

The Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

- **Generic issues relating to the inclusion of SCP in national policies:**

- *Inclusion of SCP in development planning*

The recently adopted national Sustainable Development Strategy (2009) includes a thematic chapter exclusively dealing with SCP. It's overall objective is to achieve a balanced and stable economic growth which will have less impact on further environmental degradation and waste generation than at present. Under the Strategy, economic growth must be followed by a change in unsustainable behaviour patterns in households, as well as in the public and private sector. Activities and measures laid out in the Strategy towards achieving the overall objective, are wide-ranging, and focus on issues such as the promotion and market supply of sustainable products and services, application of new sustainable and ecological agricultural based technologies, sustainable tourism, cleaner production, corporate social responsibility, sustainable waste management, environmental labelling and EMAS. Some of these measures already enjoy strong support under existing sector policies, while others will be fostered by a SCP Action Plan which is currently in its conceptual phase.

- *Inclusion in the poverty alleviation strategies*

The Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management is the lead governmental body of the multi-sectoral Project for Social and Economic Recovery of the Republic of Croatia (PSGO), that has been implemented since 2006 with the aim of supporting economic and social revival, as well as improving social cohesion in areas of special state concern. The project currently covers 13 counties and its economic revitalization pillar aims to create new jobs, increase industrial processing and agro-industrial production, improve marketing conditions, and introduce new and innovative technologies. Financial assistance is planned for strengthening the productive capacity of existing cooperatives and small businesses, and to support the establishment of and initial phases of newly formed cooperatives.

- *Inclusion in national and local development planning, including infrastructure investment*

Infrastructural investments in Croatia are regulated by comprehensive environmental policies.

In the area of fisheries, infrastructural investments are closely aligned to sustainability principles. These include primarily the planning and development of marine aquaculture, as well as capture fisheries, where sustainability values play an integral part in the planning of port and coastal infrastructure. The main objective is to use resources in such a manner that will minimize their quantity but maximize their value. This is the basic principle underlying the development policy in Croatia's fisheries sector. In order to

implement this policy, measures aimed at planning port infrastructure are aligned with the policy on resource usage. In planning marine aquaculture, priority is given to usage of clean technologies, application of best practice codes, with selection of sites being determined on the basis of environmental criteria. Concessions for marine aquaculture are awarded at the local level, as well as port infrastructure. Since these fall under the responsibility of local governments, incorporating sustainability criteria apply also at the local level.

With regard to waste management, infrastructure investment is currently being made for building of regional waste management centers as part of local development planning schemes.

In the area of rural development, infrastructure improvement and development activities include installation of sewer systems and waste water purification units, construction of local unclassified roads and power plants, as well as building natural firewalls using parts of existing forest roads.

Sustainable development principles are also integrated in some multi-sectoral projects containing some elements of SCP. The objective of the Karst Ecosystem Conservation project (2002 - 2007), was to strengthen institutional and technical capacity for biodiversity conservation in the karst environment. This was done by integrating biodiversity conservation into physical planning and sectoral objectives, strengthening the management of protected karst areas, promoting entrepreneurial and tourism activities to support sustainable use of natural resources and conservation, as well as educating local communities and visitors to these national parks on how to adopt their behavior so as to preserve and protect the unique features of Croatia's natural karst environment.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) financially supports several projects in Croatia and some of them are oriented toward the promotion of biodiversity conservation and energy efficiency. The Project COAST (2007 - 2012) supports preservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity along the Dalmatian Coast, through sustainable development of coastal areas. The aim of this Project is the conservation of natural assets and the sustainable use of natural resources found along the Dalmatian coast. The Project further aims to increase public awareness and knowledge with regard to these natural assets, integrate biodiversity based criteria into sectoral development activities at the national, regional and local level, as well as develop and introduce into practice the concept of integral management of the coastal area and entrepreneurial cooperation with the retail and business sector. More details can be found at: <http://www.undp.hr/show.jsp?page=51894>

Green public procurement policies, laws and regulations

- Croatia has fully adopted two EU Directives regulating socially responsible procurement. Also *The Public Procurement Act* is planned to be amended with new provisions on social and responsible public procurement, in accordance with EU recommendations and practices.

