



**ONLINE**  
18th IRDO International Conference  
**INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY 2023:**  
Empowering Society, Environment and Economy for Sustainability,  
& 3rd IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green  
Slovenia National Conference.  
8-9 June 2023, Maribor, Slovenia, European Union



## SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY 2023

# Conclusions of two conferences on Social Responsibility & Sustainability

PHOTO: GREGOR SALAMON

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### Conference proceedings link:

<https://www.irdo.si/irdo2023/index.html>

More at [www.irdo.si](http://www.irdo.si) !

### Conference venue:

ONLINE (Zoom)

Official language: English

### Organiser Info:

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Maribor, Slovenia, 8 & 9 June 2023



18th IRDO International Conference INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABLE and SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY 2023:  
Empowering Society, Environment and Economy for Sustainability &  
3rd IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia National Conference  
8-9 June 2023, Maribor, Slovenia, European Union, ONLINE, [www.irdo.si](http://www.irdo.si), [info@irdo.si](mailto:info@irdo.si)

## Empowering Society, Environment and Economy for Sustainability

*The 18<sup>th</sup> IRDO International Conference on June 8–9, 2023 cocreated more than 60 authors from 12 countries and 30 contributions.*

**(Maribor, Slovenia) The 18<sup>th</sup> IRDO international conference "INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY 2023: Empowering society, the environment and the economy for sustainability" was implemented from 8 to 9 June 2023, online. The conference was also the 3<sup>rd</sup> national conference of IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia. More than 60 authors from 12 countries from Europe, Africa, Canada, South America, Asia and the Middle East have co-created the conference with their 30 contributions, and 107 participants listened to them. The organizers of the conference were IRDO – Institute for the Development of Social Responsibility, the University of Maribor, Slovenia, the Slovenian Society for Systems Research (SdSr) and the Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia. The conference was co-financed by the Youth Office of the Republic of Slovenia, and sponsored by Nova KBM, Medis-M, Prohit and Press Clipping.**

*In 2023, we humans have recognised that the current global environmental, social, economic, and political crisis is destroying life on Earth, including humankind. We need to accept this fact and try to solve this disastrous development to enable the current and coming generations to survive. Action is necessary for a more innovative sustainable and socially responsible society.*

"Nature requires human society to either be innovative, sustainable and socially responsible or disappear from Earth. This trouble results from human lack of personal & social responsibility, mostly," said Matjaž Mulej Prof. Emeritus, PhD, PhD, president of the program committee of the conference, and of the expert and research council of the IRDO institute.

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At the conference, participants have discussed how to empower all segments of our socio-economic environment to support the self-regulatory mechanisms of ecosystems. Discussions have had focus on the following topics: cyber-systemic interactions connecting researchers for trans-disciplinary research, sustainable and socially responsible reporting, cross-generational learning and research, persons in the digital workspace, student section, socially responsible concepts and examples, bridging the gap in the implementation of sustainability with a systemic approach, the green transition in education, including climate education, participatory approaches in education and community management for sustainable development and building the economy for the good of Slovenia. Introduced was also the global movement with women – social innovators from all continents participating in the newly founded Movement for Planetary Regeneration – Home for Humanity.

This year, the theme of the conference was empowering society, the environment and the economy for sustainability. The organizers invited participants to join the conference, especially managers and experts from companies, institutions and non-governmental organizations, who were able to discuss with researchers, top consultants, experts and experienced practitioners from all over the world. Young authors, high school students and university students involved in educational processes were also very welcome, as their participation was for free.



Supporting partners of the IRDO International Conference were: World Organisation of Systems and Cybernetics (WOSC), International Academy for Systems and Cybernetic Sciences (IASCYS), Pau, France, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Salzburg, Bertalanffy Center for the Study of Systems Science (BCSSS), International Federation for Systems Research (IFSR), Center of Risk & Crises Management (CRC), Vienna, Austria, COPERNICUS Alliance – European Network on Higher Education for Sustainable Development, CSR Europe, Danube University Krems, Austria, Slovenian Association for Quality and Excellence, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Štajerska, Slovenia, Association of Employers of Slovenia, Managers' Association of Slovenia, Network for Social Responsibility of Slovenia, Association Social Responsibility Academy, Gallus Foundation.

