

2016.9.12 「持続可能な開発目標【SDG s】推進円卓会議」資料

## 政府による SDG s 実施指針に望むこと

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国連の「持続可能な開発目標」は、人類と地球のために時速可能な開発に関して国際社会が意見を交わす機会を提供し、策定した目標に向けた行動を促しています。

社会経済活動の中で、消費活動は大きなウェイトを占めています。日本においても、家計が支出する消費額の総額は、2015年に約285兆円で、経済全体（国内総生産（GDP）＝約499兆円）の約60%です。世界においても家計消費はGDPの60%を占めており、消費者が各国や世界に対して持つ影響の大きさを表しています。この影響力が持続可能な発展に与える効果に対しては、もっと評価すべきで、SDG sにおいて消費者や市民の位置づけが弱いと感じています。官が主導するにしても、企業や消費者の主体的取組みが不可欠であり、企業については、5（3）の官民連携で触れていますが、消費者・市民については言及がありません。さらに、市民としてのNPOは環境省ステークホルダーズミーティングに入っているが、消費者は入っていません。経済の持続的な発展のためには、消費者が安心して消費活動を行える市場の構築が重要で、消費者の主体的取組をいかに引き出すかがSDGsの実施には欠かせないと思います。

全国消団連も正会員として参画している国際消費者機構（Consumers International、以下 CI本部英国ロンドン、世界120カ国から240を超える消費者団体が加盟）は、昨年国連総会でSDG s採択直後に「持続可能な開発目標と消費者保護」について、世界的な視野から意見表明しています。（別添）

### 1. 消費者・市民啓発の言及

SDG sについての消費者や市民の認知度は十分ではなく例えSDG sを知っていても、消費者・市民が積極的に取り組むべき課題とは捉えられていないのが現状です。政府や企業の取組に加えて、消費者が問題を認識して行動することがSDG sの17の目標達成のカギを握っています。消費者の権利を尊重し、消費者が持続可能な消費を通して主体的に取り組む行動を引き出すために消費者啓発・教育が不可欠であり、多様なセクターによる多方面からの消費者・市民への啓発について言及が必要です。

### 2. 「持続可能な消費」と「持続可能な生産」を共に促進していくことの言及

持続可能な消費のための情報提供や消費者教育を確保することは、国連の持続可能な開発目標を達成する上で、中心的な役割を果たします。消費者は、信頼に足る正確な情報提供のもと、自らの選択や利用、廃棄がいかに環境負荷を低減させ、持続可能な発展に寄与するかを理解する必要があります。こうした消費者の役割を強調するあまり「持続的な消費」を「持続的な生産」と別に議論するという場面が見られます。生産と消費は密接不可分であり、企業と消費者が協働して目標12に取り組むことで、その他の課題解決にもつながります。この目標を達成するために行動を行えば、目標13（気候変動とその影響に立ち向かうため、緊急対策を取る）、目標14（海洋と海洋資源を持続可能な開発に向けて保全し、持続可能な形で利用する）目標15（陸上生態系の保護、回復および持続可能な利用の推進、森林の持続可能な管理、砂漠化への対処、土地劣化の阻止および逆転、

ならびに生物多様性損失の阻止を図る)を達成する上でプラスの影響を及ぼすこととなります。さらに目標17の「時速可能な開発のための実施手段を強化し、グローバルパートナーシップを活性化すること」でもあります。

### 3. 「持続可能性」に関わる従来の取組とも連携していくことの言及

SDGsは「社会・環境・経済の持続可能性」に関わる課題であり、すでに、これまでの原則、企画、マルチステークホルダー・プロセス、法律、施策などで取り上げられています。具体的には、グローバルコンパクト、ISO26000、社会的責任に関する円卓会議、持続可能な開発のための教育(ESD)円卓会議、消費者教育推進法、消費者教育、環境教育、食品ロス対策などが存在します。こうした従来の取組を生かしながら、SDGsを実施していくことでより大きな効果が期待できます。

### 4. SDGsに関わるさまざまなセクターの取組をリンクさせていくことの言及

SDGsの取組については、先進的に行動しているセクターからまだ認識が十分ではないセクターまで幅があるが、それぞれのセクターが相互に交流、協働するプラットフォームづくりと、多様な意見の反映などを積極的に行うことによって日本全体で取り組む体制を整えることが必要です。

