



# **Towards Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns**

## **COUNTRY REPORTS**

(Final Draft)

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### Relevant Country Information

## Introduction

Since its foundation – even before the Rio conference in 1992 – ANPED and its member organisations have constantly worked to improve production and consumption patterns in a sustainable manner. In this context the Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPAC) working group bridges the day to day work on local and national level with the political processes in the international area.

The collection presented here provides an observation of 11 national NGOs what is done and not done in their countries to improve production and consumption patterns – by their governments as well as by the NGO community. This is for comparison between countries on one hand. Beyond that it intends to set a clear signal that NGOs all over Europe and beyond are keen to see improvements towards sustainable consumption and production and are prepared to contribute their knowledge and capacities.

The selection of countries is based on the voluntary contributions from ANPED member organisations. It therefore cannot claim to be representative. Still it provides a quite interesting regional spread, and sheds some interesting light on countries which are not typically in the focus of inquiries on the issue.

As the reader may notice, the reports avoid the fashionable term SCP. One vital aspect to avoid abbreviation is very pragmatic: To reach sustainable production and consumption patterns requires a fundamental change of thinking, working, and living in our societies. Hiding this behind technical insider terms - whether SCP or SPAC - bears the risk to forget about the final goal.

Another reason is quite substantial. As a lot of discussions on national and international level shows – latest in the consultation on the EU Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan - SCP is dealt with as a market-oriented, deregulatory and industry friendly approach to increase consumer demand for environmental or "green" products. NGOs rooted in a working tradition based on Agenda 21 (11 years before the Marrakech Process started) have set tasks, elements, and priorities in a different way. In a broad consultation process 5 key elements were identified needed on the way towards sustainable production and consumption.

**Ecological fiscal reform** containing (i) removal of all perverse subsidies; (ii) use of eco-taxes to internalise external costs; (iii) price mechanisms to support policy integration; (iv) selective use of positive incentives; (v) development of new measures of progress accounting more fully for environmental impacts within the current system of accounts.

**Clean and eco-effective production** supported by (i) green investment; (ii) eco-innovation; (iii) eco – design; (iv) appropriate products standards and labelling programmes; (v) increasing market access for environmental goods and services; (vi) environmentally sound public procurement rules and practices.

**Education for sustainable consumption and production** via (i) integrating knowledge of relevant consumption behavior into curricula from pre-school to universities and in the concepts of lifelong learning; (ii) providing data for reliable information; (iii) report on indicators to shape consumption behavior that can make a difference.

**Corporate responsibility and accountability** as legally binding framework including (i) by creating full transparency about the sustainability performance of business; (ii) dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate; (iii) financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision - making processes; workplace-based partnerships and programmes.

**Information and public participation for sustainable consumption and production** including (i) a broader right to know; (ii) involvement of stakeholders into decision making or at least consultative structures; (iii) support and financing of participation structures; (iv) develop and provide effective transparent and verifiable consumer information tools relating to sustainable consumption and production.

These elements are reflected in the questionnaires. In proceeding this way we not only tackle the question if sustainable consumption and production plays an *explicit* role in governmental policy in a country. The reports also evaluate how governments and NGOs deal with these key elements.

On a rough one page overview a first impression about the countries performance is given. Successful activities are valued with a ☺. Activities not successful or insufficient are valued with a ☹ while finally action leading into a not useful or meaningless direction are illustrated with a ☹. If no smiley is given there is no action or at least none worth to mention. Further examples and explanations to illustrate the impressions of the overviews a given in the country related annexes.

We hope the reading of our country reports is useful and help to inspire debate and action.

## Summary

None of the countries covered in this report, except for Czech Republic, actually has a national consultation towards a policy on sustainable consumption and production patterns. This one case was initiated by NGOs through a UNEP SCAP Workshop held in Prague.

However all the countries analysed have other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production. In the US there also has been a national consultation addressing consumption and population, as part of the larger national consultation on sustainable development.

Only Belgium, Romania, Czech Republic and Norway report on structured governmental activities towards addressing sustainable production and consumption.

In US and Belgium sustainable production and consumption issues are covered under national discussion on sustainable development. However in Belgium and Hungary no specific policy goals for sustainable production and consumption have been defined. In Bulgaria only organizational goals are identified (prepare information and background material and establish "Bulgarian Sustainable Consumption Council").

Most of the countries have specific sustainable production and consumption related policy goals and targets identified. For example in Germany following targets exist:

- Increase share of renewable energies: 2010 = 12.5%; 2020 = 20%; 2050 = 50% (all % of electricity consumption);
- Decrease CO<sub>2</sub> emission: 2008-2012 = 20% below 1990;
- From 2002 to 2020 double resource & energy productivity;
- Reduce land use from 130 to 30 ha/day;
- By 2020 increase share of organic farming up to 20 % of agricultural land.

Elements addressed by government policies are as follows:

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made	😊😊😊😊 😊	😊😊 😊😊	😊😊 😊	😊😊 😊	😊😊😊😊 😊😊😊
Action announced	😊 😊	😊😊😊😊 😊	😊 😊	😊😊😊😊 😊	😊
Generally addressed	😊😊😊 😊	😊 😊	😊😊😊😊😊 😊	😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊 😊

Elements addressed by NGO activities:

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊
Action announced*		😊😊	😊😊	😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊
Generally addressed	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊	😊😊	😊😊😊😊

From the tables we can see that NGOs in the countries of our survey are actually more focussing on sustainable production and consumption issues than governments. Governments are particularly focussing (however not always with positive results) on issues of information and public participation and ecological fiscal reform. And, in the future focus is foreseen on the issues related to clean and eco-effective production and corporate responsibility.

NGOs are also very much focussing on education, information and fiscal policy, but not so much involved in the topics of cleaner production and corporate responsibility. Future activities from NGO side are foreseen in the areas of information and public participation and corporate responsibility.

Main NGO demands from governments are mostly to integrate explicitly sustainable production and consumption into the National SD Strategies and establish coherent policy framework.

## BELGIUM

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Pattern? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Programme towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? YES

3. Which goals were identified?

Based on the Federal Reports Sustainable Development, the Federal Plan determines the policy measures needed on the federal level for attaining the general goals of sustainable development. No specific policy goals for SPAC have been defined in Belgium.

Which elements do they address?

The federal policy on SPAC remains very fragmented. Despite an elaborated institutional framework for a policy on sustainable development, no policy agenda exists with a focus on SPAC. In the second Federal Plan on Sustainable Development (FPSD II) a couple of isolated measures concerning SPAC are mentioned, but there is no specific chapter on SPAC. In addition to the Federal Plan several initiatives are taken by the federal government or the public services. Consequently the current federal SPAC policy is in reality a rather incoherent collection of isolated measures with little or no mutual association.

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*	☺	☺			
Generally addressed					

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*		☺	☺	☺	☺
Generally addressed	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

In first instance, the NGO-community would like the government to explicitly pronounce the need to change unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Secondly, the policy measures announced in the second FPSD, which haven't been implemented, should be taken up as soon as possible. Lastly, a coherent policy framework for SPAC is necessary.

## ANNEX BELGIUM COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

Belgium is characterised by a complex federal institutional context. SPAC is a very broad field and the policy competences to address production and consumption patterns are divided between the federal and the regional levels. In Belgium, no national strategy for sustainable production and consumption exists. However, the Belgian Federal government has a Sustainable Development policy cycle established by the Act of 5 May 1997 on the Coordination of Federal Sustainable Development Policy. This Act institutes a strategic process of consecutive rounds of reporting, planning, consultation and monitoring of policies which, at the federal level, contributes to implement the goals of sustainable development. This law also stipulates that the inhabitants have to be consulted about the draft for a federal plan on sustainable development. The successive plans and reports are dealing more or less with sustainable consumption and production patterns.

