

Our Common Future Oxford Paperbacks

The business environment is a fundamental subject in any Business Studies degree course. This new, student-friendly book divides the subject into the internal and external environment and, where relevant, discusses the interface between the two. It is written with the outward-looking student in mind and, as a result, encourages readers to reflect on what they have read and to consolidate their learning through regular self-testing exercises and discussion points. The text contains highly relevant and 'household name' case studies, ensuring that it is a highly topical and engaging book. Where organisational styles differ, the authors put forward the pros and cons of different points of view, ensuring that students have the information necessary to make up their own minds and develop management strategies of their own.

This is the first book to connect two important subfields in international relations: global environmental politics and the study of sovereignty--the state's exclusive authority within its territorial boundaries. The authors argue that the relationship between environmental practices and sovereignty is by no means straightforward and in fact elucidates some of the core issues and challenges in world politics today.Although a number of international relations scholars have assumed that transnational environmental organizations and institutions are eroding sovereignty, this book makes the case that ecological integrity and state sovereignty are not necessarily in opposition. It shows that the norms of sovereignty are now shifting in the face of attempts to cope with ecological destruction, but that this "greening" of sovereignty is an uneven, variegated, and highly contested process. By establishing that sovereignty is a socially constructed institution that varies according to time and place, with multiple meanings and changing practices, The Greening of Sovereignty in World Politics illuminates the complexity of the relationship between sovereignty and environmental matters and casts both in a new light.Contributors : Daniel Deudney, Margaret Scully Granzelir, Joseph Henri Jupille, Sheldon Kamieniecki, Thom Kuehls, Ronnie D. Lipschutz, Karen T. Liffin, Marian A. L. Miller, Ronald B. Mitchell, Paul Wapner, Veronica Ward, Franke Wilmer.

This excellent new edition of The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism will continue to demystify the referencing process and provide essential guidance on making sure you are not committing plagiarism. It provides clear guidelines on why and when to reference as well as how to correctly cite from a huge range of sources. Tackling all the main forms of referencing - Harvard, APA, MLA and Numerical referencing styles - in an accessible and comprehensive manner, you'll want to dip into this book again and again. This new edition offers additional 'frequently asked questions' and answers; quotations from real students; referencing in action; exercises and quizzes to test your knowledge; more information on referencing management software; and a detailed guide to referencing electronic sources and choosing reliable internet sites. The Complete Guide to Referencing & Avoiding Plagiarism is essential reading for all students and professionals who need to use referencing to accurately reflect the work of others and avoid plagiarism.

This book is a study of religious principles good governance in our contemporary societies. Historically, religion has provided guidance for organizing societies. In modern times, however, religious ideas have been marginalized in social science literature. Contributors to this work explore what values and practices the Qur'an can contribute to governing our economic, political, and social life today.

Im Land der Schmetterlinge

Water and Society

Our common future

Weltkommission für Umwelt und Entwicklung.

The Power of Unreasonable People

Cents and Sustainability

Reviving the Invisible Hand

World human population is expected to reach upwards of 9 billion by 2050 and then level off over the next half-century. How can the transition to a stabilizing population also be a transition to sustainability? How can science and technology help to ensure that human needs are met while the planet's environment is nurtured and restored? Our Common Journey examines these momentous questions to draw strategic connections between scientific research, technological development, and societies' efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable improvements in human well being. The book argues that societies should approach sustainable development not as a destination but as an ongoing, adaptive learning process. Speaking to the next two generations, it proposes a strategy for using scientific and technical knowledge to better inform future action in the areas of fertility reduction, urban systems, agricultural production, energy and materials use, ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation, and suggests an approach for building a new research agenda for sustainability science. Our Common Journey documents large-scale historical currents of social and environmental change and reviews methods for 'what if' analysis of possible future development pathways and their implications for sustainability. The book also identifies the greatest threats to sustainability--in areas such as human settlements, agriculture, industry, and energy--and explores the most promising opportunities for circumventing or mitigating these threats. It goes on to discuss what indicators of change, from children's birth-weights to atmosphere chemistry, will be most useful in monitoring a transition to sustainability.

Reviving the Invisible Hand is an uncompromising call for a global return to a classical liberal economic order, free of interference from governments and international organizations. Arguing for a revival of the invisible hand of free international trade and global capital, eminent economist Deepak Lal vigorously defends the view that statist attempts to ameliorate the impact of markets threaten global economic progress and stability. And in an unusal move, he not only defends globalization economically, but also answers the cultural and moral objections of antiglobalizers. Taking a broad cross-cultural and interdisciplinary approach, Lal argues that there are two groups opposed to globalization: cultural nationalists who oppose not capitalism but Westernization, and "new dirigists" who oppose not Westernization but capitalism. In response, Lal contends that capitalism doesn't have to lead to Westernization, as the examples of Japan, China, and India show, and that "new dirigist" complaints have more to do with the demoralization of their societies than with the capitalist instruments of prosperity. Lal bases his case on a historical account of the rise of capitalism and globalization in the first two liberal international economic orders: the nineteenth-century British, and the post-World War II American. Arguing that the "new dirigisme" is the thin edge of a wedge that could return the world to excessive economic intervention by states and international organizations, Lal does not shrink from controversial stands such as advocating the abolishment of these organizations and defending the existence of child labor in the Third World.

