

Asia-Pacific Expert Meeting on Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

21-23 May 2003

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In consultation with:

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, guided by the “Phnom Penh Regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific”, had the honour to host the “Asia Pacific Expert Meeting on Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns” in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 21 to 23 May 2003. The meeting was jointly co-ordinated by the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and was supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Division of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Over 65 participants representing government agencies, international organisations, business and industry, non-governmental organisations, and academia from the Asia Pacific region as well as experts from around the world attended the meeting.¹

The meeting aimed to take stock of existing activities, exchange information and experiences, and start developing a plan of action for promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns in the Asia Pacific region, building on the outcomes of relevant international meetings.

The United Nations General Assembly in its fifty-fifth session adopted General Assembly resolution 55/199, which called for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, a ten-year comprehensive review of the implementation of Agenda 21, in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. The Summit was successful in reinvigorating a political commitment to implement sustainable policies at all levels through the identification of actions and targets set out in the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

In Johannesburg, governments recognised the urgent need to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and agreed *to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, de-linking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste*. As a response to this commitment, the Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in Nairobi, 4 - 7 February 2003, requested UNEP to strengthen its programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns in support of the development of the ten-year framework of programmes.

In the Asia Pacific region, many national and regional initiatives are already being undertaken to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production, such as UNEP’s High Level Seminars on Cleaner Production, expert meetings on the Life-Cycle Initiative and green productivity, and reports such as the UNEP/Consumers International Survey on the UN Guidelines on Consumers Protection, (section G: sustainable consumption).

Although it is increasingly recognised that developed countries should take the lead in this issue, developing countries and countries with economies in transition should actively take part in and benefit from the promotion and implementation of the ten-year framework of programmes. For this reason, co-operation among countries is of paramount importance. In the long term, such co-operation will enable the Asia Pacific region to take an active part in the global endeavour to pursue new paths towards sustainable development and the achievement of economic, environmental and social goals.

¹ The participants list and meeting agenda are attached in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of this report.

II. CHAIR'S SUMMARY

CHAIR'S SUMMARY

Over 60 participants, representing governments, businesses and civil society organisations from 12 countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, India, Malaysia, Japan, Philippines and Sri Lanka), met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 21-23 May 2003, to take stock of existing activities, exchange information and experiences, develop common strategies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, productivity, employment and economic growth in the Asia Pacific region.

The meeting concluded the following:

- Recognising the fact that the Asia-Pacific region has the potential to become the world's main manufacturing hub over the next 10 years and needs to address the challenge of alleviating poverty and increasing the quality of life of all its people;
- Further recognising the enormous pressure on the environment and natural resource base of the region that continuation of current consumption and production patterns would cause;
- Recalling paragraph 15 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation which calls for the development of a ten-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production;
- Further recalling the outcomes of UNEP's 22nd Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in Nairobi, February, 2003, which requested UNEP to strengthen its sustainable consumption and production activities within its existing mandate and subject to available resources and consistent with the recommendations adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, working in co-operation with governments, other relevant United Nations organisations and intergovernmental organisations and involving other stakeholders;
- Considering that activities need to be strengthened to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns, involving all governments, in partnership with UN and other international organisations, development banks, business community and civil society;
- Inviting the international community to assist the Asia-Pacific region in carrying out the activities needed, by providing funds, know-how and technology;
- Expressing the commitment and willingness of the region to share information and knowledge with other regions so as to contribute to the global process;
- Recommending that:
 - A. Governments take the following actions in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns:
 1. Establish coherent and integrated policies and strategies that create clarity and stability for both day-to-day operations and long-term investments and planning processes in support of paragraph 15 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of WSSD
 2. Develop mechanisms/processes to ensure greater involvement of stakeholders in policy making
 3. Ensure more effective enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
 4. Prepare a road map for integrated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements
 - B. Governments in partnership with other stakeholders carry out the following actions:
 5. Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to develop and apply market-based and voluntary instruments, complementing regulatory instruments.
 6. Governments, financial institutions and business are encouraged to ensure better access to financing schemes, including loan guarantees and soft loans, particularly to small and medium sized enterprises
 7. Governments are encouraged to implement incentive schemes for promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns

