

## SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the meaning of policy coherence in practice under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, highlighting opportunities to align implementation efforts and to encourage policy coherence when the commitments of the SDGs intersect with the business and human rights agenda, including, for example, that a review of progress on SDG 12 on can take into account existing efforts to prevent and address business-related human rights impacts, including through the enforcement of human rights due diligence regulatory framework, and that <b>Target 12.7</b> connects directly with the Guiding Principles' requirement that governments integrate human rights into public procurement ( <a href="#">A/74/198</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia's new localization development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, including <b>Target 12.B</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60/Add.1</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Norway from 12 to 23 September 2019, recognizing that SDG 12 "is one of the most challenging Goals for Nordic countries, which 'stand out as over-consumers of natural resources and substantial producers of wastes of all kinds'" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/53/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, concluding, among other things, that improving air quality is essential to achieving <b>Target 12.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/55</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, explaining that some SDGs might require trade-offs in between them, in particular between SDGs 3, 12, and 15, which suggest that countries will either invest in better health care or environmental protections and responsible consumption and production, but not all three and that investments in education can promote responsible investment and consumption under SDG 12 for children ( <a href="#">A/74/164</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the importance of a rights-based approach to "adequate food" (i.e., nutritious food for all), concluding, in the context

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	<p>of SDGs 2 and 3, that addressing malnutrition will continue to persist “unless a coordinated effort is made to shift from unsustainable industrial food systems to ones that are ‘nutrition sensitive’” (<a href="#">A/71/282</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 on the transformative potential of the right to food, examining, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, sustainable food production and consumption and the impact of realizing the right to food on poverty reduction (<a href="#">A/HRC/25/57</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, discussing SDG 12’s linkage to indigenous governance and noting that <b>Target 12.2</b> has one of the highest percentage of links to recommendations by Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples since 2005 ( <a href="#">A/73/176</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and its consequences	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts are fit for purpose to respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery which are widespread today as well as to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery, stating that anti-slavery efforts must become more sustainable, in the sense that they must be better integrated into broader efforts to achieve sustainable development because inhibit the drivers of contemporary forms of slavery involves action to achieve other aspects of sustainable development, including SDG 12 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/44</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and <b>wastes</b>	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on “Acceptable levels of exposure to hazardous substances” explaining the link between the mandate on toxic wastes and SDGs, concluding that responsible consumption and production under SDG 12 “depend on reducing the release of chemicals and wastes into air, water and soil with an aim of minimizing their adverse impacts on human health and the environment” ( <a href="#">A/73/567</a> ).