
50 Ejemplos de Consumo Responsable y Sostenible

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Sostenible o Sustentable

Resumen The report presents 50 examples of responsible and sustainable consumption practices, emphasizing the importance of making informed consumer decisions to reduce environmental impact and promote social equity. It begins by defining responsible consumption as a way of producing and consuming goods or services according to real needs, while favouring sustainability and social equity. The report highlights that sustainable consumerism is everyone's responsibility, in line with the 2030 Agenda's goal to promote responsible production and consumption models. To support responsible consumption, the text provides various tips and habits, such as reducing waste, saving energy, adopting eco-friendly transportation systems, and practicing ethical consumption. It encourages consumers to choose products and services from companies that prioritize environmental conservation and social responsibility. Additionally, it suggests supporting fair trade, local businesses, and ethical banking practices. Examples of irresponsible consumerism are also discussed, such as buying low-quality products, consuming junk food, and making impulsive purchases. The text emphasizes the importance of raising awareness about responsible consumption and celebrates World Responsible Consumption Day on March 15th. In conclusion, the text advocates for conscious consumer choices to mitigate environmental problems and promote collective well-being. It suggests integrating sustainability education into school curricula to instil these values from an early age. Ultimately, the text calls for individual and collective action to achieve a more sustainable and equitable future.

URL <https://sostenibleosustentable.com/es/economia-verde/ejemplos-consumo-responsable-sostenible/>

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:23:18

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Bibliography

- Brenda Chávez: Al borde de un ataque de compras. Editorial: DEBATE. ISBN: 9788417636630
 - Brenda Chávez: Tu consumo puede cambiar el mundo: El poder de tus elecciones responsables, conscientes y críticas. Editorial: PENINSULA. ISBN: 9788499425658
 - Carlos Ballesteros: Tu compra es tu voto: consumo responsable, ecología y solidaridad. Editorial: HOAC. ISBN: 9788485121960
-

Partner

UMA

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

Portal de la Economía Solidaria www.economiasolidaria.org

Publisher

Portal de la Economía Solidaria www.economiasolidaria.org

Etiquetas: Daily practices, Environmental impact of consumption, Lifestyles, Responsible and conscious consumption

Relevance

The report is interesting for its practical view of RC giving specific and clear examples of responsible and non-responsible consumption, with graphic illustrations and recommended bibliography on this topic

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The report is interesting for its practical view of RC giving specific and clear examples of responsible and non-responsible consumption, with graphic illustrations and recommended bibliography on this topic

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Topic

- Diverse topics

2022 Global Automotive Consumer Study Key findings: Global focus countries

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Deloitte

Resumen Globally, willingness to pay for advanced tech remains limited. In the perception of consumers, the use of increasingly innovative and sophisticated technologies is a necessary requirement to differentiate the brands on the market, but the associated costs should be borne by the manufacturers themselves rather than the buyers. In particular, in Italy, the share of those who are not willing to pay more than 450 euros for advanced security technologies involves 67%. However, 69% of Italian consumers would choose a hybrid or electric vehicle (EV) for their next purchase, the highest values in the world according to Deloitte's findings. Sustainable Mobility is therefore among the top preferences of the Italian automotive consumers. On the other hand, consumers who are not considering an EV as their next vehicle mentioned range anxiety and a lack of public charging infrastructure as their biggest concerns. Data also shows that interest in Electric Vehicles is driven by lower running costs and better experience, but potential increases in the price of electricity may sway consumers away from Mild Hybrid Electric Vehicle (MHEV) and Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV) purchase. To conclude, personal vehicles continue as the preferred mode of transportation in Europe, in particular in Italy, with 70% of consumers preferring personal vehicles.

URL <https://www2.deloitte.com/za/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/2022-global-automotive-consumer-study.html>

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:47

Etiquetas:

SustainableMobility, ConsumerBehaviour, AutomotiveSector

Notas:

Area

- Mobility
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Area

- Mobility
-

Partner

IDP

Partner

IDP

Relevance

The survey conducted by Deloitte on October 2021, with more than 26.000 consumers in 25 countries, explored opinions about several critical issues impacting the automotive sector, including advanced technologies and more responsible purchase choices. This annual study is particularly relevant for companies since it addresses important questions that can help them prioritize and better position their business strategies and investments.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
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Topic

- Economic
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Accenture Life Trends 2024

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Accenture

Resumen The harmony between people, tech and business is showing tensions, and society is in flux. Five trends explore the decline of customer obsession, the influence of generative AI, the stagnation of creativity, the balance of tech benefits and burden, and people's new life goals. There's always something sitting between people and the world around them. Whether it's a tool, a story, a brand, or a person, external factors influence what they think, how they interact, and the way they feel as they move through life. These trends explore the evolution of these factors—because it's putting society

into a state of flux. People are now deconstructing everything as they try to figure out who they are in the world. New intelligence layers are emerging in digital interactions, while people are examining the consequences of past experiences. The harmony between people, technology and business is showing tensions. Accenture Life Trends identify and explore the various factors we expect will change the way people experience and interact with brands, organizations, governments and systems in the coming year and beyond.

URL <https://www.accenture.com/content/dam/accenture/final/accenture-com/document-2/Accenture-Life-Trends-2024-Report.pdf>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

Consumers' trends, customers' experience, implications for businesses, long term products

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

This report is interesting since it shows the relationship between new consumption trends and behaviour and its implications for business.

Topic

- Diverse topics

Comunità Rinnovabili

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Legambiente

Resumen Italy is ready to face the transition of the energy system. This is demonstrated by the 100 stories between renewable energy communities and collective self-consumption configurations mapped overall by Legambiente in the last 3 editions of the Report on Renewable Communities. There are 40 municipalities that are 100% renewable and 3.493 are 100% electric. These are important numbers, which confirm a potential for self-consumption that could transform the Italian energy system starting from these realities. These experiences have shown how it is possible to meet the needs of families through renewable sources installed on roofs and in the territories, thus bringing demand and energy production closer together. In addition to the advantages for consumers - reductions in bills of up to 25 – 30%, a sense of community, identification of needs and use of economic resources to address them - it is worth remembering the advantages for the country system: environmental benefits in the fight against the climate emergency and in the reduction of air pollutants with over 17 GW of potential achievable by 2030, favoring the decarbonization process in the thermal and transport sectors. The potential of these communities, if exploited, would allow investments in new renewable capacity estimated at 13.4 billion euros in the period, with economic repercussions on Italian companies active along the renewable supply chain of about 2.2 billion euros, as well as an increase in tax revenue estimated at about 1.1 billion euros, the creation of 19.000 new jobs and 47 million tons of CO2 avoided in the atmosphere.

