



DUT Call for Proposals 2022

Proposal: Consortium and General Information¹

1. Project Overview

Main R&I approach: (tick the most relevant approach, see the call text, section 2.2)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research-oriented approach (ROA)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation-oriented approach (IOA)			
Main Transition Pathway: (tick the most relevant transition pathway)			
<input type="checkbox"/> PED Transition Pathway			
<input type="checkbox"/> 15mC Transition Pathway			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CUE Transition Pathway			
Call topics: (tick all the relevant call topic(s), including topics from “secondary” pathways is needed)			
<input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 1: Energy communities – energy transition driven by civil society			
<input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 2: Energy flexibility strategies			
<input type="checkbox"/> PED topic 3: Energy efficiency in existing urban structures			
<input type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 1: Strengthen the mix of urban functions and services			
<input type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 2: Foster sustainable options for personal mobility and logistics in urban outskirts			
<input type="checkbox"/> 15mC topic 3: (Re)imagine urban public spaces and streets for vibrant, sustainable neighborhoods			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 1: Urban resource sharing and circularity			
<input type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 2: Nature-based solutions			
<input type="checkbox"/> CUE topic 3: Urban food systems			
Please enter max. 5 keywords describing your project.		Keyword 1: Sharing Keyword 2: Small Urban Community Keyword 3: Capacity to Transform Keyword 4: Upscale and Outscale Keyword 5: Sustainable transformation	
Total Project Costs in EUR:	1.386.393	Requested funds in EUR:	1.374.428
Duration of the Project in months (max. 36):	36	Expected start:	12.2023
Total Effort in Person Months:	161.40	Expected end: (MM.YYYY)	11.2026

¹ Detailed financial information must be given in the Financial Information section on ufiscdi-direct.ro

2. Abstract

Cities face numerous challenges amplified by the scarcity of space, natural resources and the materials that are derived from them. In an urban context, the transition to a circular economy includes creating material loops through recycling and reuse, repair and reduction of material consumption. In all of these respects, the circularity and sharing of resources are particularly relevant and many such initiatives are growing all over the world. The TransScale project will develop capacities and study the roles of different stakeholders (municipalities, communities, NGOs and other urban stakeholders) in scaling up and scaling out urban circular and sharing economy initiatives while both slowing down, narrowing or closing material loops in urban areas and providing socio-economic services. TransScale will challenge ways of existing thinking, via Future Literacy Labs; sharing learning on new organisational forms and policy measures, via Policy Labs; establishing a bespoke learning platform that will out-last the project lifetime; and conducting selective material flow analyses of circularity and sharing models, for evaluation purposes. Through these means, TransScale aims to help develop and assess solutions that work across scales, locales, asset types and circularity and sharing economy models relevant to the reduction of resource consumption.

3. Project Consortium

	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Type of organisation^[1]</i>	<i>Country / Funding agency^[2]</i>	<i>Contact Person (first name and family name)</i>
<i>Project Coordinator/Main Applicant</i>	<i>BA School of Business and Finance (Banku augstskola, acronym BA)</i>	<i>University or Other Educational Institution</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Jānis Brizga</i>
<i>Project Partner 2</i>	<i>Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU)</i>	<i>Public or Private Research Organisation</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Lina Ingeborgrud</i>
<i>Project Partner 3</i>	<i>Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań (AMU)</i>	<i>University or Other Educational Institution</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Przemysław Pluciński</i>
<i>Project Partner 4</i>	<i>Department of Planning, Aalborg University (AAU)</i>	<i>Public or Private Research Organisation</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Michael Søggaard Jørgensen</i>
<i>Project Partner 5</i>	<i>ArtSmart Ltd.</i>	<i>Business-SME</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Inga Uvarova</i>
<i>Project Partner 6</i>	<i>Asker Municipality</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Bente Støa</i>

<i>Project Partner 7</i>	<i>Riga City Council, COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Selīna Vancāne</i>
<i>Project Partner 8</i>	<i>Repair Café Danmark COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>NGO</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Arne Skov</i>
<i>Project Partner 9</i>	<i>Po-Dzielnia - freeshop and sharing economy center (Poznań, PL) COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>NGO</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Anna Kaczmarek</i>
<i>Project Partner 10</i>	<i>Stowarzyszenie Jadłodzielnia Foodsharing Polska (Toruń, PL) COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>NGO</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Sylwia Kowalska</i>
<i>Project Partner 11</i>	<i>Poznań City Hall COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Iwona Matuszczak-Szulc</i>
<i>Project Partner 12</i>	<i>City of Copenhagen/Technical and Environmental Department COOPERATION PARTNER</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Mette Skovbjerg</i>

[1] Type of organisations: University or Other Educational Institution; Public or Private Research Organisation, Business – SME; Business – Large Enterprise City Authority/Municipality; Other Public/Governmental Institution *Special Interest Group **Other Non-Profit Organisation

* Other Public/Governmental Institution: e.g. hospital, other public utility, public infrastructure company;

** Special Interest Group: e.g. union, chamber. Note: With regard to the size of companies, for all EU member states the current definitions of SMEs given in the EU competition law are applied (definition of small and medium-sized enterprises and of independent businesses in accordance with recommendation 2003/361/EC of the Commission dated 6 May 2003, [ABI. L 124 of 20.5.2003, pp. 36-41]; cf. https://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/sme-definition_en).

[2] For Cooperation Partners (self-financed, not requesting funding), indicate only the country.

4. Quality of Work, Project Objectives and Targets (max. 6 pages)

4.1. Project objectives and targets, positioning with respect to the state-of-the-art, existing knowledge or solutions and other recently completed or on-going comparable projects (max. 4 pages)

European cities and surrounding rural areas are increasingly confronted with environmental problems that have social dimensions and impacts - loss of biodiversity, air pollution, heat islands, flooding, etc, are directly or indirectly interlinked with socio-economic problems such as energy poverty, lack of access to resources and services, dysfunctional markets, inadequate financial mechanisms, outdated or inadequate legislation, lack of knowledge and limited intersectoral and intra-level policy coordination. Many of these problems require integrated solutions. At the same time, cities provide fertile settings for experimentation with new solutions (Karvonen, 2018). It is this experimentation that TransScale seeks to harness, deploy and innovate, drawing on socio-technical sustainability transitions concepts for a theory of change that emphasises the need to change cognitive norms (Geels, 2014), and that builds networks, alignments and organisational forms that can be learned from internationally, scaling vertically and horizontally in ways that respect geographical and institutional differences.

TransScale will explore urban circular/sharing economy (CSE) initiatives (which we term ‘experiments’, following e.g. Brown et al, 2003) covering (1) different material flows & products: food, construction, furniture, clothes, interior, electronics, etc; and (2) 4 Rs of circular economy framework: reduce, repair, reuse, recycling. These experiments are described in Table 4.1. In particular, the **project aims to develop capacities** and study the roles of different stakeholders (municipalities, communities, NGOs and other urban stakeholders) in scaling up and scaling out urban CSE initiatives while both slowing down, narrowing or closing material loops in urban areas and providing socio-economic services. The project will tackle the socio-economic drivers of environmental impacts in ways that have synergistic socio-economic benefits, given that sharing goods, infrastructure and services are essential to reducing emissions and reducing the use of scarce resources (EC, 2016).

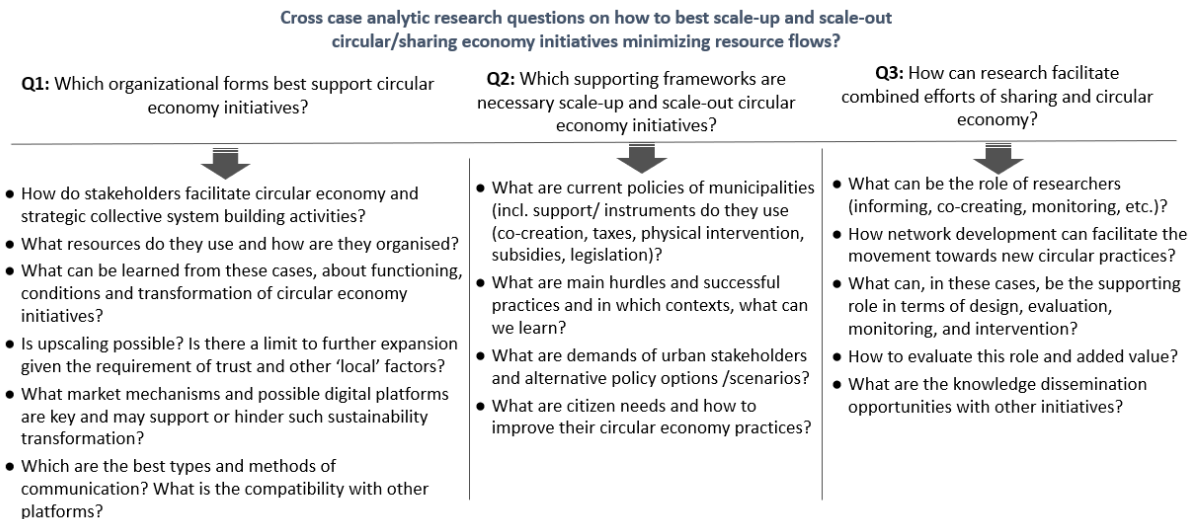
Table 4.1. Project knowledge hubs (experiments) maximise the added value of international cooperation

Name of the Experiment	Materials/Products	Type of initiative: which of the Rs	Organizational form(s)
Omigjen, Asker and Sirkulær Ressurssentral, Oslo (NO)	Clothes, furniture, interior, repair shops	Reuse and repair	Municipal, for-profit as long-term goal, business-to-peer.
Sirkulær Ressurssentral (NO)	Construction waste	Reuse	For-profit and business-to-peer (cooperation between 12 partners)
Vidzemes tirgus (Vidzeme market), Riga (LV)	Food, organic waste, clothes, furniture, construction waste	Reuse and repair, Recycling (composting)	Municipal, NGO, For-Profit
Stowarzyszenie Jadłodzielnia Foodsharing Polska (Toruń, PL)	Food	Reduce, reuse	NGOs

Po-Dzielnia - freeshop and sharing economy center (Poznań, PL) Poznań City Hall	Service and pre-owned goods sharing and repair	Reduce, reuse, repair	NGOs
Repair Café Danmark (Copenhagen, DK)	Electronic products, clothes, repair cafes	Repair	NGO
City of Copenhagen circular economy initiative (DK)	Consumer products, including electronic products, clothes, furniture	Reduce, repair, reuse	Municipality

TransScale will do this by investigating the conditions and social innovations leading to the sustainable urban circular and sharing economy models and their local adaptation using **the following steps**: 1) future literacy labs (FLL) as an inclusive, creative and democratic method of backcasting and future exploration; 2) comparative CSE case studies in cities in the 4 project countries, to support learning; 3) material flow accounting to study environmental impacts initiated by the initiatives; 4) policy labs to confront ideas and options from FLL to 'political reality'; and 5) practitioner workshops to confront the outcomes of FLL and policy labs with 'economic and power reality', elaborating empowerment options for stakeholders. Practitioners and academics across countries will take part in these steps for mutual learning. The main research questions to be answered through this project are listed in Figure 4.1. Through the integration of environmental and social objectives as described above, the project will comply with the 'do no significant harm' principle.

