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June 2018

Dear Robert,

This is an exciting month for SCORAI! Not only have we reached an important membership milestone but we're also revving up for our conference at the end of the month!

Read on to see exciting work from the thriving SCORAI community.

Best,

Darcy and Maurie

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SCORAI Tops 1000 Mark!

The SCORAI Board is delighted to announce that May has pushed the network past an important milestone. As of the end of the month, our community now encompasses 1,002 individuals committed to the pursuit of more sustainable systems of consumption and production. This is truly a critical moment in our collective journey and all SCORAI-ers are encouraged to reflect on this accomplishment which has been achieved in just one short decade!

Halina, Maurie, Deric, Anders, and Philip (The SCORAI Board)

**Final Countdown to SCORAI Conference at Copenhagen
Business School!**

The Third International Conference of the Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) will be held at the Copenhagen Business School on June 27-30. The event will bring together more than 200 researchers and policy practitioners in a program that encompasses more than 150 papers and a dozen posters. The conference will also include keynote presentations by celebrated urban planner Jan Gehl and alternative monetary system theorist Mary Mellor and two keynote panels featuring noted speakers from the Danish public policy and business communities. Certain to be a high point of the event will be conferring of the SCORAI Outstanding Paper Award for Early-Career Scholars.

The conference organizing team comprises Maurie Cohen, Lucia Reisch, Wenke Wencke Gwozdz, Emily Huddart Kennedy, Louise Thomsen, and Annie Saugstrup. Key partners include the Future Earth Knowledge-Action Network on Systems of Sustainable Consumption and Production, the European Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the Virtual Community on Sustainability and Consumption, Global Philanthropic Partnership, and Routledge/Taylor and Francis. A copy of the nearly final draft of the conference program is available at <http://scorai.org>.

First-ever Textbook on Sustainable Consumption Out on June 8!

In early June, Routledge will publish the first-ever textbook on sustainable consumption as part of its key issues in environment and sustainability series. Written by UK-based academic, Lucie Middlemiss, it outlines the state of knowledge in the field, profiles the key debates, and offers critical reflections on theory, policy, and practice. The book is aimed at introducing the key ideas of sustainable consumption to advanced undergraduate or taught postgraduate students. Chapters profiling specific contributions are also useful for PhD students and academics looking for an introduction to a range of disciplinary fields.

The book begins by outlining the problem of sustainable consumption, with chapters on measuring sustainable consumption and sustainable consumption in social context. The middle section takes a series of stories we tell about sustainable consumption (e.g., "people are selfish," "we don't have a choice") and critically examines both the assumptions behind them and the academic ideas in which they have roots. In doing so, the volume accessibly profiles the theoretical and empirical contributions of the disciplines engaging with ideas of sustainable consumption (economics, psychology, sociology, political sciences, anthropology). The final section outlines key visions of the future in sustainable consumption research, showing how ideas of collective action, systemic thinking, and happiness play out in the field.

In many ways this book owes its existence to SCORAI, in particular to the teaching network established by Marlyne Sahakian (see <http://scorai.org/teaching/>). Lucie also draws on nine years of experience in teaching this topic in a highly successful multi-disciplinary class at the University of Leeds. While writing the book has been a massive undertaking, it has also been an enormous pleasure to attempt to summarise the diverse research undertaken in the field. **The book will be officially launched in the teaching session of the SCORAI conference in Copenhagen.**

For more information about the book see: <http://www.routledge.com/9781138645660>. E-inspection copies of the book are available after the publication date. To order a hard copy of the book with a 20% discount, use the code FLR40 through the Routledge website.

Communicating for Sustainable Consumption: From Research to Practice

For interested SCORAI-ers, there are still 1-2 places available for the following pre-conference workshop Tuesday being held on June 26 in Copenhagen (unfortunately, funding is not available). If you are interested, please provide a short bio and motivation to pvergragt@outlook.com.

