



a method of self reflection of personal consumer behaviour





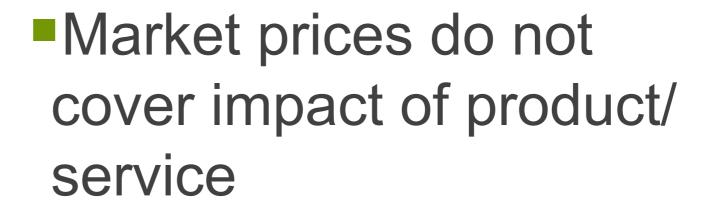
Introduction

- Why is sustainable consumption important
- Labels mainly cover only one dimension of sustainability
- Expertise vs. consumer choice & self-empowerment





Theory behind it!



- Consumers select
- Focus on alternatives





FUTURO



- •6 Criteria: Greenhouse effect, wages, social standards, land use, toxicity and use of material/natural resources
- for each criterion select indicator and determine price factor
- greenhouse effect CO2 equivalentsx futuro / CO2 equivalent
- aggregation of the single criteria prices





clean€uro



- Is the product "eco" → declare 1/3 of price "clean"
- Is the product "fair" → declare 1/3 of price "clean"
- Is the product "local" → declare 1/3 of price "clean"
 - cleanEuro is a self-assessment method!
 - cleanEuro and cleanEuro workshops are organised by SOL.
 - Correlation between futuro and cleanEuro will continuously be double-checked.







- Captures consequences/effects on other people (social)
- FAIR is
 - that takes into account humane living and working conditions for everybody
- Especially
 - from Fair Trade
 - from countries with good social standards
 - frugal use of soil





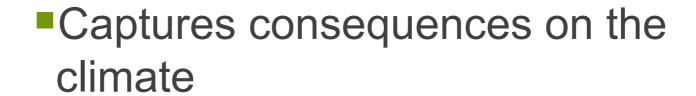


- Captures consequences on the environment
- ECO is,
 - frugal with resources,
 - little harmful substances,
 - little waste,
 - natural diversity.
- Especially
 - from controlled organic farming
 - used from renewable resources
 - frugal use of non-renewable resources









- Local is,
 - low energy consumption,
 - little greenhouse gases,
 - short routes of transport
- Especially,
 - not transported via airplanes
 - not from heated glasshouses
 - usage of renewable energy





7 alternatives-dwarves

- Buy nothing!
- Buy less!
- Lend and share!
- Use of second-hand!
- Favour services!
- Reconsider shopping methods!
- Inquire!









How is it communicated







How is it communicated

Consuming sustainably with € **uro**



FAIR

Humane living and working conditions for everybody

Fair Trade

from countries with good social standards

prudent use of soil

ECO

thrifty with resources, minimal use of harmful substances, little waste, biodiversity short transport routes

certified organic farming

use of renewable resources

sparing use of nonrenewable resources

LOCAL

low energy consumption, minimization of greenhouse gases,

avoidance of air transport not from heated greenhouse

use of renewable energy



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Methodology applied: Self-assessment I

For example:





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Is the banana FAIR?



YES, if from FAIRTRADE.

Is the banana ECO?



YES, if organically grown.



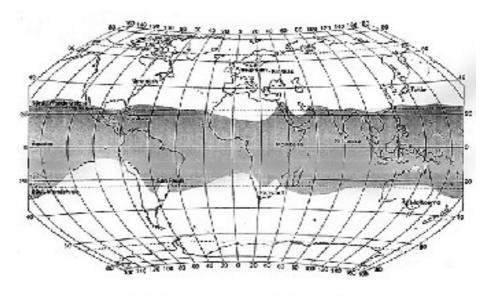
Self-assessment II

Is the banana LOCAL?

No.



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Tropengürtel der Erde ("Bananenklima")

Costs: 1,80 €

FAIR	60 ct
ECO	60 ct
LOCAL	0 ct
clean€	120 ct



Advantages of the cleanEuro-Method

- Self-assessment
- No need for certification
- Few information for self-assessment necessary
- Entire consumption rateable
- Cross-sectorally
- Aggregation
- Quantitative criterion
- Different quantities are considered How much of a product/service is better/worse?



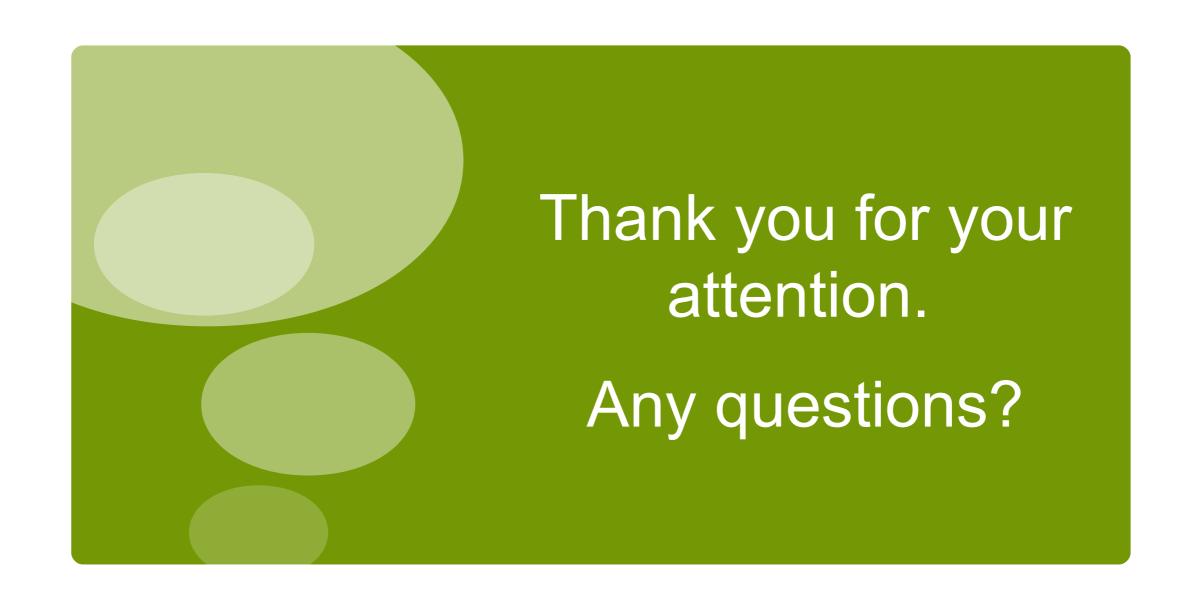


Methodological limits

- Information gap
- Falsification through market price cannot be balanced
- •Quality of data
- Assessment limits (difficult products)
- Rough concept







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