



European Stakeholder Meeting on Sustainable consumption and production

Meeting Report and Co-Chairs' Summary



Ostend, Belgium
November 25 - 26, 2004



This meeting report was prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE). It was written by Mr. Bas de Leeuw (UNEP), under guidance of and with contributions from the co-chairs of the meeting, Mr. Claus Sørensen (European Commission) and Mrs. Nadine Gouzée (Federal Government of Belgium).

Contributions were also received from the facilitators of the working groups (acknowledged in the annex), and from Mrs. Adriana Zacarías Farah (UNEP) and Mrs. Marjo Nummelin (European Commission). Technical lay-out and proof-reading by Mrs. Aretha Aprilia and Mrs. Eleanor Solomon (both UNEP).

This is not an official UN or EC publication. More information through: sc@unep.fr and at <http://www.uneptie.org/sustain/10year/> or http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/wssd/index_en.html

European Stakeholder Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

Meeting Report and Co-Chairs' Summary

Table of Contents

MEETING REPORT AND CO-CHAIRS SUMMARY.....	1
WORKING GROUPS.....	4
CO-CHAIRS SUMMARY.....	8
CLOSING SESSION AND HOW TO MOVE FORWARD.....	11
ANNEX I WORKING GROUP SUMMARIES	13
<u>WORKING GROUP 1: DEVELOPING COHERENT STRATEGIES - HOW CAN THE VARIOUS STRATEGIES AIMING AT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION?</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>WORKING GROUP 2: GETTING ABOARD - HOW TO STIMULATE BUSINESS INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION?.....</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>WORKING GROUP 3: ROLE OF INNOVATION - HOW TO STIMULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES?</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>WORKING GROUP 4: LEVERAGING INVESTMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY - HOW CAN INVESTMENTS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT BANKS BEST STIMULATE PRIVATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE?</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>WORKING GROUP 5: CONSUMPTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE - HOW TO RE-ORIENT THE CONSUMER SOCIETY?</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>WORKING GROUP 6: GLOBAL DIMENSION - HOW CAN EUROPE CONTRIBUTE TO SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION WORLD-WIDE?</u>	<u>31</u>
ANNEX II AGENDA	35
ANNEX III LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	39

This page is intentionally left blank

European Stakeholder Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

Meeting report and co-chairs summary

1. The European Stakeholder Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was held in Ostend, Belgium, 25-26 November 2004. This informal expert meeting was organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with the European Commission (EC), in consultation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and hosted by the Federal Government of Belgium. The Governments of Finland, Germany and Sweden also provided financial support.
2. Over 120 experts representing governments, business, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), retailers, banks, trade unions, consumer organisations, environmental organisations, local authorities and research institutes from 30 European countries participated in the meeting.
3. The meeting was organised in response to the call of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation for the development of a 10-year framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, in support of national and regional initiatives. All countries were requested to take action, with developed countries taking the lead. Progress made in developing and promoting the framework, also referred to as the "Marrakech process", will be reviewed in the 2010/2011 sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).
4. The co-chairs of the meeting were Mr. Claus Sørensen, Principal Advisor, European Commission, and Mrs. Nadine Gouzée, Representative of Belgium to the CSD. They started by introducing the objectives of the meeting.
5. The objectives of the meeting were to:
 - contribute to the implementation of the Johannesburg commitments on sustainable consumption and production;
 - recognise the crucial roles of each stakeholder and encourage their commitment to sustainable consumption and production;
 - share information on ongoing activities, identify priority areas as well as potential gaps in policies and tools;
 - identify means for implementing policies and activities.
6. H.E. Mrs. Els Van Weert, State Secretary for Sustainable Development and Social Economy, Belgium, opened the meeting, welcomed the participants to Ostend and gave her vision about the objectives of the meeting. She spoke about the need to integrate all three pillars of sustainable development into the concept of SCP. An important question to be addressed was how Europe could assist other regions to achieve SCP. Therefore a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) of the European Union (EU) policies, strategies and instruments is needed, she said. Furthermore, she proposed to charge a European Commissioner explicitly with the competence of Sustainable Development. She presented Belgium's Federal Plan on Sustainable Development 2004-

2008, which includes correct pricing of sustainable products and support for developing countries.

7. Mrs. Catherine Day, Director General Environment, European Commission, observed that Europe – in the concept of eco-footprints – has very big feet. There was a need to take responsibility, with the main challenge being to de-couple economic growth and environmental damage. It was important to engage society as a whole, including ordinary citizens and business. She presented examples of the Commission's work on SCP, including pilot projects with the private sector on the implementation of Integrated Product Policies (IPP), Environment Technology Action Plan, public procurement, labelling, and developing strategies on waste prevention and recycling.

8. Mr. Yong Ren, Deputy Director, Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, State Environmental Protection Administration, China, presented the Chinese approach to SCP and his expectations for EU co-operation in this area. He stated that China urgently needs to promote SCP in the light of its population growth, urbanisation and its targets for quadrupling economic growth between 2000 and 2020. China has adopted a strategy for a well-off society according to the principles of a circular economy concept. China needed legislation (basic laws and specific laws for eco-industries; agriculture; waste re-use and recycle; and sustainable consumption) and economic instruments.

9. Mrs. Monique Barbut, Director, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, stressed the implementation challenge of the Marrakech process, saying that the process should result in more than meetings and documents. She called for poverty eradication through the market by creating public/private partnerships to achieve better access to environmental services for the poor, and investing in leapfrog solutions for developing and transition countries. She stressed that development agencies, banks and investors need to be engaged, and called for renewed action on ecological tax reforms and removal of subsidies. For Europe, SCP was essential for sustainable innovation, and she recommended concrete actions for specific products, such as light bulbs, plastic bags, packaging and stand-by modes of electronic equipment. Communication campaigns need to be mainstreamed and made less moralistic for young people and Europe's growing elderly population. She expected that the meeting would strengthen the EC-UNEP strategic partnership.

10. A **multi-stakeholder panel** discussed commitments for implementation. Mr. Matt Morrell, Generation Europe, spoke about the importance of youth, the need to avoid preaching messages and involving retailers in communication campaigns. Mrs. Nadine Toscani, Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederation in Europe (UNICE), presented existing activities of industry and found companies proactive initiatives and negotiated agreements with public authorities generating greater progress than the conventional command and control approach. Mr. Guido Lena, European Association of Craft Small and Medium sized Enterprises (UEAPME) called for institutional support for SMEs to contribute to SCP, including awareness-raising, education and training, and financial incentives. Mr. Lucien Royer, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) highlighted the role of trade unions which can include SCP in collective agreements with employers, joint provisions at the workplace and monitoring processes engaging workers and employers. He called for better co-operation between environment and labour ministries at national levels and UNEP and ILO at international level. Mr. Ondrej Velek, ECO-STEP/Eco Forum stressed the importance of developing mechanisms for comparison

of SCP implementation among countries and setting benchmarking. He mentioned the initiatives on SCP already taking place in Europe and the need to strengthen and/or join existing initiatives such as the Aarhus Convention, the UNEP SCOE programme (Sustainable Consumption Opportunities Europe), UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection, the European Environment Agency (EEA), Eurostat, and the EU 6th Environmental Action Plan. Mrs. Priya Bala, Consumers International, referred to consumer rights in both developed and developing countries, including access to basic needs and information, and presented joint work with UNEP on tracking progress of the implementation of the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection, with training activities on implementing SCP policies in Europe and Asia. Information should be available in shops, and governments should introduce legislation for business to disclose relevant product information to the consumer. Mrs. Margit Vestbjerg, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) observed that local governments are responsible for approximately 50% of European public expenditure, and identified a lack of political leadership. The challenge is to mainstream sustainable public procurement in Europe to bring about real change in the market, through presenting cost-effective models. Mr. Frans de Clerck, Triodos Bank & International Network of Social Finance Organisations highlighted the challenge to mainstream social and ethical investments, and to implement mechanisms to influence multinationals management. He mentioned the need to change the scale of sustainable investment increasing risk and seed capital.

11. The meeting listened to two **keynote presentations**, respectively on “Sustainable Consumption Patterns: Why should Europe care” by Mr. Lars Fogh Mortensen, European Environment Agency (EEA), in his absence presented by one of the co-chairs, and “Elements for European strategies on SCP” by Mr. Peter Hennicke, President, Wuppertal Institute.

12. **EEA** had analysed sustainable consumption patterns in Europe and their impact – building on previous work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UNEP and using preliminary results of studies on Europe’s global impact on sustainable use of resources. EEA found that the direct environmental effects of consumption in Europe are continuing to increase and that more needs to be done to put sustainable consumption and production policies in place. Economic instruments should be part of a policy mix, which should also include revision of directives and more quantitative targets. EEA also found that, in Europe, a sound analytical basis in terms of methodologies, data, indicators, models, and assessment frameworks on SCP is lacking. This is clearly needed to provide information to enable more sound and effective policies.

13. The **Wuppertal Institute** recommended technical, social and political innovation. Global product chains need to be looked at. In the European Union, there is a relative de-coupling of GDP and material intensity, but there is evidence for burden shifting to developing countries. There is a need to explore the potential for technical leapfrogging. Technological innovation is about integrating the impacts and opportunities along the consumer product chains and management efforts. The main problems are in the consumption phase, whereas actions in policies and company activities are mainly still in the manufacturing phases. Social innovation calls for utilising local and cultural differences to promote business innovation, in particular for SMEs. Political innovation requires setting of national targets concerning de-coupling in Europe. A European strategy should

include stakeholder involvement, transparency and information, effectiveness and efficiency, and motivation and verification.

Working Groups

14. There were six **working groups** (WGs) focusing on key issues related to sustainable consumption and production. WG1 discussed how to develop coherent strategies; WG2 discussed how to stimulate business initiatives for SCP; WG3 discussed the role of innovation and how to stimulate the development of sustainable products and services; WG4 discussed leveraging investment for sustainability; WG5 discussed consumption and quality of life, how to re-orient the consumer society; and WG6 discussed the global dimension, how Europe can contribute to SCP world-wide. The respective facilitators presented the findings of the working groups as below (full WG reports are annexed to this report).

15. *WG1: Developing coherent strategies - How can the various strategies aiming at sustainable development contribute to sustainable consumption and production?*

- **Priorities:** Better co-ordination, integration, and coherence are needed between the various strategies. Education and communication should make Sustainable Development and SCP understandable. Different situations in old and new EU member states and wider Europe should be recognised. The efforts to get the prices right should be pursued. There is a need to pay attention to trade rules including the outcomes of recent World Trade Organisation (WTO) disputes, which have provided more clarity on the extent to which trade measures can discriminate between goods on the basis of production methods. Environmental technology and innovation need to be supported.
- **Recommendations:** SCP to be included in the revision of EU's Sustainable Development Strategy, with timelines and concrete goals (e.g. on de-coupling) and coherent follow-up mechanisms, including indicators and institutional set-up. Education for sustainable development (in particular eco-efficiency) to be included in Lisbon target for the knowledge-based economy. Green tax reform – internalise external environmental costs, Vision, goals and actions should be made more understandable to get broader ownership.
- **Concrete actions:** Establish partnerships and expert groups. Make SCP understandable (links to existing processes on education for SD: the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development, UNDESD, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE) Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development). More analysis between the environmental and social pillars, the distributional effects of policies, and transition strategies. Carry out SWOT analysis on existing work. National progress reports on SCP/SD to be presented to Spring Council. Workplace to be introduced as new framework for discussion. Arrange meeting on green fiscal reform. All stakeholders to be involved in SCP, including in communication. Long-term business commitment needed, including from workers, employers and trade unions, involvement of the young generation, and more dialogue between trade experts and SCP experts.

16. WG2: *Getting aboard - How to stimulate business initiatives for sustainable consumption and production?*

- **Priorities:** Voluntary agreements including concrete targets and reporting (combined with coherent legislation). Partnerships (including mechanisms for better participation of stakeholders). Marketing strategies for sustainable products and services and for sustainable lifestyles. Communication and education targeted towards specific groups. Market incentives (fiscal, economic instruments).
- **Recommendations:** governments to create framework for creation of partnerships (fora, networks, and incentives) and engage financial institutions to become drivers for SCP. Voluntary agreements for different product groups including concrete targets and monitoring. Promote partnerships for SCP, such as business-to-business (in particular for SMEs) and workers-to-business. Dialogue with education ministries to integrate SCP in all disciplines. Develop supply-chain management for SCP including concrete targets. Strengthen role of public procurement for SCP.
- **Concrete actions:** EC, UNEP and business associations to start talks on voluntary agreements for specific product groups. Integrate SCP in curricula and job descriptions. Set up panels for specific fields of demand involving all stakeholders. Promote environmental management systems for SMEs. Identify successful marketing strategies and share best practices.

