

EU CONTRIBUTION TO THE DRAFT 10 YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SCP, 2009-12-22

This paper is an EU contribution to preparations of CSD18 as well as to the fourth public draft of the “Proposed input on a 10YFP on SCP” prepared by UNEP and UNDESA.

The EU has contributed to the Marrakech Process (MP) , the international informal multistakeholder forum on SCP, and supports the development of the 10YFP on SCP, also through the work of the international Marrakech Task Forces (MTF) most of them led by EU countries.

CSD is the only international policy forum having SCP as such on its agenda, therefore it has an eminent role in the elaboration of the 10 Year Framework of Programs for the period 2011-2021, which should be ambitious and composed of 2 parts:

- a declaration on SCP outlining a common vision for all countries on the need to promote SCP with a framework defined in terms of program fields, overall goals in each field and implementing structure covering the ten years period, and
- a series of specific programs for SCP with specific objectives and time frames, means of implementation, sectors and actors to accelerate the shift towards SCP and to respond to national and regional needs and priorities.

This contribution addresses EU priorities, lessons learnt and what remains to be done. It also recognizes that the discussion on the framework should be started as soon as possible, to increase levels of involvement on SCP commitments on programs and projects. Besides governments, they are going to involve also enterprises, interest groups, NGOs and other major groups. Without some framework or “spider”, the 10YFP on SCP would remain abstract and loose. Therefore, it proposes and illustrates a convincing and realistic 10YFP structured along the life cycle of products and services as well as along the mix of instrument needed to address each stage of the cycle.

1. Introduction of the theme

Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production is one of the three overarching objectives of sustainable development. We need to make it happen at all levels by shaping and launching a global 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP). Some of us are over-consuming while some of us don't have the possibility to fulfill our basic needs. There is a need for a common strategy on how to promote SCP to bridge the gaps between developing and industrialized countries and to assist the transition to an eco-efficient economy promoting well-being, quality, equity and efficiency for all within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

We see SCP as a key to improve the quality of life, based on significant changes in lifestyles. SCP goals and actions are powerful levers to accelerate the transition to an eco-efficient economy and turn environmental and social challenges into business and employment opportunities. SCP aims at “doing more and better with less”, by optimizing resource use, preventing and minimizing waste and pollution, looking at the entire life cycle of products to protect the environment as well as at ensuring a healthy life in harmony with nature and fostering social development by creating decent employment and protecting rights at work.

At the global level, the EU sees the promotion of SCP and the 10YFP as a key lever to develop an alternative model to the increasingly unsustainable global consumption and to promote innovative policies and sustainable growth within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, which could contribute to the fulfilment of the MDGs in a synergetic way. Through this, negative trends such as ecosystem degradation, unsustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity loss could be reversed and climate change may be curbed.

2. Key messages of the EU – priority actions

Based on our review of gaps and challenges, actions and policies the EU proposes four priority areas, based in particular on the life cycle of products (ie: goods and services), where we should launch specific programs building upon our own experience on SCP and combining a mix of instruments. These areas could thus be considered as program fields for the 10YFP with goals and vision as follows:

- Program Field 1 of the 10YFP covers Production processes with the goal of Sustainable production, including cleaner production, resource efficiency, with closed loop production, and commitment to labour standards and human rights.
- Program Field 2 of the 10YFP covers Better Products (incl. distribution and marketing) with the goal of sustainable products, characterized by better environmental and health performance, eco-efficiency, affordability, accessibility and quality standards. Such products should better respond to basic everyday needs such as food, housing and mobility.
- Program Field 3 of the 10YFP covers Consumption and Sustainable Living (incl. waste management) with the goal of Responsible consumption, including private and public consumption (key lever for SCP). In order to enable informed choices, knowledge and communication of alternatives promoting sustainable lifestyles, as well as appropriate infrastructure, are required, in particular in the areas with the highest environmental impacts, i.e. food, housing and mobility.
- Program Field 4 of the 10YFP covers horizontal strategies at all levels in order to mainstream SCP goals and policies into SD strategies and other relevant strategies. This includes poverty reduction and MDG implementation, providing enhanced prospects for economic development and improved environmental and social performance at the same time. It also includes strengthening the role of the state in setting the right framework conditions for a sustainable economy.