Workshop Organized by the Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) and the Future Earth Knowledge-Action Network (KAN) on Systems of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SSCP)

June 26, 2018, Copenhagen

Workshop Objectives

1. To share and refine the approach of the KAN SCP Communications Working Group including main conceptual and academic issues and action objectives.
2. To enable participants to exchange information, expertise, and points of view in a form that benefits their individual and collective practice.
3. To build common understanding about the key insights, principles and approaches to communicating sustainable consumption.
4. To identify promising examples, actions, and research questions for further development including by the KAN SCP Working Group on Communications.

During the early part of 2017, a Working Group on Communicating for Sustainable Consumption and Production (with the acronym WgCoCo) was established under the auspices of the Future Earth Knowledge-Action Network (KAN) on Systems of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SSCP). Initial work resulted in a presentation at a workshop in May 2017 in Annapolis, Maryland, USA (sponsored by the National Socio-environmental Synthesis Center) and the production of a Scoping Paper that was first discussed publicly during a webinar on January 23, 2018.^[1]

This workshop follows up on these activities. Specific focal areas could include: consumption-based emissions inventories for cities; food waste, meat consumption, sufficiency lifestyles (such as living in smaller houses); learning from indigenous lifestyles; and education for sustainable lifestyles.

The importance of addressing consumption for achieving sustainable development is increasingly gaining traction among some climate researchers and activists and in various official reports. However, communication scholars and practitioners have struggled with the complex nature of consumption as a collective practice and as a manifestation of widely accepted idea of good life. Communication about sustainable consumption is also complicated by dominant framings that have a tendency to reduce the problem to a mere technological challenge or a matter of individual behavioral changes. Communication is often seen as a matter of social marketing and little attention is devoted to the systemic conditions that create consumer society.

Useful starting points for re-imagining sustainable lifestyles are higher-order learning in the form of reframing the issues as well as drawing on deep-seated cravings for human well-being and life satisfaction. Sustainable consumption and lifestyles are core, though often implicit, elements in many grassroots initiatives and local, regional, and national policies, such as smart cities, sustainable transportation, slow food, dematerialization, sharing economy, circular economy, and many others. But these fragmented niches do not talk to each other, which prevents an emergence of an integrative conception of sustainable lifestyles.

Stimulating deliberation and exchange across these many social innovation niches is not easy. Communication scholars and practitioners have been seeking ways to deploy the concept of sustainable consumption/lifestyles that is somehow grounded in these grassroots innovations but at the same time provide a coherent and understandable vision. This workshop aims to address these challenges.

[1] The [paper](#) and a [recording](#) are available.



International ENERGISE Team Launches New Online Interactive Dataset which Maps over 1000 Sustainable Energy Initiatives Across Europe!

In response to the increasingly urgent climate-change challenge, the European Commission is promoting several climate and energy targets with the goal to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and decarbonise the economy. However, the current pace and scale of change is insufficient to achieve the necessary sustainability transitions in the energy system; there is an increasing realisation that meeting energy targets is highly dependent on several complex aspects of final energy consumption patterns or energy demand.

Recognising these concerns, [ENERGISE](#) is an innovative pan-European research initiative to achieve greater scientific understanding of the social and cultural influences on energy consumption. Funded under the EU Horizon 2020 programme for three years (2016-2019),

ENERGISE develops, tests, and assesses options for a bottom-up transformation of energy use in households and communities across Europe.

The international [ENERGISE research team](#) has conducted a systematic classification of over 1,000 existing sustainable energy-consumption initiatives (SECI) from 30 European countries. As the lead on this ambitious task, colleagues at Aalborg University in Denmark have just launched these data in an open access-[online database](#). The database informs users about the content, scale, and objectives of SECI that specifically address final consumption, as well as providing an assessment of how the challenge of addressing excessive energy consumption is understood. The database and interactive map will be an invaluable resource for energy practitioners, researchers, community groups, or anyone seeking good practice examples of energy initiatives from all over Europe.