17. WG3: *Role of innovation - How to stimulate the development of sustainable products and services?*

- **Priorities:** More research and development for sustainable products and services including strategic research, in public/private partnerships, to be promoted jointly with industry. Encourage demand for sustainable products and services. Consider economic instruments to foster innovation and acceptance and dissemination of sustainable products. Networking and working together with developing countries, where innovative spirit exists as well as a pressing need for leapfrogging. Set targets to promote absolute de-coupling, this would require high-level commitment at both EU level and national government level.
- **Concrete actions:** Significantly increase budget for SCP projects in the seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7). Meet Barcelona target (3% of Gross Domestic Product, GDP, to be spent on R&D). Research financing must stimulate frontier between social and technological research. Remove bureaucracy from European funding mechanisms. Adopt sustainable procurement targets at EU, national, regional and local level by 2006. Review existing product and service-related legislation with a view to deregulating measures that hinder more sustainable innovation. Adopt framework directives to integrate environmental aspects into product design (e.g. like European Parliament discussions indicated) including information flow in product chain. Elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies by 2010. Establish fora to exchange information on best practice in the internalisation of economic costs at EU and national level. Establish national funds financed by environmental and social taxes to support the development of new sustainable products and services. Interaction with developing countries: establish channels to share information, and benchmarking

with our partners in developing countries, and recruiting expertise from these countries. Adopt overall objective for EU and national governments of absolute de-coupling. All plans at all levels should set up targets, eg. on eco-efficiency, factor 4, greenhouse gas reduction) and systems to monitor.

18. WG4: Leveraging investment for sustainability - How can investments from government and development banks best stimulate private financing for sustainable infrastructure?

- **Key priorities and actions:** stimulate the involvement of campaigning citizens in sustainable saving and investment. Disseminate best practices for the stimulation of social investment eg. fiscal regulation. Promote the setting-up of dedicated seed and growth risk capital funds and networks to support them. Establish 'funds of funds' and networks targeted to the respective sectors. Establish European micro-credit guarantee fund. Develop codes of conduct and set up training on sustainable investment for entrepreneurs, banker and project developers. Harmonisation of rules of sustainability funds to facilitate internationalisation. Support the work of the Council of Europe fostering dialogue between governments and stakeholders on sustainable and responsible investment. Improve analysis of environmental and social sustainability of national and EU level investment programmes and plans. Identified sector priorities for investments are waste management, water and sanitation, urban transport and energy.

19. WG5: Consumption and quality of life - How to re-orient the consumer society?

- **Priorities:** Education and awareness to produce behavioural change. Communicating or selling SC by positive not guilt-laden approach. Integrating SC in other policy areas, especially consumer policies. Encourage understanding of quality of life. Getting price signals right.
- **Actions:** Strategic approach to communications at relevant levels. Define what messages should be, to whom and using what channels (education, information). Make messages practical and personal – what's in it for me – and provide feedback. Smarter communications – communication clusters by business and NGOs – “viral communication” instead of mass media. Eliminate perverse subsidies and internalise externalities and fiscal incentives for more sustainable goods and services. Need to deal with distributive effects of tax measures to prevent harm to poorest and vulnerable groups. Need for institutional integration with focal points of SCP in various DG's of EC. Quality of life: GDP and consumption as such are not good measures, much work needed to better measure and understand. Appoint “ombudsperson” in interest of future generation to see whether these are being taken into account in present policy making. Mechanism for feedback to participants of the Ostend meeting on follow-up of recommendations by UNEP and EC recommended.

20. WG6: Global dimension - How can Europe contribute to sustainable consumption and production world-wide?

- **Key priorities:** Integrate SCP and poverty alleviation, integrate international dimension into European programmes, promote eco-efficiency, eco-design and waste management, promote SCP through international supply chains, support common research activities involving developing countries.

- **Actions:** Encourage integration of Sustainable Development (SD) and SCP into National Sustainable Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Emphasise importance of SCP in thematic cycles of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Identify SCP contribution to poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals. Support education and information, including through Internet. Adopt SCP in EU activities. Develop a dialogue with the World Bank on the need to integrate SCP into Poverty Reduction Strategies, pointing at SCP as a tool to leapfrog from less to more sustainable methods. Use sustainability impact assessments for developing strategies on SD and technology. Support National Cleaner Production Centres. (NCPCs). Assist developing countries and countries in transition with issues such as eco-efficiency, eco-design and waste management. Co-ordination among donors is necessary. Communication of best practices on SCP. Examine impacts of EU consumption patterns through international supply chains. Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Support eco-labelling, fair trade labelling and sustainability labelling. Support SCOE project with other regions. Develop co-operative links among research institutions and knowledge centres, assist developing country institutions in adapting science and technology. Apply FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) model on other imports.

21. In a plenary **facilitators panel discussion** comments were made by participants, who highlighted the following issues:

- A circular economy approach, such as developed in China, is not included in Europe's Innovation Strategy, but needs also to be explored as model for Europe.
- A permanent Implementation Platform should be established to ensure continuity and co-ordination of actions on SCP. This permanent task force or expert group could be established before the Costa Rica meeting. It should be multi-stakeholder, and could organise biannual events to check progress made, including benchmarks and indicators to watchdog the process. Other participants called for existing fora to be improved rather than setting up new ones.
- New strategies on workplaces were welcomed, and trade unions are looking for partnerships with business.
- It was felt that more business input was needed. Rather than organising a two-day forum, new innovative ways to get business inputs need to be developed.
- To influence lifestyles, it was proposed to develop and organise highly visible and concrete events such as car free days, no shopping days, as well as humorous anti-advertising campaigns such as Adbuster.
- One participant asked to use the Aarhus Convention to establish a task force to prepare instruments for the UN ECE Conference "Environment for Europe", to be held in Belgrade in 2007, and recommended to revisit the Convention to monitor consumption of energy, water and natural resources.
- The European Union should aim in its SCP policies at staying within the carrying capacity of eco-systems.
- A strategic multi-year communication plan should be linked to CSD thematic cycles. SCP strategies should be "social inclusive".
- Sustainability impact assessments of policies to encourage researchers from developing countries to study and work in developed countries should be introduced in Europe. This would include the impacts of a resulting "brain drain" in developing countries.

Co-chairs summary

22. The co-chairs presented their **summary of the meeting**, which includes key challenges, suggested policy recommendations and concrete actions for implementation:

KEY CHALLENGES

23. **Key challenges are:**

- ***Coherent strategic framework for sustainable development and SCP***
 - Embedding growth, competitiveness and jobs creation in a framework of sustainable development.
 - Mobilising public support for the Lisbon process by social and environmental deliverables such as sustainable consumption and production.
- ***Consumers' and producers' decisions***
 - Paving the way for sustainable consumption and production decisions by individuals, by promoting a change in mindset and behaviour. To this end, a comprehensive communication, education and information strategy is urgently required at local, national and European level.
 - Encouraging continuous stakeholder involvement and commitment.
- ***Policy integration***
 - Demonstrating the mutual reinforcement and value added by addressing in a balanced way the 3 pillars of sustainable consumption and production.
 - De-coupling economic growth from environmental degradation.
 - Coupling economic growth to decent job creation and improved livelihood.
 - Ensuring coherence by integrating sustainable development concerns into sector policies, such as agriculture, fisheries, transport, trade etc.
- ***Making the market work for SCP***
 - Addressing market failures and getting prices right (tax reform in support of sustainability, i.e. shifting tax burden from labour to material input).
 - Building a clean, clever and competitive Europe and ensuring that companies can exploit the first mover benefits.
- ***SCP on the global market***
 - Supporting other regions, especially developing countries, in achieving sustainable development including SCP
 - Maintaining a level playing field globally by lifting norms in support of sustainability.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

24. Policy recommendations are:

- ***Coherent strategies including SCP***
 - Provide in sustainable development strategies at national and EU level the overall framework for growth and integration strategies (such as Lisbon and Cardiff) including a strong sustainable consumption and production component. This will ensure coherence and a better balance of the internal and external aspects of the various strategies.
 - For the EU, take advantage of the Spring 2005 European Council to integrate SCP into the strategies and to ensure endorsement and guidance from the highest political level.
- ***Governance structures and analytical tools***
 - Anchor sustainable development at a high political level (a designated minister/Commissioner with a clear and broad horizontal mandate) in national and EU governance structures, in view of ensuring forceful co-ordination and coherence among sector ministries. The SCP agenda will benefit from such a governance structure.
 - Agree at the level of Heads of State and Government on indicators, timetables, benchmarks, and alarm bells to monitor progress on SCP, including concrete and sector specific de-coupling targets. Put in place regular peer reviews.
- ***Policy mix and synergies***
 - Establish a judicious policy mix of legally binding as well as economic and voluntary instruments, and education and information.
 - Launch dialogues between stakeholders and government involving employment, consumer, and environment Ministers on synergies between their policies, and education Ministers in integrating SCP in curricula, as well as finance and environment Ministers on green tax reform etc.
- ***Framework for consumers' and producers' decisions***
 - Promote the market provision of public and private goods so that consumers have a real choice.
 - Promote workplace based sustainable production assessment so that all producers, including employers and workers, really participate in the production processes.
 - Improve consumer rights instruments, in both developed and developing countries, including those regarding access to basic needs and information.
- ***Framework for sustainable finance***
 - Involve the financial sector in the SCP agenda and increase the investment on sustainable infrastructure so that financial institutions become a driver for SCP.

For example by promoting dedicated public or private fund mechanisms to enable bundling of small-scale enterprises and projects.

- Ensure a free European market for sustainable finance including prudential rules compatible for sustainable development.

- ***Policy integration***

- Better integration of employment and environment policies, which would concretely link the Lisbon process and the EU sustainable development strategy.
- Increase research and development for sustainable consumption and production and better integrate it into policy making. At the EU level, links should be made with the quantitative Lisbon objective on R&D.

- ***Business SCP strategies***

- Strengthen CSR activities by use of economic incentives, improved transparency and accountability.
- Address the specific needs for support from SMEs, in particular in developing countries and transition countries, to help them better integrate the global dimension in supply chain management.
- Promote business-marketing strategies in support of sustainable lifestyle, inter alia through specific sectors dialogues between business, governments and stakeholders.
- Promote sustainable development labelling and other product information tools (using the life cycle perspective) in co-operation with business, including the retail sector.

- ***Policies at the global level***

- Co-operate with transition countries in setting up sustainable infrastructure in areas such as waste, housing, energy, and promote public-private partnerships to increase investments in these areas.
- European countries should collaborate with other donors (including international financial institutes) and beneficiaries to promote sustainable development, including sustainable consumption and production, through national development strategies (NSSDs, PRSPs).

CONCRETE ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

25. Concrete actions for implementation are:

- ***Follow-up and monitoring***

- Create a forum or board of governments and stakeholders to monitor progress on SCP towards 2010 (CSD policy cycle on SCP) as well as other Johannesburg commitments, including the EU Gothenburg commitments.
- Establish a fund to support the activities launched, open to contributions by interested institutions (governments/EU) and stakeholders.

- ***Concrete initiatives***

- Initiate more partnerships and pilot projects involving the private sector and other stakeholders to translate SCP policies such as IPP towards wide implementation.
- Use such partnerships to establish panels to advise on new sustainable development demand and supply in specific areas.
- Establish a partnership with stakeholders to develop a coherent communication strategy on SCP based on, inter alia, EC's publication "Sustainable consumption and production in the European Union" and the European Environment Agency's upcoming report about household consumption "Why should Europe Care?"
- Launch task forces on specific issues on SCP with champions/lead countries or stakeholders.
- Set up specific targets and timetables for sustainable public procurement at local, sub-national, national and EU levels.
- Promote SCP at the global level by strengthening co-operation between EU member states and other European countries, involving also key stakeholders. Teams of European experts could pool resources to work with key partner countries, such as China and India on circular economy and SCP.
- Transform workplaces into sustainable development forerunners in the application of SCP.
- Focus consumers' attention to SCP through annual European events on sustainable lifestyles, such as car free days.
- Discourage traffic congestion, with governments and local authorities making use of economic instruments such as road pricing, car free zones and congestion charges.
- Encourage institutional investors to offer "green" or "sustainable" financial savings instruments. Percentage targets, i.e. 20% of the total portfolio should be reserved for such purposes.
- Adopt comprehensive policies for specific products, such as phasing out obsolete light bulbs, stand-by modes of electronic equipment, and eliminating double packaging and plastic bags.