"International Relations" is the multi-disciplinary and heterogeneous study which goes to the heart of relations between states and international organisations embracing international politics, economics, political economy, diplomatic and international history. It seeks to explain the mainsprings of global politics, which is a prime field for historians and especially for political scientists and IR theory, and provides the essential intellectual underpinning of the discipline. This book features over 250 alphabetical entries covering the most important and the latest cutting-edge theory from anarchy to world systems theory. Entries include scholars, writers, concepts, principal debates, argumentation, theories, leading schools of thought, states, international bodies, conflicts and war, treaties and alliances. The coverage is global and comprehensive with substantial cross-referencing, and the extensive index serves as a major reference tool enabling readers to pick up additional important subjects from the main alphabetical entries.Clear and concise writing cuts through even the most opaque theoretical subjects and the result is an essential reference guide for students of International Relations, politics and history and will guide both specialists and general readers through the fast-changing complexities of global politics.

In this classic collection, some of the world's most eminent critics of development review the key concepts of the development discourse. Each essay examines one concept from a historical and anthropological point of view, highlights its particular bias, and exposes its historical obsolescence and intellectual sterility. The authors argue that a bidding farewell to the whole Eurocentric development idea is urgently needed, in order to liberate people's minds in both North and South for bold responses to the environmental and ethical challenges now confronting humanity. The combined result forms a must-read invitation to experts, grassroots movements and students of development to recognize the tainted glasses they put on whenever they participate in the development discourse.

Unsustainable Development in International Law and Policy

Design for Sport

Changing Perceptions of Societal and Historical Development

Globalisation and Natural Resources Law

How Social Entrepreneurs Create Markets That Change the World

Theory, Practice, Progress and Promise

What Next for Sustainable Development?

Discusses population growth, food production, energy, industry, and urban development, and suggests ways to promote economic growth while protecting the environment.

Covering a range of North American and European cities, but focusing on Belfast's social, economic and political developments, this collection considers the role of long-term urban planning in the development of cities.The major cities of the West are characterised by division, uneven development and unequal distribution of jobs. In Belfast these general Western urban planning models are being challenged by a long-standing political crisis and low-intensity conflict. Covering a range of North American and European cities, but focusing on Belfast's social, economic and political developments, this collection considers the role of long-term urban planning in the development of cities.The authors integrate global debates on urban development and summarise contemporary theories on cities and their future. An assortment of interventions and delivery mechanisms are considered, and among the key topics covered are urban economies and social exclusion; the planning of city regions; the sustainable city; urban regeneration; the role of culture in remaking cities; and the future governance of cities. By viewing the subject from a local perspective, as well as in an international context, the authors provide a stimulating critique which will guide policy makers, planners, students and others concerned with urban regeneration.

This volume collects an international body of voices, as a timely response to a rapidly advancing field of the natural sciences. The contributors explore how the disciplines of theology, earth and space sciences contribute to the debate on constantly expanding ethical challenges, and the prospect of humanity's future. The discussions offered in this volume see the 'community' as central to a sustainable and ethical approach to earth and space sciences, examining the role of theology in this communal approach, but also recognizing theology itself as part of a community of humanity disciplines. Examining the necessity for interaction between disciplines, this collection draws on voices from biodiversity studies, geology, aesthetics, literature, astrophysics, and others, to illustrate precisely why a constructive and sustainable dialogue is needed within the current scientific climate.

As negotiations proceed for the Copenhagen climate change conference, the Corporate Greenhouse addresses the political economy of the climate change debate, questioning the disconnect between the current negotiation framework, based around the nation-state, and the neoliberal policies driving the world economy, organized around transnational corporations. Given the rapidly growing economic power and expanding carbon footprint of China, India and other developing economies, the debate on 'who is to blame, and who is to pay' can no longer be ignored. Carefully researched and sourced from original work and case studies, The Corporate Greenhouse explores the geopolitical division between North and South; questions the sustainability of capitalism in the current global economic environment; examines the impact of TNCs on worldwide CO2 emissions; and discusses the expected outcome of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme on corporate investment strategies. This timely book argues that treaties that fail to account properly for the activities of TNCs will preclude effective, equitable solutions to the urgent issue of global climate change.

