



(<http://safeassign.blackboard.com/>)

JEDEP 16 (5/2016) - PROF. UNIV. DR. MANUELA EPURE

Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure

on Thu, Feb 25 2016, 12:20 PM

24% match

Submission ID: 93487329

Attachments (1)

Begum_Jedep_16.docx 24%

Word Count: 10,855 Attachment ID: 114055836

Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**1 (ONLINE) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642 JOURNAL OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE VOLUME 5,
ISSUE 1, 2016**

**URL: 1 HTTP://JEDEP.SPIRUHARET.RO E-MAIL:
OFFICE_JEDEP@SPIRUHARET.RO**

**(ONLINE) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642 JOURNAL OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE VOLUME 5,
ISSUE 1, 2016**

**URL: 1 HTTP://JEDEP.SPIRUHARET.RO E-MAIL:
OFFICE_JEDEP@SPIRUHARET.RO**

**2 ECO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: As a Way of Enhancing Sustainable
Development Begum Sertyesilisik [footnoteRef:1] and Egemen Sertyesilisik[footnoteRef:2]**

[1: E-mail address: begum_sertyesilisik@hotmail.com] [2: E-mail address: egemens@alumni.bilkent.edu.tr]

1 Istanbul Technical University 2 Political Scientist

Abstract. The world's habitat is being deteriorated especially due to the unsustainable production. The need for sustainable development and reducing humanities' environmental footprint have been addressed in various international frameworks, meetings and reports (eg Kyoto protocol, the Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production Program, the Ten Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the UN Resource Panel, and the Green Economy Initiative, Rio+20, green building certificates, "UNEP Green Economy" in 2011, "Green New Deal" in 2012, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's report etc.). EIDs (the eco industrial development) can act as catalysts in sustainable development and in reducing environmental footprint of the production processes. Based on an in-depth literature review, this paper aims to analyze how EID can be supported so that environmental footprint of the production processes can be reduced contributing sustainable development. With this aim, the objectives include: analysis of the need for the EID; need for the sustainable development enhanced by sustainable production and sustainable products; key success factors for, barriers against and drivers for the EID. The policy makers, companies, and researchers are expected to get benefit from this paper.

Keywords: **3 ECO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ECO INDUSTRIAL PARKS, SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION.**

JEL Codes: O1, Q5, Z00 Introduction The world's habitat is being deteriorated (i.e. water depletion, loss of biodiversity) (Tukker, 2013: 274). The growing industrialization and increase in the scale of economic activity have transformed the world's resources into wealth causing adverse effects on ecosystems and resources (Linnenluecke and Griffiths, 2013: 382). Nature is under the combined pressure of human population growth and the growth in the wealth per capita (Tukker, and Butter, 2007: 102). The 'economy is crashing

against the Earth' (Tukker, 2013: 274). The world economy is expected to grow by 3% per year until 2030 and more than 9 billion humans are expected to live on earth by 2050 (Rohn, et al., 2014: 32). The economic growth puts pressure on the environment (Tukker and Butter (2007: 102).

The economic growth's adverse effect on the environment is expected to be increased due to the need for a US\$200 trillion global economy by 2050 to eradicate the poverty while not affecting the income of the rich as well as fulfilling the aspirations and expectations of the middle class (Tukker, 2013: 272). The economy needs to be sustainable. An economy is sustainable only if it simultaneously caters human needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, and accepts the limitations imposed by the need to sustain the environment's ability to meet present and future needs (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014: 33).

Despite of rising prices for natural resources during the past 30 years, there is increase in the global consumption of natural resources (Rohn, et al., 2014: 32). The Earth, however, has its limitations (Ayres and Kneese, 1969; Daly, 1991; Meadows et al., 1972; Tukker, 2013: 272). As stated by – The Club of Rome's (1972) Limits to Growth, economic growth cannot continue indefinitely due to the limits of the capacity of the global environment (Jung, et al., 2013). Essential needs are not substitutable and as limits are clearly referring to the environment, and not to – natural capital or a substitute thereof|| (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014: 33). As the environmental degradation continues to occur in an accelerated way, time is of the essence for taking effective precautions. The report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) called for immediate action (EC website, 2014). The fact that the world's habitat is being deteriorated (i.e. climate is changing, the earth's temperature is rising, and the earth resources are being exploited) despite of the precautions (eg Kyoto protocol, the Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) Program, the Ten Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10-YFP on SCP), the UN Resource Panel, and the Green Economy Initiative (GEI), Rio+20, green building certificates, "UNEP Green Economy" in 2011, "Green New Deal" in 2012 etc.) taken, reveals the need for acting strategically (eg encouraging

ecoindustrial development, enabling sustainability transition, degrowth, dematerialization, and encouraging the change agents for sustainability) for the survival of humanity considering technical, and socio-economical aspects and reducing the footprint of the humanity (including, production processes).

CE (Circular economy) and IE (Industrial ecology) enhanced by the EID (eco industrial development) need to be encouraged for reducing humanities' environmental footprint. CE is based on (Stahel and Reday, 1982): perception of waste as food or input; perception of diversity as strength; relying on renewable energy sources; and systems thinking. The CE encompasses principles mainly from: closed loop system; biomimicry; IE; **3 AND CRADLE-TO-CRADLE**. IE can be defined as – a community of manufacturing and service business collaborating for economic and environmental benefit by managing energy, water, materials and other resources (Love et al., 1996). || (Zhu and Cote, 2004: 1025). IE is based on a complex and self-organized closed-loop system similar to that in nature (Panyathanakun, et al., 2013: 71) and transforms the industrial system and minimizes inefficiencies by learning and mimicking from the natural environment and how natural environment works (Chertow, 2000; Graedel and Allenby, 2003; Korhonen, 2007; Lambert and Boons, 2002; Pakarinen et al. 2010; **4 ROMERAO AND RUIZ, 2014**). IE can contribute to the sustainable growth (Panyathanakun, et al., 2013: 71).

IE is supported by the EID (Eco industrial development) which is a framework for the development of the industry reducing its adverse effects to the environment (Cohen-Rosenthal, 2003). EID is based on the biological symbiosis and on the closed loop production cycle principles (Lown, 2003). Mutually beneficial connections among industry, natural systems, energy, material and local communities are considered as central factors in designing industrial production processes (Cohen-Rosenthal, 1999). EID aims to improve business and environmental performances mainly through: resource efficiency (Babu and Meyer, 2012); cleaner product; IE; industrial symbiosis; **5 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**; and design for the environment.

Fig. 1: The relationship among EIPs, EID, IE, and CE

An important application of the IE concept is EIP (the Eco-Industrial Park) (Panyathanakun, et al., 2013: 71). EIP can be defined as “a community of manufacturing and service businesses located together on a common property. Member businesses seek enhanced environmental, economic, and social performance through collaboration in managing environmental and resource issues.” (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 653). EIPs lead to the EID which supports IE and IE leads to CE enhancing the sustainable development (Figure 1). EIPs are based upon IE principles which suggest that industrial systems can operate like natural ecological systems (Jung, et al., 2013: 50). EIP is based on the idea of the industrial symbiosis which aims to engage separated industries in a collective approach so that their economic performance is improved whereas their environmental footprints are reduced (Chertow, 2000; **6 FANG ET AL., 2007; 7 OH ET AL., 2005: 271; Tibbs, 1992; 4 YU ET AL., 2014**). EIPs enable engagement of separated industries through “significant, systematic industrial change” including physical exchange of materials and by-products, shared management of common utilities and infrastructures (Chertow, 2000; **6 FANG ET AL., 2007; Tibbs, 1992; 6 VAN BERKEL, 2009; 4 YU ET AL., 2014**). EIPs connect different waste-producing processes, plants, and consumers (Fang, 2003; **6 FANG ET AL., 2007: 319**). Panyathanakun, et al. (2013: 71) emphasized that the EIPs enable not only tangible exchanges [i.e. the physical exchange of materials, energy, water, and by-product (Chertow, 2007)] but also intangible exchanges of knowledge and human or technical resources (Mirata and Emtairah, 2005). The exchanges of resources and collaboration among collaborative companies in the production process lead the emergence of synergy (Cote and Cohen-Rosenthal, 1998; Lowe, 1997; **8 PANYATHANAKUN, ET AL., 2013: 71; 4 ROMERAO AND RUIZ, 2014: 394**). “The collaborative community of companies in EIPs establish the ‘industrial ecosystem’ (Lowe et al., 1996; Lowe, 2001; **4 VEIGA AND MAGRINI, 2009: 7 653**)” (**OH ET AL., 2005: 271**)

EIPs can be established for new developments as well as for redevelopments of existing or obsolete industrial sites (Pellenbarg, 2002). Majority of the EIPs have been developed as a result of transformation of existing industrial parks (Mathews and Tan, 2011; **4 YU ET**

AL., 2014). As the enterprises in traditional industrial parks aimed at high economic output without considering the ‘costs’ of environmental degradation, transformation of existing industrial parks into EIPs is expected to contribute to the solution of the environmental pollution problems and to the sustainable development path (Bai et al., 2014: 5). For this reason, EIPs are perceived as a new industrial model to address the three dimensions of sustainability, namely: **4 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL (VEIGA AND MAGRINI, 2009: 653).** EIPs have been established throughout the world [i.e. Europe (Baas and Boons, 2004; Tudor et al., 2007), China (Fang et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2010), India (Singhal and Kapur, 2002), the Americas (Gibbs and Deutz, 2005, 2007), Australia (Roberts, 2004), and Japan (Berkel et al., 2009)] (Jung, et al., 2013: 50).

CE, IE and EID support sustainable society which relies on sustainable consumption as well as on sustainable production (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014). For this reason, change agents are needed to foster the EID. According to Wangel (2011: 873), the term ‘agency’ refers to ‘the social’ part of the socio-technical society, which consists of formal institutions, (i.e. policies, taxes, and organisations), and informal institutions (i.e. norms, values, and social practices). Individuals and organisations having the capacity to act can act as agents (Wangel, 2011: 873). Sustainability leaders are the change agents who play the key role for the successful transformation towards sustainability as well as for regional EID.

Changing unsustainable production has been identified as one of the objectives of sustainable development in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (UN, 2002; Barber, 2007: 499). There is need to foster EID as a tool to reduce environmental footprint of the production processes so that sustainable development can be achieved. For this reason, Based on an in-depth literature review, this paper aims to analyze how EID can be supported so that environmental footprint of the production processes can be reduced contributing sustainable development. With this aim, the objectives include: analysis of the need for the EID; need for the sustainable development enhanced by sustainable production and sustainable products; key success factors for, barriers against and drivers

for the EID.

Sustainable Production and Companies as Change Agents for Sustainability Companies acting as change agents for sustainability need to be active in the sustainable production so that they can support EID. Companies can be major contributors to sustainable development as they are perceived as major contributors to ecological problems (Clifton and Amran, 2011; Roy and Goll, 2014: 851-852). Stakeholders' and consumers' growing pressures encourage companies in engaging in sustainability and in sustainable development as well as in aligning the corporate values with those of the society (Matos and Silvestre, 2013; Musson, 2012; Seuring and Müller, 2008; Steurer, Langer, Konrad, and Martinuzzi, 2005). Corporate leaders and employees are increasingly recognising their role in contributing to sustainability (Lozano, 2012: 14). Companies in the supply chain, as consumers of resources throughout the production process play vital role as change agents for sustainable development. Their role can be supported by the EIPs which enable emergence of synergy especially with respect to tangible and intangible resources exchanges. As companies need to achieve economic success and their survival while enabling ecological protection (Clifton and Amran, 2011; Stead and Stead, 2000), they can be supported by the synergy of the EIPs.

Ecolabelling: Ecolabels support the EIPs aims as they encourage sustainable production which can be enhanced by increased synergy among the companies in the EIPs so that they can reduce their environmental footprints. Eco-labels provide the consumers information about the environmental impacts of products (Reczkova et al., 2013: 498). For this reason, they have the potential for influencing consumers' purchasing decision towards environmentally friendly products (Reczkova et al., 2013: 498). They influence the individual consumers' demand for the end product, as well as the demand of the companies in the supply chain for sustainable/environmental friendly input materials or byproducts. Ecolabelling can act as a marketing tool. Advantages of certification and ecolabelling include (Chkanikova and Lehner, 2014):

1 INFLUENCING CONSUMERS' demand for environmentally friendly and ethical

products (Rex and Baumann, 2007; Elham and Nabsiah, 2011; Larceneux, Benoit-Moreau et al., 2011).

encouraging sustainability improvements and their implementations ‘upstream’ in the supply chain (Burch and Lawrence, 2005; Deaton, 2004; **7 HATANAKA, BAIN ET AL., 2005**; Henson and Humphrey, 2010; Seuring, 2011; **9 WU ET AL., 2010**).

allowing companies in the supply chain (eg retailers) to establish collaborative relationships with suppliers to improve product sustainability performance (Wu et al., 2010; Kogg and Mont, 2012).

enabling the reduction of the transaction costs in appointing/assigning suppliers satisfying the sustainability criteria set for product’s sustainability performance (Beckman et al., 2002; Vorley et al., 2002; Wathne and Heide, 2004).

enabling the companies to pursue differentiation strategy and to generate higher profit margins lowering production costs (European Commission, 2011a,b,c; Jung and Sung, 2008; Kotler, 2002; Orsato, 2009).

encouraging the market for sustainable products (Chkanikova and Lehner, 2014).

encouraging the companies to proactively address sustainability issues both upstream and downstream in the supply chain (Chkanikova and Lehner, 2014).

Policies and Government: Leadership is crucially important for the establishment and implementation of the effective policies needed for the EID. Governments are increasingly being held responsible for their sustainability performance (Roy and Goll, 2014: 849). Local governments should invest in a sustainable development policy to satisfy citizens and benefit companies and act with companies as partners to increase resilience and sustainability (Musson, 2012: 75). Policies play the key role in improving local and global sustainability (Editorial Journal of Cleaner Production, 2005: 967-969) as well as EID and EIPs. The recently carried out international meetings and programs (i.e. Rio+20, the

Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production Program, the Ten Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the UN Resource Panel, and the Green Economy Initiative programs) emphasize the need for sustainability and sustainable production. Policy makers play key role in sustainable development as they can influence the sustainability transition. The policy makers need to act as sustainability leaders and avoid taking populist decisions which might harm the sustainability (Church and Lorek, 2007; Fuchs 2005; Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014: 40-41; Maniates, 2010a,b). The politicians need to enhance the citizens' interest in protecting the environment. As quoted from Jain et al. 2013: 20, there is need for “. ‘rational-citizens’ so that ‘sensible’ future for the upcoming generations can be achieved (Ravio, 2011; UNESCO, 1978).” Policy makers should encourage individuals to engage in a wide range of pro-environmental practices (Barr et al., 2011: 1224) as human capital accumulation magnifies the positive growth effects of policies that lower the rate of resource destruction, preserving the welfare of newborn agents (Valente, 2011: 995).

Policies can support establishment of EIPs and transformation of the existing industrial parks into EIPs (Boons et al., 2011; **9 LEHTORANTA ET AL., 2011**; Mathews and Tan, 2011) especially through laws and regulations (Yu et al., 2014: 466). Hard policies (i.e. regulatory and economic instruments) can influence consumption patterns (Rehfeld et al., 2007; ASCEE team 2008; **9 LOREK ET AL., 2008**). Policies and guidance can create synergy encouraging infrastructure sharing and company interaction (Gibbs et al., 2002; Mirata, 2004; **4 YU ET AL., 2014: 466**).

Policies can support innovation which enhances sustainability performance of the production process as well as of the product as “. technological improvements. must be combined with and integrated into structural change and sufficiency policy initiatives...” (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014: 36).

Policies encouraging or requiring environmental friendly production and products can act as facilitators for consumers (companies in the supply chain) to prefer to work in the EIPs. Policies can encourage the consumers' (both individual consumers of the end product as

well as the companies in the supply chain) demand for products and production process having high sustainability performance. For example, the approaches which can support the sustainable consumption include (Akenji, 2014: 19-21): “taking out the unsustainable options from the market or making them less desirable (Maniates et al., 2010); integrating measures of well-being in the accounting for development (Harrison et al., 2005; Hobson, 2006); encouraging grassroots innovation and building communities; as well as defining limits of resource extraction and pollution”.

Drivers for companies to act as change agents for EID

Drivers for companies to act as change agents for EID include: improvement of the sustainability performance; economic advantages and competitive advantage; regional development and future employability; policies and regulations.

Improvement of the sustainability performance: The requirements for improvement in the sustainability performance of the production process and of the products encourage the companies to work in the EIPs. Adverse effects of economic and environmental crisis encourage the politics to support CE, EID and transformation of industrial areas towards greater sustainability (Romero and Ruiz, 2014: 394). Sustainability and effective environmental protection have become a vital issue for the long-term development of industries, especially due to the limits of the availability in non-renewable resources as well as due to limits of the biosphere's ability to absorb wastes (Cao et al., 2009: 2868–2876). EID can lead to the dematerialization of the production process; reduction in the environmental footprints of the production; as well as support of the regeneration of the world slowing down the deterioration rate through reduced resource consumptions and reduced environmental footprints of the production. EID can support the sustainability performance of the companies acting as consumers in the production process throughout the supply chain especially in the way they cope with barriers which can be encountered while adapting the sustainability principles. For example, the barriers faced by the precast concrete industry in enhancing the sustainability of their production process include (Holton et al., 2010: 154): difficulties encountered in the recruitment and retention of

skilled staff; problems faced in the supply chain due to poor payment practices and increased transport costs. These barriers can be overcome with the help of the synergies which can be created by EIPs as they enable exchange of tangible and intangible assets among the companies in the EIPs. For this reason, the advantages and driving factors for enhancing companies' sustainability performance [eg need for recycling and reusing the waste due to increased costs of and restrictions on waste disposal (Holton et al., 2010: 154)] can also become possible drivers for companies (consumers in the supply chain) to act as change agent for EID.

EIPs can support lean, resilient and sustainable supply chain management practices of the companies. These practices can affect the sustainability of the supply chain especially through "waste elimination", "supply chain risk management" and "cleaner production" (Govindan, et al., 2014). As the companies having lean, resilient and sustainable supply chain management can reduce all kinds of wastes and increase efficiency, they can be motivated to work in the EIPs so that they can exchange tangible and intangible resources.

EIPs can support innovation of sustainable products and sustainable production processes as they enable exchange of tangible and intangible assets among the companies in the EIPs. Technological innovation is important in achieving sustainability (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014: 36). Radical innovations are needed to prevent nature from breaking down under the combined pressure of human population growth and the growth in the wealth per capita (Tukker, and Butter, 2007: 102). Advancement in technology leads to the new substitution possibilities as well as to the enhanced and improved technology for extraction, use and recycling (Barnett and Morse, 1973: 11). Furthermore, "what is sustainable today may not be so ten years from now." (Parzen et al., 1996: 27). Valente (2011: 996) emphasized the importance of innovation for sustainability stating that sustainability conditions are intimately linked to the development of innovations and that non declining consumption requires resource-augmenting technical progress. Advantages of innovation include:

adaptation of eco-innovative approaches to companies' operations (Bocken et al., 2014: 43)
production of new environmental friendly outputs (Bocken et al., 2014: 43) (i.e.

regenerative materials/constructions.) production based on “doing more with less” idea (Nakicenovic, 1996: 1) “. technical change for reduction in greenhouse gases and adaptation to climate change. ” (Ausubel, 1995: 411).

enabling decarbonization (Ausubel, 1995: 411) and dematerialization both of the product as well as of the production process enabling increase in the energy efficiency, decrease in waste generation (Herman, et al., 1990: 345) as well as decrease in raw material usage (Tchobanoglous, et al., 1977) As EID enhances sustainability performance of the production process, they can support future generations’ interests.

Regional development and future employability: CE can provide economic and business opportunities (the Economic and business rationale for an accelerated transition report, 2012), as well as support future jobs and competitiveness (the European Commission 2012’s Manifesto for a Resource Efficient Europe). EIDs can support improvement of the regional environmental performance and economic growth (Fang et al., 2007).

Economic advantages and competitive advantage: EIPs can enhance the competitiveness of the companies in the EIPs as they enable exchange of tangible and intangible resources, collaboration and learning among the companies in the EIP. EIPs can support the companies with respect to the synergy created among the companies in EIPs through exchanging tangible and intangible resources; increased competitiveness of the companies in the EIPs mainly through reduced costs (i.e. usage of the resources efficiently) and increased profitability as well as enhanced company image due to fulfilment of corporate social responsibility role with the help of environment friendly production process. EIPs can enable the companies in the EIPs to gain social, economic and ecological benefits especially through exchanges of tangible and intangible assets (Fang et al., 2007). Companies in the EIPs are motivated to collaborate due to potential economic benefits (Pakarinen, et al., 2010: 1393). Collaboration among the companies can enhance their competitiveness as “. the only productive way forward is through collaboration and learning, rather than competition between different” (Tukker, 2013: 278) which can be enabled in the EIPs. EIPs can enhance the competitiveness of the companies as they

support their lean and green supply chain management practices and innovation. The advantages and driving factors for enhancing companies' competitiveness [i.e. economic advantages (Vallaster and Lindgreen, 2013; Goger, 2013: 80); enhanced company image (Goger, 2013); internal branding and better communicated values in the workplace (Vallaster and Lindgreen, 2013: 298- 299); committed employees (Vallaster and Lindgreen, 2013: 298- 299); leading to long-term performance (Musson, 2012: 75); enhanced competitive advantage by i.e. lowering production costs through waste reduction and prolonged life or reuse of assets (Fiksel et al. 2004 as quoted from Hoejmose, et al., 2012); upgraded value chain (Goger, 2013: 75); need for energy efficiency due to increased energy costs; need for reducing resource consumption (Holton et al., 2010: 154); enhanced organisational performance, reduced cost, and increased productivity (Aras et al., 2010; **9 DE OLIVEIRA ET AL., 2010; IRALDO ET AL., 2009;** Maletic et al. 2014; **9 MICHELON ET AL., 2012**); differentiation for improving companies' future performance (Bose and Luo, 2011; Gupta and Kumar, 2013: 312)] can also become possible drivers for companies (consumers in the supply chain) to act as change agent for EID.

Policies and regulations: Policies and regulations can act as facilitators and as driving factors for EID in case they support EID and enhanced sustainability performance. Furthermore, governments can support the EIPs to catch the sustainability targets set in international protocols.

Barriers against EID include: unawareness of the consumers, and company specific characteristics.

Unawareness of the consumers: Individual consumers demand for sustainable products can encourage the companies to enhance their products and their production processes' sustainability qualifications whereas the individual consumers' demand not in favour of sustainable products can demotivate the companies to engage in GSCM practices (Porter and Kramer, 2006). For this reason, individual consumers of the end product need to “recognise the roles, responsibilities and actions businesses have towards the health of the ecological environment in which businesses interact and operate (Rondinelli and Berry,

2000)” (Gupta and Kumar, 2013: 312). Companies need to persuade their customers about the initiatives they take for the welfare of society through brand communications as sustainability-based brand knowledge drives customers favorably towards the brand (Bridges and Wilhelm, 2008; 10 **RUST, ET AL., 2004**; Gupta and Kumar (2013: 312).

