



Responsible

# Consumption and Production



**TAL Transformers™**  
NURTURING SOCIAL INNOVATION MINDSET



**Ensure sustainable  
consumption  
and production  
patterns**

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SUSTAINABILITY PATHWAY



62 COUNTRIES + EU  
— INTRODUCED —

485 POLICIES

FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION SHIFTS  
(2019-2022)



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12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





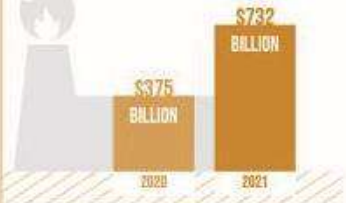
## HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES LEAVE A LARGER ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT COMPARED TO LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

**10 TIMES** THAT OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES



## DESPITE CALLS FOR A PHASE-OUT FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES RETURN AND NEARLY DOUBLED, TRIGGERED BY GLOBAL CRISES



## ON AVERAGE, EACH PERSON WASTES

**120 KILOGRAMS**

OF FOOD PER YEAR

## COMPANY SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING HAS TRIPLED SINCE 2016



## SUSTAINABILITY PATHWAY

**62 COUNTRIES + EU INTRODUCED 485 POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION SHIFTS (2019-2022)**

# Facts and Figures



- If the current lifestyles and current rate of consumption sustains till 2050, we will need almost three planets to provide the natural resources needed for the projected global population of 9.8 billion.
- High-income countries have 10 times the material footprint per capita as the level of low-income countries.
- From 2019 to 2022, 484 policy instruments supporting the shift to sustainable production and consumption was reported by 62 countries and the European Union.
- There are massive regional differences with more than 50% of these policy instruments originating from Europe and Central Asia.
- In 2022, 67 national governments reported to the UNEP on the implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans, up 50% from 2020.
- Approximately 70% of all monitored companies published sustainability reports in 2022, a 3x increase since 2016.
- Resource use has significantly increased between 1970 to now, growing from 30 to 106 billion tones and causing dramatic environmental impacts. In per capita terms, resource use has risen from 23 to 39 kilograms of materials used on average per person per day.

# Water

- Only 0.5% of water on our planet is useable and available as freshwater. Climate change is dangerously affecting the already limited supply of useable water.
- In the past 2 decades, terrestrial water storage (including soil moisture, snow and ice) has decreased at the rate of 1 cm per year, majorly affecting water security.
- Over 2.2 billion people across the globe don't have access to safely managed drinking water including 703 million without a basic water facility.
- 72% of all water withdrawals are for agricultural purposes, 16% by municipalities for households and services, and 12% by industries.



# Energy

- Fossil fuel subsidies, as of 2021, have shown a resurgence with governments spending an estimated \$732 billion on subsidies for coal, oil and gas. This figure has doubled from the 2020 figure of \$375 billion. These subsidies create disturbances in the energy market, hindering our transition to cleaner and more sustainable alternatives and undermining efforts to combat climate change.
- The energy sector, dominated by fossil fuels, accounts for 34% of human-caused greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with a total of 20 Gigatons (Gt) of GHG globally.
- 95% of the world's transport energy still comes from fossil fuels, contributing majorly to greenhouse gas emissions.
- Resource extraction and processing account for 60% of planet-warming emissions and for 40% of health-related impacts of air pollution.
- Biomass extraction and processing accounts for 90% of land-related biodiversity loss and water stress and 1/3rd to greenhouse gas emissions.
- The extraction and processing of fossil fuels, metals and non-metallic minerals (e.g., sand, gravel, clay) together contribute to the 35% of global emissions.



Challenges

Every year about **ONE THIRD OF ALL FOOD PRODUCED** – equivalent to 1.3 billion tones – IS **WASTED** while 1 billion people remain undernourished and another 1 billion go to bed hungry

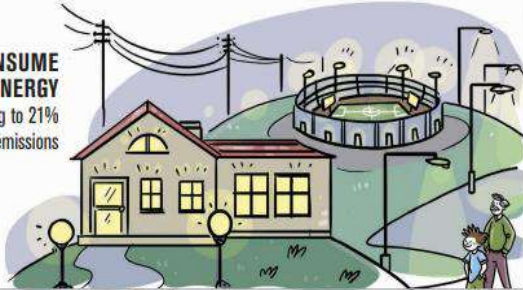


Solutions

**REDUCE THE FOOD WASTED** by producers, retailers and consumers



**HOUSEHOLDS CONSUME 29% OF GLOBAL ENERGY** contributing to 21% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



**SWITCH TO ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTNING** to save \$120 billion every year and prevent 16 billion tons of carbon emissions over the next 25 years.



The world's **FRESH WATER SUPPLY** such as rivers and lakes **ARE POLLUTED** at much faster rate than nature can recycle and purify



**REDUCE THE RELEASE OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE** into the air, water and soil



- Renewable energy sources represent 19.1% of the total final energy consumption in 2020.
- 675 million people still lack access to electricity as of 2021.

Food

- The world is also seriously off track in its efforts to halve per capita food waste and losses by 2030.
- Latest estimates suggest that global food loss in 2021 was 13.2%. The figure has remained almost unchanged since 2016.
- A staggering 931 million tons of food is wasted in a year, despite the prevalence of hunger across the globe.
- Globally, 735 million or 9.2% of the world's population were in extreme hunger, increasing by 122 million since 2019.
- 2 billion people globally are obese or overweight.