URL <https://www.legambiente.it/comunicati-stampa/legambiente-presenta-comunita-rinnovabili-2022/>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:22:28

Etiquetas:

EconomicImpact, EnergyConsumption&Production, EnvironmentalImpact, RenewableEnergyCommunities, RenewableResources

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources
-

Area

- Use of resources
-

Partner

IDP

Partner

IDP

Relevance

This historic Legambiente report has been monitoring since 2006, year by year, on the bottom-up development of the various renewable sources in Italy, mapping the progresses of the country in the field and the economic and environmental impact of renewable communities and energy self-consumption practices.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Environmental
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Topic

- Economic
 - Environmental
-

Consumer sentiment on sustainability in fashion

Tipo de elemento Informe**Autor** McKinsey

Resumen The report shows the results of the survey conducted by McKinsey in April 2020 across more than 2.000 UK and German consumers to capture their sentiment during the COVID-19 crisis. Overall, the findings suggest that the crisis could serve as a reset opportunity for players in the fashion sector to strengthen sustainability commitments, reduce seasonality and scale circular business models. Indeed, the study confirms that the consumer mindset is not strongly tied to the fashion cycle, citing newness as one of the least important factors when making purchases. According to the consumers' surveyed the main purchasing factors are: • Use of sustainable materials (67% of respondents) • Brand's

promotion of sustainability (63%) • Ethical commitment of the brand towards its employees • Trust in the brand (70%) 57% of respondents have already made significant changes to their lifestyles to lessen their environmental impact, and more than 60% recycle and purchase products in environmentally friendly packaging. More than 60% of consumers report spending less on fashion during the crisis, a trend that is likely to continue. 65% of respondents are planning to purchase more durable fashion items, and 71 percent are planning to keep the items they already have for longer. Additionally, 57% of respondents are willing to repair items to prolong usage. Finally, the COVID-19 crisis has recruited new consumers to online channels. Nearly 28 percent of consumers expect to buy less at physical stores, a trend seen in higher shares in Generation Z and millennial respondents. The latter are also the category more involved in purchasing second-hand items.

URL <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/retail/our-insights/survey-consumer-sentiment-on-sustainability-in-fashion>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:22:32

Etiquetas:

COVID-19 crisis, Demand, FashionIndustry, PurchasingFactors, SustainableConsumption

Notas:

Area

- Clothing
-

Area

- Clothing
-

Partner

IHF

Partner

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Relevance

The report offers data-driven evidence on how the demand is evolving and how more recent developments represent an opportunity for the fashion industry to reiterate its commitment to sustainability, drive less seasonality and promote circular business models.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
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Topic

- Economic
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Consumo Responsable

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Economía Solidaria

Resumen Responsible consumption stems from a rethinking of our needs to satisfy them while contributing to a sustainable and just society. It involves utilizing our power to decide and opt for options that transform relationships and build alternative models of production, distribution, consumption, and waste disposal, distancing from the hegemonic capitalist, patriarchal, colonialist, and generally discriminatory model towards non-normative identities or ways of life. It translates into a set of differential practices at various levels: personal, relational, organizational, institutional, and political, implying changes in everyday life in all these dimensions. This ranges from what each person does as a consumer to the role organizations and institutions play as consumers and producers, and even to what public policies foster contexts conducive to sustainable lifestyles (through incentives, prohibitions, etc.), as well as the necessary cultural frameworks for a new consumption culture. When we talk about responsible consumption, we also talk about

lifestyles because it's not just about swapping one brand or product for another, but about leading a satisfying life within the biophysical limits of the planet, thus combining everyday practices and values. There are multiple areas of consumption where advocating for transformation is crucial: water, energy, food, culture and leisure, transportation, technology, clothing and accessories, finances, hygiene and cosmetics, housing, etc. Therefore, it involves questioning routines and everything socially constructed around consumption, which implies the development of new skills and knowledge. For it to be truly responsible, tasks must be distributed equitably, and although specific options depend on the context, it requires consuming less, reducing our impact, and increasing our relationship with the immediate environment. In summary, we can identify two fundamental pillars for the development of responsible and transformative consumption: the sustainability of life, in its environmental and care dimensions, and social justice, encompassing equity, solidarity, democratization, and redistribution aspects. The criteria of social and solidarity economy can serve as a basis when seeking consumption options, referring to the Principles Charter of Solidarity Economy and asking questions such as: Principle of work. Does it contribute to generating decent jobs? Are there unpaid and/or invisible jobs? How are they valued and managed? Is care work considered and valued, who performs it, and how? Principle of equity. Is it an initiative where "everyone fits"? Is a gender perspective taken into account? How? Environmental sustainability. Does it entail environmental improvement or negative environmental impact? Principle of cooperation. What kind of relationships does it have with other organizations? Who assumes the risks? Fair Trade Responsible Consumption within the framework of Solidarity Economy Non-profit. What benefits does the initiative have? Where do they go and who decides? Are they distributed or accumulated? Is it a public, private, or community initiative? Where does the funding come from? Is it based on real work or speculation? Commitment to the environment. How does the initiative relate to and participate in other initiatives in the neighbourhood, city or town, or region? Does it feel part of a community or is it separate from it? Questions based on the collective article "Lifting the veil on food distribution. Clues from solidarity economy".

URL <https://www.economiasolidaria.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/consumo-responsable-en-economiasolidaria-org.pdf>

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:55

Etiquetas:

Daily practices, Environmental impact of consumption, Lifestyles, Responsible and conscious consumption

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

UMA

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

Portal de la Economía Solidaria

Publisher

Portal de la Economía Solidaria

Relevance

The principles of social and solidarity economy provide a framework for assessing consumption options. Questions regarding work, equity, environmental sustainability, cooperation, fair trade, responsible consumption, and commitment to the community guide this assessment. These principles prioritize decent employment, equity, environmental improvement, cooperative relationships, non-profit initiatives, fair distribution of benefits, and engagement with the local community.

Relevance

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Topic

- Diverse topics
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Topic

- Diverse topics

Economía circular y consumo sostenible

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor José Luis Fernández de Casadevante

Autor Charo Morán

Autor Abel Esteban

Resumen Circular economy and sustainable consumption from a transformative perspective. A new economic paradigm? Circular Economy Strategies in the EU and Spain. Notes for a diagnosis of sustainable consumption in the Spanish economy. Sustainable Consumption: An Expanding Reality. Feeding Ethical Finance Energy Leading Research on Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyles. Global Change Report Spain 2020/2050 Consumption and Lifestyles (2011) Summary of the consultation on more sustainable consumption and production (2012). The consumer's dilemma in Spain. The Drivers of Change Towards a New Model of Production and Consumption (2012). Another consumption for a better future. New Economies at the Service of People and the Planet (2018). Notes for sustainable consumption in the transformations in post-COVID19 consumption. Confinement and the revolution of the home. Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on consumption habits in Catalonia in the post-lockdown period Survey on consumption and confinement. The impact of the coronavirus on moods, habits and consumption. Summary table of changes in POSTCOVID consumption Public Policies and Growing Institutional Recognition. An emerging field of research driven by civil society Eco-Social Knowledge and Projects Good Practices on Key Issues and Recommendations for Spain Product Labeling. Planned Obsolescence. Textile - Packaging & Overpackaging - Critical Materials - Water Stress and Virtual Water Food Waste – Greenwashing. Notes for a Sustainable Consumption Strategy from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs Strengthen the Ministry's leadership and prominence in sustainable consumption.... Synchronizing the Strategy with the international agenda for sustainable consumption. Training and research in sustainable consumption. Communication, Awareness and Visibility of Alternative Consumption. Public Procurement. Inter-institutional promotion of sustainable consumption. Other Emerging Themes. Methodological annex