- **Instruments for sustainable consumption**

- *Awareness-rising programmes/campaigns on SCP, including water conservation, energy efficiency, waste minimization and recycling*

The United Nations Environment Programme publication “*Resource Kit*” dealing with sustainable consumption and production, has been translated into Croatian and distributed as educational material to primary and secondary schools throughout the country.

In 2009, several awareness-rising campaigns on energy efficiency issues were initiated. The underlying aim of these campaigns is to promote a reduction in energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, by continuous public information and awareness-raising campaigns, as well as social marketing, including TV commercials and disseminating posters on this issue.

The “*Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency in Croatia*” Project, implemented by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship in conjunction with the UNDP in Croatia, aims at removing barriers for the implementation of economically feasible, energy efficient technologies and measures in residential and service sectors in Croatia. An important role of the Project is directed to demand-side market transformation and development of energy efficient segment of the market related to the availability of energy efficient products and the development of local capacity for energy efficient services. More details can be found at: <http://www.undp.hr/show.jsp?page=57802>.

Along with activities directed towards citizens and the private sector, two nation-wide projects in the public services sector have also been launched by the Government to encourage energy efficiency: “*House in Order*” (HiO) and “*Energy Management in Cities and Counties*” (EMCC). Both these projects are aimed at implementing energy efficiency and systematic energy management in all central government-owned buildings, as well as in all buildings and programs at the local and regional level throughout the country. For more details please refer to: <http://www.energetska-efikasnost.undp.hr/>. Activities under these projects include organizing and conducting courses for energy advisers (i.e. local government employees in town/county energy offices and energy efficiency information centers).

Croatia’s capital city Zagreb joined the EU initiative CIVITAS ELAN with the aim of improving living conditions in the city, and to promote and support sustainable, clean and energy efficient public transport (2008 – 2012). For more details on this initiative please see: <http://civitas-elan.zagreb.hr/>

- *Policies and/or infrastructure to support citizens’ choices for responsible consumption of products and services, including consumer information tools*

In the area of energy efficiency, the following regulations have been adopted with the aim of facilitating citizens’ choices towards responsible consumption of products and services: *Ordinance on Certification of Energy Performance of Buildings (OG 113/08)* and *Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household Appliances (OG 130/07)*.

Since 1993 a national eco-labeling scheme “*Environmentally Friendly*” has been granted for promoting environmentally-friendly goods on the national market. This voluntary scheme has been recently extended to the services sector and is regulated by the *Environmental Protection Act (OG 110/07)* and by the new *Ordinance on Environmental Labels (OG 70/08)*.

Ecological agriculture is promoted under an eco-labeling mechanism: “*Ecological Product of Croatia*”. This label is granted to food products which are produced in accordance with prescribed standards in the *Act on Ecological Production of Agricultural and Food Products (OG 12/01)* and the *Ordinance of Procedure and Conditions for Getting of Ecological Product Label (OG 13/02)*.

Labeling and consumer information in the fisheries sector are currently being established in such a manner as to ensure maximum information for the end-user. The main elements of information to be provided will include whether the product was wild-caught or farmed, and if so under which conditions. Croatia is also currently setting up a labeling system by which a product will be easily verifiable as to whether it has originated from sustainably managed fisheries. Internationally adopted guidelines (FAO) are being consulted in this process. These provisions are also being governed by the Croatia’s national *Food Law*, as well as specific sectoral regulations (*Marine Fisheries Act, Act on Structural Mechanisms and Organization of the Markets in Fisheries, and their implementing regulations*).

In Croatia a strong regulatory framework exists on relating genetically modified organisms (GMO). The *Act on GMO, OG 70/05*, closely regulates the treatment, transport, restrictive use of, market placement, handling and packing of GMO food products.

In 2009, the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development published a set of “*Guidelines on Labels for Products and Packages*”, with the aim of providing a systematic overview of domestic and EU legislation, which could be helpful to both consumers and industry. For more details please refer to: www.hrpsor.hr/upload/knjizni_blok_znakovi.pdf

- *Curriculum development/formal education programmes*

While SCP issues are not included in official educational curricula, a professional educational campaign for teachers on the subject of Education for Sustainable Development being run throughout the country. Seminars organized by Croatia’s Education and Teacher Training Agency were conducted in order to inform teachers on sustainable consumption and production, as well as to promote United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) brochure “Resource Kit” on this issue (2009). The latter was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning, and Construction that financed publication and distribution of brochures.