Co-financer was Ministry of Education, Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth. Sponsors were Nova KBM d. d., Medis-M d.o.o., Prohit d.o.o., Press Clipping d.o.o..

So far, over 1.500 authors from all over the world have participated in the previous 17 IRDO conferences. More you can see at <https://www.irdo.si/en/irdo-conference/>. #

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**Additional info IRDO – Institute for the Development of Social Responsibility: [www.irdo.si](http://www.irdo.si)**

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### CONCLUSIONS of 2-days conference:

#### *In English:*

Our society is undergoing a rapid change. Numerous drivers of change interact in a highly complex interplay of human needs, desires, activities, and technologies, contributing to 'the Great Acceleration' in human consumption and environmental degradation. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global blueprint for system-wide sustainability transformation across the world, and the current EU policies framed by the European Green Deal are similarly concerned with reaching long term sustainability in Europe. However, it remains questionable whether operationalisation at the regional, national, and local levels is sufficiently effective in coping with the dynamic complexities of European and global trends (e.g., climate change-related extreme weather events, the Covid-19 pandemic, the present war in Ukraine).

Addressing sustainability challenges requires knowledge that spans across policy domains and disciplines. The relevant EU policy framework aims to ensure that sustainability policy and action are based on the best-available knowledge, and sustainability uptake is strengthened by research, innovation and education, including sustainability reskilling (i.e.; GreenComp, European Competence Framework for Sustainability). Although the current knowledge systems have delivered major benefits to advance sustainability, they pose certain limitations, primarily supporting incremental change rather than the systemic transformations towards sustainability. A more holistic knowledge development for sustainability is at the core of many European and intergovernmental organizations (e.g., EEA and OECD), and a wide range of scientific and civil society networks or platforms also serve as continuous support systems to accelerate the paradigm shift. Several systemic enablers could contribute to the accelerating adequate implementation of sustainability policy frameworks through systems innovation.

The implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive on EU level calls for a significant shift in corporate governance towards socially responsible management, enabling companies to emerge as industry leaders by prioritizing sustainability which is also gaining importance in Slovenian companies. By applying sustainable practices, businesses can contribute to the well-being of the planet and society, ensuring long-term success in a rapidly changing global landscape. Towards green transition we need innovative socially sustainable actions and organizations. To change our habits, we need general curriculum guidelines, and demand for more constant training offer for social responsibility, digitalization, and social economy.

Slovenia is ideally poised to be a model economy of well-being, with several opportunities for adopting a well-being economy approach to governance that uses an integrated genuine wealth (five capital assets: human, social-cultural, natural, built, and financial) accounting and decision-making system, integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals into Slovenia's economic-ecological-well-being framework. Slovenia has considerable comparative advantages in overall quality of life amongst EU Nations, with other areas needing improvement. Country's opportunities for adopting a well-being economy approach implies:

- that the European Green Deal, an ambitious plan to make the EU the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, is considered as a starting point,
- ensuring Slovenia's overall ecological footprint is in harmony with the biocapacity of Slovenia's rich forest and other landscapes,
- public policies are oriented towards the protection, preservation and strengthening of Slovenia's natural wealth that in turn ensures human health and well-being of citizens.
- well-being impact analysis is integrated into public policy analysis, budgeting, and fiscal management for Slovenia.

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### **V slovenščini:**

Naša družba se hitro spreminja. Številna gonila sprememb medsebojno delujejo v zelo zapletenem medsebojnem delovanju človeških potreb, želja, dejavnosti in tehnologij, kar prispeva k "velikemu pospeševanju" človeške potrošnje in degradacije okolja. Agenda ZN do leta 2030 za trajnostni razvoj in njenih 17 ciljev trajnostnega razvoja (SDG) so globalni načrt za sistemsko preoblikovanje trajnostnosti po vsem svetu. Trenutne politike EU, ki jih oblikuje evropski zeleni dogovor, pa se podobno ukvarjajo z doseganjem dolgoročne trajnostnosti v Evropi. Vendar pa ostaja vprašanje, ali je operacionalizacija na regionalni, nacionalni in lokalni ravni dovolj učinkovita pri obvladovanju dinamične zapletenosti evropskih in svetovnih trendov (npr. ekstremni vremenski dogodki, povezani s podnebnimi spremembami, pandemija Covid-19, sedanja vojna v Ukrajini).