8. Governments are invited to implement, in partnership with civil society, the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection (section G on sustainable consumption) through a process of awareness raising, adoption, and implementation, including legislation and enforcement
9. Governments are invited to integrate, in partnership with civil society, sustainable consumption and production issues into formal and informal education systems
10. Governments and business are encouraged to adopt sustainable procurement practices and policies, which should not be used as disguised trade and investment barriers
11. Governments, business and civil society are encouraged to increase support to establish and initiate research and development on consumer behaviour, sustainable production processes, products and services

C. Other stakeholders carry out the following actions:

12. Business is encouraged to carry out self-assessment and define strategies and action plans for economic, environmental and social components of business
13. Business is encouraged to provide credible self-declarations on their products and performance
14. Business is encouraged to develop and follow codes of conduct on national and regional basis
15. Business is encouraged to assist small and medium sized enterprises in adopting sustainable consumption and production practices, through their supply chains and/or in their local community context
16. International organisations such as UNEP, UNIDO, the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and national productivity organisations are requested to strengthen existing institutions such as National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) to enhance their service packages in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, for example by including product-related issues, *inter alia*, life-cycle analysis, product and service design and marketing
17. UNEP is invited to explore the possibility of establishing an International Declaration on Sustainable Consumption and Production, or expanding its existing International Declaration on Cleaner Production to that end
18. International organisations such as UNEP, UNIDO and UN DESA are suggested to develop a generic framework tailored to regional needs for effective national commissions/committees on sustainable development
19. International organisations such as UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN DESA and APO are requested to establish help centres for national and regional dissemination of information and expertise
20. UNEP and other organisations are requested to develop guidelines and training packages to support capacity building in all stakeholder groups
21. Civil society and governments in partnership with international organisations are invited to develop awareness and communication campaigns for all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities
22. Civil society is encouraged to continue their leading role with genuine commitment in integrating traditional values and lifestyles in modern society with support from other stakeholders
23. All stakeholders in sustainable consumption and production, including governments, business and civil society are encouraged to communicate and collaborate – on the local, national and regional level – to plan strategically to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Participants expressed their thanks to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the meeting, in co-operation with UNEP and supported by UN-DESA, UNDP and the Hanns Seidel Foundation. They also expressed their special gratitude to the Royal Highness Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X and the people of Yogyakarta, for their warm hospitality, which helped to create an inspiring working climate.

III. MEETING REPORT

III.1. Opening Session

The opening session of the meeting was chaired by Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Mr. Oratmangun welcomed all delegates and conveyed the Indonesian Government's appreciation to UNEP, UNDP, and UNDESA and the Hanns Seidel Foundation for their ongoing support. He also expressed the organising committee's gratitude to the Office of the Minister of Environment and the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta for their contributions in convening the meeting. He highlighted the global importance of this event in meeting the challenges of promoting sustainable consumption and production as set out by the world leaders during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg last year.

Royal Highness Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X, Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, welcomed all participants and expressed his appreciation for choosing Yogyakarta as the venue for the meeting. He highlighted the importance of enhancing international co-operation and sharing experiences among countries, suggesting that this meeting serve as a starting point for a dialogue between all stakeholders on this important issue. He concluded his remarks by sharing his hope that the meeting would contribute to the identification of concrete joint efforts to adopt sound policies to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns in the region.

Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, conveyed his appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for taking the initiative to host the meeting, noting that such initiative is a testimony to Indonesia's commitment towards achieving the goals of sustainable development. He drew the participants' attention to the conclusions of the Latin America and Caribbean regional expert meeting held in Argentina, 21-25 April 2003, which reflected the need for a framework of programmes rather than the development of a single blueprint for all. He highlighted that sustainable consumption and production policies are a common and global challenge and that one size fits all solutions need to be avoided. He encouraged the participants to identify national and regional priorities and to choose their own path to more sustainable consumption and production patterns. Together with the other regional expert meetings being held on this topic, the Asia Pacific meeting will lead to more clarity in developing a ten-year framework of programmes. Mr. Kakakhel concluded by emphasising that the development and implementation of the ten-year framework of programmes calls for an enhanced knowledge base, increased information sharing, and the committed involvement of all stakeholders including government, business, and civil society.

His Excellency Mr. Nabiel Makarim, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia, highlighted the degrading state of the environment at local and global levels resulting in part from unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. He asserted that although the sustainable development paradigm has been accepted worldwide, challenges and threats remain due to heavy pressure from population growth leading to increased global demand for water, energy and consumer goods. He expected that as a part of the effort to deal with such challenges, this meeting should address the issues in a clear and practical fashion, contributing to the development of a 10-year framework of programmes with concrete recommendations and useful pilot projects. He then officially opened the meeting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, expressing his hopes that the meeting be productive and produce viable outcomes.

