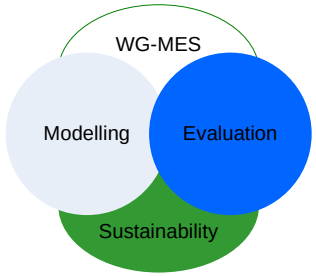
Advisory Board (being set-up)

Angeline de Beaufort *(Netherlands)*
Environmental economist, SETAC Europe LCA
Roland Clift (*Great Britain*)
Environmental technologies, president-elect ISIE *(invited)*
Manoj Datta *(India)*
Environmental technology (IIT), sustainable development *(invited)*
Faye Duchin *(United States)*
Input-output analysis, and global resource use and emissions, president IIOA
John Ehrenfeld *(United States)*
Industrial ecology, director ISIE
Paul Ekins *(Great Britain)*
Environmental economy and industrial ecology for policy analysis *(invited)*
Göran Finnveden *(Sweden)*
Environmental strategies, sustainability evaluation
Rainer Friedrich *(Germany)*
Technology assessment, external cost specialist
Yoshifumi Fujii *(Japan)*
Environmental economist, environment & development *(invited)*
Atsushi Inaba *(Japan)*
Sustainable production & consumption; policy integration *(invited)*
Pan Jiahua *(China)*
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences *(invited)*
Katsuhiko Kokubu *(Japan)*
Environmental accounting, economic accounting, business administration *(invited)*
Reid Lifset *(United States)*
Industrial Ecology, editor Journal of Industrial Ecology
Anil Markandya *(Italy, Great Britain, India)*
Economist, specialist externalities and sustainable evaluation
Paolo Masoni *(Italy)*
Innovative technologies, sustainable analysis
Yuichi Moriguchi *(Japan)*
Industrial ecology, sustainable strategies *(invited)*
Tohru Morioka *(Japan)*
Environmental management, sustainable industrial transformation strategies *(invited)*
Tosihiro Oka *(Japan)*
Environmental economist, efficiency approach *(invited)*
Guido Sonnemann *(France)*
Programme officer UNEP, division of technology, industry & economics
Maria Tysiachniouk *(Russia)*
Environmental sociology and policy *(invited)*
Ryoichi Yamamoto *(Japan)*
Materials science, eco-efficiency and ecodesign *(invited)*



E/E

Workshop Eco-Efficiency for Sustainability (EE-3)
&
Working Group on Modelling and Evaluation for Sustainability

20 June 2007

Eco-Efficiency session in ISIE

Location: Bahen Centre, 40 St. George Street
Room: BA 1170
Time: 11:20-12:40

21 June 2007 (1-day meeting)

EE3 Workshop, combined with WG-MES start-up meeting

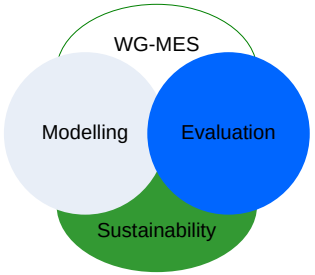
Location: Galbraith Building, 35 St. George Street
Room: GB 117
Time: 09:00-17:00

Read more at: www.eco-efficiency-conf.org & www.wg-mes.com

Endorsed by UNEP: UNEP

EE3 Workshop: COREAP Center of International Joint Research for Economic Analysis and Policy

With financial support from: EBARA



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Agenda 21 June (open to changes):

09:00-09:20 *Opening & Introduction by Gjalt Huppes:*
Linking scientific domains for sustainability evaluation of technologies

09:20-10:20 *Four main subjects presented:*

Barbara Lippiatt	Impact weights
Lise Laurin	Wise energy decisions
Stella Papasavva	Well-to-Wheel in US & EU
Govinda Prasat Kharel	Sustainable Steel in Nepal

11:00-11:45 General discussion on presentations
What is evaluated and how: domains of sustainability; methods & foundations

11:45-12:30 Empirical relations: Linking micro technology level to macro sustainability level.
- Introduction by Masanobu Ishikawa
- General discussion

12:3-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:45 Modelling options:
- consistency between modelling and evaluation
- consistency between economic and environmental models

14:45-16:00 Scoping discussions:
- From diverse backgrounds towards unified practice?
- Scoping EE-4 Conference

16:00-16:45 Practical subjects:
- Organising EE-4 conference
- Working procedures WG-MES

17:00 Closing of day

Goal and Scope of the meeting

Sustainable consumption and production has one core in styles and volumes of consumption and one core in the technologies for production and consumption. Two approaches to sustainability analysis of technologies would ultimately unite, either ascending from simple to complex modelling and evaluation or, conversely, descending from strategic value analysis and scenario studies to the analysis of specific technologies therein.

Neither the ***ascending method*** nor the ***descending method*** as sketched below have been worked out in any detail, let alone in a mutually integrated manner. Relevant knowledge resides in several scientific domains. Developing this overall structure and filling in relevant knowledge is a prerequisite for accepted practical evaluations, as in using eco-efficiency analysis.