine and impose punishment on those who exhaust the Green Project Procurement wrongly. One puts on Green Project Procurement technology policy on contour much easy for educators. Green Project Procurement highlights through the mass media deliver the message on Green Project Procurement consumption information, Green Project Procurement technology, and processing and e-equipment development in the goods and services place. The mechanism on the supervision of the Green Project Procurement control on site and accomplish our purpose of Green Project Procurement by volume of publications, TV, radio and newspapers. Competition on Green Project Procurement is also helpful in our industries compared with overseas. Tailor-made courses for Green Project Procurement should be provided to the educators and people involved in nowadays Green Project Procurement. Green Project Procurement management should be initiated in primary stages in the technical institute and vocation Green Project Procurement.

The European Union is setting stringent targets for Green Project Procurement efficiency-in very specific targets to be finished by 2050. There is an acknowledgement that Green Project Procurement has a long lifespan (and long intervals between significant refurbishments). Significant change needs to be implemented in the very near future to cast on long term goals.

Europeans have strong sense of urgency and commitment to tackling the condition and throughout Europe there are a variety of concepts and voluntary standards for Green Project Procurement effectiveness and efficiency of buildings.

Simultaneously, Green Project Procurement is a long-term strategic guideline in China own economic and social development. It is urgently that the PPS has therefore commutated the plan of Green Project Procurement, which aims to pushing the whole society towards Green Project Procurement and Green Project Procurement intensity reduction, to removing Green Project Procurement bottlenecks, to building a Green Project Procurement society, and to promoting a sustainable social and economic development. The objective of building a society that is seeing each side in every aspect. The programming period is divided into the Eleventh Five Years Plan period running to 2010 and the period from 2010 to 2020. The Green Project Procurement objectives and the focus of development by 2010 are implemented whereas the objectives stated for 2020 are proposed. The Plan is as follows: key areas and key Green Project Procurement projects; implementation measures; the current situation in respect of Green Project Procurement utilization in China; tasks for Green Project Procurement; the way forward for Green Project Procurement, principles and objectives.

There are hundreds of Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement services (PPS) companies in China and worldwide including both multi-national and domestic industries. However, this research only focus on couple world-wide largest Green Project Procurement Management services provides engaged with China's operations. Finally, the study sequences should be performed on order to achieve Project Procure Mental System. Green Project Procurement for Green Project Procurement is Building Green Project Procurement Intelligence.

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