

Responsible consumption and production



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What is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

More about sustainability

It has three main pillars: referred to as **people, planet and profits**.





What is responsible consumption?

- Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources.
- The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal.
- Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.

- A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs.
- Halving the per capita of global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security, and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy.

FACTS AND FIGURES

1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year, while almost 2 billion people go hungry or undernourished.

22%

The food sector accounts for around 22 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions, largely from the conversion of forests into farmland.

2 billion

Globally, 2 billion people are overweight or obese.

3%

Only 3 percent of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), and humans are using it faster than nature can replenish it.

US\$120 billion

If people everywhere switched to energy efficient light-bulbs, the world would save US\$120 billion annually.

20%

One-fifth of the world's final energy consumption in 2013 was from renewable sources.

WHAT IS THE GOAL 12?



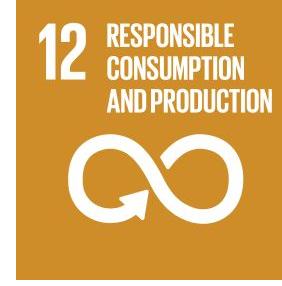
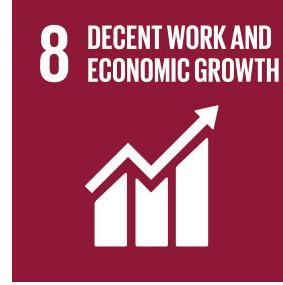
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production.

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- Since sustainable consumption and production aims at "doing more and better with less," net welfare gains from economic activities can increase by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole life cycle, while increasing quality of life.
- There also needs to be significant focus on operating on supply chain, involving everyone from producer to final consumer. This includes educating consumers on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing them with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.

The 17 Goals by The United Nations

THE 17 GOALS



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



NATURE
PROVIDES A
FREE LUNCH
BUT ONLY
IF WE Control
OUR APPEnites

WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS