

Background paper

# Sustainable Consumption: Research Challenges

April 2016

**Authors:**

**Lucia A. Reisch** (Chair)

**Maurie J. Cohen**

**John B. Thøgersen**

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are the responsibility of the authors.



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# 1 Background and Mission

The Board of the Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (Mistra) decided in October 2015 that a proposal for a funding application call in the research area of “sustainable consumption” should be drawn up. According to the statutes of Mistra, research funded by the foundation “shall promote the development of strong research environments of the highest international class with importance for Sweden’s future competitiveness. The research shall be of importance for finding solutions to important environmental problems and for a sustainable development of society. Opportunities for achieving industrial applications shall be taken advantage of.”<sup>1</sup>

The funding application call to be developed by Mistra is to be based on an analysis of the current state of the art of research and of society’s knowledge needs regarding sustainable consumption. Mistra commissioned a committee of four international senior researchers in the field — Lucia A. Reisch, Maurie J. Cohen, John B. Thøgersen and Arnold Tukker (see Appendix 3) — to draft a background report to prepare the call. The group’s tasks were outlined as follows:

- ▶ to describe the *challenges* facing society in this area, and the political (and policy) processes that are underway in Sweden and the rest of the European Union (EU) to tackle these challenges;
- ▶ to provide an *overview* of where the international research frontline is located and the status of Swedish research gaps in the area from an international perspective;
- ▶ to propose in detail the *orientation of a new research program* to be used as draft text for the call for funding applications.

The aim of this background report is hence to shed light on future research topics within sustainable consumption from a Swedish perspective. The research promoted should help to develop Sweden’s sustainable consumption research community, to help cope with the most urgent challenges in the field, and to promote Sweden’s international competitiveness.

Since the research committee did not possess the needed Swedish insider’s view, we invited representatives of the Swedish research and stakeholder community of sustainable consumption to join an expert meeting in Stockholm at the Mistra Foundation on March 9, 2016 (for participants see Appendix 1). We aimed to learn more about their perspectives on and visions of worthwhile research topics as well as where they think the major research needs in Sweden are to be tackled. Additionally, Mistra had earlier commissioned an overview report on the Swedish research and policy landscape regarding sustainable consumption that also helped us to better understand the state of play.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.mistra.org/en/mistra/mistra/statutes-for-mistra.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Algehed, J. (2015). Sustainable consumption: A knowledge base. Stockholm: Mistra. Available at: <http://www.mistra.org/publikationer/forstudier/sustainable-consumption---a-knowledge-base.html>.

The Committee was tasked with developing a research programme adopting a comprehensive approach to sustainable consumption.<sup>3</sup> However, a number of useful overviews of the field, both conceptual as well as specifically covering consumption areas such as food, energy, housing, transport, finance and others have been published recently and the report should not be read as a thoroughgoing assessment of the status of the field. Rather, it strives to go beyond what is already known and to identify relevant and worthwhile future *research focus areas and themes*. These are presented in Part 4 of this report.

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<sup>3</sup> Acknowledging that it has become common both in research and policy to speak of “sustainable consumption *and production*” (denoting the interdependence of both as well as the fact that the distinction between consumption and production is blurring) we will stick to the term “sustainable consumption” in this report.

## 2 Scope and State of the Art

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### The new global benchmark: Sustainable Development Goals

According to the United Nation's (UN) new goals for sustainable development (SDGs), "sustainable consumption and production aims at 'doing more and better with less,' increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life."<sup>4</sup> Similarly, the 2015 Paris climate agreement recognizes "that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing climate change."<sup>5</sup> Last but not least, based on the SDGs, the new UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection to be put in force in 2016 list the "promotion of sustainable consumption" as one of the major goals and important objectives of global consumer policy.<sup>6</sup>

Indeed, practically all of the serious environmental problems facing the world today, including climate change, resource depletion, degradation of the world's ecosystems, biodiversity depletion, and pollution of air, water and soil, are connected with our consumption and production patterns. The goods and services we buy affect the biophysical environment throughout their life cycle — in manufacture and use, as well as when they are recycled or discarded as waste. The environmental impacts depend on how much we consume, on the specific products and services we consume, and on how they are produced, used and disposed of. Research in the field of sustainability science makes it now abundantly clear that we must reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption by all means available.<sup>7</sup> This task includes replacing scarce and polluting production inputs with less problematic ones, increasing resource and energy efficiency, expanding the recirculation of materials, and generally reducing our total consumption of problematic resources. It is becoming increasingly apparent that successfully achieving these objectives will require consumers to change their consumption habits away from products and services that rely heavily on scarce or polluting supplies of materials and energy.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report on climate change is the most comprehensive assessment to date on the environmental impacts of our current production and consumption patterns and the need for action. The report concludes that human activity is the main cause of global warming (with a certainty of more than 95%) and that profound effects are already being experienced around the world and these impacts are likely to become

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations (2015). Guidelines for consumer protection. Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Purnomo Ahmad Chandra (Indonesia), November 2015, A/C.2/70/L.28.

<sup>7</sup> Will, S., Richardson, K., Rockström, J., Cornell, S. E., Fetzer, I., Bennett, E. M., Biggs, R., Carpenter, S. R., de Vries, W., and de Wit, C. A. (2015). Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet. *Science*, 347 (6223).



much worse in future decades.<sup>8</sup> The document also concludes that, under conservative assumptions, interventions to ensure that we remain within atmospheric concentrations of carbon-dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>eq) that are considered safe with regard to climate change entail an annualized reduction of consumption growth by 0.04 to 0.14% (the median estimate is 0.06%) for the rest of this century, relative to annualized consumption growth in the baseline that is between 1.6% and 3% per year. The IPCC asserts that emissions can be substantially reduced through changes in consumption patterns, especially with regard to transport, energy use in buildings, and food (e.g., changing diets, reducing food waste).

However, it is symptomatic that the IPCC team assesses that the strength of the evidence on which this judgment is based (only “medium”) and the level of agreement in the scientific community (also “medium”) is lower than for the key evidence presented in other parts of the report (e.g., the climate science). Social science research has had, and still has, a relatively low priority among governments and other funders of sustainability research in general and climate research in particular. Until now, the focus has primarily been on creating evidence about the problem, for example with respect to input for policy priorities and decisions about whether mitigation interventions are needed at all. There are good reasons for that focus; but an evolving consensus suggests that research priorities and policy attention need to change and to focus much more on mitigation, including how to make consumption more sustainable.

As an editorial in *Nature* noted in response to publication of the first of the four reports that together constitute the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report, “it is abundantly clear that the IPCC has done its job and is delivering what international policy-makers need to do theirs...What is missing...is not science but political ambition.”<sup>9</sup> This is true not only for climate change, but also for the range of other serious environmental threats that we are currently facing.<sup>10</sup> To enable them in “doing their job” as effectively as possible, international policy makers need stronger, more unambiguous and more coordinated evidence from social science research. Again, policy makers hold the most important key to this: sufficient research funds. However behavioural scientists also carry their share of the responsibility by making their research more relevant and more accessible to international policy makers, including being better at coordinating research and disseminating research evidence to policy makers and other key stakeholders.

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## The political (and policy) processes under way

Both globally and in Sweden there are some visible political efforts to design a more sustainable production and consumption system. The focus of this work is mainly on making prevailing arrangements more efficient and reducing the negative effects of individual products and services, whereas the need to decrease aggregate consumption of scarce or polluting resources is to a large extent not on the agenda. Overall, global and national policies continue to be disproportionately based on the hope that it is possible to decouple economic growth from negative environmental and social impacts.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The four reports that together constitute the IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report can be downloaded from <https://ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>.

<sup>9</sup> Editorial (2013). *The final assessment*. *Nature*, 501, 281.

<sup>10</sup> Steffen, W., Richardson, K., Rockström, J., Cornell, S. E., Fetzer, I., Bennett, E. M. et al. (2015). *Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet*. *Science*, 347(6223), 1259855.

<sup>11</sup> A recent report from the International Energy Agency asserts that decoupling was underway (on the basis of two years of data). See <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2016/03/16/this-key-rule-of-economics-and-the-environment-just-failed-again/>. We doubt that two years of data are enough to make such a politically important statement.

## Global policy

As mentioned earlier, the UN's new SDGs adopted in September 2015 place special emphasis on sustainable consumption.<sup>12</sup> One of the 17 goals (No. 12) is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. It is emphasized that this objective requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. Within this context, the intention is to enable consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing them with adequate information through standards and labels as well as engaging in sustainable public procurement. However, the aim is also to involve a range of other stakeholders, including product manufacturers, retailers, policy makers, media, and development-cooperation agencies, among others. The first interim target under Goal 12 is that all countries implement the UN's 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), which is now about halfway through its slated duration, but less developed in terms of implementation. The purpose of the 10YFP is to speed up diffusion of sustainable consumption and production both politically and in the business sector, focusing especially on education and training for sustainable development.<sup>13</sup> Aspects concerning sustainable consumption and production are also embedded in many of the other SDGs. As outlined above, the most recent Global Guidelines for Consumer Protection — under the lead of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) — also focus on sustainable consumption as a major goal.

## EU policy

The EU approved an action plan for sustainable consumption and production in 2008.<sup>14</sup> One of its intentions has been to create uniform systems of consumer information regarding the environmental impact of products. Another objective has been to promote energy- and resource-efficient products through legislation and public procurement. The EU also devotes considerable resources to research, development, and innovation on new sustainable products and services, not least through its Horizon 2020 funding program (see Appendix 2).

While the EU has focused mostly on the environmental facets of sustainable consumption and production, it has also taken steps to include the social dimensions, including a strategy for corporate social responsibility (CSR).<sup>15</sup> Questions regarding sustainable consumption and production are also included in the EU's waste strategy, where waste minimisation is one of the main goals and can be achieved only through the adoption of new consumption and production patterns.

## Swedish policy

To date, Sweden has no coherent national strategy for sustainable consumption although various stakeholders periodically point out that some form of common agenda is needed for these issues. Instead, responsibility for sustainable consumption and production at the national level is borne by several Swedish sectorial agencies, such as the Consumer Agency, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA), National Board of Health and Welfare, National Food Agency, Board of Agriculture, Energy Agency and county administrative boards.<sup>16</sup>

The Environmental Protection Agency is, for example, Sweden's National Focal Point for the UN's 10YFP. In 2014, it implemented a government assignment to

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.unep.org/10yfp/>.

<sup>14</sup> <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0397:FIN:EN:PDF>.

<sup>15</sup> <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0681:FIN:EN:PDF>.

<sup>16</sup> See Algehed (2015).

describe action proposals for more sustainable consumption.<sup>17</sup> The final report of this initiative emphasises that it is not sufficient to influence patterns of consumption, but necessary to identify ways to reduce the aggregate quantity of consumption. The document further stresses the need to develop more effective means for pricing environmental costs and to take responsibility for the social and environmental repercussions of Swedish consumption that occurs outside the country due to product imports.

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<sup>17</sup> *Proposed measures for more sustainable consumption.* (Förslag till åtgärder för en mer hållbar konsumtion), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency 2014, ref. NV-00685-1.

## 3 Research on Sustainable Consumption

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### The state of play

Research on sustainable consumption sets out to understand (and promote) the types of consumption behaviours that are conducive for a sustainable development. While deeply embedded in the fields of consumer research, environmental and ecological economics, and psychology, many other disciplines and research fields have profoundly contributed to the advancement of the field in recent years including environmental sociology (particularly its perspectives pertaining to the social embeddedness of individual behaviour in social settings and contexts); behavioural economics (and its empirically based acknowledgment of consumers' biases, heuristics and context dependencies); political science (and the view of the consumer as an active citizen-consumer); applied philosophy (particularly its theoretical insights regarding the ethical core of the concept); sustainability marketing (with respect to its expertise on how to effectively convey messages to consumers and on how to make sustainable consumption a more attractive proposition); innovation studies (in terms of its view on consumers as co-innovators and co-producers); systems analysis (highlighting the inescapable complexities and interconnections among ecological, economic, and social subsystems in which consumption takes place); and historical studies (that remind us of the roots of sustainable consumption and its interdependencies with cultural and technological pathways). Last but not least, identifying and designing policy measures promoting sustainable consumption have been on the agenda for consumer studies since the mid-1990s. Effective policymaking requires empirically robust evidence of actual consumer interests and needs, behavioural tendencies and probable impacts of policy tools, as well as an understanding of the theoretical models that best predict behaviour.

The field of sustainable consumption research is still relatively young, but it is also a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary, challenging, and thriving area of investigation that has attracted experienced scholars from all corners of the social and behavioural sciences.<sup>18</sup> Research spans from micro- to macro-level perspectives, from the past to the future, from what is to how to obtain what should be, from determining optimal individual choices to individuals' ethical responsibility for making these choices. More specifically, it extends from understanding the motives and constraints of individual consumers with respect to the sustainability of their choices and behaviours to attempting to conceptualize the complete system of production and consumption and its implications for sustainability. Research in the field ranges from studies of the history of (un)sustainable consumption to systematic attempts to anticipate the future of sustainable consumption. It extends from research attempting to build better comprehension of sustainable and unsustainable consumption (at the micro-, various meso-, and the macro-levels) to research

<sup>18</sup> See, e.g., Reisch, L. A. and Thøgersen, J. (Eds.) (2015). *Handbook of research on sustainable consumption*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

on the most effective ways of changing lifestyles and creating more sustainable consumption patterns. It encompasses research on measuring the sustainability of consumption options and research on the ethical responsibilities of individuals regarding the sustainability of their consumption choices.

