

Event Report



**National High-Level Policy Dialogue
on Sustainable Consumption for
Policy Makers and Stakeholders**

Date: 25 April 2019
Venue: Beijing, China

**National High-Level Policy Dialogue on
Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and
Stakeholders**

中国可持续消费高级别多方政策对话会

Date: 25 April 2019

Venue: Meeting Room 103, Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and
Environment of China, Beijing, China







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List of Acronyms

CCFA	China Chain Store & Franchise Association
CCICED	China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
CEC	China Environmental United Certification Center
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EDC	Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China
EUD	European Union Delegation
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
MEE	Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China
MIIT	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SWITCH-Asia RPAC	SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEA 4	The Fourth United Nations Environment Assembly

Key Messages



Mr. Ren Yong

Director, Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China (MEE)

“Developing sustainable consumption model plays an important role in promoting China’s current ecology and environmental protection and green economic and social transition. The current stage is the window of opportunity for developing sustainable consumption model in China.”



Ms. Dechen Tsering

Regional Director, Asia Pacific Regional Office, United Nations Environment Programme

“Encouraging sustainable consumption means changing a complex ecosystem which is engrained in our economic fabric. We need more collective efforts and coordination among Ministries. The UN Environment Programme has developed a sustainable consumption guide for policymakers, on how this historic and transformative shift is possible. It outlines shifts in 6 areas – shifting market practices; integrating policies to strengthen sustainable consumption across sectors; learning from traditional consumption practices; using economic measures to guide us; changing consumer behaviours and educating everyone on what sustainable consumption actually means.”



Ms. Feng Mei

Program officer, Delegation of the European Union to China

“SWITCH-Asia in phase I has supported China with a number of grants; in phase II the support will continue through the three components with better cohesion and coherence. We want to align with the Chinese priorities including Circular Economy, Green Economy, Ecological Civilization and Beautiful China, in which I believe there will be great synergies to explore with the mandate of SWITCH-Asia on promoting SCP.”



Ms. Zhang Xiaodan

Chief Advisor, Environmental Development Center of MEE

"With the changing population structure and the rapid urbanization development, China's consumption model will shift from material-oriented to service-oriented, and from living type to developmental type. The consumption models will also become diversified".



Mr. Mushtaq Memon

Project Manager of the EU-Funded SWITCH-Asia Regional Policy Advocacy Component and Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency, UN Environment Programme, Asia Pacific Regional Office

"Under Regional Policy Advocacy Component, the national activity will focus on building capacity on policymaking and for reporting on sustainable consumption and production. How China is implementing SDG 12 and how China is reporting SDG 12 will be good practices and case studies to share with other Asian countries through RPAC so as to promote the transition of SCP in Asia".



Dr. Yu Hai

Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, MEE

"The related indicator system on measurement of green transition shows that green transition index of resource & energy consumption in production sector has been rising steadily, while the index of resource & energy consumption in the living activities has been decreasing since 2009. Promoting green consumption should be the new pathway to improve the ecology and environment governance. It is important to mobilize the large number of middle-class populations for green consumption."



Dr. Chen Ying

Solid Waste and Chemicals Management and Technology Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE)

"The 'zero waste city' concept does not mean there is no waste generated

in the city, nor does it mean all the generated waste can be recycled totally. It is an innovative solution at the city level to the complex waste problems caused by high speed economic and urbanization development. This solution aims to form a number of innovative “zero-waste” urban development models suitable for repeating to other cities and contributing to the future ideal ‘zero-waste’ society.”



Dr. Mao Tao

Center for International Economic and Technological Cooperation,
Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT)

“If we don't achieve green transition of industrial sector, our pace towards the green development and green transition will be much slower.”



Ms. Wang Wenhua

Director, Department of Sustainable Consumption, China Chain Store
& Franchise Association

“With the upgrading of green consumption, we need to find more growth points to meet the needs of consumers and improve the balance between profit and environment issues, so as to guide the transition of our retail enterprises.”



Prof. Jinhui Li

School of Environment, Tsinghua University

“Fostering social values is key to the overall transition of green consumption and green lifestyle. In order to achieve that, the environmental related courses should be involved into the entire education stages. In terms of plastics, the resolutions of UNEAs and the updated progress on plastic waste legal and technical issues under Basel Convention have indicated the clear international trends: more strict plastic waste management with prevention principle and strong political commitment on reduction of single-use plastic products by 2030.”

