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NGO Forum on Cleaner Industrial Production

Vienna, Austria
30 November - 1 December 1995

REPORT *

Prepared by
the UNIDO Secretariat

* This document has not been edited.

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Introduction

1. The Forum for Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) on Cleaner Industrial Production (CIP) was held in Vienna, Austria, from 30 November to 1 December 1995. The Forum discussed UNIDO's current programme on cleaner industrial production and prospects for the future. It surveyed the scope and the role for NGOs in cleaner industrial production and its implications in relation to trade and competitiveness, transfer of technology and networking of information systems.
2. The final recommendations of the Forum were presented by the Chairperson of the Forum to the sixth session of the UNIDO General Conference. On the basis of those recommendations, the General Conference adopted two resolutions (see chapter IV), i.e. GC.6/Res.7 on environmentally sustainable industrial development: cleaner industrial production, and GC.6/Res.16 on cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

3. The Forum was attended by 80 representatives from NGOs in consultative status with UNIDO, other international and national NGOs, Member States of UNIDO, as well as United Nations and specialized agencies and others. The list of participants is contained in annex II to the present document.
4. The meeting elected Dr. Eugenia Olguin, Second Vice-President of the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) and President of the Mexican Association of Sustainable Development, as Chairperson of the Forum and the leader of Working Group II on cleaner production and transfer of technology and networking of information systems.
5. The meeting also elected Mr. Serge de Klebnikoff, Director of Development of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) as Vice-Chairman and the leader of Working Group I on cleaner production and trade and competitiveness.
6. On 30 November 1995 two plenary meetings and one session each of Working Groups I and II were held. On 1 December 1995 Working Groups I and II continued and the final recommendations of the Forum were adopted during the third and final plenary meeting. The programme of the Forum is contained in annex I to the present document.

II. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Plenary meetings, 30 November 1995

7. The NGO Forum was opened by the Director-General of UNIDO, followed by a presentation of the UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production by the Managing Director of the Industrial Sectors and Environment Division.

8. Representatives of the following three non-governmental organizations highlighted the important role of business, professional and environmental NGOs in cleaner industrial production:

International Network for Environmental Management (INEM), on the role of business NGOs in CIP;

International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UATI), on the role of professional NGOs in CIP;

Greenpeace International, on the role of environmental NGOs in CIP.

9. Interventions were made by: Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU), Asociacion para el Desarrollo de la Gestion Ambiental (ADEGA), Austrian Senior Experts Pool (ASEP), Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA), Greenpeace International, Greenpeace UK, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Network for Environmental Management (INEM), International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UATI), National Cleaner Production Center Brasil (SENAI/UNIDO), Public Clean Production Network, Saudi Arabia Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), University of Lausanne (UNIL), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Youth of the United Nations-Germany.

10. The discussions concentrated on the following main areas:

- (a) Information was identified as one of the key elements for successful implementation of CIP. Although it was recognized that a significant volume of information on CIP was already available, participants stressed the need to have access to adequate and applicable information. Information available in developed countries could be complemented by specific information available only in developing countries. The meeting also pointed out that much information on the successful implementation of CIP is confidential. Making information publicly available and therefore contributing to the educational aspect of CIP, could be achieved through mandatory pollution prevention planning. It was acknowledged, however, that change should be gradual and that SMEs, especially in developing

countries, should be financially and technically assisted in the process in order to remain competitive.

- (b) Networks: It was emphasized that networks have to be established to ensure proper exchange and dissemination of information and experience on CIP, i.e. information on financial benefits acquired through CIP, sector- or country-specific information, etc.;
- (c) Training and education were considered essential to achieve CIP. Special links between the academic world, institutions and industries need to be established. Emphasis was put on the need for a wider range of training, i.e. training of top and middle management, training of workers and capacity-building through training of trainers;
- (d) Financing was emphasized as essential for the implementation of CIP, especially for SMEs. Innovative financing mechanisms are needed as well as longer term bank loans which could support environmentally-friendly technologies. Participants stressed particularly the need to approach financial institutions and development banks to support CIP;
- (e) Technology: The need was underlined for the transfer of appropriate technology, i.e. technology which suits the requirements and problems of individual sectors and countries;
- (f) Standards/conditions: It was pointed out that the significant reduction of pollution and the application of environmental standards such as ISO 14000 are essential in order to render products from developing countries more competitive and suitable for exports.