Company specific characteristics: EID can encounter barriers emerged due to regulations and distrust among actors (Gibbs and Deutz, 2007; 10 **HEERES ET AL., 2004**; 4 **YU ET AL. 2014**: 464; internal factors of the companies including internal politics and norms (Carter and Rogers, 2008; 4 **GOVINDAN ET AL., 2014**). EIPs’ success depends on (Sakr, et al., 2011: 1163): symbiotic business relationships; economic value added; awareness and information sharing; policy and regulatory frameworks; organizational and institutional setups, and technical factors.

Key Success Factors for EID EID in Europe, America, North Africa and Asia Pacific regions have been analyzed to investigate the key success factors for EID and EIPs. EIDs in different countries have been presented in the following paragraphs from the EIPs developments point of views.

EIPs in Europe: There are EIPs in Europe which are in different development phases, namely in operational, pre-operational, planned, or attempted phases (Sakr, et al., 2011). The EU legislation also supports the CE and EID. For example, the EU legislation’s lead to the reverse logistic enterprises for remanufacturing and recycling (Fang et al., 2007: 324). This legislation can also encourage the companies to work in the EIPs. Furthermore, flexibility of regulatory requirements on performance standards (Ehrenfeld and Gertler, 1997 and Desrochers, 2001) as well as regular monitoring and evaluation of EIPs (Geng et al., 2009a), as observed in the EU, support the EID. Similarly, sustainable development in the UK is encouraged by government through the use of sectoral strategies and government policies (i.e. the National Industrial Symbiosis Program in the UK supports the EIP development in the UK) (Glass and Pocklington, 2002: 1457; 4 **YU ET AL., 2014**: 464). The industries in the EU, such as cement and concrete sector, tend to actively enhance their sustainability performance via the environmental management systems (i.e. ISO 14000)

and integration of the sustainability related targets into the company and sectoral sustainability strategies (Glass and Pocklington, 2002: 1457). One of the well-known EIPs in the EU is the industrial symbiosis network in Kalundborg, in Denmark (Cao et al., 2009). The Kalundborg EIP provided evidence of feasibility of embedding sustainability into production process and of enhancing environmental performance of the production process. Due to water scarcity, six major companies in Kalundborg spontaneously formed a symbiotic network (Chertow, 2000; Desrochers, 2001b; Jacobsen, 2006; Pakarinen et al. 2010: 1394; **4 YU ET AL., 2014: 464**). Companies in Kalundborg EIP reuse each other's waste as by-products.

EIPs in America: There are more than 60 eco-industrial networking projects in Canada and the United States, however, approximately 17 out of them are operational with completed projects (Peck, 2002; **4 SAKR, ET AL. 2011: 1160**). Most of the EIPs in the US have been developed to foster applications of IE to industrial parks through the President's Council on Sustainable Development and US Environmental Protection Agency (Sakr, et al., 2011: 1160). EIPs in Brazil are at an early stage of development (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 660). EIPs are perceived in Brazil as a potential environmental planning strategy to foster sustainable development and to improve the degraded urban and environmental condition (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 660). EIP development in Brasil highlighted the need for (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 660): enhancing collaboration among governments, private institutions and industries, communities and academia; overcoming the reluctance of the state government in supporting the EIPs due to changes in political administrations and public agency leadership; and enlarging the scope of EIP idea to cover the environmental planning strategy for sustainable development.

EIPs in North Africa: As the industrial sector in Egypt is considered as vital for economic and social development of Egypt, there are approximately 80 industrial cities and zones in Egypt (IDA, 2010 as quoted by Sakr, et al., 2011: 1159). There are, however, no EIPs in Egypt (Sakr, et al., 2011: 1159-1160). The two pioneer programmes, namely the Environmentally Friendly New Industrial Cities Program (supported by the Ministry of

State for Environmental Affairs) and the Integrated Industrial Solid Waste Management in Egypt project (supported by the EU LIFE Third Countries in cooperation with the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) which were targeted the improvement of environmental performance on the scale of an industrial estate, failed to meet their targets (Sakr, et al., 2011: 1161-1162).

EIPs in the Asia Pacific region: During 1970s China has transformed her planned economy to market based economy. After such transformation foreign trade and investment has enhanced economic development (Cao et al., 2009: 2868-2876). Due to this rapid economic development China has established EIPs in order to provide sustainable economic development (Zhu and Cote, 2004: 1025). That's why China launched EIP project in 1999, through this project industrial wastes are reduced and recycled. "The recycled materials are also used as inputs by enterprises within the park (Fang et al., 2007; **9 YUAN ET AL., 2006**; Zhang et al., 2010a)." (Zhang, et al., 2014: 1). "After a decade in the year 2002 China's central government formally adopted the CE concept. "By 2013, 20 national eco-industrial demonstration parks had been approved, and 56 additional parks had been approved for construction (MEP, 2013)." (Zhang, et al., 2014: 1). The industrial parks that were first to adopt ecological evolution activities generally focused on sector-specific parks (eg sugar, electrolytic aluminum, salt-to-chemicals industry) whereas gradually, ecological evolution activities were extended to multi-sector parks (Bai et al., 2014: 5). China's government promotes EID through demonstration sites for EIPs, demonstration city and province for CE as well as through policies, incentives, research and education Fang et al., 2007: 327). In China, there are EIPs managed by (Fang, et al., 2007: 317): enterprise groups (i.e. Guigang, Baotou, Lubei, and Fushun); the Management Commission of the Development Zone (i.e. Nanhai, Huangxing, Dalian Economic Development Zone, Tianjin Economic Development Zone); and local government (i.e. The Guiyang city and Liaoning province demonstration sites for CE). Some of the leading EIPs in China include: Guigang eco-industrial cluster (Fang et al., 2007: 318); the Guitang Group (Zhu and Cote, 2004: 1025); the Nanhai site (Fang et al., 2007: 318); the Shenyang Tiexi New District (Fang et al., 2007: 318); the Dalian economic and technology development

zone (Fang et al., 2007: 4 **318 AND BAI ET AL., 2014: 5**).

South Korea's EIP development strategy is based on the transformation of the industrial complexes into EIPs. EIP initiatives have been launched in 2005 (Jung, et al., 2013: 50) and embarked by the Ministry of Knowledge Economy. Daedok Technovalley Development Project was the Korea's first attempt to design EIP by restructuring a conventional industrial estate development plan (Oh, et al., 2005: 269). The South Korean EIP development plan consists of three phases as (Jung, et al., 2013: 50-59):

The first phase (2005-2009) covered pilot projects for transforming industrial complexes into EIPs. Furthermore, environmental education and awareness campaigns were conducted (Park et al., 2008).

The second phase (2010-2014) aimed to widespread the dissemination of the EIP concept to industrial parks and to increase the quantities of EIPs.

The third phase (2015-2019) is planned to analyse the lessons learnt from the previous two phases and would be fed back into the system/plan.

EIPs developments in Europe, America, North Africa and Asia Pacific revealed the importance of the following key factors for EID:

Laws and legislation supporting reverse logistics, sustainable development (Fang et al., 2007) flexibility of regulatory requirements on performance standards (Ehrenfeld and Gertler, 1997 and Desrochers, 2001) as well as regular monitoring and evaluation of EIPs (Geng et al., 2009a), governments' supports sectoral strategies and government policies (i.e. the National Industrial Symbiosis Program in the UK supports the EIP development in the UK) (Glass and Pocklington, 2002: 1457; 4 **YU ET AL., 2014: 464**).

enhancing collaboration among governments, private institutions and industries, communities and academia; overcoming the reluctance of the state government in supporting the EIPs due to changes in political administrations and public agency

leadership; and enlarging the scope of EIP idea to cover the environmental planning strategy for sustainable development (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 660) Launching pilot EIPs Discussion Promoting sustainable production is among the objectives of sustainable development (UN, 2002; Barber, 2007: 499). CE, IE and EID play important role in the sustainable development as they support sustainable production (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014) and as companies are perceived as major contributors to ecological problems (Clifton and Amran, 2011; Roy and Goll, 2014: 851-852). For this reason, EID needs to be fostered and the companies need to be encouraged to act as change agents for sustainability producing in the EIPs and supporting EID. In this way, environmental footprint of the production processes can be minimized and companies can get benefit from producing in the EIPs (eg improvement of the sustainability performance; economic advantages and competitive advantage. Furthermore, social benefits can be obtained (eg regional development and future employability) supporting sustainable development. Companies, however, can encounter barriers (eg unawareness of the consumers, and company specific characteristics). Consumers' awareness for sustainable products and importance for sustainable production processes can affect their demand for the products of the companies in the EIPs. For this reason, enhancing consumers' awareness through formal or informal education, and media plays important role in increasing their demand for sustainable products encouraging the companies to invest in sustainable production processes and in producing in the EIPs. Consumers' demand for sustainable products and companies' willingness to produce in the EIPs can be encouraged by relevant laws and regulations. Furthermore, countries' policies need to encourage EID benchmarking from past experiences of the countries where EID has been successfully achieved. Factors which need to be considered by the countries and their policy makers wishing to widespread the EID have been summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1: Factors for encouraging the EID and sustainable development

Factors References

Countries need to establish laws and legislation supporting reverse logistics, sustainable

development Fang et al. (2007)

Laws and regulations need to encourage consumers' demand for sustainable products and companies' willingness to produce in the EIPs.

Laws and regulations need to provide flexibility of regulatory requirements on performance standards Ehrenfeld and Gertler (1997), Desrochers (2001)

Countries need to perform regular monitoring and evaluation of EIPs Geng et al. (2009a)

Countries need to encourage collaboration among governments, private institutions and industries, communities and academia as well as sectoral strategies and government policies; and to provide steady political environment for development of EIPs Glass and Pocklington (2002: 4 1457), **VEIGA AND MAGRINI (2009: 660)**, **YU ET AL. (2014: 464)**

Countries need to launch pilot EIPs

Consumers' awareness for sustainable products and importance for sustainable production processes need to be enhanced through formal or informal education, and media plays important role in increasing their demand for sustainable products

Eco-labelling need to be supported as they provide consumers information about the environmental impacts of products Reczkova et al., (2013: 498)

Countries' policies need to encourage EID benchmarking from past experiences of the countries where EID has been successfully achieved.

International collaboration is needed to reduce environmental footprint of the production processes and to enhance EID.

Conclusions This paper focuses upon the EID as a key for reducing environmental footprint of production. Based on an in-depth literature review, this paper analyses the need for the

EID; sustainable development enhanced by sustainable production and sustainable products; as well as key success factors for, barriers against and drivers for the EID.

The world's habitat is being deteriorated especially due to the unsustainable production and consumption. There is an increase in the global consumption of natural resources (Rohn, et al., 2014: 32). CE and IE enhanced by the EID need to be encouraged for reducing humanities' environmental footprint. CE, IE and EID can support sustainable society which relies on sustainable consumption as well as on sustainable production (Lorek and Spangenberg, 2014). For this reason, companies acting as change agents are needed to foster the EID. Facilitators for transformation of companies into change agents for EID include: ecolabelling, policies and government.

Ecolabelling: Ecolabelling influences the individual consumers' demand for the end product, as well as the demand of the companies in the supply chain for sustainable/environmental friendly input materials or by-products. Ecolabelling encourages sustainable production which can be enhanced by increased synergy among the companies in the EIPs so that they can reduce their environmental footprints.

Policies and governments: Policies and governments can act as facilitators and as driving factors for EID. Policies should encourage the citizens' involvement to increase their effectiveness.