3) Governmental activities

### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

- The right price (action announced): Action 22 of the FPSD II proposes to elaborate a strategy for integrating environmental and social costs, associated with the production and use of products, in the price of those products. A working group will be established for elaborating this strategy and a scientifically acceptable methodology for measuring the external costs. Awaiting this Belgium will plead for the revision of BTW-tariffs in favour of sustainable products and services.
- Ecotax (action made): Already in 1993 an ecotax, similar to excise duties, has been introduced in Belgium on certain products with a damaging effect on the environment by generating excessive waste. These products are: drink packings, throw-away articles (cameras and raser blades) industrial packings, batteries, herbicides and paper. This tax is meant to stimulate consumers and producers to develop more sustainable market behaviours and reducing the waste flows by manipulating the relative prices. The original law has been changed and postponed several times and in December 2002 a revision of the ecotaxlaw has been approved, introducing a combined system of ecoboni and taxes on packages. This new law entered into force on April the 1<sup>st</sup>. The focus of this policy measure has been shifted in the past years from waste prevention to recycling and has had mainly positive effects in terms of selective collection of waste and recycling, however not on waste prevention.
- Lowering TAV for vehicles with little CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions (action made): The Council of Ministers decided in March 2004 to introduce a lowered taxation for private persons buying environmental friendly cars: a 15% lowered taxation on the purchase price when less than 105 grammes of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions per kilometer, 3% when the emissions are between 105 and 115 gram CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometer.
- Greening fiscal aspects of company cars (action made):: The Since January 2005 the social security contribution for company cars has been replaced by a fixed contribution based on the CO<sub>2</sub>-emission level.
- Tax reduction for energy-saving investments in houses (action made): In december 2002, the federal government agreed on a tax reduction of 15% on the expenses for replacing old heating systems, installing water heating systems on solar-energy and placing solarcellpanels. A 40% tax reduction is attributed on the expenses for double glazed windows, isolation of roofs, installation of central heating and thermostatic valve or a room thermostath and for an energy-audit.

### *Clean and eco-effective production:*

- Framework law on product standards (action made): The federal government adopted a framework law in 1998 on 'product standards for promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns and for the protection of the environment and public health'. With this framework law the government aims at promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns. The overall objective is that all products which are placed on the market must be conceived in such a way that their manufacture, intended use and disposal do not adversely affect public health and do not contribute, or contributes as little as possible, to an increase in the amount and degree of the harmfulness of waste and to other forms of pollution. Some of these standards are derived from European law or from international environmental conventions, other of these standards are federal initiatives regulating products. For example, such regulations were developed on composition of fuels, packaging, washing products etc.
- Strategy for sustainable products (action announced): Action 16 of the second FPSD stipulates that the government will elaborate a global strategy for stimulating products which are ecologically, economically and socially justified during their whole lifecycle. This strategy will consist of an environmental part and a socio-economic part, with consideration for the interlinkages. Moreover action 16 stipulates that on European level the integration of existing labels and the development of one sustainable lifecycle-label will be advocated. In the mean time existing productlabels will be encouraged. Furthermore a framework will be elaborated for the use of labels, logo's and pictogrammes and the amelioration of the market position of sustainable products will be strived for.

*Education for sustainable consumption and production:*

- Sustainable procurement guide (action made): As mentioned in the first Federal Plan on Sustainable Development a circular letter for sustainable purchasing has been publicised in November 2002 by the Secretary of State for Energy and Sustainable Development. This procurement guide details the environmentally-friendly criteria (based on the European eco-label, on national labels, ...) of some 80 products that are in daily use in government administrations as well as criteria for respecting the standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation and by the Belgian social label. In this procurement guide social and environmental criteria of products are integrated. The objective is to reduce the ecological impact of the consumption patterns of public authorities, to increase the demand for products that are more respectful of the environment and of social rights, and, in the long-term, to enhance the number of such products on the market. In addition to this general purchase guidebook, a manual for environmental friendly cars and a manual for computers and electronic equipment has been published. The application of these guidelines for taking into account environmental and social criteria in public purchases by federal services has been made compulsory by subsequent circular letters.
- Pedagogic suitcases on paper (action made): The Federal Public Service for environment has developed a pedagogic suitcase, addressing the lifecycle of paper and life cycle thinking in general. 80 specimens are available for free for use in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade of primary education

*Corporate responsibility and accountability:*

- Social Corporate Responsibility (action made): Action 31 of the second FPSD stipulates the development of a coordinated policy for stimulating Social Corporate Responsibility. A special working group from the interministerial group on sustainable development has outlined a reference framework for CSR, with the participation of stakeholders concerned. The goal of this participative process was to develop a communal discourse and to stimulate the debate on SCR. Consequently to this process, an Action Plan on SCR has been elaborated in which 13 tangible measures are outlined for the federal government, as well as for companies.

*Information and public participation:*

- Sensibilisation (actions made): The current Secretary of State is very concerned with information and sensibilisation on sustainable development in general and SPAC in particular. Several websites have been introduced. Every year a week for sustainable development is organised. In 2006, this week had a focus on SPAC. Furthermore several individual projects are given financial support.
- Social label (action made): after several years of preparation and parliamentary discussions, the Belgian federal government adopted in 2002 a Law aiming at promoting socially responsible production. This Law establishes a social label for goods and services produced in the respect of the 8 ILO conventions on labour. This label aims at informing consumers on the labour conditions behind the product they buy, however very few producers have demanded the label (five products, three services in February 2007).

4) NGO activities

Several NGO's are actively working in the field of SPAC. Two important organisations working on the consumption side of SPAC are 'Netwerk Bewust Verbruiken', an information and action network, and 'Ecolife', an organisation working with target group focussed action models to stimulate people towards more ecological behaviour patterns. On the production side some NGO's are active, mainly in the sector of sustainable agriculture (VELT) and fair trade (Oxfam fair trade and world shops).

## BULGARIA

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

3. Which goals were identified?

Because of the UNEP RoE role as an initiator and moderator of the SPAC discussions in Bulgaria the three major goals identified so far are:

- to translate the background material "Consumption Opportunities" report in local language for further circulation in Bulgaria;
- to develop a detailed background material on Bulgarian production and consumption behaviour;
- to establish and make alive the "Bulgarian Sustainable Consumption Council" and to develop a strategy for raising the public awareness on the consumption patterns and call the industries for cleaner and safer technologies.

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺				☺
Action announced*		☺	☺	☺	
Generally addressed					

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*			☺	☺	☺
Action announced*		☺			
Generally addressed	☺				

5. What do NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

### Central (and Local) Gov

The Bulgarian government has the opportunity to be the first in South Eastern Europe to establish a Council on Sustainable Production and Consumption, to develop and start implementation of a strategy on SPAC. The experience and the knowledge that will be gained could be shared with the neighboring countries through out partnership projects.

### Business, trade

The representatives of business and industry should attract foreign investors and implement ecologically clean, hi-tech biodegradable and recyclable technologies, which will improve the state of environment and the image of Bulgaria in Europe.