Closing Session and how to move forward

26. The meeting concluded with a session on how to move forward, identifying priorities for further work and next steps. The co-chairs were requested to present the outcomes of the meeting to the 13th session of the CSD, to UNEP's 23rd Governing Council and to the 2nd international review meeting of the Marrakech Process, to be held in Costa Rica, September 2005, as well as to other relevant international meetings and processes.

27. Participants recommended to follow-up the implementation of the above recommendations and implementation of JPOI chapter 3 in due time to give a comprehensive input from Europe to the CSD 2010-11 session ("Ostend+2").

28. Mr. Ralph Chipman (UN DESA) presented some of the joint work of UNEP and UN DESA on the Marrakech process, including a joint website, leading the regional process, facilitating technical task forces on SCP issues, linkages with CSD themes and organising

biannual review meetings. He expected that the regional work would be taken over by regional organisations such as the European Commission.

29. Mrs. Cinthia Soto (Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations) spoke about the preparations for the Costa Rica meeting, to be organised by UN DESA and UNEP and hosted by Costa Rica. She referred to the Ostend meeting as the first one being held for developed countries, and hoped that North America would soon join the regional process. The Costa Rica meeting would be timely to review progress made and identify needs and opportunities. The meeting would include co-operation roundtables, training programmes and field trips. A steering committee was currently organising logistic details, with the support of the NCPC in Costa Rica. The governments of Austria, Belgium and Sweden had already pledged financial support.

30. Mr. Paul van Snick, Head of Cabinet of H.E. Mr. Bruno Tobback, Minister for the Environment of Belgium, thanked the organisers in his closing remarks. He stressed the mutual support of the Minister for Sustainable Development and the Minister for Environment in co-organising this meeting and their common benefit, as the three pillars of sustainable development are gradually evolving towards integration in federal policies. In Belgium, concrete activities in the field of SCP included product standards, eco-taxes and other financial instruments. He called for economic instruments to go hand-in-hand with information and awareness-raising instruments.

31. Mr. Frits Schlingemann, Director, Regional Office for Europe, UNEP, thanked the participants and donor countries on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, and said that the meeting provides a promising sign that SCP is being put on the map of the strategic partnership between the EC and UNEP. He found it important to also see co-operation in this field developing between EU members and non-EU members, in particular in countries to the East of Europe, where dialogue on this topic has not even started and national coalitions need to be supported.

32. Mr. Timo Makela, Director, Sustainable Development and Integration, European Commission, thanked the participants on behalf of the EC. He observed that the outcomes should be made relevant for ordinary consumers, who might be confused. A new EC team of Commissioners has just started and he would make sure that the message of Ostend would be conveyed to their process to review the economic and sustainable development agenda of the Commission. Removal of environmentally harmful subsidies would need to be put on that agenda, he said, referring to European fossil fuel subsidies amounting to 21 billion Euros per year.

33. Participants expressed their thanks to UNEP and the European Commission for organising the meeting and its follow-up process, and to the Federal Government of Belgium for hosting the meeting. Many appreciated the efforts of the host country and the hotel in applying sustainable development aspects in the conference catering, by providing organic and fair trade food, which could be an example for future meetings.

ANNEX I

WORKING GROUP SUMMARIES

There were six working groups during the meeting, where participants discussed key issues on sustainable consumption and production. Each working group was requested to identify the following issues:

- What are the five key priorities?
- Who needs to be involved, and what is the role of each stakeholder?
- Key policy recommendations or policy processes to consider,
- Proposal for concrete actions for implementation in the short term.

The summaries of the six working groups, as prepared by the facilitators, are included in this annex.

Working Group 1: Developing coherent strategies - How can the various strategies aiming at sustainable development contribute to sustainable consumption and production?

Facilitators: Mrs. Helen Agren, Deputy Director, Sustainable Development Unit, Prime Minister's Office, Sweden; and Mrs. Erika Lagzdina, Director for Latvia, Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.

The key tasks of working group 1 were to:

- Identify whether modifications to the existing EU frameworks and strategies would be sufficient to achieve a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) or whether a separate strategy on SCP is needed.
- Look at how to improve synergies between existing policy frameworks and strategies at EU level and identify what would be required to make them supportive for SCP.

Outcomes:

There was general agreement that an additional strategy was not required if the existing strategies could be steered towards support for SCP. The group agreed that clear goals, timetables, indicators and monitoring mechanisms on SCP should be included within the framework of the EU sustainable development strategy (SDS). The possibility of developing a concrete SCP action plan should be explored.

Regarding the improvement of synergies, it was mentioned that this would require a SWOT analysis on all strategies and the Commission's inventory of SCP activities in order to identify their strong and weak points and pinpoint possible omissions and incoherence.

During the workshop, extensive brainstorming was done on what were the key weaknesses of the current frameworks and strategies to contribute to SCP. This resulted in a number of priorities, recommendations and concrete actions that the group would like to see addressed during the upcoming reviews of the EU strategies.

Identification of weaknesses

A major weakness in the current framework of strategies is that there seems to be much confusion about the aim and scope of the Lisbon and SDS strategies. The group identified several possible causes for this:

- Lisbon and SDS both lack a true people dimension. Individuals reading the strategies do not understand the exact role they can play in contributing to the aims of the strategies. This implies a need to adapt the strategies to better target different stakeholders, and to complement the strategies with adequate communication, awareness raising and education programmes;
- Because the SDS is not limited in time and does not contain sufficient concrete and time bound targets, this results in vagueness about the timing of the actions to be taken and who is responsible for them. Lisbon, on the other hand, suffers from a lack of sufficient integration of the environmental dimension;

- SCP issues are scattered around the different strategies, resulting in a lack of clarity and coherence between them;
- The proliferation of documents related to the strategies prevents an easy overview. The wording is also too expert-oriented for normal citizens to understand and there is a clear lack of communication tools. This is exacerbated by a lack of investment in capacity building in the target audiences (civil servants, private companies, and individuals).
- There are mixed perceptions of what constitute consumption and production

Another major weakness identified in the current strategies is a lack of recognition of the huge diversity in the enlarged EU and non-EU members (in terms of resource productivity, energy intensity and living standards) resulting in different levels of ambition and priorities.

Key priorities

1. Better co-ordination and integration between existing strategies with equal integration of the three dimensions. This requires more coherence in their goals and tools for monitoring progress (indicators).
2. SD and SCP should be made understandable to everyone via better education and communication targeted towards SCP. Only then can people acquire a sense of ownership and understand what they can expect from these strategies and what is expected from them in support of their implementation.
3. Recognise the different situations in old and new EU member states and wider Europe, and account for the diversity in priorities and ambitions in devising measures for SCP. In this context it is important to explore possibilities of leapfrogging through the sharing of experience and transfer of technology and co-operation .
4. Strengthen the work on getting prices right through more use of market based instruments and phase-out of environmentally harmful subsidies.
5. Current trade rules prevent a distinction to be made on how to tax products and services according to their production method. This sets a very strong brake on more SCP in an ever-globalising economy, and thus should be tackled as a matter of urgency.
6. To achieve more sustainable lifestyles will require fundamental changes in behaviour. However, the need for this change can be reduced if more use is made of environmentally sound production processes, products and services. This requires increased support for environmental technologies and eco-efficient innovations, also in neighbouring countries.

Key policy recommendations

1. Include SCP in the revision of the SDS and make the strategies mutually supportive and coherent by a thorough comparison of their objectives and measures at the next Spring Council. SDS should be made the overarching strategy, where the others

contribute. Lisbon should include the quality aspects of growth and push for economic development within the carrying capacities of the environment. However, getting agreement on this may be different since SDS and Lisbon represent different economic and world visions. SCP could form the glue between the SDS and Lisbon with common timelines, concrete goals for de-coupling and coherent follow-up mechanisms, including indicators and institutional set-up. Have the SDS contain more concrete targets and timetables for their implementation, and provide adequate indicators for their follow-up.

2. Invest in better co-ordination within environmental policy (e.g. energy efficiency but also life cycle approach), between environmental policy and other related public policy (e.g. for social aspects: environmental policy and health, or environmental policy and innovation, residential energy efficiency and housing policy) and between different geographical levels. Devise institutional mechanisms to ensure this on the different levels and emphasise the need for a collaborative approach supported by all key players.
3. National and EU governance structures should anchor SD at the highest possible political level (by Prime Minister/EU President or Minister(s)/Commissioner(s) with a broad and clear horizontal mandate, in view of ensuring forceful co-ordination and coherence among sector Ministries. Within the EU, make one or several Commissioners responsible for SD, look for better interaction between the different Councils for SD and develop links to national level and link with bodies at Member States level. At Member States level, develop better co-ordination mechanisms.
4. Education and awareness raising is fundamental for SD and SCP. A knowledge-based economy with ambitions for lifelong learning and investments to achieve sustainable growth, as set out in the Lisbon process, must include development and dissemination of relevant knowledge i.e. on sustainable development, environmental effects of different activities, eco-efficiency at all levels. Programmes should focus on all major groups with emphasis on young children, civil servants and key professions such as architects, engineers and managers, but also technicians whom will have to acquire the know-how of working with eco-efficient technologies. Moreover, collaborative lifelong learning in the workplace is an indispensable element of better production patterns and resources saving.
5. Environmental fiscal reforms aimed at internalising external costs in key sectors (energy, transport, agriculture) and shift the tax burden from labour to resource use and pollution.
6. Strengthen the social and health dimension in SDS, which now only partially covers these concerns.

Concrete actions for implementation

1. Develop a communication strategy on SPC to enable discussions among all stakeholders. This could be done via the establishment of partnerships with the stakeholders for developing targeted communication tools. An expert group with

representatives of different stakeholders could also be established aimed at helping with putting SCP into practice.

2. Develop a programme for SCP within the framework of the UN decade for SD. Increase co-operation and involvement on education for SCP linked to the UNECE process on education.
3. Develop the analysis on the interface between environmental and social pillars, with a focus on employment and distributional effects of environmental policies, and the distributional effects of pollution. Also invest in a better understanding of the inter-linkages between policy instruments, in data collection and in how to cope with short-term transition costs towards SCP. Develop methods for analysis of long term effects (costs/benefits) which are often difficult to measure.
4. Better monitor the effect of policies and how firms react to the instruments introduced (if they foster innovation, use of new management tools). Also better understand individual household consumption patterns (as opposed to aggregated figures) to better target SC policies.
5. Carry out a SWOT analysis on existing work identifying the weaknesses and incoherencies between the different strategies in their relation to the Commissions inventory of SCP.
6. To increase accountability and support mutually beneficial learning, have Member States present to the Spring Council progress reports in the implementation of their SDS/SPC strategies. To ensure the correctness of the reported information, national advisory councils should be associated to these exercises.
7. Include the role of workplaces as a central leverage for SCP in the framework strategies. In that context develop tools and methods to be used at workplaces.
8. Arrange an inter-ministerial conference focusing on the use of financial instruments in SCP policies. The European Commission is to provide a report on possibilities for minimal tax levels, which would be discussed at ministerial level (Finance ministers together with SD Ministers or similar). Good experiences from different countries could also form a basis for discussion.

Involvement of stakeholders

1. All stakeholders are to be involved in the implementation of SCP, including in the development and implementation of communication strategies.
2. Businesses need to show their long-term commitment to SCP
3. Workers, employers and trade unions are to be involved in workplace-based projects in support for SCP
4. Strengthen education and awareness efforts for young generations (via formal education and media)
5. Encourage the dialogue between trade experts and SCP experts.

Working Group 2: Getting aboard – How to stimulate business initiatives for sustainable consumption and production?