Obravnavanje izzivov trajnostnosti zahteva znanje, ki zajema številna področja in discipline politike. Cilj ustreznega okvira politike EU je zagotoviti, da trajnostna politika in ukrepi temeljijo na najboljšem razpoložljivem znanju, uvajanje trajnostnosti pa je okrepljeno z raziskavami, inovacijami in izobraževanjem, vključno s ponovnim usposabljanjem na področju trajnostnosti (tj. GreenComp, evropski kompetenčni okvir za trajnost). Čeprav so sedanji sistemi znanja prinesli velike koristi za pospeševanje trajnostnosti, predstavljajo določene omejitve, predvsem podpirajo postopne spremembe in ne sistemske transformacije v smeri



trajnostnosti. Bolj celosten razvoj znanja za trajnostnost je v središču številnih evropskih in medvladnih organizacij (npr. EEA in OECD), široka paleta znanstvenih in civilnodružbenih mrež ali platform pa služi tudi kot stalni podporni sistem za pospešitev spremembe paradigme. Več sistemskih dejavnikov bi lahko s sistemskimi inovacijami prispevalo k pospešenemu ustreznemu izvajanju okvirov trajnostne politike.

Implementacija direktive o poročanju o trajnostnem razvoju podjetij na evropski ravni zahteva pomemben premik v korporativnem upravljanju v smeri družbeno odgovornega upravljanja. To podjetjem omogoča, da postanejo vodilna v panogi, z dajanjem prednosti trajnostnosti, ki postaja vse pomembnejša tudi v slovenskih podjetjih. Z uporabo trajnostnih praks lahko podjetja prispevajo k blaginji planeta in družbe ter zagotovijo dolgoročni uspeh v hitro spreminjajočem se globalnem okolju. Za zeleni prehod potrebujemo inovativne družbeno vzdržne akcije in organizacije. Da bi spremenili naše navade, potrebujemo splošne smernice kurikuluma in zahtevo po bolj stalni ponudbi usposabljanja za družbeno odgovornost, digitalizacijo in socialno ekonomijo. Univerze so pomemben vir družbenih sprememb in morajo spodbujati trajnostni razvoj za prihodnost družbe in okolja. Obstajati bi morala nacionalna strategija izobraževanja tudi na področju digitalnih orodij v šolah in izobraževalnih ustanovah.

Slovenija je idealno pripravljena, da postane vzorčno gospodarstvo blaginje, z več priložnostmi za sprejetje pristopa gospodarstva blaginje k upravljanju, ki uporablja integriran, resničen, odgovoren in odločevalski sistem blaginje (pet osnovnih sredstev: človeško, socialno-kulturno, naravno, zgrajeno in finančno), ki povezuje cilje trajnostnega razvoja ZN v okvir ekonomsko-ekološke blaginje Slovenije. Slovenija ima precejšnje primerjalne prednosti v splošni kakovosti življenja med državami EU, druga področja pa potrebujejo izboljšave. Priložnosti države za sprejetje pristopa gospodarstva blaginje vključujejo:

- da se Evropski zeleni dogovor, ambiciozen načrt za to, da bo EU do leta 2050 postala prva podnebno nevtralna celina, šteje za izhodišče,
- zagotavljanje usklajenosti celotnega ekološkega odtisa Slovenije z biokapaciteto bogate gozdne in druge krajine Slovenije,
- javne politike so usmerjene v varovanje, ohranjanje in krepitev naravnega bogastva Slovenije, ki zagotavlja zdravje ljudi in blaginjo državljanov,
- analiza vpliva blaginje je vključena v analizo javnih politik, proračuna in fiskalnega upravljanja za Slovenijo.

## Some highlights from author papers & presentations at the conference:

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### 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the conference (8<sup>th</sup> June 2023): INNOVATIVE SUSTAINABLE and SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SOCIETY 2023: Empowering Society, Environment and Economy for Sustainability