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## Current Swedish research on sustainable consumption

According to a recent status report commissioned by Mistra,<sup>19</sup> the current main focus areas for Swedish research on sustainable consumption and production are the following:

### **1. Effects of consumption: how does it affect people and the environment?**

How much, and what, do we consume? How can the effects of consumption be measured in terms of its impact on the environment and other people? How does our consumption affect us, other people, and the Earth's ecosystems? What are the repercussions of consumption on society's economic development?

### **2. Future visions and scenarios: what is a sustainable level?**

How much consumption can the Earth's ecosystems withstand? What types of consumption are better than others? How can we define "sustainable consumption"? What will the climate-smart and resource-efficient lifestyles of the future be like? What will be the scale of the emissions of different sectors? Is it enough to increase efficiency and reduce impact, or must we quite simply consume less? What bearing do "rebound effects" have on total impact? What would a world without growth and mass consumption be like? What measures of success does our society use? Is gross domestic product (GDP) the correct measure of development, or should we seek another? Should the measure be local and on a small scale, or something large-scale and global — what is in fact best?

### **3. Consumer perspective: why do we consume as we do?**

What characterises the "sustainable consumer"? What governs consumer behaviour in different situations? What are the features of different consumer groups? What bearing do status, norms, and values have on how we consume? Does consumption make us happy? How do people apportion their time? How do we behave when we use different products?

### **4. Production perspectives: how do we design and produce goods and services that are sustainable?**

Are CSR, life-cycle analysis, and product labelling the answers? How can we understand and report on the impacts of individual products and services? Recycling, reuse, and adaptation to ecological cycles? IT? Factor 10? Design for recycling, recovery and reuse? Can services replace products? What will future circular business models be like?

### **5. Media, advertising, and retail perspectives: how should sustainability be promoted?**

What is the role of media and advertising in sustainable consumption? How can business transactions and retail outlets be designed to facilitate sustainable consumption?

### **6. Society's viewpoint: how can policy aims and instruments be shaped to promote more sustainable production and consumption?**

What is the role of consumption in the economy — are people citizens or primarily consumers? How do different groups respond to policy instruments? Which instruments have the greatest effect? What can be done at local and

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<sup>19</sup> See Algehed, J. (2015), Appendix 1.

national level? When do we need to cooperate globally? What pathways are available—how can consumption become more sustainable in the future?

We widely agree that these research challenges are timely and relevant. In the following, we suggest prioritizing some selected research areas that would be worthwhile to tackle in the near future.

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## Suggested research focus areas: overview

Given existing research and earlier analysis, we propose that the next steps of research on sustainable consumption should

- ▶ focus on a few clear challenges;
- ▶ move on and contribute to the formulation of solutions (rather than just describing the impact of current consumption);
- ▶ be interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary where appropriate;
- ▶ use multi-actor approaches that help translate the research findings into concrete applications;
- ▶ engage in knowledge brokerage with actors who can make a difference (e.g. policy makers, communes, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), corporate frontrunners);
- ▶ contribute to network building, data sharing, and coordination of Swedish research in the area of sustainable consumption (which is somewhat fragmented at present);
- ▶ clearly move the scientific state of the art, that is, repetition of case study work or approaches that will just marginally advance scientific insights should be avoided.

In line with these propositions, we suggest to choose the following *five focus research areas* as a structure of Mistra's new research program on sustainable consumption:

1. *Sustainable macroeconomics*, linking sustainable consumption to how contemporary society is organized in an economic and institutional sense. The current system inherently seeks growth and hence challenges the planetary boundaries of the Earth. How can the macroeconomic system be transformed to enable and facilitate more sustainable lifestyles? What are the barriers to such a transition?
2. *Sustainable consumption, well-being and the Good Life*, exploring why, above certain income and wealth levels, reported levels of happiness in affluent societies apparently fail to increase? How can we determine what people presently understand as "Good Life"? How are well-being and perceptions/visions of Good Life related to consumption? How can well-being and a Good Life be increased in concert with sustainable consumption?
3. *Sustainability in supply chains*, deals with the challenges related to the fact that contemporary modes of consumption in Sweden rely significantly on production chains and value chains outside the country. How can the country ensure transparent, responsible, and sustainable supply chains?
4. *Alternative systems of provisioning for sustainable consumption*, based on social innovations, new business models (including options predicated on reuse, refurbishment, collaboration, and second-hand markets) that might contribute to reduction of resource throughput — but when and how? How do these alternatives enable fair and effective access to resources, domestically and globally?

5. *Policies fostering sustainable consumption* need to be rigorously evaluated ex ante and ex post regarding their efficaciousness and efficiency as well as their unintended side effects (e.g., distributive effects). More evidence is needed on how both customary and more novel instruments might best be applied in Sweden's policies for sustainable consumption. In particular, new approaches are needed to avoid or limit rebound effects.

In the remainder of this report, these five focus research areas are elaborated in greater detail.

## 4 The Five Focus Research Areas

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### Sustainable macroeconomics

Sustainable consumption cannot be conceptualized or pursued without adequate consideration of how contemporary society is economically and institutionally organized. Scholars working from the perspectives of policy science, transition management, and social practice theories identify the systemic aspects that shape, or at least heavily influence, individual consumer behaviour. Acknowledgement of this situation implies that systemic change is required to enable behavioural change consistent with the objectives of sustainable consumption. Incumbent actors will resist transformative change. A key insight from research on socio-technical systems is that extant production-consumption chains are characterized by entrenched sources of rigidity and inertia and innovative practices face paralyzing difficulties scaling up beyond an experimental level. These circumstances lead to the following questions: Under which circumstances do windows of opportunity develop to enable system change supportive of more sustainable consumption? How can policy initiatives contribute to the opening and expanding of these windows of opportunity?

Any effort to engage with these questions must acknowledge that one of the most challenging problems in the contemporary economic system is what scholars of sustainable consumption have identified as the “treadmill of consumption and production.”<sup>20</sup> Our current economic system becomes unstable without growth. Producers intuitively seek efficiency improvements and in the absence of proportionate increases in consumption the outcome is a reduction in the size of the overall workforce. Loss of employment translates into less private income and lower taxes. A decline in tax revenue means less government income, higher public debt, and fewer resources for maintaining social security. The conventional interpretation is that less growth leads inexorably to economic downturn and collapse. The answer advanced from within the extant system is to devise ever more innovative novelties on the producer side of the economy and to deploy them on the consumer side. As currently organized, the economic system will always seek to grow, to expand consumption, and to put pressure on the planetary boundaries of the Earth. This situation then leads to a further set of research questions: How might we conceive of a sustainable macroeconomic system? How is it designed and how does it work? What kinds of policy measures are necessary to transform the current economy into a more sustainable provisioning system?

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<sup>20</sup> Ayres, R.U. (1998). *Viewpoint: Towards a zero emission economy*. *Environmental Science and Technology*, 32 (15), 366A–367A. Jackson, T. (2009). *Prosperity without growth. Economics for a Finite Planet*. Routledge, Abingdon-on-Thames, UK. Jackson, T. and Victor P. (2013). *The Green Economy Macro-Model and Accounts (GEMMA) Framework – a stock-flow consistent macro-economic model of the national economy under conditions of ecological constraint*. CES Working Paper. University of Surrey, Guildford, UK.



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## Sustainable consumption, well-being, and the Good Life

One of the apparent paradoxes of our current system of consumption and production is that above a certain wealth level, experienced well-being ceases to increase. Such findings have been derived by numerous comparative studies contrasting per capita GDP with consumption-oriented resource use and investigations involving a diverse portfolio of well-being metrics.<sup>21</sup> This work has led to a number of policy initiatives, including the “Beyond GDP” programme of the EU.

There still remains, however, a great deal of speculation about what causes this apparent “decoupling” of GDP growth and well-being. Factors such as income inequality, reduction of free time, decline of social cohesion, and level of access to schooling and healthcare have been identified as contributing to this phenomenon. Economic research has evinced limited interest in the societal “outcomes” of the prevailing system of economic organization other than as expressed in terms of GDP — where increases in per capita capacity to consume is regarded as tantamount to the “Good Life” for the vast majority of humanity. This may entail the factors mentioned before, but may also include normative factors.

The key research question here is: What are contemporary visions of the “Good Life”? What basic factors need to be fulfilled? What models of generating income and wealth relate to these conceptions? How do understandings vary by social class and other sociodemographic characteristics? How can visions of a Good Life and sustainable consumption be realized in concert?

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## Sustainability in global supply chains

Like most small countries in today’s globalizing world, prevalent modes of consumption in Sweden rely to a significant extent on production chains and value chains outside the country. Prevailing societal values call for seeking to ensure that these production and distribution networks operate in accordance with principles of responsibility, transparency, and sustainability. This is, however, problematic because Swedish governance has no legal power — and only limited powers of suasion — that can be exercised abroad. Further, where international institutions like the World Trade Organization (WTO) allow national governments to set standards with regard to the safety or sustainability performance of products, these interventions become very complicated when imposed on production processes abroad. Nonetheless, there are notable cases where targeted approaches have achieved positive outcomes with respect to ensuring acceptable standards regarding transparency, responsibility, and sustainability. Relatively effective outcomes have been achieved in the cases of, for example, wood certification via the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), fisheries protection through the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and other certification and producer responsibility schemes.<sup>22</sup>

The relevant research questions raised by this challenging situation are: What approaches might Sweden pursue to ensure that the global supply chains that deliver imports meet acceptable standards of transparency, responsibility, and sustainability? How might successful examples of certification and consumer-focused labelling transfer the successful approaches mentioned above to other import

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<sup>21</sup> Layard, R. (2005). *Happiness: Lessons from a new science*. London: Allan Lane/Penguin Books.; Marks, N., Abdallah, S., Simms, A., and Thompson, S. (2006). *The (un)happy planet: An index of human well-being and environmental impact*. London: New Economics Foundation/Friends of the Earth.

<sup>22</sup> See for instance the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) scheme of the EU, <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/flegt.htm> (accessed 1 April 2016).

chains? What are the different roles for consumers, retailers, and governments in this connection?<sup>23</sup>

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## Alternative systems of provisioning for sustainable consumption

We know from previous research that the consumption domains of food, housing, appliances, and transport contribute approximately 70–80% of the environmental impacts of final consumption.<sup>24</sup> Rather than just embarking on technical research analysing improvements that could be implemented in value chains, more interesting and timely issues should be considered, including how novel systems of provisioning could meaningfully contribute to reductions in the adverse effects of production and consumption. Numerous social experiments are currently underway with respect to peer-to-peer collaboration and open-source production as well as implementation of alternative, more circular business models based on product reuse, refurbishment, and second-hand markets. This work, though, remains very much in its infancy and numerous questions exist with respect to the efficacy, effectiveness, scalability, and replicability of these strategies.

The manifold organizational and political challenges of facilitating emergent social innovations suggest such initiatives may be most effectively pursued on the subnational, or even municipal, level. It is arguably the case that city governments have significant resources in terms of technical expertise and institutional capability that have not to date been adequately leveraged in the design and implementation of joined-up policy programs for sustainable consumption.<sup>25</sup> There is little question that cities (and their surrounding metropolitan regions) are sites of intensive consumption and production activities and the design of enabling regulatory interventions, the formulation of assistive land-use strategies (especially favouring high-density, mixed-use developments with excellent access to intermodal connections to public transport), and the establishment of favourable procurement arrangements could contribute to reductions in associated adverse impacts. Opportunities exist to galvanize city planners, municipal managers, locally-oriented non-governmental organizations, and others to embark on relevant pilot projects aimed at achieving absolute reductions in resource throughput at the urban (and regional) scale by activating novel collaborations and trialling new business models that in aggregate can begin to reorient urban economies and cultures.<sup>26</sup> Such initiatives could help to establish new planning paradigms that move beyond customary technologically-driven schemes intended merely to achieve more efficient use of energy and materials and begin to nurture alternative systems of provisioning based on more contemporary understandings of prosperity and sustainable liveability.

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## Policies fostering sustainable consumption

Ever since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and publication of Agenda 21, the promotion of

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<sup>23</sup> Note that this sub-item should not cover an extensive assessment of the sustainability problems related to Swedish imports, since on this topic Swedish EPA has already commissioned a major research programme.

<sup>24</sup> Tukker, A. (2006). *Identifying priorities for environmental product policy*. *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, (10)3, 1–4.

<sup>25</sup> See, e.g.: Urban Sustainability Directors Network, Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative, and One Earth (2015). *Eugene Memorandum: The role of cities in advancing sustainable consumption*. *Sustainability: Science, Practice, and Policy*, 11(1), 1–4; Cooper, R. and Timmer, V. (2015). *Local governments and the sharing economy*. Vancouver: One Earth; McLaren, D. and Agyeman, J. (2015). *Sharing cities: A case for truly smart and sustainable cities*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

<sup>26</sup> See, e.g.: Bocken, N. M. P. and Short, S. W. (2016). *Towards a sufficiency-driven business model: Experiences and opportunities*. *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*, 18, 41–61; Wells, P. (2013). *Business models for sustainability*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

more sustainable lifestyles has been a key focus of political programmes and strategies aimed at fostering sustainable development. While Sweden does not currently have a comprehensive national strategy or governmental action plan specifically focused on sustainable consumption, societal stakeholders, Swedish NGOs (especially in the area of environment and consumer policy) and national agencies have long sought to advance specific initiatives designed to make progress toward this objective.