### International actors like EU, UNEP, UNECE, ANPED

- Information
- Access to other networks
- Political support at the international level, as well as access to and presence in international political forums
- Seed funding / access to fundraising possibilities at the international level
- Expert and administrative support for project development.

## ANNEX BULGARIA COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

Yes, there are actions taken but there is no official National Consultation on these topics.

In Sofia, January 2001 the National Association of the UN Youth Clubs organized the official Bulgarian launch of the UNEP Global Youth Campaign for Sustainable Consumption. The Ministers of Environment and Waters and Youth and Sports and some 90 media, academy and NGO representatives attended the event. Information materials were distributed and a short movie was shown to initiate public discussion on consumption patterns.

In September 2001 in Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian Minister for Environment and Waters, the UNEP National Committee- Bulgaria organized a meeting for UNEP RoE experts and local stakeholders.

This was the very first UNEP Pilot workshop "Sustainable Consumption Opportunities for Europe" (SCOPE). The meeting aimed to review the "UNEP Consumption Opportunities" report and comment its relevance to the situation in Bulgaria and if possible to establish the basis for an ongoing commitment to multi-stakeholder action on sustainable production and consumption.

Despite a few technical issues, the partial preparation of some delegates, non-appearance of some delegates in particular industry representatives, lack of background material on Bulgarian production and consumption behavior the workshop was well attended and productive.

The Minister, Mrs. Dolores Arsenova, presented the role sustainable production and consumption might play in the context of Bulgarian sustainable development efforts. Mr. Frits Schlingemann, Director of UNEP Regional office for Europe, then presented the historical background and challenge of sustainable production and consumption, indicating how a strategic approach to sustainable production and consumption represented a set of opportunities to be grasped by government, industry and civil agents. Mr. John Manoochehri then gave a detailed summary of the "Consumption Opportunities" report.

Feedback on the report, in particular from those who had studied it closely in advance, was very positive: with at least three major NGO networks committing themselves to distributing among their partners, and the representatives from the Ministry keen to circulate the report among other colleagues and across the government. The delegates suggested potential actions in Bulgaria and Sofia on sustainable consumption and discussed the challenges and opportunities represented by sustainable consumption, and plans for future use of the report, in particular a resolution on sustainable production and consumption and plans for developing a sustainable consumption council.

2) Do the governmental activities have a structured agenda?

The UNEP SCOPE Pilot workshop that was held in Bulgaria in 2001 also aimed to provoke the establishment of a "Bulgarian Sustainable Consumption Council". Unfortunately due to the short time of the meeting, the new topics that were discussed and the non-translated background material, the "Consumption Opportunities" report, the workshop did not meet this target. Despite of this the meeting provided a set of insights for future development of the SCOPE workshops, in particular for the second UNEP pilot in Tallinn.

Since 2001 the UNEP RoE did not have the necessary financial resources to assist with further development the Bulgarian activities on sustainable production and consumption and support the establishment of the coalition.

In January 2002 in connection with the preparations for the forthcoming WSSD in Johannesburg, the UNEP National Committee- Bulgaria implemented a co-operation project with the UNEP DTIE, Consumers International and the Bulgarian Ministry of Environment and Waters. The project aimed to make a survey based on the implementation of the UN Guidelines for Consumers Protection and Sustainable Consumption.

In 2003 on the occasion of the EU „Green week 1-7 June“, the Bulgarian Ministry of Environment and Waters invited the National Association of the UN Youth Clubs to develop and publish information materials on Sustainable Production and Consumption. The materials were distributed through out the network of the Regional Inspectorates on Environment and Waters and the NGO networks.

3) Governmental activities

The Bulgarian government is developing and implementing the following policy and actions: National Strategy on Environment 2005- 2014 calls for:

- Respect the principles of sustainable development;
- Prevention and minimizing of the risks for human health and environment;
- Prevention and minimizing of the risks for the biodiversity;
- Minimizing the harmful consequences on the components of the environment results of nature processes;
- Optimal usage of nature resources and energy;

*Integrated Product Policy ('IPP')*

- Integrating the policy of protecting the environment into the policies for developing other economy sectors and regional development;
- Insuring more effective management and monitoring on the environment;

#### *Consumer Policies*

The accession of the country to the EU requires the establishment of number of transparent mechanisms to guarantee the safe and healthy production of goods and supply of services with complete information of their content.

#### *Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility ('CSR')*

Raising the public and business awareness on protection of the environment through campaigns and education for sustainable development and responsible attitude and respect to nature.

#### *Public Procurement Policies*

The Ministry for Energy and Energy resources has established a National Agency on Energy Efficiency and a special fund to support state and private business projects on the use of renewable energies.

#### *Economic Instruments and State aid for environmental purposes*

Special fund under the Ministry of Environment and Waters collects the money from the paid fines of polluters and provides funding to municipal, NGO and business environmental projects.

#### *Emissions trading systems*

The political, economic, and legislative developments in Bulgaria after 2000 in view of the forthcoming EU membership, as well as the progress in the international climate change policy required the updating of the First National Action Plan on Climate Change, developed in 2000.

The process of updating of the National Action Plan on Climate Change started in January 2003 and was supported by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands through PSO (2003–2004) pre-accession program.

The Second National Action Plan on Climate Change contains activities, policies and measures for the period 2005-2008, concerning all sectors of Bulgarian economy: energy, industry, transport, agriculture and forestry, and services. It includes also a range of financial instruments to achieve the objectives set – the Green Investment Scheme and the EU Emission Trading Scheme. The successful implementation of the Plan will contribute to the fulfilment of the international commitments of Bulgaria under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. The Second National Action Plan provides an opportunity for attracting the general public support to the efforts of the Government for limiting the greenhouse gas emissions. The Plan will also contribute to the sustainable development of Bulgaria.

#### *Education, awareness raising and public information*

- Insuring easy and broaden access to all public registers and documentation on environment related issues through the implementation of the Aarhus convention;
- Increasing public participation in the decision- making process on environmental related topics through the implementation of the Aarhus convention;
- Increasing public awareness on the environmental and sustainable development related issues through organizing national wide campaigns and projects on the occasion of the Earth Day, World Environmental Day, EU Green Week and the EU Mobility Week;
- Developing the knowledge of the school students and public on the nature protection topics through out pilot projects on Education for Sustainable Development;

#### *Eco-label*

Developing a Bulgarian Eco-label scheme to motivate the business and raise public awareness on environmental friendly productions and products.

#### *Consumer information*

- Developing legislative initiatives to establish mechanisms and monitor the quality of products and services provided to people.
- Insuring the production and supply of healthy products to consumers;
- Publishing information materials on sustainable consumption of nature resources and use of biodegradable products and alternative energy resources.
- Developing strict legislation on GMO food and agricultural products.

#### *Pollutant emission register*

The Environmental Executive Agency takes daily measures and publishes daily reports on the state of the fresh air and radiation.

#### *Analytical tools*

The analytical tools are still not well known and used in the decision making process.

Recently a few questionnaires were prepared and used to interview the public about the awareness on environmental projects. This was a pilot tool used in the preparation of the new legislation on Waters in 2004.

#### *Research and development*

The *6<sup>th</sup> EU Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development*: offers technological responses to changing industrial approaches to: Sustainable natural resource use, innovative production mechanisms, consumer behavior, minimizing waste production, product change etc.

#### *Industry/cleaner production and Regulatory framework on air and water pollution*

New legislation has been developed and introduced recently in order to ensure good water quality and enough quantities of water for various needs. This requires complement of the infrastructures for the collection and treatment of wastewater, eliminating the hazardous elements in the water objects and reducing the water loss during irrigation and water supply. Achieving the common EU standards for fresh air quality in the cities and those for industrial zones. Increasing the consumption of cleaner fuels and renewable energies.