Fig. 4.1. Analytical research questions (Q) of the project



TransScale understands the urban sharing economy as an important feature of a circular economy, as it involves the recirculation of goods, increased utilization of durable but under-utilized assets (idle capacity) (Schor, 2014), exchange of services, and sharing of productive assets. The activities taking place in the CSE are further shaped by market orientation (for-profit vs. non-profit) and market structure (peer-to-peer vs. business-to-peer) as well as institutional context (e.g. the role of stakeholders, legal frameworks) and technologies applied (e.g. digital platform mediated). While many organizations put effort into being associated with the CSE because of the

positive symbolism, it is important to also question the assumption that the CSE is fairer, lower-carbon, transparent, and participatory, and to investigate how it may become so. Moreover, the CSE encompasses a wide range of organisations, both nonprofit and for-profit: the values implicit and explicit in, and enacted by CSE platforms vary widely (Martin et al, 2019).

TransScale is striving to find solutions that work across scales by studying **barriers** to ScaleUp (increase in reach) and ScaleOut (between places or across different types of assets or solutions). A key premise of the project is that **knowledge-sharing** between experiments can facilitate learning between cases. The experiments studied here (i.e. the selection criteria) are thus for those that aim to 1) solve concrete problems, 2) develop new practices, 3) and/or learn from interventions (Kivimaa et al., 2017). Thus, there is an expectation that such experiments should contribute to different forms of change, such as developing new knowledge, new practices, new solutions, and the enrolment of new actors (Turnheim et al. 2018). Many experiments take place in cities and urban areas. However, it is important that experiments make an impact beyond the realm of the experiment itself – i.e. through either scale-out or scale-up. Moreover, Turnheim et al. (2018) argue that too little attention has been paid to what happens after an experiment has been tried: it is for this reason that we will track experiments longitudinally throughout the project's lifetime.

In addition to the foregoing, TransScale builds on previous work that has sought to understand CSE experiments from within a sociotechnical sustainability transitions frame (e.g. Smith et al, 2013; Martin et al, 2019). As an axiom of sociotechnical transitions thinking is that social and technological elements operate in more or less stable configurations, we understand capacity building in terms of how the extent, quality and resourcing of the sociotechnical networks that the CSE experiments operate in can be strengthened, not only per se but specifically for the purpose of enhancing material circularity.

We are also mindful of the potential and challenges of learning across heterogeneous contexts. The possibilities of 'moving' best practices and learning across localities is a topic explored by geographers among others, e.g., the concept of policy mobility focuses on the social processes of circulating urban policies, policy models and policy knowledge from one city to another (McCann, 2011). McFarlane (2009; 2011) uses the concept of trans-local learning to highlight that although learning is place-focused, it is not restricted to a single place. This circulation of e.g. architectural ideas, planning principles and engineering concepts has contributed to the increasing similarity of modern European cities (Hård and Misa, 2008). Putting up trans-local learning networks (horizontal and vertical) may be one way of organising such up-scaling and out-scaling of ideas and practices. For example, in Norway, a network called 'Cities of the Future' enabled urban planners to share experiences and copy other cities' projects by being involved in various pilot projects, storytelling and site inspections (Ingeborgrud, 2018).

However, as pointed out by Hård and Misa (2008), these ideas and principles still need to go through a process of local appropriation, when being adapted to local institutional structures and cultural preferences. Therefore, we cannot simply assume that policies, technologies and 'best (sharing) practices' may be scaled up and out without some local adaptation. Rather we aim to understand the situated nature of the case study experiments in terms of (inter alia) the development of their socio-professional networks and organisational forms, to understand some of the conditions involved: how these networks came to be, what types of support were required, and what is needed in future for scaling up and scaling out.

By critically engaging with urban CSE in different contexts, we respond to the fact that urban transformation has been, and will continue to be, constructed differently in different European regions. Differentiated, situated understanding is essential and thus TransScale has explicitly embedded the assessment of multiple societal impacts and trade-offs into the research design. It meets recent advances towards the accounting for transitions directionality, i.e. the diversity of possible socio-technical development paths (Schlaile et al., 2017), responsible innovation (Correljé et al. 2015), and mission-oriented innovation (Hekkert et al., 2020).

Aspects of praxis will also be studied with the *changing* context (political, economic, social, technological, legal and environmental). By zooming in and out of relevant issues, within broader systems analyses, distal and proximate factors will be considered in relation to each other. This applies not only geographically but also temporally, tracking changes over time. These will constitute important and unique elements of the project and will help us to understand the conditions relevant to ScaleUp and ScaleOut of CSE initiatives that aim to meet social needs while reducing environmental impact (though we do not take the latter for granted).

The following aspects also constitute **innovative elements** of the project: 1) critical engagement with the notion of urban CSE that is mindful of risks and opportunities afforded by the European Green Deal and ICT as important landscape variables; 2) attention to mechanisms and conditions (ascertained via a multi-method approach); 3) regional comparison, which has not been done previously in this specific context; 4) the creation of actionable knowledge (via a dedicated learning tools) tailored to types of CSE and circumstances, viable business models, social innovation models, and strategies for urban transformation; 5) the use of future literacy laboratories to enable various urban stakeholders to reveal, reframe and rethink the assumptions that they use to imagine different futures of urban CSE, and not least to broaden their understanding of what is possible; and 6) the investigation of role of new organisational forms that connect different types of actor in new configurations, as the overall framework for combining efforts for developing and utilising urban CSE.

4.2. Relevance and contribution of the project to the goals of the call (max. 1 page)

Our scientific knowledge and the wider scientific literature (Tomor et al., 2019; Mavlutova et al, 2021) show that CSE initiatives can be an important component of urban transformations involving technologies, data and citizens. This is of high relevance in the areas covered by our project. The TransScale project will contribute by further development of concepts, knowledge and approaches to enhance urban transformation with regard to the opportunities and societal involvement in the co-creation, co-maintaining, co-owning, collaborating and interacting in the CSE framework. We will add the unique experiences of particular communities to the common knowledge grounded within our consortium and the project areas. ScalUp and ScalingOut CSE initiatives require new forms of cooperation and financing that allow the development of public infrastructure, services and other initiatives. Our approach (perspective and research design) innovates in terms of requiring new forms of collaboration, including societal participation, and with a specific focus on including those at a socio-economic disadvantage, including ethnic minorities (Wong et.al., 2020).

To date, the organisational studies literature has given little attention to the complexity of sustainable transitions in conjunction with shared value-creation. This combination requires investigating the dynamic relationships, synergies, collaborations, collaborative environments, and value of co-creating activities. Different actors take different roles and may have different priorities when creating shared value (for society or the environment). The drivers of societal involvement are not limited to the need for the public good, services or other benefits, but are also driven by an increased interest in ongoing governmental processes; a stakeholder willingness to control and participate in decision-making; a motivation to invest in tangible and intangible, financial and non-financial resources; concerns about creating positive socio-economic and environmental impact; and also about the resilience and well-being of society. This multiplicity of values, interests and objectives requires new forms of organisation, new policies and new mindsets, which TransScale will catalyse through the study of CSE experiments, Future Literacy labs, policy labs and a social learning platform freely accessible online after the project's lifetime.

The project will contribute to the achievement of strategic directions of the Urban Transition Pathways and to many of the UN SDGs (especially, SDGs 11, 12, 16, and 17, among others). The TransScale project will pay specific attention to the following preconditions and social innovations to bring added value to the new solutions

promoting combined efforts of sharing: 1) factors of trust as a precondition for sharing-oriented behavior; 2) policies that can help with the formation of urban communities and facilitate the sharing of infrastructure, resources, spaces and assets; 3) value co-creation as a base for collective societal endeavors; and 4) new forms of organization to support grass-roots innovations as well as innovative business, financing, and ownership models. Especially WP1, WP3, and WP4 will have a specific focus on the involvement and capacity building of various actors, reflecting on learning processes and transformation options among practitioners and policymakers, and enhancing resilience, capacity for change and improving social sustainability.

4.3. Overall project type (research-oriented or innovation-oriented approach) (max. 1 page)

This project focuses on Transition Pathway “The Circular Urban Economies (CUE)” and CUE Topic 1 “Urban resource sharing and circularity” of the call. This project will use the research-oriented approach, having its main focus on strategic and applied research (in accordance with the eligibility rules of the particular consortium countries). Understanding the enablers and obstacles for scaling up CSE will contribute to the necessary capacities of urban municipalities and local communities for sustainable transformation across scales, in order to better respond to challenges of climate change, inequality, resource scarcity and improve social sustainability.

A multi-level perspective is essential to convert a traditional city into a city organised for environmental sustainability. The experiments that we focus on involve relevant partners, technologies, data and citizens with the aim of creating more sustainable – i.e. socially, economically and environmentally balanced – cities (Tomor et al., 2019). Current research on so-called smart cities does not fully address the complex nature, conflicts and interdependencies of cities (Shamsuzzoha et.al, 2021), arguably over-emphasising technology and underplaying the need for new cognitive norms and new organisational forms. In this project we are planning to bridge this applied and theoretical gap.

The project also connects to the growing interest in using cities as ‘living laboratories’, with the aim of developing and testing responses to sustainability challenges present in urban areas (Vallance et al., 2020). That is, cities become a place for learning and experimentation in the local environment and context (Bulkeley et al., 2019). In this project we will use experiments to study CSE capacity for a sustainable transformation towards circular economies.

4.4. Consortium experience and complementary with other projects of the partners

TransScale will draw on the consortium’s extensive experience on the topic of capacity building and resource sharing and will build on the latest insights in transformative social innovation, sustainability transitions, and organisational studies to develop a comprehensive understanding of urban transformations as it develops in different contexts and through different social relations. All the consortium research partners have experience in working on international projects related to sustainable development, urban transformation, social innovation and public participation, all essential for successful scaling up and scaling out of the CSE (see table 4.2.)

Table 4.2. Existing results and deliverables obtained from publicly funded projects which inform the design of TransScale

Funding provider	Project number	Title	Description of results already obtained and relevant deliverables (verifiable results / products of R&D work) in terms of the basis for / differentiation from the proposed project	Location and type of documentation (e.g. link to homepage, publication, conference proceedings, interim report, final report, ...)
Research Council of Norway	299402	AFINO - Responsible research and innovation in Norway	The Centre is still in progress and has published diverse results. NIFU published the following policy brief in 2020: Futures Literacy Lab on Food Waste (unit.no) ; other publications can be found on the AFINO home page.	Homepage including publications, news and blog posts in English: AFINO - Responsible research and innovation in Norway - NTNU
EU (H2020-EU.3.3.6)	837722	Collective Action Models for the Energy Transition and Social Innovation (COMETS)	Two scientific papers (in press/submitted), comparing citizens' energy initiatives in 5 countries, contributions to websites of energy initiatives, reports on best practices, societal hurdles and opportunities for empowering these initiatives; compared to TransScale, this Horizon project only focuses on energy transition.	http://www.comets-project.eu/
National Science Centre	2020/04 /X/HS6/01685	Social movements in cognitive perspective: The case of climate justice movements in Poland	The research is still in progress and preliminary outcomes are to be published.	Due to National Science Centre rules, no webpage is required for this type of research project.
Latvian Council of Science	Izp-2020/1-0062	Quadruple Helix Concept as base of the next generation PPP model (public-private-people partnership 4P).	This project investigates a new framework on how to combine PPP with society (people or communities) - which becomes a public-private-people partnership (4P) model for developing public services and infrastructure under circular economy rules and principles. 3 case studies that incorporate collaborative organisation forms with active engagement of society. Design thinking methods tested in delivering workshops; 1 article published and 4 expected, preparation of 4 dissertations on collaborative circular business and 4P models are in progress.	https://www.ba.lv/informacija/quadruple-helix-koncepts-qhc-ka-pamats-jaunas-paaudzes-ppp-modelim/
The Capital Region of Denmark		Waste and resources across The Capital Region of Denmark	The project developed five roadmaps for a circular economy in The Capital Region of Denmark for electronic products, textiles, construction, plastic and data. A survey was carried out among citizens about their practices in relation to the acquisition of new versus used products and their repair needs and experiences	Project website with results (in Danish): https://affaldsomressourcer.dk/

5. Added Value of International Cooperation (max. 1 page)

The project consortium is built carefully considering the unique expertise and knowledge of partners that allows the combination of existing competencies related to transformation capacities towards urban sustainability, resilience, and liveability. The cooperation partners form the transnational knowledge hub combining (1) theoretical and methodological expertise regarding activities and tools of capacity building, societal transformation, stakeholder mapping, and engagement, co-creation with a particular emphasis on societal involvement and environmental impact assessment (WP1, WP3, WP4, WP5) and (2) specific countries' unique experience related to the CSE within the selected areas relating to particular initiatives (WP2). The network of the project consortium and other supporting cooperating partners is seen as an important added value for the project's success, and for further dissemination and wider exploitation of results. The project will help partners to develop larger projects for Horizon Europe project calls, and encourage collaboration among NGOs and municipalities (mutual learning), and policy learning at all levels (information, experiences, contacts, and experiments).