For the purpose of education of energy auditors and energy certifiers of buildings there is a program organized by university, polytechnic institute and a professional association that was granted approval from Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning

and Construction (*Ordinance on the Requirements and Criteria to be Met by Energy Auditors and Building Energy Certifiers OG 113/2008, 89/09*).

- **SCP in national priority areas**

- *Inclusion of SCP in policies, laws, regulations, and guidelines*

Croatia has identified SCP as one of the key challenges for the future under its national Sustainable Development Strategy (2009). Drafting on the National Action Plan on SCP has just started. The recently established Steering Committee for drafting the Action Plan involves various stakeholders from different sectors. The Action Plan will aim to identify gaps and determine requisite actions and measures for reinforcing SCP in national policy.

Although SCP in itself is not garner wide comprehension in Croatia, however several new national policies and regulations support the principle of SCP.

Croatia's Energy Efficiency Policy is one of the important SCP instruments for the reduction of natural resources consumption. This policy has strong foundation in two other documents, the *Energy Efficiency Programme for Republic of Croatia (EEMP) 2008 - 2016* and the *National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2008 – 2010*. The NEEAP defines a national framework to increase energy efficiency in the stipulated timeframe, and prescribes a series of requisite measures that need to be adopted in each sector of direct energy consumption (industry, traffic, households), in order to achieve the desired target. It also defines a series of inter-sectoral measures that should help increase energy efficiency. Energy efficiency enjoys strong legislative on physical planning, construction and buildings, as well as through regulations on heating and air-conditioning, energy efficiency requirements for household electric refrigerators and freezers, including energy efficiency labeling of household appliances.

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2002/91/EC (EPBD) of the European Union has been integrated into national legislation, in particular the *Physical Planning and Building Act (OG 76/07, 38/09)*. The aim of this Act is to promote cost-effective improvement of the overall energy performance of buildings, while taking into account local conditions and requirements. Efficient energy performance by buildings is also supported by additional by-laws and regulations. To achieve more effective implementation of national legislation, an *Action Plan for EPBD implementation* has been drawn up. The Plan sets out activities and deadlines for EPBD implementation, and the allocation of tasks according to the area of competence. Together, the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction are in charge of overseeing the Plan's development and EPBD implementation.

In addition, there is regulation of general conditions for setting eco-design criteria for energy-using products.

Electricity production from renewable energy sources and cogeneration is regulated and promoted by an incentive fee mechanism. In addition to the new *Act on Biofuels for Transport (OG 65/09)*, the *National Programme on Promoting Production and Use of Biofuels in Transport* and the related *National Action Plan* are flagged to be drafted in

2010. According to this Act, all secondary legislation and instruments (including national and local plans for promoting bio fuel production and consumption, a national action plan, regulations of subsidies), have to be enacted within one year from the entry into force of this Act.

The following secondary legislation relevant for renewable energy sources and cogeneration in Croatia were issued, adopted and being enforced:

- The *Regulation on Incentive Fees for Promoting Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration* (all electricity buyers, tariff buyers and eligible buyers shall pay an incentive fee to the market operator). For more details please refer to>

http://releel.mingorp.hr/UserDocsImages/2_Incentives_for_RES_CHP_33_07.pdf

- The *Regulation on a Minimum Share of Electricity Produced from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration* whose production is encouraged by incentives (until 31 December 2010, the minimum share of electricity produced from power plants using renewable sources under an incentive system amounted to 5.8 % of total electricity consumption, excluding hydro power plants exceeding 10 MW of production capacity). Please see:

http://releel.mingorp.hr/UserDocsImages/3_Min_share_of_RES_CHP_33_07.pdf

- Incentive System for the Production of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration (pursuant to which the annual incentive rates until 2010 are as follows: 2008 = 0.0198 kuna per kWh + VAT; 2009 = 0.0271 kuna per kWh + VAT, for year 2010: 0.0350 kn/kWh + VAT).