Facilitators: Mr. Ulf Dietmar Jaeckel, Deputy head of Division Product Related Environment Policy, Ministry of Environment Germany; and Mrs. Estefania Blount Martin, Executive Board of Sustainlabour, Spain.

The role of the business sector and trade unions is crucial for industrial development and SCP. Along with a coherent legal framework, approaches such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Environmental Management Systems (EMS), workplace assessments, alternative business models, and voluntary agreements, are examples of business and trade unions action for sustainable development. The main challenges are to mainstream sustainable consumption and production (SCP) massively and ensure an integrated approach taking into account the three dimensions of sustainability: social, environmental and economic. How can we strengthen these trends towards sustainable business? How to create a better framework for business to flourish, especially for SMEs? How can business, trade unions and other stakeholders be further and more actively engaged? How to ensure that markets reward SCP?

The working group identified 5 priorities.

1. Development and implementation of voluntary initiatives, including targets and reporting, in combination with coherent legislation

The working group stressed the importance of voluntary initiatives. Such initiatives need to include targets and reporting mechanisms, so as to ensure follow-up and enterprise accountability. Some participants stressed that these voluntary initiatives shall not substitute but rather supplement a strong regulatory framework. Some other participants expressed their concerns about a too strong regulatory framework, which could brake innovation and about the cost-effectiveness of legislation. Ways have to be found which on the one hand build trust among the parties of an initiative and which on the other avoid inflexibility and over-regulation.

A good example of voluntary agreement was presented by the representative of the International Association for soaps, detergents and maintenance products. The agreement is a Code of Good Environmental Practice including specific targets to be achieved over a five-year period, as well as a reporting system. The agreement was endorsed by the European Commission. The success of the project required a lot of promotion, consultation and training. The project also showed the importance to share the responsibilities among the various actors (producers, public sector, consumers, etc) and build the partnership together with the stakeholders from the beginning. A second voluntary agreement will be announced at the end of this year by the detergent industry.

Other examples were given of fruitful voluntary initiatives, promoted by business and government, or business and trade unions. Amongst these examples was the phasing out of products which can be replaced by more sustainable ones without having functional disadvantages (e.g. `normal light bulbs, secondary packaging etc.).

Additional initiatives could still be developed to promote SCP further. Some examples are toolkits with specific requirements for the supply chain; simplified versions of voluntary initiatives for SMEs; reporting systems at company, regional, national and sectoral level.

2. Promotion of partnerships (and mechanisms for better participation)

The working group recognised that several forms of partnerships are required. For example, partnerships can be developed at different institutional levels (national, sub-regional, European). They can target specific groups of actors which was seen as valuable because activities can be more specific. An example of the establishment of panels for fields of demand (e.g. housing, transport etc.) was presented. Partnerships can also address different aspects of policies: participation of stakeholders in the legislative process, stimulation of voluntary agreements, promoting tools, such as EMAS, towards specific actors (e.g.: SMEs), promotion of eco-innovation.

Participants recognised the importance of having partnerships between private and public enterprises, but also between private enterprises on public/private procurement. Such partnerships can influence significantly the prices and can promote a shift in the market through the critical size of the procurement.

Partnerships involving trade unions, consumers, environmental and social NGOs have many possibilities and are very important in promoting SCP, many of which have been insufficiently explored.

In order for partnerships to become effective, participants mentioned the need for a framework facilitating the partnerships since the impact for enterprises of engaging in partnerships is difficult to measure. Governments were identified as key players in initiating and promoting these networks or fora in order to help different stakeholders to meet, learn from each other's experience and goals; and engage in partnerships. Experience of partnerships with various stakeholders indicates that trust and accountability among the partners seem necessary for the success of the partnership.

3. Develop marketing strategies for sustainable lifestyles and for sustainable products and services

Participants stressed the need to better perform on the messages accompanying products and services that contribute to sustainable development. Consumers and producers need to see the economic benefits of SCP. Consumers must see sustainable products and services as a contribution to a better quality of life. Consumers must understand the benefits of using sustainable products. However, many times, it was found to be more effective to highlight the other qualities of the product rather than the "sustainable" aspects. Therefore, marketing of sustainable products with messages based on fun, looks, ease-of-use, etc. has a greater potential for success.

Some participants suggested identifying some successful marketing strategies for sustainable products and services and communicating these best practices. It was also proposed that public authorities would use television to promote sustainable lifestyles. Also specific support mechanisms for SMEs to market SCP were found to be useful.

4. Develop/reinforce communication and education (targeted towards specific groups)

Communication was perceived as a key tool to promote SCP, but it is underdeveloped. Whilst entrepreneurs are overloaded by information, they lack information on SCP. Participants recognised the importance of addressing private enterprises, and in particular SMEs, through the right channels. Several channels were mentioned: organising platforms/fora for SMEs, websites, chambers of commerce, business associations, innovation centers.

In order to capture the attention of the business community, and in particular of high-level managers, there is a need to use the language of the business community and to link SCP to their agenda. Some proposals were made:

- develop links between SCP and corporate governance (social and environmental criteria could be integrated in the legal reporting process on corporate governance);
- integrate the social and environmental risks in the risk analysis;
- develop aggregate indicators for the top-level managers.

Since there are cultural differences, some participants stressed the importance of adapting the messages to the culture of the target group.

The working group also stressed the importance of introducing courses on SCP in the curricula at all levels of education and in all disciplines (business school, chemistry, engineering, medicine, etc) and to make use of the UN-decade of education for sustainable development. It was also identified as important to train consultants, inspectors and other technical professionals involved in identifying problems and finding solutions at an enterprise level. Furthermore, the in-house-company education, regarding sustainable consumption at the workplace, which very likely has a multiplying effect, was discussed

5. Use of market incentives (fiscal and economic instruments)

Many participants stressed the importance of internalising external costs in prices. But recognising the political difficulties of introducing e.g. new taxes, there is a need to develop other measures like tax reductions for sustainable products and phasing out of perverse subsidies to encourage the diffusion of SCP (for example for the benefit of eco-labelled products, use of EMAS, sustainability reporting). Public (and company) procurement was also identified as an instrument to strengthen the market position of sustainable products and reduce their prices.

In parallel to these 5 priorities, the working group raised some key elements that need to be taken into account in each of these five priorities:

- the use of supply chain management;
- the need for sectoral approaches in order to take into account the specificities of the various sectors and to develop more tailor-made instruments;
- the need to involve various ministries in the policy-process on SCP

Participants also mentioned the importance for actors to work in a framework including medium and long-term political objectives. This is in particular relevant when developing partnerships and voluntary agreements.

The role of workers in modifying consumption and production patterns not only in the workplace (e.g. workplace assessments, promote effective implementation of regulation), but also in the outside world was also stressed in the working group. They need to be informed, trained and provided with adequate participation mechanisms to be able to adopt more SCP patterns.

The group identified some policy recommendations:

- create frameworks that enable the creation of partnerships (fora, networks, incentives) and engage financial institutions to become drivers for SCP;
- promote partnerships for SCP, such as business-to-business (in particular for SME) and workers-to-business.
- set up voluntary agreements for different product groups including concrete targets and monitoring
- develop supply-chain management for SCP including concrete targets
- strengthen the role of public procurement for SCP

The working group proposed some concrete actions (among others):

- EC/UNEP and business associations to start talks on voluntary agreements for specific product groups
- Integrate SCP in curricula and job descriptions
- Set up panels for specific fields of demand involving all stakeholders
- Promote small scale environmental management systems for SMEs
- Identify successful marketing strategies for sustainable products and share best practices
- Develop partnerships to establish SCP at workplace level to promote good practices of workers.

Working Group 3: Role of innovation – How to stimulate the development of sustainable products and services?

Facilitators: Mr. Dick de Bruijn, International Co-ordinator, Ministry of Environment, The Netherlands; and Mr. Kari Raivio, Chancellor of the University Helsinki and Chairman of the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Consumption and Production, Finland.

Key priorities are:

1. More Research and Development:

To stimulate the development of sustainable products and services, **more research is needed**. This means implementing at least the Barcelona target of 3% of GDP but also a need to increase the proportion of research programmes on issues that will contribute to sustainable production and consumption, such as promoting environmental technologies. The research should consider both incremental changes – such as how to improve existing housing stocks through retrofitting – and also step changes. This will include fully exploiting creativity and exploring the potential of product-service systems.

This means that the necessary resources need to be made available: by industry, by national governments and at the EU level, through future framework research programmes. Such programmes should be designed to minimise administrative requirements and hence maximise funds for research. It also means that researchers have to submit relevant and high quality bids to ensure that these research programmes achieve maximum value for money. The potential offered by public-private partnerships also needs to be exploited.

Possible concrete actions:

- a significantly increased budget for SCP projects in the EU's 7th Framework Programme for Research;
- Meet the 3% Barcelona Council target
- Finance research to stimulate the frontier between social and technological research

2. Encourage demand for sustainable products and services

The market demand for sustainable products and services needs to be increased. This means encouraging a shift from unsustainable to sustainable products and services, and not just increasing overall demand.

All stakeholders have a role to play in this process. Governments, for example, set the regulatory and economic framework and also through their purchasing activities can have a strong impact on the market. National governments have a particular role in education. Industry and retailers can also through their purchasing activities demand more sustainable products. Certain NGOs can also have an impact on particular products (e.g. Greenpeace's activities promoting propane fridges). Consumers themselves, whether through conscious or subconscious decisions, can exert considerable market pull.

Awareness raising is an important tool that can be used. Short-term information campaigns have their place; they also benefit from sustained education in schools and higher education. This is a 30-year, one generation, project. While environmental labels exist and have potential, consumers are currently faced with too many labels, which is causing confusion. General information flow throughout the product-chain, including business-to-

business and business-to-consumer, is also important. Tools such as environmental product declarations (EPDs) have potential here.

Companies need to take responsibility for the products they produce, and make information available about them. They have considerable opportunities to influence social conditions in non-European countries through their choice of suppliers and their contracts with them.

Legislation also has a role to play to force companies to integrate sustainability issues into design; however, such initiatives need to give the companies and their designers as much freedom as possible on how to achieve the desired goals. Schemes such as the “performance targets” within the Environmental Technologies Action Plan and the Japanese “Top runner scheme” could also have potential.

Possible concrete actions

- Adopt sustainable procurement targets at EU, national, regional and local level by 2006
- Review existing product and service-related legislation at national and EU-level with a view to the deregulation of measures which hinder more sustainable innovation
- Adopting framework directives to integrate environmental aspects into product design (e.g. possibly in the style of the Commission proposal for a framework directive on the eco-design of energy-using products), including information flow in the product chain.

3. Economic Instruments

Ensuring that market prices reflect the real economic costs of a product or service to society – **the internalisation of external costs** – is essential to ensuring that these products and services are more competitive and increase their market share. It is also essential for new innovation, because it shows that there is money to be made from investing in research to produce this type of product. In addition, positive financial incentives are important, often in the initial phases of an environmental technology to stimulate uptake before the unit price has decreased due to mass production and competition (e.g. renewable energy in Germany).

Governments have a particular role to play in this area, whether at the EU or the national level. Environmentally harmful subsidies (e.g. through an agricultural production payments or the absence of a tax, such as on airline fuel) need to be eliminated (e.g. in agriculture or energy) and use made of ecological taxation. Taxation policy should be used to benefit more sustainable products and services. Ideally this should not just enter the national budget, but instead be hypothecated for clear environmental purposes that can be sold to citizens.

Possible concrete actions

- Elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies by 2010
- Establish fora to exchange information on best practice in the internalisation of economic costs at EU and national level
- Establish national environmental funds financed by environmental and social taxes to support the development of new sustainable products and services.

4. Networking and working together with developing countries

Efforts to develop more sustainable products and services would benefit from **greater co-operation and networking between different stakeholders**, including, where appropriate those in developing countries.

All stakeholders can contribute to improving networking. Dialogues within whole supply chains (e.g. product panels under IPP), or between industrial sectors and governments (e.g. technology platforms) are examples of this. Other examples are the need to fight for projects that cut across many different areas of environmental policy, as opposed to just focusing on a single issue (e.g. climate change), particularly within international environmental funding mechanisms (e.g. World Bank, European Investment Bank and International Monetary Fund).

Governmental organisations can also promote co-operation with developing countries. Existing schemes such as ASIA Pro-Eco can be used. In addition it may be possible to benefit from the reduced number of post-doctoral researchers currently being admitted to the USA.