URL https://www.consumo.gob.es/sites/consumo.gob.es/files/consumo_masinfo/Econom%C3%ADa%20circular%20y%20consumo%20sostenible_edit.pdf

Adicional Issue: Cooperativa Garúa

Número de informe Cooperativa Garúa

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Etiquetas:

Circular economy, Good practices, Limits of growth, Strategy for sustainable consumption, Sustainable consumption

Notas:

Area

- General
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Publisher

Ministry of Consumption, Spain

Relevance

The most recent contribution to the study of RC in Spain, covering all the concerns and fields related to RC

Topic

- Environmental
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Partner

University of Málaga

Encuesta europea sobre moda y consumo responsable

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Sarah Ditty

Resumen The survey conducted in the European Union's top five markets reveals significant consumer preferences and expectations regarding the social and environmental impacts of clothing production. According to the findings, 38% of respondents consider social impacts, while 37% take environmental impacts into account when purchasing clothes. A notable 39% prioritize buying clothing made by workers receiving fair and living wages over other factors like environmental protection, safety in working conditions, animal welfare, local production, and the use of recycled materials. The majority of respondents believe it's crucial for fashion brands to address global issues such as poverty, climate change, environmental protection, and gender inequality. Moreover, consumers express a desire for more transparency from clothing brands regarding the materials used, manufacturing processes, environmental impact mitigation measures, and support for local communities. There's widespread agreement among consumers that the government should play a role in ensuring sustainable clothing production. Additionally, respondents believe clothing brands should be legally obligated to respect human rights, protect the environment, and provide comprehensive information about their social and environmental impacts. Consumers emphasize the importance of transparency in packaging, with the majority expressing a desire for brands to disclose sustainability information, product composition, material origins, and manufacturing details. Furthermore, consumers expect brands to share information about wages and working conditions throughout their supply chains and to demonstrate socially and environmentally responsible practices. The survey also highlights the demand for greater transparency regarding the factories and suppliers used by clothing brands, with a majority of respondents supporting the publication of this information. In summary, the survey findings underscore consumers' increasing awareness and expectations regarding the social and environmental responsibility of clothing brands. There is a clear demand for transparency, ethical practices, and sustainability throughout the supply chain, indicating a shift towards more conscious consumer behaviour in the fashion industry.

URL <https://comerciojusto.org/publicacion/encuesta-europea-sobre-moda-y-consumo-responsable/?download=24839>

Institución Fashion Revolution

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:29

Modificado 22/3/2024 11:16:34

Etiquetas:

Daily practices, Environmental impact of consumption, Lifestyles, Responsible and conscious consumption

Notas:

Area

- Clothing
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

Coordinadora Estatal de Comercio Justo

Relevance

The publication is a Spanish translation of a study conducted by Fashion Revolution, titled "Consumer survey report: A baseline survey on EU consumer attitudes to sustainability and supply chain transparency in the fashion industry." It was originally published in November 2018 as part of the European project "Trade Fair, Live Fair," funded by the European Union. Spain is one of the countries included in the survey sample, which comprised 5,000 individuals aged 16 to 75 from the main European markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain. The study aims to examine how supply chain transparency and sustainability influence consumer decisions when purchasing clothing, accessories, and shoes.

The publication presents the survey results and includes recommendations for policymakers, consumers, and fashion brands based on the findings. It serves as a valuable resource for understanding consumer attitudes towards sustainability and transparency in the fashion industry within the European Union.

Topic

- Diverse topics
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European study on sustainable consumption

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor OneyGroup

Resumen This study was conducted by Oney Group to analyse consumer expectations and concerns in four countries – France, Spain, Portugal and Hungary – with a particular focus on sustainable consumption. 90% of the consumers surveyed say they are sensitive to sustainable consumption; they believe that they are taking action to achieve this objective and they expect brands to be committed and help them consume better. However, more than half of the respondents do not believe in the promises of brands regarding sustainability and they are sceptical about the possibility of responding to climate change through technological innovations. Nowadays, it is crucial for companies to meet consumers' expectations and aspirations, as they are largely ready to change their habits: more than 80% of those surveyed are willing to consume more organic products, to limit polluting personal leisure activities, to pay more for a product coming from responsible sources, and to favour alternative modes of transportation. The study notes that over the last 3 years, responsible practices have increased, and nearly one in every two consumer is reaching towards more organic products and more locally-produced goods; consumers are sorting their waste and buy recyclable or recycled products. In particular, food waste seems to be the main concern for European consumers. Price remains an unavoidable purchasing criterion but, according to this study, new factors for selection are emerging. For instance, in Spain and Portugal, impact on health is the second most important criterion, while the majority of French consumers (54%) declare that the lifespan of products has become their criterion of choice, giving more importance to product performance and durability. Finally, for the Hungarian consumers (57%) energy consumption is one of the main criteria, as opposed to other countries. The study reports interesting insights about the consumption habits related to financial services, confirming that company's commitment to sustainable consumption is as important a criterion as its pricing: • 80% of consumers would like banks to put in place tools to measure the carbon impact of purchases. • 75% of those surveyed are ready to choose their bank according to its sustainable commitments (e.g., setting up low-interest loans for sustainable purchases or partnerships with environmentally engaged companies). • Consumers also claim to be willing to pay 5 to 10% more to support their bank's actions.