- *Ordinance on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and Cogeneration.*

- *Ordinance on Attaining the Status of Eligible Electricity Producer.*

Promoting the use of biofuels has been prescribed under Croatia's Energy Act, which identifies the use of renewables as a matter of national interest, defines biofuels, and stipulates the criteria for biofuel production, transportation conditions of oil, oil derivatives, as well as the usage of biofuels for energy purposes. Furthermore, pursuant to the Regulation governing the Quality of Biofuels (OG 141/05), a national target has been established under which 5.75% total annual gasoline and diesel fuel consumption must be comprised of biofuels by the year 2010.

Waste management of different types of waste, from their generation to final disposal, with the underlying objective to establish an integrated waste management system, is regulated by the *Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia* (2007 - 2015) and by the *Waste Management Strategy* (2005). There are several measures that support waste reduction such as separate collection and maximum recovery. Separate collection systems are set up for special categories of waste (batteries and accumulators, WEEE, end-of-life-vehicles, waste oils and some categories of non-hazardous waste). However, due to the small market for hazardous waste currently in Croatia, there is insufficient demand for its worthwhile recovery, reuse and recycling. Recent measures have enabled the import of useful hazardous waste and it is expected to have better results in recovery of such waste in near future.

In the tourism sector, the following two projects exist which give priority to development projects which promote and/or contain elements for the protection and conservation of nature as well as the environment: *Heritage through Tourism Program* (2000)

<http://www.mint.hr/default.aspx?id=4493>, which encourages the protection, regeneration and monitoring of natural and cultural heritage intended for tourism development, and *Rural Tourism Loan Program* (2007 onwards) <http://www.mint.hr/default.aspx?ID=3859>, <http://www.poslovni.hr/48161.aspx>. This program promotes the direct marketing of domestic agricultural products, the preservation of traditional architecture and landscapes, as well as the implementation of environmental standards and the development of eco-tourism.

In Croatia there exists a strong nature-protection regulatory framework (e.g. the *Nature Protection Act, the Environmental Protection Act*), which balances conservation and protection of ecosystems, soils, biological and land diversity on the one hand, whilst providing an enabling environment for the sustainable use of natural resources on the other, (e.g. forests and water). The Republic of Croatia joined the European NATURA 2000 ecological network, which has been incorporated into Croatia's "protected areas" management plan. Under such a framework, environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory in cases where intervention is planned in protected areas. Also in the case of planned interventions where environmental impact assessment (EIA) is obligatory, the evaluation of admissibility for ecological network shall be carried out within the context of EIA. In planning for and undertaking the expansion of agricultural land, it is necessary to conserve wherever possible existing natural habitats, or create new ones, by designing their arrangement and size in such a manner so as to safeguard their maximum benefit for preserving biological and landscape diversity.

With the aim of conserving biological diversity, grasslands are managed under a pasture and mowing regime, adapted accordingly to the type of grassland in question, along with a nature-friendly use of plant protection agents and mineral fertilizers.

The goals are as follows:

- Conserve biodiversity on agricultural land surfaces by their sustainable management.
- Decrease existing trend in the loss of land surfaces and diversity of near-natural and semi-natural grasslands, which are valuable anthropogenic habitats and very rich in biodiversity.
- Promote ecological agriculture and other forms of agriculture that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, and assist producers in promoting such goods and their market penetration.
- In agricultural areas, encourage conservation of biological species important for the habitat type, and ensure that alien species and genetically modified organisms are not introduced into natural habitats.
- Use protective agents and mineral fertilizers in a sustainable manner throughout agricultural production.
- Ensure full implementation of nature-protection measures in the agricultural sector.

Natural resources management plans include nature-protection measures and stipulations. According to the *Forests Act* (OG 140/05), forests throughout Croatia are managed on the basis of forest management plans. These plans prescribe criteria for the proper use of forests and forest land, as well as projects carried out in such areas. It also regulates the scope of forest cultivation and their protection, as well as the maximum level to which

forests may be used, as well as requirements for the management of fauna. Today all state-owned forests in Croatia are certified under the international certification, issued by the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) mechanism, which certifies the management of forests according to strict environmental, social and economic standards.