The thematic specialization of each partner provides a good basis for combining this knowledge and skills to form new knowledge and know-how, thus contributing to the aim of the call to “establish potential long-term partnerships, leveraging of existing knowledge networks and project co-design between researchers and stakeholders”. In addition, the consortium of partners is formed to allow for wide-ranging multi-disciplinary cooperation, in particular combining business, management and finance disciplines with policy and development planning, natural and earth sciences, also engineering and technological disciplines which will help to develop tailored policy recommendations. The consortium partners create added value by representing countries with different geopolitical and socio-economic contexts, e.g. Latvia and Poland representing Eastern European Countries with post-soviet historical and knowledge heritage, Norway as an important partner to EU countries with comparatively high advancement in the research areas, Denmark with accumulated European development and cooperation practices and initiatives.

6. Key activities and work programme description

The work plan of TransScale consists of 6 Work Packages (WPs). WP1 to 5 form the core of the research and innovation activities and planned implementation work with the following chain of activities and tasks (see Fig. 6.1).

The project will start with WP1 using Future Literacy Laboratories looking at alternative futures for CSE, and critically discussing and refining them with practitioners with different backgrounds in 4 workshops (one in each partner country). This WP will focus on the following questions: What are our future hopes and expectations for sharing and circular economy activities? How do we perceive alternative futures of sharing and circular economy? What are the connections and practical implications of these Future literacy laboratory sessions?

WP2 will cover in-depth case study analysis engaging with practitioners working on CSE initiatives, to generate a greater understanding of urban transformations in practice, and to reveal favorable or hindering conditions. This WP will look at the roles, resources, power, needs, functioning, relevant contextual factors, expectations, ideas, and practices of the stakeholders conducting the experiments. What role does research/ researcher/ technology/

information play in transformation processes, more in particular in these cases, what role can they play in terms of conceptualization, co-creation and developing alternatives?

WP3 Policy Labs will bring together various scientists, practitioners and policy-makers to develop scenarios and tailored policy proposals that reflect diverse views and that are fit for real-world application, for scaling up and scaling out of CSE experiments relating to the circular economy. The WP will respond to the following questions: What policies currently frame the circular sharing economy initiatives? What do stakeholders need & what are the policy options for meeting these needs? What are the main obstacles, and success factors & how transferrable is the learning that can be identified? How can the sociotechnical regimes of the circular and sharing economy be aligned?

Practitioner perspectives will be studied in WP4 focusing on the following questions: How do stakeholders facilitate circular economy and strategic collective system building activities? What market mechanisms are key and may support or hinder transformation? How can financial mechanisms play a role in the transformative role of urban communities? Feasibility and viability of options for change and their compatibility with other platforms?

WP5 develops a method based on life cycle assessment and social practice theory for assessment of the environmental impacts of the initiatives, which are analysed in the different national hubs. The method is developed early in the project and applied in the baseline assessments of the initiatives, midterm assessments and final assessments of the initiatives. The experiences with data collection from initiatives, and whether and how positive and negative impacts and important system dimensions, like infrastructure, differences and similarities in citizens' social practices are analysed. At the end of the project, the method is adjusted based on the project experiences and a guide for environmental assessment of circular and sharing economy initiatives published.

The project is managed by Banku Augstskola (BA) with the involvement of all project partners under WPO Project management and outreach underpinned by robust ethical and management principles and procedures.

Fig.6.1. Interrelation between work packages (WP) and research questions (Q).

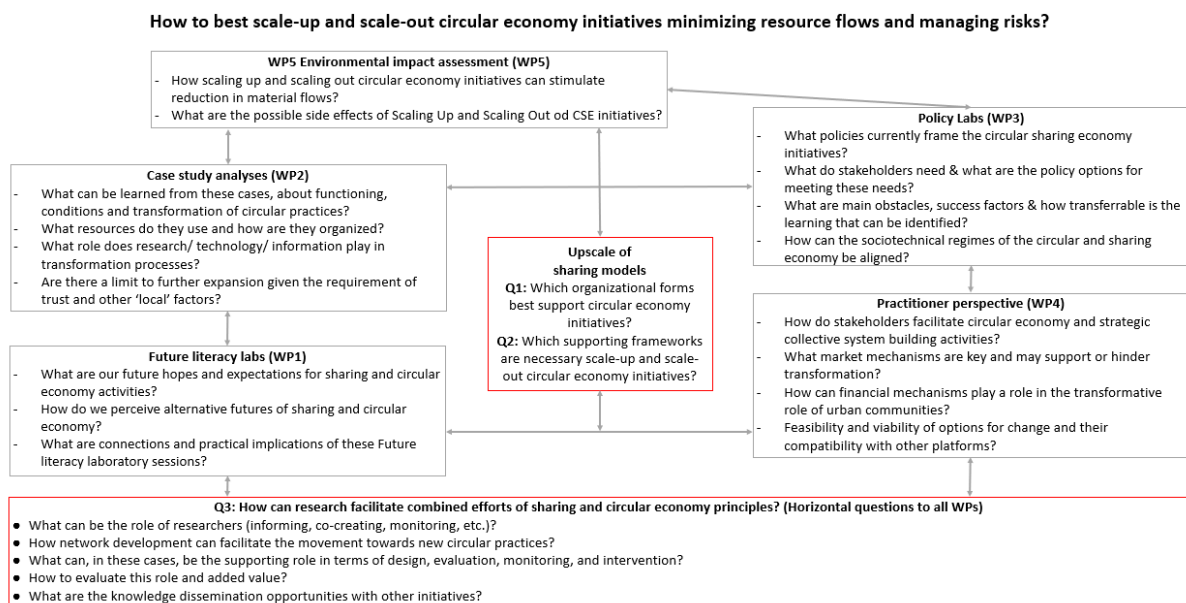


Table 6. Project Gantt chart

quarters	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
WP0 Project management and outreach												
T0.1 Coordination of project	M0.1	M0.2			M0.3				M0.4			M0.5, D0.4
T0.2 Communications with the Funder and Stakeholders	D0.1											
T0.3 Financial Management				D0.2					D0.3			D0.4
WP1 Future orientation												
T1.1 Kickoff and Training Workshop	M1.1											
T1.2 Developing joint guidelines	M1.2											
T1.3 Future literacy laboratories in 4 countries						M1.3		D1.1				
T1.4 Conference paper									D1.2			
T1.5 Comparative scientific article												D1.3 D1.4
WP2 Case studies												
T2.1 Kickoff and Training Workshop on case studies		M2.1										
T2.2 Developing joint guidelines		M2.2										
T2.3 Case studies in 4 countries						M2.3	D2.1					
T2.4 Conference paper									D.2.2			
T2.5 Comparative scientific article												D2.3
WP3 Governance and policy analysis												
T3.1 Developing joint framework and guidelines	M3.1		M3.2									
T3.1 Document analysis, policy workshops and interviews			D3.4					M3.3 D3.4				
T3.1 Comparative analysis											D3.1	D3.2 D3.3 D3.4
4 Practitioner perspective												

Table 6.1: Work package list

Work package No ²	Work package title	Lead project partner No ³	Lead project partner short name	Person-months ⁴	Start month ⁵	End month
WP0	Project management and outreach	1	BA	18,75	1	36
WP1	Future literacy labs	2	NIFU	23,75	1	35
WP2	Case studies	3	AMU	33,1	1	35
WP3	Governance and policy analysis	1	BA	16,25	1	36
WP4	Practitioner perspectives	1	BA	26,65	7	36
WP5	Environmental impact assessment	4	AAU	15	1	36
TOTAL				133,5		

Table 6.2: Deliverables List

Del. no. ⁶	Deliverable name	WP no.	Delivery date ⁷
D0.1	Dissemination and Communication plan	0	M3
D5.1	Working paper with a draft method for environmental assessment of CSE initiatives	4	M6
D5.2	Working paper with baseline environmental assessment of the TransScale CSE initiatives	4	M9

² Work package number: WP 1 - WP n.

³ Number of the project partner leading the work in this work package.

⁴ The total number of person-months allocated to each work package.

⁵ Measured in months from the project start date (month 1).

⁶ Deliverable numbers in order of delivery dates. Please use the numbering convention <WP number>.<number of deliverable within that WP>. For example, deliverable 4.2 would be the second deliverable from work package 4.

⁷ Measured in months from the project start date (month 1).



D0.2	Annual report	0	M12
D4.1	Report with recommendations to practitioners on how to harness the sustainability potential of the CSE initiatives	4	M18
D2.1	Report on case studies	2	M20
D5.3	Working paper with a midterm assessment of the TransScale CSE initiatives	4	M21
D0.3	Annual report	0	M24
D1.1	Report on FLLs	1	M24
D1.2	Conference paper on FLLs	1	M28
D2.2	Conference paper on case studies	2	M28
D4.2	Proceedings/ summary of workshop discussions	4	M28
D3.1	Report with an overview of the most promising and realistic policy options for the project themes	3	M30
D4.3	Conference paper on practitioner perspectives	4	M30
D4.4	Scientific article on practitioner perspectives	4	M32
D1.3	Comparative scientific article on FLLs	1	M33
D3.2	Conference paper on multi-level governmental stakeholder discussion and co-creation results	3	M33
D5.4	Report with a final environmental assessment of the environmental impacts and assessment of the future potentials of the TransScale CSE initiatives	4	M33
D2.3	Scientific article on case studies	2	M34
D1.4	4 magazine articles about FLLs in the different countries	1	M35

D3.3	Research paper on multi-level governmental concerns and co-creation	3	M35
D0.4	Final report	0	M36
D3.4	Internet posts, magazine articles, flyers	3	M36
D5.5	Guide for assessment method for planning, organising and embedding circular and sharing economy initiatives in cities	4	M36

Table 6.3: List of milestones

Milestone number	Milestone name	Work package(s) involved	Expected date ⁸
M0.1	Kick-off meeting (PL)	0	M2
M1.1	Kickoff for WP1	1	M2
M2.1	Kickoff for WP2	2	M4
M3.1	Kick-off for WP3	3	M5
M1.2	Guidelines for FLLs	1	M6
M2.2	Guidelines for case studies	2	M6
M5.1	Method for environmental impact assessment developed	4	M6
M3.2	Guidelines for workshops	3	M9
M4.1	Kickoff for WP4	4	M9
M5.2	Baseline environmental assessment of initiatives carried out	4	M9

⁸ Measured in months from the project start date (month 1)