III.2. Overview of global, regional and national status on promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production

The first substantive session of the meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia and Surya Chandak, Head, Cleaner and Safer Production and Consumption Branch, Co-ordinator Cleaner Production, UNEP.

Mr. Bas de Leeuw, Task force leader Sustainable Consumption and Production, Co-ordinator Sustainable Consumption, UNEP, presented a global status report on promoting sustainable consumption and production. He noted that changes in lifestyles should be undertaken by all stakeholders through actions to develop life-cycle assessment, national indicators, improved products and services systems, *awareness raising strategies (youth, advertising, media), consumer information tools, cleaner production programmes and centres, capacity building efforts, and technology transfer. Clarity is needed in the development of a ten-year framework of programmes taking into account national and regional priorities, existing research centres of excellence, best practices, training and capacity building needs, and ways of keeping track of progress. National strategies to promote sustainable consumption and production should be developed which integrate the economic, environmental and social aspects. The United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with other international bodies and stakeholders, will facilitate this process.*

Speaking on behalf of the UNDESA, Mr. Ralph Chipman, Acting Chief, Social-Economic Policies, Finance and Technology Branch, briefed participants on current global efforts to apply sustainable consumption and production policies, noting a number of initiatives that have been undertaken by UNDESA in close collaboration with other international bodies and stakeholders at both the regional and global levels. He emphasised that the upcoming international expert meeting on promoting sustainable consumption and production policies to be held Marrakech, June 2003, will be instrumental in developing a framework of programmes as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

The Marrakech meeting will focus on the two interrelated issues of industrial production and consumer behaviour. It will aim to identify priorities in the following four areas: (1) *critical issues*, including solid waste management, urban development, urban transportation system and cleaner energy; (2) *general policy and analytical tools* of sustainable consumption and production patterns that include physical infrastructure, tax regime, subsidies and other economic instruments to consumption and production patterns, life-cycle, indicator assessment in consumption and production and priorities to be changed; (3) *consumers' behaviour* including labelling, procurement standards, consumers' organisations and protection, and (4) *cleaner production* including technology strategies, governmental regulatory policies and standards. The meeting will be followed up by regional meetings aiming to translate the outcomes into concrete measures at regional and national levels.

Mr. Ariel Gustavo Carbajal, Director de Ordenamiento Ambiental, Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Argentina, presented the outcomes of the first Meeting of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 21-25 April 2003. The Meeting recommended several concrete measures for pursuing regional priorities for sustainable production and consumption and the establishment of a regional council of government experts on sustainable consumption and production.

Ms. Rosie Chekenya, Cleaner Production expert from Zimbabwe, presented the regional status of sustainable consumption and production in Africa. She emphasised that Africa's biggest challenges remain overcoming poverty and political instability. Other issues facing the region include population growth, declining agricultural production, deforestation, floods and droughts. However she also noted that there is a realisation throughout the region of the

importance of changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, though behaviour changes have not been realised. She suggested that lessons learned from other regions would be beneficial for Africa's expert meeting to be held in 2004.

The discussion on the regional and national status of consumption and production patterns in the Asia Pacific region was facilitated by presentations from regional representatives, panel discussions, and a background paper prepared in advance by UNEP. The paper identified regional initiatives on cleaner production and sustainable consumption. It also lists regional issues and concerns and suggests an activity list for the region. In her presentation, Ms. Olivia O'Castillio, Chair/President, Asia-Pacific Roundtable on Cleaner Production, referred to the increasing acceptance of Cleaner Production in the region. The Asia-Pacific Roundtable on Cleaner Production has become a regional mechanism to facilitate the uptake of a Cleaner Production approach throughout the region. As Chairperson of the Roundtable she suggested that the Roundtable play the same role in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns in the region. The representative of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Ms. Liana Bratasida highlighted the challenges of sustainable consumption and production in Indonesia. Other representatives briefed participants on the national status in Cambodia, India, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The panellists from Indonesia, UNDESA, India and New Zealand responded to questions from participants.