Regarding marine fishery policy in Croatia, a new *Marine Fisheries Act* contains basic provisions to secure the long-term sustainability of the exploitation of marine resources, including fishing and aquaculture. Also newly enacted *Act on Structural Mechanisms and Organization of Markets in Fisheries*, underscore a basic principle of sustainability for exploitation of natural living resources. The roadmap on this subject will be drafted in the National strategic plan for fisheries, which is currently underway.

In 2002, the Croatian Parliament adopted the *Agricultural and Fisheries Strategy* of the Republic of Croatia (OG 89/02). The Strategy's general objective is to preserve and develop self-sustaining Croatian freshwater fisheries, whose production will satisfy Croatian needs, as well as maintain and develop viable foreign demand, which comply with market and ecological regulations.

In addition, strategies and programs exist in Croatia, which direct activities toward improved irrigation and land use, and better water management (*National Project for Irrigation and Management of Agricultural Land and Water in the Republic of Croatia – 2005*).

- ***Inclusion of measures and policies to improve the environmental and social impacts of products (e.g. life-cycle analysis, energy-efficiency standards, internalization of environmental and social costs)***

Under the Croatian eco-labeling scheme, a life-cycle analysis is mandatory for any product evaluation.

In the tourism sector the “Distinctive Tourism Development Program” focuses on the impact of tourism-related services. In the development of distinctive forms of land and maritime tourism, their activities are particularly evaluated for their impact on the ground water resources, offshore and coastal areas, as well as on natural assets. Pursuant to the *Hospitality and Catering Industry Act*, several regulations which define the minimum requirements, classification and categorization of hospitality establishments, have a specified system under which credits are awarded for implementation of environmental standards. Ecological aspects are also regulated for all types of campsites as well as minimum standards for landscaping are prescribed for all restaurants.

Energy efficiency standards for household electrical appliances and buildings are implemented through different regulations (e.g. *Ordinance on Certification of Energy Performance of Buildings*, *Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Requirements for Household Electric Refrigerators, Freezers and Combined Appliances*, *Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Labelling of Household Appliances*, etc.). In the near future, envisaged methodology for measuring energy savings will be regulated.

Croatia's fisheries policy, as well as basic legal instruments and implementing regulations support the transformation of fishing aimed at securing the resource sustainability. Also foreseen are aqua-environmental measures, aimed at including more

“cleaner” technology both in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Furthermore, particular support mechanisms are envisaged for promoting the sustainability of fisheries communities, with preference being given to small coastal fisheries.

- ***Public, parastatal and private institutions involved***

Several public and parastatal organizations are currently involved in specific SCP themes in accordance with their respective competences. These include: The Croatian Chamber of Commerce, the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development, the Croatian Cleaner Production Center, and the Civil Consumer Society.

- ***Enabling infrastructure and institutions for sustainable lifestyles***

The Hrvoje Požar Energy Institute, together with the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund and Institute Ivo Pilar (Ecological-footprint Project) are a few Croatian institutions whose activities and projects are strongly oriented toward lifestyle issues.

- ***Eco-efficiency/eco-design programmes***

On the issue of energy savings, the recently adopted *Ordinance on General Conditions for Products' Eco Design* (OG 97/09) prescribes the establishment of eco-design requirements for energy-using products.

- ***Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility in the sector***

The CSR Index project was launched under the joint cooperation of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce (CCC) and the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CBCSD), with the goal of developing assessment methodology under which voluntary CSR practices would be evaluated amongst Croatian companies. During the first year of the project, 500 large, medium and small sized companies in Croatia were invited to participate in evaluation process. The methodology is designed in accordance with the highest standards and includes criteria for six main areas: economic sustainability, inclusion of corporate social responsibility in business strategies, working environment, environmental protection, market relations and local community relations. Through completing a questionnaire prepared for the purpose of implementation of this project, companies were able to have a comprehensive overview of their CSR activities. This in turn enabled them to decide which activities they could undertake to improve operations and strengthen their market positioning. Through the implementation of this project, both the CCE and CBCSD identified the need for additional education and information dissemination on the concept of CSR among economic entities and the general public. In addition, it is found necessary to further improve cooperation and coordination among various institutions dealing with corporate social responsibility. The intention of the project drafters is to implement the project annually. Through the project's continual improvement and more active promotion of its methodology, a

significant contribution will be made towards raising awareness on CSR and to provide support to and assist Croatian companies in CSR implementation.