M0.2	Dissemination tools ready	0	M12
M0.3	Annual consortium meetings	0	M12
M4.2	Guidelines for workshops	4	M17
M1.3	FLLs in all 5 countries concluded	1	M18
M2.3	CSs in all 5 countries concluded	2	M18
M5.3	Midterm environmental assessment of initiatives carried out	4	M21
M0.4	Annual consortium meetings	0	M24
M3.3	Workshops in all partner countries	3	M24
M4.3	Workshops in all partner countries	4	M25-27
M5.4	Final environmental assessment of initiatives and assessment of future potentials carried out	4	M33
M0.5	Final Conference (NO)	0	M36

Table 6.4: Work package description (max. 1 page per work package)

Work package number	WPO	Start date or starting event:					Month 1
Work package title	Project management and outreach						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	AS	ASKER	
Person months per applicant:	12	1,5	1,5	2	1,5	0,25	
<p>Objectives: ● Establish and maintain effective working relationships among consortium partners, the funder, and external stakeholders and effectively administer project resources so that the project objectives are met and tasks completed on time and to an exceptionally high standard leading to punctual delivery of quality Deliverables and Milestones across the project. ● Ensure that tasks are completed. ● Ensure that technical and financial reports are delivered on time and are in line with the requirements and standards set out in the Grant Agreement.</p>							
<p>Description of work</p> <p>Task 0.1 Coordination of project (M1-36): This task involves establishing and maintaining effective working structures and relations among consortium members; managing and motivating project staff; organising and chairing meetings on a monthly basis and other meetings as necessary over the duration of the project coupled with learning sessions, case study visits, the final meeting combined with the final conference for presenting project results; developing reciprocal relationships with stakeholders; formulating and implementing strategies and plans to ensure successful delivery of the project; setting up and maintaining a collaboration platform for internal communications and sharing documents, etc.; establishing conflict resolution mechanisms; monitoring and managing risks (Task leader: BA, contributing partners: All partners).</p> <p>Task 0.2 Communications with the funders and stakeholders (M1-36): Liaising with the funders; preparing and submitting technical and financial progress reports according to the standards and procedures set out in the Grant Agreement; recording and reporting any differences that may arise due to unforeseen circumstances or otherwise between planned work and what has been carried out. Communication and dissemination activities will start with the preparation of the Communication and Dissemination plan. Project results will be communicated via the project website, traditional and social media, at relevant conferences and events as well as in scientific peer-reviewed journals (Q1&Q2). Knowledge exchange activities such as workshops targeted at various stakeholders will be organized as part of specific WPs. Policy briefs & practitioner briefs prepared within WP3&4 will be communicated to the broader public, also, outside of the project area. (Task leader: BA, all partners to contribute to technical and financial reports and communication activities).</p> <p>Task 0.3 Financial Management (M1-36): Working with finance departments of partner organisations to ensure all financial and budgetary requirements are performed correctly and in line with rules and regulations set out by the Funder and the Consortium Agreement; establishing good operating procedures for financial management; ensuring that received funds are correctly distributed, accounted for, and that cost statements are received (Task leader: BA, all partners involved).</p> <p>Milestones: M0.1: Kick-off meeting (PL) (M2), M0.2: Dissemination tools ready (M12), M0.3 Annual consortium meetings (M12), M0.4 Annual consortium meetings (M24), M0.5 Final Conference (NO) (M36).</p>							
<p>Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)</p> <p>D0.1 Dissemination and Communication plan (M3), D0.2 Annual report (M12), D0.3 Annual report (M24), D0.4 Final report (M36).</p>							



Work package number	WP1	Start date or starting event:					Month 1
Work package title	Future literacy labs						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	AS	ASKER	
Person months per applicant:	5	7,5	6	3	2	0,25	

Description of work and role of applicants

As an approach to future studies, *anticipation* has grown out of foresight studies and practices, but unlike some types of future work (which aim at predicting the future), anticipation is aimed at revealing existing preconceptions of the future. We will make use of thinking associated with Futures Literacy – an approach developed to enrich our discussions of learning and innovation (Miller, 2018). This tradition aims at making people more capable of making use of the future in their work and planning, making them aware of their preconceptions and prejudices, fears and hopes. The anticipation tradition has a strong focus on the inclusion of a wide variety of people in learning processes, which will be relevant to our co-learning and co-creation discussions.

WP1 will conduct Future Literacy Labs (FLLs) which are learning by doing/action-research workshops. The aim is to enable participants to reveal, reframe and rethink the assumptions they use to imagine different futures, and not least to broaden their understanding of what is possible. The main topic for the FLLs will be sharing and reuse in line with circular economy principles connected to the three selected themes, and discussing possibilities for scaling up and scaling out. Participants will be introduced to a socio-technical perspective, discussing social, cultural, technological and economic aspects of sharing and reuse in the future.

Task 1.1: Training workshop on future literacy labs with Riel Miller/UNESCO at the kick-off for WP1. (Lead: NIFU, Month 1-2)

Task 1.2: Development of guidelines for conducting FLLs in all 4 countries. (Lead: NIFU, contribution: all, Month 1-6)

Task 1.3: FLLs in all 4 countries. (Lead: NIFU, contribution: all, Month 6-24). We plan to gather a mix of 12-20 participants for each FFL, representing actors involved in CSE initiatives, municipal-level actors (practitioners and politicians), NGOs and researchers. Each FFL is expected to last for about 5-6 hours, all following a similar set-up consisting of a) participants’ hope scenario, b) expected scenario and c) counter-scenario. Reports on each FLL will summarize the results.

Task 1.4: A conference paper will present preliminary results. (Lead: NIFU, contribution: all, Month 18-28)

Task 1.5: Submit a comparative scientific article on FLLs on the three themes in different urban contexts. (Lead: NIFU, contribution: all, Month 18-33)

Milestones: M1.1: Kickoff for WP1 (M2), M1.2: Guidelines for FLLs (M6), M1.3: FLLs in all 4 countries concluded (M18)

Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

D1.1: Report on FLLs (M24), D1.2: Conference paper on FLLs (M28), D1.3: Comparative scientific article on FLLs (M33), D1.4: 4 magazine articles about FLLs in the different countries (M35)



Work package number	WP2	Start date or starting event:					Month 1
Work package title	Case studies						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	AS	ASKER	
Person months per applicant:	5	6,5	8	10	3	0,5	

Objectives: Obtaining systematic knowledge of barriers and opportunities in the functioning of existing CSE initiatives to scale up and scale out through collaborative research methods with various stakeholders: citizens, NGOs representatives and municipal authorities representatives. Organizing a series of workshops and providing practical skills to design a new CSE initiative. We plan to design at least one food-sharing unit.

Description of work and role of applicants:

In case studies (CS), developed simultaneously with FLLs in WP1, we will employ the co-production of knowledge approach, supported by various triangulated non-collaborative and collaborative research techniques like in-depth interviews (IDI) and/or survey, participant observation and participatory workshops. CSs will focus on the following sharing streams: #food, #materials and products, #construction waste, as significant consumption clusters contributing to the carbon footprint. Although these are different decision-making processes, they are also bound by the common aspects to be analysed within CSs (see Fig.6.1). We will address three research questions (see Fig. 4.1), searching for (1) optimal organisational forms for CSE initiatives and upscaling possibilities (Q1), (2) a framework, e.g. relevant policies for their actions (Q2) and (3) sound, scientific support for the development of CSE theory and practice (Q3).

We will conduct between 4 and 7 CSs in 4 countries, including at least one CS in each participant country, aiming at in-depth and multidimensional analyses of CSE initiatives dealing with different elements of the 4Rs. For more details about the experiments see Table 4.1. Within these experiments we will engage with stakeholders: municipalities, policy-makers, companies, and NGOs. We will focus on scaling up, i.e., integrating CSE principles into long-term urban development strategies and generating favorable conditions for the development of more bottom-up and urban initiatives and institutions, as well as scaling out through sharing and connection experiences on circularity among partners (e.g., reusing construction waste materials in establishing and building food-sharing units, and others).

We will design our investigation with participatory methods to facilitate social learning processes, and knowledge and experience exchange. The research outputs will constitute a learning arena for all participants and researchers from different cities, regions and countries. Eventually, we will deliver a research protocol for comparative CS analysis to map modes of urban sharing practices and derive general patterns and factors necessary for the emergence, consolidation and long-term development of urban sharing practices. Outputs obtained from WP2 will inform further actions in WP3, WP4 and WP5.

Task 2.1: Training workshop on case studies at the kick-off for WP2 (Lead: AMU, contribute all; M 1-4)

Task 2.2: Development of guidelines for conducting CSs in all 4 countries (Lead: AMU, contribute all; M 5-6)

Task 2.3: Case studies in all 4 countries (Lead: AMU, contribute all; M 7-20)

Task 2.4: A conference paper with preliminary results to share (Lead: AMU, contribute all; M 21-28)

Task 2.5: A scientific article on comparative case studies (Lead: AMU, contribute all; M 21-34)

Milestones: M2.1: Kickoff for WP2 (M4), M2.2: Guidelines for CSs (M6), M2.3: CSs in all 4 countries concluded (M18)

Deliverables: D2.1: Report on CSs (M20), D2.2: Conference paper on CSs (M28), D2.3: Submitting the comparative scientific article on CSs (M34).

Work package number	WP3	Start date or starting event:					Month 1
Work package title	Governance and policy analysis						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	SG	Asker	
Person months per applicant:	5	2,5	3,5	3	2	0,25	

Objectives: Understanding the governance and policy roles and designs that municipalities can - and do - play in supporting local communities in sharing economy initiatives that further the circular economy, and how these may be improved in terms of effectiveness and inclusion. To co-create policy designs that inform the transformative governance considerations in WP4.

Description of work

The role of municipalities is expanding in scope, for which the term re-municipalization has been coined (Hall et al., 2013). This network brokering role, sometimes on an inter-as well as intra-municipality basis, calls for new forms of governance and engagement, in which the exercise of scientific authority may be questioned, new knowledge and perspectives are necessary, and alternative visions of the future are debated and negotiated. Moreover, all of this varies within and between country contexts: heterogeneity is the norm. It is in this context that municipalities act, or have the potential to act, in relation to sharing economy initiatives that support a more circular economy.

WP3 will focus on supporting the development of “niche experiments”, and will organize a series of Urban Policy Labs in different contexts (Van der Windt et.al., 2021; Whicher, 2021) to identify current and improve existing policies regarding CSE. In WP3 we will map new and fruitful options, including points of regime resistance at the municipality level and others, focusing on policy aspects. Our main research questions are listed in Fig. 6.1. We define an Urban Policy Lab as a structured environment for research-related innovative design according to the principles of co-creation and participative policy at the level of an urbanized municipality. We will use a loop-like model, which means that we follow an iterative process with feedback loops; during our design of a new policy we will go back to earlier design stages in case of insufficient information, problems with policy implementation, or new articulation of stakeholders demands. We will come up with implementation agenda and the next steps for further niche development and regime modification. These steps include strong elements of co-creation with stakeholders via workshops, interviews and a citizen’s panel to check findings and allow for new input within the policy development loop. This involves the following **tasks**:

Task 3.1 Developing a joint co-creation framework and guidelines, with academic and practice partners;

Task 3.2. (a) Document analysis and interviews with key parties to identify current policy and governance arrangements, policy hurdles and options and municipality level; (b) Policy workshop for exploring options, knowledge gaps, opportunities and findings, to discuss, specify and alter scenarios and to discuss implementation; to co-create new approaches; (c) organize a citizens’ panel for validation and co-creating sessions with politicians, stakeholders and scientists/technologists.

