

Statements for the Ph.D dissertation, *A Sustainable Production and Consumption Model for Sri Lanka – Developing Country Perspective in Relation to Global Change*, by Leela Padmini Batuwitige, Rotterdam, 2011.

1. Advocacy “*Think Globally and Act Locally*” is being replaced by “*Think Locally and Act Globally*” due to the political economy of environmental resource management. Resorting to a cyclic process through “*Think globally-Act locally and Think globally*” with feedback loops will more effectively improve the dynamic interactions of real-world, complex socio-economic systems.
2. While application of sustainable production and consumption can help countries to fulfil their obligations to multilateral environmental agreements, multilateral environmental agreements can also help countries promote application of sustainable production and consumption worldwide. Both programmes are mutually supportive.
3. The presence of national policies relating to sustainable production and consumption is a necessary condition but is not sufficient without empowerment of communities for the implementation of sustainable production and consumption practices.
4. Effectiveness of implementation of country-specific sustainable production and consumption programmes depends on concomitant and consistent national policies and coordination mechanisms with good governance practices.
5. “The **will** to effectively collaborate,” is one of the significant missing components in securing global environmental governance today.
6. ‘Country Development Themes’ are mostly viewed as economic development nationally and internationally while few countries recognise ‘Improvement in Societal Happiness’ as a guiding philosophy of development.
7. Scientifically proven facts integrated with perspectives from social sciences can profoundly transform development from, ‘business-as-usual’ to making the transition to sustainable production and consumption practices.
8. Development and usage of indicators of Sustainable Human Development is a basic prerequisite to guide countries to make progress on sustainable development.
9. The efforts of developing countries to reverse the trends of ‘business-as usual’ scenarios will depend on the ability of the global community to develop, implement and adhere to a global policy and to global governance principles for the sustainable and equitable management and sharing of the world’s natural resources.
10. Considering the shrinking environmental space available for all living beings, the concept of the ‘*middle path*,’ that means moving away from the “extremes of affluence and poverty” should be given serious consideration within country’s human development agenda.
11. The “Polluter Pays Principle” continues to be that the “Polluter Pays” until polluters decide to implement to sustainable production and consumption practices.