A Guide to Knowledge as Power

World Commission on Environment and Development

From One Earth to One World: an Overview

The Development Dictionary

Exploring the Future of Theology, Human Culture and Space Sciences

Band 2

The Case for Classical Liberalism in the Twenty-first Century

The idea of the earth as a vessel in space came of age in an era shaped by space travel and the Cold War. Höhler's study brings together technology, science and ecology to explore the way this latter-day ark was invoked by politicians, environmentalists, cultural historians, writers of science fiction and many others across three decades.

Mit der vorliegenden Übersetzung dieses Klassikers liegt ein Hauptwerk der modernen polittischen Philosophie erstmals wieder vollständig vor. Das zentrale Werk Jean Bodins bietet eine erste umfassende Theorie des neuzeitlichen Staats- und Souveränitätsdenkens.

Design for Sport shows how socially responsible design can contribute to make sport practice widespread in the general population including disadvantaged and hard-to-reach groups, and those that have been traditionally excluded such as the elderly, disabled people, those living in deprived areas and from lower socioeconomic strata plus certain minority ethnic and religious groups. Contributions from around the world provide compelling case studies and an international perspective. While the main benefit from expanding sports practice in developed societies would be reduction of chronic disease rates and social inclusion, in the developing world where political instability and conflict are more common, the authors look at how sport can have other functions, such as a means of post-disaster relief. They discuss how Participatory Design (PD) techniques and appropriate ethnographies can be implemented in order to better understand users' needs and requirements as in the case of Paralympic sport where the increased sophistication of equipment used has evolved to meet the demands of the athletes. Reflecting the multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary nature of design for sport, the book also features case studies that look at environmental design to improve sport accessibility, social wellbeing, economic development and environmental sustainability.

This second edition of International Environmental Law, Policy, and Ethics revises and expands this groundbreaking study into the question of why the environment is protected in the international arena. This question is rarely asked because it is assumed that each member of the international community wants to achieve the same ends. However, in his innovative study of international environmental ethics, Alexander Gillespie explodes this myth. He shows how nations, like individuals, create environmental laws and policies which are continually inviting failure, as such laws can often be riddled with inconsistencies, and be ultimately contradictory in purpose. Specifically, he seeks a nexus between the reasons why nations protect the environment, how these reasons are reflected in law and policy, and what complications arise from these choices. This book takes account of the numerous developments in international environmental law and policy that have taken place the publication of the first edition, most notably at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the 2012 'Rio + 20' United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. Furthermore, it addresses recent debates on the economic value of nature, and the problems of the illegal trade in species and toxic waste. The cultural context has also been considerably advanced in the areas of both intangible and tangible heritage, with increasing attention being given to conservation, wildlife management, and the notion of protected areas. The book investigates the ways in which progress has been made regarding humane trapping and killing of animals, and how, in contrast, the Great Apes initiative, and similar work with whales, have failed. Finally, the book addresses the fact that while the notion of ecosystem management has been embraced by a number of environmental regimes, it has thus far failed as an international philosophy.

Our Common Journey

12 Rules For Life

Imagining Place, Enfranchising People

Westernizing the Third World

The Illusion of Progress

International Environmental Law, Policy, and Ethics

Our Common Future

This book examines the international experience with sustainable development since the concept was brought to world-wide attention in Our Common Future, the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Scholars from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds engage with three critical themes: negotiating environmental limits; equity, environment and development; and transitions and transformations.

In light of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals recently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, they ask what lies ahead for sustainable development.

Our Common Future is a joint work produced in 1987 by a United Nations commission headed by former Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Brundtland. Also known as The Brundtland Report, it offers a classic approach to problem solving by first asking a productive question. How do we protect the world we live in for future generations, while at the same time stimulating economic and social development right now? The solution the work proposes is "sustainable development," defined in the report as humanity's ability "to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The key conclusion the report came to - that we need long-term strategies to manage the earth's natural resources - proved to be so universally welcomed it introduced the term "sustainability" into the everyday language of international politics. Solving the problem of workable sustainable development became a hot topic, leading to the birth of a new academic discipline, environmental economics. The book offered a solution to the problem of ensuring sustainable development by highlighting the critical importance of international cooperation.