**Prof. Chen Shaofeng**

Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences

“China is still in the very early stage of green consumption transition, which means the overall environmental impacts caused by consumption with big population will continue to rise. Therefore, the overall attention on sustainable consumption needs to be enhanced. The priority and policy making on sustainable consumption model depends on the current consumption structure features and its changing trends along with the increasing average per capita income. For example, current big share of food consumption, increasing consumption of meat, sharp increasing demands of private autos in China.”

**Prof. Dong Zhanfeng**

Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning

“The legal and management system on sustainable consumption needs to be promoted especially at the current economic development stage mainly driven by consumption in China. The national planning is a very effective mainstreaming way on management and implementation in China. It is proposed to incorporate the requirements on sustainable consumption into the national economic and social development planning, as well as some special sectors’ planning.”

**Dr. Hu Shan**

Institute for Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University

“In 2013, energy use in consumption accounted for 52% of the global energy use. In terms of promoting sustainable building consumption, there are two important thoughts and values to be considered to advocate for policy makers: one is how many houses a family hopes to have and how big those houses are; the other one is what kinds of ways for maintaining building indoor environment the consumers prefer to choose.”

Background

The SWITCH-Asia Programme - Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was launched in 2007 with funding from the European Union to promote inclusive sustainable growth, contribute to the economic prosperity and poverty reduction in the region and to support the development of a green economy and the transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy. The second phase of SWITCH-Asia was launched in 2018 covering 19 Asian developing countries and five Central Asian countries. The Regional Policy Advocacy (RPAC), as one of the three components of SWITCH-Asia II, is implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (Asia-Pacific Regional Office). RPAC's overall objective is to strengthen the dialogue at regional, sub-regional and national policies on Sustainable Consumption and Production in selected countries from the Asia region, thereby contributing to green growth and reduction of poverty in Asian countries.

As the first activity in China in SWITCH-Asia II RPAC, the sub-project titled as 'Status Review on SCP and National Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and Stakeholders in China' started in 2019 in cooperation with China Environmental United Certification Center (CEC), with aims to contribute to strengthening the national policies and capacity related to sustainable consumption and production in China. The National High-Level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and Stakeholders is the first activity of the sub-project. The findings from this dialogue will contribute to *the status review of SCP policies and activities in China with a focus on sustainable consumption*, currently being implemented as another activity of the sub-project. The status review report is expected to be completed by September 2019 and it will be a key instrument to identify next steps for SWITCH-Asia II in China.

Event Summary

With aims to provide a platform among different policy makers to share information on sustainable consumption, and contribute to building bridges between policy makers and stakeholders, and encourage collective efforts on sustainable consumption, the *National High Level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and Stakeholders* was co-organized by SWITCH-Asia II Regional Policy Advocacy Component (RPAC) funded by the European Union and CEC in Beijing, on 25 April 2019, with the support of Delegation of the European Union to China, Environmental Development Center of Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China.

The dialogue focused on exchanging experiences/practices and discussions among policy makers and stakeholders. It started with the two key presentations on *SCP policy status and trends with a focus on sustainable consumption in China* by CEC and *EU Funded SWITCH-Asia Programme's support on Sustainable Consumption and Production and SDG 12* by RPAC, and followed by two panel discussions including presentations on policy outlook and experts' insight, and two panel discussions on local experience sharing and practices on plastics, involving policy makers, academia, associations and

private sectors.

Welcome and Remarks

This dialogue with a focus on exchanging views, sharing recommendations and good practices for policy makers and stakeholders, is very valuable for China's sustainable consumption status review, policy research and recommendations on the transition of green development to the Government of China.

The current stage is the key period for transition to the sustainable consumption patterns in China. The consumption is becoming the key driving force for economic growth and the important engine for promoting high-quality development in China, for example, the final consumption expenditure contributes to more than 58.8% of GDP growth in 2017 in China. Furthermore, carbon footprints and other possible negative impacts to the environment caused by consumption in China has exceeded those caused by industry. Therefore, how to promote green transition of lifestyle and consumption pattern needs great attention and prompt actions in China.