Drivers for companies to act as change agents for EID include: improvement of the sustainability performance; regional development and future employability; economic advantages and competitive advantage; policies and regulations.

Improvement of the sustainability performance: The requirements for improvement in the sustainability performance of the production process and of the products encourage the companies to work in the EIPs. EIPs can support lean, resilient and green supply chain management practices of the companies as well as innovation of sustainable products and sustainable production processes as they enable exchange of tangible and intangible assets

among the companies in the EIPs.

Regional development and future employability: EIDs can support improvement of the regional environmental performance and economic growth (Fang et al., 2007).

Economic advantages and competitive advantage: EIPs can support the companies with respect to the synergy created among the companies in EIPs through exchanging tangible and intangible resources; increased competitiveness of the companies in the EIPs mainly through reduced costs (i.e. usage of the resources efficiently) and increased profitability as well as enhanced company image due to fulfilment of corporate social responsibility role with the help of environment friendly production process. EIPs can enable the companies in the EIPs to gain social, economic and ecological benefits especially through exchanges of tangible and intangible assets (Fang et al., 2007).

Policies and regulations: Requirements of the laws and regulations for environmental friendly production and products can act as facilitators and as driving factors for EID. International protocols and agreements on sustainability targets can enable the governments to encourage EID as well.

Barriers against EID include: consumers who do not demand for or who are not aware of the sustainable products or sustainable production process, and company specific obstacles (eg regulations; working culture; organizational structure).

The governments are recommended to consider the key success factors for the EID so that they can widespread EIPs. Based on analysis of the EIPs' developments in Europe, America, North Africa and Asia Pacific, the following key factors for EID have been revealed:

Governments should be keen in supporting EID.

Governments should prepare laws and legislations which support reverse logistics, sustainable development (Fang et al., 2007).

Governments should provide flexibility in regulatory requirements with respect to the performance standards (Ehrenfeld and Gertler, 1997 and Desrochers, 2001).

Governments should establish a system for regular monitoring and evaluation of EIPs (Geng et al., 2009a) as well as sectoral strategies and government policies (i.e. the National Industrial Symbiosis Program in the UK supports the EIP development in the UK) (Glass and Pocklington, 2002: 1457; **4 YU ET AL., 2014: 464**).

Governments should encourage collaboration among governments, private institutions, industries, communities and academia (Veiga and Magrini, 2009: 660).

Governments can start the EID launching pilot EIPs.

Furthermore, the governments are recommended to consider the facilitators for transforming the consumers into change agents for EID as their policies' effectiveness can be enhanced with the help of citizens' involvement in the process. The governments are also recommended to consider the driving factors for and barriers against the EID so that they can take necessary precautions on time. Widespreading EID throughout the world can support the sustainability performance of the production processes reducing environmental footprint of the humanity. For this reason, international collaboration on how to support and encourage establishment of EID need to be fostered. Further researches are recommended to be carried out on political aspects of the EID at the international level focusing on how to motivate governments in establishing EIPs and the companies to operate in the EIPs as well as on the international laws and trade regulations needed to drive establishment of the EIDs worldwide.

References Aarhus Convention Strategic Plan, (13 June 2008). Vision and Mission, third meeting of the parties to the Aarhus convention, Riga, Latvia.

Agenda 21: Earth Summit – The United Nations Programme of Action from Rio 1992.

Aras, G., Aybars, A., Kutlu, O., (2010). Managing corporate performance: investigating the

relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance in emerging markets. *Int. J. Prod. Perform. Manag.* 59 (3), 229-254.

Akenji, L. (2014). Consumer scapegoatism and limits to green consumerism, *Journal of Cleaner Produc.* 63, 13-23.

9 **AUSUBEL, J.H.** (1995). Technical progress and climatic change, *Energy Policy*, 23(4/5), 411-416.

Ayres RU, Ayres LU. (1996). *Industrial ecology: towards closing the materials cycle.*

Cheltenham(UK): Edward Elgar, 278–80 Baas, L.W., Boons, F.A., (2004). 11 **AN**

INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY PROJECT IN PRACTICE: EXPLORING THE BOUNDARIES OF DECISION-MAKING LEVELS IN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS. 12 **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 12 (8-10), 1073-1085.**

Bai, L., Qiao, Q., Yao, Y., Guo, J., and Xi, M. (2014). Insights on the development progress of National Demonstration eco-industrial parks in China. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 70 (2014) 4-14.

Barber, J. (2007). Mapping the movement to achieve sustainable production and consumption in North America. 2 **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 15, 499-512.**

Barr, S., Gilg, A., Shaw, G. (2011). Citizens, consumers and sustainability: (Re)Framing environmental practice in an age of climate change. *Global Environmental Change*, 21. 1224–1233.

Barnett, H.J., Morse, C. (1973). *Scarcity and Growth: The Economics of Natural Resource Availability.* 9 **JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS, BALTIMORE.**

United Nations. (2002). *Plan of implementation of the world summit on sustainable development.* New York: United Nations [x2].

Berkel, R.V., Fujita, T., et al., (2009). **9 INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN SYMBIOSIS IN JAPAN: 4 ANALYSIS OF THE ECO-TOWN PROGRAM 1997-2006. JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 90 (3), 1544-1557.**

Bocken, N.M.P., Farracho, M., Bosworth, R., and Kemp, R. (2014). The front-end of eco-innovation for eco-innovative small and medium sized companies. J. Eng. Technol. Manage. 31, 43–57.

Boons, F., Spekkink, W., et al., (2011). **11 THE DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS: A PROPOSAL FOR A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED UPON A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW. 4 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 19 (9-10), 905-911.**

Boons, F. (2008). Self-organization and sustainability: **6 THE EMERGENCE OF A REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY.** Emergence: Complexity and Organization, 10.

Bose, R., and Luo, X. (2011). Integrative framework for assessing firms' potential to undertake green IT initiatives via virtualization – a theoretical perspective. Journal of Strategic Information Systems, 20(1), 38–54.

Bridges, C. M., and Wilhelm, W. B. (2008). Going beyond green: The 'why and how' of integrating sustainability Bruyn, S. (1998). Chapter 10 Dematerialisation and rematerialisation Two sides of the same coin, Springer, in Managing a Material World Environment & Policy Volume 13, Springer, 147-164.

Burch, D., and Lawrence, G., (2005). Supermarket own brands, supply chains and the transformation of the agri-food system. Int. J. Sociol. Agric. **13 FOOD 13 (1), 1-18.**

Burstro M. F., and Korhonen, J., (2001). **14 MUNICIPALITIES AND INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY: reconsidering municipal environmental management. 14 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 9, 36–46.**

4 CAO, K., FENG, X., AND WAN, H. (2009). 4 APPLYING AGENT-BASED MODELING TO THE EVOLUTION OF ECOINDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS. ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS, 68, 2868–2876.

Carter, C.R., and Rogers, D.S., (2008). **15 A FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: moving toward new theory.** International Journal of Physical Distribution and Logistics Management 38(5), 360–387.

Carvalho, M., G., Bonifacio, M., and Dechamps, P. (2011). Building a low carbon society, Energy 36, 1842-1847.

Carvalho, H., Duarte, S., Cruz-Machado, V., (2011). Lean, agile, resilient and green: divergencies and synergies. Int. J. Lean Six Sigma 2 (2), 151-179.

Chatterton, P., Goddard, J., (2000). **7 THE RESPONSE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO REGIONAL NEEDS. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION 35 (4), 475-496.**

9 CHERTOW, M.R., (2007). 4 UNCOVERING INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS. JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY 11 (1), 11-30.

Chertow MR. **2 (2000) INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS: LITERATURE AND TAXONOMY. 16 ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT. 25, 313–37.**

Chkanikova, O., and Lehner, M., (2014). Private eco-brands and green market development: towards new forms of sustainability governance in the food retailing, Journal of Cleaner Production (2014), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.05.055> Clarke, J., Newman, J., Smith, N., Vidler, E., Westmarland, L., (2007). Creating Citizen–Consumers: Changing Publics and Changing Public Services. Sage, London.

Clifton, D., and Amran, A. (2011). The stakeholder approach: A sustainability perspective.

Journal of Business Ethics, 98, 121–136.

Clugson, R.M., (2004). Foreword. In: **17 CORCORAN, P.B., WALS, A.E.J. (EDS.), HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABILITY: PROBLEMATICS, PROMISE, AND PRACTICE.** Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, pp. ix-xi.

Cogoy, M. (1999). The consumer as a social and environmental actor. *Ecological Economics*, 28, 385–398.

2 COHEN-ROSENTHAL, E. (2003). 2 WHAT IS ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT? Greenleaf publishing <http://greenleaf-publishing.com/content/pdfs/eich1.pdf> Cortese, A.D. (). The Critical Role of Higher Education in Creating a Sustainable Future, *Planning for Higher Education*, 15-22.

Cortese AD. (2008). Higher education's critical role in creating a healthy, just, and sustainable society. In: Simpson W, editor. *The Green Campus: meeting the challenge of environmental sustainability*. Alexandria, Virginia: APPA.

Davis, S.A., Edmister, J.H., Sullivan K., and West C.K. (2003). **18 EDUCATING SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION, VOL. 4 No. 2, 169-179.**

Deaton, J., (2004). A theoretical framew for examining the role of third-party certifiers. *Food Control* 15, 615-619.

De Oliveira, O.J., Serra, J.R., Salgado, M.H., (2010). Does ISO 14001 work in Brazil? *J. Clean. Prod.* 18, 1797-1806.

Desrochers, P., (2001). **19 ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS:** the case for private planning. *The Independent Review* V (3), 345-371.

Desrochers P. (2001b). **4 CITIES AND INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS: SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS.** J Ind Ecol. 5, 29–44.

Editorial. (2005) Management and policy for sustainable consumption and production. **11 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 13, 967-969.**

EHRENFELD J, GERTLER N. (1997). 2 INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY IN PRACTICE: 11 THE EVOLUTION OF INTERDEPENDENCE AT KALUNDBORG. J Ind Ecol. 1, 67–79.

Elham, R., Nabsiah, A.W., (2011). Investigation of green marketing tools' **1 EFFECT ON CONSUMERS'** purchase behavior. Bus. Strategy Ser. 12 (2), 73-83.

Escrigas, C., (2012). Foreword: sustainability and knowledge in contemporary society. In: GUNi, G.U.N.f.I. (Ed.), Higher Education in the World 4: Higher Education's Commitment to Sustainability: from Understanding to Action. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, pp. xix-xxv.

European Commission (2011a). The Impact of Private Labels on the Competitiveness of the European Food Supply Chain. Luxembourg European Union (2011) 201 European Commission, (2011b). A Renewed EU Strategy 2011-14 for Corporate Social Responsibility European Commission, (2011c). Services on Monitoring Retailers' REAP Commitments Consortium ESWI, Munich (2011) 145.

Fang, Y., Raymond, P., et al., (2007). Industrial sustainability in China: **16 PRACTICE AND PROSPECTS FOR ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.** Journal of Environmental Management 83 (3), 315-329.

Fang, Y., Cote, R., Qin, R. (2007). Industrial sustainability in China: Practice and prospects for ecoindustrial development. Journal of Environmental Management, 83, 315–328.

Ferrer-Balas, D., Lozano, R., Huisingh, D., Buckland, H., Ysern, P., and Zilahy, G. (2010). Going beyond the rhetoric: system-wide changes in universities for sustainable societies, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 18, 607–610.

Fiksel, J., Lambert, D.M., Artman, L.B., Harris, J.A., and Share, H.M. (2004). Environmental excellence: the new supply chain edge. *Supply Chain Management Review* 8 (5), 50–57.