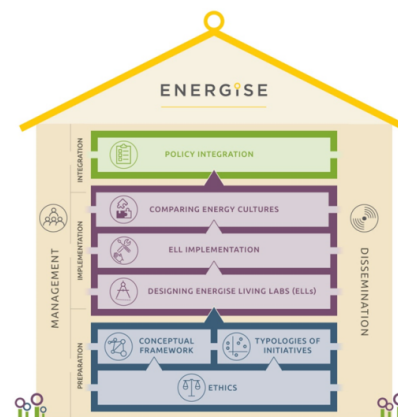
SECI have been divided into four overall categories for how they approach the challenge of climate change and the need for energy-use reduction (see examples in Annex referenced below). According to an increasing body of research, "Complex Interactions" and "Everyday Life Situations" initiatives and programmes that treat energy consumption as a result of social practices and complex interactions between changes in technology, business models, services, and the social and temporal organisation of everyday life, are more likely to bring about meaningful and lasting changes in energy consumption than those focusing on "Individual Behaviour" and "Technologies" only. As the ENERGISE team's research reveals, only a small number of the SECI reviewed are in this category.

Visit our Open Access Database at: <http://energise-project.eu/projects>. If you know of SECI that are not yet included in the database, get in touch with us at <http://energise-project.eu/> or write to info@energise-project.eu.

Press contact: Edina Vadovics, GreenDependent Institute, Hungary, edina@greendependent.org

More information about the database: Charlotte Louise Jensen, Aalborg University, Denmark, cjensen@plan.aau.dk.

Project coordinator: Frances Fahy, National University of Ireland, Galway, frances.fahy@nuigalway.ie.



ENERGISE

EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR RESEARCH, GOOD PRACTICE
AND INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Oregon Greenhouse-Gas Emissions Report

The State of Oregon has published a major update to its statewide greenhouse gas emissions inventory report. Oregon may be unique among US states for publishing an integrated report that includes consumption-based emissions alongside the more traditional "sector-based" inventory. With this new report, Oregon has provided estimates of consumption-based emissions for 2015 and 1990, as well as updated estimates for 2005 and 2010. Together, these data points allow for observation of some important trends. Highlights include:

- Oregon's consumption-based GHG emissions in 2015 were 42 percent above 1990 levels.
- Consumption-based emissions have been higher than traditional "sector-based" emissions for all years observed, and the gap between them has grown consistently: consumption-based emissions were 6 million MTCO_{2e} higher in 1990; that gap doubled by 2005 and doubled again (to 25 million MTCO_{2e} higher) by 2015.

- Most (~66 percent) of Oregon's consumption-based GHG emissions physically originate in other states or nations.
- Consumption-based emissions associated with the use of electricity and fuels have remained steady or even fallen slightly between 2005 and 2015, while emissions further upstream of consumers (primarily in production and supply chain of purchased materials and services) have grown considerably.
- Between the period 2005 and 2015, reductions in emissions intensities (emissions per dollar spent; down 14.3%) have been more than offset by an increase in total consumption, as measured in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars (up 30.0%), leading to a continued rise in overall consumption-based emissions. Most of this increase in real consumption has been on a per-capita basis, even as some is due to growing population.

The full report and appendices can be downloaded from this web page:

<http://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/programs/Pages/GHG-Oregon-Emissions.aspx>.

Consumption-based emissions are featured in Chapter 3 of the report. Chapters 1 and 4 also discuss consumption-based emissions; additional details are provided in Appendix B.

Submitted by David Allaway (david.allaway@state.or.us)

Report from "Sustainability and Me" Conference

Twenty-five years after the World Summit on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, a lively debate on higher education for sustainable development has arisen. The overarching aim is to encourage the acquisition of key competences that enable students to master challenges in individual life practice, professional action and the co-determination of social changes as citizens in a self-determined, self-reliant, and reflexive manner. More recently, within the framework of a UNESCO report, demands have been made to counteract an overly narrow focus on cognitive learning processes by addressing the affective-motivational dimensions more prominently. Personal and experience-based approaches are deemed to have a special potential in this regard.

Given this background, Pascal Frank and Daniel Fischer of the Faculty of Sustainability from the Leuphana University of Lüneburg (Germany) organized the conference "Sustainability & Me". The conference was particularly dedicated to personal approaches within Higher Education for Sustainable Development. Scholars and students came together in order to exchange experiences and mutually discuss this highly relevant topic. The conference was sponsored by the "Nachwuchsförderfonds" of the University of Lüneburg.