- Corporate Sustainability Reporting is an important tool for making Corporate Social Responsibility an obligatory and controlled activity. Education for realizing the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive is very important since the number of reporting companies will quadruple and extend along the value-chains.
- The CyberSystemic interactions largely have a self-reflection purpose. They provide participants a platform for examining and redesigning the learning and teaching processes.
- The corporation's only duty was to report it publicly, exposing itself to its consumers and the general public. Such a voluntary approach cannot yield results in the long run, so new directives in EU and member states have been considered.
- ESG reporting pronouncements, especially in the financial sector, are rapidly evolving for future, so-called green reporting. First entities that will have to fully report following the ESG reporting pronouncements will be reporting entities from the financial sector since these were put into the spotlight of so-called green transformation.
- The implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive calls for a significant shift in corporate governance towards socially responsible management, enabling companies to emerge as industry leaders by prioritizing sustainability which is also gaining importance in Slovenian companies. By applying sustainable practices, businesses can contribute to the well-being of the planet and society, ensuring long-term success in a rapidly changing global landscape.
- The existing academic literature, findings of different authors, most commonly used reports and frameworks, such as UN's "Our Common Future" report, SDG goals, ISO 26000 standard and EU practices related to Green deal and Just transition were analysed.
- Preliminary results show a strong need for general curriculum guidelines, and demand for more constant training offer for social economy in Slovenia.
- The elderly are closer to the ISSR than business relations and international relations, although far from perfect or needing no improvement.
- The implication of research suggests how important the environment is for the transfer of knowledge between the generations of entrepreneurs and civil servants.
- Digital age significantly affected working processes and outcomes. The productivity and the overall quality of business processes increased. Social relations degraded, the speed of communication increased significantly, affecting internal as well as business-client communication.
- The main improvement needed are measures to reduce stress when working remotely.
- While remote work offers many benefits, it is important to consider the potential safety and security issues that come with it. Employers should take steps to mitigate the risks of physical strain and injury, cyber-attacks, and mental health concerns for their remote workers. By doing so, they can ensure that remote work remains a safe and successful option for employees and businesses alike.
- There is a variety of reasons for individuals to experience the state of burnout in the digital workplace, such as computer self-efficacy, organizational commitment, technostress, proving at work, the pressure and pace of digital work as well as the disappearance of boundaries between work and private life.
- Health impacts, related to the digital age, their effects and several solutions proposed to these types of problem and how to avoid them were presented.
- Working in the digital world has given rise to new psychosocial risk factors. Scientists predict that digitalisation will increase the number of employees exposed to psychosocial factors. Companies will have to take the right measures to protect their employees from these risks.
- With cybernetics, it is possible to upgrade the understanding of human integrity.
- Research on Dress for Success organization's impact advances knowledge, informs policy, improves health, stimulates innovation, and fosters growth. It ensures synergy across regions, promotes sustainability, social inclusion, awareness, and education aligned with EU frameworks and SDGs.

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- Open society and open borders are key to preserving peace, values and the wellbeing of the people in the EU.
- As the project environment in companies becomes more complex, the need to adopt new approaches and adapt project management information systems to the specific needs of the company increases in order to achieve sustainable project management.
- The analysis reviews the quality of the reporting of Slovenian companies' human rights due diligence activities. It assesses the impact of the voluntary commitment on the conduct of quality of due diligence that could lead to improvements in human rights and environmental compliance.
- Universities as educational institutions have the potential to influence younger generations and promote sustainable thinking and values. They must act according to the principles of environmental, economic and social integrity and be a constructive partner in shaping a sustainable society. Without sustainable development and social responsibility, we cannot move forward. Universities are an important source of social change and must promote sustainable development for the future of society and the environment.
- Education educates people who will use technology in their personal and business lives. If people do not know how to use technology responsibly, they will do more harm than good – to themselves and to society. There should be a national strategy for education in digital tools in schools and educational institutions. Digital corporate responsibility and digital responsibility in general is a concept that changes in very short periods of time as digital technologies are constantly evolving.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of the conference (9 June 2023): The 3<sup>rd</sup> IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia Conference