Fliedner, G., (2008). Sustainability: a new lean principle. In: Proceedings of the 39th Annual Meeting of the Decision Sciences Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, pp. 3321-3326.

Gaziulusoy, A.,I., Boyle, C., and McDowall, R. (2013). **8 SYSTEM INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY: a systemic double-flow scenario method for companies. 9 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 45, 104-116.**

Gibbs, D., Deutz, P., Procter, A., (2002). Sustainability and the Local Economy: the Role of Ecoindustrial Parks. *Ecosites and Eco-Centres in Europe*, Brussels, Belgium.

2 GIBBS, D., DEUTZ, P., (2005). IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY? PLANNING FOR ECOINDUSTRIAL PARKS IN THE USA. *Geoforum* 36, 452-464.

Giddens, A., (1991). *Modernity and Self-Identity: self and identity in the late modern age.* **20 STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA.**

Glass, J. and Pocklington, D.N. (2002). Delivering sustainability throughout the building process: a study of the UK cement and concrete sector. *Advances in Building Technology*, Volume 2, 1457-1467.

Goddard J. The engagement of higher educational institutions in regional development: an overview of the opportunities and challenges, *Globally Competitive, Locally Gogger*, A. (2013). The making of a ‘business case’ for environmental upgrading: Sri Lanka’s ecofactories. *Geoforum*, 47, 73–83.

Govindan, K., Kaliyan, M., Kannan, D. and Haq, A.N. (2014). Barriers analysis for green supply chain management implementation in Indian industries using analytic hierarchy process. *Int. J. Production Economics*, 147, 555–568.

Graedel TE, Allenby BR. (2003). *Industrial ecology*. 2nd ed. New Jersey, USA: AT&T Pearson Education, Inc.

Gupta, S., and Kumar, V. (2013). Sustainability as corporate culture of a brand for superior performance. *Journal of World Business*, 48, 311–320.

Hancock, L., and Nuttman, S. (2014). **17 ENGAGING HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABILITY: sustainable transport as a catalyst for action.** **4 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 62, 62-71.**

Harrison, R., Newholm, T., Shaw, D. (Eds.), (2005). *The Ethical Consumer*. Sage, London.

Heeres, R.R., Vermeulen, W.J.V., de Walle, F.B., (2004). Eco-industrial park initiatives in the USA and the Netherlands: first lessons. *J. Clean. Prod.* 12, 985-995.

Herman, R., Ardekani, S.A., and Ausubel, J.H. (1990). Dematerialization. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 38, 333-347.

Hesselbarth, C. **17 AND SCHALTEGGER, S.** (2014). Educating change agents for sustainability – learnings from the first sustainability management master of business administration, 62, 24-36.

Henson, S., Humphrey, J., (2010). **13 UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITIES OF PRIVATE STANDARDS IN GLOBAL AGRI-FOOD CHAINS AS THEY IMPACT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.** *J. Dev. Stud.* 13 **46 (9), 1628-1646.**

Hobson, K., (2006). Competing discourses of sustainable consumption: does the

‘Rationalization of lifestyles’ make sense? In: Jackson, T. (Ed.), *The Earthscan Reader in Sustainable Consumption*. Earthscan, London, pp. 305-327.

Hoejmose, S.U., and Adrien-Kirby, A.J. (2012). Socially and environmentally responsible procurement: A literature review and future research agenda of a managerial issue in the 21st century, *Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management*, 18, 232–242.

21 HOLTON, I., GLASS, J., AND PRICE, A.D.F. (2010). 21 MANAGING FOR SUSTAINABILITY: FINDINGS FROM FOUR COMPANY CASE STUDIES IN THE UK PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 18, 152–160.

Hoover, E., and Harder, M.K. (2014). What lies beneath the surface? The hidden complexities of organizational change for sustainability in higher education. **4 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, XXX, 1-14.**

IDA, (2010). The Official Website for the Egyptian Industrial Development Authority. <http://www.ida.gov.eg> (accessed 30.01.10).

Iraldo, F., Testa, F., Frey, M., (2009). Is an environmental management system able to influence environmental and competitive performance? The case of the ecomanagement and audit scheme (EMAS) in the European union. *J. Clean. Prod.* 17, 1444-1452.

Jackson, T., (2009). *Prosperity Without Growth: Economics for a Finite Planet*. Earthscan, London.

Jacobsen NB. (2006). **2 INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS IN KALUNDBORG, DENMARK: 11 A QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS.** *J Ind Ecol.* 10, 239–55.

Jain, S., Aggarwal, P., Sharma, N., and Sharma, P. (2013). Fostering sustainability through education, research and practice: a case study of TERI University, *Journal of Cleaner*

Production 61, 20-24.

Jung, S., Dodbiba, G., Chae, S.H., and Fujita, T. (2013). **22 A NOVEL APPROACH FOR EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK PILOT PROJECTS. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 39, 50-59.**

Jung, J., and Sung E Y. (2008). Consumer-based brand equity; comparisons among Americans and South Koreans in the USA and South Koreans in Korea. Consumer-Based Brand Equity Comp. Among Am. South Koreans USA. South Koreans Korea, 12 (1), 24–35
 Karatzoglou, B. (2013). An in-depth literature review of the evolving roles and contributions of universities to Education for Sustainable Development. **4 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 49 44-53.**

13 KOGG, B., MONT, O., (2012). ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SUPPLY CHAINS: THE PRACTISE OF CHOICE AND INTER-ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT. Ecol. Econ. 83, 154-163.

Korhonen J. (2007). **10 INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY IN THE STRATEGIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL STRATEGIC APPLICATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY. J Clean Prod, 12, 809–23.**

Kotler, P. (2002). Marketing Management. Millenium Edition. **8 PEARSON CUSTOM PUBLISHING, BOSTON.**

LARCENEUX, F., BENOIT-MOREAU, F., ET AL., (2011). WHY MIGHT ORGANIC LABELS FAIL TO INFLUENCE CONSUMER CHOICES? MARGINAL LABELLING AND BRAND EQUITY EFFECTS. J. Consum. Policy.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10603-011-9186-1>.

4 LEHTORANTA, S., NISSINEN, A., MATTILA, T., MELANEN, M., (2011). Industrial symbiosis and the policy instruments of sustainable consumption and production. J. Clean. Prod. 19, 1865-1875.

Linnenluecke, M.K. and Griffiths, A. (2013). Firms and sustainability: Mapping the intellectual origins and structure of the corporate sustainability field. *Global Environmental Change*, 23, 382–391.

Lorek, S. ⁹ **AND SPANGENBERG, J.H. (2014). ²³ SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION WITHIN A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY - BEYOND GREEN GROWTH AND GREEN ECONOMIES, JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION ⁶³, 33-44.**

Lowe, E.A., (2001). ² **ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK HANDBOOK FOR ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**||. Based upon *Eco-Industrial Parks, a Handbook for Local Development Teams (1995-98)*, *Indigo Development Working Papers in Industrial Ecology (1997-2001)*, and *Field Experience in the Philippines, Thailand, and China*. ²⁴ **REPORT TO ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.** Indigo Development.

Lowe E. (2001). ⁵ **HANDBOOK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS, INDIGO DEVELOPMENT, USA.** Available from: ⁶ **HTTP://INDIGODEV.COM** **LOWE, E., MORAN, S., AND HOLMES, D. (1996). ⁵ FIELDBOOK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS, INDIGO DEVELOPMENT.**

⁶ **LOWE, E., MORAN, S., AND HOLMES, D. (1996). ⁵ FIELDBOOK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS.** Washington (DC): Report prepared for the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, United States Environmental Protection Agency [Prepared by Indigo Development, Oakland, CA].

Lozano, R., (2006a). Incorporation and institutionalization of SD into universities: breaking through barriers to change. *J. Clean. Prod.* 14, 787-796.

Lown, J.J. (2003) Eco-industrial development and the resource conservation and recovery act: examining the barrier presumption
http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/schools/law/lawreviews/journals/bcealr/30_2/01

_FMS.htm Boston College Environmental Affairs, 30(2), 275-314.

Maletic, M., Maletic, D., Dahlgaard, J.J., Dahlgaard-Park, S.M., and Gomiscek, B. (2014).

Sustainability exploration and sustainability exploitation: from a literature review towards a conceptual framework. ¹¹ **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION XXX, 1-13.**

Maniates, M. (2010). Editing out unsustainable behavior. In: Assadourian, Erik, et al. (Eds.), State of the World 2010: Transforming Cultures, From Consumerism to Sustainability. W.W. Norton and Company, New York.

"Manifesto for a Resource Efficient Europe" European Commission. Retrieved 21 January 2013.

Mathews, J.A., Tan, H., (2011). ⁹ **PROGRESS TOWARD A CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CHINA: the drivers (and inhibitors) of eco-industrial initiative.** J. Ind. Ecol. 15, 435-457.

Matos, S., and Silvestre, B.S. (2013). Managing stakeholder relations when developing sustainable business models: the case of the Brazilian energy sector. ⁹ **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 45, 61-73.**

Meadows, D.H., Meadows, D.L., Randers, J., Behrens III, W.W., (1972). ²⁵ **THE LIMITS TO GROWTH. UNIVERSE BOOKS, NEW YORK.**

Michelon, G., Boesso, G., and Kumar, K., (2012). Examining the link between strategic corporate social responsibility and company performance: an analysis of the best corporate citizens. Corp. Soc. Responsib. Environ. Manag. ⁹
HTTP://DX.DOI.ORG/10.1002/CSR.1278.

¹¹ **MIRATA, M., EMTAIRAH, T., (2005). INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS NETWORKS AND THE CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL**

INNOVATION: THE CASE OF THE LANDSKRONA INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS PROGRAMME. 13, 993-1002.

Musson, A. (2012). **7 THE BUILD-UP OF LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLITICS:** A case study of company leaders in France, Ecological Economics, 82, 75–87.

Nakicenovic, N. (1996). Decarbonization: Doing More with Less. North Holland. Technological Forecasting and Social Change 51, 1-17.

Oh, D.S., Kim, K.B., and Jeong, S.Y. (2005). Eco-Industrial Park Design:a Daedeok Technovalley case study. Habitat International, 29, 269–284.

Orsato, R., (2009). Sustainable Strategies: **9 WHEN DOES IT PAY TO BE GREEN?** Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK.

Orr D. (1994). **26 EARTH IN MIND, ON EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND THE HUMAN PROSPECT.** Washington DC: Island Press.

26 ORR, D.W., (1995). Educating for the environment: higher education's challenge of the next century. Change 27, 43-46.

4 PAKARINEN, S., MATTILA, T., MELANEN, M., NISSINEN, A., AND SOKKA, L. (2010). Sustainability and industrial symbiosis—The evolution of a Finnish forest industry complex. **9 RESOURCES, CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING, 54, 1393–1404.**

4 PANYATHANAKUN, V., TANTAYANON, S., TINGSABHAT, C., AND CHARMONDUSIT, K. (2013). **4 DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN THAILAND: INITIATIVES IN THE NORTHERN REGION COMMUNITY-BASED ECO-INDUSTRIAL ESTATE. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 51, 71-79.**

Peck, S., (2002). Industrial Ecology in North America: when is an eco-industrial park not an ecoindustrial park? 2 **JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY 5 (3).**

Peer, V., and Stoeglehner, G. (2013). Universities as change agents for sustainability - framing the role of knowledge transfer and generation in regional development processes. 9 **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 44, 85-95.**

Pellenbarg, P.H., (2002). Sustainable business sites in the Netherlands: a survey of policies and experiences. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management 45 (1), 59-84.