5. Setting targets to promote absolute de-coupling

Concrete targets, whether at the level of the whole economy, focused on a particular environmental problem, or concerning a particular product, have the ability to target efforts by stakeholders in order to stimulating the development of sustainable products and services.

Targets can be set by governments – for example the Kyoto targets for certain greenhouse gases – but can also be the focus of public commitments by business sectors – for example the AISE commitment through the "Wash right" campaign. In addition, NGOs and even individual consumers can set themselves targets.

Targets need to be set at the appropriate level, for Europe, a goal of de-coupling economic growth from environmental impacts, while at the same time reducing those overall impacts should be considered. This could be accompanied by concrete targets in the, for example, top 10, economic sectors that have a particularly significant impact. At the national level, this could include setting targets for regional and local governments in their procurement activities or ensuring that children reach a certain level of “sustainability” awareness in their education systems.

Targets also need to be relatively stable, so that objectives do not change often. At the same time they need to be revised in the light of experience.

Possible concrete actions

- Adopt overall objective for the EU and national governments of the absolute de-coupling of economic growth from negative environmental impacts
- All plans, at whatever level of government, should set up targets (e.g. eco-efficiency targets or Factor 4, where appropriate, or greenhouse gas reduction targets) and a monitoring system.

Working Group 4: Leveraging investments for sustainability - How can investments from governments and development banks best stimulate private financing for sustainable infrastructure?

Facilitators: Mr. Paul Hofseth, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Norway; and Mrs. Andjelka Mihajlov, University of Novi Sad, Serbia.

Scope:

Investments: the capital is expected to be repaid with interest commensurate with risks and liquidity, or taxes and charges, will contribute towards building and operation. Concessional funding and grants insofar as they can be used to stimulate private investments.

Area: the European countries, EU and non-EU countries in Europe, but including Europe's responsibilities towards the rest of the world and taking into account that the general investor considers the global market, not just the European part of it.

Project types: infrastructure, enterprises and projects, in particular following the CSD rhythm of reviewing water and sanitation, waste management, and energy use including transport. Not in order to drop the themes when CSD is through, but to focus global attention on these issues.

Approach:

The background documentation has a good description of general measures to facilitate investments, good governance, the legal and economic framework including the need to phase out damaging subsidies and ensure that prices and charges cover real costs.

The group focused on issues specific to promoting more sustainable production and consumption. In assessing costs and benefits, investments in production side measures should be compared with consumption side investment (i.e. energy production compared with energy saving). This makes funding of numerous small businesses and projects as relevant as large scale project finance.

In designing projects, one should keep in mind that it is not only construction, installation and technology that matters. Securing knowledge and skills to operate, maintain and manage the technical and economic aspects are essential and must be part of the plan from the start.

Discussion:

The key to progress is to use the limited additional tax revenues and the much smaller pool of grants and concessional funds to enable savings to be channelled in a more effective way. This needs some supporting regulations, more flexible use of existing institutions and efforts to mobilise the public and increase understanding of the issues concerned.

Environmental and social issues are usually addressed by groups such as researchers, policymakers, consultants, engineers and NGOs. The need for investments is easily recognised, but rarely formulated as a 'bankable' business plan where the income side as

well as expenditure, risks and time horizon is well defined. Finance experts used to dealing with their peers and working in institutions designed to fund quite large projects or companies at the level of a stock exchange listing, may easily give up on projects outside this framework. This communication problem was perceived as one of the most substantial obstacles.

The financial markets have enormous resources available, but there is a need for mechanisms to “bundle” small projects and to channel funds in a better way. Projects with low risks and collateral are usually handled by banks, but the large multilateral banks only do multimillion dollar deals. This leaves a gap through which a number of useful projects may fall. “Financial intermediaries” who borrow a lump sum from international financial institutions or on the open market to lend on to smaller borrowers may contribute to fill this gap.

Uses of funds [Target Groups]	Sources of funds [Leverages]
Large producers, exporters and importers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private investment in listed and unlisted shares and other instruments sharing ownership and risk
Large projects and utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonds and other priority unsecured debt
Small and medium size business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export credit (guarantees)
Public authorities without sovereign governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee fund for investments
Individuals unable to (too poor) borrow from banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public private partnerships
Social profit organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally sustainable banking organisations • Pension funds and other institutional investor seeking low-risk investments

Local authorities, utilities and companies may issue bonds to savers willing to take some more risk in exchange for a larger return on capital. Projects with more risks and potential rewards, and start up funding for new companies should be taken on by specialised investment funds who become passive or active part owners.

Large, professional investors prepared to take risks, expect much more substantial returns than what is usually available from projects for the common good. In order to attract more patient capital, a “fund-of-funds” targeted to the respective sectors, renewables, water etc. with baseline grant funding networking with local institutions was suggested. The advantage of this would be to channel capital willing to take moderate risks to projects offering commensurate returns. The need to build on existing institutions was underlined, since it is unrealistic to expect that new international institutions can be established. Comparable standards for corporate social and environmental reporting will facilitate sustainable investment from private investors.

In countries with weak currencies there is a need to avoid the risks of borrowing in foreign currency. Here systems to encourage and channel local savings will be especially useful. There is positive experience from development aid assisting local authorities in building capacity to issue bonds to fund water and sanitation projects and assuring the economic base through user payment and eliminating leakage.

Small savers often receive very small net returns on capital and once banking charges have been subtracted the returns may be near zero. Small, local “social” funds may be able to offer the same security and liquidity and the same interest rate, but can channel the funds to local needs. Successful operation of these requires insight and training in this particular form of banking.

Lack of harmonisation of EU rules on green funds and on intellectual property rights were specifically mentioned as substantial obstacles. The new rules on bank reserves and risk “Basel II” may be a serious hindrance to the creation of new social banks.

Priorities and actions:

First:

- Stimulate campaigning for citizens involvement in sustainable saving and investment. [All actors, governments taking the lead]
- Disseminate best practices for the stimulation of socially and environmentally responsible investment (e.g. fiscal regulation). [Financial sector and governments]

Second:

- Promote the setting up of dedicated seed and growth risk capital funds and networks to support them. [Financial sector, PPP]
- Establish patient capital “funds of funds” and networks targeted to the respective sectors.
- Establish European micro-credit guarantee fund.

Third:

- Develop codes of conduct and set up training facilities on sustainable investment for entrepreneurs, banker and project developers. [Financial sector]
- Harmonisation of rules for sustainability funds to facilitate internationalisation. [Governments]

Fourth:

- Support the work of the Council of Europe fostering dialogue between governments and stakeholders on sustainable and responsible investment. [All actors]

Fifth:

- Improve analysis of the environmental and social sustainability of national and EU level investment programmes and plans. [Governments]

Working Group 5: Consumption and quality of life - How to re-orient the consumer society?

Facilitators: Mr. Michael Massey, Head, Sustainable Development Policy, Department of Trade and Industry United Kingdom; and Mr. Otmar Lell, Policy Officer, Federation of German Consumer Organisations, Germany.

Summary

Education and effective communication is fundamental to progress in achieving sustainable consumption. A strategic approach is needed at EU, national and local levels. Messages need to be positive and practical rather than moralistic. Open debate on society's understanding and objectives for a better quality of life, including the role of consumption, should be encouraged. The issue of sustainable consumption needs to be strengthened institutionally. A group at European level, an ombudsperson and a communication platform for sustainable consumption, including stakeholder participation, are options requiring further consideration.

Discussion:

There was discussion about the meaning and understanding of “**quality of life**”. It is more than simply economic growth, or consumption. Studies indicate that neither in themselves necessarily makes us happier. There was agreement that it also embraces environmental, social and cultural aspects but not time to explore in any depth or reach conclusions on how it might best be defined or measured.

Focusing on concrete measures, the group considered that new **strategic approaches** were necessary for **communicating** the case for and options for action to achieve sustainable patterns of consumption. Such strategic approaches should be taken at the EU, national and local level. Communication strategies should cover different communication channels such as education, information and awareness raising.

- **Education** was considered to be fundamentally important for changing consumption patterns. Curricula should be reformed to include issues of sustainable consumption on all levels of the education systems (formal and non-formal, elementary, school education as well as professional and university education).
- Consumer **information** concerning sustainability issues should be conveyed in a positive way rather than by moralistic messages or in conceptual or abstract language. Messages should be personal and practical, translating political language into “actionable knowledge”. The focus should be on the benefits of more sustainable alternatives to the individual consumer– bringing out clearly “what’s in it for me?” “Sustainability by stealth” or a focus on personal health effects would often be the most effective tactic. Communications should be in plain language that is reliable, scientifically robust and not misleading. Target groups should be addressed in ways that correspond to their specific attitudes, aspirations and preferences. Consumers need feedback to reassure them that their purchasing decisions are worthwhile and make a difference. Thought needs to be given to “viral” communication strategies and other “smart” ways of communication that do not require huge financial resources. Information strategies should include using high profile “ambassadors” from areas like

culture, music and sport. They should also include monitoring arrangements to ensure their impacts – including impacts on countries outside Europe – and effectiveness can be assessed.

There was general agreement on the importance of getting **price signals** right. But it was also noted that price is not always the determining factor in purchasing decisions. For some markets, such as luxury goods and high profile brands, it is high prices that are the attraction in signalling wealth and status. It was agreed that much more needed to be done:

- on the one hand to **internalise environmental** as well as **social** and other **externalities** and to **eliminate perverse subsidies**;
- and on the other to exploit the potential **of fiscal incentives** to stimulate the development of markets and encourage take-up of more sustainable goods and services.

The scope for ecological tax reform, shifting rather than increasing the overall tax burden, remained significant. However, this did require careful assessment of distributive effects to avoid regressive impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable. There were also calls for more debate about the role of pricing in decisions about whether to consume rather than what or how to consume.

There was consensus that sustainable consumption needs better **institutional integration** at EU and national levels. This should start with a focus on improving existing structures but new approaches should also be considered eg focal points in each DG of the European Commission, responsible for ensuring integration of SCP in their policy areas and networking to ensure improved integration and co-ordination across the Commission. There was some support for proposals for establishing a new expert group/platform at EU level to help ensure sustained momentum on SCP. However, there were also concerns about establishing new bodies without a clear understanding of their role and status and confidence about the value they might add. Others proposed establishment of bodies/platforms focused on the implementation of communication strategies at the various levels. It was highlighted that institutional efforts to better co-ordinate communications will work only when based on a participatory approach.

Another option would be establishing an **Ombudsperson** focused on sustainable development or perhaps the rights of future generations – at EU and/or national level.

The following topics were touched on but not discussed in depth:

- Integration of sustainable consumption into other relevant policy areas, in particular consumer policy at EU and national levels.
- Assessment of the implications for sustainable consumption of longer term cultural and other trends at the macro level such as demographic changes
- The importance of innovation in its broadest sense, encompassing social as well as product and technological innovation, to provide consumers with real and attractive alternatives.
- The importance of partnership approaches in developing and implementing effective communication strategies, including tools such as labelling.

- Consumers' right to know with regard to sustainability aspects of the production chain, including the responsibility of business to inform consumers about their sustainability performance in a transparent manner
- Legislative or other measures to prevent misleading advertising.
- How the roles of advertising and the mass media might best be harnessed or influenced to increase awareness and understanding of the effects of unsustainable consumption and positively promote sustainable consumption.
- The “hardware” necessary for sustainable consumption to work, such as affordable and attractive public transport systems if individual mobility via cars is to be reduced.

Working Group 6: Global dimension - How can Europe contribute to sustainable consumption and production world-wide?

Facilitators: Mr. Bernard Mazijn, Director, Policy Unit Sustainable Development, Belgium; and Mr. Ralph Chipman, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).

The Working Group considered how Europe could contribute to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) world-wide, with particular attention to capacity building in developing countries. The Group also noted that most of the priorities, policies and actions considered were also applicable to the countries with economies in transition.

Priorities:

1. Support the integration of sustainable consumption and production and poverty alleviation in developing countries.

European countries should work to increase understanding in all countries of the benefits of SCP and encourage and assist interested countries in integrating sustainable development and SCP into national sustainable development strategies (NSDSs), poverty reduction strategies (PRSs) and related strategic plans. They can also work with the World Bank and other international organisations in this effort.