## 国連の持続可能な開発目標を達成する上で消費者保護が果たす役割 The role of consumer protection in meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals

国際消費者機構（Consumers International、以下 CI）は、1960年に結成された、英国ロンドンに本部を置く消費者利益のために活動する団体です。CIには、世界120カ国から240を超える消費者団体が加盟しており、全国消団連も正会員です。

国連総会で新たに採択された「持続可能な開発目標と消費者保護」について、CIの見解が公表されましたので、概要を紹介します。英文の原文は以下の URL から。

[http://www.consumersinternational.org/media/1605225/consumer-protection-and-unsdgs\\_sept-2015\\_final.pdf](http://www.consumersinternational.org/media/1605225/consumer-protection-and-unsdgs_sept-2015_final.pdf)

本稿は、日本生協連組合員活動部が担当しました。英文からの訳はすべて仮訳です。17の持続可能な開発目標の訳は、国連広報センターのホームページから抜粋しました。

[http://www.unic.or.jp/news\\_press/features\\_backgrounders/15760/](http://www.unic.or.jp/news_press/features_backgrounders/15760/)

国連の「持続可能な開発目標」は、人類と地球のために、持続可能な開発に関して国際社会が意見を交わす機会を提供し、目標に向けた行動を促しています。しかし、CIは、この開発目標が消費者保護に関して非常に狭いアプローチであることに懸念を抱いています。

世界銀行によれば、家計消費は世界の GDP の 60% を占めており、消費者が各国および世界の経済に対してもつ影響の大きさを表しています。しかし、この影響力が持続可能な発展に与える効果に対して、国連の持続可能な開発目標においては過小評価されています。

### 消費者保護と「持続可能な開発のための 2030 アジェンダ」

2015年9月25日～27日にかけて、ニューヨークの国連本部で開催された「国連持続可能な開発サミット」で採択された「持続可能な開発のための 2030 アジェンダ」は、人類と地球にとって「きわめて重要な5つの分野」として、**人々 (People)**、**地球 (Planet)**、**繁栄 (Prosperity)**、**平和 (Peace)**、**パートナーシップ (Partnership)** を打ち出しており、持続可能な開発に対する消費者保護の役割を理解する上で有用なフレームワークを提供しています。

#### **目標 1：あらゆる場所で、あらゆる形態の貧困に終止符を打つ**

- 消費者保護はすべての人々の保護につながり、貧しさゆえに自らの権利を主張することができなかった人々にも利益をもたらすことができます。国連消費者保護ガイドラインでも「消費者保護がすべてのセクターの人々、とりわけ農村人口の利益のために履行されることを保証するため特別な配慮がなされるべき」であり、「持続可能な消費を促進する政策は、貧困根絶の目標を考慮すべきである」と述べています。

#### **目標 2：飢餓に終止符を打ち、食料の安定的な確保と栄養状態の改善を達成するとともに、持続可能な農業を推進する**

- 良質な食糧へのアクセスは基本的な消費者問題です。栄養価が高く、手頃な価格の食糧の利用を保証することは、すべての人々の基本的なニーズです。疾病は、生産と消費者の健康の双方に影響を与えることから、食糧安全保障もこの問題に関連しています。

#### **目標 3：あらゆる年齢のすべての人々の健康的な生活を確保し、福祉を推進する**

- 安全の確保と傷害の予防、医薬品、保健はいずれも消費者問題の核となります。
- また、消費者保護は、喫煙、貧しい食生活、アルコールの過剰消費といった問題と関連ある疾病予防の中核をなすものです。非感染性の疾病による死亡はいまや感染性の疾病による死亡を上回り、特に開発途上国で最も急速にその割合が伸びています。

**目標 4：すべての人々に包摂的かつ公平で質の高い教育を提供し、生涯学習の機会を促進する**

- 消費者教育は、人々の教育課程ならびに生涯教育の重要な一部分です。スキルや知識を身につけることで、消費者は、市場に積極的に参加しようとするようになり、貧しい人々の社会的疎外問題に挑戦する上でも、重要な役割を果たすことができます。

**目標 5：ジェンダーの平等を達成し、すべての女性のエンパワーメントを図る**

- 男女間の格差の是正は、ミレニアム開発目標の最大の未達成項目です。
- どの社会でも女性は主要な消費者であり、それが故に消費者政策は、女性の地位を向上させ開発目標を実現する上で成功をおさめてきました。