Working Group I - Cleaner production - trade and competitiveness

11. The following organizations were represented in Working Group I: Greenpeace International, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Network for Environmental Management (INEM), Ministry of Industry of Madagascar, National Cleaner Production Centre Brasil (SENAI/UNIDO), Soroptimist International (SI), University of Lausanne (UNIL), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

12. Discussions in Working Group I focused on three specific issues, i.e. banning or monitoring trade in environmentally harmful products, ecolabelling and environmental management standards. Concerning the first issue, the question of banned products or products subject to monitoring, the group highlighted the importance of transmission of information on rules applicable to such trade and movements of products. It was pointed out that there is a need not only to ban products but also to suggest alternatives and identify substitutes to harmful substances, an area in which UNIDO and NGOs could help

in giving access to information and research as well as providing technical expertise and financial support.

13. The problems related to ecolabelling constituted the second issue, where once again the problem of dissemination of information was brought up. The procedure of ecolabelling is still considered a threat to trade and exports by many developing countries and economies in transition as well as by SMEs, instead of a business opportunity. In order to allay such fears, the group called for more information and training in this regard as well as for more flexibility in the award of ecolabels.

14. On the third issue and the problem of environmental management, it was acknowledged that companies should outline clear environmental policies and set up their own objectives and agendas. NGOs could play an important role in assisting companies in formulating their policies. The participants discussed the question of environmental standards such as ISO 14000 and agreed that a solution to their implementation should be found somewhere between voluntary agreements and mandatory regulations. It was also acknowledged that access to environmental management systems should be facilitated for SMEs and that their specific needs should be taken care of.

15. The group concluded that all market instruments that lead towards cleaner production and pollution prevention and, at the same time, contribute to competitiveness in the long run, should be better publicized among industry with the help of organizations such as UNIDO and NGOs.

Working Group II - Cleaner production - transfer of technology and networking of information systems

16. The following organizations were represented in Working Group II: Asociacion para el Desarrollo de la Gestion Ambiental (ADEGA), Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU), Centre de Recherche de Technologie Intermédiaire pour l'Habitat (CITI-HABITAT), Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA), European Union of Public Relations (EUPR), Greenpeace International, International Academy of Engineering (IAE), International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Network for Environmental Management (INEM), International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UATI), Ministry of Industry of Madagascar, National Cleaner Production Centre Brasil (SENAI/UNIDO), Novo Nordisk A/S, Public Cleaner Production Network, Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, Saudi Arabia Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), SILESIA Ecological Foundation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNIDO Office for Thailand, World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organization (WAITRO), Youth of the United Nations-Germany.

17. Various issues related to the networking of information systems and transfer of technology were raised and discussed in Working Group II. On the issue of transmission of information, it was agreed that international bodies such as UNIDO, with NGOs serving

as intermediaries/"brokers", should help establish effective information flows between providers and users of information on cleaner production. The participants emphasized the need to set up and develop alternative modes of communication in addition to the Internet. NGO representatives also requested more frequent information on the work of UNIDO in this area, in particular on the accomplishments of national cleaner production centres.

18. Concerning the networking of information systems, the group discussed the importance of being able to have access to and to share the information on cleaner technology options made available by the different international, regional and national bodies involved in the promotion of cleaner production. In this respect it was noted that a standardized approach to information management - i.e. data collection, storage and dissemination mechanisms - should be established. As a first step towards developing a programme of action, UNIDO may wish to prepare an inventory/directory of information on CIP available with NGOs.

19. The importance of funding mechanisms in the improvement of communication was also raised in the discussion and presented as a challenge for UNIDO and NGOs, who should cooperate and make specific recommendations to include industries and end-users in this initiative. Banks and other financial institutions should be requested to favour the financing of cleaner technology projects instead of technology programmes for the control of pollution.

20. The training aspect and development of human resources constituted another very important issue of the debate and was viewed as the basis for any successful programme on cleaner industry. The participants proposed the setting up, within the next two years, of training courses and seminars on specific subjects such as the legal aspects of cleaner production or the assessment of adequate technologies.