Meeting participants discussed best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns in their respective countries. They also identified priority actions to be taken in the region. Participants agreed on the following:

1. There was explicit commitment by all participants to make efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production.
2. Several issues/ challenges were pointed out, including:
 - Political willingness to be built up in most of the countries.
 - Technology transfer should be further encouraged
 - Availability of financial resources as an important element of promoting sustainable consumption and production
 - Co-existence of over consumption and under consumption
 - Cultural differences among countries
 - Increasing pressures due to rapid urbanisation
 - Weakness of law enforcement and high compliance cost
 - Insufficient sharing of knowledge and experience among countries in the North and South and among South – South
 - Inadequate existing fiscal instruments to promote sustainable consumption and production
 - Increasing environmental and social pressures as Asia becomes the manufacturing centre of the world in the next decade
3. Some examples of initiatives undertaken by countries in the region were presented:
 - In Thailand, sustainable consumption and production have been built into the constitution and six specific strategies related to these issues have also been developed.
 - Integrated pest management and fertiliser optimisation in Rice cultivation in Indonesia has led to higher yields with lesser environmental impacts
 - Capacity building/ green rating in India has led to greater involvement of business in improving their eco-efficiency

4. There was consensus that political will should come from all stakeholders including non-governmental organisations.

III.3. Facing the challenges – approaches and roles of stakeholders

The second substantive session had two components; plenary presentations and group discussions.

The plenary session was chaired by Mr. Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, and included the following presentations:

1. Inter-regional co-operation for promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production by Mr. Augustine Koh, Director of Environment Department, Asian Productivity Organisation
2. Business strategies and practices for promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption by Ms. Virawan Sombutsiri, Manager, Social and Economic Environment Department, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
3. Government strategies and policy tools to promote shift toward sustainable patterns of consumption and production by Mr. Richard Stevenson, Asian Development Bank
4. Roles of civil societies and consumers in combating poverty and improving quality of life through alternative production and consumption patterns by Dr. Alice Escalante de Cruz, Programme Officer, Asia-Pacific Office, Consumers International; and
5. Integrated approach for promoting sustainable consumption and production by Mr. SP Chandak, Co-ordinator, Cleaner Production, UNEP.

Mr Koh talked about the efforts put in by Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) in promoting Green Productivity in industries. The use of Green Productivity as a strategy to foster Integrated Community Development (Project in Vietnam) was of particular interest. APO as a regional networking organisation could also take up the task of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns. Ms. Sombutsiri highlighted the importance of providing cheap and reliable energy for overall economic development. She mentioned a few initiatives taken by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) to promote environmentally sound energy supply, such as through the incorporation of Environmental Management Systems, development of renewable energy sources. Mr. Stevenson stressed the role of government policies. He argued the need for an integrated policy framework and a combination of different policy instruments to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Ms. de Cruz talked about how Consumers International addresses the issues related to consumption and production. In her paper she highlighted six elements for a work programme on promoting sustainable consumption. Mr. Chandak noted that meeting the needs of a growing population coupled with economic expansion is putting unprecedented pressure on the exploitation of natural resources and is dramatically increasing material and energy flows in the region. Further, issues and challenges related to consumption and production are not being addressed in a holistic manner, i.e. environmental concerns are not integrated into economic and social programmes and vice versa. The current economic development system is based on promoting an increase in the quantity of goods and services consumed. The resulting increase in production levels is causing immense pressure on the natural resource base. A new economic development system that allows for the exploration of alternative means to meeting human needs is required. Solutions should aim to be more resource efficient, produce products and services with less material and energy content and rely more on “services content” than on material and energy content.

During the discussions, common understandings were reached on a number of points. In particular, it was highlighted that sustainable consumption and production will require voluntary changes in human behaviour, clear government policies and strategies and the involvement of all stakeholders. Participants encouraged the promotion of strategies that enhance cleaner production, encourage sustainable socio-economic development, and reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption.

The afternoon session was devoted to group discussions and reporting of the group discussion outcomes facilitated by Mr. Wei Zhao, Environmental Affairs Officer, Co-leader, UNEP Task Force on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The group discussions were focused on the issues of:

- Business strategies and tools
- Government strategies and policy tools (including economic instruments, legislation and voluntary initiatives)
- Civil society and consumers

The group discussion on **business strategies and tools** was co-chaired by Mr. Surya Chandak (UNEP) and Augustine Koh (APO). It aimed to respond to the following questions:

- 1) What are the expected pressures that business will have to respond to in the upcoming 10 years in the region.
- 2) What strategies should business adopt individually and collectively to respond to these pressures?
- 3) What facilitative/supportive systems does business require to move towards sustainable patterns of production and consumption?
- 4) What roles / initiatives can business commit to undertake?

