Table 5: systems thinking.

Embracing complexity in sustainability		
2.1 **Systems thinking**	To approach a sustainability problem from all sides; to consider time, space and context in order to understand how elements interact within and between systems.	
KSA		*Statements*
Knowledge	1	Knows that every human action has environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts.
	2	Knows that human action influences outcomes across time and space, leading to positive, neutral or negative results.
	3	Knows about life cycle thinking and its relevance for sustainable production and consumption.
	4	Knows the main concepts and aspects of complex systems (synthesis, emergence, interconnectedness, feedback loops and cascade effects) and their implications for sustainability.
	5	Knows the United Nations SDGs and is aware of interconnections and possible tensions between individual goals.
Skills	1	Can describe sustainability as a holistic concept that includes environmental, economic, social, and cultural issues.
	2	Can assess interactions between environmental, economic, social, and cultural aspects of sustainability action, events and crises (e.g. migration caused by climate change or wars caused by resource scarcity).
	3	Can assess how humans and nature interact across space and time.
	4	Can use life cycle thinking to analyse the risks and benefits of human action.
	5	Can identify in a system those challenges and opportunities that have the greatest potential to trigger change for sustainability.
Attitudes	1	Acknowledges the root causes of unsustainability for which humans are responsible, such as climate change.
	2	Has a holistic grasp of connections and interactions between natural events and human actions.
	3	Is concerned about the short- and long-term impacts of personal actions on others and the planet.
	4	Cares about systemic consequences of environmental crises for current and future generations and for other species.
	5	Is concerned about unpredictable cascade effects of human action.