Task 3.3 Comparative analysis of findings and comparison with findings of other WPs, formulating recommendations and organizing outreach activities such as public campaigns and types of interaction.

Milestones: M3.1: Kick-off for WP3 (M5), M3.2: Guidelines for workshops (M9), M3.3: 3 workshops in 4 countries (LV, NO, PL, DK) (M24)

Deliverables: D3.1: Report with an overview of the most promising and realistic policy and governance options for the project themes (M30); D3.2: Conference paper on policy design for multi-level governance of the CSE as a facilitator of the circular economy; (M33); D3.3: Research paper on policy design for multi-level governance of the CSE as a facilitator of the circular economy (M35); D3.4 posts, magazine articles, flyers (M36)



Work package number	WP4	Start date or starting event:					Month 7
Work package title	Practitioner perspectives						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	AS	ASKER	
Person months per applicant:	13,5	2	3,5	3	4,4	0,25	

Objectives: • To understand the role of stakeholders and modes of governance in urban transformation and to study how these may be improved; • To analyse how the transformative agency of stakeholders is leveraged/constrained by the modes of governance; • To develop sustainable and viable strategies, business models, social innovation models, new forms of organisation to support and advance CSE which stimulates resource sufficiency and urban transformation.

Description of work (possibly broken down into tasks)

Task 4.1 Workshops with practitioners (M7-28). In this task, we analyse 1) the interplay between stakeholders and institutions, e.g. how the transformative agency of stakeholders involved in CSE is leveraged/constrained by the modes of governance using multi-level perspective and governance dimensions across scale, and 2) how stakeholders contribute to strategic collective system building activities and institutional change. One-day workshops with practitioners in partner countries will ensure the identification of gaps and the creation, testing, and improvement and feasibility of new ideas. These workshops will build on the results of the FLL (WP1) and case studies (WP2). The main questions will be: understanding the challenges of innovation and systems change, theory-of-change elaboration, deepening understanding of context, development and evaluation of possible actions, and critical reflection of how sharing impacts existing businesses and practices. Next to identifying strategies for the transformative agency, the task will identify institutional arrangements and governance structures in need of change. (Task lead: BA, assisted by all partners).

Task 4.2. Sustainable business models and strategies for scaling up CSE (M20-32). The transaction side of CSE is crucial for successful implementations: the nature and size of benefits (not only monetary) for those concerned, use of ICT, services to be had (from the portfolio of offerings created), the model of ownership and financing, guaranteed returns on investment (if so), redistribution of profits (Palm & Bocken, 2021) as well as exploring options for voluntary and non-monetized spaces for sharing. For each of the case types studied in WP2 we will map the internal funding, external funding, distribution of costs and benefits, the use of leasing, the details of contracts, use of a co-ownership model. Next to mapping the transactional elements for all of the cases included, we will examine the experiences with the ‘business’ or ‘innovation’ model chosen, formalization of activities, adequate (minimum) organisational structures needed, problems encountered during the process and afterward, the transformative goals, relational aspects, and draw on the findings of WP2. The analysis will inform the delivery of a report identifying promising and viable strategies, business models, social innovation models, new forms of governance, etc. to advance CSE. (Task lead: BA, all partners contribute).

WP1, 2, 3 and 4 are interlinked and exchange information at scheduled meetings and whenever necessary.

Results: M4.1: Kickoff for WP4 (M9), M4.2: Guidelines for workshops (M17), M4.3: Workshops in 4 countries (LV, NO, DK, PL) (M25-27)

Deliverables: D4.1: Report with recommendations to urban municipalities and grassroots movements on how to harness the sustainability potential of the CSE (M18), D4.2: Proceedings/ summary of workshop discussions (M28); D4.3: Conference paper on practitioner perspectives (M30), D4.4: Scientific article on practitioner perspectives (M32).



Work package number	WP5	Start date or starting event:					Month
Work package title	Environmental impact assessment						
Project partner number	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project partner short name	BA	NIFU	AMU	AAU	AS	Asker	
Person months per applicant:	1,5	1,5	1,5	9	1,5	0	
<p>Objectives: Assess how CSE initiatives influence citizens’ social practices and their environmental impacts. Assess the role of context and infrastructure on social practices. Develop scenarios for future environmental potentials from scaling up and scaling out the initiatives. Develop a method for planning urban CSE initiatives.</p>							
<p>T5.1 Development of a method for environmental assessment of CSE initiatives. The method for assessment of the environmental impact of local CSE initiatives is developed. The method will be based on (a) life cycle assessment of relevant products and materials, which are in focus in the CSE initiatives through 4Rs and (b) analyses of citizens’ social practices and their changes through participation in local CSE initiatives. Guidelines are developed by AAU for local data collection in the different hubs through mapping of resource flows and interviews with citizens combined with surveys among citizens (Niero et al, 2021, Jørgensen, 2021).</p> <p>T5.2 Baseline assessment of initiatives. Supported by AAU, the project partners carry out a baseline environmental assessment of the practice fields in the 4 local hubs through mapping of baseline resource flows of relevant products and materials in the different hubs and their intervention initiatives, and interviews with citizens and relevant actors within civil society, public administration and businesses. Surveys with a bigger number of citizens are carried out. Comparative analyses of the different practice fields in the 4 hubs help identify important aspects of societal context and infrastructures in CSE initiatives.</p> <p>T5.3 Midterm environmental assessment. The project partners carry out a midterm environmental assessment of the practice fields in the 4 local hubs in WP2 by mapping the midterm resource flows of relevant products and materials. Interviews with citizens identify changes in social practices, supplemented by interviews with involved actors within civil society, public administration and businesses (in cooperation with WP4). Surveys with a number of citizens are carried out. Coordinated by AAU, comparative analyses of the changes from the baseline in the different practice fields in the 4 hubs in WP2, identify environmental potentials and challenges and important aspects of societal context and infrastructures in CSE initiatives.</p> <p>T5.4 Final environmental assessment and assessment of future potentials. The project partners carry out a final environmental assessment of the practice fields in focus in the 4 local hubs in WP2 by mapping the midterm resource flows of relevant products and materials influenced by the intervention initiatives. Interviews with citizens identify changes in social practices, supplemented by interviews with involved actors (in cooperation with WP4). Surveys with a number of citizens are carried out. Coordinated by AAU, comparative analyses of the changes from the baseline and the midterm status in the different practice fields in the 4 hubs in WP2, identify environmental potentials and challenges and important aspects of societal context and infrastructures in CSE initiatives. In cooperation with the FLL in WP1 and the policy analyses in WP3, the environmental potentials from scaling up and scaling out the interventions in the 4 hubs are analysed.</p> <p>T5.5 Development of guide for environmental assessment of the CSE. Based on the experiences from T5.2, T5.3, T5.4, a guide is developed for the environmental assessment of local CSE initiatives. It will focus on planning, organising, adjusting and embedding future CSE initiatives in cities, including how changes in resource flows and social practices can be mapped and assessed without the need for big economic resources.</p>							

Milestones: M5.1 Method for environmental impact assessment developed (M6). M5.2 Baseline environmental assessment of initiatives carried out (M9). M5.3. Midterm environmental assessment of initiatives carried out (M21). M5.4 Final environmental assessment of initiatives and assessment of future potentials carried out (M33)

Deliverables:

D5.1 Working paper with a draft method for environmental assessment of CSE initiatives (M6). D5.2 Working paper with baseline environmental assessment of the TransScale CSE initiatives (M9). D5.3 Working paper with a midterm assessment of the TransScale CSE initiatives (M21). D5.4 Report with a final environmental assessment of the environmental impacts and assessment of the future potentials of the TransScale CSE initiatives (M33). D5.5 Guide for assessment method for planning, organising and embedding circular and sharing economy initiatives in cities (M36).

Significant risks, and associated contingency plans:

Given the dynamic nature of risks, we have an ongoing risk assessment and management process as part of WPO. Here we have selected foreseeable or potential problems given the current state of affairs:

1. Losing a key partner at a critical stage of the project - Close interaction, open communication between partners and building on strong existing relationships will enhance project delivery. The involvement of various partners with a broad range of expertise is key to ensuring work is carried out. All partners are involved across all WPs. The Consortium has strong networks and could find a suitable substitute partner if needed.
2. Delays with critical tasks due to complexities inherent in a project of this size and scope - The appointment of an experienced project manager (>15 years' experience, inc. H2020 mgt.) and the use of effective management and communication techniques will minimise the risk. Lead applicants will provide the processes and procedures to be followed to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of the project, including dealing with delays and underperforming partners.
3. Interruption or disturbance of project activities due to a resurgence of Covid-19, other pandemics or unforeseen events - Recognising that every partner institution will have their own 'on the ground' procedures on how to respond to COVID-19 imposed restrictions. The lead applicant, if necessary, will develop a protocol specifically tailored to the TransScale project, defining procedures for interactions in the project. With responsibility for the coordination, communication and documentation of TransScale COVID-19 guidelines the lead applicant will liaise with partners on a regular basis and be a point of contact for any research-related COVID-19 issue. Workshops and other key project activities can/will be undertaken online if face-to-face interactions are not possible.
4. Difficulty in working with potential case studies (WP2) - Partners have extensive experience working with stakeholders across Europe including academics, policy-makers and practitioners. All the partners already have identified and approached several potential case studies. A diverse range of dissemination activities are planned to maintain interest from stakeholders. Participants will also benefit from project outputs in a reciprocal exchange of knowledge.
5. Difficulties for the integration of business models (WP4) and policy recommendations (WP3) within local, national and European frameworks - Close integration between partners and WPs, practitioners and policy-makers to ensure models and strategies are designed to maximise their potential impact at local, national and European levels. The inclusion of a dedicated policy and practitioners WPs will facilitate engagement with stakeholders and ensure that practical recommendations are produced.

7. Ethical and regulatory considerations (max. ½ page)



TransScale will collect qualitative and quantitative data and follow FAIR data principles - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (Wilkinson et al., 2016) in data management. Personal and/or sensitive information will be handled confidentially and in accordance with the [European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#) and the principles laid out in [Responsible Research and Innovation](#) as well as following specific guidelines suggested or required by the partner institutions. As a guiding principle, personal data will be anonymized in the context of data processing (e.g. transcription) as well as analysis and reporting. Participation in case studies, FLLs, and workshops will be based on informed consent. Data from the case studies, policy workshops and FLLs will be anonymized and transcribed. Data storage will happen in a secured environment (password protection, daily backups) at the partner organizations and the project's online platform with access for the respective partners and the coordinator.

During the first months of the project, a specific Data Management Plan (DMP) will be set up in WPO and will adhere to relevant standards and community best practices. It will detail the data that will be collected and generated, how data need to be handled, classified, and stored to comply with data protection regulations and good practices, and which data can be shared or need to be protected/restricted. The DMP will evolve during the lifetime of the project and according to the status of the project reflect on data management and security. Once funding is in place, the consortium will work with dedicated data management experts of their organizations and IT Services to ensure that:

- Data is created in an appropriate – and ideally Open – format;
- Appropriate metadata is created, ready for disclosure after the project concludes;
- Data is stored and backed-up securely and appropriately for its content.

On completion of the project, the Project Coordinator will review the DMP in a consortium meeting together with the concerned IT services. This meeting will identify any research data in a non-digital form that should be digitized and agree on the longer-term storage of the data (including an appropriate depository for the storage of the data).

8. Gender and Diversity Aspects (max. 1 page)

In TransScale we will address diversity at two levels: we will take it into account in the context of our research team as well as during the research design and process. Our team is gender-balanced across career stages. The team includes researchers of different ages and at different stages of their academic and research careers: both early career researchers (inc. Ph.D. students) as well as Senior Researchers and Research Professors.

