

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



“To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to work together to find innovative ways to transform our current patterns of consumption and production for people and planet”

—John W.H. Denton AO, ICC Secretary General



10 billion

people on earth by 2050¹



68% of the world's population will live in urban areas by the year 2050²



Agricultural production will need to increase by **60% by 2050**³



Water demand will increase **55% by 2050**⁴



World's consumption of raw materials is set to nearly **double by 2060**⁵

1. UN (2017), Revision of World Population Prospects Report.

2. UN (2017), Revision of World Population Prospects Report.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2018), The State of Food and Agriculture 2018: migration, agriculture and rural development.

4. OECD (2012), Environmental Outlook to 2050: The Consequences of Inaction

5. OECD (2019), Global Material Resources Outlook to 2060

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA4) - the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment - will gather in Nairobi, Kenya from 11 to 15 March 2019 under the overarching theme of "Innovative solutions for environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production".

At a time when the world's population is growing exponentially, the demand for resources has never been higher. The environmental impacts of this demand, as well as the effects on people and the economy are also increasing at an unprecedented rate. To secure a sustainable future, we must transform our consumption and productions patterns - from extraction, to processing and subsequent use and disposal of resources.

ICC, as the world's largest business organisation representing more than 45 million companies in over 100 countries, and as a Permanent Observer to the United Nations, is committed to working with all stakeholders to **#SolveDifferent** and take a critical look at our consumption and production patterns to help to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

We believe that the private sector is vital to the development and effective implementation of innovative solutions for sustainable consumption and production and has a responsibility to help drive the transformational change needed.

ICC has been a longstanding partner committed to sustainable development⁶ and continues to bring thought leadership for sustainable solutions and work with many of the world's leading companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce to develop and adopt sustainable consumption and production practices and to integrate sustainability information into their core operations, supply chains and financial markets.

Many companies are already integrating sustainable production and consumption practices into their operations. Some of these examples are highlighted below.

ICC encourages the private sector to increase the pace and ambition of action and calls on all business—small and large—to integrate sustainable consumption and production patterns into their core business strategies, to communicate on progress and to share lessons learned.

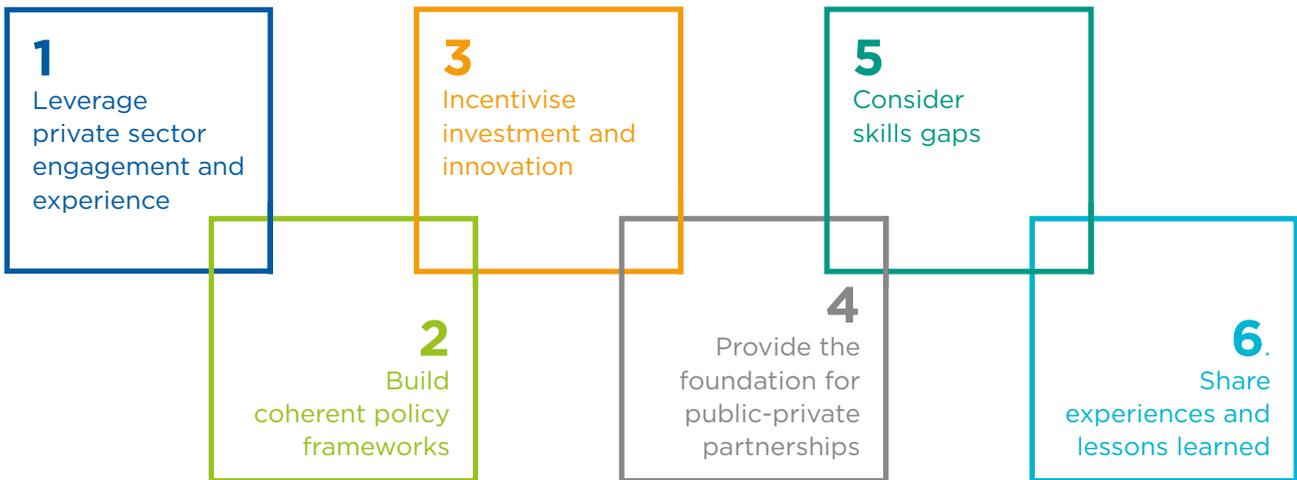
At the same time, ICC calls on governments to send a strong signal to business, and indeed all stakeholders, that there is political will to transform our consumption and production patterns and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. It is critical for business to have the adequate policy frameworks and incentives upon which it can rely to make investments and develop innovative technologies and business models to tackle the environmental challenges while also increasing competitiveness, creating jobs and promoting sustainable, inclusive economic growth.