Policy instruments developed and implemented to date have centred on the provision of consumer information, advice and education; the enhancement of transparency at key junctures in critical supply chains through signalling (mainly through labelling) and disclosure; the empowerment of consumer (citizen) organizations; the formulation of both “hard” and “soft” regulations; and the imposition of financial incentives and disincentives (e.g., taxes). Strategies organized around participatory co-design, end-user integration in the design of sustainable products and services, and various kinds of experimental initiatives (“labs”) have recently emerged as promising approaches to test and expand understanding of sustainable lifestyles. Looking to the future, attention could be devoted to policy frameworks that support notions of sufficiency as well as to regulatory frameworks and funding schemes that enable credible modes of co-production, collaboration, and sharing. In addition, interventions based on behavioural insights regarding both processes and policy tools (so-called nudges) have been developed to advance sustainable consumption “automatically” through choice architecture and behavioural stimuli.<sup>27</sup> Transdisciplinary research and experimental pilot testing are needed to better understand when such approaches “work” and how behavioural insights can be employed to improve sustainable consumption policies. Finally, potentials and limits of co-regulation with Sweden’s sustainability frontrunners in industry and retail can be explored.

Evidence and guidance on how standard and more innovative instruments can best be applied to sustainable consumption policymaking in Sweden are needed. Initiatives, programmes, and regulations should be rigorously evaluated *ex ante*, *ex interim*, and *ex post* regarding their efficaciousness and efficiency as well as with respect to their unintended side effects (e.g., distributional impacts). Comparative evaluations of the costs and benefits of different strategies and tools can guide choices regarding optimal policy mix. Special attention should be given to identifying and testing policies that help to avoid or limit rebound effects.

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<sup>27</sup> see, e.g., Lourenço, J. S., Ciriolo, E., Almeida, S. R. and Troussard, X. (2016). *Behavioural insights applied to policy*. Report by the Joint Research Center of the European Commission, Brussels.

## 5 Conclusions

Based on the challenges that the five research focus areas sketched above present, informed by experience with other national research programmes on sustainable consumption already in place for the past few years (e.g., FONA in Germany), as well as reflected by our knowledge of the current state of play in the academic field of sustainable consumption research, we suggest that the work supported by MISTRA should

- ▶ be interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary in nature;
- ▶ be transformative and systemic in impact;
- ▶ involve target groups — citizens, consumers, users – in some role and at some stage of the research process (user integration);
- ▶ be organized preferably as multi-actor approaches including practice partners such as industry and retail, communities and regions, as well as consumer and environmental organizations and NGOs;
- ▶ include a test and evaluation module.

On the political level, the development of a comprehensive and clear strategy for sustainable consumption policy and research would be preferable. For instance, Germany issued its National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption in 2016, outlining priorities for both policy and research. Drafting such an action plan using a multi-actor approach may be a valuable exercise carving out common goals, agreeing on priorities, earmarking available resources, and agreeing on time lines for actions.

# Appendices

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## **A1** Expert Meeting with Swedish Researchers and Stakeholders

Participants at the Mistra Sustainable Consumption Expert Meeting on March 10, 2016 at the Mistra Foundation, Stockholm

*Karin Bradley*, KTH Royal Institute of Technology

*Eva Eiderström*, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

*Karin M. Ekström*, University of Borås

*Göran Finnveden*, KTH Royal Institute of Technology

*Jens Henriksson*, The Swedish Consumers' Association

*Johan Jansson*, Umeå University

*Jörgen Larsson*, Chalmers University, Department of Physical Resource Theory

*Anita Lundström*, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

*Oksana Mont*, Lund University

*Peter Repinski*, Stockholm Environment Institute

*Elin Rööös*, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

*Agne Sandberg*, Swedish Consumer Agency

*Cecilia Solér*, University of Gothenburg

*Susanne Sweet*, Stockholm School of Economics

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## **A2** Background Material on Sustainable Consumption Research

*Note: The following choice of background material is exemplary; we do not aim for completeness.*

### **I** Research programmes on sustainable consumption

#### **HORIZON 2020 – WORK PROGRAMME 2016–2017**

The overall objective of this Work Programme is to help set Europe on a solid basis to sustain food security, the natural resource base and sustainable growth path, adapting and innovating to find resilient and efficient alternatives to our fossil-based economy. It will test, demonstrate and transfer effective solutions to major challenges affecting the Bioeconomy on land and sea, across the agri-food chain from soil to society. This Work Programme will achieve its objectives through four calls, addressing all the bioeconomy sectors from the sustainable exploration

of the oceans and seas and the development of a blue economy, to climate-smart agriculture, new models for development in rural areas, new biobased goods and services.

Relevant Horizon 2020 sections<sup>28</sup>

### 1. Industrial Leadership<sup>29</sup>

- ▶ Nanotechnologies
- ▶ Advanced materials
- ▶ Biotechnology
- ▶ Advanced manufacturing and processing

*There might interesting consortia and projects that want to collaborate with researchers in consumer behaviour or consumer/sustainability policy.*

### 2. Societal Challenges

A challenge-based approach brings together resources and knowledge across different fields, technologies and disciplines, including social sciences and the humanities. This will cover activities from research to market with a new focus on innovation-related activities, such as piloting, demonstration, test-beds, and support for public procurement and market uptake. It includes establishing links with the activities of the European Innovation Partnerships (EIP). Funding will focus on the following challenges:

#### *Societal Challenge 1*

- ▶ Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing

#### *Societal Challenge 2*

- ▶ Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy

#### *Societal Challenge 3*

- ▶ Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy

#### *Societal Challenge 4*

- ▶ Smart, Green and Integrated Transport

#### *Societal Challenge 5*

- ▶ Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials

### Horizon 2020 – Cross Cutting Activities

- ▶ The cross-cutting call “Industry 2020 in the Circular Economy” will boost economic growth and renew Europe’s industrial capacities in a world of finite resources. It will demonstrate the economic and environmental feasibility of the circular economy approach, and at the same time give a strong impetus to the re-industrialisation of the EU. In the circular economy, the creation of wealth and jobs is decoupled from the consumption of resources, and waste is minimised.
- ▶ The industrial side of this call is based on the contractual Public-Private Partnerships (cPPPs) on “*Factories of the Future*” (FoF) and ‘*Sustainable Process Industries*’ (SPIRE), with a strong element on industrial pilot lines for nanotechnology and advanced materials. The “Factories of the Future” PPP helps EU manufacturing adapt to global competitive pressures and meet the increasing global consumer demand for greener, more customised and higher quality products.
- ▶ The SPIRE PPP (Sustainable Process Industries through Resource and Energy Efficiency) addresses industrial sectors with a high dependence on energy, raw materials and water.

<sup>28</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-sections>

<sup>29</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2016\\_2017/main/h2020-wp1617-leit-nmp\\_en.pdf#page=27](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2016_2017/main/h2020-wp1617-leit-nmp_en.pdf#page=27)

- ▶ The cross-cutting call “Internet of Things” supports the combination of different technologies such as internet, components, big data, cloud or advanced computing and their integration in innovative use cases addressing major societal challenges. This will create major opportunities for innovation, help develop new markets and industries and will ensure greater impact of EU actions.
- ▶ The cross-cutting call “Smart and Sustainable Cities” brings together cities, industry and citizens to demonstrate the feasibility of developing and replicating at larger scale successful solutions for smart and sustainable cities in Europe; focuses on creating urban spaces powered by secure, affordable and clean energy, with smart electro-mobility and showcasing effective, innovative nature-based solutions.

*Research on sustainable consumption and production might be a useful component in all of these cross-cutting activities, in particular the calls “Internet of Things” and “Smart and Sustainable Cities.”*

**Some relevant calls within Horizon 2020 (Work Programme 2016-2017)**

*Call: Sustainable Food Security — Resilient and resource — efficient value chains*

- ▶ More resilient and resource efficient value chains
- ▶ Environment-smart and climate-smart primary production
- ▶ Healthy and safe foods and diets for all
- ▶ Support of the implementation of the EU-Africa partnership on food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture

*Call: Rural Renaissance — Fostering innovation and business opportunities*

- ▶ New approaches towards policies and governance
- ▶ New value chains and business models
- ▶ Innovation and skill development

*Call: Greening the Economy*

- ▶ Climate services
- ▶ Towards a low-carbon Europe
- ▶ Nature-based solutions for territorial resilience
- ▶ Water
- ▶ Raw materials
- ▶ Earth observation
- ▶ Cultural heritage for sustainable growth

## II Research groups on sustainable consumption

**SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION INSTITUTE (UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, UK)**

<http://www.sci.manchester.ac.uk/research>

The SCI addresses these challenges through a programme of social scientific research which develops a distinctive approach with the following key characteristics:

- ▶ A focus on consumption
- ▶ Linking consumption to production
- ▶ Systems thinking
- ▶ Urgency and dexterity in negotiating the speed and timescales required



- ▶ Advancing the evidence base

Research areas:

- ▶ Provisioning, consumption and the organisation of daily life
- ▶ Understanding consumer choices, habits and routines and how they can become more sustainable
- ▶ System innovation for sustainability transitions
- ▶ Accelerating sustainable innovation in products, services and systems
- ▶ The cultural politics of sustainability
- ▶ Exploring alternative framings of sustainable consumption and the politics underpinning them
- ▶ Reframing policy and practice
- ▶ Developing novel methodologies to advance the evidence base on sustainable consumption

**SURE – SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH GROUP (SSE, SWEDEN)**

<https://www.hhs.se/en/research/centers/businessmarkets/research/sure/>

The Sustainability Research Group at Stockholm School of Economics conducts research on sustainability in the area of social and environmental enterprise and business. Examples of SuRe's previous and ongoing research projects:

- ▶ Responsible Investments
- ▶ Base of the Pyramid Business models
- ▶ Microfinance and Poverty Alleviation
- ▶ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Corporate Governance
- ▶ CSR Innovation
- ▶ Creation of Sustainable Markets
- ▶ Business-government partnerships for sustainability
- ▶ Green logistics
- ▶ Sustainable consumption, marketing and communication
- ▶ Business Networks and Sustainable Transformation
- ▶ Non-Profit organizations
- ▶ Multinational Supply Chains & Human Rights
- ▶ Mistra future fashion
- ▶ South Africa CSR project

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE INSTITUTE (OXFORD UNIVERSITY, UK)**

<http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk>

The Environmental Change Institute was established in 1991 to organize and promote interdisciplinary research on the nature, causes and impact of environmental change and to contribute to the development of management strategies for coping with future environmental change. Over the last 25 years The Environmental Change Institute has developed an international track record for research in climate, ecosystems and energy and a growing expertise in the fields of food and water. They respond to the challenges in these areas through an interdisciplinary and integrated programme of understanding processes of change; exploring sustainable solutions; and influencing change through education and partnership.



**INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (BRUGES, BE)**

<http://www.instituutvoorduurzameontwikkeling.be/en/research/>

Research areas:

- ▶ Transition to a circular economy
- ▶ Sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation
- ▶ Policy preparation and strategic advice
- ▶ Guidance of participatory processes

**SUSTAINABILITY NETWORK (UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON, UK)**

<http://arts.brighton.ac.uk/research/sustainability-network>

The Sustainability Network takes a critical view of what “sustainability” means both in terms of the university and their impact on the region and beyond. The Sustainability Network brings together disciplines, research clusters, action groups and projects across the Faculty of Arts to increase the exchange of knowledge, the forging of new research alliances and the development of new and critical views of “sustainability.” All entries share a common reconsideration of our environments — given, grown, imagined, built — and an appreciation of their social and cultural complexity.

**OEKO-INSTITUT (FREIBURG, DE)**

<http://www.oeko.de/en/research-consultancy/issues/sustainable-consumption/smart-consumption/>

Oeko-Institut is a leading European research and consultancy institute working for a sustainable future. Founded in 1977, the institute develops principles and strategies for realising the vision of sustainable development globally, nationally, and locally. Oeko-Institut employs around 165 staff, including around 115 researchers at three locations in Germany — Freiburg, Darmstadt and Berlin. They complete approximately 350 projects each year, tackling both national and international issues. Work is organised around the subjects of Chemicals Management and Technology Assessment, Energy and Climate, Emission and Ambient Pollution Control, Radiation Protection, Agriculture and Biodiversity, Sustainability in Consumption, Mobility, Resource Management and Industry, Nuclear Engineering and Facility Safety as well as Law, Policy and Governance. Based on value-oriented research, the institute provides consultancy for decision-makers in politics, industry and civil society. Their key clients are ministries and federal agencies, industrial enterprises and the European Union. In addition, the institute is commissioned by non-governmental organisations and environmental associations.

Oeko-Institut is a non-profit association. Financial resources come mainly from third-party, project-based funding. Contributions and donations made by the association’s 2,400 members — including more than 20 local authorities — guarantee independence.

**INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES (IGES, JP)**

<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/scp/index.html>

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established in March 1998 under an initiative of the Japanese government and with the support of Kanagawa Prefecture based on the “Charter for the Establishment of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.” The aim of the Institute is to achieve a new paradigm for civilization and conduct innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures, reflecting the results of research into political decisions for realising sustainable development both in the Asia-Pacific region and globally. IGES made the transition to a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation in April 2012.

In the Sustainable Consumption and Production area, research emphasis is placed on appropriate waste treatment in cities, formation of effective recycling systems with a view of Asia as a whole, policy analysis from the perspective of sustainable production and consumption centred on improvement of resource productivity, and policy recommendations focused on lifestyle changes. Furthermore, based on the groundwork of knowledge related to material flow, resource productivity, waste management and 3R policies cultivated by IGES to date, integrated research will be initiated on sustainable consumption and production, including natural resources, water, food and energy.

Research Focus: Transitioning to SCP, Sustainable Living and Consumption, Resource Circulation and Integrated, Waste Management, SCP Policy Process

**TYNDALL CENTRE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH (NORWICH, UK)**

<http://www.tyndall.ac.uk>

Tyndall's Energy and Emissions Theme research can be broadly characterised under various topics: assessment, behaviour, governance, perceptions, scenarios and pathways, transitions, low carbon development, emissions accounting, and geoengineering.

Research topics:

- ▶ Cities and Coasts
- ▶ Community Integrated Assessment System (CIAS)
- ▶ Energy and Emissions
- ▶ Fudan Tyndall's Interdisciplinary Research
- ▶ Governance and Behaviour

**WAGENINGEN UR (WAGENINGEN, NL)**

<http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Research-Institutes.htm>

Wageningen UR is a partnership between Wageningen University and DLO consisting of ten specialized research institutes, some of them focused on a sustainable green living environment. Among others, there is applied research for sustainable innovations in healthy food, fresh food chains, and bio-based products.

**SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, UK)**

<http://www.see.leeds.ac.uk/research/sri/the-sustainability-research-institute/>

The Sustainability Research Institute (SRI) is home to a team of over 30 academic staff, 25 research staff, and 45 research students conducting interdisciplinary research on the different dimensions of sustainability. Research within SRI is based largely on the environmental social sciences and draws upon aspects of geography, sociology, politics, planning, economics, management, development studies and science and technology studies. Their broader activities combine social and natural sciences in leading-edge, interdisciplinary research through a series of major international projects and centres.

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY, CES (UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, UK)**

<http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ces/research/index.htm>

Research and teaching in CES are based around three interrelated themes:

- ▶ Sustainable Systems: Building on international reputation in environmental systems analysis to apply a range of interdisciplinary tools to the analysis, design, and management of sustainable technologies, systems, and infrastructures.
- ▶ Social and Economic Research on Sustainability: Developing concepts and themes, building on existing interdisciplinary collaborations — across the University — to develop a strong conceptual framing for sustainable development using insights and methods from the social sciences.

- ▶ Policy, Strategy and Governance: Implementing Sustainability. Building on strong links with policy-makers, businesses and NGOs to develop policy and industry-relevant responses to long-term environmental and social issues.

**WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE (WUPPERTAL, DE)**

<http://wupperinst.org/en/home/>

Research at the Wuppertal Institute is based on a transdisciplinary science approach and the conceptual principles of transition research, which form the common frame of reference. Each of the four research groups focuses on different research fields while passing the central phases required for the comprehension of transition processes: problem analysis, vision development, design of experiments, as well as contributions to a successful diffusion of transition approaches.

Wuppertal Institute sustainability research is,

- ▶ oriented on applicability in real life
- ▶ integrative and cross-sectional
- ▶ transdisciplinary and based on systems analysis
- ▶ oriented on long-term ecological developments
- ▶ relying on a network of partners in science, business and policy
- ▶ independent and committed

**INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED SUSTAINABILITY STUDIES, IASS (POTSDAM, DE)**

<http://www.iass-potsdam.de/en/institute>

In its research, IASS aims to merge all relevant types of knowledge — both within and outside science — in order to jointly find suitable solutions that help us initiate, support, and scientifically accompany the transformation to sustainable development. In accordance with its mission, IASS involves a wide range of stakeholders from all parts of society in a transdisciplinary process, with the goal of scientifically producing solutions; these stakeholders are not viewed as mere addressees of the Institute's findings at the end of the research process. The transdisciplinary research processes are based on excellent disciplinary and interdisciplinary research and allow new issues to be developed and comprehensively addressed for such research. The IASS does not merely work to create knowledge needed for action; it also applies its findings in dialogues with politicians, researchers, and civil society and in turn employs these consulting services to promote the further transformation process.

**POTSDAM INSTITUTE FOR CLIMATE IMPACT RESEARCH, PIK (POTSDAM, DE)**

<https://www.pik-potsdam.de/pik-frontpage>

PIK addresses crucial scientific questions in the fields of global change, climate impacts, and sustainable development. Researchers from the natural and social sciences work together to generate interdisciplinary insights and to provide society with sound information for decision making. The main methodologies are systems and scenarios analysis, modelling, computer simulation, and data integration.

The Research Domain “Sustainable Solutions” explores the full spectrum of options for climate change mitigation and advises climate policy-makers, based on original research. Their analysis covers climate protection scenarios, the associated transformation of energy and land use, as well as its design and implementation through instruments and institutions. Strategies to adapt to climate change become an increasingly important part of the solution, and RD3 endeavours to analyse the scope for adaptation on a global scale. The research objectives are:

- ▶ Identifying and evaluating transformation pathways that accomplish the necessary reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for achieving long-term climate protection, with a focus on the transition of the energy and land-use system,

- ▶ Developing a better understanding of regulatory regimes that implement the necessary mitigation measures on all levels (regional, national, international, global).
- ▶ Evaluating strategies for global adaptation to climate change, with special focus on the global production and supply network of goods and services.

**LEUPHANA UNIVERSITY LÜNEBURG (LÜNEBURG, DE)**

[https://www.leuphana.de/no\\_cache/en/university/faculty/sustainability/about-sustainability.html](https://www.leuphana.de/no_cache/en/university/faculty/sustainability/about-sustainability.html)

Leuphana's Faculty of Sustainability is comprised of seven institutes, supporting more than 30 professors working with students, researchers and staff to combine strong disciplinary expertise with inter- and transdisciplinary, solution-oriented research. Conducted in collaboration with policy makers, farmers, local business owners, or whomever the challenge demands, research and coursework span a range of topics from human behavior, gender studies and education for sustainable development, to land use change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable design of chemicals. It is through this diverse collaboration that the Faculty of Sustainability at Leuphana is developing theoretical and methodical foundations that facilitate cutting-edge sustainability research and teaching.

**INSTITUTE FOR ECOLOGICAL ECONOMY RESEARCH IÖW (BERLIN, DE)**

<http://www.ioew.de/en/>

The Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW) is a pioneer of sustainability research including sustainable consumption. For over 25 years, scientists at the IÖW have been tackling the challenges of sustainable development and seeking new, often unconventional, answers to today's questions about tomorrow.

Research topics:

- ▶ Sustainable Corporate Management
- ▶ Environmental Policy and Governance
- ▶ Climate and Energy
- ▶ Products and Consumption
- ▶ Innovation and Technology
- ▶ Evaluation and Assessment
- ▶ Environmental Services

**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES, IES RESEARCH (VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL, BE)**

<http://www.ies.be/research/EnvironmentandSustainableDevelopment>

The Environment and Sustainable Development cluster conducts high quality and policy-relevant research and provides education and academic services in the selected focus areas of work mentioned below (a wide range of environmental topics), combining in particular political science and law. The cluster covers a wide range of topics with particular emphasis on climate change, energy, maritime and marine issues, forestry, biodiversity and trade and the environment (aviation, biofuels). In doing so, it analyses relevant developments in EU and international law and relations, compares relevant national law and policy in the EU and beyond, and explores governance arrangements and institutions.

### III Research networks on sustainable consumption

*The following are more or less formally organized networks of researchers and policy makers. Some of them are extensions from concluded EU projects aiming at knowledge exchange and networking.*

### **VIRTUAL COMMUNITY (VC) ON SUSTAINABILITY AND CONSUMPTION**

The Virtual Community (VC) on Sustainability and Consumption is a cross-disciplinary collaboration platform with a “solutions oriented” perspective on the problem complex around sustainability and consumption. Researchers in the VC approach this problem complex primarily from a micro and meso perspective (consumers, households, companies). However, the primary goal is to inform macro perspectives and policies aimed to reduce the tension between sustainability and consumption. The mission of the VC is to initiate, develop and organise research that will help to reduce the tension between sustainability and consumption in both the near and the long term, to the benefit of consumers, businesses, and the general society. The key means to realize this mission is to strengthen existing and develop new relationships between key researchers in the field of sustainability and consumption, and between researchers and users of the research in industry and politics. The backbone of this infrastructure is a Sustainability and Consumption website. In terms of activities, the VC will organize opportunities to meet at least on a yearly basis, “piggy bagged” on a relevant international conference or event and/or in the form of a specialized conference for members of the VC, but open for others, including journalists and other stakeholders. Started at University of Aarhus (DK), it recently moved to the University of Groningen (NL).

<http://www.rug.nl/gmw/psychology/vc/?lang=en>

### **SCORE! (EU)**

The Network project SCORE! acts as one of the EU’s central support structures for the UN’s 10 Year Framework of Programs for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). In a series of workshops and conferences the state of the art in SCP research has been analysed, and cases of (radical) sustainable consumption for mobility, agro-food and energy use promoted. These areas cause 70–80% of the EU’s environmental impact.

SCORE’s networking tools:

- ▶ Register as expert and/or member of the SCORE! working groups or newsletter
- ▶ Participate in SCORE! Events
- ▶ Search or add documents in the SCORE! SCP library
- ▶ Search or add interesting SCP events in the agenda
- ▶ Search or add interesting SCP links in the link list

<http://www.score-network.org/>

### **SCORAI (US)**

SCORAI is a multi-regional assemblage of networks with independent groups in North America, Europe, China, and Israel. The Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) is a knowledge network of professionals working at the interface of material consumption, human well-being, and technological and cultural change. We aim to foster a transition beyond the currently dominant consumer society.

SCORAI provides a forum for scholars and practitioners striving to understand the drivers of the consumerist economy in affluent technological societies; to formulate and analyze options for post-consumerist lifestyles, social institutions, and economic systems; and to provide the knowledge for emergent grassroots innovations, social movements, and public policies.

<http://scorai.org/>

### **ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH NETWORK, ECORNET (GERMANY)**

Eight pioneering institutes in sustainability research have joined together, forming the “Ecological Research Network” (Ecornet), a network of non-university, non-profit German research institutes focusing on environmental and sustain-

ability research. Their common mission: to create a scientific foundation for the societal transformation to sustainability. The Ecornet institutes conduct applied research across the borders of scientific disciplines regarding ways to achieve a post-fossil and post-nuclear society. Ecornet aims to open up the scientific disciplines to the social-ecological questions that will characterize the 21st century. The network, founded in July 2011, includes eight research institutes that focus on transdisciplinary sustainability research:

- ▶ Ecologic Institute
- ▶ Ifeu – Heidelberg Institute for Energy and Environmental Research
- ▶ Institute for Ecological Economy Research
- ▶ Institute for Social-Ecological Research
- ▶ IZT – Institute for Futures Studies and Technology Assessment
- ▶ Öko-Institute – Institute for Applied Ecology
- ▶ Independent Institute for Environmental Issues
- ▶ Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

<http://www.ecornet.eu/en/ecornet-home.html>

#### **SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION RESEARCH NETWORK (SCRN)**

One of the aims of the ConsEnSus project is to establish a cross-border Sustainable Consumption Research Network (SCRN), to facilitate information exchange and cooperation in the field of Sustainable Consumption in Ireland and abroad. The aim of the SCRN is to foster cooperation in the field of sustainable consumption research internationally by exchanging information on a regular basis and by creating a forum to develop creative ideas in the area of sustainable consumption research.

<http://www.nuigalway.ie/research/consensus/scrn.html>

#### **FOOD CLIMATE RESEARCH NETWORK**

The Food Climate Research Network is an interdisciplinary and international network operating at the intersection of food, climate, and broader sustainability issues. Its principles of impartiality, academic rigour and interdisciplinarity inform their vision of a fair, healthy and ethical food system that sits within environmental limits. Its mission is to foster the informed dialogue and critical thinking needed to build mutual understanding and collective action on food systems sustainability.

The FCRN's membership is built by 1,400 registered network members, they collectively span 70 countries, a range of sectors (food industry, NGOs, Government and academic) and multiple disciplines — life cycle analysis, human nutrition, soil sciences, animal ethics and welfare, international development and psychology to name but a few. The FCRN engages with its members via this comprehensive website, its weekly newsletters (reaching over 3,000 people), by running seminars, and through frequent presentations. The FCRN was set up by Tara Garnett in 2005 and is based at the Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford. Around one third of our nearly 3,000 subscribers are located in the UK, but the remaining two thirds span 70 countries around the world, a real benefit when considering food systems that are global in nature. The Food Climate Research Network works to:

- ▶ Produce, disseminate and communicate accurate, agenda-free and interdisciplinary knowledge
- ▶ Provide real and virtual spaces for stakeholders to share knowledge and perspectives



- Broker dialogues on emerging or controversial issues across sectors, disciplines and ideologies.