#### *IPPC*

In connection with the forthcoming EU accession of the country, Bulgaria should set common rules to promote sustainable production in large industrial installations. This will take into account emissions to air, water and soil, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, risk management etc.

#### *Greening Product Standards*

The Ministries of Environment and Waters and on Health are developing mechanisms and legislation to integrate rules and encourage the production of safe goods and service supply.

#### *Biotechnology*

The government is encouraging and providing attractive credit conditions for foreign investors who are interested to set up biotechnology business in Bulgaria.

#### *Housing and construction*

The government has introduced a new legislation and tax reduction to those construction companies and private owners who take actions to reduce the energy loss of the buildings.

#### *Energy*

Introducing new complex instruments for prevention and control of the industrial pollution and energy powers according to the EU standards. Encouraging the consumption of renewable energies and improving the energy efficiency.

#### *Agriculture and forestry*

Preservation and regeneration of the biodiversity and eco systems and ensure the sustainable use of forests, herbs and agricultural lands. Promote and encourage the organic farming and other environmental friendly agricultural practices and strict control on the use of GMOs.

#### *Fisheries*

Sustainable use of water species and preservation of the water eco systems.

#### *Transport*

Development of eco friendly transport systems with reduced impact on environment. Increase the use of train and combined ways of transport. Decrease the impact of auto transport on environment through improving the quality of fuels.

Support the cities and municipalities to develop metro and tram systems and reduce the age of the auto fleet in the country.

#### *Tourism*

Development of sustainable tourism practices and deduction of the impact and pressure of all seasonal forms of tourism on nature. Establishing conditions for management of protected areas and implementation of the new National Strategy on Eco- tourism as a instrument to protect the environment.

#### *Waste*

Improving the management of household waste and including the hazardous such as from hospitals and construction sites. Development of the necessary infrastructure for the waste treatment by 2009 and eliminating the existing illegal land fills by 2010. Introducing the system for separate collection of household waste and recycling of waste products and dismantling of old cars.

#### *Chemicals*

Terminate the use of chemicals that destroy the ozone layer according to the Kyoto protocol.

#### 4) NGO activities

#### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

No

*Clean and eco-effective production*

7<sup>th</sup> National Festival of Biological Agriculture organised by Bio Selena Foundation, 15 September 2007

*Education for sustainable consumption and production*

- Educational seminar "Youth for Sustainability: Changing Consumption Patterns" organised by NAUNYC from 16 to 23 July 2006.
- International Conference "NGO Capacity Building for Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production in South Eastern Europe" was organised by UNEP National Committee- Bulgaria, jointly with UNEP and ANPED from 23 to 26 November 2006.

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

A working group has been established for the Creation of a Council for Environmental Policy Development

*Information and Public Participation*

Information Campaign about NATURA 2000

## CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? YES

*If YES: How was it initiated?* By NGO pressure – UNEP Scap Workshop

Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? YES

3. Which goals were identified?

Absolute decoupling (not approved), growth of quality/wellbeing not consumption, following EU targets, some areas more progressive than EU average (biofood)...

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed					

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺		☺		☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed					

5. What do NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

### Central (and Local) Gov

- funding of NGOs (SCP needs professionals)
- stronger mandate to SCP WG
- Green Public Procurement
- well-being discussion
- local solution
- social responsibility

### Banks

- venture capital for progressive projects, ethical funds

### Business, trade

- knowledge bases service oriented business
- innovation
- hi-tech projects
- combat rebound effect
- fair advertisements
- codex

### Agriculture

- renewables, biofood, local markets

## ANNEX CZECH REPUBLIC COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If No:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

There are also many SCO activities that are not coordinated. (biofuel, bioproduct, renewables, returnable goods, sharing).

2) Do the governmental activities have a structured agenda?

In 2003 a Working Group was established, Framework of programmes approved by the SD council 2005, currently work on 10 programs (new "well-being" approach, government SCP campaign, SCP education, local solutions, effective consumption, energy efficiency, biofood, ekohouses, EDF, mobility).

3) Governmental activities

4) NGO activities

*Ecological Fiscal Reform*

EEB campaign

*Clean and eco-effective production*

CP, REACH, IPPC, Zero Waste, biofood)

*Education for sustainable consumption and production*

Eco-counselling

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

Nat. BCSD missing, health without harm

*Information and Public Participation*

Eco footprint

Fair-trade

**GERMANY**

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

If NO: Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2) Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

Which goals were identified?  
 Share of renewable Energies: 2010= 12.5%; 2020= 20%; 2050= 50% (all % of electricity consumption)  
 CO2 Emission: 2008-2012 = 20% below 1990  
 Resource & energy productivity: double from 2002 to 2020  
 Land use: reduction from 130 to 30 ha/ day  
 Organic farming: 20 % of agricultural area in 2020

3) Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺			☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed			☺		

4) Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy? Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed					

5) What do NGO's in Germany require to be done from the national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

To integrate explicitly Sustainable Consumption and Sustainable Lifestyles into the National SD Strategy. Ensure coherence in activities and a strategy building between the different ministries acting on sustainable consumption.

## ANNEX GERMAN COUNTRY REPORT:

### 1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

There is the so called "National Dialog Process Consumption" which is a quite narrow and limited approach for three reasons: (1) is mostly limited to the topics of the environmental ministry and even within this it is (2) limited regarding the topic focussing on (energy using) products, and (3) it intends to initiate stakeholder activities only not governmental responsibility

### 2) Do the governmental activities have a structured agenda?

There is quite broad range of activities initiated by several Germany ministries. Still an agenda or a coherent structure cannot be observed. This is the case within the initiatives of the different ministries and even more regarding the overall picture. Target oriented coordination does not take place between the ministries, only a kind of information exchange.

German NGO's - coordinated by BUND (the Friends of the Earth Germany) - are intending to include sustainable consumption and sustainable lifestyles explicitly into the National Sustainable Development Strategy but were not successful so far.

### 3) Governmental Activities

#### National Strategy for Sustainable Development

In April 2002 the Federal Government published a National Strategy on Sustainable Development. It includes several SPAC related concrete targets listed above.

#### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

Eco tax on fuel (surplus to support pension funds), reduced subsidies on ob related travel, removal on subsidies for housing,

Ecological Tax Reform (ETR) in Germany has imposed increasing energy tax rates for the years 1999-2003. These increases have been offset by reducing contributions to pension funds.

#### *Clean and Eco-effective Production*

The Renewable Energy Sources Act aims to double the share of renewable energies in electricity supply by 2010 to at least 12.5% of total electricity supply. The medium-term objective for 2020 is at least 20%. The act also provides for the priority purchase, transmission and payment of the electricity by the system operators as well as for a nation-wide compensation scheme for the electricity purchased and paid for.

A German model example for extended producer responsibility is the Packaging Ordinance. It ranks avoidance before reuse and recycling of packaging. As a result of the ordinance industry has set up a nationwide collection system (the „Green Dot System“).

The Energy Savings Ordinance contains an obligation for house builders. Since February 2002 every new house built in Germany has to apply the low energy house standard. This standard not only relates to the building itself but also implies standards for the heating and the warm water supply systems. In addition to this ordinance there is a 700 Mio.€ support system for carbon dioxide saving measures in existing houses. Support will be given for modernisation measures in heating systems, house electricity and in the building itself and for the use of renewable energy systems. Further support will be given for the building of so-called "passive houses" which only use 15kW per square meter per year for heating.