URL <https://www.oney.com/en/european-study-consumption/>

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:22:56

Etiquetas:

PurchasingFactors, SustainableConsumption, ConsumptionHabits

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

IHF

Partner

IHF

Relevance

Oney study on sustainable consumption shows that consumers want to take societal and environmental criteria into consideration when making their purchases and are attentive to brand's commitments. Consumers are acting daily to change their consumption habits, but they remain pessimistic about the ability of companies to address their expectations.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
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Topic

- Economic
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Walter Willett
Autor Johan Rockström
Autor Brent Loken
Autor Marco Springmann
Autor Tim Lang
Autor Sonja Vermeulen
Autor Tara Garnett
Autor David Tilman
Autor Fabrice DeClerck
Autor Amanda Wood
Autor Malin Jonell
Autor Michael Clark
Autor Line J. Gordon
Autor Jessica Fanzo
Autor Corinna Hawkes
Autor Rami Zurayk
Autor Juan A. Rivera
Autor Wim De Vries
Autor Lindiwe Majele Sibanda
Autor Ashkan Afshin
Autor Abhishek Chaudhary
Autor Mario Herrero
Autor Rina Agustina
Autor Francesco Branca
Autor Anna Lartey
Autor Shenggen Fan
Autor Beatrice Crona
Autor Elizabeth Fox
Autor Victoria Bignet
Autor Max Troell
Autor Therese Lindahl
Autor Sudhvir Singh
Autor Sarah E. Cornell
Autor K. Srinath Reddy
Autor Sunita Narain
Autor Sania Nishtar
Autor Christopher J. L. Murray

Resumen The Lancet Commission report titled "Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems" presents a comprehensive analysis of the global food system and its impact on health, environment, and sustainability. The report, published in 2019, is a collaborative effort between The Lancet and the EAT Foundation, aiming to provide recommendations for transforming the current food system to ensure healthy diets for a growing global population while minimizing environmental degradation. The report begins by highlighting the urgency of addressing the interlinked challenges of malnutrition, obesity, and climate change. It emphasizes that the current food system is not sustainable, with excessive consumption of unhealthy foods leading to health problems, while agricultural practices contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, and depletion of natural resources. The Commission proposes a novel approach called the "planetary health diet," which is based on scientific evidence and aims to balance human health with environmental sustainability. The diet emphasizes the consumption of plant-based foods such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, and legumes, while reducing the intake of animal-based foods, especially red meat and sugar. It also recommends moderate consumption of dairy products and seafood. The planetary health diet is designed to provide all essential nutrients while staying within planetary boundaries, including greenhouse gas emissions, land use, freshwater consumption, and nitrogen and phosphorus cycles. By adopting this diet, individuals can reduce their risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer, while also mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity. However, the report acknowledges that achieving widespread adoption of the planetary health diet will require significant changes in food production, distribution, and consumption patterns. It calls for transformative policies and interventions at the global, national, and local levels, involving governments, businesses, civil society, and consumers. Key recommendations include promoting sustainable agriculture practices, improving food systems governance, reducing food waste, and shifting dietary preferences through education, pricing, and marketing strategies. The report also emphasizes the importance of addressing social inequities and ensuring that all people have access to nutritious and affordable foods. In conclusion, the Lancet Commission report provides a roadmap for creating a food system that promotes both human health and environmental sustainability. It underscores the urgent need for collective action to transform the way we produce, distribute, and consume food to ensure a healthier and more sustainable future for generations to come.

Adicional Issue: 393
Número de informe 393
Tipo de informe 447-92
Institución Lancet
Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32
Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

agriculture, biodiversity loss, environmental effects, Food system production, greenhouse gas, healthy diet, land occupation, use of water

Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

The "Food in the Anthropocene" report advocates for a planetary health diet, promoting health and sustainability. It emphasizes plant-based foods, reducing meat consumption, and addressing environmental impacts of food production. By adopting this diet, individuals can improve personal health, mitigate climate change, and preserve natural resources. The report highlights the importance of sustainable agriculture, reducing food waste, and considering ethical concerns in food consumption. Overall, it encourages informed choices to create a more aware and conscientious approach to eating, benefiting both individuals and the planet.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Greenwashing, Rapporto 2023

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor EPR Comunicazione

Resumen Although many companies declare to be eco-friendly and sustainable in both ethical and environmental terms, not all companies carry out concrete actions to protect the environment and their employees. In this framework, the term Greenwashing indicates a communication or marketing strategy pursued by companies, institutions, bodies that present themselves as eco-sustainable, trying to hide the negative environmental impact. The expression was used for the first time in 1986 by Jay Westerveld, referring to the practices perpetuated by hotels, which leveraged the environmental impact of washing linen to reduce clients' consumption of towels only to contain expenses. So far, there are no unanimous studies on the impact of Greenwashing on citizens and stakeholders, but there is no doubt that the ultimate goal is to influence decisions on products and habits. Although consumers find that some marketing messages are related to Greenwashing, only a few express strong criticisms for these companies, since these messages are often perceived as inevitable marketing strategies. Regarding the financial framework, the Italian case shows how prudence and high risk of Greenwashing on the stock markets may drive investors away from sustainable investments. In 2022, Italians' interest in sustainable investments fell from 17% to 15%. Moreover, 48% are willing to invest in financial products ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) only if the returns are equal to or higher than those offered by unsustainable investments. In the second part, the report introduces related legal matters starting with Italy, where there is no real rule regulating and prosecuting unfair practices, although the Italian Competition Authority has imposed fines on well-known companies. The recent European directive on "Green Claims", which proposes a series of common criteria against Greenwashing, would fill this gap. On the other hand, France with the "Loi Climat et Résilience" has already prohibited advertising related to the promotion of fossil fuels and introduced the obligation to indicate the climate impact of products. In Britain, the "Green Claims Code" obliges companies to communicate their green credentials correctly to reduce the risk of misleading buyers. In Germany, the Federal Financial Sector Supervisory Authority has

set the requirements that asset management companies are obliged to meet when setting up retail investment funds labeled as sustainable. Finally, the Report includes some cases of Greenwashing, both in Italy and at global level.

URL <https://www.ecodallecitta.it/circonomia-presentato-il-rapporto-greenwashing-2023/>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:34:54

Etiquetas:

Greenwashing, LegalMatters

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

IDP

Publisher

EPR COMUNICAZIONE

Relevance

This report assesses the economic impacts of greenwashing, introduces the most recent legislative measures adopted at national and EU level to prevent and reduce the phenomenon and provides examples of greenwashing practices conducted by some famous brands. The analysis mainly focuses on Italy, France, Germany, UK and USA.

Topic

- Economic
- Diverse topics

How consumers are embracing sustainability. Adoption of sustainable lifestyles is on the rise, but consumers need more help

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Deloitte

Resumen The Deloitte survey on consumer attitudes and behaviors around sustainability reveals a growing adoption of sustainable lifestyles among consumers. Over the years, consumers have been increasingly making conscious decisions with sustainability and the environment in mind. However, the survey highlights the need for more support in terms of access to information, affordability, and availability of sustainable options to further enhance consumer engagement. The survey conducted before and during the COVID-19 pandemic shows that while the pandemic led to certain sustainable behaviors, such as shopping locally and seasonally, it was more driven by the impact of COVID-19 rather than a deliberate choice to embrace sustainability. In 2022, as consumers face limited choices and disruptions in the supply chain, they are finding innovative ways to spend less, including adopting more sustainable lifestyles and opting for durable goods that can be reused or repaired easily. The ongoing economic uncertainty raises the question of whether these behavioral changes will endure in the long term.