TARGET 12-1



IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK

TARGET 12-2



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TARGET 12-3



HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

TARGET 12-4



RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND WASTE

TARGET 12-5



SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION

TARGET 12-6



ENCOURAGE COMPANIES TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

TARGET 12-7



PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

TARGET 12-8



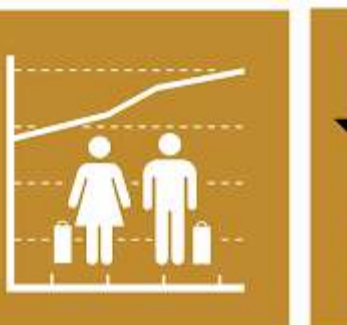
PROMOTE UNIVERSAL UNDERSTANDING OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

TARGET 12-A



SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

TARGET 12-B

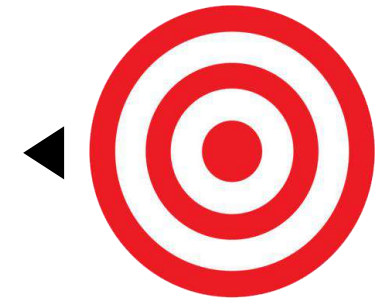


DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TOOLS TO MONITOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

TARGET 12-C



REMOVE MARKET DISTORTIONS THAT ENCOURAGE WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION



TARGETS



**12.1** Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries



**12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

**12.3** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

**12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

**12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

**12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

**12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

**12.8** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature



**12.A** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production



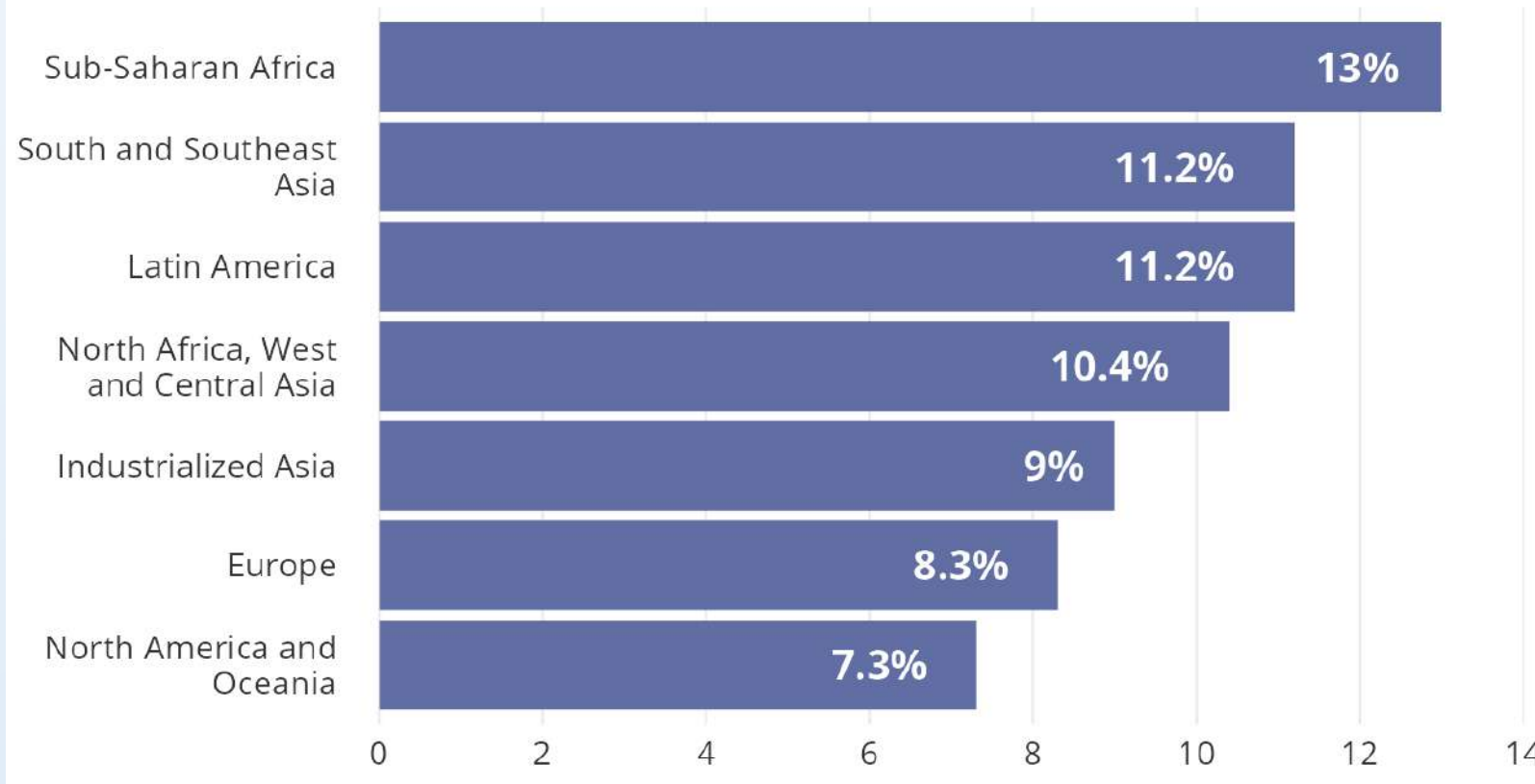
**12.B** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**12.C** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



## In sub-Saharan Africa, 13% of food loss and waste happen in production stage.

Share of food lost in production stage (%)





How do we achieve the  
**#GlobalGoals** by 2030?

-  Mobilize everyone, everywhere
-  Demand urgency and ambition
-  Design new innovations and solutions



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