**目標 6：すべての人々に水と衛生へのアクセスと持続可能な管理を確保する**

- 地域・国内・国際レベルでの強い行動要求と多大な努力にも関わらず、水と衛生（特に衛生）に関するミレニアム開発目標に関して、世界は脱線状態です。
- 国連消費者保護ガイドラインは、飲料水の供給と水質確保のための政策策定と維持・強化を各国政府に求めています。

**目標 7：すべての人々に手ごろで信頼でき、持続可能かつ近代的なエネルギーへのアクセスを確保する**

- 利用可能な資源の管理と持続可能なエネルギーへのアクセスの両面において、世界は課題に直面しています。
- 国連消費者保護ガイドラインは、製品やサービスのデザインと教育キャンペーンを通じて、効率的なエネルギー使用を支援するためのガイダンスを各国政府に提供しています。

**目標 8：すべての人々のための持続的、包摂的かつ持続可能な経済成長、生産的な完全雇用およびディーセント・ワークを推進する**

- 消費者保護は経済の需要側面を直接支援し、効率的で公平な経済成長を達成する上で基本的なものです。消費と生産の関係は経済の中心であり、消費者のニーズに生産が応えられる経済が最強の経済です。消費者が能力を高め、的確な情報に基づいて良心的な供給者を選択し、品質が基準に満たない場合には補償を求めることで、より責任ある効率的な経済につながります。

**目標 9：レジリエントなインフラを整備し、包摂的で持続可能な産業化を推進するとともに、イノベーションの拡大を図る**

- インフラは、財・サービスへのアクセスのしやすさ、(価格的にも) 入手のしやすさを左右する意味で、多くの消費者にとって重要な問題です。消費者団体は、生活協同組合の形成などを通して、流通チャネルの提供に重要な役割を果たすことができます。

**目標 10：国内および国家間の不平等を是正する**

- 国連消費者保護ガイドラインは、あらゆる立場の消費者を保護するための法、規則、基準および政策の策定を徹頭徹尾支持するとともに、立場の弱い消費者や排除されている消費者の特定のニーズに適う政策の促進も支持しています。

**目標 11：都市と人間の居住地を包摂的、安全、レジリエントかつ持続可能にする**

- 都市の膨張は、渋滞や大気汚染から住宅、サービスに至るまで都市固有の消費者問題を生み出しています。
- 立場の弱い消費者は農村だけでなく、さまざまところに存在しています。本年、国連消費者

保護ガイドラインの改定にあたって CI は、この点についての認識を高めるよう求めています。

### **目標 12：持続可能な消費と生産のパターンを確保する**

- 持続可能な消費のための情報提供や消費者教育を確保することは、国連の持続可能な開発目標を達成する上で、中心的な役割を果たします。消費者は、信頼に足る正確な情報提供のもと、自らの選択や利用、廃棄がいかに関環境負荷を低減させ、持続可能な発展に寄与するかを理解する必要があります。CI は、持続可能な消費と生産のための 10 年計画の一環として国連環境計画 (UNEP) が策定した消費者情報プログラムを履行するための目標として、国連の持続可能な開発目標を全面的に支持します。
- この目標を達成するために行動をとれば、目標 13 (気候変動とその影響に立ち向かうため、緊急対策を取る)、目標 14 (海洋と海洋資源を持続可能な開発に向けて保全し、持続可能な形で利用する) 目標 15 (陸上生態系の保護、回復および持続可能な利用の推進、森林の持続可能な管理、砂漠化への対処、土地劣化の阻止および逆転、ならびに生物多様性損失の阻止を図る) を達成する上でプラスの影響を及ぼすことになります。

### **目標 16：持続可能な開発に向けて平和で包摂的な社会を推進し、すべての人々に司法へのアクセスを提供するとともに、あらゆるレベルにおいて効果的で責任ある包摂的な制度を構築する**

- 消費者のニーズを公平かつ公正に満たすことができる社会は、平和で非暴力な社会を実現するための条件となりますが、不幸にして、不公正な市場は至るところに存在し、不和や暴力を生み出しています。
- 消費者の参画を促進し、生産者・消費者双方からのインプットのバランスをとることが、特権をもつ一部のグループのためでなく、すべての人々のための政策や法、施策の執行を確かなものとしします。