<http://www.fcrn.org.uk/about>

#### **RN5 – SOCIOLOGY OF CONSUMPTION**

The Consumption research network has been active in the European Sociological Association since the early 1990s, and has drawn in scholars from across Europe for discussion at the cutting edge of social and cultural debate on consumption. Meetings of the group typically deal with a broad range of theoretical, methodological and empirical issues in the sociology of consumption.

<http://www.esa-consumption.org>

<http://www.europeansociology.org/research-networks/rn5-sociology-of-consumption.html>

#### **INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. In the same year, the UN General Assembly endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing the IPCC. The IPCC reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of climate change. It does not conduct any research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters. As an intergovernmental body, membership of the IPCC is open to all member countries of the United Nations (UN) and WMO. Currently 195 countries are Members of the IPCC. Governments participate in the review process and the plenary Sessions, where main decisions about the IPCC work programme are taken and reports are accepted, adopted and approved. The IPCC Bureau Members, including the Chair, are also elected during the plenary Sessions. Thousands of scientists from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. Review is an essential part of the IPCC process, to ensure an objective and complete assessment of current information. IPCC aims to reflect a range of views and expertise. The Secretariat coordinates all the IPCC work and liaises with Governments. It is established by WMO and UNEP and located at WMO headquarters in Geneva. The IPCC is administered in accordance to UNEP, WMO and UN rules and procedures, including codes of conduct and ethical principles (as outlined in UN Ethics, WMO Ethics Function, Staff Regulations and 2012/07-Retaliation).

<http://www.ipcc.ch>

#### **INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE PANEL (IRP, UNEP)**

The International Resource Panel was set up by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop holistic approaches to the management of global resources. With a forecast human population of 9.2 billion by 2050 accompanied by continuing world economic growth, the International Resource Panel (IRP) has the urgent task of helping to transform how we use, and re-use, resources. The Panel's specific mission is to provide independent, coherent and authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and, in particular, their environmental impacts over the full life cycle; and contribute to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation.

<http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/>

**POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH NETWORK (PERN)**

PERN's mission is to facilitate scientific analysis and dialogue about population environment relationships. It is an Internet-based network that is open and free to all who are interested in population environment research. PERN's activities include the collection and annotation of relevant web-links, recent publications, and syllabi in an online database, hosting cyber seminars, and the provision of information on meetings, grant and job opportunities and member research.

<https://populationenvironmentresearch.org/About>

**LOW CARBON SOCIETY RESEARCH NETWORK (LCS-RNET)**

With the direct link between LCS-RNet and the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting process, researchers will continue efforts to communicate with decision-makers and various stakeholders to share social, economic and scientific research findings to help realise low-carbon societies.

<http://lcs-rnet.org>

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK (SDSN)**

Launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in August 2012, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilises scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector in support of sustainable development problem solving at local, national, and global scales.

<http://www.die-gdi.de/en/research/sdsn-germany/>

**SLOCAT - PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE LOW CARBON TRANSPORT**

Improves the knowledge on sustainable low carbon transport, helps develop better policies and catalyze their implementation. Over 50 organizations have joined the Partnership, including UN organizations, multilateral development banks, technical cooperation agencies, NGOs, research organizations and other organizations.

<http://www.slocat.net>

**SUSFOOD**

SUSFOOD is the acronym for SUSTainable FOOD production and consumption. The European transnational research cooperation project consisted of a network of 25 partners from 16 European countries. As an FP7-ERA-Net, SUSFOOD accomplished a European Strategic Research Agenda, finished its mapping activities by establishing a country report and enhanced collaboration and coordination between research programmes by conducting two transnational joint calls for proposals. The goal of SUSFOOD is to maintain the scientific cooperation between EU member and associated states in order to maximise the contribution of research to the development of food systems aiming at more sustainability from production to consumption.

<https://www.susfood-era.net>

**THE NORTH AMERICAN SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION ALLIANCE (NASCA)**

The North American Sustainable Consumption Alliance (NASCA) is a strategic partnership of people and organizations who are working to promote more sustainable consumption patterns in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Our mission is to facilitate information exchange, communication and outreach and collaborative action around sustainable consumption.

<http://nasca.icspac.net>

**EUROPEAN COUNCIL FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENT ECONOMY (ECEEE)**

Membership-based non-profit association which generates and provides evidence-based knowledge and analysis of policies, and facilitates co-operation and networking through our Summer Studies, workshops, and social media.

<http://www.eceee.org>



#### **EUROPEAN RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH CENTRES AGENCY (EUREC)**

Brussels-based European association connecting the leading research centres and university departments active in the field of renewable energy technology.

<http://www.eurec.be/en/>

#### **EUROPEAN TOPIC CENTRE ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

Consortium of eight specialist partner organisations from environmental authorities and research communities in Europe to provide reliable and comparable data and information on SCP, resource and waste management in Europe to decision-makers and the public.

<http://lcs-rnet.org>

#### **CAN EUROPE – CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK**

Worldwide network of over 700 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 90 countries, working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

<http://www.caneurope.org>

#### **NAWIS – SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE**

Established by the Universities Kassel and Lüneburg as well as the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) this association aims at promoting the trans-disciplinary sustainability research in the German science system both at universities and at other non-university science institutions.

<http://nachhaltigewissenschaft.de/2012/01/01/verbund-fuer-nachhaltige-wissenschaft-nawis-und-ecological-research-network-ecornet-netzwerke-zur-staerkung-der-nachhaltigkeits-wissenschaften/> (German)

#### **THE EPA NETWORK**

The EPA Network is an informal grouping bringing together the heads and directors of environment protection agencies and similar bodies across Europe. The Network exchanges views and experiences on issues of common interest to organisations involved in the practical day-to-day implementation of environmental policy.

<http://epanet.pbe.eea.europa.eu>

#### **GLOBAL RESEARCH FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (GRF-SPAC)**

The Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption (GRF-SPaC) brings together individuals and organizations engaged in research and its applications on the transition towards sustainable production/consumption systems from various regions of the world. It builds on more than twenty years of research tradition on sustainable production and consumption by numerous researchers, institutes, and networks around the world, and on many successful attempts to apply research findings into policy, civil society, and business.

<http://grf-spc.weebly.com>

#### **SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS RESEARCH NETWORK**

In June 2009, a group of scientists organized a 1st International Conference on Sustainability Transitions in Amsterdam. Presenters came not only from all over Europe but also from US, Asia and Australia with some 100 papers being presented on a broad range of aspects of the governance and scientific analysis of sustainability transitions. The success of the conference confirmed that there is now a critical mass of researchers in Europe and beyond who are actively working on various aspects of sustainability transitions. A networking meeting held directly after the conference agreed to pursue the objective of setting up a networking programme for research on sustainability transitions. This development can be seen as part of

a broader trend within the research community that is leading to the exploration of the contours of a new science of sustainability.

<http://www.transitionsnetwork.org/about>

#### **ALLIANCE FOR RESEARCH ON CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (ARCS)**

ARCS is a consortium of universities and individuals, and serves as a professional society of scholars studying the interface between business and sustainability. ARCS provides data, tools, and networking opportunities to researchers who are developing a greater understanding of the opportunities and limits of policies and strategies to foster sustainable business.

Faculty members, doctoral students, and researchers from any university or academically-oriented institutes and think-tanks are welcome to become ARCS individual members. A one-year individual ARCS membership is included in the conference fee. Individual membership benefits include access to member services and networking opportunities, as well as opportunities to serve on ARCS Working Committees. ARCS' institutional members include Colorado-Boulder, Cornell, Dartmouth, Duke, Erasmus, Georgia Tech, Harvard, HEC Paris, Indiana, INSEAD, Michigan, MIT, Nanyang University, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Stockholm School of Economics, UC Berkeley, UCLA, Virginia, Western and Yale.

<http://corporate-sustainability.org>

#### **RESEARCH NETWORKS AND SOURCES BASED ON RECENT EU PROJECTS**

► **FP7 Project Enhancing the Connectivity Between Research and Policy-Making in Sustainable Consumption (CORPUS)<sup>30</sup> (2010-2013)**

Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) strategies and action plans are developed at national and international policy levels generating an increasing demand for scientific evidence and its effective translation into policy processes. However, putting the principle of evidence-based policy-making into the practice of SCP requires exploring and testing new and effective ways of knowledge brokerage. The CORPUS project aimed to do so in those areas of household consumption with the largest environmental impact, namely food, mobility, and housing. An extensive database and online source was created.

► **FP7 Project Policies to Promote Sustainable Consumption Patterns (EUPOPP) (2008-2011)**

EUPOPP addresses sustainable consumption strategies and individual policy instruments. It tackles the existing knowledge deficit with regards to the impacts and effectiveness of sustainable consumption strategies and instruments. A focus is on policies in the need areas of housing and food. In the analysis, all European regions will be covered, with special emphasis on Spain, Finland, Germany, and the Baltic area. The international dimension of the effects of sustainable consumption will be covered as well.

<http://www.eupopp.net/project.htm>

## **IV Handbooks and reference works on sustainable consumption**

### **HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION**

*Edited by Lucia A. Reisch and John Thøgersen.*

This handbook compiles the state of the art of current research on sustainable consumption from the world's leading experts in the field. The implementation of sustainable consumption presents one of the greatest challenges and opportunities we are faced with today. On the one hand, consumption is a wanted and necessary phenomenon important for society and the economy. On the other, our means of consumption contradicts many important ecological and social long-term goals. Set against this background, the Handbook aims to offer an interdisciplinary overview

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.scp-knowledge.eu/about>

of recent research on sustainable consumption, to draw attention to this subject and to encourage discussion and debate. In 27 chapters, leading authorities in the field provide their expertise in a concise and accessible manner.

Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (2015)

ISBN: 978 1 78347 126 3

**PUTTING SUSTAINABILITY INTO PRACTICE: APPLICATIONS AND ADVANCES IN RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION**

*Edited by Emily Kennedy, Maurie Cohen, Naomi Krogman.*

Academics and practitioners interested in sustainable consumption are increasingly looking to social practice theories for insights into the design of more effective strategies for reducing the environmental impacts of daily life. This unique collection offers applications of existing theoretical frameworks and extends the reach of social practice theories into the terrain of civic engagement and collective mobilization in support of sustainability. Putting Sustainable Consumption into Practice provides an essential resource for students, researchers, and policy makers to better understand the strengths and limitations of social practice theories.

Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (2016)

ISBN-10: 1784710598

**STRATEGIES FOR NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A HANDBOOK FOR THEIR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION (SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SET)**

*Edited by Jeremy Carew-Reid, Robert Prescott-Allen, Stephen Bass, Barry Dalal-Clayton.*

This handbook is one in a series being produced by IUCN and its partners to assist countries and communities implement Agenda 21, the action programme of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The series will include handbooks on national strategies for sustainable development, local strategies, assessing progress towards sustainability, biodiversity action plans, involving indigenous peoples, and on integrating population and resource use planning; and regular companion volumes of case studies addressing the key issues of concern to strategy implementation. Many international agreements and action plans now call for countries to undertake national strategies. These strategies seek to involve communities in united approaches to sustainable development. Some are sectoral, such as tropical forest strategies, others are thematic, covering topics such as biodiversity, education or climate change. Still others, such as national conservation strategies and national environment action plans, are evolving to become more comprehensive processes, drawing together economic, social and environmental development actions. This handbook is for people involved in strategies. It draws on experiences in different regions of the world to present options and examples of the role of strategies in sustainable development.

Routledge; Reissue edition (2013)

ISBN-13: 978-0415850865

**ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY, EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY CHALLENGES**

*Edited by Matthias Gross, Harald Heinrichs.*

Despite being a relatively young subdiscipline, European environmental sociology has changed considerably in the last decades towards more interdisciplinary collaborations and problem solving. Current trends such as global environmental modernization and processes of economic, political and socio-cultural globalization, fueled by developments of transport, environmental flows, scientific uncertainty, and information technologies, have fostered new conceptual approaches that move beyond classical sociological mind-sets toward broader attempts to connect to other disciplines. This book broadens the realm of environmental sociology by forging links to other environmental disciplines, such as environmental policy,

media studies, geography, ecological economics, ecological modeling, or ecological design.

Springer (2010)

ISBN: 978-90-481-8729-4

**HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH ON CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (ADVANCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND GREEN TECHNOLOGIES)**

*Edited by Soumyananda Dinda.*

Featuring such topics as assessment of and adaptation to climate change, water and its socio-economic impact, the environmental effects of climate change on human health, and the mitigation of climate change on both a local and global level, this expansive handbook is an essential reference source for students, researchers, academicians, engineers, government executives, and other practitioners looking to make a difference in the treatment of our environment.

IGI Global (2015)

ISBN-10: 1466688149

**INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY**

*Edited by Michael R. Redclift, Graham Woodgate.*

This handbook provides an assessment of the scope and content of environmental sociology, and sets out the intellectual and practical challenges posed by the urgent need for policy and action to address accelerating environmental change. More than a decade has passed since the first edition of the Handbook was published to considerable acclaim, and environmental sociology has since become firmly established as a critical social science discipline. This second edition is a major interdisciplinary reference work comprising 26 original essays authored by leading scholars, many of whom are intimately involved in national, regional or global environmental policy processes. It marks some of the changes and continuities in the field of environmental sociology, and highlights today's substantive concerns and theoretical debates.