21. The issue of strategic alliances between various institutions, such as technology transfer associations and information intermediaries in the establishment of new partnerships, was also highlighted by the participants. SMEs collectively were identified as the most polluting industries and therefore targeted as an important working group in developing countries as well as in industrialized ones.

22. Finally, UNIDO was asked to develop its network of cleaner production centres and establish partnerships with NGOs according to their specific activities. It was also suggested that UNIDO and NGOs cooperate in the medium term by jointly holding demonstration and pilot projects to promote cleaner technologies in developing countries.

III. FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

adopted by the NGO Forum on Cleaner Industrial Production

The Non-governmental Organizations:

Wish to call the attention of Governments as well as public and private institutions and enterprises to the increasing problems of population, patterns of consumption and the environment resulting from the increasing pollution of soils, waters and air and to the present inefficient use of non-renewable resources due to manufacturing practices that have proven to be inadequate and inconsistent with the needs of ecologically sustainable development;

Wish to emphasize that without Cleaner Industrial Production (CIP), environmental global problems, i.e. contaminated food and drinking water, deteriorated health conditions, will increase and subsequently result in the destabilization of populations in the medium term;

Wish to emphasize that CIP is a necessary component of sound environmental management in production enterprises, and that sound environmental management should be a goal for enterprises of all sectors including agriculture and services;

Urge Governments to meet their commitments made in Washington, D.C., in October 1995 to phase out persistent organic pollutants (UNEP Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Pollution from Land-based Activities);

Urge public and private institutions and enterprises to prioritize the implementation of pollution prevention systems rather than applying pollution correction technologies (control by end-of-pipe solutions) and governments to adopt the necessary regulations and economic incentives to enforce this priority;

Urge Governments and financial institutions, in particular the development banks and aid programmes, to facilitate the access to adequate financing for CIP, specially for small- and medium-sized industries and for specific situations unique to developing countries and to countries with economies in transition.

Recommend to the international community to include CIP into environmental funding systems, such as the Global Environment Facility;

Recommend to implement the recommendations of Working Group I on cleaner industrial production and trade and competitiveness contained in annex I and of Working Group II on CIP and transfer of technology and networking of information systems as contained in annex II.

1.12.1995

**Recommendations from Working Group I on
Cleaner Production - Trade and Competitiveness**

1. The Working Group was concerned about the migration of production and consumption of banned and regulated substances and technologies as a result of international trade and investment flows. The Group recognised that there was a need for universal application of environment related restrictions particularly in areas where there are transboundary environmental impacts. In this regard, it was felt that useful cooperation could be undertaken by UNIDO and the NGO community in:
 - transmitting information on restrictions and environmental regulations;
 - identifying and testing product and process substitutes to be made available to developing and transition economies;
 - ensuring the widest possible dissemination of information to concerned parties at the national level;
 - accelerating or enhancing the process of establishing and implementing the Pollutant Release Transfer Register (OECD).

2. The Working Group felt that, with respect to the perceived threats from ecolabelling requirements, there was a need for UNIDO and the NGO community to:
 - disseminate information on the requirements of export markets;
 - support training in life cycle assessment methods based on utilisation of local resources;
 - advocate the flexibility of ecolabelling schemes through, for example, the establishment of multi-level graded ecolabels. This would also reduce the fears of ecolabels constituting a technical barrier to trade;
 - undertake consumer education schemes.

3. With respect to Environmental Management Systems, three recommendations were made:
 - Industry should be encouraged to declare quantitative targets, time frames and achievements for sustainable development goals;
 - In order to enable industry to conform to ISO 14000, or other environmental management standards, those standards should be interpreted in simple terms so as to make them comprehensible to small- and medium-scale industries (SMIs);
 - Standard setting bodies should enhance their consultations with NGOs and the small- and medium-scale sector, while setting those standards.

4. The Working Group felt that more emphasis should be given to the use of market based instruments as a means for pollution prevention and for enhancing competitiveness.

**Recommendations from Working Group II on
Cleaner Production - Transfer of Technology and Networking of Information Systems**

Recognizing the important role of NGOs for the promotion of Cleaner Production (CP) and the special position of National Cleaner Production Centres, supported by UNIDO and UNEP, as facilitators of the Cleaner Industrial Production (CIP) concept, the Working Group II recommends:

UNIDO should give priority to CIP and cleaner technologies and waste treatment and minimization technology transfer should be re-assessed to first identify CIP options.