The conference was initiated by a short problematization of current HESD, followed by an overview of two teaching innovations established at Leuphana University. These innovations build cognitive learning processes upon extensive personal experiences and affective-motivational



reflection. For this purpose, students are systematically trained in introspective methods and contemplative practices (for further information:

<https://www.leuphana.de/en/institutes/infu/working-group-sustainable-consumption-sustainability-communication/teachings.html>). One of these innovations

is the "initiation and stabilization of the personal transformation toward sustainable consumption". The project, funded through the university's "Qualitätspakt Lehre" for

teaching innovations, accompanies students along the transformation of individual consumption patterns.

The second talk of the conference was provided by Christine Wamsler from the University of Lund. Christine spoke about her experiences and challenges with the establishment of the Master's degree program "Environmental Studies and Sustainability Science: Sustainability and Inner Transformation". Terje Sparby from the University of Witten-Herdecke was the third speaker, talking about first-person approaches within higher education and introspective methodology. Finally, Stefan Brunnhuber, Professor for Sustainability at the University of Mittweida and medical

director of the mental clinic of Colditz shared his clinical experience with personal approaches, yet also emphasized its limits and risks as a strategy to provide sustainable lifestyles at a large scale.

Participants agreed that there is both a need and a great potential for personal approaches within HESD. However, limits and risks should be taken seriously, making the exchange of experiences and continuing professional training in this field particularly relevant. Moreover, reservations toward personal approaches within institutions of higher education were identified as a central problem. Further research and discourse on the topic will be needed to counteract these reservations. Here, the "Sustainability and Me" conference was a first step toward this direction and build a network on this young field of research.

Submitted by Pascal Frank (pascal.frank@leuphana.de)

Solidarity Economy: Building an Economy for People & Planet

As part of its on-going "[New Systems: Possibilities and Proposals](#)" series, the Next System Project is proud to announce the release of Emily Kawano's contribution: [Solidarity Economy: Building an Economy for People & Planet](#). In this paper, Coordinator of the United States Solidarity Economy Network and Wellspring Cooperative Corporation co-director Emily Kawano offers her vision of an alternative economic system that puts people and the planet at its core. More than an academic model, as Kawano emphasizes, Solidarity Economy is an organizing strategy that seeks to transform all sectors of our economy by proliferating and connecting existing practices outside the mainstream of capitalism. The goal is to ultimately move the system away from a focus just on what works for *homo economicus* and towards an economy grounded in solidarity, equity, participatory democracy, sustainability, and pluralism. By understanding how we can help them integrate--in particular through raising public awareness, developing solidarity economy value chains, and building capacity--Kawano affirms that we will be able to transform our economy and society into one in which the welfare of people and planet comes first, just like "a caterpillar [metamorphoses] into a butterfly."

You can find the full version of Kawano's paper [here](#). An accompanying podcast episode with Emily Kawano is also available [here](#).

New Op-ed by William Rees

David Suzuki Is Right: Neoliberal Economics Are 'Pretend Science'
How a National Post Column Attacking Environmental Activist Misses the Mark

In a recent article in the National Post, University of Alberta economist Andrew Leach [roundly criticizes](#) geneticist and eco-activist David Suzuki--about to be awarded an honorary degree by Leach's university--because of the latter's alleged ignorance of mainstream economics.

It probably doesn't help that Suzuki opposes tar sands development. Suzuki apparently thinks that economists would have us ignore the environmental damage caused by such economic activity. Economists take particular offence at Suzuki's seemingly outrageous claims (in the 2011 documentary [Surviving Progress](#)) that economics is "a form of brain damage" and a "pretend" science.

One can discount exaggeration in disputes between disciplines, but are there grounds for thinking Suzuki is more than a little bit right about neoliberal economics?

To illustrate Suzuki's supposed ignorance, Leach points out that there is "an entire discipline of economics dealing with valuing environmental damage"--so-called "externalities"--so that appropriate taxes can be used to "internalize" the damage.

The theory is simple, particularly if we ignore the ethical dilemma associated with commodifying nature (we really shouldn't). Economists apply the term "externalities" to real costs of production that are not reflected in consumer prices--those outside the market. The missing costs are a form of market failure, since underpricing leads to inefficient over-consumption of the goods in question.