Edward Elgar Pub; 2 edition (May 2010)

ISBN10: 184844088X

**HANDBOOK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

*Edited by Giles Atkinson, Simon Dietz, Eric Neumayer, Matthew Agarwala.*

The Handbook brings together original and state-of-the-art contributions from internationally renowned scholars writing from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. These contributions acknowledge that there is no unified theory of sustainable development and reflect the breadth and diversity of the literature to date. Discussion encompasses the fundamentals of sustainable development and inter-generational equity, and covers issues such as: the capital approach, ecological resilience, population growth and safe minimum standards; intra-generational equity; resources, the environment and economic progress; urban and corporate sustainability; green accounting and sustainability indicators.

Edward Elgar Pub; 2nd, revised edition (2014)

ISBN-10: 1782544690

**INNOVATIONS IN SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: NEW ECONOMICS, SOCIO-TECHNICAL TRANSITIONS AND SOCIAL PRACTICES (ADVANCES IN ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS)**

*Edited by Maurie J. Cohen, Halina Szejnwald Brown and Philip J. Vergragt.*

This volume recognizes that traditional policy approaches to reduce human impacts on the environment through technological change — for example, emphasizing resource efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources — are insufficient to meet the most pressing sustainability challenges of the twenty-first century. Instead, the editors and contributors argue that we must fundamen-

tally reconfigure our lifestyles and social institutions if we are to make the transition toward a truly sustainable future. These expert contributions pinpoint specific areas in which innovation will be required. These include economic policies, socio-technical systems of production and consumption, and dominant social practices. Drawing on these and other diverse areas of scholarship, this fascinating book highlights new conceptual frameworks for achieving the twin sustainability goals of decreased resource use and enhanced individual and societal well-being. Students, professors and policymakers in ecological economics, innovation studies, environmental policy and many other related fields will find much of interest in this path-breaking volume.

Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (2014)

ISBN-10: 1782540245

**SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION: DESIGN, INNOVATION AND PRACTICE (SPRINGER BRIEFS IN ENVIRONMENT, SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE)**

*Edited by Audley Genus*

This book originates from the work of contributors to initiatives and global networks promoting and pursuing lines of enquiry that recognise and probe relationships between sustainable consumption, design and production, and the implications of those relationships for new economic activity and the way we live and govern ourselves. It features contributions from social scientists (e.g. from the fields of innovation studies, geography, environmental policy and sociology) and practitioners, serving to generate a short-list of research perspectives and topics around which future research and actions in practice will be orientated. The book consists of ten chapters divided into three parts, focusing on: perspectives/methodological insights; empirical work integrating consumption and production; and site-specific practitioner-oriented case studies. The conclusion examines the key aspects of policy, research and practical implications.

Springer (2016)

ISBN-10: 3319296639

**LOCAL CONSUMPTION AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: ACCOUNTING, TRADE-OFFS AND SUSTAINABILITY**

*Edited by Kuishuang Feng, Klaus Hubacek.*

Globalization increases the interconnectedness of people and places around the world. Goods and services consumed in one country are often produced in other countries and exchanged via international trade. This book describes how local consumption, particularly in urban areas, is increasingly met by global supply chains, often involving large geographical distances and leading to more global environmental impacts, such as pollution, climate change, water scarcity, and deforestation and other land conversions, all impacting on important ecosystem services. It is shown how inequalities in consumption become translated into environmental terms: thus people in rich countries maintain higher incomes and more resource-intensive lifestyles, while people in poorer countries are often bearing the environmental consequences. To account for these impacts of consumption and distribution of wealth a global supply and value chain analysis is needed. The authors provide an overview of key methods, including Multi-Regional Input-Output analysis and Life Cycle Assessment. Subsequent chapters connect local consumption to the global consequences of different environmental issues, such as water and land use and stress, greenhouse gases emissions, and other air pollution. Each issue is assessed in a separate chapter, including case studies from China, US and UK, as well as one chapter that assesses trade-offs among different environmental impacts driven by consumption.

Routledge (Routledge Studies in Sustainable Consumption), (2016)

ISBN-10: 1138826065

### **CONSUMPTION AND WELL-BEING IN THE MATERIAL WORLD**

*Edited by Miriam Tatzel.*

This volume addresses how we can find happiness and well-being in the material world. It builds on previous works that find that materialism is associated with lowered well-being (materialists are less happy) and that consumerism, in all its profusion, is harmful to environmental well-being. How can we use the money and possessions in our lives in the service of well-being? Can we benefit from the many wonders of the marketplace — in technology, convenience and aesthetics — without falling prey to the lures and dangers of excessive material preoccupation? Can we meet our material needs in ways that nourish growth and well-being? The authors of the chapters in this volume are on-going researchers into such questions. Herein you can learn about the hedonic benefits of thrift and of spending on experiences; how possessions can be beneficial; how different types of consumers spend money; cultural variations in conceptions of the “good life;” how we might reconcile environmental and consumer well-being; and how to measure the whole of human, economic, and environmental well-being. Taken all together, this collection finds grounds for compatibility between what’s good for the consumer and what’s good for the environment.

Springer: (2013)

ISBN-10: 9400773676

### **THE SUSTAINABLE FASHION HANDBOOK**

*Edited by Sandy Black, Hilary Alexander.*

This book aims to become the definitive reference on all aspects of eco-fashion. The book is divided into five thematic chapters covering every aspect of contemporary fashion from fashion cultures (from high street to blogosphere to couture), to the eco-footprint of the current resource-hungry and wasteful system, to the fashion business, employer of up to 40 million people worldwide. Each chapter presents an array of illustrated articles including essays by leading writers and thinkers, statements from designers such as Stella McCartney, EDUN founder Ali Hewson, Vivienne Westwood, Yohji Yamamoto, Issey Miyake, interviews with such designers as Katharine Hamnett, Hussein Chalayan, Dries van Noten, Lorrie Vogel (Nike) as well as presenting future scenarios which set out how things could be if we do or don't succeed in enacting radical change. Finally a resources section provides comprehensive listings of leading organizations involved in campaigning, advising, certifying, footprinting and promoting sustainability worldwide.

Thames & Hudson Ltd (2012)

ISBN-10: 0500290563

### **LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT HANDBOOK: A GUIDE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS**

*Edited by Mary Ann Curran.*

John Wiley & Sons; 1st Edition (2012)

ISBN-10: 1118099729

### **HANDBOOK OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**

*Edited by Ibon Galarraga, Mikel Gonzalez-Eguino, Anil Markandya*

Major contemporary issues and debates relating to the sustainable use of energy are addressed in this book. The contributing authors discuss the ongoing debates about sustainability and energy use, energy economics, renewable energy, efficiency and climate policy. New and original chapters from leading academics cover the full spectrum of relevant research including: definitions of sustainability in energy use; consumer behavior and energy markets; the impacts of innovation and new technologies; energy economics and climate modelling; low carbon economies



and renewable energies. The authors critically engage with perspectives from developed and developing countries from both global and regional standpoints.

Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd (Elgar Original Reference) (2013)

ISBN-10: 0857937634

**ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY: SUSTAINABILITY, POLICY AND THE CITIZEN (ASHGATE STUDIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND PRACTICE)**

*Edited by Stewart Barr.*

Environment and Society explores ways to promote the behavioural shifts necessary for creating a 'sustainable society'. Through a critical approach to the links between sustainability, policy and citizen engagement, the book argues that sustainability policy needs to move towards a positive perspective, utilizing the well-known techniques of segmentation and social marketing. Such 'mainstreaming' of sustainable lifestyles is likely to be the only effective means of engaging the majority of citizens in the environmental debate, given the major influence of the consumer society on individual aspirations and beliefs. Comprised of three substantive elements, Environment and Society explores the context for behaviour change policy, the approaches adopted by politicians and academic researchers, and the application of such approaches using empirical data from two major research projects. The book is richly illustrated using both theoretical and empirical data and provides an excellent companion to all researchers interested in sustainable lifestyles.

Ashgate Publishing Limited; New edition (2008)

ISBN-10: 0754643433

**METHODS OF SUSTAINABILITY RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

*Edited by Frances Fahy, Henrike Rau.*

Sustainability is a key word in the environmental vocabulary informing how research projects in the social sciences are framed. This book provides a systematic and critical review of the key research methods used when studying sustainable strategies and outcomes. SAGE Publications Ltd; 1 edition (2013)

ISBN-10: 0857025228

**RESEARCHING SUSTAINABILITY: A GUIDE TO SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODS, PRACTICE AND ENGAGEMENT**

*Edited by Alex Franklin, Paul Blyton.*

This book is for students and researchers across the social sciences who are planning, conducting and disseminating research on sustainability-related issues. Real-world sustainability problems cross many boundaries, and this is the first book to guide students and practitioners through the practical and theoretical challenges of doing interdisciplinary research in this vital and emerging area.

Routledge (2011)

ISBN-10: 1849711224

**THE HANDBOOK OF DESIGN FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

*Edited by Stuart Walker, Jacques Giard, Helen L. Walker.*

Many of the social and environmental concerns that are embodied in the term 'sustainability' are directly or indirectly related to design. Despite some forty years of development and increased awareness of the critical relationships that exist between design decisions and modes of production, energy use, environmental impacts, the nature of work and human exploitation, design for sustainability is still not widely understood or followed. The Handbook of Design for Sustainability presents a comprehensive, state-of-the-art overview of this crucial subject — its development, its methods, its practices and its potential futures.

Bloomsbury Academic (2013)

ISBN-10: 0857858521

### **HANDBOOK OF SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL**

*Edited by Tommy Gärling, Dick Ettema, Margareta Friman*

This volume gathers distinguished researchers on travel behavior from a variety of disciplines, to offer state-of-the-art research and analysis encompassing environmental, traffic and transport psychology; transport planning and engineering; transport geography; transport economics; consumer services research; environmental sociology and well-being research. The underlying dilemma is that neither contemporary transportation technology nor contemporary travel behaviors are sustainable. The path toward sustainability is complex, because the consequences of changing technology and attempts to change travel preferences can be extreme both in economic and in social terms. The Handbook of Sustainable Travel discusses transportation systems from environmental, social and economic perspectives, to provide insights into the underlying mechanisms, and to envisage potential strategies towards more sustainable travel.

Springer (2014)

ISBN-10: 9400770332

## **V Scientific journals publishing research on sustainable consumption**

*Note: In alphabetical order, not comprehensive*

### **ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS (ELSEVIER)**

The journal is concerned with extending and integrating the study and management of nature's household (ecology) and humankind's household (economics). This integration is necessary because conceptual and professional isolation have led to economic and environmental policies which are mutually destructive rather than reinforcing in the long term. The journal is transdisciplinary in spirit and methodologically open.

Editor-in-Chief: R.B. Howarth

ISSN: 0921-8009 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volume 123, March 2016

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/ecological-economics/>

### **ENERGY (ELSEVIER)**

Energy is an international, multi-disciplinary journal in energy engineering and research. The journal aims to be a leading peer-reviewed platform and an authoritative source of information for analyses, reviews and evaluations related to energy. The journal covers research in mechanical engineering and thermal sciences, with a strong focus on energy analysis, energy modelling and prediction, integrated energy systems, energy planning and energy management. The journal also welcomes papers on related topics such as energy conservation, energy efficiency, biomass and bioenergy, renewable energy, electricity supply and demand, energy storage, energy in buildings, and on economic and policy issues, provided such topics are within the context of the broader multidisciplinary scope of Energy.

Editor-in-Chief: H. Lund

ISSN: 0195-6574 (print version)

ISSN: 1944-9089 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volumes 101-102 (2016)

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/energy/>

### **ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT (MULTI-SCIENCE)**

Energy and Environment is an interdisciplinary journal aimed at natural scientists, technologists and the international social science and policy communities covering the direct and indirect environmental impacts of energy acquisition, transport, production and use. A particular objective is to cover the social, economic and



political dimensions of such issues at local, national and international level. The technological and scientific aspects of energy and environment questions including energy conservation, and the interaction of energy forms and systems with the physical environment, are covered, including the relationship of such questions to wider economic and socio-political issues. Papers covering energy related aspects of wider environmental questions are included, such as the use of fuel wood and continuing impacts of de-forestation.

Editor: Sonja Boehmer-Christiansen

ISSN: 0958-305X

Current Issues: Volume 26 (2015)

<http://www.multi-science.co.uk/ee.htm>

#### **ENERGY POLICY (ELSEVIER)**

Energy Policy is an international peer-reviewed journal addressing the policy implications of energy supply and use from their economic, social, planning and environmental aspects. Papers may cover global, regional, national, or even local topics that are of wider policy significance, and of interest to international agencies, governments, public and private sector entities, local communities and non-governmental organisations. Within this broad spectrum, topics of particular interest include energy and environmental regulation, energy supply security, the quality and efficiency of energy services, the effectiveness of market-based approaches and/or governmental interventions, technological innovation and diffusion, and voluntary initiatives where the broader policy implications can be recognised. Policy prescriptions are required to be supported by rigorous analysis and balanced appraisal.

