

**Interactive Dialogue on SDGs and the Post-2015 Development
Agenda, including Sustainable Consumption and Production
Sessions I and II
26-27 June 2014**

- Madam President, Thailand fully supports the outcome document of Rio+20 and attaches importance to the pursuit of SDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In collaboration with UN-ESCAP, Thailand has already hosted 2 major Asia-Pacific regional meetings on this topic: the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Dialogue on UN Development Agenda beyond 2015 in August in Bangkok last year as well as the recently-concluded Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in Pattaya last month, the results of which will be presented by Thailand to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York first week of July as the Asia-Pacific input.
- Indeed, the promotion of regional cooperation to complement the global efforts is important. As ASEAN is gearing up to become an ASEAN Community by the end of 2015, there are discussions on the possibility of coming up with the so-called **ASEAN Development Goals**.
- **On best practices of investment in rural economies**, the Thai government has invested in infrastructure, financial and technical instruments as well as capacity building for rural people.
- In addition, a village fund has been established as a financial instrument to support local communities across

the country to produce a community-based product, mainly from agricultural commodities.

- **On innovative sustainable water and sustainable energy technologies**, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has initiated several Royal Projects to ensure sound and efficient management of water resources as one of the tools to eradicate poverty and reduce service gap between the rich and poor.
- For energy, Thailand plans to increase production of electricity from renewable sources, including biomass, biogas, solar and wind, to 25 percent of total output over the next 10 years to reduce imports and boost energy security.
- **On policy incentives that can affect a transformation in investment**, Thailand believes there is a need for policy incentives in terms of economic instruments such as tax exemption in importation of equipments for purpose of pollution management and sustainable energy.
- We are also working on public awareness campaign to effectively transform to sustainable consumption and production that will result in economies of scale in green products, and therefore accelerate private investment in green products.
- Another instrument we have is the Environment Fund which provides low interest loans to business sector and grants to stakeholders to carry out activities to enhance environment and natural resources.

- **For biodiversity conservation**, we have established more than 8,500 community forests across the country. We also have the tree bank project based on His Majesty the King's Sufficiency Economy aimed at enhancing the resilient of the people against natural disaster, promote community-based tourism, create value-added to their land and increase value chain in agricultural production.
- In addition, **the issues of chemical and waste** have been recently brought to the national agenda to ensure a safe, clean and healthy environment. We have put our best efforts to implement our obligations under the relevant conventions at the national, regional and international levels.
- **On effective implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP**, Thailand has formulated the Green Growth Strategy which also emphasizes shifting towards sustainable consumption and production pattern such as sustainable public procurement, green industrial mark, green office and sustainable tourist programmes.
- UNEP is therefore requested to provide technical support and capacity building to developing countries in order to enhance their capacity in implementing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP.
- Thank you, Madam President.