We have seen that Chinese government has strong political willingness on sustainable consumption and production. Since 2017, to establish the policy system leading to the transition to green production, consumption and life style has been recognized as an important task for ecological civilization in China. In addition, the number of green consumer groups in China increased by 14 times between 2011 and 2015, and those aged between 23 and 35 are the key potential group of green consumption¹, who would like to pay more for green food, green building and other green products.

The resolutions of UNEA 4 indicates that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and better managing natural resources, are non-negotiable ingredients of sustainable development. Ministers from more than 170-member states pledged to address environmental challenges and advance innovation to move towards more sustainable consumption and production, as well as committed to significantly reduce single-use plastic products by 2030.

Encouraging sustainable consumption means changing a complex ecosystem which is engrained in our economic fabric. The current approach to “grow now and clean up later” has reached its limit. The joint efforts are called for to have a sustainable way of live, consume and produce, which would have a fundamental impact to tackle climate change.

China's efforts on Ecological Civilization philosophy and related policies and practices calling for low-carbon ways of production and life was appreciated. The key role of China towards global transition of sustainable consumption and production was highlighted.

¹ Information source: the survey report on sustainable consumption by Ali institute.

Presentations

SCP policy status and trends with a focus on sustainable consumption in China

- China's sustainable consumption status shows the following trends: 1) consumption scale continues to grow rapidly and there is still huge space for consumption growth; 2) the consumption of Chinese residents has been transformed and upgraded from subsistence to moderate prosperity; 3) consumption is becoming an important engine to China's economic growth, as well as a major factor to environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
- China have issued a lot of sustainable consumption policies, including financial policy, covering transportation, communications, daily use goods and services. Improving the top-level design and systemic strategy and policy are the key needs for transition of green consumption in China.

EU Funded SWITCH-Asia Programme's support on Sustainable Consumption and Production and SDG 12

- With funding from the European Union to promote the transition of Asia towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy, the second phase of SWITCH-Asia was launched in 2018 covering 19 Asian developing countries and five Central Asian countries. SWITCH-Asia consists of three components: the regional policy advocacy component (RPAC), the SCP facility and Grant projects. RPAC is implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (Asia-Pacific Regional Office).
- Under RPAC, the national activity will focus on building capacity of policy and reporting. The identification of priorities on SCP in China through the activities in this year will be very important for the future activities of SWITCH-Asia in China.
- One sub-regional training for young professionals on circular economy and the sub-regional thematic policy dialogue is planned to be held in China in this year to promote SCP regulatory framework advocated and demonstrated.

Session I – Presentations

The Measurement on Transition of Sustainable Consumption in China

- This is the findings sharing of the project on the measurement of green transition progress under the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED). In order to define the status of green transition with focuses on two aspects (green production and green consumption), one indicator system and related analysis methodology has been developed which involves 22 key indicators reflecting resource and energy use and impacts to Ecology and Environment: 12 indicators on production; 10 indicators on consumption.
- Based on this indicator system and related analysis methodology of green transition and the statistical data in 2004 to 2017, the main findings reflecting the status and progress on green

transition in production and consumption in China have been shared: 1) in general, the green transition index is increasing year by year; 2) the index of resource & energy consumption in production sector has been rising steadily, while the index of resource & energy consumption in the living activities has been decreasing since 2009; 3) the emission of pollutants from household living sources tends to increase, and lifestyle has a significant negative impact on the quality of ecological environment.

- The policy recommendations on green transition is proposed, mainly including to improve the green supply system and constantly meet the increasing green consumption demand; to develop the policy mechanism on incentives and constraints to promote consumption demand changing; to make green consumption as a new path to improve the ecological environment governance.