However, governments can correct for that failure, for example by adding a pollution tax to the market price, thus "internalizing" the cost. Since consumers will now pay a higher price closer to the actual cost of production, consumption decreases. True-cost pricing restores efficient market equilibrium.

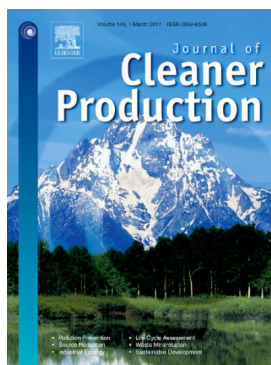
Well, the theory sounds good. But do economists really believe that "externalities" are merely their way of identifying damage costs not presently reflected in prices so that taxation or pollution charges can "internalize" them?

...

Continue reading [here](#).

Featured Publications

Kameke, C. & Fischer, D. 2018. Preventing household food waste via nudging: an exploration of consumer perceptions. *Journal of Cleaner Production* (184), 32-40.



Current food consumption and production cannot be considered sustainable due to extensive ecological, social and economic issues along the supply chain. Reducing food waste is a major instrument in increasing food security and alleviating environmental pressure and thus increasing sustainable food consumption. In Germany, the main generators of food waste are private households. The typical approach to mitigate this is to better inform consumers by means of awareness campaigns. However, research shows that additional solutions are required to tackle the problem of household food waste. Nudging is a relatively new approach to guide consumer behavior gently into a certain direction but there is little experience with its application in the field of consumption politics, let alone food waste reduction. The study addresses this research gap and conducts a first exploratory analysis of the possibilities to reduce household food waste via nudging. The study focuses on the use of food purchase plans as a means to reduce household food waste. It analyses 101 personal questionnaires which were carried out to extract consumers' preferences in this respect. The evidence shows that respondents are open to a change of behavior and also to the use of purchase plans. Furthermore they are interested in feedback on individual food wasting behavior, specific advice on meal planning and social interaction on this topic with their communities. The results also show that young respondents and those living in large households with families are more open to changing their behavior in this respect. These results may be used to gain first experiences in using nudging to reduce household food waste; however, future research is needed to validate and build on these results.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.02.131>

Full text available at: <http://t1p.de/gt1d>

Stephens, J., P. Frumhoff and L. Yona. 2018. "The role of college and university faculty in the fossil fuel divestment movement." *Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene* 6(1), 41.

Colleges and universities have played a critical role in the growing social movement to divest institutional endowments from fossil fuels. While campus activism on fossil fuel divestment has been driven largely by students and alumni, faculty are also advocating to their administrators for institutional divestment from fossil fuels. This article characterizes the role of faculty by reviewing signatories to publicly available letters that endorse fossil fuel divestment. Analysis of 30 letters to

administrators signed by faculty at campuses throughout the United States and Canada reveals support for divestment from 4550 faculty across all major fields of inquiry and scholarship, and all types of faculty positions. Of these signers, more than 225 have specific expertise in climate change or energy. An in-depth analysis of 18 of these letters shows that a significantly greater proportion of tenured faculty sign open letters of support for divestment than do not-yet-tenured tenure-track faculty (15.4% versus 10.7%), perhaps reflecting concerns among not-yet-tenured faculty that such support might jeopardize their career advancement. This analysis suggests that faculty support for the divestment movement is more widespread than commonly recognized; this movement is more mainstream, and broader-based, than is often recognized. Revealing the scope and scale of faculty support for fossil fuel divestment may encourage additional faculty to engage, support and endorse this growing social movement that highlights the social impact of investment decisions, and calls upon colleges and universities to align their investment practices with their academic missions and values.



ELEMENTA
Science of the Anthropocene

<https://www.elementascience.org/articles/10.1525/elementa.297/>

Schelly, C. 2018. "Bringing the Body into Environmental Behavior: The corporeal element of social practice and behavioral change." *Human Ecology Review*.



