Roundtable 2: Benchmarking on Sustainable Consumption and Production Practices: Thailand’s Experience

Ampai Harakunarak, Ph.D.
President, Thailand Environment Environment Institute (TEI)
Key Messages

• SCP requires solutions that will have less environmental impacts, fair distribution among people, as well as save resources for future generations.

• A transition to sustainable patterns of consumption and production (for achieving Goal 12) will require significant changes at different levels.

• Thailand’s practices towards SCP involve a series of policies and initiatives, including green public procurement (GPP), eco-labelling, and plastic management.
Sustainable Development Pathway in the Global Context

10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development (July)

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (September)

Paris Agreement on Climate Change (December)

1992

2012

Sustainable Consumption and Production

Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
Making Transition Towards SCP (Framework)

• 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) – Doing more and better with less – SDG 12 Target 12.1

• “Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.... Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns;” (A/CONF.216/5, para 1.a)
Making Transition Towards SCP (Circular Economy)

- SCP at the level of industry (cleaner production) – reduced consumption of resources and emission of pollutants and waste, reuse resources, recycle by-products

- SCP at the level of city/municipality (livable and sustainable space) – resource (energy, water) efficiency, shift towards a low carbon community, use of renewable energy sources, reduced wastes and pollution (food waste/loss, air pollution)
SCP in Thailand (Policy Signals)

- Guided by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy which advocates a balanced lifestyle that promotes growth and conserves the environment at the same time.
- “SCP roadmap 2017- 2036” is developed to further promote the SCP concept in different sectors, and implemented various medium and long term plans and strategies on green industry, chemical and waste management, environmental management, green procurement, as well as various green labeling schemes to ensure the achievement of SDG 12.
SCP in Thailand (GPP)

- Green public procurement (GPP) initiated in 2005
- The first phase engaged with central government agencies (2008-2011) – Green Cart Criteria set up as the transition state to green label scheme.
- The second phase (2012-2016) – included provincial administration
- Making a steady progress toward the third phase with private sector (2017-2021).
SCP in Thailand (Eco-labelling)

- Eco-labelling – as a tool for GPP implementation
- Green labeling to products (124 products as of 02/2018) is a scheme undertaken by Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), initiated by the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD) in 1993
- Formally launched in August 1994 by collaboration of TEI and the Thailand Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), Ministry of Industry, in consultation with the Federal Environmental Agency of Germany for setting up the label (ISO’s Type I Environmental Label).
SCP in Thailand (Plastic Packaging)

• Plastic management – the Thailand Business Council for Sustainable Development (TBCSD) taking up systematic and steady actions to tackle plastic pollution by efficient use of materials and waste management (recycling and disposal), in collaboration with key partners including government, plastic manufacturers, CSOs, and consumers.

• Approaches include reduction at source, extended producer responsibility, voluntary agreements with retailers and supermarkets, public campaigns, fiscal and economic instruments.
Unlocking Sustainable Development

- **System Thinking**: Work collectively with others to better understand the wider system and find the best points of leverage.

- **Standardization**: Look for coherent and cohesive solutions and measures.

- **Interlinkages**: Recognize the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of SDGs, and ensure interlinkages among all SDGs.

- **Data Revolution**: Improve data for achieving and monitoring sustainable development – data for everyone, for now, and for the future.

- **Sustainable Finance**: Mobilize resources (means of implementation) and their effective use in achieving sustainable development goals.

**Unlocking Sustainable Development**

**System Thinking**

**Standardization**

**Interlinkages**

**Data Revolution**

**Sustainable Finance**

**3/26/2018**