Porter, M.,Kramer,M.,(2006). The link between competitive advantage and corporate social responsibility. Harvard Business Review 84 (12),78–92.

Posch, P. (1999). The Ecologisation of Schools and its implications for educational policy. Cambridge Journal of Education, 29(3), 341-348.

Quist, J., Rammelt, C., Overschie, M., and Werk, G. (2006). Backcasting for sustainability in engineering education: the case of Delft University of Technology. 4 **JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 14, 868-876.**

Reczkova, L., Sulaiman, J., Bahari, Z. (2013). Some issues of consumer preferences for ecolabeled fish to promote sustainable marine capture fisheries in peninsular Malaysia. PSU-USM International Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 91, 497 – 504.

Rex, E., Baumann, H., (2007). Beyond ecolabels: what green marketing can learn from conventional marketing. J. Clean. Prod. 15, 567-576 Roberts, B.H., (2004). 2 **THE APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY PRINCIPLES AND PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS: 4 AN AUSTRALIAN CASE STUDY. 20 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 12, 997-1010.**

4 ROMERO, E., AND RUIZ, M.C. (2014). 4 PROPOSAL OF AN AGENT-BASED ANALYTICAL MODEL TO CONVERT INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN INDUSTRIAL ECO-SYSTEMS. SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT 468–469, 394–405.

Rondinelli, D. A., and Berry, M. A. (2000). Environmental citizenship in multinational corporations: **17 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. European Management Journal, 18(1), 70–84.**

Rosenthal EC, Cote RP. (1998). **6 DESIGNING ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS: 5 A SYNTHESIS OF SOME EXPERIENCES. 2 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 6, 181–8.**

Roy, A., and Goll, I. (2014). Predictors of various facets of sustainability of nations: The role of cultural and economic factors. *International Business Review*, 23, 849–861.

Rust, R. T., Ambler, T., Carpenter, G. S., Kumar, V., & Srivastava, R. K. (2004). Measuring marketing productivity: Current knowledge and future directions. *Journal of Marketing*, 68(4), 76–89.

4 SAKR, D., BAAS, L., EL-HAGGAR, S., AND HUISINGH, D. (2011). 19 CRITICAL SUCCESS AND LIMITING FACTORS FOR ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS: 4 GLOBAL TRENDS AND EGYPTIAN CONTEXT. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 191, 158-1169.

Schmitt, K. (2011). *Going Big with Big Matters. The Key Points Approach to Sustainable Consumption.*

GAIA 20/4: 232 –235. In: *GAIA Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society* 21 (2), 91–94.

15 SEURING, S., AND MÜLLER, M. (2008). 15 FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW TO A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN

MANAGEMENT. 2 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 16 (15), 1699-1710.

15 SEURING, S., (2011). Supply chain management for sustainable products – insights from research applying mixed methodologies. *Bus. Strategy Environ.* 20 (7), 471-484.

17 SHARP, L., (2002). Green campuses: **17 THE ROAD FROM LITTLE VICTORIES TO SYSTEMIC TRANSFORMATION.** *Int. J. Sustain. High. Educ.* 3, 128-145.

Singhal, S., Kapur, A., (2002). **20 INDUSTRIAL ESTATE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN INDIA AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY. JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 66 (1), 19-29.**

Spaargaren, G., Mol, A.P.J., (2008). Greening global consumption: redefining politics and authority. *Global Environmental Change* 18, 350–359.

Stead, J. G., Stead, E. (2000). Eco-enterprise: Standing for sustainability. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 24(4), 313–329.

27 STEPHENS J.C., HERNANDEZ, M.E., ROMAN, M., GRAHAM, A.C., SCHOLZ, R.W. (2008). 27 HIGHER EDUCATION AS A CHANGE AGENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN DIFFERENT CULTURES AND CONTEXTS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION; 9 (3), 317–38.

4 SU, B., HESHMATI, A., GENG, Y., AND YU, X. (2013). 9 A REVIEW OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CHINA: MOVING FROM RHETORIC TO IMPLEMENTATION. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 42, 215-227.

Syed, S. (2014). – Media As a Change Agent, Mass Media ||, <http://saeedasyed.blogspot.com.tr/p/mass-media.html> [Accessed: 28.03.2014]

Tchobanoglous, G., Theisen, G.H., and Eliassen, R.E. (1977). Solid wastes-engineering principles and management issues, McGraw Hill, New York.

The Central Committee of China Zhi Gong Party, (2004). Implementation circular economy model, transformation industrial base of brownfield. Chinese Development 1, 24–28.

Tibbs, H.B.C., (1992). Industrial ecology: an environmental agenda for industry, Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development, US Department of Energy, from <http://www.Sustainable.doe.gov/articles/indecol.html>.

Townsend, J., and Barrett, J. (2013). Exploring the applications of carbon footprinting towards sustainability at a UK university: reporting and decision making. **11 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 1-13.**

15 TUDOR, T., ADAM, E., ET AL., (2007). 5 DRIVERS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF EIPS (ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS): A LITERATURE REVIEW. Journal of Ecological Economics 61, 199-207.

Tukker, A., and Butter, M. (2007). Governance of sustainable transitions: about the 4(0) ways to change the world. **2 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 15, 94-103.**

Tukker, A. (2013). Knowledge collaboration and learning by aligning global sustainability programs: reflections in the context of Rio+20. **4 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 48, 272-279.**

Vallaster, C., and Lindgreen, A. (2013). The role of social interactions in building internal corporate brands: Implications for sustainability. Journal of World Business, 48, 297–310.

Valente, S. (2011). **28 INTERGENERATIONAL EXTERNALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY AND WELFARE—THE AMBIGUOUS EFFECT OF OPTIMAL POLICIES ON RESOURCE DEPLETION. RESOURCE AND ENERGY**

ECONOMICS, 33, 995–1014.

6 VAN BERKEL, R., (2009). Comparability of industrial Symbioses. *J. Ind. Ecol.* 13, 483-486.

4 VEIGA, L.B., AND MAGRINI, A. (2009). 3 ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL: 4 A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 17 (2009) 653–661.

Vergragt, P., Akenji, L., and Dewick, P. (2014). **23 SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND LIVELIHOODS: global and regional research perspectives. 6 JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 63, 1-12.**

Vinodh, S., Arvind, K.R., Somanaathan, M., (2011). *Clean Techn. Environ. Policy* 13 (3), 469-479.

Vorley TAJN. (2008). (Re)Conceptualising the academy: Institutional development of and beyond the Third Mission. *Higher Education Management and Policy*, 20 (3).

Vringer, K., and Blok K. (2000). Long-term trends in direct and indirect household energy intensities: a factor in dematerialisation? *Energy Policy* 28, 713-727.

Wangel, J. (2011). Exploring social structures and agency in backcasting studies for sustainable development. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 78, 872–882.

Wathne, K.H., Heide, J.B. (2004). Relationship governance in a supply chain network. *J. Mark.* 68 (1), 73-89.

Weizsacker, E.U.v., Lovins, A.B., Lovins, L.H. (1997). *Factor Four. Doubling Wealth*/Halving Resource Use.* Earthscan, London.

Wieringa, K., de Vries, H. J. M., and Hoogervorst, N. J. P. (1992). *National Environmental*

Outlook 1990-2010, Samson H. D. Tjeenk Willink BV, Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands, 55-65.

WiseGEEK (Clear answers for common questions) (2014) What Is Green GDP?

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-green-gdp.htm> Yu, C., Jong, M., and Dijkema G. P.J. (2014). **29 PROCESS ANALYSIS OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT - THE CASE OF TIANJIN, CHINA. JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 64, 464-477.**

Yuan, Z.W., Bi, J., Moriguichi, Y., (2006). **5 THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY: 9 A NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN CHINA. J. Ind. Ecol. 5 10, 4-8.**

Zhang, L., Yuan, Z.W., Bi, J., Zhang, B., Liu, B.B., (2010a). **19 ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS: 9 NATIONAL PILOT PRACTICES IN CHINA. J. Clean. Prod. 9 18, 504-509.**

30 ZHU, Q.H., AND CÔTÉ, R.P., (2004). INTEGRATING GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT INTO AN EMBRYONIC ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: 4 A CASE STUDY OF THE GUITANG GROUP. J. Clean. Prod. 12, 1025-1035.

Zilahy, G. **4 AND HUISINGH, D.** (2009). The roles of academia in Regional Sustainability Initiatives, Journal of Cleaner Production, 17, 1057–1066.

22

1

Citations (30/30)

1 Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure; Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx

- 2 Another student's paper
- 3 http://www.advancesincleanerproduction.net/second/ptbr/site/downloads_geral_03.html
- 4 http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
- 5 <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>
- 6 Another student's paper
- 7 Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure; Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename: PROCEEDINGS.pdf
- 8 <http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>
- 9 <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
- 10 Another student's paper
- 11 Another student's paper
- 12 Another student's paper
- 13 Another student's paper
- 14 <http://oai.repec.org/?verb=ListRecords&set=RePEc:wly:sustdv&metadataPrefix=amf>
- 15 ProQuest Document
- 16 Another student's paper
- 17 ProQuest Document
- 18 Another student's paper
- 19 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652611000059>
- 20 ProQuest Document
- 21 Another student's paper
- 22 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652612004520>
- 23 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652613006008>
- 24 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communication_technologies_for_development

25 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development

26 Another student's paper

27 Another student's paper

28 Another student's paper

29 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S095965261300591X>

30 Another student's paper

Matched Text

Suspected Entry: **84% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
(ONLINE) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642 JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE VOLUME 5, ISSUE 1, 2016

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
 (online) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642
 Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People Volume 3, Issue 3, 2014

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
HTTP://JEDEP.SPIRUHARET.RO E-MAIL

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
<http://jedep.spiruharet.ro> e-mail

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
OFFICE_JEDEP@SPIRUHARET.RO

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
office_jedep@spiruharet.ro

Suspected Entry: 84% match**Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx**(ONLINE) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642 JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND PEOPLE VOLUME 5, ISSUE 1, 2016****Source** - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
(online) = ISSN 2285 – 3642 ISSN-L = 2285 – 3642 Journal of Economic Development, Environment and People Volume 3, Issue 3, 2014**Suspected Entry: 100% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx**HTTP://JEDEP.SPIRUHARET.RO E-MAIL****Source** - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
<http://jedep.spiruharet.ro> e-mail**Suspected Entry: 100% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx**OFFICE_JEDEP@SPIRUHARET.RO****Source** - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
office_jedep@spiruharet.ro**Suspected Entry: 70% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx**INFLUENCING CONSUMERS&APOS****Source** - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename: JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
In consumers&apos**Suspected Entry: 67% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
EFFECT ON CONSUMERS&APOS

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
Submitted: Mon, Dec 28 2015, 6:33 PM; Filename:
JEDEP15_7Majid_p65-75.docx
In consumers&apos

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ECO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Source - Another student's paper
Eco-Industrial Development

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 15, 499-512

Source - Another student's paper
Journal of Cleaner Production 15(17)

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
(2000) INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

Source - Another student's paper
(2000) Industrial Symbiosis

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
LITERATURE AND TAXONOMY

Source - Another student's paper
Literature and Taxonomy

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
COHEN-ROSENTHAL, E

Source - Another student's paper
Cohen-Rosenthal, E

Suspected Entry: **82% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

WHAT IS ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Source - Another student's paper

Eco-Industrial Development

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY IN PRACTICE

Source - Another student's paper

"Industrial Ecology in Practice

Suspected Entry: **76% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

GIBBS, D., DEUTZ, P., (2005)

Source - Another student's paper

Gibbs and Deutz 2005)

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY

Source - Another student's paper

"Implementing industrial ecology

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

PLANNING FOR ECOINDUSTRIAL PARKS IN THE USA

Source - Another student's paper

Planning for eco-industrial parks in the USA."