This paper argues that understanding environmentally responsible behavior as a constellation of practices, specifically practices that involve bodily engagement, provides the most promising avenue for future research seeking to explain and encourage patterns of behavior that are environmentally responsible and promote environmental sustainability. Drawing on scholarship on theories of practice, and sociological research on alternative technology adoption and alternative communities, this essay brings attention to the corporeal nature of practice. To understand environmentally responsible behavior, scholarship must acknowledge that humans are reflexively engaged with the material world, and engaging in alternative practices means engaging in alternative bodily habits, routines, and rituals. Empirical research that focuses on the corporeal elements of environmental practice may offer fruitful insight for enhanced scholarship in environmental social science and the promotion of environmental engagement.

<https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/142831>

Ottelina, J., J. Heinonen, and S. Junnila 2018. Carbon and material footprints of a welfare state: Why and how governments should enhance green investments," *Environmental Science & Policy*.

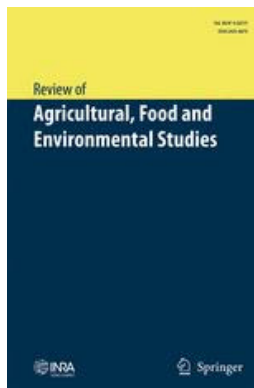
Sustainable development and climate change mitigation have become guiding policy principles in many welfare states. However, the traditional role of a welfare state is to guarantee the economic stability, jobs and welfare for its citizens. Sustainable development leans on the idea that we can have economic, social and environmental sustainability at the same time. This would require decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation. Decoupling should be studied globally, because within nations, the economy can grow while local environmental impacts decrease, but at the same time, global environmental impacts may increase due to international trade. In this study, we examine the consumption-based carbon and material footprints of a Nordic welfare state, Finland. We focus on the environmental impacts of public spending, which has received little attention previously. In welfare states, the reallocation of public funds to services and individuals are at its core. In the study, we examine how this affects the carbon and material footprints of various income groups and household types. We find that the share of public services and investments is 19% of the carbon footprint and 38% of the material footprint per capita. Building of infrastructure plays a major role in composing the material footprint. We also find that the welfare state has important features that improve the carbon equity between the citizens. To achieve absolute



decoupling, required to reduce environmental impacts caused by economic activities, we suggest policies promoting public and private green investments. In addition, increased carbon pricing would enhance green investments and drive environmental innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2018.04.011>

Gojard, S. & B. Véron. 2018. Shopping and cooking: the organization of food practices, at the crossing of access to food stores and household properties in France, *Review of Agricultural, Food and Environmental Studies*.



This paper explores different ways of organizing food practices in shopping, cooking, and managing leftovers and shows how these relate to sustainability. We conducted an ethnographic study in France based on in-depth and repeated interviews with around 30 'ordinary' consumers aged between 30 and 87 years. We analyzed the interviews using a practice-theory approach and distinguished meanings, materials, and skills linked to food products and eating. We identify four patterns of everyday food practices, each coherently linking specific ways of provisioning, storing, cooking, waste sorting, and other practices. We show how households adopt patterns according to their social characteristics and place of residence and how they switch from one pattern to another according to circumstances. Each pattern comprises some sustainable practices, although not always at the same level. We highlight not only the role of material infrastructure in framing access to food products, but also the necessity to consider temporal organization, financial resources, household size, and social position to understand food practices. Food practices also differ according to definitions of proper eating, which may vary in the long run according to life course events, and in the short run according to the context of meals. We conclude by discussing different ways to promote more sustainable eating.

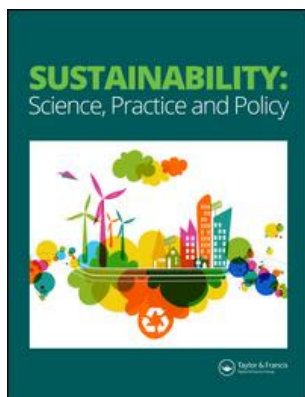
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41130-018-0068-7>

Bengtsson, M., E. Alfredsson, M. Cohen, S. Lorek, and P. Schroeder. 2018. Transforming systems of consumption and production for achieving the sustainable development goals: moving beyond efficiency, *Sustainability Science*, pp. 1-15