Due to the cross-cutting nature of “SCP”, each of these SCP field is relevant for many different sectors, including mining, chemicals and transport, 3 other issue of this CSD cycle. For instance, there are “production processes” (first field) and challenges to deliver “better products” (second field) in the production activity of the sectors mining, chemicals and transport. By including Distribution and Marketing in the concept of “Better product” largo sensu (second field) and including Waste Management in the concept of “Consumption and Sustainable Living” largo sensu (third field), the three first fields are the three main life-cycle stages of products and services. These three fields taken together can close the loop of a life cycle perspective of the economic processes. However to implement SCP as an overarching objective of sustainable development, the framework must also be part and parcel of cross-cutting overall strategies at the government and intergovernmental levels (fourth field), and thereby be strongly connected to social development, including the MDG and other internationally agreed development goals.

3. Best Practices and lessons learnt (+ more detailed descriptions in Annex 1)

The EU has made a lot of progress, learned lessons and developed a number of good policies and practices to meet these challenges, both at community and at Member States levels. A series of examples are given in a list attached in Annex 1, such as:

- The EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) defines a regulatory framework at the EU level for permitting and controlling industrial installations. In addition, CSR action plans adopted in several Member States encourage business to promote sustainable production processes through voluntary actions.
- The EU has taken actions on legislation for the Eco-design of energy-using and energy-related products aiming at producing more eco-efficient products. Sustainable (green and social) Public Procurement aims at increasing the public consumption of these products as well as creating opportunities for decent jobs. The EU has set a political objective and developed a tool box for Green Public Procurement (GPP) in order to increase the demand for green products while favouring greener industry and jobs. GPP tools and criteria will increasingly be developed alongside ecolabel and ecodesign criteria. In some Member States, product panels involving stakeholders on a cooperative basis have been developed to put more eco-efficient products on the market.
- Education guidelines and toolkits, such as the one developed by the Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption, have been elaborated to introduce sustainable consumption into formal learning processes. A Retail Forum was set up recently at the EU level pushing retailers to work together and with other stakeholders and the Commission at concrete actions in favour of sustainable consumption.
- The SCP/SIP Action plan called for by the EU Sustainable Development Strategy is the main example of mainstreaming SCP in EU domestic policy. Beyond its border, EU has also supported

SCP through bilateral trade agreements and various programmes, such as the 90 million Euros SWITCH Programme targeting Asia. SCP policy has also been integrated into national and sub-national SD strategies, including Agendas 21 at local levels.

4. What remains to be done

The EU has reviewed progress made in implementation and integration, as well as existing best practices and policies, in the light of a lifecycle perspective. This shows that we still have to work further on a coherent and shared vision and on a systemic approach in developing SCP policies.

The following challenges deserve to be highlighted:

On production processes (supply chain):

- the lack of integration across the whole lifecycle, of “absolute decoupling” and of synergies in the components of sustainable development,
- eco-efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources as an international process of their own to implement the factor 4, or 5 or ten,
- in developing countries, losses in value chain/food etc. and causing affluent use of energy, water etc,
- capacity building for developing countries (leap frog),
- further and better implementation of the principle of decent work in global production systems.

On better products

- the need to evaluate and internalise external short and long term costs in terms of human and environmental resources. including biodiversity and ecosystem services. This should also reduce costs of sustainable products and make these more affordable,
- making sustainable products more visible and available at the market,
- cooperating with new actors such as retailers and media,
- how to assess a ‘sustainable product’?
- the issue of shared, consensual ‘LCA methodologies’, that can be applied in practice, regulatory approach has its limits (enforcement, administrative burden, costs) – how to supplement?

On consumption and sustainable living

- the lack of demand side management and instruments addressing consumption levels, for changing unsustainable behaviour and avoiding rebound effects. This resulted in a misbalance in a number of policy instruments targeting supply versus demand side. The challenge is to match sustainable technological solutions with behavioural changes.

So far, main focus is quasi only (with the exception of labels and education.etc) placed on sustainable production. There is a need for urgent change in consumption patterns while meeting basic needs in developing countries, which requires a really balanced definition of SC. The challenge is both to provide incentives for consumers by facilitating sustainable behaviour through infrastructure, energy metering, eco-labelling etc, and to have business promoting Sustainable Consumption/Lifestyles,

Rationale: More income or material use does not lead to a further rise of experienced prosperity or well-being – material wealth is just one element relevant to quality of life. Other important elements are the sense of a place in society, control over life, the sense of belonging, good family relations, friends, good health and absence of fear. The future will need to be about well-being, quality and sufficiency within planetary limits. People live and consume within social structures and therefore those structures need to be adjusted in order to support sustainable behaviour, including consumption. Sustainable consumption needs to treat people as citizens in societal networks, not simply as consumers.