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source - Another student's paper

**INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS IN KALUNDBORG,
DENMARK**

"Industrial symbiosis in Kalundborg, Denmark

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK HANDBOOK FOR ASIAN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES||**

Source - Another student's paper

Eco-industrial park handbook for Asian developing countries

Suspected Entry: **77% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY 5 (3)

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Industrial Ecology 2(3)

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**THE APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY
PRINCIPLES AND PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL
PARKS**

Source - Another student's paper

"The application of industrial ecology principles and planning guidelines for the development of eco-industrial parks

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 6, 181–8

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production 9(6)

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 16 (15),
1699-1710**

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production 15(17)

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 15, 94-103

Source - Another student's paper
Journal of Cleaner Production 15(17)

Suspected Entry: **68% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ECO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ECO INDUSTRIAL PARKS, SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Source -
http://www.advancesincleanerproduction.net/second/ptbr/site/downloads_geral_03.html
Eco Industrial Parks, sustainable development, industrial ecology, Paracambi Municipality

Suspected Entry: **94% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AND CRADLE-TO-CRADLE

Source -
http://www.advancesincleanerproduction.net/second/ptbr/site/downloads_geral_03.html
Cradle to Cradle

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Source -
http://www.advancesincleanerproduction.net/second/ptbr/site/downloads_geral_03.html
Eco Industrial Park Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source -
<http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319->

ROMERAO AND RUIZ, 2014)

20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Romero and Ruiz 2014

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

YU ET AL., 2014)

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

YU ET AL., 2014)

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

ROMERAO AND RUIZ, 2014

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Romero and Ruiz 2014

Suspected Entry: **84% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

VEIGA AND MAGRINI, 2009

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Elabras Veiga and Magrini (2009)

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
YU ET AL., 2014)

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **63% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL
(VEIGA AND MAGRINI, 2009**

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Elabras Veiga and Magrini (2009)

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
YU ET AL., 2014

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
YU ET AL

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **67% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
GOVINDAN ET AL., 2014)

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
(2014), and Cimren et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

YU ET AL., 2014

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

YU ET AL., 2014

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SAKR, ET AL

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

(2009b), Sakr et al

Suspected Entry: **63% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

318 AND BAI ET AL., 2014

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

(2014), and Cimren et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

YU ET AL., 2014

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **73% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
1457), VEIGA AND MAGRINI (2009

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Elabras Veiga and Magrini (2009)

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
660), YU ET AL

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
YU ET AL., 2014

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Yu et al

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ANALYSIS OF THE ECO-TOWN PROGRAM 1997-2006

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Analysis of the Eco-Town program 1997–2006

Suspected Entry: **83% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
90 (3), 1544-1557

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Environmental Management, 90(3), 1544–1556

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 19 (9-10),
905-911

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Cleaner Production, 19(9–10), 905–911

Suspected Entry: **97% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
CAO, K., FENG, X., AND WAN, H

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Cao, K., Feng, X., & Wan, H

Suspected Entry: **79% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
APPLYING AGENT-BASED MODELING TO THE
EVOLUTION OF ECOINDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Applying agent-based modeling to the evolution of eco-industrial systems

Suspected Entry: **90% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS, 68, 2868–2876

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Ecological Economics, 68(11), 2868–2876

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

UNCOVERING INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

“Uncovering” industrial symbiosis

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY 11 (1), 11-30

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Journal of Industrial Ecology, 11(1), 11–30

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

CITIES AND INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Cities and industrial symbiosis

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Some historical perspectives and policy implications

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 62, 62-71

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Cleaner Production, 51, 71–79

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, XXX, 1-14

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Cleaner Production, 67, 14–25

Suspected Entry: **62% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 49 44-53

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Cleaner Production

Suspected Entry: **80% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**LEHTORANTA, S., NISSINEN, A., MATTILA, T.,
MELANEN, M., (2011)**

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Mattila, T., Lehtoranta, S., Sokka, L., Melanen, M.,
& Nissinen, A

Suspected Entry: **85% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**PAKARINEN, S., MATTILA, T., MELANEN, M.,
NISSINEN, A., AND SOKKA, L**

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Mattila, T., Lehtoranta, S., Sokka, L., Melanen, M.,

& Nissinen, A

Suspected Entry: **98% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**PANYATHANAKUN, V., TANTAYANON, S.,
TINGSABHAT, C., AND CHARMONDUSIT, K**

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Panyathanakun, V., Tantayanon, S., Tingsabhat, C.,
& Charmondusit, K

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL ESTATES
IN THAILAND**

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Development of eco-industrial estates in Thailand

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**INITIATIVES IN THE NORTHERN REGION
COMMUNITY-BASED ECO-INDUSTRIAL ESTATE**

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Initiatives in the northern region community-based
eco-industrial estate

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 51, 71-79

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Journal of Cleaner Production, 51, 71–79

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 14, 868-876

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Journal of Cleaner Production, 67, 14–25

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AN AUSTRALIAN CASE STUDY

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
An Australian case study

Suspected Entry: **86% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ROMERO, E., AND RUIZ, M.C

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Romero, E., & Ruiz, M

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PROPOSAL OF AN AGENT-BASED ANALYTICAL MODEL TO CONVERT INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN INDUSTRIAL ECO-SYSTEMS

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Proposal of an agent-based analytical model to convert industrial areas in industrial eco-systems

Suspected Entry: **90% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT 468–469, 394–405

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
Science of the Total Environment, 468, 394–405

Suspected Entry: **98% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SAKR, D., BAAS, L., EL-HAGGAR, S., AND HUISINGH, D

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Sakr, D., Baas, L., El-Haggar, S., & Huisingh, D

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

GLOBAL TRENDS AND EGYPTIAN CONTEXT

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Global trends and Egyptian context

Suspected Entry: **62% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 191, 158-1169

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Journal of Cleaner Production

Suspected Entry: **98% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SU, B., HESHMATI, A., GENG, Y., AND YU, X

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Su, B., Heshmati, A., Geng, Y., & Yu, X

Suspected Entry: **62% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 48, 272-

Source -

<http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319->

279

20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Journal of Cleaner Production

Suspected Entry: **63% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

VEIGA, L.B., AND MAGRINI, A

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

B., & Magrini, A

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

A tool for sustainable development

Suspected Entry: **84% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 17 (2009)
653–661**

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

Journal of Cleaner Production, 17(7), 653–661

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A CASE STUDY OF THE GUITANG GROUP

Source -

http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html

A case study of the Guitang Group

Suspected Entry: **73% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AND HUISINGH, D

Source -
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-20571-7_5/fulltext.html
W., & Huisingh, D

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>
Environmental management systems

Suspected Entry: **62% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
HANDBOOK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS, INDIGO DEVELOPMENT, USA

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>
Fieldbook for the Development of Eco Industrial Parks

Suspected Entry: **84% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FIELDBOOK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS, INDIGO DEVELOPMENT

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>
Fieldbook for the Development of Eco Industrial Parks

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FIELDBOOK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>
Fieldbook for the Development of Eco Industrial Parks

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A SYNTHESIS OF SOME EXPERIENCES

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>

A synthesis of some experiences

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

DRIVERS AND LIMITATIONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF EIPS (ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS)

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>

Drivers and limitations for the successful development and functioning of EIPs (eco-industrial parks)

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A LITERATURE REVIEW

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>

A literature review

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>

The Circular Economy

Suspected Entry: **83% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

10, 4-8

Source - <http://www.mdpi.com/2076-3387/4/3/331/htm>

2006, 10, 4–8

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FANG ET AL., 2007

Source - Another student's paper
Bossilkov et al, 2007

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FANG ET AL., 2007

Source - Another student's paper
Bossilkov et al, 2007

Suspected Entry: **63% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
VAN BERKEL, 2009

Source - Another student's paper
& Van Berkel, R

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FANG ET AL., 2007

Source - Another student's paper
Bossilkov et al, 2007

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**THE EMERGENCE OF A REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL
ECOLOGY**

Source - Another student's paper
Industrial ecology of a regional energy supply
system

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**HTTP://INDIGODEV.COM LOWE, E., MORAN, S.,
AND HOLMES, D**

Source - Another student's paper
Lowe, E., Moran, S., & Holmes, B

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

LOWE, E., MORAN, S., AND HOLMES, D

Source - Another student's paper

Lowe, E., Moran, S., & Holmes, B

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

DESIGNING ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Source - Another student's paper

Designing Eco-Industrial Parks

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

VAN BERKEL, R., (2009)

Source - Another student's paper

& Van Berkel, R

Suspected Entry: **74% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 63, 1-12

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 1, 12, 997-1010

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

OH ET AL., 2005

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;

Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
PROCEEDINGS.pdf

et al., 2005)

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
653)" (OH ET AL., 2005

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
 PROCEEDINGS.pdf
 et al., 2005)

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
HATANAKA, BAIN ET AL., 2005

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
 PROCEEDINGS.pdf
 et al., 2005)

Suspected Entry: **92% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**THE RESPONSE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
 INSTITUTIONS TO REGIONAL NEEDS**

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
 PROCEEDINGS.pdf
 e response of higher education institutions to
 regional needs

Suspected Entry: **90% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION 35 (4),
 475-496**

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
 PROCEEDINGS.pdf
 European Journal of Education 35, 475-496

Suspected Entry: **68% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**THE BUILD-UP OF LOCAL SUSTAINABLE
 DEVELOPMENT POLITICS**

Source - Owner: Prof. univ. dr. Manuela Epure;
 Submitted: Tue, Sep 04 2012, 11:30 AM; Filename:
 PROCEEDINGS.pdf
 Politics of sustainable development

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PANYATHANAKUN, ET AL., 2013

Source -
<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>
©2013 Reisch et al

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
SYSTEM INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Source -
<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>
Vezzoli (Eds.), System Innovation for Sustainability
1

Suspected Entry: **85% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PEARSON CUSTOM PUBLISHING, BOSTON

Source -
<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>
Pearson Custom Publishing

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
LARCENEUX, F., BENOIT-MOREAU, F., ET AL., (2011)

Source -
<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>
Larceneux, F., Benoit-Moreau, F., & Renaudin, V

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source -

WHY MIGHT ORGANIC LABELS FAIL TO INFLUENCE CONSUMER CHOICES

<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>

Why might organic labels fail to influence consumer choices

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

MARGINAL LABELLING AND BRAND EQUITY EFFECTS

Source -

<http://sspp.proquest.com/archives/vol9iss2/1207-033.reisch.html>

Marginal labelling and brand equity effects

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

WU ET AL., 2010)

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Wu et al

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

LEHTORANTA ET AL., 2011

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Yang et al., 2011)

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

LOREK ET AL., 2008)

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Qian et al., 2008

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

DE OLIVEIRA ET AL., 2010

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Park et al., 2010

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
IRALDO ET AL., 2009

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Qin et al., 2009

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
MICHELON ET AL., 2012)

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Negny et al., 2012

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
YUAN ET AL., 2006

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Yuan et al., 2006)

Suspected Entry: **67% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AUSUBEL, J.H

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
and J.H

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS,
BALTIMORE**

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Harvester Wheatsheaf, John Hopkins University
Press

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN SYMBIOSIS IN JAPAN

Industrial and urban symbiosis in Japan

Suspected Entry: **80% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
CHERTOW, M.R., (2007)**Source** - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Chertow, M.RSuspected Entry: **64% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 45, 104-116**Source** - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Journal of Cleaner Production 95, 45-54Suspected Entry: **74% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AND SPANGENBERG, J.H**Source** - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
and J.HSuspected Entry: **72% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PROGRESS TOWARD A CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CHINA**Source** - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
The circular economy in ChinaSuspected Entry: **64% match****Uploaded** - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 45, 61-73**Source** - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
Journal of Cleaner Production 95, 45-54Suspected Entry: **62% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
HTTP://DX.DOI.ORG/10.1002/CSR.1278