European delegations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development should emphasise the importance of SCP, in particular with respect to industrial development and energy (2006-07), agriculture (2008-09), and transport and waste (2010-11).

Studies should be done to identify how efforts toward sustainable consumption and production can contribute to poverty reduction and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Results of those studies should be used in the above and disseminated.

Education and dissemination of information should be supported to improve public understanding of the benefits of sustainable consumption and production in all countries. The Internet should be used to disseminate information, with European websites on SCP linked to the joint UN DESA/UNEP international website on the Marrakech Process.

European regional and national organisations, both public and private, including EU institutions such as the Commission, the Parliament and the Council, should set an example for other organisations and countries by adopting sustainable procurement and consumption practices such as serving organic and fair trade food products.

European governments, the European Commission, and other organisations are the main stakeholders/actors in this area.

A particular project might be assistance in strategic planning in China or other developing countries, as called for by the participant from China.

Another project would be working with the World Bank to incorporate sustainability issues into poverty reduction strategies.

2. Integrate an international dimension into European programmes relating to sustainable consumption and production.

European strategies for development (Lisbon), sustainable development, technology (ETAP) should include elements for international co-operation and assistance to developing countries.

Sustainability impact assessments (SIAs), including the identification of the potential positive and negative impacts on developing countries, of European decision-making, could be a basis for this integration. Export Credit Agencies were mentioned as an example.

Governments are the main stakeholders/actors in this process.

3. Promote eco-efficiency, eco-design and waste management in developing countries to conserve natural resources and reduce air and water pollution.

National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) are a valuable means for providing technical assistance to enterprises for cleaner production, supporting technological development, adapting technology from other countries to local conditions, promoting sustainable consumption, and supporting policy making and public information in support of sustainable consumption and production. Those activities can enable developing countries to 'leapfrog' to more advanced, cleaner, more productive technologies. Those centres should be supported financially and technically. They also provide a useful intermediary for supporting bilateral or multilateral projects relating to sustainable production and consumption.

Bilateral and multilateral projects should assist developing countries in building capacity for eco-efficiency, eco-design, and waste reduction, recycling and waste management. These projects should also assist developing countries to 'leapfrog' less sustainable technologies into new, more sustainable technologies.

Assistance projects should also promote and support policies to encourage eco-efficiency through an optimal mix of instruments and develop markets for environmental services.

Co-ordination among donors of assistance projects can help ensure that assistance resources are used effectively and meet the needs of as many countries as possible.

The main stakeholders and actors for this purpose are governments, intergovernmental organisations, and industry.

Projects could be based on the provisions for international co-operation and technology transfer in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). One example suggested was a project, in the context of the Basel Convention, on managing electronic waste.

4. Promote sustainable consumption and production world-wide through international supply chains.

The impacts of consumption patterns in Europe on developing countries through international supply chains should be examined, and the negative impacts should be addressed through European programmes for sustainable consumption and production. The analysis and action should use life-cycle analysis and should address social issues such as employment and working conditions.

Governments can encourage corporate social responsibility and monitor the activities of their multinationals in developing countries with respect to both environmental and social performance.

Support for developing country NGOs can promote multi-stakeholder processes for improving the performance of multinationals and their supply chains in developing countries.

Eco-labelling, fair trade labelling and other types of labelling relating to sustainability, together with assistance to developing country producers in obtaining certification, can help consumers in developed countries to support sustainable development in developing countries.

International support for education and training of managers, engineers and workers in developing countries can contribute to sustainable production and consumption.

Criteria for sustainability, developed through a multi-stakeholder process, can assist in improving the sustainability performance of a supply chain.

Trade unions, multinational corporations, NGOs and governments are critical stakeholders/actors for this issue.

5. Common research activities involving institutions in Europe and developing countries should be supported in their work relating to sustainable consumption and production.

European research institutions should strengthen co-operative links with research institutions and knowledge centres in developing countries, including through research networks and consortia. This would support and strengthen developing country research institutions, but their knowledge and experience, including traditional knowledge, would also enrich the European research programmes.

The European institutions should assist developing country institutions in developing technologies for SCP and adapting developed country scientific and technical knowledge to the needs and capacities of developing countries.

The main stakeholders/actors for this are research and academic institutions, with support from governments.

A particular focus for research for the benefit of developing countries might be on how sustainable consumption and production can contribute to poverty alleviation in large cities.

This page is intentionally left blank

ANNEX II

AGENDA



European Stakeholder Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production



24-26 November 2004, Ostend, Belgium



AGENDA



Wednesday 24 November 2004

18.00

Registration

20.00

Welcome Buffet, Hotel Thermae Palace

Hosted by the government of Finland

Thursday 25 November 2004

8.00

Registration

9:00

Plenary
session

Opening Session – The Imperative of Sustainable Consumption and Production

Meeting co-chaired by:

Mr. Claus Sørensen, Principal Advisor, European Commission.

Mrs. Nadine Gouzée, Representative of Belgium to the CSD.

Opening statements (ten minutes) by:

Mrs. Els Van Weert, State Secretary for Sustainable Development and Social Economy, Belgium - *Welcome*

Mrs. Catherine Day, Director General, European Commission, DG Environment - *Opening remarks*.

Mr. Yong Ren, Deputy Director, Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, State Environmental Protection Administration, China - *New approach to implement SCP in China and expectations from EU co-operation on SCP*.

Mrs. Monique Barbut, Director, UNEP-Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, - *Implementation Challenge of Marrakech process*.

10:30

Coffee break

11:00

Plenary
session

Multi-Stakeholder Panel Discussion- Commitments for implementation

Questions and answers, moderated by the co-chairs, to identify SCP commitments and strategies for implementation

Five minute statements by:

Youth organisation - Generation Europe, Mr. Matt Morrell.

Industry/business - Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederation in Europe (UNICE), Mrs. Nadine Toscani.

SMEs- European Association of Craft Small and Medium sized Enterprises (UEAPME), Mr. Guido Lena.

Trade unions - International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Mr. Lucien Royer.

Non-governmental organisations/ - ECO-STEP/Eco Forum, Mr. Ondrej Velek.

Consumers organisation – Consumers International, Mrs. Priya Bala.

Local authorities - International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Mrs. Margit Vestbjerg.

Financial Institutions - Triodos Bank & International Network of Social Finance Organisations, Mr. Frans de Clerck.

Questions and answers and contributions from the floor

12:30

Lunch

14:00

Plenary
Session

Introduction to Group Work

Keynote presentations

"Sustainable Consumption Patterns: Why should Europe care?" by Mr. Lars Fogh Mortensen, Policy Analysis Group, European Environment Agency.

"Elements for European Strategies on SCP" by Mr. Peter Hennicke, President, Wuppertal Institute.

Introduction of facilitators of the working groups.

14:50

Moving to the working groups.

Working groups - Action to promote SCP that *deliver economic, social and environmental benefits*

Working group 1: Developing coherent strategies - How can the various strategies aiming at sustainable development contribute to sustainable consumption and production?

Changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns is necessary in order to achieve sustainable development. In Europe, there are many different strategies aiming at or influencing sustainable development at different levels. At the EU level, these include the Cardiff, Lisbon and Sustainable Development Strategies. European countries have developed national strategies on sustainable development and some of them are developing frameworks on sustainable consumption and production (SCP). What are the synergies among them? How to make the EU strategies supportive of SCP? Would some modification of these strategies be sufficient to achieve a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP or is a separate strategy on SCP needed?

Facilitators: Mrs. Helen Agren, Deputy Director, Sustainable Development Unit, Prime Minister's Office, Sweden; and Mrs. Erika Lagzdina, Director for Latvia, Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe.

Working group 2: Getting aboard – How to stimulate business initiatives for sustainable consumption and production?

The role of the business sector and trade unions is crucial for industrial development and SCP. Approaches such as CSR, EMS, workplace assessments, alternative business models, and voluntary agreements, are examples of business and trade unions action for sustainable development. How can we strengthen these trends towards sustainable business? How to create a better framework for business to flourish, especially for SMEs Enterprises? How can business be further and more actively engaged?

Facilitators: Mr. Ulf Dietmar Jaeckel, Deputy head of Division Product Related Environment Policy, Ministry of Environment Germany; and Mrs. Estefania Blount Martin, Executive Board of Sustainlabour, Spain.

Working group 3: Role of innovation – How to stimulate the development of sustainable products and services?

During the last decade, the EU and individual countries have developed policies and instruments that seek to take a life-cycle approach to making products and services more efficiently and sustainable. In addition, tools and strategies have been developed such as eco-design, IPP, PSS, dematerialization, new marketing strategies and alternative systems to meet needs. What needs to be done to accelerate innovation, sustainable product and service systems/design and security of products?

Facilitators: Mr. Dick de Bruijn, International Co-ordinator, Ministry of Environment, The Netherlands; and Mr. Kari Raivio, Chancellor of the University Helsinki and Chairman of the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Consumption and Production, Finland.

Working group 4: Leveraging investment for sustainability - How can investments from government and development banks best stimulate private financing for sustainable infrastructure?

Although funding from government through taxation remains important for providing basic infrastructure, especially to secure basic services for low-income groups, funding from private sources, nationally and internationally is increasing in importance. There is a need to create legal and economic frameworks, which promote investments and favour sustainable use of these funds, especially on infrastructures for waste management, transport and energy. What kind of framework is needed for investments on SCP? How to create public-private partnerships and make better use of these funds? How to attract and involve investors?

Facilitators: Mr. Paul Hofseth, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Norway; and Mrs. Andjelka Mihajlov, University of Novi Sad, Serbia.

Working group 5: Consumption and Quality of Life - How to re-orient the consumer society?

Improvements in efficiency and cleaner production have not been enough to reduce the depletion of natural resources and pollution. One of the main reasons is that the levels of consumption are increasing more rapidly (rebound effect). On the other hand, studies have shown that high levels of consumption do not necessarily make us happier. How does consumption relate to quality of life? How can we give consumers a real option for sustainable consumption? What role can citizens/consumers, retailers, advertisers play?

Facilitators: Mr. Michael Massey, Head, Sustainable Development Policy, Department of Trade and Industry United Kingdom; and Mr. Otmar Lell, Policy Officer, Federation of German Consumer Organisations, Germany.

Working group 6: Global dimension – How can Europe contribute to sustainable consumption and production world-wide?

Many European policies and life-styles influence consumption and production patterns in the wider world, either directly or indirectly. How can Europe make a positive effect on SCP globally? How can Europe share knowledge and information, capacity building, technology transfer and financing? What is needed to remove barriers and create enabling environments? One of the objectives of this Working Group is to provide an input to the upcoming CSD sessions on thematic cycles, with SCP as crosscutting issue.

Facilitators: Mr. Bernard Maziyn, Director, Policy Unit Sustainable Development, Belgium; and Mr. Ralph Chipman, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).