We will support our research agenda with an intersectional feminist approach to analyze the intersectionality of gender, political, economic, socio-ecological and technological relations in urban transformation processes related to the sharing economy. Therefore, we will highlight the aspect of social inequalities: in gender-, class- and ethnicity-related terms and how they are interlinked. This will allow us to design our participatory research process in terms of equity.

In addition, we will also address the crucial issues of social diversity and (in)equalities driven by climate change. As many studies point to the risk of increasing, already high, often acute, social inequalities due to the climate change crisis, we will investigate how different individuals with different social, cultural and economic backgrounds and resources cope with these challenges at different scales in order to create resilient and just cities.

The FLLs (WP1) in the 4 countries will explore if social and economic inequalities, and modes of oppression, related to the factors such as gender, ethnicity, nationality and age - young and elderly, are an issue for the participants and will experiment with these feminist, emancipatory perspectives in the future visions for the sharing economy derived in the FLLs.

In the CSs (WP2) we will analyse how various relations, mostly in terms of unbalanced social, political and economic power, in the urban context of 4 countries and different cities are relevant for the sharing of food, material and products and construction waste. We will trace whether and how our intersectional perspective can contribute to transforming the social practices of sharing to become more just and sustainable.

In all workshops (WP3,4,5) and by applying participatory activities we will actively seek and enable the participation of underprivileged and minorities and ensure that the voices are heard through skillful facilitation and appropriate modes of engagement. We will be focused on the prospects of empowerment. In the policy workshops and a practitioner's perspective we will examine the possibility of upscale these prospects.

9. Impact of the project (max. 3 pages)

a. Expected Impacts

Taking seriously its co-productionist perspective, and thereby moving beyond an understanding of impact as a unilateral transferral of insight, **TransScale** seeks to bring about lasting changes and effects in academic communities, practitioner networks, civil society and governmental organisations and the wider public. The main aim of our dissemination is to genuinely support decision-makers in their daily work so that they can design and contribute to the CSE based on an improved understanding and to harness its potential to achieve a more sustainable future.

As changes in urban practices, organizations of economic and social sectors, institutions and physical and social infrastructure are driven by interactions in complex systems, the urban transition amounts to a 'deep' transition, a transversal change process unfolding across subsystems, organizations, institutions and policy domains. Accordingly, **TransScale** will be attentive to the multitude of changes in social relations that shape urban transformation, and to sustainable, inclusive and fair directions (e.g. McCauley & Heffron, 2018) that the transition process may take (cf. White & Stirling, 2013). This is a challenging undertaking. Compared to technological, environmental and economic aspects, the various socio-cultural factors are as important as they are difficult to demonstrate.

The **TransScale** research approach and conceptual understanding of the sharing economy as a facilitator of circularity follows a co-productionist perspective, which holds that scientific ideas co-evolve with technologies and with identities, discourses and institutions that lend meaning to emerging ideas (Jasanoff, 2006). The impact can hence be understood as an alignment of ideas and institutions that brings about transformative change – in people, organisations, governing rules and (the understanding and use of) technology. **TransScale** will promote active partnership between scholars, policymakers, practitioners and citizens. Overall, **TransScale** will pursue an impact strategy that emphasizes: 1) targeted publication of research findings, 2) deep and broad collaboration with stakeholders, 3) wide and inclusive public engagement and dissemination of project activities, 4) dissemination of practical recommendations for policy-makers (EU, national, local) and business & practitioners.

Underpinned by a robust conceptual framework, **TransScale** will co-produce a broad set of practical recommendations applicable to a range of stakeholders. Informed by a broad review of diverse cases of the CSE and an in-depth analysis of selected cases, WP3&4 will develop recommendations for policymakers and practitioners on how to increase the capacity for transformation using the CSE and how different types of initiatives can develop, improve, and become more efficient and deliver better results. We also develop specific recommendations for how policy (on different levels) can support the development of different types of initiatives. This work will be complemented with case reports and practice and policy briefs that include practical recommendations aimed at facilitating wider citizen engagement in urban transformations, and the development of new business models and funding schemes. Project results will be available on the project

webpage for use by policymakers and practitioners from other communities outside the project. Project outreach and communication will also be used to reach out to stakeholders outside of the direct project impact.

The key intellectual excellence: **TransScale** will create new strategic knowledge for the upscaling and outscaling approaches of circular and sharing frameworks and innovative business models for food, products and materials, and construction waste. As a result of the **TransScale** project, it is planned to prepare at least two PhD theses, contributing to new strategic knowledge and advancing the existing state of the art.

b. Dissemination and/or Exploitation of Project Results, and Management of Intellectual Property

TransScale dissemination activities (DA) will include high-quality measures to ensure wide-reaching impact and use of project deliverables and outputs among different target audiences including (**#WHOM**): i) general public, ii) policy-makers (EU, national, local) and other urban stakeholders, iii) researchers and experts, and iv) business & practitioners. The dissemination and exploitation of results will be based on a participatory approach of all partners and stakeholders.

While DA in research-related work packages, e.g. workshops, are specifically geared towards involving stakeholders in the co-production and exploitation of findings, DA at the overall project level pursues broader goals. The **TransScale** consortium, therefore has identified three main aims for DA (**#WHY**): 1) outreach, involvement and engagement of stakeholders in project activities, co-creation and further exploitation of results; 2) to raise awareness, build and transform capacities of stakeholders; 3) promoting the project, spreading its results and extending the impact.

To better target the project DA, outreach target audiences and maximise the potential impact, the detailed Dissemination plan will be prepared during the 1st quarter of the project (WP0). The Dissemination plan will define the specific responsibilities of each partner based on its capacity (location, size and type, size of network, affiliations, responsibilities of staff, customers, etc.) and detail the execution of the following tasks (**#HOW#**): 1) Initial set-up of all communication and visual identity tools necessary - logo, social media accounts & hashtags, the appointment of social media coordinator, etc; 2) Preparing monitoring templates that will be used to document DA and audience reached; 3) Continuous activity of maintenance of the dissemination tools and solutions, e.g. include project webpage and media relations, social media activities (blogging, photo sharing, microblogging e.g.) using social networks of participating partners; and coordination of dissemination activities across project partners to achieve synergies and highest impact; 4) Involvement of stakeholders in co-creation of results and urban stakeholder workshops. WP4 is focusing on the practitioners while WP3 is designed to reach out to policy-makers from an early stage of the project to involve them in the policy reflection and to formulate practical recommendations; 5) Conferences, events and other awareness-raising and capacity building activities (e.g. academic publications (Q1&Q2), case study reports, policy briefs; 6) Dissemination of the information via existing networks of project partners (e.g. Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative; SCORAI Network on sustainable consumption and production; Sustainability Transitions Research Network (STRN); CEEMAN (The International Association for Management Development in Dynamic Societies); NIBS (The Network of International Business Schools); Oxford Green Economics Institute (UK); Chambers of the Trade and Commerce), as well as widely used platforms such as ResearchGate, LinkedIn and Academia.edu. Partners will support these efforts by providing relevant contacts at the local and national level. Examples are the ongoing Horizon 2020 project COMETS, the Society for Ecological Restoration, Dutch national and provincial networks of energy cooperatives (i.e. Energie Samen), of biking associations (i.e. Fietsersbond and of nature conservation organisations, Natuurmonumenten). Since 2019, BA together with 7 universities from other EU countries annually organises an online 24-hour hackathon where students in international teams develop sustainable and environmentally responsible solutions. This will be a good platform for co-creating, testing and disseminating

TransScale results. BA organises one of the most recognised youth business simulation games “Business 24 hours”, which annually attracts more than 600 students and school children from various schools. Through this event with such a large target group we will disseminate our project results. The new knowledge and research results of the TransScale project will be used to improve a number of study courses in partnering institutions, by including results from case studies and workshops, discussing the policy recommendations and analysing upscaling potential of new sharing (business) models.

To ensure that the project outputs are used after the project an exploitation plan dealing with project results will be developed by the end of the project covering three levels (local, national and the EU) and focus on: 1) **#MAINSTREAM**: transferring the successful results to urban stakeholders and practitioners of various municipalities; 2) **#MULTIPLICATION and UPSCALE**: convincing individual end-users to adopt, use, share **TransScale** results and become knowledge ambassadors for other urban stakeholders; 3) **#SUSTAINABILITY**: continuing existence and functioning of project results and products beyond their end; use and exploitation of results in the long term, e.g. researchers will use and quote the findings in scientific publications after the project. Partners will continue their policy work in connection with European and national policy-makers and practitioners in the EU. Key **TransScale** recommendations will be integrated into daily advocacy activities. All materials (and intellectual outputs) developed in the project will be available through the webpages of all partners and other sharing platforms.

10. Project consortium, trans-disciplinary, collaboration multi-actor involvement, co-creation (max. 2 pages)

a. Consortium Resources (max. 1 page)

TransScale is both an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research project whose scientific elements build on the expertise of team members with different disciplinary backgrounds (e.g. planning and geography, governance studies, energy engineering, economics and management, political sciences, social innovation research, transitions research, innovation sociology, and science communication) which will be a major asset of **TransScale**. The TransScale consortium aims to involve all relevant urban stakeholders as eligible project partners and cooperating project partners:

- Urban government authorities - Municipality of Asker and Oslo (NO), Riga city municipality (LV), Poznan (PL), and Copenhagen (DK);
- Research and education organizations – BA (LV), NIFU (NO), AMU (PL), AAU (DK) representing a strong record in regional and different forms of sustainable development, sustainable, sharing and collaborative business models, circular economy, national and international policy development, societal challenges, social learning in urban sustainability and other related fields;
- Civil society including local and community organizations, non-governmental organizations, not-for-profit organizations, urban communities and inhabitants - PO-DZIELNIA (PL), Stowarzyszenie Jadłodzielnia Foodsharing Polska (PL), and Repair Cafe Danmark (DK);
- The private or business sector is represented by ArtSmart (LV) having deep expertise in various economic sectors through a cooperation network with private companies, employers, and business practitioners participating in the research.

The consortium of partners is designed to ensure the widest possible involvement of different parties - policy-makers, municipal authorities, businesses, academia, and local communities (citizens). On the one hand, the consortium will co-create new knowledge to encourage the sustainable transformation of various actors concerned, by partners involved or their wider networks. On the other hand, the consortium includes partners who will be able to further disseminate the new knowledge to other interested and relevant actors (like, MoEPRD, Stowarzyszenie Jadłodzielnia Foodsharing Polska, etc) on different scales and across sectors.



Municipalities and NGOs representing local communities will provide a platform for collaboration and involvement of citizens in FLL, debates, workshops, and other activities. Also, these actors will ensure local policy debate about the integration of the acquired knowledge and innovative approaches in the further sustainable urban transformation process. Consortium partners have their unique experiences to be further shared and built in the chosen fields of case studies, and particularly having their own experiences in the development of local cooperation networks or sharing platforms in mentioned fields. Previous projects form a strong base for further building of capacity and new knowledge. Several previously implemented scientific projects form a valuable ground of expertise, e.g. “Perspectives of the circular economy within Baltic states” (BA), “The Development of the Joint Transnational SPATIAL VISION 2050 on regional development, logistics and smart mobility of the North Sea-Baltic corridor” (BA), “Quadruple Helix Concept as a base of sustainability via next-generation PPP model know-how”, “Sustainable path creation for innovative value chains for organic waste products (SusValueWaste)”, AFINO network experimenting with future-oriented methods and promoting responsible & sustainable research and innovation, etc.