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6. The first ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development was published five years after the milestone 1987 report, "Our Common Future", of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) that first defined the term sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". ICC developed the first world business position on sustainable development and articulated the business community's role and contribution to it embodied in the 1991 ICC Business Charter—Principles for Environmental Management, updated in 2000. Its sixteen principles for environmental management have provided a framework for business—regardless of sector, size or geography—to improve their environmental performance in support of sustainable development.

Six principles for governments to work with the private sector to **#SolveDifferent**



PRIVATE SECTOR ACTION

Charoen Pokphand Foods audits its suppliers of animal raw materials, food ingredients and packaging groups on sustainability metrics. 64.5% of the company's key agricultural raw materials are responsibly sourced and traceable.

Charoen Pokphand Foods supports sustainable water sourcing while managing natural resources and considering environmental impact mitigation throughout the product life cycle, via management processes in alignment with international standards. Charoen Pokphand Foods has reduced its energy consumption per production unit by 12%, and its GHG emissions per production unit by 7% compared to 2015. The company works to develop healthier and more nutritious products, representing 20% of its new products.

Tangsteel has developed the biggest industrial waste water and urban water recycling and treatment centre in northern China.

Tangsteel, the largest water consumer located in an area of water scarcity, has developed the biggest industrial waste water and urban water recycling and treatment centre in northern China. The capacity of each pre-treatment system is 3,000m³/h and is now the only source of water for the steel plant. Thanks to this investment, surface and deep well water no longer need to be extracted, the plant achieves zero water discharge and all urban waste water is treated and recycled.

Telefonica reuses and recycles more than 96% of its electronic waste. In 2016, 3,000 tonnes of used mobile phones were collected through buy-back programmes, from which 41% of phones were reused and 59% were recycled.

Telefonica has implemented waste management solutions across its operations in line with its circular economy policies, which tackle water consumption, solid waste and hazardous components. The company reuses and recycles more than 96% of waste in its operations, including electronic material used. In 2016, 3,000 tonnes of used mobile phones were collected through buy-back programmes, from which 41% of phones were reused and 59% were recycled. Overall, 69% of the digital devices used in Telefonica's operations have been recycled and 27% reused. Telefonica also reduced paper consumption by 27% in the past year and decreased total waste generation by 12%. In an effort to empower customers with knowledge of where their mobile phones are coming from, Telefonica implemented EcoRatings of mobile phones which assess the environmental footprint of each phone for sale. Telefonica also aims to ensure that all materials sourced from third parties are responsibly extracted. So far 77% of its suppliers have implemented conflict mineral policies.

Olam and General Mills partnered to launch GO Compost, a lifecycle project that provides organic farmers with high quality compost and technical support for tomato growing and processing.

Olam partnered with General Mills' organic business Muir Glen to provide organic tomato growers with high quality compost and technical support for tomato growing and processing. While 97% of tomatoes are processed, the remaining tomato seeds and skins are extracted during processing and used as the nitrogen source for the organic compost. Using innovative technology, GO Compost combines this compost with locally produced by-products such as almond shells and rice straws, before selling it back to farmers who use it on their tomato fields. US\$700,000 was invested in the large machinery, enabling GO Compost to produce 10,000 tonnes of compost while reducing landfill costs significantly.

Thai Union is lowering its steam, water and energy consumption through the implementation of automated manufacturing processes in its tuna canning systems.

In 2016, Thai Union's Global Innovation Incubator (GII) introduced innovations through increased utilisation of raw materials, decreased processing time and reduced steam utilisation via alternative heating and steam recovery processes. Through a high degree of automation and sophisticated engineering, the manufacturing process is revolutionary for the tuna canning industry, reducing the labour required for production and enabling a higher yield of raw material and recovery of high-value food ingredients. This has a positive impact on the sensory and nutritional quality of the products and contributes to a lower carbon footprint with lower steam, water and energy consumption levels.

Unilever is committed to resource optimisation and has already cut CO₂ emissions from energy by 47%, water abstraction by 39% and total waste disposed by 98% per ton of production.

Unilever has cut CO₂ from energy by 47%, water abstraction by 39% and total waste disposed by 98% per ton of production. Unilever also works to develop innovations such as SmartFoam technology, which reduces water use when rinsing clothes. To tackle the area where Unilever has the biggest environmental impact, the company has committed to ensure that 100% of its plastic packaging will be designed in a fully reusable, recyclable or compostable way by 2025.

DIHK has launched a project called 'Young Energy Europe', which empowers young professionals to implement energy efficiency projects in their workplace.

DIHK's 'Young Energy Europe' is a project aiming to enhance climate protection measures for companies in Europe. In the project, young professionals are trained to become so-called 'Energy Scouts', allowing them to help monitor and reduce energy consumption and apply newly-acquired knowledge by implementing an energy efficiency project at their workplace. The training involves an introduction on how energy consumption affects the climate, and how its reduced energy consumption can help both businesses and the environment. The project has already triggered responsible consumption and production patterns across a range of businesses and industries, through awareness-raising, the dissemination of knowledge and empowerment of youth.