16:30		<i>Coffee break</i>
16:45	Working groups	Working groups (ctd.)
18:30		
20:00		<p><i>Dinner in "Fort Napoleon" hosted by the Government of Germany - keynote speech Mr. Eckart Meyer-Rutz, Head of Division Product-related Environmental Protection and Standardisation. German Federal Ministry of Environment.</i></p> <p><i>* Shuttles are leaving at 19:30 from the hotel.</i></p>
Friday 26 November 2004		
8:30	Working groups	Working groups (ctd)
10:00		<i>Coffee break</i>
10:30	Plenary session	<p>Working groups' facilitators panel discussion</p> <p>Presentation of working groups outcomes and discussion.</p>
12:00		<i>Lunch</i>
13.00	Plenary session	<p>Moving forward Europe's strategy on SCP – Priorities for further work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairs Summary: conclusions and recommendations. - "From Ostend to Costa Rica" by Mr. Ralph Chipman, UN DESA and Mrs. Cinthia Soto, Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations. - Closing remarks by Mr. Paul van Snick, Head of Cabinet, Ministry for the Environment of Belgium. - Closing remarks by Mr. Frits Schlingemann, Director, Regional Office for Europe, UNEP. - Closing remarks by Mr. Timo Makela, Director, European Commission, DG ENV, Sustainable Development and Integration.
15:00		

ANNEX III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Organization Name	First Name	Last Name	Title	Street	City & Postal Code	Country	E-mail	Working Groups
Swedish Prime Minister's Office	Mrs. Helen	Agren	Deputy Director, Coordination Unit for Sustainable Development	Statsrådsberedningen, Drottninggatan 2	103 33 Stockholm	Sweden	helen.agren@primeminister.ministry.se	WG1 Facilitator
International Association of Public Transport (UITP)	Mrs. Heather	Allen	Sustainable Development Manager	6 rue Sainte Marie	1080 Brussels	Belgium	heather.allen@uitp.com	WG4
Ministry of the Environment	Mr. Ingars	Andersons	Senior Official	Peldu Str. 25	LV-1494 Riga	Latvia	ingars.andersons@vidm.gov.lv	WG2
Institute for Integration of the Czech Republic to EU	Mr. Ondrej	Bacik		Vinohradská 190	Praha 3	Czech Republic	o.bacik@euroserver.cz	WG5
Consumers International	Mrs. Priya	Bala	Environment Officer	24 Highbury Crescent	London N5 1RX	United Kingdom	pbala@consumersinternational.org	WG5 Panelist
SCPC, Ltd.	Mrs. Jana	Balesova	Manager for Education	Pionierska 15	831 02 Bratislava	Slovak Republic	balesova@scpc.sk	WG6
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mrs. Monique	Barbut	Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	39-43 quai André Citroën	75739 Paris cedex 15	France	monique.barbut@unep.fr	Speaker
European Commission	Mr. Thomas	Bernheim	Desk Officer, Environment Directorate General	Av. Beaulieu 5	1160 Brussels	Belgium	thomas.bernheim@cec.eu.int	WG1
Bernstein & Assoc.	Mrs. Johannah	Bernstein	International Environmental Lawyer	15 rue Blanche	1050 Brussels	Belgium	johannahbernstein24@hotmail.com	WG1
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Gunilla	Blomquist	Head of Section		10333 Stockholm	Sweden	gunilla.blomquist@environment.ministry.se	WG6
Executive Board of Sustainlabour	Ms. Estefania	Blount		General Cabrera, 21	28010 Madrid	Spain	eblount@istas.ccoo.es	WG2 Facilitator
Ministry of Environment	Mrs. Viveka	Bohn	Ambassador	Tegelbacken 2	10333 Stockholm	Sweden	registrator@environment.ministry.se	WG6
Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Mr. Bernhard	Brackhahn	Head of Section	Strandgade 29	1401 Copenhagen K	Denmark	beb@mst.dk	WG2
Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Energy	Mrs. Alenka	Burja	Undersecretary	Dunajska 48	1000 Ljubljana	Slovenia	alenka.burja@gov.si	WG5

Green Liberty (NGO)	Mr. Janis	Brizga	Executive Director	Meza str. 4	Riga, LV-1048	Latvia	janis@zb-zeme.lv	WG5
Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA)	Mrs. Marguerite	Camilleri	Policy Co-ordination Manager	P.O. Box 200	CMR 01, Valletta	Malta	marguerite.camilleri@mepa.org.mt	WG4
UK Dept for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Mr. David	Capper	Head, Sustainable Business and Resource Productivity, Environment, Business and Consumers Division	6/E8 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street	London SW 1E 6DE	United Kingdom	david.capper@defra.gsi.gov.uk	WG6
European Commission	Mr. Mario	Catizzone	Senior Officer	Rue de la Loi 200	1049 Brussels	Belgium	mario.catizzone@cec.eu.int	WG6
The Centre for Sustainable Design	Mr. Martin	Charter	Director	Surrey Institute, Falkneu Road, Faunham	Surrey GU9 7DS	United Kingdom	mcharter@surrey.ac.uk	WG3
UN DESA	Mr. Ralph	Chipman	Division for Sustainable Development	Two U.N. Plaza DC2-2242	New York, NY 10017	USA	chipman@un.org	WG6 Facilitator Speaker
European Commission	Mr. Nis	Christensen	Desk Officer, Environment Directorate General		B- 1049 Brussels	Belgium	nis.christensen@cec.eu.int	WG5
University of Cambridge	Mr. Flavio	Comin	Director	St Edmund's College, Mount Pleasant	Cambridge CB3 0BN	United Kingdom	fvc1001@cam.ac.uk	WG5
European Commission	Mrs. Catherine	Day	Director General, Environment Directorate General	BU-5 3/03	1049 Brussels	Belgium	catherine.day@cec.eu.int	Speaker
Ministry of Environment	Mr. Dick C.	de Bruijn	International Coordinator	P.O.Box 30945/ipc 670	2500 GX The Hague	Netherlands	Dick.deBruijn@minvrom.nl	WG3 Facilitator
Triodos Bank & International Association on Social Finance Institutions (INAISE)	Mr. Franz	De Clerck	Advisor to the Executive & President of INAISE	Utrechtseweg 60, PO Box 55	3700 AB Zeist	Netherlands	Frans.deClerck@triodos.nl	WG4 Panelist
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mr. Bas	de Leeuw	Head, Strategy Unit, Production & Consumption Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	39-43 quai André Citroën	75739 Paris cedex 15	France	bas.deleeuw@unep.fr	WG5
ACRR (IBGE)	Mr Guy	de Mol	Bio Engineer	Gulledelle,100	1200 Brussels	Belgium	gdm@ibgebim.be	WG2

EEAC and FRDO CFDD (Federal Council for Sustainable Development Belgium)	Mr. Pieter	Decruynaere	Scientific Collaborator	Aduatukerstraat 71-75	1040 Brussels	Belgium	pieter.decruynaere@frdo.be	WG1
Ministry of Environment and Water	Mrs. Zita	Geller	Deputy Head, Dpt for International Environmental Policy	Fö u. 44-50	H - 1011 Budapest	Hungary	geller@mail.kvvm.hu	WG5
European Commission	Mrs. Marie-Thérèse	Gobbers	Secretary, Environment Directorate General		B-1049 Brussels	Belgium	marie-therese.gobbers@cec.eu.int	
European Commission	Mr. Robert	Goodchild	Administrator	Av. De Beaulieu 5	1160 Brussels	Belgium	robert.goodchild@cec.eu.int	WG3
Federal Planning Bureau - Task Force Sustainable Development	Mrs. Nadine	Gouzée	Representative of Belgium to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development	Av. Des Arts 47-49	B-1000 Brussels	Belgium	ng@plan.be	Co-Chair
European Environmental Bureau	Mrs. Cioci	Grazia		34 Blvd Waterloo	1000 Brussels	Belgium		WG1
Association of Conscious Consumers	Mrs. Emese	Gulyas	President		Budapest 1013	Hungary	Emese@tve.hu	WG5
Wuppertal Institute	Mr. Peter	Hennicke	President	Döppersberg 19	42103 Wuppertal	Germany	peter.hennicke@wupperinst.org	WG3 Speaker
Ministry of Environment	Mr. Paul	Hofseth	Senior Adviser	8013 DEP	Oslo 0030	Norway	ph@md.dep.no	WG4 Facilitator
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs	Mrs. Emilia	Hogquist	Senior Administrative Officer		SE-103 33 Stockholm	Sweden	emilia.hogquist@agriculture.ministry.se	WG5
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management	Mrs Cosima	Hufler	Desk Officer	Stubenbastei 5	1010 Vienna	Austria	cosima.hufler@bmlfuw.gv.at	WG6
Romania Ministry of Economy and Commerce	Mrs. Cristiana	Ion	Director, Directorate for Quality Infrastructure and Environment	152, Victoriei Street	Bucharest 1	Romania	icristiana@minind.ro	WG2
Federal Ministry for the Environment	Mr. Ulf	Jaeckel		Alexanderplatz 6	D - 10178 Berlin	Germany	ulf.jaeckel@bmu.bund.de	WG2 Facilitator

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mrs. Yamou	Jagne	Secretary, Strategy Unit, Production & Consumption Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	39-43 quai André Citroën	75739 Paris cedex 15	France	yamou.jagne@unep.fr	
Vytautas Magnus University	Mr. Romualdas	Juknys	Head of Environmental Dept, Professor	Vileikos 8	Kaunas	Lithuania	r.juknys@gmf.vdu.lt	WG1
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment	Mr. Marten	Koen	Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy Co-ordinator	Rijnstraat 8, P.O. Box 30945	The Hague	The Netherlands	marten.koen@minvrom.nl	WG2
Department of Trade & Industry	Mrs. Aphrodite	Korou		Bay 423, 151 Buckingham Palace Rd	London SW1W 9SS	United Kingdom	aphrodite.korou@dti.gsi.gov.uk	WG1
Wuppertal Institute-Sustainable Production and Consumption Department	Mr. Michael	Kuhndt	Senior Researcher	Döppersberg 19	42103 Wuppertal	Germany	michael.kuhndt@triple-innova.de' / mkuhndt@citywe.de	WG2
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Izabela	Kurdusiewicz	Senior Specialist	52/54 Wewelska Str.	00-922 Warsaw	Poland	ikurdusi@mos.gov.pl	WG6
Secretariat of the Basel Convention	Mrs. Sachiko	Kuwabara-Yamamoto	Executive Secretary	International Environment House, 15, Chemin des Anémones	CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva	Switzerland	sachiko.kuwabara@unep.ch	WG6
The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Country Office in Latvia (REC Latvia)	Mrs. Erika	Lagzdina	Director	Peldu Str. 26/28, 3.305	Riga LV-1050	Latvia	reclat@parks.lv	WG1 Facilitator
Friends of the Earth Europe and Stockholm Environment Institute	Mr. Valdur	Lahtvee	Project Manager and Director	Soolahe 7	13516 Tallinn	Estonia	valdur.lahtvee@seit.ee	WG6
Ministry of the Environment of the Flemish Region (Belgium)	Mr. Chris	Lambert	Advisor	Gr. De Ferrarisgebouw, Koning Albert-II-laan 20, bus 8	1000 Brussels	Belgium	chris.lambert@lin.vlaanderen.be	WG2
European Commission, DG Enterprise	Mr. Julius	Langendorf	Administrator	AN 88, 5/31	B-1049 Brussels	Belgium	julius.langendorff@cec.eu.int	WG2
Federation of German Consumer Organizations	Mr. Otmar	Lell	Policy Officer, Sustainability and Fundamental Consumer Affairs	Markgrafenstrasse 66	10969 Berlin	Germany	lell@vzbv.de	WG5 Facilitator

UEAPME	Mr. Guido	Lena	Director for Environmental Affairs	Rue Jacques de Lalaing 4	B-1040 Brussels	Belgium	g.lena@ueapme.com	WG2 Panelist
Federal Environmental Agency	Mr. Christian	Loewe	Researcher	Bismarckplatz 1, P.O. Box 33 00 22	14191 Berlin	Germany	christian.loewe@uba.de	WG5
ANPED - The Northern Alliance for Sustainability	Mrs. Sylvia	Lorek	Board Member	P.O. Box 59030	1040 KA Amsterdam	The Netherlands	s.lorek@anped.org	WG1
Ministry of Environment	Mrs. Riina	Loukola	Senior Adviser, International Affairs	PO Box 35	FIN-00023 Government (Helsinki)	Finland	riina.loukola@ymparisto.fi	WG6
General Workers Union	Mr. Jesper	Lund-Larsen	Health, Safety and Environment Coordinator	Kampmannsgade 4	1790 Copenhagen V	Denmark	jesper.lund.larsen@sid.dk	WG6
European Commission	Mr. Timo	Makela	Director, Environment Directorate General, Sustainable Development and Integration					Speaker
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Alena	Markova		Vrsovicke 65	100 10 Prague 10	Czech Republic	alena_markova@env.cz	WG1
Eurocommerce	Mrs. Christine	Marlet	Environment & Logistics Adviser	Av. des Nerviens 9-31	1040 Brussels	Belgium	marlet@eurocommerce.be	WG5
Dept of Trade and Industry	Mr. Michael	Massey	Head, Sustainable Development Unit	Bay 423, 151 Buckingham Palace Rd	London, SW1 9SS	United Kingdom	michael.massey@dti.gsi.gov.uk	WG5 Facilitator
Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works	Mr. Ilias	Mavroidis	Expert, Dept of International Relations and EU Affairs	15, Amaliados Street	11523 Athens	Greece	i.mavroidis@tmeok.minenv.gr	WG1
State Secretariat of Sustainable Development and Social Economy and Ghent University	Mr. Bernard	Mazijn	Director, Policy Unit, Sustainable Development and President, Centre for Sustainable Development	Queteletplein 7	1210 Brussels	Belgium	bernard.mazijn@vanweert.fgov.be or bernard.mazijn@skynet.be	WG6 Facilitator
Ministry of Environmental Protection	Mrs. Innesa	Medvedenko	Director, Directorate of Strategic Planning and International Cooperation	35, Uritskogo str.	Kyiv, 03035	Ukraine	im@menr.gov.ua	WG1
Federal Ministry for the Environment	Mr. Eckart	Meyer-Rutz	Head of Division	Alexanderplatz 6	10178 Berlin	Germany	eckart.meyer-rutz@bmu.bund.de	WG3