The working plan on 'zero-waste' pilot cities program

- The "zero waste city" pilot program was announced by the general office of the state council of China in January 2019, with aims to create an urban development model that minimizes the negative environmental impact of waste at its whole life cycle. As a concrete action to fight the battle against pollution at city level and one part of eco-civilization development, its implementation is led by Ministry of Ecology and Environment and involves around 20 ministries and departments in China.
- The "zero waste city" does not mean there is no waste generated, also does not mean all the generated waste can be recycled totally. It is an innovative solution at city level to the complex waste problems caused by high speed economic and urbanization development, which sets promoting green lifestyle as one of the key components, together with minimization of waste generation, promotion of recycling, minimization of landfill. It covers different kinds of waste streams with a focus on kitchen waste, construction waste, packaging waste and municipal waste, which also depends on the actual situation of different pilot cities.
- How to promote the links and cross-cutting cooperative mechanism among the implementation of *clean production promotion act*, *circular economy promotion law*, and *Law on the prevention and control of environmental pollution on solid waste* are the key tasks and pathways of this pilot program. In the next two years, the indicator system of "zero waste city" will be developed; the comprehensive management mechanism and technical standard system will be explored and established; and it is hopefully to form a number of innovative "zero-waste" urban development models suitable for repeating to other cities and contributing to the future ideal 'zero-waste' society.

Green Production Policy and Practice in China

- Sound policy and management system of sustainable production is the foundation of sustainable consumption. Green manufacturing with aims to enhance resource and energy efficiency and

reduce pollutants release, is the key measure to promote green production by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT). Green industrial development plan (2016~2020) and Green manufacturing engineering implementation guide (2016~2020) are the two main detailed policies on green manufacturing by MIIT.

- In order to accelerate the development of green manufacturing in China, a series of pilot projects and demonstrations on green factories, green industrial parks and green supply chains, green products with eco-design are being conducted or planned. The recommended green manufacturing list including green factories, green industrial parks, enterprises with green supply chain management, and green products with eco-design will be regularly announced by MIIT to public for use.

Findings and Feedback on Sustainable Consumption Policies from Chain-store Sector

- China Chain Store & Franchise Association (CCFA) conducted two surveys on sustainable development, one is to consumers in 2017, and the other one is to the senior managers of retail business in 2018. The survey receiving the responds from 50 retail enterprises shows that: SDG 12 is one of the three most concerned areas among the 17 SDGs, and the policies which retail enterprises are most concerned and mostly need are guidance or direction on consumption upgrading and transition, including three topics: 1) on energy conservation and emission reduction of shops and stores; 2) on eco-labeling products or green products policies; 3) on green packaging and food safety.
- The survey receiving the responds from 10 thousand consumers in 10 cities shows that: 30-49 years old people are the main force on consuming green products and services; the government is supposed to play a leading role in promoting sustainable consumption by effective policy making, followed by internet and social media; fifty percent of surveyed consumers would be willing to accept a 10 percent premium when buying green products, and 10 percent of them would be willing to pay a higher premium; 'Old for new' interim policy and subsidy for energy-saving labeling household appliances in China in past years are very useful to promote the consumption of energy-saving labeling household appliances and awareness raising of the public.

Session I – Panel Discussion I

- It is important to mobilize the large number of middle-class populations for green consumption. On the other hand, the numbers and types of green products and services still lag the willingness on green consumption in China.
- The current policy subsidies on energy and resource saving and reduction of pollutants emission mainly tend to support large enterprises. The small and medium-sized enterprises still greatly need financial and technical policy support, e.g. taxation policy, green financing and management mechanism.

- How to have each people take actions and promote green lifestyle during the "zero waste city" pilot program implementation, needs innovations and collective efforts on policy making, crossing cutting management mechanism, active engagement of private sectors, and public awareness raising and education in the pilot cities.
- The engagement of private sectors including retailers are important for the transition of sustainable consumption. The enterprise's responsibility should be not only to focus on product eco-design, but also focus on its responsible
- waste collection and recycling.

Session II - Presentations

The Consumption Structure Comparison and Transition Trends in China

- According to the research findings on ecological footprint and carrying capacity based on the data in Ecological Footprint Network between 1961 and 2013, China's current consumption footprint has exceeded its carrying capacity. Although the method of carrying capacity has some controversy in academia, it undoubtedly provides us with a warning significance.
- Compared with most developed countries, China's consumption diversity is still at a relatively low level. The gap between the consumption diversity of urban residents and that of rural residents still exists and is gradually narrowing with the acceleration of economic development and urbanization.
- In terms of consumption structure, the proportion of food expenditure in China urban resident is relatively high; the proportion of food, clothing, and household equipment in urban and rural residents will further decline in the future, and the proportion of health care products, transportation and communication tools, culture and entertainment, and education expenditure will rise steadily. The share of education spending is rising steadily.