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264202030-en>

Suspected Entry: **91% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
WHEN DOES IT PAY TO BE GREEN

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
 Does it pay to be green

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**RESOURCES, CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING,
 54, 1393–1404**

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
 Resources, Conservation and Recycling 54, 1296-1302

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 44, 85-95

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
 Journal of Cleaner Production 95, 45-54

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**A REVIEW OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN
 CHINA**

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
 A review of the circular economy in China

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**MOVING FROM RHETORIC TO
 IMPLEMENTATION**

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>
 moving from rhetoric to implementation

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 42, 215-227

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Journal of Cleaner Production 42, 215-227

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN CHINA

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

a new development strategy in China

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

NATIONAL PILOT PRACTICES IN CHINA

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

national pilot practices in China

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

18, 504-509

Source - <http://ftp.iza.org/dp9611.pdf>

Journal of Cleaner Production 18, 504-509

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

RUST, ET AL., 2004

Source - Another student's paper

Neck et al., 2004)

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source - Another student's paper

HEERES ET AL., 2004

Neck et al., 2004)

Suspected Entry: **74% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY IN THE STRATEGIC
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL
STRATEGIC APPLICATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL
ECOLOGY**

Source - Another student's paper

Industrial ecology in the strategic sustainable
development model

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**AN INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY PROJECT IN
PRACTICE**

Source - Another student's paper

An industrial ecology project in practice

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

**EXPLORING THE BOUNDARIES OF DECISION-
MAKING LEVELS IN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL
SYSTEMS**

Source - Another student's paper

exploring the boundaries of decision-making levels in
regional industrial systems

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

THE DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS

Source - Another student's paper

The dynamics of industrial symbiosis

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A PROPOSAL FOR A CONCEPTUAL

Source - Another student's paper

a proposal for a conceptual framework based upon a

FRAMEWORK BASED UPON A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

comprehensive literature review

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 13, 967-969

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 13 (10), pp

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

EHRENFELD J, GERTLER N

Source - Another student's paper

Ehrenfeld, J., & Gertler, N

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

THE EVOLUTION OF INTERDEPENDENCE AT KALUNDBORG

Source - Another student's paper

the evolution of interdependence at Kalundborg

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Source - Another student's paper

a quantitative assessment of economic and environmental aspects

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION XXX, 1-13

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 13 (10), pp

Suspected Entry: **85% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

MIRATA, M., EMTAIRAH, T., (2005)

Source - Another student's paper

Mirata, M., & Emtairah, T

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS NETWORKS AND THE CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATION

Source - Another student's paper

Industrial symbiosis networks and the contribution to environmental innovation

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

THE CASE OF THE LANDSKRONA INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS PROGRAMME

Source - Another student's paper

The case of the Landskrona industrial symbiosis programme

Suspected Entry: **71% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 1-13

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 13 (10), pp

Suspected Entry: **92% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 12 (8-10), 1073-1085

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 12(8), 1073-1085

Suspected Entry: **71% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
FOOD 13 (1), 1-18

Source - Another student's paper
Food Policy, 31(1), 1-13

Suspected Entry: **77% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITIES OF
PRIVATE STANDARDS IN GLOBAL AGRI-FOOD
CHAINS AS THEY IMPACT DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES**

Source - Another student's paper
global agri-food chains as they impact developing
countries

Suspected Entry: **90% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
46 (9), 1628-1646

Source - Another student's paper
Studies, 46(9), 1628–1646

Suspected Entry: **85% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
KOGG, B., MONT, O., (2012)

Source - Another student's paper
Kogg, B., & Mont, O

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY IN SUPPLY CHAINS**

Source - Another student's paper
Environmental and social responsibility in supply
chains

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

Source - Another student's paper

THE PRACTISE OF CHOICE AND INTER-ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT

practise of choice and inter-organisational management

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

MUNICIPALITIES AND INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY

Source - [http://oai.repec.org/?](http://oai.repec.org/?verb=ListRecords&set=RePEc:wly:sustdv&metadataPrefix=amf)

verb=ListRecords&set=RePEc:wly:sustdv&metadataPrefix=amf

Municipalities and industrial ecology

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 9, 36–46

Source - [http://oai.repec.org/?](http://oai.repec.org/?verb=ListRecords&set=RePEc:wly:sustdv&metadataPrefix=amf)

verb=ListRecords&set=RePEc:wly:sustdv&metadataPrefix=amf

1 2001 9 Sustainable Development 36 46

Suspected Entry: **89% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Source - ProQuest Document

(2008), "A framework of sustainable supply chain management

Suspected Entry: **69% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SEURING, S., AND MÜLLER, M

Source - ProQuest Document

and Müller, M

Suspected Entry: **79% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW TO A

Source - ProQuest Document

(2008), "From a literature review to a conceptual

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

framework for sustainable supply chain management", Journal of Cleaner Production, Vol

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
SEURING, S., (2011)

Source - ProQuest Document
and Seuring, S

Suspected Entry: **70% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
TUDOR, T., ADAM, E., ET AL., (2007)

Source - ProQuest Document
Tudor, T., Adam, E

Suspected Entry: **77% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Source - Another student's paper
A Review." Annual Review of Energy and the Environment Vol

Suspected Entry: **76% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PRACTICE AND PROSPECTS FOR ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Source - Another student's paper
Prospects for Eco-Industrial Development in Thailand

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
CORCORAN, P.B., WALSH, A.E.J

Source - ProQuest Document
and Wals, A.E.J

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
(EDS.), HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Source - ProQuest Document
(Eds), Higher Education and the Challenge of Sustainability

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
PROBLEMATICS, PROMISE, AND PRACTICE

Source - ProQuest Document
Problematics, Promise and Practice, Kluwer, Dordrecht, pp

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ENGAGING HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Source - ProQuest Document
(Eds), Higher Education and the Challenge of Sustainability

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
AND SCHALTEGGER, S

Source - ProQuest Document
and Schaltegger, S

Suspected Entry: **84% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Source - ProQuest Document
social responsibility/sustainable development strategy

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
SHARP, L., (2002)

Source - ProQuest Document
[65] Sharp, 2002

Suspected Entry: **66% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**THE ROAD FROM LITTLE VICTORIES TO
SYSTEMIC TRANSFORMATION**

Source - ProQuest Document
the road from little victories to systemic
transformation", International Journal of Sustainability
in Higher Education, Vol

Suspected Entry: **64% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**EDUCATING SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES FOR THE
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, INTERNATIONAL
JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER
EDUCATION, VOL**

Source - Another student's paper
perceptions of sustainable development and
sustainability", International Journal of Sustainability
in Higher Education, Vol

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Source -
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652611000059>
Eco-industrial parks

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**CRITICAL SUCCESS AND LIMITING FACTORS
FOR ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS**

Source -
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652611000059>
Critical success and limiting factors for eco-industrial
parks

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652611000059>

Eco-industrial parks

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

Source - ProQuest Document

University of California Press)

Suspected Entry: **91% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 12, 997-1010

Source - ProQuest Document

Journal of Cleaner Production, 12(8), 997-1010

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN INDIA AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL ECOLOGY

Source - ProQuest Document

Industrial Estate Planning and Management in India - an Integrated Approach towards Industrial Ecology

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT 66 (1), 19-29

Source - ProQuest Document

Journal of Environmental Management, 66(1), 19-29

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

HOLTON, I., GLASS, J., AND PRICE, A.D.F

Source - Another student's paper

Holton, I, Glass, J, & Price, A

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

MANAGING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Source - Another student's paper

Managing for sustainability

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

FINDINGS FROM FOUR COMPANY CASE STUDIES IN THE UK PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY

Source - Another student's paper

Findings from four company case studies in the UK precast concrete industry

Suspected Entry: **91% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 18, 152–160

Source - Another student's paper

Journal of Cleaner Production, 18(2), 152-160

Suspected Entry: **68% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

A NOVEL APPROACH FOR EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK PILOT PROJECTS

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652612004520>

A novel approach for evaluating the performance of eco-industrial park pilot projects Seok Junga, , , Gjergj Dodbibaa, Song Hwa Chaeb, Toyohisa Fujitaa

Suspected Entry: **76% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION, 39, 50-59

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652612004520>

Journal of Cleaner Production Volume 39, January 2013, Pages 50–59

Suspected Entry: **67% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION WITHIN A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY - BEYOND GREEN GROWTH AND GREEN ECONOMIES, JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 63, 33-44

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652613006008>

Sustainable consumption within a sustainable economy – beyond green growth and green economies Sylvia Lorek, , Joachim H

Suspected Entry: **99% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND LIVELIHOODS

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652613006008>

Sustainable Production, Consumption and Livelihoods

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

REPORT TO ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Source -

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_communication_technologies_for_development

Asian Development Bank

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
THE LIMITS TO GROWTH

Source -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development
 The Limits to Growth

Suspected Entry: **83% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
UNIVERSE BOOKS, NEW YORK

Source -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development
 Universe Books, New York, NY

Suspected Entry: **72% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**EARTH IN MIND, ON EDUCATION,
 ENVIRONMENT, AND THE HUMAN PROSPECT**

Source - Another student's paper
 Overall, Earth in Mind, on Education, Environment, and the Human Prospect, is a valuable reader in EE

Suspected Entry: **81% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
ORR, D.W., (1995)

Source - Another student's paper
 Orr, D.W

Suspected Entry: **79% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx
**STEPHENS J.C., HERNANDEZ, M.E., ROMAN, M.,
 GRAHAM, A.C., SCHOLZ, R.W**

Source - Another student's paper
 4 Stephens, J., Hernandez, M., Roman, M., Graham A., Scholz, R

Suspected Entry: **74% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

HIGHER EDUCATION AS A CHANGE AGENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN DIFFERENT CULTURES AND CONTEXTS

Source - Another student's paper

(2008) "Higher Education as a change agent for sustainability in different cultures and contexts" Internation Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education

Suspected Entry: **73% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Source - Another student's paper

Sustainability in Higher Education

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INTERGENERATIONAL EXTERNALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY AND WELFARE—THE AMBIGUOUS EFFECT OF OPTIMAL POLICIES ON RESOURCE DEPLETION

Source - Another student's paper

"Intergenerational externalities, sustainability and welfare - the ambiguous effect of optimal policies on resource depletion"

Suspected Entry: **71% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

RESOURCE AND ENERGY ECONOMICS, 33, 995–1014

Source - Another student's paper

Resource and Energy Economics 33 (4)

Suspected Entry: **67% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

PROCESS ANALYSIS OF ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT - THE CASE OF TIANJIN, CHINA

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S095965261300591X>

Process analysis of eco-industrial park development – the case of Tianjin, China Chang Yua, , , Martin de Jonga, b, , Gerard P.J

Suspected Entry: **71% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION 64, 464-477

Source -

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S095965261300591X>

Journal of Cleaner Production Volume 64, 1 February 2014, Pages 464–477

Suspected Entry: **65% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

ZHU, Q.H., AND CÔTÉ, R.P., (2004)

Source - Another student's paper

Zhu Q & Cote R (2004)

Suspected Entry: **100% match**

Uploaded - Begum_Jedep_16.docx

INTEGRATING GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT INTO AN EMBRYONIC ECO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Source - Another student's paper

Integrating green supply chain management into an embryonic eco-industrial development