In doing so, UNIDO funding should be switched to CIP training and implementation and waste treatment projects should be implemented only when CIP is not applicable.

Information

1. (a) UNIDO should collect, analyse and disseminate CIP information on industry, sector, country and regional levels.
- (b) NGOs and other national/regional institutions concerned with CIP and UNIDO should cooperate to develop capacities as information 'brokers'.
- (c) UNIDO should yearly publish a report on its CIP achievements in developing countries.
- (d) UNIDO should publish a newsletter on NGOs capabilities.

Networking

2. To facilitate networking and cooperation among and between international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations and UNIDO in order to support methodologies on how to undertake CIP. UNIDO together with the NGOs should draft an appropriate plan of action, which could start with the elaboration of the Directory of NGOs, identify their needs, and supporting project concepts combined with the previous points.

Fund raising

3. UNIDO and NGOs should identify funding mechanisms to support, analyse and disseminate CIP information as an integral part of the CIP programme. UNIDO could go into cost-sharing with NGOs for the financing of new initiatives. UNIDO should continue its work in making available additional funding schemes for CIP from international and national financial institutions as well as from national, multilateral and global funds.

Training and Human Resources Development

4. Recognizing the important role of training in the development of the CIP programmes to further elaborate CIP manuals and courses, UNIDO should foster a programme within the next two years which primarily concentrates on (a) training of trainers; (b) training in technology assessment; (c) training in legal approaches; (d) educate the educators, students and the public; (e) introducing CP in primary school education.

Strategic Alliances

5. (a) Recognizing that there are many existing initiatives and types of institutions already active or interested in CIP at national, regional and international levels, the Working Group recommends that increased cooperation efforts are urgently needed to optimize the benefits that each can offer.

(b) Recognizing the special position of SMIs in all of the above points, future actions by UNIDO, NGOs and other partners in the CIP programme should target this group.

Transfer of Technology

6. (a) The UNIDO CIP programme should support the transfer of cleaner technologies through technology assessment, therefore UNIDO, NGOs and other interested and concerned parties should work towards creating the necessary investment, financial and technology transfer policies.

(b) When considering the above, the importance of twinning arrangements between institutions in developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition should not be forgotten.
7. In light of all of the above, UNIDO is called upon to expand the network of National Cleaner Production Centres involving NGOs as partners according to the specific activities.
8. UNIDO should design and implement pilot and demonstration projects with NGOs.
9. UNIDO should focus on public awareness campaign in promoting CIP.

**IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
AT ITS SIXTH SESSION**

23. On the basis of the final recommendations adopted by the NGO Forum on Cleaner Industrial Production, the General Conference at its sixth session adopted the following resolutions:

**GC.6/Res.7 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:
CLEANER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

The General Conference,

Taking note of the recommendations of the UNIDO Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations on Cleaner Industrial Production (Vienna, 30 November - 1 December 1995),

Further taking note of the UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to further develop the UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production, and in particular:

(a) To expand the network of national cleaner production centres with the aim of regionalizing them, wherever possible, in Member States involving governmental and non-governmental organizations as partners according to their specific activities;

(b) To cooperate with international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme;

(c) To act as a focal point within the United Nations system for the collection, management and dissemination of information on cleaner industrial production at the industrial plant level for the benefit of Governments as well as public and private institutions and enterprises;

2. *Further requests* the Director-General to explore all relevant multilateral financing systems to support cleaner industrial production;

3. *Urges* Member States and financial institutions to provide adequate funding for the UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production through voluntary contributions to the Industrial Development Fund.

*9th plenary meeting
8 December 1995*

GC.6/Res.16 MATTERS RELATED TO INTERGOVERNMENTAL, NON-GOVERNMENTAL,
GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The General Conference,

Taking note of the recommendations of the UNIDO Forum for Non-governmental Organizations on Cleaner Industrial Production (Vienna, 30 November - 1 December 1995);

Being aware of the important role played by international, regional and national non-governmental organizations in bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes;

1. *Requests* the Director-General to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to involve them in the efforts of the Organization;

2. *Requests* the Director-General to organize, as appropriate, forums for non-governmental organizations on selected priority areas of UNIDO.