Since 1991 the Federal Environmental Agency publishes a handbook of green public procurement. It covers a broad range of general aspects of green public procurement policies and sector/product specific aspects that is relevant to public procurement. The handbook also forms the baseline for a web-based information.

Announced: adoption of eco-design requirements

#### *Education for Sustainable Production and Consumption*

Working Group on Education for Sustainable Consumption within the national process in the UN Decade Education for Sustainable Development.

#### *Information and public participation*

The Consumer Information Law only provides information from public bodies. No information rights are foreseen from business.

Information: there are some good and less good examples of information provided do to legal requirements. Most of them follow obligations from the European Union. In the food sector the Biosiegel enabled food from organic production to enter nearly all supermarket and discount chains. A less good example is the disclosure information on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and nuclear waste from household electricity consumption. They have to be given on every

electricity bill but can be provided in a way (on the back side, pure text, and smaller letters) mostly meaningless for the consumer.

Quite some information campaigns were initiated by different ministries. Quite often they are limited to brochures, websites and a handful of events in larger cities.

Public Participation: Initiatives and responsibilities for sustainable consumption are delegated to an increasing number of powerless committees.

#### 4) NGO Activities

##### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

Strong NGO initiatives in the preparation phase of the reform.

##### *Clean and Eco-effective Production*

Support and guidelines and web-based information portal on green public procurement, Initiatives on REACH

##### *Education for Sustainable Production and Consumption*

A tremendous amount of activities are taking place initiated by NGO's. They range from kid groups in nature protection organisation to a working group on sustainable consumption in the national committee for the UNESCO decade on sustainable development.

##### *Corporate Accountability*

In September 2006 human rights organisations, trade unions, development organisations and church organisations, consumers' associations and environment associations as well as other civil society organisations centred on socio-political issues established a Corporate Accountability (CorA) Network. They intend to enhance the public debate on the economic and political activities of transnational corporations, and to advocate corporate accountability. The most important demands on policy are:

- Accountability and reporting duties for companies
- Social requirements for the award of public contracts
- Establishment of corporate duties in international economic partnership agreements and in the promotion of trade and industry
- Fair company taxation for the benefit of the society
- Effective sanctions and liability regulations for companies

##### *Information and public participation*

The majority of information on sustainable consumption is provided by NGOs. They range from extensive information platform on eco-labeling and fair trade campaigns as product based approaches via information and transparency about legislative processes to general reflection on lifestyles.

## HUNGARY

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

3. Which goals were identified?  
None yet.

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					
Action announced*		☺		☺	
Generally addressed				☺	

The above are parts of a comprehensive SCP programme, only random actions.

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?  
Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*				☺	
Generally addressed					

5. What do NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

### Central (and Local) Gov

- publish, consult, finalise and give funding for the SCAP framework (and it should be harmonised with the also not yet finalised SD strategy),
- keep SCAP funding in the National Development Plan,
- start including Sustainable Consumption (SC) issues in Consumer Protection (CP) policies
- support the establishment and development of infrastructure needed for progressing sustainable consumption (e.g. widely available recycling services, green and organic products, high quality public transport)
- support role models, and their introduction to the public
- take symbolic steps and communicate them, e.g. greening governmental buildings, procurements etc.

### Business, trade

- start meaningful and not PR oriented CSR programmes
- greening products and services
- ethical advertising
- develop business models for sustainable products and services
- take best practices from other countries
- accountable and transparent operation

### Other NGOs

- start professional communication towards public on SC, CP and environmental issues
- start monitoring companies' social and environmental output and communicate it to the public

### Academia

- include SC on the research agenda → basic and applied researches with emphasis on practices and feasibility
- include SC on the higher education curricula
- initiate dialogue with business and governmental actors about the advances in SC

## ANNEX HUNGARY COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

A framework is being prepared for years, but still not finalised and published. Responsible: Ministry of Environment

2) Do the governmental activities have a structured agenda?

Only ad-hoc and uncoordinated activities by different organisations with different agendas.

3) Governmental activities

*Clean and eco-effective production*

Some EU structural funds programmes in this topic

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

Action announced:

Some EU structural funds programmes in this topic

Generally addressed:

CSR has a responsible person in Ministry of Economy

4) NGO activities<sup>1</sup>

*Ecological Fiscal Reform*

Clean Air Action Group has been researching, campaigning and making concrete proposals for years in this issue

*Clean and eco-effective production*

KOVET, an NGO is dedicated to this – they run many different projects. A semi academic group, called Hungarian Cleaner Production Centre does research and consultation on CPT

*Education for sustainable consumption and production*

Association of Conscious Consumers: publishing (translating/writing) and distributing educational materials (eg. youthXchange by UNEP, handbook for teachers by E-CONS), teacher trainings, classes for kids, special pilot-programme in education in SCAP, personal advice for consumers.

National Association for Consumer Protection: Some chapters of "Generation Europe" diary program on sustainable consumption options were published by the Hungary.

Environmental Education Association and National Public Education Institute (semi governmental):

Some modes of SC appear in the environmental education curricula

Waste Action Group: Consumption critique and education which partly covers SC issues.

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

Action made:

Association of Conscious Consumers: training for other NGOs on how to encourage companies.

KOVET: directly encouraging and advising/helping companies through different programmes.

National Association for Consumer Protection Hungary: Hosts a club for companies that aim at increasing corporate responsibility.

Environmental Management and Law Association: Conducted research about CSR.

Action announced:

Association of Conscious Consumers: Planning a database on companies' social and environmental records for more informed consumer decisions.

*Information and Public Participation*

Association of Conscious Consumers: General information: online and printed magazines, other publications, media work. Lobbying for making consumer protection fines public.

Other NGOs: specific information in e.g. waste/energy/mobility/climate change etc.

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<sup>1</sup> ACC: Association of Conscious Consumers [www.tve.hu](http://www.tve.hu)

KOVET: Hungarian Association for Environmentally Aware Management [www.kovet.hu](http://www.kovet.hu)

Hungarian Cleaner Production Centre: [http://hcpc.uni-corvinus.hu/exp\\_eng/index\\_exp.htm](http://hcpc.uni-corvinus.hu/exp_eng/index_exp.htm)

National Association for Consumer Protection Hungary: [www.ofe.hu](http://www.ofe.hu)

Environmental Management and Law Association: [www.emla.hu](http://www.emla.hu)

## LATVIA

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the Governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

3. Which goals were identified?

There are specific policy goals for SPAC defined in Latvia. All the different sectoral policies have their own goals which are linked to that specific policy sector.

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☹	☺
Action announced*		☹	☺		
Generally addressed	☺	☺			☺

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy? Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺		☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed		☺			☺

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

Government should develop framework of programs specifically on SPAC and SPAC issues should also be addressed in the new Sustainable development strategy. However there are also specific NGO demands:

### I. Ecological fiscal reform:

- Study on the potential and scenarios for introducing the "Green Budget" should be conducted and mid-term plan for implementation of reform should be developed;
- Assessment of existing perverse subsidies and the plan for phase-out should be developed;
- Assessment on environmental efficiency of existing eco-taxes and particularly NRT should be made;
- Car registration tax and annual car levy should be linked to the consumption of fuel and CO2 emissions;
- Eco-labelled and recycled goods should have tax alleviations.

