Sufficiency Economy and Sustainable Consumption: Experiences of Thailand (足るを知る経済:タイの伝統的価値観に基づいた消費)

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Presentation Outline

(発表概要)

- The concept of Sufficiency Economy: sustainable consumption on Traditional Thai values
- Government Initiatives to Promote a Sufficiency Economy
- The Experiences of Building Partnerships with Stakeholders

The concept of Sufficiency Economy

(足るを知る経済の概念)

Sufficiency Economy ≠ Self-sufficiency

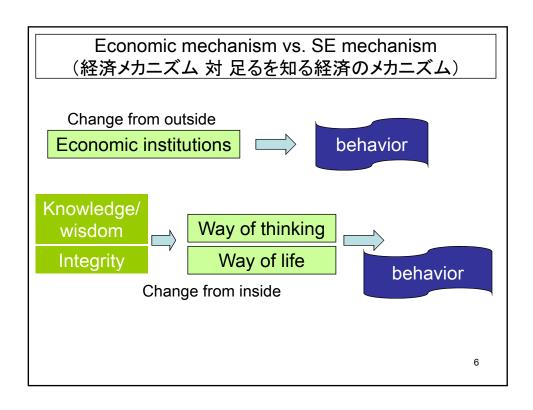
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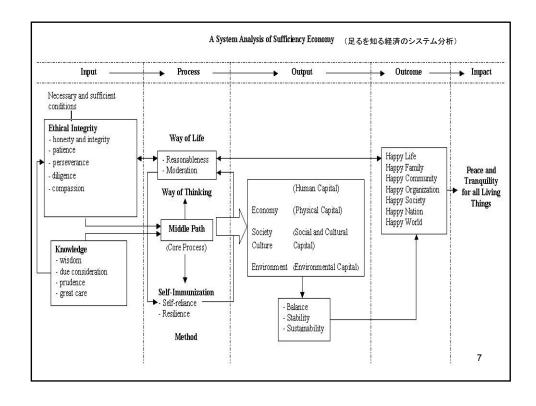
Official Meaning of Sufficiency Economy (SE) (足るを知る経済の公式な定義)

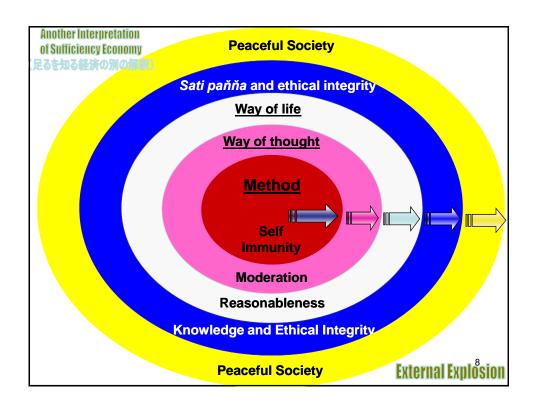
- "Sufficiency Economy" is a philosophy that stresses the middle path as an overriding principle for appropriate conduct
- Apply to conduct by the populace at all levels
 - individuals,
 - families,
 - communities,
 - national development

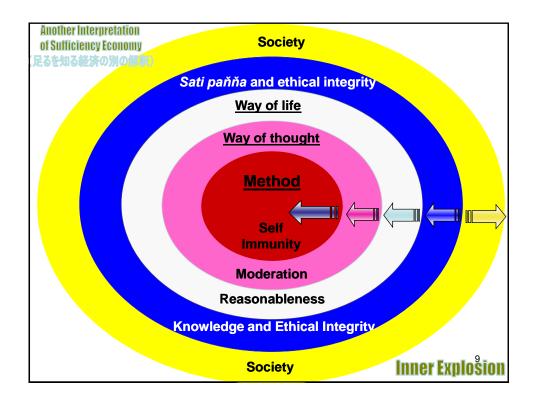
- "Sufficiency" means moderation, reasonableness, and the need of self-immunity (self-reliance, resilience) for sufficient protection from impact arising from internal and external shocks.
- To achieve this, an application of knowledge with due consideration, great care, integrity and prudence is essential.

King Bhumibol









SE Outputs (足るを知る経済による出力)

- Moderation and Reasonableness → moderate consumption and production
- Self-immunization → Diversification & Balance

SE Outcome (足るを知る経済による成果)

Sustainability & Happiness

Sufficiency Economy (SE) and Buddhist Economics (BE) (足るを知る経済と仏教の経済学)

- Sufficiency Economy draws heavily from concepts in Buddhism
 - wisdom, due consideration, or paňňa
 - great care or sati.
 - paňňa must be controlled by sati in order to maintain ethical integrity.
 - middle path, moderation
 - self-reliance

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- BE and SE have their theoretical basis built from actual practices
- Both stress on
 - human security and not human wealth,
 - mental peace and wellness

Consumption in Buddhist Economics (仏教の経済学における消費)

- The main objective of consumption is not to maximize pleasure or utility but to maintain good physical and mental health
- Maximizing pleasure or utility will not always lead to less pain. Most of the time it will lead to more pain.

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- With moderate consumption,
 - the rest can be shared to others
 - an excessive production is not needed.
 - "consumption" of resources can be reduced
- To cope with debt problems, SE adds that over-expense will hurt oneself (and family)
 - **→** less self-immunity

SE in practices

(実際の足るを知る経済)

- New Agriculture Theory
- Balance revenue-expenditure for household consumption
- Well planning and good governance for private and public sectors
- Holistic approach in making decision: economy-society-nature

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Government Initiatives to Promote a Sufficiency Economy (足るを知る経済を促進するための政府のイニシアティブ)

Major Initiatives(主なイニシアティブ)

- The Role of NESDB since 2003
- An SE Institute 2007
- 2008 Constitution
- SE Fund for Rural Development 2009

Political stability and political issues ???

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National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) (国家経済社会開発委員会)

- SEWG and Sufficiency Economy Unit
- A process of sufficiency economy movement in September 2003
 - (1) developing and coordinating the learning network
 - (2) creating new knowledge through study and research,
 - (3) producing curriculum and learning process, and
 - (4) disseminating the information and knowledge to the public
- Target groups: schools (to families), communities, business sector

The Experiences of Building Partnerships with Stakeholders (ステイクホルダーとのパートナーシップ構築における経験)

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- Schools & Univ.: Courses, Book, CD
- Scholars: Research and Conferences / SE indicators
- Family and Communities:
 - Household Accounting** Reset priority of spending
 - Role Models (initiatives)**
 - Awards**
- Business Sector
 - CSR and SE / Role Models / Awards
- NGOs: Counter-balance globalization
- International Networking

References (参考文献)

- Apichai Puntasen, Buddhist Economics and Sufficiency Economy
- NESDB website
- Others

Thank you