On horizontal strategies at all levels

- fragmentation of existing strategies and approaches and lack of coherence among existing policy instruments targeting the same areas,
- need to develop and universalize education for SD in general, and education for sustainable consumption in particular,
- need for adequate infrastructure and tools such as indicators,
- need for measuring the impact of developed countries consumption and production patterns on developing countries.

There is also a need to mainstream SCP by involving development agencies and include SCP in Developing Strategies/MEAs, by integrating SCP in the planning of the society – seek for cooperation between different levels and dialogues between different stakeholders including Business, communities etc, and by linking SCP to other processes like sustainable development, climate change, green economy.

5. Conclusions

The EU view is that, due to the cross-cutting nature of SCP, specific programs of the 10YFP can be defined in each of the four fields proposed in box 2.

- The three first fields cover the three main stages of the life-cycle of products and services and they are all strongly connected to waste management which is also a theme of this CSD cycle. These three fields taken together can thus close the loop of goods and services developed in a life cycle perspective.

- The fourth field proposed as priorities in box 2 broaden the systemic approach by integrating SCP in horizontal strategies at all levels, and thereby strongly connecting SCP to social development, including the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals. In order to secure efficient implementation of the 10YFP, it would be essential to mainstream SCP also into the work of the relevant international organizations and processes.

The work in these four fields should be supported by a globally recognized, credible and coherent science base for SCP capable of creating a strong science-policy interface. The work of scientists should be taken into account, especially the work of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, in order to provide scientific knowledge for enhancing the 10YFP. This Panel would provide needed scientific assessments of policies concerning the sustainable use of natural resources, especially of their impacts over the full life cycle of products. Research and studies concerning existing policies and measures for SCP have recognized that promoting and implementing SCP in a

particular field requires an overall vision of the goals which are pursued based on a systemic approach as well as a suitable mix of instruments (regulatory, voluntary, economic, fiscal, informative and educational).

On this basis, the main challenge will be to draft a convincing and realistic 10YFP structured along the life cycle of products and services as well as along the mix of instrument needed to address each stage of the cycle. A general framework of programs for SCP should define goals and policies for the four fields identified in point 2, which can be further specified in terms of sectors and actors in the different regions. The discussion on framework should be started to increase levels of involvement. SCP commitments on programs and projects because, besides governments, they are also going to involve enterprises, interest groups, NGOs and other major groups. All these actors are important, not only in communicating information, but in actually designing the framework since they will have to implement the following steps. Without some framework or “spider” the 10YFP on SCP would remain abstract and loose.

Therefore an overall scheme of the framework of programs is proposed in **Annex 2**. The framework combining the life cycle approach (on lines) and a mix of instruments (in column) is suggested in the left part of the table, while the right part of the table provides the elements needed to describe succinctly specific programs. In this context, **Annex 3** illustrates policy elements for each cell of the framework (left part of annex 2) and gives also the names of existing specific programs as examples.

**ANNEX 1:
EXAMPLES OF GOOD POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION**

**ANNEX 2 :
FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMS FOR SCP + DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS IN
SUPPORT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES ON SCP**

**ANNEX 5:
EXAMPLES OF POLICY ELEMENTS OF THE FRAMEWORK AND OF NAMES OF
EXISTING PROGRAMS**

ANNEX 1: EXAMPLES OF GOOD POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Program Field 1: On production processes

Title *Integrated pollution prevention and control*

Level *European Union*

Description The EU adopted the directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) in 1996. This directive gives a set of common rules for permitting and controlling industrial installations with the aim to minimising pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union. The directive is based on several principles, namely an integrated approach, best available techniques, flexibility and public participation.

Source DG Environment

Website <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/stationary/ippc/summary.htm>

Title *SWITCH-Asia Programme*

Level *European Union*

Description The EU supports SCP via the SWITCH-Asia Programme, with 90 million EUR allocated for the period 2007-2010. The aim is to promote economic prosperity and help reduce poverty in Asia by encouraging sustainable growth with reduced environmental impact. The projects aim for example to introduce cleaner production, support green products and eco-labelling, introduce energy saving techniques and encourage sustainable Public Procurement and Corporate Social Responsibility.