*9th plenary meeting
8 December 1995*

Annex I**PROGRAMME OF THE FORUM**

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1995

Morning session
10:00 - 13:00

Conference
Room I

Plenary

Opening address by the Director-General of UNIDO

Presentation of UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production by the Managing Director of the Industrial Sectors and Environment Division

Presentation of background papers by representatives of three non-governmental organizations:

*International Network for Environmental Management:
The role of industrial business associations in cleaner industrial production and in support of cleaner production activities*

*International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations:
The role of non-governmental professional/technical associations and organizations in cleaner production*

*Greenpeace International:
The role of environmental NGOs in cleaner industrial production*

Open discussion: Scope and limits for cleaner production and role of NGOs in cleaner production

THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1995 cont'd
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Afternoon session 15:00 - 18:00	Conference Room I	Plenary Working Groups I and II
15:00		Open discussion cont'd
17:00	Conference Room I	Working Group I: Cleaner production - trade and competitiveness
	Conference Room III	Working Group II: Cleaner production - transfer of technology and networking of information systems
18:30	C02 lounge	Cocktail hosted by the Director-General of UNIDO

FRIDAY, 1 DECEMBER 1995

Morning session 10:00 - 13:00	Conference Room I	Working Group I cont'd: Cleaner production - trade and competitiveness
	Conference Room III	Working Group II cont'd: Cleaner production - transfer of technology and networking of information systems
		Summary of findings
Afternoon session 15:00 - 18:00	Conference Room I	Plenary
		Presentation of findings of working groups
		Open discussion
		Final recommendations

Annex II**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES	
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UNIDO OFFICE FOR THAILAND	Ms. Marion <u>Hinte</u>

Annex III**LIST OF DOCUMENTS****1. Background documents**

UNIDO Secretariat	UNIDO programme on cleaner industrial production
International Network for Environmental Management	The role of industrial business associations in cleaner industrial production and in support of cleaner production activities
International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations	The role of non-governmental professional/technical associations and organizations in cleaner production
Greenpeace International	The role of environmental NGOs in cleaner industrial production

2. Documents on CIP submitted by participants

Arab Iron and Steel Union	Contribution au Forum des ONG "Vers une production industrielle plus propre"
Economic Commission for Europe	Recommendations to ECE Governments
Engineering Bureau for Human Protection and Modern Process Technology	Potentials for the industrial application and development of the cleaner technology in Hungary
Forum Österreichischer Wissenschaftler für Umweltschutz	List of publications
Greenpeace International	Strategies to promote clean production: 1. What is clean production? 2. Public access to information 3. Ecological tax reform 4. Extended producer responsibility Open borders, broken promises Avoiding western mistakes: a guide to clean investment in Eastern and Central Europe Poland - The green tiger of Europe
International Academy of Engineering	The International Academy of Engineering and the cleaner industrial production Proposal of the International Academy of Engineering to promote the creation of scientific, research and engineering centers in Russia International Engineering Encyclopedia
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Eco-auditing (sustainable development and the workplace)

International Co-operative Alliance	The International Co-operative Alliance and its contribution to the sustainable human development
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	Clean technologies and cleaner products in the chemical-agrochemical and pharmaceutical industries
International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Unions	The role of trade unions in cleaner production
International Network for Environmental Management	Proposal for a new general principle to be applied to eco-labelling programmes International trade implications of unified environmental standards
Moskow State University of Technology "STANKIN"	The role of industrial ecological education
"SILESIA" Ecological Foundation - Poland	The role of "SILESIA" Ecological Foundation in the dissemination of CP concept
SOROPTIMIST International	The role of women in cleaner industrial production
Support Centre for Food Development	Promotion de la production agricole et de la commercialisation
UNEP	Cleaner production programme - report of activities, July-September 1995
UNESCO	Speech of Dr. V. Aoshima, Officer-in-Charge of the UNISPAR Programme, Engineering and Technology Division
University of Lausanne, Faculty of Sciences	Environmental management and environmental communication: a combination for the success of industrial companies in the modern marketplace
World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises	Taking action: developing the Asian sustainable business network
World Safety Organization	Proceedings of a global safety roundtable