### **目標 17：持続可能な開発に向けて実施手段を強化し、グローバル・パートナーシップを活性化する**

- 消費者保護は、国連の持続可能な開発目標の実施を支援する、分野横断的な問題です。多くの場合、消費者視点からニーズに対応することは、効果的な実施のために欠かせないものです。公正で公平な経済や社会の開発に関して、消費者保護は、これまでしばしば顧みられることのなかった最大の経済的グループの声を反映させることにつながります。



## The role of consumer protection in meeting the UN Sustainable Development Goals

**September 2015**

*Consumer protection is an important means through which countries can support the implementation of many, if not all, of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*

*People's ability to consume, the consumption choices they have available and whether they are treated fairly as consumers, fundamentally affects the quality of their lives and the lives of those around them.*

### **Introduction**

Consumers International (CI) is the world federation of consumer groups that, working together with its members, serves as the only independent and authoritative global voice for consumers. With over 250 member organisations in 120 countries, we are building a powerful international movement to help protect and empower consumers everywhere.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) create the opportunity for the international community to communicate sustainable development and drive action towards shared objectives, for people and planet. However, CI is concerned that the UN SDGs take a very narrow approach to consumer protection, a tool which can support the delivery of many goals and targets.

The World Bank shows that, as a global average, household consumption represents 60% of GDP.<sup>1</sup> This highlights the influence which consumers have on the economy, nationally and globally. But this influence, and the positive impact which it can have for sustainability, is still under-represented in the UN SDGs.

CI considers it essential to include the following indicator in the SDG framework:

- **Number of countries implementing the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection**

The indicator could sit under Goal 12, “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”, as UNEP has also proposed;<sup>2</sup> or Goal 17, “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”.<sup>3</sup>

The UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1985 and have supported the development of consumer protection around the world. In 1999 a section was added on sustainable consumption. The Guidelines are currently being strengthened and updated to make them relevant to the challenges facing consumers in today's world. The new version will also be adopted in September 2015.

## **Consumer protection and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The draft outcome document of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, "[\*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development\*](#)" sets out five 'areas of critical importance' for humanity and the planet. These provide a useful framework to understand the contribution that consumer protection and empowerment can make to sustainable development.

### **People**

- *Consumer protection should apply to all, regardless of their income or status. Too often it is the poor and most vulnerable that do not have access to basic goods and services, are exposed to dangerous practices and lack a voice in the market place.*

### **Planet**

- *Consumers who are informed and able to make sustainable consumption decisions can help to significantly reduce natural resource use and associated environmental pollution. In turn, consumer action can enhance and hold to account business and government action.*

### **Prosperity**

- *Strong and inclusive economies require active and informed consumers that can make their voices heard and hold producers to account. Effective consumer policy prevents bias in economic policy and economic rent seeking.*

### **Peace**

- *Consumer protection ensures that people everywhere are treated fairly and with dignity in the marketplace, contributing directly to the openness and accountability of institutions and creating the conditions for a peaceful and non-violent society.*

### **Partnership**

- *In a globally connected world, consumer rights need to be recognised and protected through a standing commission to support their implementation, as well as recognition in other relevant international agreements and processes, including trade agreements. Consumer voices need to be part of this global partnership.*

## **How consumer protection contributes to sustainable development**

Consumer protection and empowerment is an effective means to support the achievement of many of the UN SDGs. The following section demonstrates how implementation of the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection will help to deliver the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Goal 1: Poverty eradication**

- Although poverty is most commonly understood as a lack of income, it has a number of dimensions including lack of access to basic goods and services and lack of power. These dimensions interact with each other to keep people poor.
- Giving low income consumers' access to affordable goods and services, giving them a stronger voice in the market and protecting them from unsafe and unfair practices has a direct impact on their ability to consume good quality products and services at fair prices.
- Consumer protection extends protections to the whole population and therefore benefits poor people who may not have been able to assert their own rights. The UNGCP also states that 'special care should be taken to ensure that measures for consumer protection are implemented for the benefit of all sectors of the population, particularly the rural population' and 'policies for promoting sustainable consumption should take into account the goals of eradicating poverty.'