Source DG Environment

Web site http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/regional-cooperation/environment/switch_en.htm

Title *Green public procurement policy*

Level *European Union*

Description The European Commission has developed practical tools to facilitate the uptake of environmental criteria in public procurements, ex. Training Toolkit on green public procurement (designed for use by green public procurement trainers or for integration in general public procurement training courses), Handbook on environmental public procurement. In 2008, the Commission published a Communication on public procurement for a better environment, which provides guidance on how to reduce the environmental impact caused by public sector consumption and proposes a voluntary 50% GPP target for Member States to be reached as from 2010.

Source DG Environment

Web site http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm

Title *Sustainable public procurement policy*

Level *EU Member States*

Description Several Member States have used public procurement to pursue social and environmental goals. It can be a requirement of equal pay between men and women introduced as a condition for public contracts to be performed in the country. It can also be a Special Contract Arrangements (SCA) requiring contracting authorities to give special consideration to buying goods and services from suppliers which employ severely disabled people. One country also developed a

sustainable procurement guide including social and environmental criteria for about 70 product- and service groups.

Source Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement, CSD Reports

Web site <http://www.guidedesachatsdurables.be>
<http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/tfsuspubproc.shtml>

Title *European Multi-stakeholder Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*

Level *European Union*

Description The European Multi-stakeholder Forum on CSR launched in October 2002 provides a platform among the main stakeholder groups at European level - employers, trade unions, business organisations/networks and civil society organisations - with the Commission playing a facilitating role. It aims to promote CSR practices and instruments, in particular by exploring the appropriateness of establishing common guiding principles, taking into account existing EU initiatives and legislation and internationally agreed instruments such as OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises, ILO core labour conventions and the International Bill of Human Rights.

Source DG Enterprise and industry

Web site <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/csr/multistakeholder.htm>

Program Field 2: On better products

Title *Eco-design of Energy related Products*

Level *European Union*

Description The EU adopted the directive on Eco-design of Energy-using Products in 2005. The Directive defines conditions and criteria for setting, through subsequent implementing measures, requirements regarding environmentally relevant product characteristics and allows them to be improved quickly and efficiently. Following the EU SCP action plan, the scope of this Directive has been enlarged to include all energy-related products, which are products that do not consume energy during use but have an indirect impact on energy consumption, such as water-using devices, windows or insulation material.

Source DG Enterprise and industry

Web site http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/eco_design/index_en.htm

Title *Product panels*

Level *EU Member States*

Description Many countries develop "product panels", interactive and co-operative approaches among different stakeholders in order to develop and disseminate cleaner and more eco-efficient products on the market, considering the supply and demand sides. They are based on interaction between the participating players by learning, negotiating and exchanging information. Product panels started mid nineties.

Source Innovative Approaches in European Sustainable Consumption Policies

Web site http://www.ioew.de/uploads/tx_ukioewdb/IOEW-R_192_Sustainable_Consumption_Policies_01.pdf

Title *European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment*

Level *European Union*

Description The "European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment" is a project of the European Commission, carried out by the Commission's Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and

Sustainability (JRC-IES) in collaboration with DG Environment. The project, established under the Integrated Product Policy (IPP) Communication is supporting EU policies on products and resources, and in particular the implementation of the Thematic Strategies on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste and on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and the SCP/SIP Action Plan. The purpose is to improve credibility, acceptance and practice of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in business and public authorities, by providing reference data and recommended methods for LCA studies. Main deliverables are a European Reference Life Cycle Database (ELCD), an internationally coordinated and harmonized ILCD Handbook of technical guidance documents for LCA and a LCA information hub.

Source DG environment
Web site <http://lct.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Title *Retail Forum*
Level *European Union*

Description The European Commission has set up a Retail Forum, involving a number of other stakeholders, including producers, as well as consumers and other nongovernmental organisations. The aim of this forum is to get large individual retailers to commit to a series of ambitious and concrete environmental actions, which will be monitored regularly. The European Commission will also support measures to increase consumer awareness and help shoppers make more sustainable choices.

Source DG Environment
Web site http://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/retail/index_en.htm

Program Field 3: On consumption and sustainable living

Title *EU Ecolabel*
Level *European Union*

Description The EU adopted in 1992 a regulation on the EU Ecolabel, revised in 2009. The label is easily recognisable by its flower logo, takes into account the main environmental impacts of a product as well as its environmental performance. Only those goods with the lowest environmental impact (10-20% of products) will be able to meet the criteria. The label currently covers cleaning products, appliances, paper products, clothing, home and garden products, lubricants and services such as tourist accommodation.