The United Nations formulated the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in 2015 as a comprehensive global policy framework for addressing the most pressing social and environmental challenges currently facing humanity. In this paper, we analyse SDG 12, which aims to "ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns." Despite long-standing political recognition of this objective, and ample scientific evidence both on its importance and on the efficacy of various ways of promoting it, the SDGs do not provide clear goals or effective guidance on how to accomplish this urgently needed transformation. Drawing from the growing body of research on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), the paper identifies two dominant vantage points—one focused on promoting more efficient production methods and products (mainly through technological improvement and informed consumer choice) and the other stressing the need to consider also overall volumes of consumption, distributional issues, and related social and institutional changes. We label these two approaches efficiency and systemic. Research shows that while the efficiency approach contains essential elements of a transition to sustainability, it is by itself highly unlikely to bring about sustainable outcomes. Concomitantly, research also finds that volumes of consumption and production are closely associated with environmental impacts, indicating a need to curtail these volumes in ways that safeguard social sustainability, which is unlikely to be possible without a restructuring of existing socioeconomic arrangements. Analysing how these two perspectives are reflected in the SDGs framework, we find that in its current conception, it mainly relies on the efficiency approach. On the basis of this assessment, we conclude that the SDGs represent a partial and inadequate conceptualisation of SCP which will hamper implementation. Based on this determination, this paper provides some suggestions on how governments and other actors involved in SDGs operationalisation could more effectively pursue SCP from a systemic standpoint and use the transformation of systems of consumption and production as a lever for achieving multiple sustainability objectives.



Eva Alfredsson, Magnus Bengtsson, Halina Szejnwald Brown, Cindy Isenhour, Sylvia Lorek, Dimitris Stevis, and Philip Vergragt. 2018. Why achieving the Paris Agreement requires reduced overall consumption and production," *Sustainability: Science, Practice and Policy* 14:1, 1-5.



Technological solutions to the challenge of dangerous climate change are urgent and necessary but to be effective they need to be accompanied by reductions in the total level of consumption and production of goods and services. This is for three reasons. First, private consumption and its associated production are among the key drivers of greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions, especially among highly emitting industrialized economies. There is no evidence that decoupling of the economy from GHG emissions is possible at the scale and speed needed. Second, investments in more sustainable infrastructure, including renewable energy, needed in coming decades will require extensive amounts of energy, largely from fossil sources, which will use up a significant share of the two-degree carbon budget. Third, improving the standard of living of the

world's poor will consume a major portion of the available carbon allowance. The scholarly community has a responsibility to put the issue of consumption and the associated production on the research and policy agenda.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15487733.2018.1458815>

New Publications in Sustainable Consumption Research (May 2018)

Alapiki, H.E., Amadi, L. 2018. Sustainable food consumption in the neoliberal order: Challenges and policy implications. *Food Systems Sustainability and Environmental Policies in Modern Economies*, pp. 90-123.

García-Álvarez, M.T., Soares, I. 2018. "Empirical assessment of sustainable energy markets in the EU-28 Environment." *Development and Sustainability*, pp. 1-26. Article in Press.

Gustavo, J., Pereira, A. Bond, C. Viegas, M. Borchardt, 2018. "Drivers, opportunities and barriers for a retailer in the pursuit of more sustainable packaging redesign." *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 187, pp. 18-28.

Hadjimichael, M. 2018. A call for a blue degrowth: unravelling the European Union's fisheries and maritime policies. *Marine Policy*, 94, pp. 158-164.

Kuo, T.-C. and S. Smith. 2018. A systematic review of technologies involving eco-innovation for enterprises moving towards sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 192, pp. 207-220.

Larraufie, A.-F. and L. Lui. 2018. How do western luxury consumers relate with virtual rarity and sustainable consumption?" *Emerging Issues in Global Marketing: A Shifting Paradigm*, pp. 311-332.

Rees, W. 2018. Planning in the Anthropocene, Chapter 5 in: *The Routledge Handbook of Planning Theory*, M Gunder, A Madanipour, and V. Watson, (Eds). New York: Routledge.

Sandberg, M. 2018. Downsizing of housing: negotiating sufficiency and spatial norms. *Journal of Macromarketing*, 38 (2), pp. 154-167.