Sustainable Consumption Patterns and Policies under the Framework of SDGs

- In general, some indicators of *SDG 12* have not responded well to the detailed goals, the computing methodology of some indicators and logical connection between the indicators and the target needs further researching. The ability of monitoring and data statistics greatly needs promotion.
- Compared with the legal system and management mechanism on sustainable production, the legal and management system on sustainable consumption needs to greatly promote especially at the current economic development stage mainly driven by consumption in China, and the basic legislation is necessary.
- The current national plans only introduced some opinions on green consumption mainly for guiding and advocating and the implementation needs to promote. The national planning is a very effective mainstreaming way on management and implementation in China. It is proposed to

incorporate the requirements on sustainable consumption into the national economic and social development planning, as well as some special sectors' planning.

- China has formed specific policies and did a lot of good practices on eco-labeling system, sustainable supply chain management, and green procurement including announcing recommendation list of certified green products at voluntary base.

Sustainable Consumption in Building with a focus on Energy Consumption

- In 2013, energy use in consumption accounted for 52% of the global energy use, and the per capita energy use was 0.9 tce/cap. China's per capita energy use is 0.7 tce/cap, which is around 80% of the global average level and a quarter of the OECD average level.
- The household energy use in China and the United States have been compared by the presenter. It is found that the big difference on household energy use is mainly caused by the way of energy use and lifestyle. For example, fixing independent air conditioner in household will save much energy use than central air conditioning system, because people who use split air conditioner will more easily turn on it only when needed.
- For future sustainable building development, there would be two possible pathways with two different key indicators in China:
 - Pathway I: to take both ecological capacity and the total amount of energy use as key indicators. That means, the green lifestyle on less building energy use shall be encouraged (e.g. natural ventilation) with less use of electrical and mechanical equipment.
 - Pathway II: to take the service level within buildings as the leading indicator. That means, if we follow this pathway, the sustainable energy use in building sector will definitely rely on technological innovation on highly efficient energy use or renewable energy.
- It is suggested to use pathway I, that is, the basic principle on sustainable energy use in building sector should take total amount of energy use as the first key indicator, and take service level (for example, the indoor fresh air volume and indoor humidity) as the second indicator. The supportive strategy and policies in building sector at top level will be needed.

Session II - Panel Discussions II: The experts' insight

- China is still in the very early stage of green consumption transition, which means the overall negative environmental impact with big population caused by consumption will continue to rise. The overall attention on sustainable consumption needs to be enhanced and the basic legislation is necessary.
- The priority and policy making on sustainable consumption model depends on the current consumption structure features and its changing trends along with the increasing average per capita income. For example, current big share of food consumption, increasing consumption of meat, sharp increasing demands of private autos in China.

- In transition of green consumption in China, the key practical measures are suggested to focus on, including:
 - 1) Developing and promoting a series of standards on green products in different sectors, as well as the protection of consumer rights and interests;
 - 2) An effective pricing system of products, which should cover the resource efficiency and environmental impacts so as to make green products competitive in the market;
 - 3) Information transparency to consumers, which is an effective tool to link between the willingness of consumers and green products;
 - 4) Enhancing data statistical capability and data system on the indicators of SDG 12, which could improve the efficient evaluation, identification of gaps and priorities, as well as policy making.
- In terms of promoting sustainable building consumption, there are two important thinking and values to be considered to advocate for policy makers: 1) How many houses and how big house one family is expecting; 2) What kind of ways of building indoor environment maintaining the consumers prefer to choose. The two thinking and accordingly willingness of consumers will directly influence the development trends of the total building amount and ways of building indoor energy use in the future.
- The diversified and comprehensive education and publicity strategy on sustainable consumption needs to be considered and enhanced by the education and media authorities in China. The experience from UN system, EU and many countries tell us that the environmental related education starting from the kindergarten and covering the entire education stages (e.g. junior schools, senior schools and colleges) are very useful and necessary for fostering suitable social values and the behavior changing towards sustainable consumption and development. Cross-culture exchange and education also plays an important role on awareness raising and behavior changing.