Based on their discussions, the group came to the following findings and recommendations:

- Environmental and social accountability is becoming an important requirement for international trade
- Buyer preference in the region is so far for quality & cheap products. However, there is an increasing demand from overseas buyers to know 'what lies behind the product'
- There is a need for more effective enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
- The end of 'protected regime' for business in the region will demand greater efficiency and competitiveness
- Business should carry out self-assessment, define strategies and action plans for environmental & social performance improvement, ongoing monitoring and re-evaluation, communication and transparency
- Buyer needs should be reassessed and accordingly products, services and processes should be re-examined
- Business should have a better understanding of present regulations and be prepared for future ones
- Productivity can be enhanced by building new partnerships
- Information & technology transfer (soft and hard) is crucial for promoting sustainable production patterns
- Business Development Centres should be established to support SMEs
- Better access to financing schemes, including loan guarantees, soft loans is required. Governments need to establish incentive schemes to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- Clear and stable government policies are prerequisites for sustainable business development

- Business and industry associations need to increase their effectiveness and play proactive role in promoting sustainability
- Business should provide increased support to establish and initiate R&D
- All stakeholders should work towards increasing buyer's awareness on green products and services
- Governments should take the lead by adopting preferential procurement of green products/services
- Business should be encouraged to make Self Declarations on product and performance based on a simplified product information system
- The business should establish and follow a 'Code of Conduct' on national and regional basis
- Big business should take up the role of mentoring of SMEs
- Government and business should promote 'eco-business' (eco-design of products, increase recycling, use of renewable material, product service systems)
- Business and government should support education on sustainable consumption and production

The group discussion on **government strategies and policy tools** was co-chaired by Mr. Mohamad Oemar (Indonesia) and Ms. Zhao Wei (UNEP). The group aimed to respond to the following questions:

- 1) What are the existing effective policy measures (regulatory, economic and voluntary) to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns that should be widely adopted in the region?
- 2) What are the five top priorities of governments in conjunction with production and consumption systems?
- 3) What facilitative/supportive systems do governments require to realise the shift towards sustainable production and consumption?
- 4) What roles/initiatives can governments commit to undertake?

Based on their discussions, the group came to the following findings and recommendations:

- Each country should be encouraged to develop its own strategy/priorities on sustainable consumption and production taking into account issues like poverty alleviation, education, health etc.
- Governments should promote sustainable consumption and production by adopting policies of green procurement
- Strategy development should involve all stakeholders to promote ownership and partnership
- Water sanitation/solid-waste management are priority issues to be addressed by the governments
- Co-operation between government and industry is very crucial
- Innovative financial mechanisms (incentives) for cleaner production investment are required. Thus governments should involve financial institutions in developing sustainable consumption and production programmes
- Networking and information sharing at national and regional levels is needed
- The governments should take steps to establish national commission on sustainable development and make the existing ones more effective
- Where ever feasible, governments should establish policies and regulations to promote Cleaner production i.e. Cleaner Production promotion act in China
- International organisations should build capacity on sustainable consumption and production in governments at various levels
- Governments should make a road map for the implementation of MEAs

- Effective enforcement of law, particular environmental regulations, is important for promoting sustainable consumption and production
- Voluntary tools such as CP – circles should be promoted
- Existing regional networks such as APRCP, APO, UNEP-GERIAP should be extended to include sustainable consumption and production

The group discussion on **civil society and consumers** was co-chaired by Ms. Alice E. de Cruz (Malaysia) and Mr. Niclas Svenningsen (UNEP). The group aimed to respond to the following questions:

- 1) What are the trends, positive and negative, in relation to consumption and production patterns?
- 2) What are going to be the major demands of the civil society in coming ten years?
- 3) What are the to five possible initiatives/measures that could be undertaken to change social trends towards sustainable consumption and production patterns keeping in mind the above demands?
- 4) What roles/initiatives can non-governmental organisations and civil society groups commit to undertake?