### II. Clean and eco-effective production

- One state agency should be appointed responsible for implementation of Cleaner Production (CP);
- CP promotion program and plan should be developed and implemented;
- Cooperation among state and other authorities and organizations involved in CP implementation process should be improved;
- Businesses should be better informed about investment possibilities of CP projects;
- Governmental support for sustainable transport is needed;
- Green public procurement should be made as a governmental target and promoted for local municipalities;
- Review government investment in infrastructure development specifying environmental impact as a criterion;
- Elaborated environmental product policy should be developed in Latvia and sales of non-recyclable goods should be limited.

III. Education for sustainable consumption and production:

- Indicators for determining consumption quantities, and modeling their changing dynamics as well as environmental impact should be developed;
- Government should start development of new measures of progress accounting and provide regular reporting.

IV. Corporate responsibility and accountability:

- Public discussion on corporate responsibility and accountability issues should be supported;
- Annual environmental reporting should be made obligation for the companies receiving A and B category pollution permits.

V. Information and public participation

- Eco-labelling and consumer education activities should be supported by government;
- Large scale public information campaign on sustainable consumption patterns should be started, with the goal to inform people on energy and resource consumption and environmentally friendly goods;
- Advertisements should be forbidden in schools, teaching materials and towards children under 16.
- Three sided (NGO/Government/Business) institution should be created to examine ethical complaints of consumers. This institution would also examine various statements about goods and advertisements (for example, that organic products aren't tested on animals, etc.) to substantiate their accuracy.

## ANNEX LATVIA COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

There are several SPAC related governmental plans and programmes, for example,

- Emission quota distribution plan 2008-2012;
- Statement of Renewable Energy Resources Usage 2006-2010;
- Climate change reduction programme 2005-2010;
- National plan on reduction of POPs 2005-2020;
- State plan on waste management 2003-2012;
- Household waste management strategy 1998-2010.
- Programme on Biofuels production and usage 2003-2010
- Consumer rights protection centre development strategy 2007-2009
- Statement on Energy development 2006-2016
- Statement on transport development 2007-2013
- Statement on public transport development 2005-2014
- National Lisbon programme 2005-2008
- And other sectoral programmes on agriculture, fisheries, tourism etc.

2) Do the governmental activities have a structured agenda

There is no National Consultation process towards SPAC. Even the National Sustainable development strategy and National environmental policy plan doesn't have systematic approach on SPAC issue. However there are several sectoral programs and legal acts adopted by government (see above).

3) Governmental activities

### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

Action made:

There are several 'green' taxes in Latvia:

- natural resource tax (NRT) on packaging, natural resources, vehicles, etc;
- excise tax on oil products, which meets minimums EU targets;
- excise tax reductions for bio-fuels;
- car registration tax and annual car tax.

Besides that NRT has reductions for companies investing in environmental protection.

Generally addressed:

Government has a plan to decrease the income taxes and increase consumption taxes, but because of the high inflation the proposal to decrease income taxes is frozen. However these policy does not have environmental goals, but pure macroeconomic purposes.

There is no governmental action to eliminate harmful subsidies - ☹

### *Clean and eco-effective production*

Action made:

- The principles of Cleaner Production have been integrated in the Law on Environmental Protection and National Environmental Policy Plan.
- Law "On Natural Resources Tax (NRT)" provides:
  - NRT allowances to taxpayers who financed project with objective to reduce environment pollution or who realized voluntary packaging waste management program;
  - NRT refund on recycling of goods or products harmful for the environment.
- These tax allowances are administratively complicated and are not encouraging business to change.
- Some sectoral legislation provides incentives for cleaner production, for example in agriculture - promotion of organic farming.
- EU funds were available for modernization and upgrading of production. There was huge demand for this financing and the funds ran out quickly. While entrepreneurs had primarily business interest in modernization of production, it had also positive environmental dimension.
  - There are EU structural funds available for innovative business activities. Nevertheless this possibility is not used by business as there is no capacity to do so. At the same time funding for business modernization is highly demanded.
- Voluntary initiatives like EMAS and ISO 14 000 has limited popularity and is not getting wide support.

Action announced:

Since 2005 government is planning to start promotion of green public procurement. However until now nothing much has happened.

Generally addressed:

- Environmental Investment Fund provides soft loans for environmental projects to industry. This is ineffective mechanism - not attractive to business and allocated funds are not used.
- Government for the last 3 years is working on the development of Environmental technologies action programme which is not in place yet.

#### *Education for sustainable consumption and production*

Action made:

Environmental protection agency has prepared Sustainable development indicator reports for 2003 and 2006, covering issues of SCPP and Report on Material flows (2004).

Action announced:

In school and university curriculum SPAC is not integrated directly but partly mentioned as part of the Sustainable development and environmental protection.

#### *Corporate responsibility and accountability*

Action made:

Corporate responsibility and accountability is a new subject for national businesses.

- About 6 biggest companies are annually preparing their environmental reports. Reports are also prepared by some smaller companies which are the branches of international organizations demanding that.
- Corporate responsibility is also practiced by those who has received ISO certificates,
- Some companies have also joined UN Global compact initiative.
- Governmental has introduced producer responsibility on packaging, transport vehicles and electronics

#### *Information and public participation*

Action made:

There are several consumer information labels (see below) introduced in Latvia, but in general consumers lack sufficient information and explanations what is the meaning of respective label and there is no country wide public awareness raising campaign.

- Chemical Substance Label – gives the basic information on use and threats of the product and its ingredients.
- Energy Efficiency Label – currently only obligatory for washing machines, light bulbs, refrigerators and electrical ovens.
- Packaging Label - applies to plastic, paper and metal packaging. The packaging is required to show the material code and recycling method.
- Food Products Label – include labelling for genetically modified organisms which gives consumers information of GMO content in the food products (weak enforcement).
- Environmental protection agency is promoting EU eco-flower (mostly among businesses).
- Sales of soft drinks and sweets in schools were forbidden.

Generally addressed:

Government is working on Law on Energy Certification for Buildings which is based on 2002/91/EK Directive, which will introduce new energy efficiency labeling schema for buildings.

#### 4) NGO activities

##### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

Action made:

NGOs have working group on Green tax reform and in 2006 organized seminar together with Green Budget Germany. NGOs are also involved in the several governmental working dealing with excise tax and have prepared the list of recommendation on how to use fiscal instruments in energy efficiency.

##### *Clean and eco-effective production*

Action made:

Latvia's Pollution prevention centre is actively promoting cleaner production and eco-design through consultations and trainings.

Action announced:

Latvia's Pollution prevention centre is planning to work on projects of environmental technology verification

##### *Education for sustainable consumption and production*

Action made:

- Baltic environmental forum has prepared 2 Environmental indicator reports on Baltic states, covering sustainable consumption issues.
- There are several information campaigns running on the issue of waste management and recycling.
- Green Liberty with magazine Environmental times run outdoor information campaign on household chemicals and food products.

*Information and Public Participation*

Action made:

- National eco-label for organic food products, eco-tourism and Blue flag for beaches.
- Sustainable forestry certification: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (35 companies, covering an area of 906,000 ha) and the Pan European Forest Certification (PEFC) - 17,000 ha.
- NGO activities on promotion of eco-labels.
- Green Liberty and Consumer protection association have set up web pages providing information on sustainable consumer choices.
- Environmental consultation board set up to involve NGOs and professional association in decision making of MoE

Action announced:

Green key eco-label for hotels is coming up soon.