Panel Discussions III - Local experience sharing and good practice on green lifestyle and waste recycling and management

- Suzhou has three good practices on its municipal waste management: 1) incineration as the main way and landfill as a supplement for municipal waste from household. 2) The municipal waste has been divided into 5 main types, among which the four types including the construction waste, kitchen waste from restaurant, waste from gardens landscaping and organic waste from farmers' markets are being recycled in separate recycling facilities. 3) Effectively monitoring the waste flow including generation, recycling and disposal by information technology. The current key problem on municipal waste management in Suzhou is that 60% of the household municipal waste (the fifth type of municipal waste in Suzhou) into incineration are food waste. The more efficient household food waste recycling depends on the developing separated food waste collection at household.
- Weihai city, as a tourist city, is actively responding the development of 'zero waste pilot' city program. In next two year, Weihai government will focus on establishing separated collection system of municipal waste to achieve the minimization of municipal waste landfill, as well as the

facilities establishment or improvement of construction waste, medical waste, industrial waste and agriculture waste.

- Yidu, as one "national civilized city" awarded in 2017, has practiced well the waste management and lifestyle by making and implementing top-level local planning, incentive local policy making and strict implementation of separated collection on municipal waste, innovative publicity and education on sustainable lifestyle in past years. The first "Green-life Day" in China is being planned on 26 May by Yidu government in cooperation with China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF). The local manual on green lifestyle will also be released by Yidu government on its first "Green-life Day".
- Cainiao Network has been conducting the green logistics pilot project in Xiamen city since 2017, which includes: setting up more than 500 stations collecting used and waste packaging box in universities and communities; reduction of paper bills by electrical bill system, reduction of energy consumption through big data technology, and replacing plastic bags by degradable plastic packing bags in pilot producers and retailers.

Panel Discussions IV - Private practices on reduction of single-use plastic packaging in logistics/food delivery service and recycling of plastic packaging waste

- At present, a lot of the plastic packaging waste has been generated from traditional public places including shopping malls, transportation tools (e.g. trains and air planes) and hotels, while the emerging ecommerce is generating a big amount of plastic packaging waste, such as plastic bag, plastic sticky tape and plastic filler. The most plastic packaging waste generated in logistics, such as plastic bags and plastic food packaging, are disposed together with municipal waste to landfill or incineration.
- The collection channels and recycling system of plastic waste including plastic packaging waste generated from either household or public places need to be promoted in China, as well as innovations and collective efforts from government, private sectors and associations.
- The State Post Bureau, as national authority of logistics, has practiced main following measures to reduce packaging waste: using electronic fact sheets instead of traditional paper ones; requesting to use eco-degradable plastic sticky taps and bags; setting up collection points for used and waste packaging.
- China has around 158 thousand producers on plastic packaging, and most of them are small and medium-sized private enterprises.
- The transit section in logistics might be a starting point to improve reuse and recycling of plastic packaging waste. For example, the Packaging Federation developed a guideline on production of recycled plastic woven bags for logistics transit with a voluntary producer's responsibility on waste bags collection and recycling in 2018. The standardization of plastic transit box might be a feasible way to promote the reuse and recycling of plastic transit packaging in logistics.
- One of the biggest challenges of logistics is lack of available alternative packaging material and technology. Shunfeng is actively working for the research and development of technology on green

packaging. The incentive policy, guideline and standard as well as effective enforcement are needed to solve the plastic packaging problems of logistics sector.

- Meituan 'Lush Mountain' program, launched in 2017 in partnership of China Environmental Protection Foundation, focus on reduction of single-use plastic food packaging and promotion of environmentally sound management of plastic packaging waste. Under this program, the evaluation on environmental impacts of food delivery packaging by LCA has been conducted. The evaluation result shows: the amount of plastic food packaging waste accounts for around 4% of municipal waste, and the biggest minus impacts to environment happens in production of plastic packaging and waste disposal.

Closing Session

Ms. Feng Mei

Program officer, Delegation of the European Union to China

“SWITCH-Asia in phase I has supported China with a number of grants; in phase II the support will continue through the three components with better cohesion and coherence. I encourage you to feedback your personal expertise: what could be the priority SCP sectors for China to be supported by SWITCH-Asia. We want to align with the Chinese priorities including Circular Economy, Green Economy, Ecological Civilization and Beautiful China, in which I believe there will be great synergies to explore with the mandate of SWITCH-Asia on promoting SCP.”