URL <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/sustainable-consumer.html>

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:51

Etiquetas:

Availability of sustainable options, Consumer attitudes, Cost and affordability, Ethical and sustainable practices, Information access, Sustainable lifestyle

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Bibliography

Deloitte (2022). Sustainability and consumer behaviour report 2022. <https://www2.deloitte.com/uk/en/pages/consumer-business/articles/sustainable-consumer.html>

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Publisher

Deloitte

Publisher

Deloitte

Relevance

The relevance of the survey findings lies in the significant increase in the number of people embracing a more sustainable lifestyle and their growing focus on specific sustainability practices. Consumers have shown a heightened emphasis on buying only what they need, reducing meat consumption, and opting for low carbon emission modes of transport. This shift may be influenced by current inflationary pressures, prompting individuals to cut back on overall grocery and transportation expenses.

Furthermore, more consumers are actively seeking out brands with ethical and sustainable practices, while also avoiding products from brands that raise concerns about their ethical or sustainability values. The trend of purchasing seasonal produce has also continued to grow. The survey reveals that consumers often begin their sustainable journey at home by focusing on recycling, composting waste, and reducing food waste. They are also reevaluating their shopping habits and considering alternatives to single-use plastic, reducing the number of new product purchases, and opting for seasonal items. Embracing circularity, a significant portion of consumers reported repairing items instead of replacing them with new equivalents.

However, the survey also highlights areas where progress is needed. While some sustainable actions, such as purchasing carbon offsets and switching to renewable energy sources, have lower adoption rates, it is likely due to accessibility challenges rather than lack of interest. Cost, lack of information, perceived ineffectiveness, and difficulty accessing sustainable options are identified as key barriers to adopting a more sustainable lifestyle.

These findings underscore the importance of providing consumers with greater access to information and addressing issues of affordability and availability of sustainable options. Meeting these needs can help bridge the gap between consumer intentions and actions, leading to a more widespread adoption of sustainable practices and behaviors.

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Topic

- Diverse topics

Topic

- Diverse topics

Il Consumo Responsabile In Italia. I Primi Dati Dell'indagine 2022

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Di Francesca Forno

Autor Paolo Graziano

Resumen Responsible consumption in Italy is a well-established practice. About two thirds of the Italian population adopts responsible consumption practices. In 2022, a percentage growth has been registered in those who claim to have purchased goods and services from responsible companies that comply with the prohibition on exploiting child labour, do not pollute the environment and donate a part of the surplus to charity. However, the Covid-19 pandemic seems to have posed obstacles to the translation of different practices of responsible consumption into real lifestyles; indeed, the number of people who adopt multiple forms of these practices has decreased compared to 2020. This can be read at least in part as a direct consequence of the organizational difficulties faced by the ethical purchasing groups - Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale (GAS) - during the health emergency. The share of those who shop through these groups has decreased, from 12.3% in 2020 to 8.6% in 2022. Even the percentage of those declaring that they have opted for responsible travel arrangements is decreasing. Finally, a sort of polarization in consumption practices seems to be confirmed, since the share of "indifferent" consumers who, despite knowing, do not show interest in responsible consumption remains high, with 40% of the adult population.

URL <https://osservatoriocoionesociale.eu/osservatorio/il-consumo-responsabile-in-italia-i-primi-dati-dellindagine-2022/>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Modificado 22/3/2024 11:18:16

Etiquetas:

Italy, PostCovid19, ResponsibleConsumption

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

IDP

Publisher

Osservatorio Internazionale per la coesione e l'inclusione sociale

Relevance

The 2022 report is particularly significant for two reasons: firstly, it was carried out twenty years after the the first Italian research focused on this phenomenon, carried out in 2002; secondly, it photographs responsible consumption practices in Italy after two years of pandemic.

Topic

- Social, cultural and labour rights

Inquérito Alimentar Nacional e de Atividade Física, IAN-AF 2015-2016 – Relatório Metodológico 2017

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Duarte Torres

Autor Carla Lopes

Autor Andreia Oliveira

Autor Milton Severo

Autor Violeta Alarcão

Autor Sofia Guiomar

Autor Jorge Mota

Autor Pedro Teixeira

Autor Elisabete Ramos

Autor Sara Rodrigues

Autor Sofia Vilela

Autor Luísa Oliveira

Autor Paulo Nicola

Autor Simão Soares,

Autor Lene Frost Andersen

Autor Consórcio IAN-AF

Resumen The National Dietary and Physical Activity Survey (IAN-AF) 2015-2016 had as its primary objective to collect nationally and regionally representative information (from 3 months to 84 years of age) on food consumption (including nutritional intake and supplementation, food security and food insecurity) and on physical activity (including sedentary behaviors, sports/leisure activities and active choices in the daily routine) and its relationship with health determinants, namely socioeconomic ones. The project was developed by a Consortium, involving researchers from the University of Porto (Promoter), the University of Lisbon, the National Institute of Health Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA), the University of Oslo and the company SilicoLife. Participants were randomly selected through a two-stage sampling process, from the National Registry of Users of the National Health Service: i) random selection of Functional Health Units in each Territorial Unit for Statistical Purposes (NUTS II), weighted for the number of subscribers; ii) random selection of individuals registered in each Functional Health Unit, with a fixed number of elements per sex and age group. 6553 participants were evaluated through a face-to-face interview and of these, 5811 completed the two scheduled interviews, spaced between 8 and 15 days and distributed over 12 months (October 2015 to September 2016), including the four

seasons of year and every day of the week, in order to adjust for intra-individual variability and seasonality of eating and physical activity behaviors. The methodology used included harmonized tools and protocols in the European context, as defined in the pan-European EU-MENU survey, promoted by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), integrated into a specifically developed computer-assisted electronic platform (“You eAT&Move” platform).

URL <https://ian-af.up.pt/sites/default/files/IAN-AF%20Relatorio%20Metodo%C3%B3gico.pdf>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:26

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:02:26

Etiquetas:

IAN-AF, National Dietary, National Enquiry, Obesity, Physical activity survey

Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Aveiro

Publisher

Universidade do Porto

Relevance

The report is relevant because the development of nationwide evidence, disaggregated by geographical areas and for different population groups (children, adolescents, adults and the elderly), gives support to a descriptive basis, essential for policy planning and management of national health programs. Also, knowledge produced by the IAN-AF 2015-2016 allow respond to strategic priorities in health, at the national and international levels, and can be used as a solid basis to the development of food, physical activity and food safety policies, in Portugal and Europe

Topic

- Economic
- Social, cultural and labour rights
- Diverse topics

Italy and the Sustainable Development Goals, ASviSReport2022

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor ASviS (Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development)