**NORWAY**

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Programm towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? YES

3. Which goals were identified?

GHG reductions: 2008-2012 = 9% below 1990

2020 = 30% below 1990

2050 = 100% below 1990

Energy efficiency Energy conservation and renewable energy to be increased with 12 TWh within 2010

Biodiversity The loss of biodiversity is to be halted within 2010

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					
Action announced*				☺	
Generally addressed			☺		

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺			☺	
Action announced*					
Generally addressed					

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

To integrate SCP in the White paper on sustainable development, promote energy conservation in the buildings, ensure decreased GHG emissions from road transport, promote combinations of goods and services to meet consumption needs, require ecological fiscal reform and waste reduction.

## ROMANIA

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? YES

3. Which goals were identified?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					
Action announced*		☺		☺	☺
Generally addressed			☺	☺	☺

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy? Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					
Action announced*			☺		☺
Generally addressed					☺

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

- Elaboration of the National Strategy and Program for promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Production as a completion of The National Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Real support for NGO's
- To pass a bill regarding ecological fiscal reform to stimulate sustainable consumption and production
- Rules and regulations for ecological production, surveillance and control for the proper enforcement of the legislation
- National level campaigns, actions, activities and measures for education and information

## ANNEX ROMANIA COUNTRY REPORT:

### 3) Governmental activities

#### *Clean and eco- effective production*

- Environment instruments in Business Developing. Impact 2007 Conferences (e.g.: ecologic labelling, Packaging – marketing instrument, cost and European obligation) organised by Ministry of Environment
- Eco-label project (Ministry of Environment)
- The National Centre for Sustainable Development coordinated the elaboration of The National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The fundamental goal of The National Strategy for Sustainable Development is to provide for a higher standard of living for the people and for the whole society, at national level, economic development within the limits of sustainability determined by the offer of the natural capital so as not to affect the basic needs of the future generations. The strategy stipulates the establishment of a support – system for the following priorities: public health, economic growth, preservation of the energy resources, supported by a complex and interdisciplinary activity for environmental protection.
- National Plan of Development (PND) 2007-2013 – the strategic directions of Priority 3 of PND, Protection and improvement of environment quality are in agreement with the long term objectives of the Romanian policy if the environment and are based on European Strategy for Sustainable Development, the 6<sup>th</sup> EU Program for Action for Environment and the Lisbon Agenda.

### 4) NGO activities

#### *Education for sustainable consumption and production*

Introduction of consumption education in pre-university and university curricula

## SERBIA

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Programme towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? YES

2. Do the governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

3. Which goals were identified?

From beginning of 2007 Project "Strategy for sustainable development of Serbia" was introduced by the government of Serbia and UNDP, represent by vice-president of Serbia, Bozidar Djelic, to the public concerned (NGOs, etc.). According to the project several meetings of dozen NGOs participants was already organized, and should be finish till November 2007. Together with structuring the Strategy and the public and public concerned announcement of the Strategy.

Which elements do they address?

Participation of the public concerned and the involvement of the new communications channels (blogs, web forums, etc.) in the process of discussing the Strategy. A one month will be left for comments of the public concerned.

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					☺
Action announced*		☺			☺
Generally addressed	☺		☺	☺	

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					☺
Action announced*					☺
Generally addressed	☺	☺		☺	

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

In first instance, according to "The Attitude of NGOs from Serbia – made for Efe 2007", the NGO-community would like the government adopt and implement National strategy for sustainable development as well as adopt the system of indicators and National consultations for monitoring implementation of the Strategy. Produce and implementation of the programmes for promotion of renewable energies, energy sufficiency as well as sustainable use of resources. Promotion, subvention and financing projects in the field of organic agriculture and sustainable tourism. Favourisation of the green purchase in the process of the public supplies of the national and local institutions. More important role of public and media in promotion values of the SPAC. Produce of the local strategies for sustainable development and involvement of the NGOs in these processes. Stimulation and support of the projects of sustainable transportation. Efficient waste management. Planned urbanization and industrialisation according to environmental standards and principles of sustainable development. Efficiently resolving dozen of environmental black spots in Serbia. Development of educational programmes on sustainable development on National level as well as less formal kinds of education.

## ANNEX SERBIAN COUNTRY REPORT:

### 3) Governmental activities

- “The National Waste Management Strategy - including the programme of harmonization with EU” developed in 2003.
- National strategy for poverty reduction (adopted in year 2003).

#### *Ecological Fiscal Reform*

- Bylaw for importing the second hands automobiles (action made): In Serbia at this moment imported cars must qualified EURO 3 standards for a second hand cars, as well as EURO 4 for a imported brand new cars. December, 2005.
- Ecotax (action announced), 1993.

#### *Clean and eco-effective production:*

- Energy Law (action made), august 2004. The Law creates conditions for stimulating the use of renewable energy sources and combined heat and electrical power generation.
- Energy Efficiency Agency (action announced) programmes for Information and Dissemination Campaign on renewables.

#### *Education for sustainable consumption and production:*

- Energy Efficiency Agency (action made): Projects of education of children in Serbia to encourage them to become future sustainable citizen.

### 4) NGO activities

Several NGO's are actively working in the field of Sustainable development and consumer protection. There are a few NGOs which help in a produce of LEAPs in several cities in Serbia. Mostly NGOs run action for information campaign on sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency, animal rights, certification of the local products, projects for improvement and protection of biodiversity. There is a several activities in which NGOs helps organic farmers and running the farmers markets.

## UKRAINE

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Programme towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

Draft Concept of National environmental policy Strategy was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for the adoption.

YES

2. Do the Governmental activities have a structure/agenda? NO

3. Which goals were identified?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*					
Action announced*					
Generally addressed	☺	☺	☺		☺

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy?

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*			☺		☺
Action announced*				☺	
Generally addressed	☺	☺			

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

- National Strategy on Sustainable Development adoption, including the chapter on SCP (is not adopted so far);
- preparing the 10-years SCP framework programme;
- integration of SCP principals and issues into the policy of the country;
- provision of ecological fiscal incentives for the SCP;
- adoption and establishing the mechanism and procedures for the adequate performance of the existing legislation addressing SPAC elements;
- improvement and/or adoption of the SCP legislation, including laws on eco-labelling, GM-production, organic agriculture.

## ANNEX UKRAINE COUNTRY REPORT:

### 3) Governmental activities

#### *Ecological fiscal reform (EFR)*

The national legislation in the SCP spheres provides EFR tools such as tax rebates, tax credits, governmental subsidies, new credit or subsidy programs etc. However, these regulations are not supported with the corresponding regulatory legal acts and so are just declarative. On the other hand, no fiscal incentives are developed, and even no legislative regulation is provided, for the production eco-labeling, organic market development, GM-products growing and certification, eco-tourism development, and few other SCP issues. Thus, governmental policy is not aimed at exactly fiscal reform formation in favor of SCP but addresses several industrial production and consumption issues mainly environmental pollution fees and fines. New proposal of the Ministry for Environment was recently introduced on environmental taxes on gasoline. EFR has its roots in Ukrainian legislation but needs further development.

#### *Clean and eco-effective production*

Conception of state industrial policy defines the goal of the industrial policy as a development of the modern, integrated into the world production industrial complex with the criteria of rational use of natural resources and application of the alternative technologies. State Programme on Industrial Development for 2003-2011 includes the development and elaboration of the alternative equipment including resource-efficient, energy-efficient, and eco-clean technologies etc. Up to 2011 this Concept's regulations are among the main directions of the environmental policy implementation in Ukraine.