Our approach can be summarized as a systemic-oriented view encompassing the social, technological, and ecological aspects of urban transitions. As such, we approach the material and technical as not separable from the social, be it interlinked with norms and practices that affect our behavior or the social hierarchies and politics relating to the distribution of power in our society.

b. Management Structure and Procedures (max. 1 page)

Central to the project is the organisation of innovation at different levels across the project to ensure that the project outputs are transferred effectively and result in measurable impacts. This is effectively achieved through the **organisational structure**, which sets out distinct levels of coordination, operation and support, and outlines the governance and decision-making processes that will be followed. The structure provides the basis for successful cooperation and communication within the consortium, with relevant stakeholders, and with the funders. Together, the WP structure and organisational structure create a clear line of responsibility for the delivery of the project. The principles set out here encompass flexible, effective and efficient decision structures, which identify specific individuals and roles that will be responsible, accountable, consulted and informed.

The project is structured in 5 distinct yet interrelated **Work Packages** (WPs), each of which is coordinated by a WP leader. WPs are broken down into specific tasks, with each task assigned to a Task leader and with a clear timeline. Each WP leader will coordinate and facilitate the execution of tasks related to their WP and ensure technical coordination between their WP and other WPs. Each co-applicant is involved in every WP, which ensures consistency and synergies between WPs and Tasks. WPs and possible risks associated with the implementation of the project are described in section 6 and will be monitored throughout the project.

The project is managed by the **Programme Board** (PB), which is chaired by a representative from the Main Applicant (MA). The members of the PB include a representative from each participating partner (MA and co-applicants). Decisions are taken on a consensus basis. Cooperation partners are also invited to the PB but mostly to discuss management issues and project activities.

The PB is the ultimate decision-making body of the consortium and acts as the supervisory board for the successful implementation of the project. The PB oversees all project management processes including initiation, planning, execution, control and closure of project phases. The PB will meet on a monthly basis. The PB will draw on their expertise within and outside of **TransScale** to provide strategic and constructive feedback on materials, information and decisions issued to them for consultation. Each partner should be present or represented at any meeting or may appoint a substitute or a proxy to attend and vote at any meeting. The project manager will provide the PB with at least 7 days notice in advance of a meeting and circulate an agenda. Any agenda item



requiring a decision by the PB will be identified as such. During the meeting, members can unanimously agree to add a new item to the agenda. The PB will be the forum for conflict resolution during the lifetime of the project. Any conflicts that cannot be resolved through the procedures outlined above will be addressed in accordance with the procedures set out in the CA.

BA during the project will make a Project management Dossier, that will include contractual agreements with all partners, Era-net financial & administrative guidelines, templates and other documents, meeting documents - agendas, minutes (face-to-face and distance meetings), attendance lists, reporting activities, monitoring to-do lists for project progress as well as action plans for planned project activities, with deadlines, tasks & responsibilities.

Each co-applicant is responsible for the timely delivery of high-quality reports, deliverables and presentations from **TransScale**. Partners will remain cognisant as to how their work integrates with others and with the overall aims of the project. All public deliverables and outputs will be made available on the project website. WPO will deliver guidelines for monitoring project dissemination activities including published papers, media appearances, conference presentations, participation in workshops and other events, social media and website interactions. To facilitate knowledge exchange, a secure file-sharing platform will be set up at the start of the project for partners to store and access related documents.

c. Individual Project Partners (does not count in the page limit – max. 1 page per project partner)

Banku Augstskola (BA)

BA (Banku Augstskola, LV) is one of the leading university-level business schools in LV, providing professional bachelor, master and doctoral study programmes in business management, finance, information systems and cyber security. BA is the leading institution and project partner in several international and national level ERASMUS+ and scientific projects in the fields of sustainable development, green transition and digitization with a high level of research potential. Two separate structural divisions of BA are involved in the implementation of the TransScale project: 1) Department of the Economics and Finance; and 2) the Sustainability and efficiency research lab (“SustEflab”).

Janis Brizga is a researcher at BA and the University of Latvia, department of Geography and earth sciences, and head of the board at the NGO Green Liberty. He has received a Ph.D. in geography, Environmental Science, and a Master of Social Science in Public Administration at the University of Latvia. His research interests (h=11) are related to issues of sustainable development and sustainable consumption governance and environmentally friendly behavior. Janis Brizga is a member of the board of SCORAI-Europe, a research network focusing on sustainable consumption research. He has 20 years of experience working on international projects, including the EU 7 framework and Horizon 2020 projects.

Dzintra Atstaja, Ph.D. in Economics, a Professor, the head of SustEflab, the researcher of the Green Economics Institute (Oxford, UK) and RSU. She has experience in research (H=10) and consulting related to sustainable development, green and circular economy, and sustainable regional and urban development. Recent projects are “Quadruple Helix Concept (QHC) as a base of the next generation PPP model” (Latvian Scientific Council, Izp-2020/1-0062), Erasmus+ “Inclusive Digital Education - a Tool to Understand Circular Economy”. In TransScale she will contribute to the case studies and WP4(Practitioner perspective) on how to facilitate a circular economy. She has published almost 200 articles in recognized scientific journals, authored or edited several books.



Kristaps Lesinskis, Assistant Professor and researcher of BA, Ph.D. cand. His research fields (h=4) are economics, sustainable entrepreneurship, education and digitalization. He was recently a researcher in the Erasmus+ KA2 Knowledge Alliances project “KABADA / Knowledge Alliance of Business idea Assessment: Digital Approach” (2019-2023) as well as manager and researcher of several BA internal scientific grants, the author of articles in SCOPUS Q1/2 journals. His role in TransScale will be related to analyse the feasibility and viability of circular models to scale up (WP4).

Janis Butkevics, Ph.D. student and researcher at BA SBF. He holds a Master in Law and a Master in European Studies from the University of Latvia and more than 10 years of professional experience with the governmental sector, private companies and business support associations working on economic development projects, sustainability and international project management. He is an active member of the local urban community, facilitating collaboration between NGO and Riga City Municipality to reach sustainability objectives. His role in TransScale will be to investigate market mechanisms and their role in supporting transformation (WP4).

Inese Mavļutova, Ph.D., Professor, leading researcher(H=7), project manager of “The Impact of COVID-19 on Sustainable Consumption Behaviours and Circular Economy” (2020-2021) (Latvian Scientific Council, Izp-2020/2-0317) as well as manager and researcher of several international and national level projects, the guests editor “Circular Business Models and Circular Economy in Energy Production and Consumption” of Journal *Energies*. Her role in the project team is to investigate and introduce innovative forms of financing and digital solutions for circular models in urban communities (within WP4). She has more than 120 scientific publications including articles SCOPUS journals (Q1/Q2).

NIFU

Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU) is an independent social science research institute, organized as a non-profit foundation. NIFU aims to be a leading European research organization for studies of innovation, research and education at all levels. The research area covers how research and innovation evolves and what kind of impact it has on society. The research is aimed at studying politics, scientific publications, grants and instruments as well as transitions and developments in the research and innovation system and labor market.

Lina Ingeborgrud holds a PhD in Science and Technology Studies from NTNU in Trondheim, Norway. Ingeborgrud is trained in qualitative methods, and her main research interests include urban sustainability transitions, learning in urban networks, urban experiments and urban mobility. She is a member of the Young Academy of Norway, and has been involved in several research projects nationally and internationally. She has published in journals such as *Transportation Research Part A*, *Energy Research & Social Science*, *Futures*, *Mobilities*, and *Science and Technology Studies* (e.g. Ingeborgrud et al., 2020; Ingeborgrud and Ryghaug, 2019).

Håkon Endresen Normann holds a PhD in innovation studies from the TIK Center for Technology, Innovation and Culture at the University of Oslo, Norway. His research interests cover sustainable transitions, sociotechnical systems and systems change, innovation systems and innovation policy, energy and climate policy, industrial transformation in the energy sector and just transitions. He has published on the role of politics in sustainability transitions (e.g. Normann 2015; Normann 2017) and the role of policies for renewable industry development (e.g. Van der Loos et al. 2021; Tsouri et al. 2021).

Antje Klitkou holds a PhD from Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. She is a research professor at NIFU with research interests in innovation studies, research and innovation policy studies, regional development and sustainability transition, and has over the last years specialized in studies about sustainable development in the energy sector, in the transport sector and in the bioeconomy. She has been working with qualitative methods,

such as case studies, interviews, foresight and document analysis, and with various quantitative methods. She has been involved in a large number of research projects, as a project leader (e.g., SusValueWaste, TOP-NEST) or member of various project teams (e.g. GONST). She has published articles in scientific journals (Bugge et al., 2019; Capasso et al., 2019; Klitkou et al., 2020) and has edited a book on the circular bioeconomy (Klitkou et al., 2019).

Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU)

Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU) is one of the leading Polish universities. International rankings such as ARWU and QS University Rankings rank the university as the fourth best Polish higher-level institution. AMU is also awarded "HR Excellence in Research". The Faculty of Sociology is a part of AMU structure, usually associated with one of its most notable graduates, Florian Znaniecki – who established Poznań's School of Sociology in 1920 - is in turn one of the most respected centres of sociology in Poland. Part of The Faculty of Sociology at AMU is the Department of the Study of Social Dynamics. Although academics from the Department of the Study of Social Dynamics are mostly sociologists, they instantly cooperate with researchers from various backgrounds, including geographers, environmental scientists, economists, and lawyers. The Department of the Study of Social Dynamics works together with NGO's, governmental organizations, and decision-makers. Overarching themes are urban sociology, social activism, urban ecologies, environmental sociology, resilience and adaptation to climate change, disaster management, and welfare economics. Department staff have participated in several international research projects and have published their findings in high-ranked journals such as: *Energy Policy*, *Antipode*, *Ecological Economics*, *Global Environmental Change*, *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, *Ecology and Society*, and many others.

Przemysław Pluciński holds a PhD from Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU), Poznań, Poland (2008). He also graduated in economics. He has worked at AMU since 2008 as Assistant Professor, first in the Economic History Department and later in the Faculty of Sociology. He has research interests in urban studies, civil society and social movements, critical epistemology (the co-production of knowledge), systemic transformations and social inequalities. He currently works on the research of *Social movements in cognitive perspective: The case of climate justice movements in Poland* (research funded by the National Science Centre). He has been working with quantitative and qualitative methods, most recently using participant observation and action research. He has published on social urban movements, energy policy and energy transition, social inequalities (see below).

Mariusz Baranowski holds a PhD in economic sociology from Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU), Poznań, Poland. He graduated in sociology, philosophy and Human Resource Management. His research interest includes political and economic sociology, social welfare issues, and the critique of neoliberalism. His most recent projects are concerned with topic modelling (principal investigator of a grant of the National Science Centre, Poland, titled Social welfare in the light of topic modelling: a preliminary study) and improvement of higher education (coordinator and project manager of a grant of the Erasmus+KA220-HED—Cooperation partnerships in higher education).

ArtSmart

ArtSmart is an SME having international experience in providing sustainable development, management and innovation consultations and training to public and private organisations. ArtSmart has deep expertise in the circular economy and sustainable business development, which is based in research and case studies from industries. ArtSmart has a proven track of scientific publications and MOOC study courses developed related to circular economy and sharing topics. ArtSmart has built a large network to reach-out potential target groups, incl. various municipalities, schools and teachers, existing entrepreneurs and more than 200 unemployed persons starting a business, women and youth empowered in sustainable business. ArtSmart has an experience in previously implemented projects, e.g. Interactive Videos for the Greener Future (NordPlus), Shape it Green



(NordPlus), GreenWays Riga-Vilaka (Interreg Latvia-Russia programme), Rural and Regional Libraries as Local Family Entrepreneurship centres (Erasmus+ KA2), Inclusive Digital Education - a Tool to Understand Circular Economy (Erasmus+ KA2), etc.