Wecyclers is a project that has diverted over 3,000 metric tons of recyclable material from landfills by employing people from low-income communities in Lagos, Nigeria to collect the waste and trade it at repurposing hubs.

Wecyclers is a social enterprise addressing urban waste while empowering low-income communities in Nigeria. The initiative employs many young people from Lagos to increase youth employment while promoting sustainability and combatting climate change. The platform is run by people from different communities that use cargo bikes to pick up recyclable waste from households and deliver it to hubs for repurposing. The collectors and the participating households are rewarded with points to be redeemed for electronics, training classes, money or household items. To date, the project has diverted over 3,000 metric tons of recyclable material from landfills.

Cargill and FareShare are working together to tackle supply chain food waste in the United Kingdom. Through the collaboration, FareShare tripled the number of cities it operates in.

Cargill has launched a partnership with FareShare, an organisation tackling food waste in the United Kingdom. The partnership ensures that food waste in supply chains gets redistributed to charities and community group, who then transform it into nutritious meals for vulnerable people. The company has provided more than GBP£600,000 in funding so far, enabling FareShare to scale the number of meals served every week, while investing and tripling the number of cities it works in.

Google is working with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to develop circular economy initiatives in Google data centers that are a perfect blend of good for planet and good for business.

Google works with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation team—a non-profit that helps companies around the world adopt circular economy practices and experience the enormous benefits—to analyse on-going circular economy practices in Google data centers through the lens of four strategies: maintain, refurbish, reuse and recycle. Multiple strategies, including a commitment to find new uses for materials, led to an 86% landfill diversion rate globally for data centers in 2016, with six of Google's 14 data centers reaching 100% diversion.

Schneider Electric has implemented the Schneider ecoDesign Way™ to develop innovative ways to both ensure longer product life cycles and reusability at the end of their use.

With more than 168,000 tons of CO₂ already avoided through maintenance, retrofit and end-of-life services, Schneider Electric is deeply committed to UN's SDG 12 efforts. Schneider Electric has introduced the Schneider ecoDesign Way™. This method aims offering greater maintainability, reparability, capacity for retrofitting, and reprocessing at the end of the life cycle. At the site level, Schneider Electric is committed to reducing landfill and 100% zero waste.

Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) works with plastic producers and manufacturers to better understand the life cycle of plastic bottles in Kenya and to increase the percentage of recycled plastic materials for re-use.

On a weekly basis, Kenya produces 1.3 million kilograms of plastic waste—only 10% of which is collected for re-use. Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) has launched a recent public-private partnership which aims to curtail the country's overall plastic waste by first improving how much waste is collected and then transforming waste materials into recycled products for commercial use. The partnership works with plastic producers to better label and trace plastic bottles as well as with manufacturers to increase uptake in recycled plastic materials in order to develop a systemic change in plastic collection.

Siemens launched FABRIC, a showcase of how the underlying data of an African city can help transform them into the smart cities of the future.

Last year Siemens launched FABRIC to showcase how data combined with smart technology will ensure that tomorrow's African cities are more connected. The data layers that make up the patterns include information on traffic flows, water delivery, electrical grids, maps, cellular networks and population density. As an example, these patterns illustrate how important electrical grids are to the function of a city. Siemens' expertise allows us to provide cities, industries and commercial buildings with distributed energy systems that are resilient, efficient and, above all, intelligent.

Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Services and Tourism (CAINCO) created FUNDARE, a foundation to promote environmental and e-waste management in Bolivia.

Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Services and Tourism (CAINCO) created FUNDARE, a foundation to promote environmental and e-waste management as well as recycling activities in the Bolivian city. FUNDARE has developed activities to collect electrical appliances and batteries to be recycled or disposed of properly and through these efforts, avoided contaminating over 50,000 litres of water. Through this initiative, the Chamber is also raising awareness on environmental issues and sustainability in the community by supporting the creation of an e-waste management plant.

Ragn-Sells AB partnership with Avista Oil AG has collectively regenerated 200 000 tonnes of oil waste

Ragn-Sells AB through partnership with Avista Oil AG has collected and regenerated 200 000 tonnes of oil since 2005 by turning it into circular solution - saving 90 000 000 KG of CO₂ emissions compared to the conventional production of base oil. This partnership combines comprehensive expertise and modern technology to recycle waste oil from different industries into a new lubricating oil, rather than sending the waste oil to energy recovery in an incineration plant. Ragn-Sells has also invested in an Oil Recovery Center, where oil can be extracted from liquids and suspensions containing oil. The circular solution from car workshops recycles materials such as brake fluid, glycol, oil filters, metals from aerosols, batteries and upcycled tires into new products. Through regeneration and recycling, Ragn-Sells works to reduce CO₂ emissions and the extraction of virgin materials.