Resumen This report provides an updated overview of the progresses of Italy against the Agenda 2030’s objectives. According to long-term data (2010-2020), the European Union show signs of improvement for the SDG12 “Responsible consumption and production”. Between 2019 and 2020, Italy has registered a continuous improvement in the SDG12, being above the average for this Goal. Despite positive trends, further actions should be taken to reach planned targets; the issues of major relevance for the CARE project can be summarised as follows: • Support for sustainable consumption patterns The Italian 2022 Budget Law did not address the transition to sustainable patterns of consumption based on a systemic view of the problems and utilised tools that have had their day (plastic tax, TV and decoder vouchers, help with bills). Responsible consumption requires greater public awareness and steps should be taken to reward responsible behaviour by both the public and business. • Combat Food Waste The decree 285279/22 approved the Food Waste Call for Applications, which finances innovative projects covering research into the labelling of food products, their shelf life, packaging and development. Now it is necessary to adopt a strategy at all levels of the products’ life cycle and to increase donations of surplus food. Incentives for supermarkets that donate could be introduced (e.g., offering tax relief

and tax credits for the goods donated). • Green public procurement The new Minimum Environmental Criteria (MEC) have introduced the criterion requiring the purchase of fair-trade products for use in school, hospital, prison and armed forces canteens. Therefore, the criterion of social sustainability and the impact on people part of the production chain are now taken into account. In addition to MEC, similar minimum social criteria should be established. • Education and promotion of a sustainability culture and good practices No initiatives or measures have been introduced, unless tactical promotional initiatives like glass bottle returns. There is a pressing need for educating students in social equity and environmental protection in all levels of school and in universities. • Development cooperation for responsible production and consumption. No steps have been taken to incentivise responsible consumption and production in third countries. • Sustainable Tourism The National Recovery and Resilience Plan targets culture and tourism allocating funds to digitalisation. The approach is heavily based on physical assets and is designed to attract visitors. ASviS suggests to promote specific wide-ranging training related to SDG12 in both hotels and tourism schools and in the schools that train the sector's managers.

URL <https://asvis.it/rapporto-asvis-2022/>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:29

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:40

Etiquetas:

SDG12, SustainableDevelopmentGoals, ResponsibleConsumption&Production

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

IDP

Partner

IDP

Relevance

Since 2020, ASviS has been monitoring the progress of the most important national and European quantitative objectives contained in sectoral plans and strategies that are key to achieving the SDGs. Bases on the annual assessment, ASviS provides data-driven policy recommendations.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Environmental
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

Topic

- Economic
- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Libro Blanco de la Alimentación Sostenible en España

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Daniel Fondation

Autor Nina Carasso

Autor Fundación Alternativas

Resumen The White Paper on Sustainable Food in Spain supports the transition by emphasizing new opportunities for both citizens and all stakeholders involved in the food system. The objectives of this White Paper are to provide knowledge to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the Spanish food system, ensure that the food chain, spanning production, transportation, distribution, marketing, and consumption of food, has a neutral or positive environmental impact, preserve and restore the land, freshwater, and marine resources on which the food system depends. It also aims

to contribute to improving nutrition and public health by ensuring that all people have access to nutritious, sustainable, and quality food, promoting fair trade, and creating new business opportunities. The transition to a sustainable food system requires a collective approach involving public authorities at all levels of government, all actors involved in the food value chain, non-governmental organizations, social partners, the academic world, and citizens. Therefore, the White Paper on Sustainable Food in Spain promotes policy coherence and the integration of sustainability into all policies related to food and food systems to ensure a just transition. The White Paper brings together contributions from multiple experts on food insecurity, contributions to sustainable food from value chains, analysis of agricultural systems that minimize environmental impacts and favor adaptation to global change, livestock systems that produce higher quality with lower environmental impact, analysis of fishing and aquaculture in Spain, the water cycle, logistics and food distribution management, territorial approaches to sustainable food and a vibrant rural world, responsible food consumption, food safety and risks, education for sustainable and healthy eating, analysis of food advertising in Spain and proposals for improvement, fiscal policies for sustainable food, and final conclusions. In conclusion, the White Paper on Sustainable Food in Spain is an opportunity to reconcile our food system with the needs of the planet and to respond positively to the demand of Spaniards for healthy, equitable, and environmentally respectful food.

URL <https://comerciojusto.org/publicacion/encuesta-europea-sobre-moda-y-consumo-responsable/?download=24839>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Etiquetas:

Consumers' awareness in food consumption, EU strategy 'from farm to table', Food consumption, Food ecological footprint, Food system sustainability

Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

Fundación Alternativas

Relevance

The publication is a Spanish translation of a study conducted by Fashion Revolution, titled "Consumer survey report: A baseline survey on EU consumer attitudes to sustainability and supply chain transparency in the fashion industry." It was originally published in November 2018 as part of the European project "Trade Fair, Live Fair," funded by the European Union. Spain is one of the countries included in the survey sample, which comprised 5,000 individuals aged 16 to 75 from the main European markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain. The study aims to examine how supply chain transparency and sustainability influence consumer decisions when purchasing clothing, accessories, and shoes.

The publication presents the survey results and includes recommendations for policymakers, consumers, and fashion brands based on the findings. It serves as a valuable resource for understanding consumer attitudes towards sustainability and transparency in the fashion industry within the European Union.

Topic

- Diverse topics

National Food, Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey of the Portuguese general population

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Duarte Torres

Autor Carla Lopes

Autor Andreia Oliveira

Autor Milton Severo

Autor Sofia Guiomar

Autor Violeta Alarcão

Autor Sofia Vilela

Autor Elisabete Ramos

Autor Sara Rodrigues

Autor Luísa Oliveira

Autor Paulo Nicola

Autor Jorge Mota

Autor Pedro Teixeira

Autor Simão Soares

Resumen The National Food, Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey of the Portuguese general population aimed to collect nationwide and regional data on dietary intake and physical activity, and their relation with health determinants, namely socioeconomic factors. Results from this project were obtained from a representative sample of the Portuguese population, aged between three months to 84 years of age, selected from the National Health Registry, by multistage sampling (a sample size of 5068 individuals was estimated and 5811 participants with two dietary assessments were achieved). To accomplish the EFSA requirements, a minimum, of 260 individuals in each age group (130 by sex) was planned. Two face-to-face interviews were conducted at a health care centre or participant's home. Dietary intake was obtained by two non-consecutive days of food diaries for children (<10 years old) and two non-consecutive 24-hours recalls for the older age groups, with a time interval between 8 and 15 days, complemented with a Food Propensity Questionnaire. An electronic platform based on a client-server architecture was used to manage the field work and to assist the data collection. The Electronic Assessment Tool for 24-hours recall (eAT24) allowed the collection of dietary data by an Automated Multiple-Pass Method for 24-hours. This interview-based dietary assessment instrument allowed obtaining a very detailed description and quantification of foods, recipes, and food supplements consumed in the course of the preceding day, and it had several adaptations, described in detail in this report. The survey outcomes support solid evidence-based information covering all age groups of the population, using harmonized methodologies at the European level, and will contribute to develop a national infrastructure for monitoring progress of specific targets supporting national and European policies and future interventions on diet, physical activity and food safety

URL <https://ian-af.up.pt/sites/default/files/National%20Food%2C%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey%20of%20the%20Portuguese%20general%20population.pdf>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:56

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:56

Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Aveiro

Publisher

EFSA supporting publication

Etiquetas: Food consumption, Food insecurity, Food safety, General population, Nutritional intake, Physical activity, National survey

Relevance

The report is relevant because it contributed to develop and consolidate solid infrastructures for epidemiological and public

health research by building a national functioning registration system on diet, PA and other health behaviours, reproducible across time. This will help to define targets at national and regional level, namely in low socio-economic groups needing specific nutritional interventions, helping to decrease social inequalities. The project also promoted the improvement of human resources on technical and scientific competences, supporting the development of a public health workforce

Topic

- Economic
- Social, cultural and labour rights
- Diverse topics

New Fashion Trends in Italy Online fashion, brand activism, green fashion are on the rise.