Based on their discussions, the group came to the following findings and recommendations:

- Trends in consumption are increasingly influenced by globalisation, resulting in supply of better and cheaper products, and in demand for more material lifestyles
- Partnerships among civil society should be promoted
- A study on bottlenecks for green production at national level should be conducted
- Guidelines and facilities that enable consumers to take action should be supplied by governments and business
- Inherent rights of communities on water and land should be preserved
- Business should be more socially responsible, in particular with respect to the safety and environmental performance of their products
- Governmental institutions should co-ordinate their policies in order to better promote sustainable consumption and production
- Trade aspects of tools such as life cycle assessment need to be examined at national level
- UN-Guidelines on Consumer Protection (section G: sustainable consumption) should be incorporated into national consumers protection acts. This can be done through a process of awareness raising, adoption, and implementation at national and regional levels
- Initiate national strategies on sustainable consumption and production in support of paragraph 15 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
- Conduct regional study on consumer behaviour of specific groups in need of consumer education
- UNEP to establish regional help desk on sustainable consumption and production, i.e., consumer information & training centres
- UNEP to influence consumer and producer behaviour and cleaner production processes by linking National Cleaner Production Centre programme with consumer organisations (working through product testing programme, training programme for manufacturers and government regulatory bodies)
- Develop and promote awareness on sustainable consumption and production within education system to encourage a generation responsive towards these issues
- Develop communication campaigns to promote sustainable consumption and production among rural and urban communities

III.4. Identifying priorities and elements for regional/sub-regional frameworks/initiatives

The session was co-chaired by Mr. Oratmangun, Acting Director General, Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Mr. Svenningsen, Industry Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The session focused on identifying priorities and elements for regional frameworks for the Asia Pacific region. The conclusions and recommendations from the three group discussions on business strategies and tools, government strategies and policy tools, and civil society and consumers were already presented by the rapporteurs of each group in the previous session.

Based on the conclusions, the Chairman's summary was presented, which identified priority issues for the Asia Pacific region and recommended actions to be carried out by governments and other stakeholders to promote sustainable consumption and production in the Asia Pacific region. The meeting adopted the Chairman's Summary, which will be forwarded by the Republic of Indonesia as input to the international expert meeting on sustainable consumption and production to be held in Marrakech in June 2003.²

III.5. Closing Session

The Meeting was officially closed by Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. During this session Mr. Ralph Chipman, Acting Chief, Social-Economic Policies, Finance and Technology Branch of UN-DESA, Mr. Christian J. Hagemer, Director of Hanns Seidel Foundation Jakarta, and Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP also gave their concluding remarks.

² The Chair's Summary is included as Chapter II of this report.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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APPENDIX 2: MEETING AGENDA

21 May 2003		
08.00	09.00	Registration
09.00	09.45	<p>Opening (Chair: Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening by Mr. D. Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia 2. Welcome Remarks by His Excellency Mr. Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X, Governor for Special Region of Yogyakarta 3. Speech by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme 4. Keynote speech and opening by Mr. Nabel Makarim, Minister for Environment of the Republic of Indonesia
09.45	10.15	<i>Coffee break and Press Conference (attended by Minister of Environment, Governor for Special Region of Yogyakarta, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, Chief-Policy Integration and Analysis Branch of UN-DESA and Mr. Oratmangun)</i>
Session 1		Overview of global, regional and national status on promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production (session chair: Mr. Surya P. Chandak, Coordinator for Cleaner Production Programme, UNEP)
10.15	12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on Global Status on Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns <i>Mr. Bas De Leeuw, Coordinator, Sustainable Consumption Programme, UNEP</i> • Presentation on “An International Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production”, <i>Ralph Chipman, Acting chief, Social-Economic Policies, Finance and Technology Branch, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs</i> • Presentation on the First Meeting of Government Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean, <i>Mr. Ariel Gustavo Carbajal, Director de Ordenamiento Ambiental, Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Argentina</i> • Presentation on status of sustainable consumption and production in Africa, <i>Ms. Rosie Maria Chekenya, ROSCAM – UNEP</i> • Presentation on status of sustainable consumption and production in Asia-Pacific, <i>Ms. Olivia la O’Castillo, Chair, Asia Pacific Roundtable for Cleaner Production</i>
12.30	14.00	<i>Lunch break</i>
14.00	14.20	<p>Session 1 continued (Chair person: Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>Presentation on the challenges of Sustainable Consumption and Production in Indonesia, <i>Ms. Liana Bratasida, Deputy Minister for Environmental Conservation, Ministry for the Environment, Republic of Indonesia</i></p>
14.20	15.15	<p>Presentations on national status by experts</p> <p>Discussions</p>
15.15	15.30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15.30	17.00	<p>Continue presentations on national status by experts</p> <p>Discussions</p>
17.00	18.00	<p>Panel discussion and session wrap up: key achievements and challenges facing the region</p> <p>Co-Chairs: Mr. S.P. Chandak and Mr. D. Oratmangun</p>