	Mrs. Andjelka	Mihajlov	Independent Expert	Jovana Rajica 5D/II/6	11000 Beograd	Serbia and Montenegro	anmi@eunet.yu	WG4 Facilitator
Ministry for Science and Environment Protection	Mrs. Valentina	Mileusnic Vucic	Advisor	Ladinskih Brigada 1	11070 Novi Beograd	Serbia and Montenegro	valentina.mileusnic@ekosrbija.gov.rs	WG1
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mrs. Solange	Montillaud-Joyel	Programme Assistant, Implementation Unit, Production & Consumption Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	39-43 quai André Citroën	75739 Paris cedex 15	France	solange.montillaud@unep.fr	
Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement - Direction Générale Environnement	Mr. Roland	Moreau	General Director	CAE, Vésale Building, Rue Montagne de l'Oratoire, 20, box 3	1010 Brussels	Belgium	roland.moreau@health.fgov.be	
Generation Europe	Mr. Matt	Morrell		123 Chaussee St Pierre	B-1040 Brussels	Belgium	matt@generation-europe.eu.com	Panelist
The Consumers - Kuluttajat-Konsumenterna ry	Mrs. Maili	Mustonen	President	Kasöörinkatu 3 B	FIN-00520 Helsinki	Finland	info@kuluttajat-konsumenterna.fi	WG3
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Taina	Nikula	Senior Adviser	PO Box 35	FI-00023 Government	Finland	taina.nikula@ymparisto.fi	WG3
European Commission	Mrs. Marjo	Nummelin	Environment Directorate General		B-1049 Brussels	Belgium	marjo.nummelin@cec.eu.int	WG6
Ministry of the Environment	Mr. Claude	Origer	Conseiller	18 montée de la Petrusse	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	claudoriger@mev.etat.lu	
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Cristina	Peretti	Expert, DG Environmental Protection, Environmental Certification	via C. Colombo 44	00147 Roma	Italy	peretti.cristina@minambiente.it	WG3
Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement - Direction Générale Environnement	Mrs. Elizabeth	Perez	Administrative Assistant	rue Montagne de l'Oratoire, 20, Box 3	1010 Brussels	Belgium	elizabeth.perez@health.fgov.be	
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)	Mr. Franz	Perrez	Head of Section, International Affairs Division	BUWAL	CH-3003 Bern	Switzerland	franz.perrez@buwal.admin.ch	WG1

Ministry of Economic Affairs	Mr. Daniel	Pietermaat	Senior Policy Advisor	P.O. Box 20101	2500 EC The Hague	Netherlands	d.f.w.t.pietermaat@minez.nl	WG2
Association 4D	Mr. Emmanuel	Prinet	Programme Officer	150-154 rue du Faubourg St Martin	75010 Paris	France	eprinet@association4d.org	WG5
IBGE -The Brussels Institute for Management of the Environment	Mr. Francis	Radermaker	Head of Department	Gulledelle,100	1200 Brussels	Belgium	fra@ibgebim	WG3
University of Helsinki	Mr. Kari	Raivio	Chancellor			Finland	kari.raivio@helsinki.fi	WG3 Facilitator
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Mr. Risto	Ranki	Deputy Director General	Box 32	0023 Government	Finland	risto.ranki@ktm.fi	WG5
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Europe, Brussels Office	Mrs. Paula	Rey-Garcia	Associate Liaison Officer	14 rue Montoyer	B-1000 Brussels	Belgium	p.rey@unep.be	WG1
Nordic Partnership	Mrs. Pernille	Risgaard	Project co-ordinator	C/o WWF Verdensnaturfonden, Ryesgade 3F	2200 Copenhagen	Denmark	p.risgaard@wwf.dk	WG2
Ministry of Environment	Mrs. Federica	Rolle		via C. Colombo 44	00147 Rome	Italy	rolle.federica@minambiente.it	WG5
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) & Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC)	Mr. Lucien	Royer	OHSE & Sustainable Development Director	22 avenue de la Grande Armée	75017 Paris	France	royer@tuac.org	WG1 Panelist
OECD	Mrs. Ysé	Serret	Administrator	2 rue André Pascal	75775 Paris Cedex 16	France	yse.serret@oecd.org	WG5
United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Europe	Mr. Frits	Schlingemann	Director and Regional Representative	Chemin des Anémones 15	CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva	Switzerland	frits.schlingemann@unep.ch	Speaker
European Commission	Mrs. Astrid	Schomaker	Head of Unit	Rue de Genève, 12	B-1140 Brussels	Belgium		
International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products (AISE)	Mrs. Valérie	Séjourné	Director Communication Affairs	49 square Marie-Louise	1000 Brussels	Belgium	valerie.sejourne@aise-net.org	WG2
European Environmental Bureau	Mrs. Melissa	Shinn	Policy Officer	34 Blvd Waterloo	1000 Brussels	Belgium	ecoproducts@eeb.org	
Ministry of Environment	Mrs. Brita	Slettemark	Adviser	8013 Dep.	0030 Oslo	Norway	brita.slettemark@md.dep.no	WG5

METRO Group	Ms. Marion	Sollbach	Environmental Manager	Metro -Str. 1	D-40235 Duesseldorf	Germany	sollbach@metro.de	WG5
European Commission	Mr. Claus	Sorensen	Director, International Affairs	Rue de Genève, 12	B-1140 Brussels	Belgium	Claus.Sorensen@cec.eu.int	Co-Chair
Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations	Mrs. Cinthia	Soto	Second Secretary	211 East 43rd Street, Room 903	10017 New York	United States of America	csoto@un.int	Speaker
Ministry of Industry and Trade	Mr. Ladislav	Spacek		Na Frantisku 32	Praha 1	Czech Republic	spacek@mpo.cz	WG2
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Evita	Stanga	Deputy Head of the Environment Strategy and Information Division	25 Peldu str.	Riga, LV-1494	Latvia	evita.stanga@vidm.gov.lv	WG3
Association of Consumer Organizations in Slovakia	Mrs. Bozena	Stasenkova	President	Ul. 17. Novembra 14	064 01 Stara Lubovna	Slovakia	Asociaciask@stonline.sk	WG5
Romania Ministry of Economy and Commerce	Mrs. Aneta	Stoica	Councillor, General Directorate for International Economic Cooperation, Studies and Investments	152, Victoriei Street	Bucharest 1	Romania	aneta@minind.ro	WG4
Nokia OYJ	Mr. Tapio	Takalo	Director, Environmental Affairs	Yrttipellontie 1	90401 Oulu	Finland	tapio.takalo@nokia.com	WG3
Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	Mrs. Sophie	Taliere	Policy Advisor	20 avenue de Ségur	75302 Paris 07 SP	France	sophie.taliere@ecologie.gouv.fr	WG3
Ministry of the Environment	Mrs. Ingrid	Tamm	Officer	Toompuiestee 24	Tallinn 15172	Estonia	ingrid.tamm@ekm.envir.ee	WG4
Greek General Confederation of Labour (GSEE)	Mrs. Christina	Theocari	Secretary for the Environment	63, Xanthippou Str.	15561 Cholargos	Greece	severin@otenet.gr	WG5
UNICE	Mrs. Nadine	Toscani	Environmental Adviser	avenue de Cortenberg, 168	1000 Brussels	Belgium	n.toscani@unice.be	WG1 Panelist
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Europe	Mrs. Rie	Tsutsumi	Programme Officer	15, chemin des Anémones	CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva	Switzerland	rie.tsutsumi@unep.ch	WG4
TNO-STB	Mr. Arnold	Tukker	Programme Manager Sustainable Innovation	PO Box 6030	2600 JA Delft	Netherlands	tukker@stb.tno.nl	WG3
	Mrs. Karen	Vanden Berge	Porte parole - cabinet de Mme Van Weert	Quetelplein 7	1210 Brussels	Belgium		
European Partners for the Environment (EPE)	Mr. Raymond	Van Ermen	Executive Director	67 av. De la Toison d'Or	1060 Brussels	Belgium	raymond.vanermen@epe.be	WG4

Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement - Direction Générale Environnement	Mr. David	Van Loomer		rue Montagne de l'Oratoire, 20, Box 3	1010 Brussels	Belgium		
Ministry of the Environment	Mr. Paul	Van Snick	Head of cabinet	rue Ernest Blerot1		Belgium		Speaker
	Mrs. Els	Van Weert	State Secretary for Sustainable Development & Social Economy	Quetelplein 7	1210 Brussels	Belgium	kabinet@van weert.fgov.be	Speaker
Ministry of the Environment	Mr. Evaldas	Vebra	Chief Desk Officer, Int. Relations and Agreements Division, Member of the National Commission for Sust. Dev.	A. Jaksto St. 4/9	Lt-01105 Vilnius	Lithuania	e.vebra@am.lt	WG1
SCAP Initiative (Sust. Cons. & Prod.), Czech Nat. Committee UNEP	Mr. Ondrej	Velek	NGO Advisor	Pod Zvahovem 56	152 00 Praha 5	Czech Republic	ondrej.velek @ecn.cz	Panelist
Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	Mrs. Geneviève	Verbrugge	International Affairs Dept	20 avenue de Ségur	75302 Paris 07 SP	France	genevieve.ver brugge@ecol ogie.gouv.fr	WG1
European Commission	Mr. Thomas	Verhey	Administrator	Avenue de Beaulieu, 9	1160 Brussels	Belgium	thomas.verhe ye@cec.eu.int	WG4
Municipality of Kolding	Mrs. Margit	Vestbjerg	Environmental Mayor	Nytorv 11	6000 Kolding	Denmark	Margit.vestbjerg @kolding.dk	WG6 Panelist
Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement - Direction Générale Environnement	Mr. Alain	Vionne	Logistic Assistant	rue Montagne de l'Oratoire, 20, Box 3	1010 Brussels	Belgium	alain.vionne@ health.fgov.be	
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)	Mrs. Anna	Wälty	Scientific Advisor	BUWAL	CH-3003 Bern	Switzerland	anna.waelty@ buwal.admin. ch	WG3
Procter & Gamble (and International Chamber of Commerce)	Mr. Peter	White	Associate Director	Cobalt 12A, Silver Fox Way, Cobalt Business Park	Newcastle upon Tyne NE27 0QW	United Kingdom	white.pr@pg. com	WG5
Service Public Fédéral Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement - Direction Générale Environnement	Mrs. Anne- France	Woestyn	Coordinator Product Policy	rue Montagne de l'Oratoire, 20, Box 3	1010 Brussels	Belgium	afrance.woestyn@health.f gov.be	

Federation of German Industries	Mrs. Claudia	Wöhler	Expert Environmental Policy	Breite Strasse 29	10178 Berlin	Germany	c.woehler@bdi-online.de	WG2
Vito - Flemish Institute for Technological Research	Mr. Guido	Wouters	Project Responsible	Boeretang 200	B - 2400 Mol	Belgium	guido.wouters@vito.be	WG3
Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)	Mr. Ren	Yong	Deputy Director General	Yuhui Nanlu 1, Chaoyang District	Beijing 100029	China	reny@163bj.com	WG1 Speaker
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	Mrs. Rebekah	Young	Manager, Business Development	4 chemins de Conches	1231 Geneva	Switzerland	young@wbcsd.org	WG4
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Mrs. Adriana	Zacarias	Associate Programme Officer, Strategy Unit, Production & Consumption Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	39-43 quai André Citroën	75739 Paris cedex 15	France	azacarias@unep.fr	WG5
Federal Planning Bureau - Task Force Sustainable Development	Mrs. Natacha	Zuinen	Attachée	av. des Arts 47-49	B-1000 Brussels	Belgium	nz@plan.be	