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Giuliana Baldo Chiaron

Autor Michela Bonafoni

Autor Valerio Mancini

Resumen The pandemic has led to a greater sensitivity towards the importance of making more sustainable choices in fashion. 66% of Italian consumers would like fashion brands to take a stand on sensitive issues and more than 58% believe it is important for them to do so on social media. The propensity to buy clothing online at global level has reached the historic rate of 43%. In Italy, visiting e-commerce sites or shopping online is the most popular activities performed by Italians online. The items most searched, in addition to electronics, are those belonging to the “Fashion and Accessories” sector. The most sought-after products online are sneakers and denim. An increasing interest in reused jewellery and ethical jewellery has been registered. Women are more likely to search on search engines for “sustainable fashion”, while men search more for “gender fluid” garments. Therefore, brands should be aware that terms like “Digital fashion”, “Conscious” or “Genderless” are not only the most searched cultural sentiment on search engines but real key concepts that are shaping and transforming the entire sector. The report confirms that until 2026, the global business of “second-hand” products - an industry valued globally at \$33 billion - will increase between 15% and 20%. It is worth noting that 40% of under-24s buy used clothing. A further phenomenon that today involves mainly young people is “rental fashion”, which is establishing itself as a new trend.

URL <https://romebusinessschool.com/research-center/new-fashion-trends-italy/>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:31

Notas:

Area

- Clothing

Partner

IDP

Publisher

Rome Business School Research Centre

Etiquetas: BrandActivism, GreenFashion, RentalFashion, SustainableFashion

Relevance

The research analyses the habits of Italian consumers and the trends of the fashion market in Italy, studies the phenomenon of online purchases, the spread of the practice of “renting clothing”, and finally the growing sensitivity of consumers towards the environment and sustainability.

Topic

- Economic
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Objetivo sostenibilidad: Nuevas trayectorias de desarrollo per il turismo italiano

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Elena David

Autor Tommaso Stranieri

Resumen The issues related to the climate crisis have produced a change in values also in Italian consumers, so sustainable travel is a constantly growing trend. 64% of Italian tourists are influenced in their travel decisions by considerations related to the environment and sustainability. A figure that rises to 71% for those under 35. Sustainable tourism is associated with the protection of the territory (for 60% of respondents) and the reduction of environmental impact through ecological means of transport (52%). Only 14% associate sustainable tourism to the fact of preventing mass tourism. 63% of respondents prefer local tourist destinations to encourage local tourism and re-evaluate the villages of their country. The "like a local" travel is considered a way to support the local economy, even choosing restaurants that offer products at KM 0 (45%) or relying on local tour operators for their excursions, with activities that are not a threat to natural habitats and local wildlife (41%). As far as corporate travellers, the main driver of choice when it comes to the means of transport is speed in first place, however it is clear that attention to the environment and sustainability are not secondary elements, but rather, have equal value in the final choice. An important fact that emerged is that the majority of Italians today seems to be willing to pay a surcharge in order to be able to take advantage of services and operators that work in a sustainable way. About half of the respondents say they can spend within 10% more, while about 20% would go as far as 15-20% more. However, the increased investment must be supported by accurate and reliable information on the activities and initiatives of the operators. This is why it is important that the hospitality sector adopt sustainable measures and practices that meet the expectations and demands of tourists.

URL <https://www2.deloitte.com/it/it/pages/consumer-business/articles/obiettivo-sostenibilita-turismo-italiano.html>

Institución Deloitte

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:31

Modificado 22/3/2024 11:21:18

Etiquetas:

ConsumerBehaviour, Italy, SustainableTourism

Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

IDP

Publisher

Deloitte

Relevance

The Deloitte study, conducted between summer and autumn 2022 in collaboration with AICEO, reports a growing attention of tourists towards sustainable travel methods and certified green services. The report provides useful data about Italian consumers behaviours that may inform better strategy for the players in the hospitality sector. The authors also provide the latter with recommendations on how to ensure sustainability in each aspect of their activity, from the design to the choice of the supply chain.

Topic

- Social, cultural and labour rights
- Diverse topics

Promoting Sustainable Consumption

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development (Oecd)

Resumen Promoting sustainable consumption and production is a key component of achieving sustainable development, which involves balancing long-term economic growth with environmental and social considerations. While government policies typically focus on regulating unsustainable production practices, it is equally important to encourage sustainable consumption to mitigate negative environmental and social impacts and create demand for sustainable products. This study examines the concept of sustainability, encompassing both environmental and social aspects of products, with a specific focus on consumption by households and governments. It explores various government tools and instruments, such as standards, taxes, subsidies, communication campaigns, and education, that are used to promote sustainable consumption. The study also addresses the need to protect consumers from misleading sustainability information in areas like labeling, advertising, and corporate reporting. There is a growing recognition of the social dimensions of sustainable consumption, including the impact of production processes on workers and resources. Consumers are increasingly concerned about the broader effects of their consumption beyond pollution and health, leading to a broader approach in sustainable consumption policies that consider both products and processes, as well as the provision of services. Governments are adopting more sophisticated approaches to target policies based on a better understanding of social and economic behavior. It is found that using a mix of policy instruments is often more effective in promoting sustainable consumption for specific product groups. The complexity and diversity of government initiatives underscore the need for integrated programs and the institutionalization of sustainable consumption within broader sustainable development strategies. These trends are thoroughly examined in this study.

URL <https://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/40317373.pdf>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Modificado 22/3/2024 11:26:22

Etiquetas:

Consumer behavior, Consumption and production, Government policies, Policy instruments, Social and environmental impacts, Sustainable development

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Publisher

OECD 2008

Publisher

OECD 2008

Relevance

Consumers play a vital role in promoting sustainable production and driving sustainable development, as highlighted in this report focusing on OECD government initiatives. The report emphasizes the use of individual policy tools and instruments in combination to achieve sustainable consumption, considering economic, environmental, and social dimensions. It also recognizes the growing importance of social and ethical considerations in product production and their ecological impacts. This study contributes to the UN Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production, drawing on the work of various OECD Committees and Marrakech Task Forces led by OECD countries. The report was prepared under the responsibility of the OECD Secretary-General.