Source DG Environment
Web site <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/>

Title *Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues*
Level *European Union*

Description The European Commission published in 2007 a white paper on a “*A Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues*”. This strategy aims to better inform consumers, to ensure healthy options for the consumers and to encourage physical activity. The white paper stresses that: *The actions described are intended to work across government policy areas and at different levels of government using a range of instruments including legislation, networking, public-private approaches, and to engage the private sector and civil society.*

Source DG Health and Consumers
Web site http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/nutrition/documents/nutrition_wp_en.pdf

Title *Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC)*

Level	<i>EU Member States</i>
Description	Many countries develop ESC instruments entering often within the framework of the UN Decade on Education for SD (2005-2014). One of them has developed an Educational toolkit on sustainable consumption for schools that addresses various topics such as sustainable use of resources, shopping, product labelling, sustainable housing, product life cycles and ecological footprint. Worth to mention is also the Recommendations and guidelines on ESC developed by the Task Force on ESC.
Source	CSD Reports Task Force on ESC
Web site	http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_ni/ni_pdfs/NationalReports/czech/Consumption_Production.pdf http://www.uncece.org/env/esd/inf.meeting.docs/SC/SC-4/HereandNowLayout28Jan09.pdf

Program Field 4: On horizontal strategies at the different governmental/ intergovernmental levels

Title	<i>Sustainable Development Strategy calling for SCP Action plan</i>
Level	<i>European Union</i>
Description	The 2006 renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS) foresaw that the Commission would propose <i>an EU Sustainable Consumption and production Action plan by 2007, which should help to identify and overcome barriers for SCP and to ensure better coherence between the different related policy areas and to raise awareness among citizens and change unsustainable consumption habits</i> . The European Commission adopted the Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan in 2008. It includes <i>inter alia</i> some of the above mentioned good practices. Moreover, the list of sustainable development indicators (SDI) developed to monitor the EU SDS includes a set of SDI on SCP.
Source	DG Environment
Web site	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/escp_en.htm
Title	<i>National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) integrating SCP</i>
Level	<i>EU Member States</i>
Description	Some countries have NSDSs integrating SCP as a key component. For example, the NSDS (2002) and its follow-up working programmes can take a particular SCP featured approach, with sustainable products and services as well as consumption and lifestyles amongst the central themes addressed. In another country, a proposal for a national SCP programme was endorsed for implementation by the government by means of approval of the renewed NSDS in 2006, which addresses SCP and makes a commitment for the implementation of the SCP programme.
Source	DG Environment
Web site	http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/okolje/pdf/time_for_action/background_paper_national_SCP_strategies_reviw.pdf

ANNEX 2 : FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMS FOR SCP + DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES ON SCP

This overall scheme of the framework of programs combines the life cycle approach (on the lines) and a mix of instruments (in the columns) in the left part of the table, with the elements needed to describe succinctly specific programs in the right part. Examples of policy elements for each cell of the (blue) framework and names of existing specific programs as examples are given in Annex 3.

FIELD OF THE PROGRAMS	FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMS for SCP					SPECIFIC PROGRAMS for SCP				
	PROGRAMMES GOAL, POLICIES AND MEASURES					DEFINITION OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES: NAMES, GOALS, MEANS, AREAS, AND SCOPE				
	OVERALL GOAL IN EACH FIELD	ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUMENTS , LAWS & REGULATION	FISCAL AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS Incl. PRICING	INFORMATION & ANALYTICAL TOOLS (EDUCATION & AWARENESS RAISING, R&D...)	VOLUNTARY TOOLS & APPROACHES	NAMES OF SOME EXISTING PROGRAM -MES FOR SCP	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, TIMETABLES TARGETS & MONITORING	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION Incl. Investment	SECTORS & ACTORS	REGION
1.Production processes										
2. Better Products (incl. Distribution and Marketing)										
3.Consumption & Sustainable Living (incl. Waste Management)										
4. Cross-cutting strategies at the different governmental and intergovernmental levels										