Mr. Mushtaq Memon

Project Manager of SWITCH-Asia RPAC

Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency, United Nations Environment Programme Asia Pacific Regional Office

“This event is a very helpful start. We will make a full analysis to support priority identification for SCP in China. The next two events planned to be held in China in this year, one sub-regional training for young professionals on circular economy and one sub-regional thematic policy dialogue, will help us to further identify the priorities in Asia for the future regional and national activities.”

Mr. Cao Lei

China Environmental United Certification Center

“Practices are very important. I expect the more communication and cooperation to have the collective efforts of different stakeholders towards the green transition, sustainable consumption and production in China

Detailed Event Information

a. Location and Date

Name: The National High-Level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and Stakeholders

Date: 25 April 2019

Venue: Meeting Room 103, Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, Beijing, China

b. Objectives

To strengthen national SCP policies and capacity with a focus on sustainable consumption in China, this national policy dialogue aims to:

- Provide a platform among different policy makers to share information on sustainable consumption,
- Contribute to building bridges between policy makers and stakeholders so as to encourage collective efforts and mainstreaming of sustainable consumption.

c. Description of the event

The dialogue involved wide spectrum of participants, including governments, inter-governmental organizations, UN agencies, private sectors, civil society and academia. It focused on exchanging experiences/practices and discussions among policy makers and stakeholders, including the policy status review and plans, policy research findings, local experience and practices, innovations and business models towards to the transition of sustainable consumption. The strategic recommendations for sustainable consumption policy, priorities, and some detailed solutions with a focus on reduction of single-use plastics and recycling of plastic packaging waste in logistics and food delivery sectors were proposed by the participants during the in-depth panel discussions and information exchange at this dialogue.



Opening remarks by **Mr. Ren Yong**, Director, Environmental Development Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China (MEE), and **Ms. Dechen Tsering**, Regional Director, Asia Pacific

Regional Office, United Nations Environment Programme. **Opening Session** was chaired by Mushtaq Memon, Project Manager of SWITCH-Asia RPAC / Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency, United Nations Environment Programme Asia Pacific Regional Office.



Presentations: The SCP policy status and trends with a focus on sustainable consumption in China was presented by Ms. Zhang Xiaodan, Chief Advisor, Environmental Development Center of MEE. The EU Funded SWITCH-Asia Programme's support on Sustainable Consumption and Production and SDG 12, was presented by Mr. Mushtaq Memon, Project Manager of the EU Funded SWITCH-Asia RPAC, Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency / UN Environment Programme, Asia Pacific Regional Office



Panel Discussion I – Strategic outlook with a focus on the needs of the growing middle class, gaps and needs, priorities and roadmap towards the transformation on sustainable consumption in China. The Evaluation on Transition of Sustainable Consumption in China was shared by Dr. Yu Hai; the Working Plan on 'zero-waste' Pilot Cities Program was presented by Dr. Chen Ying; the Green Production Policy and Practice in China was shared by Dr. Mao Tao, and Findings and Feedback on Sustainable Consumption Policies from Chain-store Sector was presented by Ms. Wang Wenhua.

From left to right: Dr. Mao Tao, Center for International Economic and Technological Cooperation, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China (MIIT); Dr. Chen Ying, Solid Waste and Chemicals Management and Technology Center, Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE); Dr. Yu Hai, Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy, MEE; and Ms. Wang Wenhua, Director, Department of Sustainable Consumption, China Chain Store & Franchise Association.



Panel discussion II - The experts' insight: how to improve the systematic strategy and policies on sustainable consumption in China. The Consumption Structure Comparison and Transition Trends in China was shared by Prof. Chen Shaofeng; the Sustainable Consumption Model and Policy in China towards SDGs was presented by Prof. Dong Zhanfeng; Sustainable Consumption in Building with a focus on Energy Consumption was shared by Dr. Hu Shan, Institute for Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University.

From left to right: Prof. Dong Zhanfeng, Chinese Academy for Environmental Planning; Prof. Jinhui Li, School of Environment, Tsinghua University; Dr. Hu Shan, Institute for Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University; Prof. Chen Shaofeng, Institutes of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences.