Editor-in-Chief: L.A. Greening

ISSN: 0301-4215 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volumes 91–93 (2016)

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/energy-policy/>

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS**

(Center for Environmental Philosophy, The University of North Texas)

An Interdisciplinary Journal Dedicated to the Philosophical Aspects of Environmental Problems. This peer-reviewed journal publishes articles, reviews and discussions exploring the philosophical aspects of environmental problems. Established in 1979, it is a forum for diverse interests and attitudes that seeks to bring together the nonprofessional environmental philosophy tradition with the professional interest in the subject. The journal is produced quarterly by the Center for Environmental Philosophy at the University of North Texas and is the leading journal in its field. The Philosophy Documentation Center offers electronic access to this journal.

Editor: Eugene C. Hargrove

ISSN: 0163-4275

Current Issues: Volume 35 (2013)

<http://www.cep.unt.edu/enethics.html>

#### **ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR (SAGE)**

Environment & Behavior brings you international and interdisciplinary perspectives on the relationships between environments and human behavior. Both population growth and threats to environmental sustainability make the understanding of environment-behavior relationships increasingly critical to human well-being. Explore topics such as:

- ▶ Natural environments and psychological restorativeness
- ▶ Pro-environmental behavior and behavior change

- ▶ Social and psychological processes related to environments of particular settings such as neighborhoods, workplaces, schools, and extreme environments
- ▶ Environmental perception and cognition, such as wayfinding and risk perception
- ▶ Environmental feelings, attachment, and identity
- ▶ Attitudes, values, priming, and norms that relate to environmental behavior
- ▶ Effects of ambient conditions such as noise
- ▶ Societal-level predictors of sustainability policies and designs
- ▶ Environmental problems such as fear, stress, and crowding
- ▶ Effects of innovative designs on human behavior
- ▶ Environments and physical health, from hospitals to walkable neighborhoods and parks
- ▶ Environment & behavior relations for particular groups such as children or elderly people
- ▶ Spatial behavior processes and methods of study

Editor: Carol M. Werner, University of Utah, USA

ISSN: 00139165

Current Issues: Volume 48, Issue 3, 2016

<http://eab.sagepub.com>

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY**

(Published by Philosophy Documentation Center on behalf of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy)

The Journal of the International Association for Environmental Philosophy Environmental Philosophy features peer-reviewed articles, discussion papers, and book reviews for persons working and thinking within the broad field of “environmental philosophy.” It welcomes diverse philosophical approaches to environmental issues, including those inspired by the many schools of Continental philosophy, studies in the history of philosophy, indigenous and non-Western philosophy, and the traditions of American and Anglo-American philosophy.

Editor-in-Chief: Ted Toadvine

ISSN: 1718-0198 (print) · Biannual

ISSN: 2153-8905 (electronic)

Current Issues: Volume 12, Issue 2, Fall 2015

<https://environmentalphilosophy.org/journal/>

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES EUROPE (SPRINGER)**

ESEU is an international journal, focusing primarily on Europe, with a broad scope covering all aspects of environmental sciences, including the main topic regulation. ESEU will discuss the entanglement between environmental sciences and regulation because, in recent years, there have been misunderstandings and even disagreement between stakeholders in these two areas. ESEU will help to improve the comprehension of issues between environmental sciences and regulation.

Editor: Henner Hollert

ISSN: 2190-4715 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volume 28, Issue 7 (2016)

<http://www.springer.com/environment/journal/12302>

**ETHICS, POLICY & ENVIRONMENT (ROUTLEDGE)**

Ethics, Policy & Environment offers scholarly articles, reviews, critical exchanges, and short reflections on all aspects of environmental ethics, environmental philosophy, and the normative dimensions of environmental policy. While Ethics, Policy & Environment centers on environmental ethics and policy, its substantive coverage is wider. Authors have been concerned with a range of subjects, such as applied environmental ethics, animal welfare, environmental justice, development ethics, sustainability, and cultural values relevant to environmental concerns. The journal also welcomes analyses of practical applications of environmental, energy technology, regional, and urban policies, as well as theoretically robust discussions of common arguments that appear throughout debates on environment and energy policy, either in the scholarly literature or in the broader civic sphere. Subjects covered by this journal Environment and Sustainability; Environmental Ethics; Environmental Policy; Environmental Studies; Ethics; Philosophy; Humanities; Philosophy.

Editors: Benjamin Hale, Andrew Light

ISSN: 2155-0085 (Print),

ISSN: 2155-0093 (Online)

Current Issue: Volume 18, Issue 3 (2015)

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cepe21/current>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY (TAYLOR & FRANCIS)**

The International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability (IJAS) is a cross-disciplinary, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to advancing the understanding of sustainability in agricultural and food systems. IJAS publishes both theoretical developments and critical appraisals of new evidence on what is not sustainable about current or past agricultural and food systems, as well as on transitions towards agricultural and rural sustainability at farm, community, regional, national and international levels, and through food supply chains. It is committed to clear and consistent use of language and logic, and the use of appropriate evidence to substantiate empirical statements. IJAS increases knowledge on what technologies and processes are contributing to agricultural sustainability, what policies, institutions and economic structures are preventing or promoting sustainability, and what relevant lessons should be learned. IJAS addresses agricultural sustainability directly and comprehensively. Papers published in the journal contribute to answering the questions: What makes agriculture more (or less) sustainable, how, and why?

Editor: Jules Pretty

ISSN: 1473-5903 (Print),

ISSN: 1747-762X (Online)

Current Issues: Volume 14, Issue 2, 2016

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tags20/current>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONSUMER STUDIES (WILEY)**

The International Journal of Consumer Studies provides an international forum for academic and research papers with a focus on how consumers can enhance their security and well-being. It publishes articles of interest to an international audience and at the leading edge of consumer research throughout the world. The scope of the Journal includes: Consumer sciences and their application, Consumer policy, and Consumer education.

Editor: Katherine Hughes

ISSN: 1470-6431 (electronic version)

ISSN: 1470-6423 (print version)

Current Issues: Volume 40, Issue 2, 2016

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1470-6431](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1470-6431)

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION (EMERALD)**

International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education (IJSHE) is the first international scholarly publication to specifically address the need for documentation and the dissemination of research, studies and projects on sustainability matters at higher education institutions. The issue of sustainability in a higher education context is, to some extent, a recent theme. Since over 600 universities worldwide have committed themselves towards sustainability by signing international agreements and convention such as the Bologna Charter, The Halifax Declaration, the Talloires Declaration and the Copernicus Charter for Sustainable Development, the journal provides a vital outlet for this emerging research field.

The aim of the journal is to provide up-to-date information on new developments and trends, and to enable networking and information exchange on a global basis.

Editor: Walter Leal Filho

ISSN: 1467-6370

Current Issues: Volume 17, Issue 2 (2016)

<http://www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/products/journals/journals.htm?id=IJSHE>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (ELSEVIER)**

Production and Hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of The Gulf Organisation for Research and Development. The primary objective of the International Journal of Sustainable Built environment which is capitalizing on the platform of the global sustainability practices and to promote the research and innovations aimed at creating a sustainable built environment that reduces resources consumption, combats environmental degradation and creates better environment for living through the reconciliation of the sustainability pillars.

Editor-in-Chief: Y. Al Horr

ISSN: 2212-6090

Current Issues: Volume 4, Issue 2 (December 2015)

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-sustainable-built-environment/>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (INDERSCIENCE)**

International Journal of Sustainable Development is a forum for publication of refereed scientific work, of an interdisciplinary character, at the interface of science, technology, policy and society. A particular emphasis is placed on the value and importance of stakeholder partnerships for effective communication on issues of sustainability.

Editor-in-Chief: M.A. Dorgham

ISSN: 0960-1406 (print version)

ISSN: 1741-5268 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Vol. 19, 2016 No. 1

<http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijsd>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (WITPRESS)**

The International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning is an interdisciplinary journal covering the subjects of environmental design and planning, environmental management, spatial planning, environmental planning, environmental management and sustainable development in an integrated way as well as in accordance with the principles of sustainability. In the beginning of the 21st century, despite major scientific and technological accomplishments, the struggle for a cleaner environment as well as for rational organization of space is not settled. It is

clear to us that environmentalists, planners, policy makers, engineers and economists have to work together in order to ensure that environmental protection, spatial co-ordination and economic development could all be achieved without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own requirements.

Editor: C.A. Brebbia—Wessex Institute of Technology, UK

ISSN: 1743-7601

Current Issues: Volume 11, Issue 1, (2016)

<http://www.witpress.com/journals/sdp>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD ECOLOGY (TAYLOR & FRANCIS)**

The International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology is now over fifteen years old and has proved to be an exciting forum for understanding and advancing our knowledge and implementation of sustainable development. Sustainable development is now of primary importance as the key to future use and management of finite world resources. It recognises the need for development opportunities while maintaining a balance between these and the environment. As stated by the UN Brundtland Commission in 1987, sustainable development should 'meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' This is the primary focus of the journal, and is addressed by papers in environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and/or social and cultural sustainability.

Editor-in-Chief: Jingzhu Zhao

ISSN: 1350-4509 (print version)

ISSN: 1745-2627 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volume 23, Issue 3, 2016

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tsdw20/current>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY (INDERSCIENCE)**

IJSSoc deals not only with whether modern society should be sustainable, but also the ways in which this could/should come about, balancing economic development/environmental protection, real aggregate demand/aggregate supply, human beings/nature, consumption/preservation, material/spiritual pleasures, civil liberty/self-restraint, hedonism/practicality, science/society.

Editor-in-Chief: John Wang

ISSN: 1756-2538 (print version)

ISSN: 1756-2546 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Vol. 8, 2016 Vol. 8 No. 1

<http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijssoc>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF URBAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (TAYLOR & FRANCIS)**

International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development aims to provide a forum for cutting edge research and rigorous debate for in-depth and holistic understanding of the complex inter-related environmental, social, economic, political, spatial, institutional and physical challenges facing urban areas. Its premise is that multidisciplinary approaches provide the space for the range of disciplines and perspectives related to the full breadth of issues that affect urban sustainable development. The journal also aims to enhance knowledge and understanding of the two-way interactions between urbanization processes and patterns and environmental changes at the local, regional, and global scales. In addition to mitigation and adaptation concerns these also include related social and economic issues such as the impacts of globalisation and financial crises, evidence-based liveability versus utopian planning principles, restoring dignity to the marginalized beyond mere

participation, environmental justice and sustainable resource utilisation. The Journal, thus, seeks to connect theory and practice in ways that are useful to academics, policy makers, community activists and professionals who are concerned with or engaged in building and governing cities in ways that enhance environmental viability and foster urban equity and well being and engender economic vibrancy and political accountability.

Managing Editor: Ramin Keivani, OISD

ISSN: 1946-3138 (Print),

ISSN: 1946-3146 (Online)

Current Issues: Volume 7, Issue 2, 2015

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tjue20/current#.VtrqL8fg3os>

**JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS (SPRINGER)**

The Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics presents articles on ethical issues confronting agriculture, food production and environmental concerns. The goal of this journal is to create a forum for discussion of moral issues arising from actual or projected social policies in regard to a wide range of questions. Among these are ethical questions concerning the responsibilities of agricultural producers, the assessment of technological changes affecting farm populations, the utilization of farmland and other resources, the deployment of intensive agriculture, the modification of ecosystems, animal welfare, the professional responsibilities of agrologists, veterinarians, or food scientists, the use of biotechnology, the safety, availability, and affordability of food. The journal publishes scientific articles that are relevant to ethical issues, as well as philosophical papers and brief discussion pieces, and book reviews.

Editor-in-Chief: J. Burkhardt

ISSN: 1187-7863 (print version)

ISSN: 1573-322X (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volumes 29, Issues 119, 2016

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/applied+ethics/journal/10806>

**JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION (ELSEVIER)**

The Journal of Cleaner Production serves as a transdisciplinary, international forum for the exchange of information and research concepts, policies, and technologies designed to help ensure progress towards making societies and regions more sustainable. It aims to encourage innovation and creativity, new and improved products, and the implementation of new, cleaner structures, systems, processes, products and services. It is also designed to stimulate the development and implementation of prevention oriented governmental policies and educational programmes. Since a few years, the journal has specialized on featuring research on sustainable consumption. "Cleaner production" is a concept that goes beyond simple pollution control. It involves active research and development into new structures, systems, processes, materials and products that are more resource and energy efficient, whilst engaging and empowering people. Such approaches have become necessary for businesses, institutions, governments, and civil society to ensure ecologically, socially, and economically sustainable consumption and production.

Editor-in-Chief: R. Lozano

ISSN: 0959-6526

Current Issues: Volume 123, Pages 1–234 (1 June 2016)

<http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0959-6526>



**JOURNAL OF CONSUMER POLICY (SPRINGER)**

The Journal of Consumer Policy examines the behavior of consumers and producers, and fosters communication among parties in the marketplace. It explores consumer dependence on existing social and economic structures, helps to define consumer interests, and discusses ways in which consumer welfare can be fostered — or restrained — through actions and policies of consumers, industry, organizations, government, educational institutions, and mass media. JCP has published several special issues on sustainable consumption as well as about two dozen papers focused on sustainable consumption in its regular issues.