ANNEX 3: EXAMPLES OF POLICY ELEMENTS OF THE FRAMEWORK AND NAMES OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

PROGRAMMES FIELDS	PROGRAMMES GOALS POLICIES AND MEASURES					NAMES OF EXISTING PROGRAMMES
	GOAL IN EACH FIELD	ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUMENTS, LAWS & REGULATION	FISCAL AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS Incl. PRICING	INFORMATION & ANALYTICAL TOOLS (EDUCATION, AWARENESS RAISING, R&D...)	VOLUNTARY TOOLS AND APPROACHES	
<p>FIELD Number 1.</p> <p>Production processes, including sustainable use of natural resources</p>	<p>Sustainable production processes, including cleaner production, eco-efficiency, with closed loop production, and commitment to labour standards and human rights</p>	<p>* Appropriate regulatory frameworks towards more sustainable production processes and management systems along the whole supply chain of products, which often has international dimensions.</p> <p>* Social and ecological standards</p>	<p>* Financial incentives towards more sustainable production processes and management systems along the whole supply chain of products, (incl. international dimensions).</p> <p>* Economic instruments to encourage decent employment and to internalise externalities (PPPrinc.) thereby achieving prices reflecting the costs of pollution</p>	<p>° developing workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes on SCP</p>	<p>* CSR,CSE</p> <p>* Environmental Management Systems</p> <p>* Codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social performance, such as GRI</p>	<p>Ex: Competitiveness and innovation framework programm</p>
<p>FIELD Number 2.</p> <p>Better Products</p> <p>(incl. Distribution and Marketing)</p>	<p>* Sustainable products, which increases environmental and health performance and eco-efficiency, affordability and accessibility as well as improves their response to basic everyday needs such as food, housing and mobility</p>	<p>Regulatory frameworks (such as on ecodesign directed at delivering products with less impact along the whole life-cycle of the product, from the extraction of less natural resources to the reduction of hazardous substances , the generation of wastes, energy efficiency, ...)</p>	<p>Fiscal Incentives for supplying and purchasing sustainable products, including the key role of public procurement</p>	<p>* Assessment of the impact of products on local labour markets, safety and health issues as well as on the facilities necessary to use them (water, electricity, buildings etc)</p> <p>* Product information (contents)</p> <p>* Data analysis tools such as LCA</p>	<p>* Development of voluntary labels based on social and/or environmental criteria</p>	<p>Ex: Programme concerning lead Markets initiative</p>

<p>FIELD Number 3.</p> <p>Consumption & Sustainable Living (incl. Waste Management)</p>	<p>Responsible consumption, including consumption of enterprises, public and private consumers, and sustainable living based in particular on the Knowledge of the importance of SC and lifestyles in areas such as food, housing and mobility and enabled informed choices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adopting legal framework regarding the use of some products and services, such as waste disposal, speed limits on motorways, tobacco consumption in public places. * Providing the right framework and regulation regarding SC and lifestyles such as planning of infrastructure/ recycling systems etc. to facilitate sustainable behaviours of consumers (private and public). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Financial incentives towards more sustainable consumption along the whole supply chain of products, which often has international dimensions. *Taxes on resources/ material, subsidies, waste disposal etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Education for sustainable consumption * Product information software * Guidelines/Info on energy -systems, housing, building, eco-driving, smart food/slow food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Public and consumer information, such as e.g. labels, voluntary actions by, and working with, retailers * National and local campaigns * Feed back to consumers 	<p>Ex: Programmes concerning advertising and other media</p>
<p>FIELD Number 4.</p> <p>Cross-cutting strategies at all levels</p>	<p>Mainstreamed SCP goals, by integrating SCP policies into SD strategies at all levels, including poverty reduction and MDG strategies which integrate economic social and environmental aspects of SD, thereby providing enhanced prospects for sustainable growth and at the same time improved environmental and social performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Adopting legal frameworks, strategic policy planning, or other domestically formulated policy frameworks that reflects a long-term perspective and cross-sectoral approach of SCP as key driving forces of a sustainable development including improved health and quality of life as well as decent employment in all sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ° Tax shift for instance from payroll tax towards Pigovian tax (carbon tax, pollution tax, resource consumption tax) at a macroeconomic level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reporting, monitoring and feedback mechanisms *Integrating education on SC into formal learning processes according to TF guidelines * Integrating SP and products into educational programmes/curricula and post graduate education * Research programmes + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Promoting the integration of SCP in corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability * Encouraging enterprises to hold dialogues with the communities in which they operate and with other stakeholders, 	<p>Ex: Programmes encouraging financial institutions to mainstream SCP considerations into their business practice</p>