In an effort to promote corporate social responsibility, the CCC endorsed ethical criteria with the aim of promoting transparent and efficient business operations pursuant to the Code of Business Ethics. All economic entities in Croatia were invited to sign the Code. By October 2009, 635 companies were signatories to the Code of Business Ethics.

○ ***R&D incentive or support provided***

There are an increasing number of research projects supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, which deal with the issue of sustainable development and SCP, although do not exclusively focus on these issues. The thematic content of such research projects (Z-projects), can be broadly divided into the following six categories:

- Projects that focus on the structural and behavioral aspects of implementing SD
- Projects that have a strong thematic focus on a specific system such as food, health etc.
- Projects that have a spatial focus with a regional, urban, or eco-system basis
- Projects that focus on sustainable technologies and innovation systems (sustainable growth)
- Projects that focus more broadly on sustainable economic development
- Projects that address the interaction between global change and SD.

According to data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the structure of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by socio-economic objectives in the period from 2005 – 2007, show increasing investment trends in research related to sustainable development in Croatia. With regard to socio-economic objectives related to sustainable development, the largest share of research in the GERD is devoted to „Industrial production and technology“, followed by „Protection and improvement of human health“.

○ ***Links with spatial planning and sustainable city policies, including Integrated Waste Management***

In the procedure of producing physical planning documents for cities and counties, the Ministry of Culture issues to a body responsible for drawing up a plan the requirements and measures for nature protection. When adopting physical plans involving protected nature areas, the prior opinion of the Ministry has to be sought.

As an Annex to the Guidelines on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, below is a chart for identification of priority areas related to Sustainable Consumption and Production. Please fill out and return this chart with your national report to the contact person identified above.

Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation identifies a number of sectors and issues as well as policy instruments relevant to sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Please indicate in the tables below the areas relating to sustainable consumption and production in which are of current high priority for your government, and those that in your judgment are likely to be priority areas for future work. Please specify other areas if appropriate.

If possible please add a contact name and email for the person responsible for areas of current high priority.

SECTORS AND ISSUES	Current Government Priority	Expected Future Priority
Solid waste management		
- Waste disposal	high	
- Reuse and recycling		yes
- Waste reduction,		yes
- Others		
Transport		
- Clean fuels and vehicles		
- Public and alternative transportation		
- Urban and regional transportation planning	high	
- Others		
Cleaner production		
- Resource efficiency		yes
- Pollution prevention		yes
- Technology strategies		
- Others		
Energy efficiency and renewable energy		
- Industrial energy efficiency		yes
- Household energy efficiency		yes
- Renewable energy markets		
- Others		
Housing and construction		
- Energy efficiency	high	
- Building materials		yes

- Construction standards		yes
- Building operations		yes
- Others		
Food and clothing		
- Organic products		yes
Chemical management	high	
Hazardous waste	high	

B. POLICY INSTRUMENTS	Current Government Activities	Expected Future Priorities
General policy instruments		
- Taxes, subsidies	high	
- Preferential tariffs and trade policies		
- Economic instruments		
- Tax reform		
- Consumer protection policies		yes
- Polluter-pays principle	high	
- Integrated product policies		yes
Changing consumer behaviour		
- Education and public information		yes
- Consumer information		yes
- Labeling, eco-labels	yes	
- Consumer organizations	yes	
- Public procurement policies		yes
- Others		
Changing production patterns		
- Regulation of emissions and effluents	high	
- Charges or incentives for cleaner production		yes
- Product standards (e.g. energy efficiency)		yes
- Cleaner production programmes (R&D, training, technical assistance)	yes	yes
- Pollutant reporting and registers	high	
- Strategic industrial and technology planning		

- Investment incentives		yes
- Voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct	yes	
- Corporate social/environmental responsibility		
- Improved management accounting	yes	
- Investment analysis		yes
- Others		
Analytical tools		
- Life-cycle analysis		yes
- Indicators of sustainability		yes
- Technology impact assessment		yes
- Policy impact assessment		
- Impacts of globalization and urbanization		
- Impacts of changes in international markets		
- Others		