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Topic

- Economic
 - Environmental
 - Social, cultural and labor rights
-

Topic

- Economic
- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labor rights

SDG12: Responsible consumption and production Ensure responsible consumption and production patterns

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor PWC

Resumen There are eleven targets for SDG 12. Target 12.6 asks national governments “to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle”. Evidence shows that companies with higher rating for environmental, social and governance factors have: 1. Lower costs of debt and equity, since the market recognises that they are lower risk and rewards them accordingly 2. Significant outperforming level in the medium (three to five years) and long term (five to ten years). This report resumes the main SDG12-related challenges that are significantly impacting the business sector; it provides companies with clear guiding questions to help them to identify and face each of the challenges. For instance, the impact of rising resource scarcity will require businesses to transform, while increasing resource efficiency will help companies reduce their cost base and reduce risks associated with security of supply and price volatility. Moreover, companies face rising costs of disposal for the waste they generate, strengthening the need for moving towards circular economy business models. Extending product life, reusing, re-manufacturing and recycling products both reduces the need for new resources and reduces the impacts from waste disposal. Recycled aluminium emits 20 times less greenhouse gases than virgin material. The deployment of these options is an example of the creation of a more circular economy, which is producing more economic activity whilst reducing the impacts from resource use.

URL <https://www.pwc.com/mu/en/events/CRA2019/cragoals/Goal12.pdf>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:23:11

Etiquetas:

SDG12, Business, SustainableBusiness

Notas:

Area

- General
 - Use of resources
-

Area

- General
 - Use of resources
-

Partner

IHF

Partner

IHF

Relevance

This short report, from PwC's Navigating the SDGs, represents a practical guide for businesses to engaging with the UN Global Goals, in particular the SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production.

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Topic

- Economic
-

Topic

- Economic

Sustainability Research 21' - Sustainable Consumption in Italy

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor SAP

Resumen The report summarises the finding of the SAP company's survey conducted in the Italian market. SAP analysed consumers' behaviours in relation to 4 different dimensions: • Transparency of raw materials • Awareness on green Initiatives • Willingness to pay more • Be part of a community Data have been collected taking into consideration the Fashion, Food, Utilities, Automotive and Travel sectors. Fashion • 47% of consumers consider their favourite fashion brands sustainability practices very important • 54% are very likely to purchase a product based on new recyclable raw material • Consumers with higher income are more likely to certify the origin of the raw material • 57% of consumers are aware that some brands allow them to recycle used items for points that can be exchanged for other products. However, only 22% of those that are not aware would consider taking advantage of this service. • 77% are interested in joining a fashion special community receiving bonus for choosing a more sustainable product Food • 48% would choose

a food brand recognized as being sustainable • Women and individuals with a higher education/income are more likely to consider sustainable sourcing of food produce as very important • Between two food brands, with only a marginal difference in pricing, 68% would choose the greener one. Hence, food brands should emphasise the importance of their green products/sustainability practices • 53% would be interested in joining a food community/network to promote food recycling or sustainable food practices Automotive • The sustainability performance/strategy of a car brand influence the purchase decision of 49% of consumers • 46% would pay a premium when leasing their vehicle via a financial institution that offers green bonds Travel Consumers care about the carbon footprint of their travel but most are not properly informed of the environmental impacts. Brands should regularly display the carbon footprint for the offered services and propose greener alternatives with similar price and comfort. According to the survey's results, customers are willing to pay slightly more and increase their travel time: 60% would increase their costs from 1-10% to reduce their carbon footprint. Resources Energy providers should adopt a simpler and clearer communication and create interactive processes with their consumers to involve them in their environmental and social activities. Price is still the main discouraging factor from contracting a greener utility service provider.

URL <https://www.sap.com/italy/documents/2021/04/2cb51a62-dd7d-0010-bca6-c68f7e60039b.html>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:23:15

Etiquetas:

Automotive, Fashion, Food, Sustainableconsumption, Travel, Utilities

Notas:

Area

- Food
 - Clothing
 - Mobility
 - Use of resources
-

Area

- Food
 - Clothing
 - Mobility
 - Use of resources
-

Relevance

This report offers a clear overview of the consumers' behaviour in Italy within 5 sectors: Fashion, Food, Utilities, Automotive and Travel. For each of these industries, and based on the data collected, SPA provides brands with specific climate actions recommendations.

Relevance

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Topic

- Economic
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

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The Italian Observatory on Food Surplus, Recovery, and Waste: The Development Process and Future Achievements

Tipo de elemento Informe

Autor Federica Grant

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Resumen Food loss and waste (FLW) is an environmental, social, and economic problem that must be prevented and reduced according to the target 12.3 of the SDGs. The EU is committed to helping solve the FLW issue through the Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste, the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Waste Framework Directive defining a “hierarchy” in food waste management to be applied by the member states. In Italy, the Gadda Law 166/2016 introduced a consolidated approach toward this issue, through the redistribution of food surplus to those in need; the normative framework also provided for the establishment of the National Observatory on Food Surplus, Recovery, and Waste [Osservatorio sulle Eccedenze, i Recupero e gli Sprechi Alimentari (OERSA)]. Thanks to the efforts and contributions of this institution, it could be said that Italy is in a good position regarding the amount of data collected about FLW and the robust methodologies followed, which are then used as drivers to develop educational programmes, awareness campaigns, and cooperation between the different sectors of the supply chain. The initial steps in the development of the OERSA consisted of a benchmark assessment of the FLW actions of the members of the Food and Waste Permanent Table coordinated by the Ministry of Agricultural. As a result, the OERSA developed directives as a guide for the actions to be implemented. To fill information gaps, the OERSA conducted an assessment of food waste, the first at national level, with a representative sample of Italian households, linking findings with data on food product purchases in supermarkets and large-scale retailers. The study allowed evaluating the weight and monetary values of food waste among a sample of Italian families, which reported a total amount of 399 kg of food waste per week (4.4% of the weight of the overall food purchased), corresponding to a monetary value of €1.052 (3.8% of the overall food expenditure). The research also showed that price has a role in the generation of food waste, since the lower the unitary cost, the higher the quantity of waste.

URL <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fnut.2021.787982/full>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:28

Etiquetas:

Foodlossandwaste

Notas:

Area

- Food
-

Partner

IDP

Relevance

The article analyses the process followed in the development of the OERSA and how OERSA's work contributed to tackling the Food Loss and Waste problem in Italy; it also provides insights on how this could be replicated in other contexts and how the data collection and methodologies of OERSA could be exploited in further research.

Topic

- Social, cultural and labour rights
- Diverse topics