Editors: A. Mathios; L.A. Reisch; J. Thøgersen; H. Micklitz; C. Twigg-Flesner

ISSN: 0168-7034 (print version)

ISSN: 1573-0700 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volumes 39, Issues 146

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/journal/10603>

**JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (ELSEVIER)**

The Journal of Environmental Psychology serves individuals in a wide range of disciplines who have an interest in the scientific study of the transactions and inter-relationships between people and their physical surroundings (including built and natural environments, the use and abuse of nature and natural resources, and sustainability-related behavior). The journal publishes internationally contributed empirical studies and reviews of research on these topics that include new insights. As an important forum for the field, the journal reflects the scientific development and maturation of environmental psychology.

Review Editor: H. Heft

ISSN: 0272-4944

Current Issues: Volumes 45–48, 4 Issues, 2016

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-environmental-psychology/>

**JOURNAL OF MACROMARKETING (SAGE)**

Journal of Macromarketing, peer-reviewed and published quarterly, examines important social issues, how they are affected by marketing, and how society influences the conduct of marketing. Though primarily a marketing journal, JMK also encompasses a wide range of social science and business disciplines, including management, economics, sociology, and history.

Editor: M. Peterson

eISSN: 15526534

ISSN: 02761467

Current Issues: March 2016; Volume 36, Issue (1)

<http://jmk.sagepub.com>

**JOURNAL OF PUBLIC POLICY & MARKETING (AMA – AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION)**

Addressing the dynamic relationship between marketing and the public interest, Journal of Public Policy & Marketing is a source for understanding today's most important issues that rest at the nexus of marketing and public policy. Each issue features a wide-ranging forum for the research, findings, and discussion of marketing topics related to business and government, including, but not limited to, issues on innovation, economic development, globalization, ecology, safety and security, nutrition and health, consumer vulnerability and protection, ethics and social responsibility, regulation and deregulation, antitrust, privacy, and intellectual property. Journal of Public Policy & Marketing publishes papers that contribute to an understanding of the role of marketing as it arises from and leads to policy decisions and/or legislative and regulatory actions. All types of papers and



research procedures are valued by the journal, including surveys, laboratory and field experiments, time series, conceptual analysis, and legal analysis. The journal welcomes both normative and positive-oriented articles, as well as both macro- and micro-level analyses. Papers submitted to Journal of Public Policy & Marketing should be explicit about the contribution to marketing and public policy.

Editor in Chief: D. W. Stewart, Loyola Marymount University

Print ISSN: 0743-9156

Online ISSN: 1547-7207

Current Issues: Volume 34, Number 2, Fall 2015

<https://www.ama.org/publications/JournalOfPublicPolicyAndMarketing/Pages/current-issue.aspx>

#### **JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (JSD)**

Journal of Sustainable Development (JSD) is an international, double-blind peer-reviewed, open-access journal published by the Canadian Center of Science and Education. JSD carries original and full-length articles that reflect the latest research and developments in both theoretical and practical aspects of Environment, Economic and Society with Sustainability. It provides an academic platform for professionals and researchers to contribute innovative work in the field. The scopes of the journal include, but are not limited to, the following fields:

- ▶ Climate change
- ▶ Ecology and sustainable development
- ▶ Waste and water management
- ▶ Renewable and sustainable energy
- ▶ Environmental technologies
- ▶ Green construction and sustainable development
- ▶ Sustainable land development
- ▶ Environmental economics and policy
- ▶ Urban planning and development
- ▶ Social sciences and humanities
- ▶ Social impact assessment
- ▶ Sustainable of agricultural systems

Editor-in-Chief: Anna Grana, University of Palermo, Italy

ISSN 1913-9063 (Print)

ISSN 1913-9071 (Online)

Current Issues: Vol. 9, No. 1 February 2016

<http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jsd>

#### **JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS**

(International Centre for Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems)

The Journal of Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems – JSDEWES is an international journal dedicated to the improvement and dissemination of knowledge on methods, policies and technologies for increasing the sustainability of development by de-coupling growth from natural resources and replacing them with knowledge based economy, taking into account its economic, environmental and social pillars, as well as methods for assessing and measuring

sustainability of development, regarding energy, transport, water, environment and food production systems and their many combinations.

Editor-in-chief: N. Duić

ISSN: 1848-9257

Current Issues: Volume 4, Issue 1, March 2016

<http://www.sdewes.org/jsdewes/>

#### **NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE (NATURE PUBL.)**

Nature Climate Change publishes original research across the physical and social sciences and strives to synthesize interdisciplinary research. The journal follows the standards for high-quality science set by all Nature-branded journals and is committed to publishing top-tier original research in all areas relating to climate change through a fair and rigorous review process, access to a broad readership, high standards of copy editing and production, rapid publication and independence from academic societies and others with vested interests. Topics covered in the journal include: Adaptation, Anthropology, Atmospheric science, Biochemistry, Communication, Cryospheric science, Ecology, Economics, Energy, Ethics, Geography, Health, Hydrology, Impacts and vulnerability, Mitigation, Modelling, Oceanography, Palaeoclimate, Philosophy, Policy and governance, Political science, Psychology, Sociology, Sustainability and development.

Chief Editor: R. Howlett

ISSN: 1758-678X

Current Issues: Volume 6, Nr 3, March 2016

<http://www.nature.com/nclimate/about/index.html>

#### **RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS (ELSEVIER)**

Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews publishes review articles designed to bring together under one cover, current advances in the ever broadening field of renewable and sustainable energy. The coverage of the journal includes the following areas:

- ▶ *Energy Resources:* Bioenergy, Geothermal, Hydrogen, Hydropower, Ocean, Solar, Wind
- ▶ *Applications and Services:* Buildings, Industry and Electricity, Transport
- ▶ *Policy:* Economic aspects, Environmental impact, emissions, Political aspects, Energy planning, Social aspects
- ▶ *Trends:* past, present, future, Environmental Impact and Sustainability, Regional Focused Coverage of Renewable Energy.

Editor-in-Chief: L. Kazmerski

ISSN: 1364-0321

Current Issues: Volumes 53—66, 14 Issues, 2016

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/renewable-and-sustainable-energy-reviews/>

#### **RENEWABLE ENERGY (ELSEVIER)**

The journal, Renewable Energy, seeks to promote and disseminate knowledge on the various topics and technologies of renewable energy systems and components. The journal aims to serve researchers, engineers, economists, manufacturers, NGOs, associations and societies to keep abreast of new developments in their specialist fields and to apply alternative energy solutions to current practices.

Editor-in-Chief: S.A. Kalogirou

ISSN: 0960-1481 (electronic version)

Current Issues: Volumes 91–93 (2016)

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/renewable-energy/>

**SUSTAINABILITY (MDPI)**

Sustainability is an international and cross-disciplinary scholarly, open access journal of environmental, cultural, economic and social sustainability of human beings, which provides an advanced forum for studies related to sustainability and sustainable development. It publishes reviews, regular research papers, communications and short notes, and there is no restriction on the length of the papers.

Editor-in-Chief: Marc A. Rosen

ISSN: 2071-1050

Current Issues: Volume 8, Issue 2 (February 2016)

<http://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability>

**SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE (SPRINGER)**

Sustainability Science probes interactions between global, social, and human systems, the complex mechanisms that lead to degradation of these systems, and concomitant risks to human well-being. The journal provides a platform for building sustainability science as a new academic discipline which can point the way to a sustainable global society by facing challenges that existing disciplines have not addressed.

Editor-in-Chief: Kazuhiko Takeuchi

ISSN: 1862-4065 (print version)

ISSN: 1862-4057 (electronic version)

Current Issue: Volumes 11, Issues 28

<http://link.springer.com/journal/11625>

**SUSTAINABILITY: SCIENCE, PRACTICE, & POLICY (PROQUEST)**

Sustainability: Science, Practice, & Policy (SSPP) is a peer-reviewed, open-access journal that provides a platform for the dissemination of new practices and for dialogue emerging out of the field of sustainability. The e-Journal fills a gap in the literature by establishing a forum for cross-disciplinary discussion of empirical science as well as practice and policy developments related to sustainability. SSPP facilitates communication among scientists, practitioners, and policy makers who are investigating and shaping nature-society interactions and working towards sustainable solutions.

Journal Editor: Maurie J. Cohen

ISSN: 1548-7733

Published online, semiannually in one volume per year by ProQuest

Current Issue: Volumes 11, Issues 1

<http://sspp.proquest.com>

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WILEY)**

This journal is a wide interdisciplinary publication which seeks to further debate and discuss the important concept of sustainable development. The scope of the journal therefore allows for contributions which have a local, national or global focus from a philosophical to a practical perspective. All contributions are refereed with the aim of providing the readership with high quality, original material.

Editor-in-Chief: Richard Welford, University of Technology, Sydney

ISSN: 1099-1719 (electronic version)

Current Issue: January/February 2016, Volume 24, Issue 1

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1099-1719](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1099-1719)

**SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (ELSEVIER)**

The journal aims to provide a leading platform for publishing high-quality interdisciplinary papers on research and practice in this emerging field. It looks uniquely at the interactions between technology, consumption and policy to help identify

more-sustainable solutions for both production and consumption systems. Papers from engineers, natural and social scientists as well as philosophers are invited and those at the interface between these disciplines are particularly encouraged. Types of article published by the journal include original research, perspectives, short communications, policy and review papers. All papers should include some elements of life cycle thinking and should clearly demonstrate that they are addressing topics related to sustainable production and consumption. Note that papers on end-of-pipe treatment technologies are outside the scope. The areas and topics covered by the journal include but are not limited to:

Concepts and approaches: Circular economy, Clean technology/cleaner production, Climate change mitigation, Consumer engagement and communication, Corporate social responsibility, Eco-efficiency, Ecosystem services, Ethical investment and consumption, Green/sustainable chemistry, Industrial ecology, Intra/Intergenerational equity, Life cycle management, Life cycle thinking, Life cycle sustainability assessment, Producer responsibility, Rebound effect, Supply chain management, Sustainable design, Sustainable lifestyles, Sustainable policies, Sustainable procurement, Sustainable products and services

Editor-in-Chief: Adisa Azapagic

ISSN: 2352-5509

Current Issues: Volumes 5–8, 4 Issues, 2016

<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/sustainable-production-and-consumption/>

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## A3 The Authors

### LUCIA A. REISCH

Lucia Reisch is a behavioural economist and Full Professor for Consumer Behavior and Consumer Policy at the Copenhagen Business School ([www.cbs.iki/staff/lr](http://www.cbs.iki/staff/lr)). Since 2011, she has also held a permanent Guest Professorship at the Zeppelin University of Friedrichshafen (Germany). Her main research focus is on behavioral economics, sustainable consumption (in particular energy, food and health, and fashion), intercultural consumer behavior, consumers and new technologies, consumer policy, and corporate sustainability. She is currently involved in several EU research projects on consumer behaviour and policy (FP7) as well as in German and Nordic research projects on sustainable consumption. She is Editor of the *Journal of Consumer Policy* and consults with the German government on sustainable consumption and consumer policy.

### MAURIE J. COHEN

Maurie J. Cohen is a Professor of Sustainability Studies in the Department of Humanities and Director of the Program in Science, Technology, and Society at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. He is also Co-founder and Executive Board Member of the Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI), an international knowledge network comprising academics, policy makers, and NGO representatives working at the interface of material consumption, sustainable systems innovation, and economic transition (<http://www.scorai.org>). Additionally, he is Editor of the journal *Sustainability: Science, Practice, and Policy*. His main research focus is on sustainable consumption, alternative mobility futures, sociotechnical transition management, environmental politics, sustainable system change.

### JOHN B. THØGERSEN

John B. Thøgersen is Professor of Economic Psychology at Aarhus School of Business. He is coordinator of the Marketing and Sustainability Research Group at the Department of Management and the initiator and past-chair of the steering com-

mittee of the global Virtual Community on Sustainability and Consumption. Moreover, he is connected to MAPP – Centre for research on customer relations in the food sector. John's main research focus is on consumer behaviour, social and environmental marketing, consumer and environmental protection, spillover and the generalization of environmentally responsible behaviour, the role of social and moral norms for environmentally responsible behaviour, inter-generational transfer of pro-environmental values, attitudes and behaviour and media influences on consumer perceptions, attitudes and behaviour. John is also Editor of the *Journal of Consumer Policy*.

**ARNOLD TUKKER**

Arnold Tukker is Professor of Industrial Ecology and Director of the Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML) at Leiden University in the Netherlands. Before that he was a Business line manager for Societal Innovation and Economy at TNO, a large not-for-profit research organization in the Netherlands, where he continues to retain a 30% position as senior researcher. Arnold has set up prominent EU projects on sustainable product design (SusProNet), sustainable consumption and production (SCORE!), and global environmental input output databases (EXIOBASE) and was core member of the 10 Million Euro Dutch Knowledge Network on Sustainable System Innovations. He currently co-ordinates several major programs of some 15 million Euro with some 20 key European research institutes in the field of resource-efficiency based on constructing the world's most ambitious and detailed global energy/resource/economic input-output databases and models (EXIOBASE). He has been engaged with work of the UN on the Green Economy Initiative, the Resources Panel, the Ten Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, and the Sustainable Development Goals.





The Swedish Foundation for  
Strategic Environmental Research

Gamla Brogatan 36-38  
SE-111 20 Stockholm, Sweden  
phone: +46 8 791 10 20, fax: +46 8 791 10 29  
mail@mistra.org www.mistra.org