### **Goal 2: Food security and nutrition**

- Access to good quality food is a fundamental consumer issue. Ensuring that nutritious food is available, affordable and accessible is a basic need for all people. Food security is also often linked to safety as diseases often impact on both production and consumer health.
- Consumer programmes promote availability of food, food safety and nutrition. Action can be taken through legislation, the development of systems and consumer awareness.
- The UNGCP calls on governments to recognise the need of all consumers for food security, and calls on them to develop policies and plans and support international standards for food safety. Cross cutting recommendations on safety and quality, distribution and consumer education and information support governments' responsibilities in this area and consumers' ability to influence the market.

### **Goal 3: Health and well-being**

- Issues of safety and the prevention of injury, pharmaceuticals and health care are core consumer concerns. A consumer approach to pharmaceuticals has promoted availability and appropriate use.
- Consumer protection is also central to the prevention of diseases linked to smoking, poor diets and excess alcohol consumption. These diseases now claim more lives than infectious diseases, with rates rising fastest in developing countries.
- The UNGCP calls on governments to develop and adopt safety standards and systems to protect physical safety. The section on pharmaceuticals requires governments to take action to ensure their quality and appropriate use.

### **Goal 4: Education**

- Consumer education should be an important part of the education and lifelong learning that all people receive. By giving consumers the skills and knowledge they require to be active participants in the market place it can also play an important role in challenging the marginalisation of poor people.



- Consumer education campaigns have been critical to promoting healthy products and consumption practices that helped fight HIV/AIDS, reduced malaria transmission, and promoted breastfeeding over infant formula. It has also been a key to building markets for fair trade products, and the cap and trade system for greenhouse gas emissions.
- Section F of the UNGCP calls on governments to develop or encourage the development of general consumer education and information campaigns. In developing these programmes special attention should be given to the needs of disadvantaged consumers, in both rural and urban areas including low income consumers and those with low or non-existent literacy levels.

#### **Goal 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment**

- Persistent failure to remedy the gulf between the life experience and expectations of men and women is among the greatest of the Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) shortfalls. Available data on education, health and economic status of women—particularly in the developing world—shows how far there is to go.
- As the primary shoppers in most cultures, women have a particular role as consumers. It is through this unique position that consumer policy has been successful in enhancing the status of women and helping to realise development goals in many cultures.
- The UNGCP seek to redress the imbalance that often exists between consumers and producers. Where women are responsible for purchases, often on behalf of the household, this improves their access and power in the market place. The UNGCP also directs governments to pay particular attention to vulnerable consumers who in many cases are more likely to be women.

#### **Goal 6: Water and sanitation**

- Despite strong calls for action and considerable efforts at local, national and international levels, the world is still off track with respect to the MDGs' water and sanitation targets, particularly for sanitation.
- Poor people often rely on unsafe water or pay more for their supply of water. As water is essential to life, even the poorest will spend money to obtain it if they do not have a supply system nearby.
- The UNGCP calls for governments to formulate, maintain or strengthen national policies to support the supply, distribution and quality of water for drinking. Due regard should be paid to the choice of appropriate levels of service, quality and technology and the need for education.

#### **Goal 7: Energy**

- Energy constitutes a worldwide challenge both in terms of the management of available resources and the provision of access to sustainable energy.
- As with water, poor people tend to pay more for energy and are more likely to degrade the environment and endanger their health as they rely on traditional, local resources. For this reason CI has often called for subsidies to be switched to connection rather than use.
- The UNGCP gives governments guidance to support the efficient use of energy through the design of products and services as well as education campaigns.

#### **Goal 8: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work**

- Consumer protection directly supports the demand side of the economy and is fundamental to achieving efficient and equitable economic growth. The relationship

between consumption and production is central to any economy and the strongest economies ensure that production meets the needs of consumers. The ability of consumers to exercise informed choice, reward good suppliers and seek redress when standards have not been met drives a more responsive and efficient economy.

- Action and mechanisms to address unfair market practices, misleading advertising and to inform consumers are a central and necessary part of economic systems. There are many examples of where consumers have taken action to support decent working conditions, and strong consumer protection can encourage the creation of employment and decent work indirectly through support for sustainable economic growth and improved consumer awareness.
- The promotion and protection of consumers' economic interests is a major section in the UNGCP. It calls for governments to take action to ensure consumers realise optimum benefit from their resources, through support and promotion of distribution methods, fair business practices, informative marketing and effective protection.