Severo, E., J. de Guimarães, and Henri Dorion. 2018. Cleaner production, social responsibility and eco-innovation: generations' perception for a sustainable future. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 186, pp. 91-103.

Upcoming Conferences



Reimagining Sustainability: Communication and Media Research in a Changing World
IAMCR conferences address a wide diversity of topics defined by our 31 thematic sections and working groups. We also propose a single central theme to be explored throughout the conference with the aim of generating and exploring multiple perspectives on a shared set of issues. This is accomplished through plenary and special sessions, and in the meetings of the sections and working groups. For IAMCR 2018, the central theme is Reimagining Sustainability: Communication and Media Research in a Changing World.

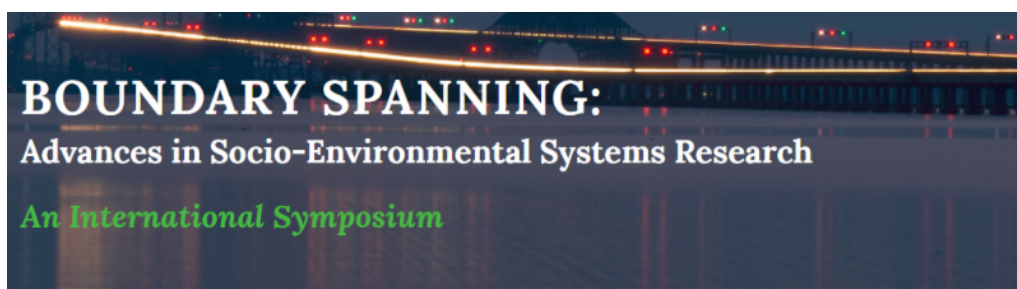
As part of its Sustainable Development Agenda, the United Nations defines sustainability as harmonizing three core elements, environmental protection, social inclusion, and economic growth, so as to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It calls for concerted efforts towards building an equitable and resilient future for people and planet.

There is an immediate need to promote responsible and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that incorporate local and global reflection and action. This inevitably raises urgent issues of entrenched power, social justice, democracy, and the need to eradicate poverty, raise basic living standards, and address the present climate crisis.

This ambition is currently under attack. In spite of overwhelming scientific evidence, climate change denial is used to build public support for unsustainable environmental practices and policies while corporate greenwashing promotes the perception that these practices and policies are in fact environmentally friendly. Encouraged by the rise of populism and ever-smaller media bubbles, intolerance is on the upswing around the world. Inequality is outpacing economic growth. Wealth is ever more concentrated.

We find it imperative in these times that IAMCR and its members expand and extend our understanding of current and emerging models of sustainability, the struggles that surround them, and their multiple relationships with communication and media...

More information [here](#).



June 11 - 13, 2018
Annapolis, Maryland, USA

The National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC) in partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF), Resources for the Future (RFF), and University of Maryland (UMD) is convening an international symposium to bring together leaders, emerging scholars, and other key individuals interested in innovating research and processes for solving socio-environmental problems.

The symposium will explore the current state of socio-environmental systems research, recent advances in the field, and the unique challenges and opportunities engendered by the questions and approaches of socio-environmental systems research. In addition, the symposium will catalyze and inspire new collaborative and interdisciplinary communities of research and practice. More info [here](#).



More [here](#).



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Third International Conference of the Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI)

"Sustainable Consumption: Fostering Good Practices and Confronting the Challenges of the 21st Century"

June 27-30 2018

See [here](#) for complete information. We look forward to seeing you there!

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This XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology will focus on how scholars, public intellectuals, policy makers, journalists and activists from diverse fields can and do contribute to our understanding of power, violence and justice.

Although the scientific consensus on causes and implication of global warming is well established, the climate crisis has provoked three distinct political-economic projects, rooted in differing class fractions and social interests, which currently vie for hegemony at different levels and regions of the world-system. Carbon capitalism is a project of 'business as usual' (in the Stern report's terminology), with efficiency improvements (and possible sunseting of coal) but no major changes to the political ecology of contemporary capitalism. Climate capitalism proposes the ecological modernization of the energy base of capitalism, by redirecting flows of capital away from fossil fuels, and toward more climatically benign sources of energy inclu

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