Inga Uvarova, PhD cand., researcher and a consultant in the field of regional and urban sustainable development, green and circular economy. She has been a team lead of the development of Joint transnational SPATIAL VISION on regional development, logistics and mobility of the North Sea Baltic corridor, and other various research/consulting projects related to the strategic development of local and regional municipalities. She has developed and evaluated a number of policy instruments and support programmes for the sustainable development and the capacity improvement of local, regional, national level government bodies.

Juris Riekstins, MBA, a consultant and mentor, he provided mentoring and business consultations to more than 200 business start-ups, and monitored implementation of their business plans. Juris has profound experience in the development of interactive online learning courses related to circular economy, green business development and green strategies. Juris has experience in coordination of international projects with a portfolio of more than 25 mil.EUR. He has founded several own companies in production and service fields adopting circular economy principles from initiating to realization these business ideas.

Maria Grinavica, MBA with a specialization in PR and communication. Maria has profound experience in PR, communication and social media. Maria is experienced in international projects, particularly, in dissemination and promotion of project results using various media and communication tools. Maria has great experience in organizing workshops and ideation sessions. Maria has experience in research projects in fields related to sustainability and green transition, social and environmental impact, involvement of socially disadvantaged groups of the society.

Aalborg University

Aalborg University (AAU) has an inter-disciplinary and problem-oriented approach to research and education. AAU is one of Denmark's leading universities in terms of uncovering innovative ways of cooperating with stakeholders at local, national and international level. Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University has a broad scope within the social science aspects of development (technological, environmental, international and administrative aspects), physical planning, sector planning and land management. Transition processes towards sustainable development in cities, including circular and sharing economy are important research and education areas in the research group Design for Sustainability, who will be responsible for AAU's activities in the TransScale project.

Michael Sogaard Jørgensen is an associate professor in sustainable innovation and transition at the Department of Planning at Aalborg University. He holds a MSc in Chemical engineering and a PhD in Technology Assessment. He has 35 years' experience with community based research. and has developed transferable concepts about social innovation as spaces for cooperation between universities and citizens. In relation to circular and sharing economy, he has analysed and developed strategies for circular economy and sharing economy in cities and developed a survey concept directed towards citizens about their practices within reuse and repair of products. He has cooperated with Repair Cafe Denmark for several years regarding their experiences, strategy and environmental impact.

Jens Dorland is a Sustainability Engineer with 10 years of experience in research in the circular economy, waste management, organisational change, and social innovation, that holds an MSc in Engineering, Design and Innovation, from the Technical University of Denmark, and a PhD in Transformative Social Innovation from the technical faculty of IT and Design, Aalborg University. He has a solid methodological foundation and expertise in sustainability analysis encompassing both social, economic, and environmental aspects. He has a unique approach to sustainable transition based on engineering design and staging, that has been applied in



collaborations with external stakeholders in companies and the public sector. His unique competencies lie in the ability to bridge technical expertise with business and governance understanding enabling a co-development of circular business models across value-chains and organizational boundaries.

Cooperation Partners:

Cooperation partners will be involved in the planning and execution of the project activities helping with stakeholder involvement and (in some cases) subcontracting.

Poland:

Stowarzyszenie Jadłodzielnia Foodsharing Polska (SJFP) is one of the most important Polish associations dealing mainly with the sharing economy, with an emphasis on food sharing. The NGO facilitates many initiatives and public actions aimed at promoting the idea of food sharing and changing social practices of food and eating. SJFP is Toruń-based and operates both locally and nationwide. For instance, SJFP has carried out many educational campaigns in schools and with school youth. Currently, together with the STABILO Foundation, SJFP is conducting and implementing the "Ekomyślnik" project (idiomatic playword, similar in its meaning to "Eco-thinker") - a public campaign against food waste, based on the education of children and young people, support for changing social practices, organising food sharing markets, both in micro- and macro-scales. SJFP will facilitate research tasks in WP2, as well as in WP1 and WP3 and, as a part of a large network of civic organisations, will be partly responsible for disseminating results among various stakeholders in Poland.

Po-Dzielnia is a freeshop and sharing economy centre in Poland. It is run by a team of nearly two dozen volunteers and five activists. Po-Dzielnia also functions as a sharing economy centre, organising meetings and debates on zero waste philosophy and promoting upcycling through workshops and repair cafés. Their mission is not only to extend the lifecycle of consumer goods and help those in need, but also to teach people to use what they already have instead of buying everything brand-new. Po-Dzielnia will facilitate research tasks in WP2, as well as in WP1 and WP3, and will be partly responsible for disseminating results among various stakeholders in Poland.

Poznań City Hall, City Development and International Cooperation Department. The Department provides diagnoses and analyzes the condition of individual areas of the City's functioning and the degree of meeting the needs and quality of life of the residents; prepares forecasts of its development; initiates, conducts and coordinates studies related to the development of the City and Metropolis of Poznań. The Department also initiates, coordinates and conducts cooperation with foreign cities, including partnerships, and supports, as far as possible, needs and justifiability, direct cooperation between institutions, organizations or groups of inhabitants of Poznań and partner cities. The City Development and International Cooperation Department will facilitate research tasks in WP2, as well as in WP1 and WP3, and will be partly responsible for disseminating results among city inhabitants and various stakeholders in Poland.

Norway:

The municipality of Asker is a district and former municipality in Akershus, Norway. Asker is part of the Greater Oslo Region and thus constitutes part of the larger urban territory. From 2022, Asker was selected as pilot municipality (with a project on reuse of construction waste) within the Circular Cities and Regions Initiative. The initiative is funded by the EU as part of the Circular Economy Action Plan, and focuses on implementing the circular economy across Europe's cities and regions. Case studies will originate from Asker municipality, and their stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of project activities.

Latvia:



Riga City Council is the government of the city of Riga, the capital of Latvia. The new city council (elected end of 2019) has specifically focused its attention on sustainable and equitable urban development with a specific focus on climate neutrality and circular economy. Vidzeme market is the old marketplace which undergoes redevelopment with the idea to support different CSE initiatives within it. Riga City and Vidzeme market in particular will be the bases for Latvia's case studies and will be actively engaging in the project activities.

Denmark:

The City of Copenhagen is participating through **The Climate Department within The Technical- and Environmental Department**. The City of Copenhagen is a member of the C40 network of sustainable cities. The Climate Department is responsible for developing initiatives for the next climate plan for The City of Copenhagen, especially with a focus on the citizens' product consumption and how a municipal administration can support the citizens in reducing their consumption through repair, reuse and sharing initiatives. Dialogue with and surveys among citizens are important methods, and electoral and electronic products, textiles and furniture will be some of the product areas in focus. The Climate Department wants to explore the possibilities for supporting civil society initiatives like repair cafes as one of the circular economy strategies. The Climate Department is interested in the exchange of ideas for and experiences with CSE initiatives in the TransScale project.

Repair Café Denmark is the national Danish network of around 85 local non-profit repair cafes where volunteers offer free repair of electrical and electronic products, and clothes. The purpose of repair cafes is to reduce waste, change consumption patterns and create knowledge about and desire for a green transition. Through the repair of products the cafes show consumers that it is possible to repair things, rather than discarding the product and buying new. The purpose is also to create community across social, cultural, political and religious differences. Repair Café Denmark has together with developed an environmental calculator, which shows the climate gains of repair and will be applied in the TransScale project to make more consumers interested in getting products repaired. Repair Café Denmark is part of the European network Right to Repair and is a member of the Danish Consumer Council.

11. Approximate Projected Costs

Organisation	Country / Funding agency ⁹	Project type of partner contribution ¹⁰	Costs (EUR; including overhead costs according to the applicable funding agency's rules)							Cost share per partner (in %)	Total effort in person months per partner	Partner contribution in EUR	Requested funding in EUR	Funding rate requested (in %)
			Personnel costs	R&D equipments, infrastructure use	Costs of materials	Sub-contracting, third-party costs	Travel costs	Overhead costs	Total					
1. BA	LV/LCS	A	162882		2000	1000	9000	47771	239853	17,3%	42	0	239853	100%
2. NIFU	Norway/RCN	A	169500		6405		9000	183599	368504	26,58%	21,5	0	129500	100%
3. AMU	Poland/NBC	A	65000	2500	4500	17000	18000	22500	129500	9,34%	24	0	326250	100%
4. AAU	Denmark/IFD	A	227000	0	5000	25000	4000	65250	326250	23,53%	30	0	47858	100%
5. ArtSmart	Latvia/LCS	A	47858					11965	59823	4,32%	14,4	11965	13751	80%
6. Asker	Norway/RCN	A	8438				2500	2813	13751	0,99%	1,5	0	239853	100%
TOTAL			680678	2500	17905	43000	42500	333898	1137681	100%	161,4	11965	1137681	

⁹ Consortium partners from Belgium must name their respective funding agency/agencies.

¹⁰ I: Innovation / implementation; A: Applied research; F: Fundamental research; I-A: Innovation / implementation and applied research; I-A-F: Innovation / implementation, applied and fundamental research; I-F: Innovation / implementation and fundamental research; A-F: Applied and fundamental research



12. Justification of Resources (max. 1 ½ pages)

BA	Costs (EUR)	Justification
Personnel Costs	162.882	42 person-months: project manager (0.3 fte), key researcher (0.5 fte) and PHD student (0.25 fte)
Costs of materials	19.200	Hosting a consortium meeting, Open Access Publication, Printing and design costs, LLF workshop (WP1), Policy workshop (WP3), Practitioner workshop (WP4)
Sub-contracting, third-party costs	1.000	Translation & editing costs
Travel costs	9.000	4 project meetings, 2 participants per meeting Travel and fees for conferences
Overhead costs	47.771	25% of total costs

NIFU	Costs (EUR)	Justification
Personnel Costs	169.500	21,5 person months
Costs of materials	6.405	Organisation of FLL training workshop, FLLs and translation
Travel costs	9.000	Travelling to project meetings, workshops/FLLs and conducting case studies
Overheads	183.599	

AMU	Costs (EUR)	Justification
Personnel Costs	65.000	24 person months for two senior researchers
R&D equipments, infra-structure use	2.500	Laptop, software necessary for conducting research
Costs of materials	4.500	Paper, cartridges, books, and other literature costs necessary for conducting research
Sub-contracting, third-party costs	17.000	Costs for sub-contracting: the sub-contracted NGO will contribute to facilitate FLLs in WP1, case studies in WP2, and policy workshops in WP3; transcription costs; translation costs; costs of room rental

		necessary for conducting research and research workshops; consortium meeting including catering.
Travel costs	18.000	Travelling to the consortium and other project meetings, travels to conduct WP1, WP2 and WP3 tasks, conference fees and travels
Overhead costs	22.500	25% of total costs

AAU	Costs (EUR)	Justification
Personnel Costs	227,000	30 person months for junior researchers (20 person months) and senior researchers (10 person months)
R&D equipments, infra-structure use	0	
Costs of materials	5,000	Organisation of local project workshops and living labs
Sub-contracting, third-party costs	25,000	Costs for online surveys among citizens about their social practices and their practices within repair, reuse and recycling
Travel costs	4,000	Travel costs to consortium meetings and conferences
Overhead costs	65.250	25% of total costs

Asker	Costs (EUR)	Justification
Personnel Costs	47.858	1,5 person months
Overhead costs	11.965	

13. References (max. 3 pages)

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