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia Conference has again brought new insights and findings to advance education for sustainable development and to support green transition of education and society in general. In the major part of the programme it was building on contributions at the 2<sup>nd</sup> IRDO & Citizens' Initiative for an Integral Green Slovenia Conference (IRDO 2022, DAY 2).
- Our society is undergoing a rapid change. Numerous drivers of change interact in a highly complex interplay of human needs, desires, activities, and technologies, contributing to 'the Great Acceleration' in human consumption and environmental degradation. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global blueprint for system-wide sustainability transformation across the world, and the current EU policies framed by the European Green Deal are similarly concerned with reaching long term sustainability in Europe. However, it remains questionable whether operationalisation at the regional, national, and local levels is sufficiently effective in coping with the dynamic complexities of European and global trends (e.g., climate change-related extreme weather events, the Covid-19 pandemic, the present war in Ukraine).
- Addressing sustainability challenges requires knowledge that spans across policy domains and disciplines. The relevant EU policy framework aims to ensure that sustainability policy and action are based on the best-available knowledge, and sustainability uptake is strengthened by research, innovation and education, including sustainability reskilling (i.e.; GreenComp, European Competence Framework for Sustainability). Although the current knowledge systems have delivered major benefits to advance sustainability, they pose certain limitations, primarily supporting incremental change rather than the systemic transformations towards sustainability. A more holistic knowledge development for sustainability is at the core of many European and intergovernmental organizations (e.g., EEA and OECD), and a wide range of scientific and civil society networks or platforms also serve as continuous support systems to accelerate the paradigm shift. Several systemic enablers could contribute to the accelerating adequate implementation of sustainability policy frameworks through systems innovation.
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OECD), and a wide range of scientific and civil society networks or platforms also serve as continuous support systems to accelerate the paradigm shift. Several systemic enablers could contribute to the accelerating adequate implementation of sustainability policy frameworks through systems innovation.

- Actions that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation are listed in the 2030 Agenda in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 – Climate action, as well as in several other SDGs. Particularly relevant are SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy, SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities and SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production, as well as some sub-goals in other SDGs (e.g., in SDG 14 – Life below Water and SDG 15 – Life on Land). Learning objectives and topics for SDGs, as elaborated in the guide Education for Sustainable Development Goals, Learning Objectives (UNESCO, 2017) are proposed as the climate education core standard (for SDG 13 – Climate Action) and for further disaggregation (all other relevant goals and sub-goals). An integrated, holistic approach to climate education (empowerment) must also connect sustainability competencies (GreenComp) with climate learning objectives and content. We must pay special attention to relatively new competences and areas, such as systems thinking (cf. the contribution by Pirc Velkavrh, Lee) and envisioning sustainable futures. In the context of current projects (e.g., funded by climate fund and RRF), we can comprehensively address learning goals and competencies for climate education.
- Green transition of education, grounded in the concepts of sustainability and social responsibility, needs digital inclusion, and transition is a national priority. The project on a systemic response of education to climate change, aimed at incorporation of climate goals into the ongoing educational practice, is executed by four Slovenian public educational institutions in cooperation with responsible ministries. The National Guidelines of Education for Sustainable Development respond to climate change in connection with the balanced achievement of the seventeen goals of sustainable development by focusing on transformative learning and a competence approach (embracing the European sustainability competence framework GreenComp), as they holistically address development issues and adapt the learning environment, context, pedagogical approaches, and related achievements. Relationship between man and nature includes an understanding of fundamental concepts and approaches, consideration of the interdependencies between the natural, economic, social, and political aspects of development and response to climate change. Coordinated with the ESD guidelines, a comprehensive climate change awareness and education programme in the context of ESD, and a proposal for update of ESD national guidelines form the bases for green transition in education. Not only legal acts, but also students and participants in education, together with teachers, professionals, and other staff, actively and informedly identify and solve current and expected environmental and social challenges to the best of their ability, which is reflected in concrete changes at various levels.
- The complexity of coordinated development in the three areas of SDGs (i.e., environment, society, and economy), and the necessity of paradigm shift in understanding environmental challenges, policy responses, and expert monitoring of these processes (including the ecosystem approach and systems innovations) urgently require new competences, as proposed by GreenComp, the European sustainability competence framework. Considering the demand of innovating educational systems, the Integral Worlds (IW) approach, developed by Lessem and Schieffer, and already being implemented in Slovenia for the last decade, offers a promising way to deal with the complexity of sustainability challenges and learning for a green transition, based on systems innovations. Development of sustainability competences (GreenComp) could be supported through an IW model with the inner core related primarily to the Embodying sustainability values and remaining nine competences, aligned to the four IW perspectives of viewing the world: 1) through relationships to nature and to other human beings, 2) from an inner, interpretive, cultural and spiritual, holistic perspective, 3) through a scientific, rational perspective, and 4) emphasising the application of ideas through action. The GENE makes the entire approach dynamic, generating conscious transformational process across sustainability competences.
- Focusing on experience related to solar power plants and criteria for identifying environmental impacts, and evaluating the impacts on the environment, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, and water, can contribute to the cognitive learning objectives of responding to climate change and the familiarity with renewable energy sources. EIAs with screening procedures are also an important instrument for reconciling the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable development. In order to accelerate the timeline of large-scale solar deployment and to contribute to meeting national, European (e.g., Green Deal objectives regarding decarbonisation by 2050), and international targets (e.g., SDGs,