#### *Education for SCP*

As National Program towards SCP is absent in Ukraine, there are no activities provided for education for SCP at the governmental level. Ukraine has the National Concept of Environmental Education adopted. In addition to this, in 2003 government adopted the Action Plan for Improvement of Environmental Education and Propaganda of Efficient Water Use. Despite the National Concept has been adopted, there are no defined funding for the governmental educational activities and the practical implementation is often interrupted and/or exists at the local level.

#### *Information and public participation*

Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was ratified by Ukraine in 1998 and it is one of the main tools for the information provision despite the fact it is not always efficient and could be ignored. Ukrainian legislation also provides and ensures the citizens' right for the information on the environmental impacts and activities implemented for the improvement of the environmental situation. According to the laws public must be also involved into the decision making processes on the environmental issues through public consultations. The procedure guidelines are adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree on Public consultations in 2004. However, there is practically no legal power and real practice to get the environmental information from enterprises (PRTR Protocol is not yet ratified) can refuse in environmental information because of misuse of confidentiality terms. So called "active information provision" through different media etc. is improving, and the mass-media by itself pays growing attention on more regular basis to complex environmental issues. NGOs are being recognized as a source for independent environmental information.

## USA

1. Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns? NO

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Programm towards Sustainable Consumption and Production? NO

2. Do the Governmental activities have a structure/agenda?  
3. Which goals were identified?

Not a clear answer for this. While there is no official US programme on SPAC they do list a number of activities that they consider to address the issue, and which I would assume they would cluster together in some configuration for the regional consultation. See <http://www.sdp.gov/sdp/52431.htm>

Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺
Action announced*					☺
Generally addressed					

4. Are there NGO activities explicitly targeting towards a Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategy? Which elements do they address?

	Ecological fiscal reform	Clean and eco-effective production	Education for sustainable consumption and production	Corporate responsibility and accountability	Information and public participation
Action made*	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Action announced*					
Generally addressed					

5. What does NGO's in your country require to be done from your national governments and other national stakeholders to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production?

While there are some in the US government who see the value of developing some kind of policy approach and support for SPAC initiatives, there is also a strong historic resistance to the idea of anything that might hint at reversing the US tradition of encouraging spending and consumption, from the advertising industry to President Bush's equation of spending with patriotism. Thus we probably need a regime change to fully move forward on an effective SPAC policy program. Nevertheless there are some elements of support for at least a positive national discussion and voluntary approaches to promoting SPAC. In general, what is especially needed is the networking and alliance-building among NGOs and progressive businesses and governmental leaders, especially within Congress and at the State and municipal level, to develop a national dialogue on a national and regional framework of cooperation for moving this forward.

## ANNEX UNITED STATES COUNTRY REPORT:

1) Is there a National Consultation towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns?

*If NO:* Are there other national governmental activities that can be seen as part of a Program towards Sustainable Consumption and Production?

There was not a US government-initiated consultation, nor one held in coordination with UNEP. However, NASCA and ISF worked together on a number of consultative meetings focusing on the need for US and North American strategy and policy on SPAC. However, there are now discussions linked to the Federal Environmental Executive on developing a consultation sometime in the coming year.

3) Governmental activities

*Ecological fiscal reform (EFR)*

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/epp/index.htm>)

*Clean and eco-effective production*

- Design for the environment (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/dfe/pubs/about/index.htm>)
- Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (<http://www.ofee.gov/>)

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

Corporate Social Responsibility at the State Department (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/rm/30962.htm>)

(Bush's greenwash on CSR) ([http://makower.typepad.com/joel\\_makower/2005/09/bushs\\_corporate.html](http://makower.typepad.com/joel_makower/2005/09/bushs_corporate.html))

I would expect the US government to answer the above very differently from how I think and define these categories. Much of my thinking assumes a regulatory approach, which is antithetical to the US deregulatory approach and emphasis on voluntary initiatives (which is pretty much the basis for much of what is called CSR.)

The problem here is that the US position is that they indeed promote sustainable development and thus sustainable consumption and production, but their approach is by encouraging "partnerships" and voluntary initiatives. They do not have an official policy framework on SPAC but consider this covered by their various partnership oriented programs.

*Information and public participation*

Action made:

- Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act (<http://www.epa.gov/Region5/defs/html/epcra.htm>)
- Environmental Protection Agency –Right to Know (<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/r2k.htm>)
- Sustainable Development Partnerships (<http://www.sdp.gov/sdp/c10826.htm>)

Action announced:

Promoting Sustainable Development in the United States (<http://www.sdp.gov/c11715.htm>)

4) NGO activities

*Ecological fiscal reform (EFR)*

- Green Scissors (<http://www.greenscissors.org/>)
- Earth Track ([http://earthtrack.net/earthtrack/index.asp?page\\_id=188&catid=66](http://earthtrack.net/earthtrack/index.asp?page_id=188&catid=66))
- Social Investment Forum (<http://www.socialinvest.org/>)

*Clean and eco-effective production*

- Clean Production Action (<http://www.cleanproduction.org/Home.php>)
- Extended Producer Responsibility Working Group (<http://www.eprworkinggroup.org/>)

*Education for Sustainable Development*

- Center for a new American Dream (<http://www.newdream.org/>)
- United States Partnership (<http://www.uspartnership.org/>)

*Corporate responsibility and accountability*

- Business for Social Responsibility (<http://www.bsr.org/>)
- Corp Watch (<http://www.corpwatch.org/>)
- Essential Information (<http://www.essential.org/>)
- Ceres, Investors and Environmentalists for Sustainable Prosperity (<http://www.ceres.org/>)
- International Center for Corporate Accountability (<http://www.icca-corporateaccountability.org/>)

*Information and public participation*

- The Right To Know Network (<http://www.rtknet.org/>)
- Working Group on Community Right to Know (<http://www.crtk.org/>)

## Relevant Country Information

	Surface area in km <sup>2</sup>	Population in 1000.	population density per km <sup>2</sup>	Average number of persons per private household	GDP per capita in \$	Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants ***	Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita	Energy consumption/cap in oil equivalents 1000kg	Energy Tax Revenues (in 1000 EUR)/ Final Energy Consumption (thousands tons of oil equivalent) ***	Share of Renewable Energy (Target 2010) ****
Belguim	30.518*	10 356*	320	2,5*	31 280	467	8,9	5,119**	120	2,8 (6,0)
Bulgaria	110.994	7 761	70		2 750		5,3	2,238**		11,8 (11,0)
Czech Republic	78.866	10 216	130		9 130	373	11,2	3,978**	82	4,5 (8,0)
Germany	357.027*	82 537*	231	2.1*	30 690	564	10,3	3,879**	209	10,5 (12,5)
Hungary	93.029*	10 140*	109	2,6*	8 370	280	5,6	2,542**		4,6 (3,6)
Latvia	64.589*	2 295*	36	2,5*	5 580	297	2,7	1,317**	61	48,4 (49,3)
Norway	323 759	4 591	14		51 810	429	13,9	5,941**		108,4
Romania	238 391	21 685	91		2 960		4	1,616**		35,8 (35,0)
Serbia	88 361	7 526	85		2 680					
Ukraine	603.700	47 451	79		1 270		6,4	2,798**		
USA	9 809 155	293 655	30		41 440		20,2	7,532**		

\* EEA Fact sheets

\*\* UN Statistics

\*\*\* Eurostat data from 2004

\*\*\*\* Eurostat data from 2005