### **Goal 9: Infrastructure and sustainable industrialization**

- Infrastructure supports the accessibility, affordability and availability of goods and services and is therefore an important issue for many consumers. Decisions about infrastructure can also affect the structure of the market and outcomes for consumers. Consumer organisations can play an important part in providing these distribution channels, for example through the formation of consumer co-operatives.
- Industrialisation can only be inclusive and sustainable if the rights and empowerment of consumers are taken into account in national and regional decisions.
- Infrastructure is an important theme of the UNGCP. It refers specifically to distribution facilities, storage and retail – of which infrastructure plays an important part. Particular attention should be paid to rural areas and other areas where services are limited.

### **Goal 10: Reducing inequality**

- The UNGCP states in its opening paragraph that one of its objectives is to promote “just, equitable and sustainable economic and social development.” Taking into account “the interests and needs of consumers in all countries, particularly those in developing countries” and recognising “that consumers often face imbalances in economic terms, educational levels and bargaining power.”
- To this end the UNGCP supports the development of legislation, regulation, standards and policies that protect all consumers regardless of income and power. It also promotes policies to meet the particular needs of vulnerable or excluded consumers.

### **Goal 11: Sustainable cities and settlements**

- The growth of cities creates particular challenges for consumers, from congestion and air pollution to housing and services. The ability to organise consumers and meet their needs also creates opportunities.
- In the revision of the UNGCP this year, CI is calling for greater recognition that vulnerable consumers can increasingly be found in all contexts, not just rural areas as was the assumption in the past.

**Goal 12: Sustainable consumption and production**

- There is widespread consensus that changes in consumption and production patterns are urgently needed. Alongside government and industry, consumers will obviously be a fundamental force in this change. Initiatives to mobilise consumers behind sustainable consumption have multiplied over the past few years.
- Ensuring consumers are supported, informed and educated to consume sustainably is central to achieving the UN SDGs. Consumers need to understand how their consumption choices, use and disposal of products and services can reduce environmental impact and contribute to sustainability and trust that the information they are given is reliable and accurate. CI, as co-lead of the 10YFP Consumer Information Programme, fully supports the UN SDG target to implement the 10YFP.
- The UNGCP contains a dedicated section and further provisions for governments, business, consumer and environmental organisations, and other concerned groups to promote and address sustainable consumption. Action to this end will, in turn, have a positive impact on the achievement of **Goals 13, 14 and 15 relating to climate change, marine conservation and terrestrial biodiversity.**

**Goal 16: Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions**

- The ability of a society to meet consumers' needs fairly and equitably helps to create the conditions for a peaceful and non-violent society. Unfortunately there are many examples of shortages and market injustices that have led to discord and violence.
- Consumer participation in governance balances producers' input into public policy and administration with consumers', and helps to ensure that consumers' needs are understood and met. Effective consumer input helps to ensure that policy, law and administration is carried out in the interests of all, rather than privileged groups.
- The UNGCP calls for governments to ensure 'freedom to form consumer and other relevant groups or organizations and the opportunity of such organizations to present their views in decision-making processes affecting them'.

**Goal 17: Means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development**

- Consumer protection is a cross cutting issue that supports the implementation of many of the proposed UN SDG Goals. It addresses needs from a consumer perspective which, in many cases, will be essential to effective implementation. In relation to developing just and equitable economies and societies it gives the largest economic group a voice that is often not heard.
- The UNGCP were adopted in 1985, amended in 1999 and are undergoing a revision with the aim of tabling a resolution in September 2015. They represent both international consensus and a tried and tested structure, which governments can follow to ensure that the consumer needs and perspectives on each of the UN SDGs is adequately addressed.
- Encouragingly, the current draft UNGCP text refers to the role of consumer protection in supporting the implementation of the UN SDGs. Mutual reference to the UNGCP in the UN SDG indicator framework would support both agendas.

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, 2010-2014 figures, Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP), available at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.PETC.ZS>

<sup>2</sup> Under SDG target 12.8, ('By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature'). See <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/d/the-clearinghouse/94-scp-indicators-for-the-future-sdgs-discussion-paper.html>

<sup>3</sup> Suggested best fit SDG target 17.14 ('Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development')