Paris Agreement) of transformation of the energy sector in relation to environmental aspects, it makes sense to take all environmental criteria into account during a project conceptualisation already, and to design the intervention taking into account expert criteria and guidelines. It is also recommended to develop learning methods by becoming familiar with good practice examples and knowledge sharing between private and public investors, the public, ministries, and organisations.

- To promote new ways of life and sustainable social practices, people and communities must be able to engage in transformative and community learning processes that promote environmental awareness and action, as well as the acquisition of new sustainability knowledge and competencies. School Climate Assemblies, as developed and implemented in the EDUCLIMAD project, a Spanish innovative initiative, and based on a university-schools partnership, can co-create climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and sustainability competencies' development (GreenComp, the European sustainability competence framework). The theoretical bases of school climate assemblies are grounded on Education for Sustainable Development principles and pedagogies, transformative learning, co-creation, and participatory processes to enhance citizens' democratic engagement, community action and the empowerment of individuals and educational communities to transform current sustainability practices. Children, empowered through education with the facilitation of academic experts in climate change and sustainability can become ambassadors and change agents for climate action and sustainable development in their communities through sharing knowledge and experiences with their families, local communities, and policy makers.
- Financial Participatory Approach (FPA), originating in the Andes under the term Pachamama Raymi (celebration of the Mother Earth), is inclusive, participatory, empowering, and sustainable in a long-term. This approach goes a step further compared to other participatory development approaches to community sustainable development that exist worldwide and are people-centred, sensitive to cultural diversity and incorporate bottom-up planning and implementation of activities. FPA also enables direct financing to the beneficiaries together with self-reliance and active participation throughout the implementation of the projects and was further developed and implemented in development projects in Africa, India and the Caucasus, with considerable impacts on the community well-being and their environment. As an innovative financial mechanism supporting sustainable development and climate resilience projects it could be implemented also in Slovenia.
- Women – social innovators from all continents could be decisive in catalysing a regenerative, inclusive, and just Earth Civilization, as demonstrated by the newly founded Homes for Humanity Movement for Planetary Regeneration, the 2-hour integrative and transformative panel entitled *Women co-creating home on earth*. At the heart of this growing initiative are women-(co-)led *Homes for Humanity*, transformative organisations across all cultures and continents via an integral and transformative approach to engaged systems change, as well as a common commitment to shared learning and collaboration across societal sectors and national borders, for local and planetary renewal. Presentation of unique integral approaches to social innovation and regeneration (across generations!) of the global and local Homes for Humanity, as well as their impact and key learnings, provided vital insights into the collective planetary vision and work of the movement and presents, with the “One Home Journey”, a potent vehicle, and an inspiring invitation for all concerned Earth Citizens to build innovative, sustainable and socially responsible societies and, ultimately, a regenerative world. Slovenia has been invited to join this global movement, too.
- Slovenia is ideally poised to be a model economy of well-being, with several opportunities for adopting a well-being economy approach to governance that uses an integrated genuine wealth (five capital assets: human, social-cultural, natural, built, and financial) accounting and decision-making system, integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals into Slovenia's economic-ecological-well-being framework. Slovenia has considerable comparative advantages in overall quality of life amongst EU Nations, with other areas needing improvement. Country's opportunities for adopting a well-being economy approach implies:
  - that the European Green Deal, an ambitious plan to make the EU the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, is considered as a starting point,
  - ensuring Slovenia's overall ecological footprint is in harmony with the biocapacity of Slovenia's rich forest and other landscapes,
  - public policies are oriented towards the protection, preservation and strengthening of Slovenia's natural wealth that in turn ensures human health and well-being of citizens.

- well-being impact analysis is integrated into public policy analysis, budgeting, and fiscal management for Slovenia.

#### Organizer:



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**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

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