Panel Discussion III – Local experience sharing and good practice on green lifestyle and waste recycling and management.

From left to right: Mr. Dong Lin, Director, Solid Waste Management Center, Weihai Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment; Mr. He Sheng, Vice Director, Suzhou Environmental Sanitation Administration Agency; Ms. Pan Jiali, head of CSR, Cainiao Network (Logistics); Ms. Chen Shanshan, Yidu Municipal Government.



Panel Discussion IV – private practices on reduction of single-use plastic packaging and recycling of plastic packaging waste in logistics/food delivery sector.

From left to right: Mr. Fang Xi, Director Assistant, Development & Research Center of the State Post Bureau; Mr. An Yi, Director, Plastic Packaging Department, China Packaging Federation; Mr. Zhao Kai, Vice President & Secretary General, China Association of Circular Economy; Ms. Yang Bicong, Meituan food delivery Co., Ltd. and Mr. Liu Wei, S.F. Holding Co., Ltd. (Shun Feng Express).



Summary and Closing and the Support from the EU Funded SWITCH-Asia Programme: Mr. Mushtaq Memon, Project Manager of SWITCH-Asia RPAC / Regional Coordinator for Resource Efficiency, United Nations Environment Programme Asia Pacific Regional Office; Ms. Feng Mei, Program Officer, Delegation of the European Union to China; Mr. Cao Lei, China Environmental United Certification Center.

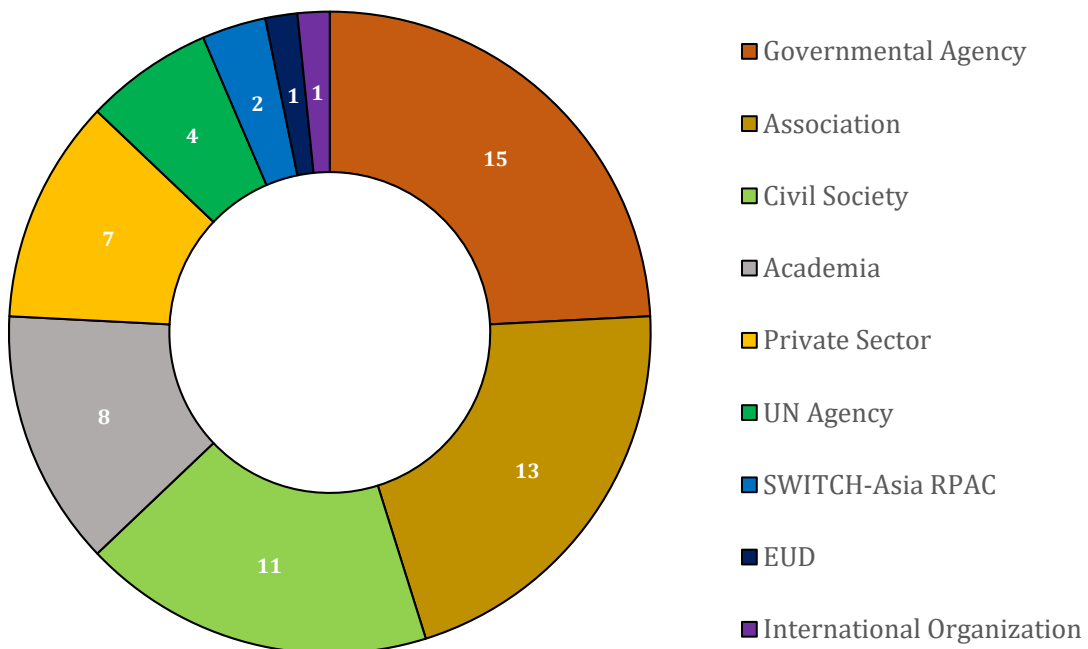




Targeted Participating Organizations

More than 60 participants from national and local governments, inter-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, civil society, private sector and academia attend the National High-Level Policy Dialogue on Sustainable Consumption for Policy Makers and Stakeholders

Participants by Category



For more information

SWITCH-Asia event page:

<https://www.switch-asia.eu/events/national-high-level-policy-dialogue-on-sustainable-consumption-for-policy-makers-and-stakeholders/>

Contact

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Implemented by UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office

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