18.30	21.30	<i>Dinner hosted by the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta at Kraton Yogyakarta (by invitation only)</i>
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22 May 2003

Session 2

Facing the challenges – approaches and roles of stakeholders (session chair: Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of UNEP)

09:00	10.30	<p><i>Presentation 1: Inter-regional cooperation for promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production</i>, Mr. Augustine Koh, Director of Environment Department, Asian Productivity Organization</p> <p><i>Presentation 2: Business strategies and practices for promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production</i>, Ms. Virawan Sombutsiri, Manager, Social and Economic Environment Dept, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)</p> <p><i>Presentation 3: Government strategies and policy tools to promote shift towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production</i>, <i>Mr. Richard Stevenson, Consultant, Asian Development Bank</i></p>
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10:30 11.00

Coffee break

11:00	12.15	<p><i>Presentation 4: Role of civil societies and consumers in combating poverty and improving quality of life through alternative consumption and production patterns</i>, <i>Mr., S. Sothi Rachagan, Director, Consumers International Asia Pacific Office</i></p> <p><i>Presentation 5: Integrated approach for promoting sustainable consumption and production</i>, <i>Mr. SP Chandak, Coordinator, Cleaner Production Programme, UNEP</i></p> <p>Discussions</p>
12.15	12.30	Introduction to group discussions, Ms. Zhao Wei, Environmental Affairs Officer, UNEP

12.30 14.00

Lunch break

14:00 17.00

Group discussions

I. Discussion on Business strategies and tools

- 1) What are the expected top three pressures that business will have to respond to in coming 10 years in the region?
- 2) What strategies should business adopt individually and collectively to respond to these pressures?
- 3) What facilitative/supportive systems will business require to move towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production?
- 4) What roles/initiatives can the business commit to undertake?

II: Discussion on Governmental strategies and policy tools (economic instruments, legislation and voluntary initiatives)

- 1) What are the three top priorities of governments in conjunction with production and consumption?
- 2) What are the existing effective policy measures (regulatory, economic and voluntary) to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns that should be widely adopted in the region?
- 3) What facilitative/supportive systems will governments require to realize the shift towards sustainable consumption and production?
- 4) What roles/initiatives can the government commit to undertake?

III: Discussions on civil society and consumers

- 1) What are the trends, positive and negative, in consumption and production patterns?
- 2) What are going to be the major demands of civil society in the coming 10 years?
- 3) What are the top five possible initiatives/measures to change the trends towards sustainable consumption and production patterns?
- 4) What roles/initiatives can NGOs and civil society groups undertake?

17.00 18.00

Plenary: reports of group discussions (Chair: Zhao Wei, UNEP)

18:30 21.30

Dinner and cultural performance at Prambanan temple (at participants' own cost)

23 May 2003

Session 3	Identifying priorities and elements for regional/sub-regional framework/initiatives (Session co-chairs: Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Niclas Svenningsen, Industry Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)	
09.00	10.30	Plenary discussion: Identification of priority issues and elements for regional/sub-regional initiatives
10:30	10.45	Coffee break
10.45	11.30	Presentation and adoption of recommendations from the conference and next steps
11.30	12.00	Closing (Chair: Mr. D. Oratmangun, Acting Director General for Multilateral Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remarks by Mr. Ralph Chipman, Acting Chief, Social-Economic Policies, Finance and Technology Branch, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs2. Remarks by Mr. Christian J. Hagemer, Hanns Seidel Foundation3. Remarks by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme4. Closing Remarks by Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
12.00	13.30	<i>Lunch – Friday prayer</i> <i>Press briefing (attended by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Mr. Oratmangun and Mr. M. Oemar)</i>
13.30	18.30	<i>Sightseeing: Borobudur Temple and Tembi village (at participants' own cost)</i>
19.00	21.30	<i>Yogyakarta by night (transport is provided)</i>

Appendix 3: Background Paper