'This book is a very welcome addition to publications on globalisation and natural resources management. It adopts a very broad approach to this important subject – it includes the general issues, such as trade and investment. It deals with very complex questions of permanent sovereignty over natural resources; the right to development; the role of indigenous peoples in resource management. This publication also provides the reader with general underlying principles and approaches to natural resources management, such as sustainable use; the precautionary principle; the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the ecosystem approach, regulatory approach etc. The book is very analytical and gives a lot of food for thought for readers.' - Malgosia Fitzmaurice, Queen Mary, University of London, UK 'The book is the first of its kind to deal in depth with complex, cross-cutting issues relating to globalisation and natural resources. The authors demonstrate not only a broad range of knowledge but also provides deep insights into what will be needed to make the transition from economic globalization to sustainable globalization, including improved resource efficiency and sustainable development, and inclusive and participatory governance. In particular, the authors consider specific approaches in such sectors as water resources, renewable energy, and biological resources. The book has carefully documented and analyzed numerous international, regional, and national legal frameworks as well as relevant theories and principles. It is a must for every law library as well as for policy makers, administrators, academics, non-governmental bodies, and civil societies. We owe a great debt to the authors for their painstaking, comprehensive research.' - Koh Kheng-Lian, National University of Singapore 'Globalization as a means of aptly capturing political, social, cultural, and above all else economic phenomena has been well-documented and the subject of a multitude of comment. What has perhaps been less well studied is its relationship with natural resource management. This work by Merino-Blanco and Razzaque is to be commended. Moreover, by focusing on globalization, an important truth is revealed. It is neither about the diminution of the role of the State nor the ascendancy of the multinational corporation, but rather a more nuanced and complex interaction, which we are only beginning to appreciate. This book is an important contribution to that debate.' - Duncan French, University of Sheffield, UK 'While sustainable development requires State regulation of the exploitation of natural resources, globalisation, as originally conceived, pushed for "free and unfiltered" markets creating a fundamental tension between the two approaches. This book attempts to find a way towards their reconciliation with inspiring results. The book explores many themes, especially how globalisation may contribute to the solution of the problems it has caused by helping to empower non-state actors around the world so that the international decision-making processes become more inclusive, transparent and oriented towards sustainable development.' - Ximena Fuentes, Universidad Alonso Bance, Chile and IIA Co-Rapporteur on the Commission on Sustainable Development This book examines the complex relationships between trade, human rights and the environment within natural resources law. It discusses key theories and challenges whilst exploring the concepts and approaches available to manage crucial natural resources in both developed and developing countries. Primarily aimed at undergraduates and postgraduates, it includes exercises, questions and discussion topics for courses on globalisation and /or natural resources law as well as an ample bibliography for those interested in further research.

Analysing how contemporary fiction explores climate change, Johns-Patru argues that literature can help us understand our obligations to the future.

Roman

A Transition Toward Sustainability

The Corporate Greenhouse

Qur'anic Guidance for Good Governance

Unlocking the Business Environment

Warum gerechte Gesellschaften für alle besser sind

Wie Demokratien sterben

The second edition of this successful and popular text has been updated and revised to include recent issues in development economics. Significant new additions include: * Asian values and development * democracy, human rights and good governance * globalization and development * boxed summaries of key arguments and glossary. Westernizing the Third World identifies the mainstream economic theories which have been employed in developing countries. The author examines these and explains why Eurocentric concepts are not suitable for the developing world.

Despite the central importance of water has held for civilizations both ancient and modern, its social significance has made surprisingly little impact on our contemporary understanding of human history and development. Dominant interpretations of the relationship between society and nature have remained water blind. In Water and Society historian and leading water expert Terje Tvedt argues for a change that acknowledges the significant role played by water in societal development. Reflecting his expertise as a geographer, historian and a political scientist, and drawing on his wide experience of water issues around the world, Terje Tvedt s Water and Society provides a long overdue reappraisal of the relationship between water and society, one that gives water its rightful place as central to any true understanding of human history and development."

In jahrzehntelanger Forschung haben die beiden Wissenschaftler Richard Wilkinson und Kate Pickett empirische Daten gesammelt und ausgewertet, anhand derer sie den Einfluss der Ungleichheit auf eine Vielzahl der drängendsten sozialen Probleme entwickelter Gesellschaften untersuchen. Die geistige und körperliche Gesundheit oder der Drogenkonsum der Mitglieder einer Gesellschaft, Lebenserwartung, Übergewicht, Bildung, die Geburtenrate bei Minderjährigen, die Verbrechenrate und nicht zuletzt die soziale Mobilität: All diese Phänomene hängen statistisch eindeutig davon ab, wie ungleich die Einkommens- und somit Chancerverteilung einer Gesellschaft ist. Ab einem gewissen Einkommensniveau, das etwa auf der Höhe dessen von - ausgerechnet - Kuba liegt, ist es eben nicht mehr die Höhe des Durchschnittseinkommens, die es den Menschen immer bessergehen lässt, sondern die Verteilung des Einkommens. Dieser Titel befasst sich, wie das zur Zeit viel besprochene Buch von Thomas Piketty, Das Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert, mit der Verteilung des Reichtums.

Renowned playwright George Bernard Shaw once said "The reasonable man adapts himself to the world, the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man." By this definition, some of today's entrepreneurs are decidedly unreasonable--and have even been dubbed crazy. Yet as John Elkington and Pamela Hartigan argue in The Power of Unreasonable People, our very future may hinge on their work. Through vivid stories, the authors identify the highly unconventional entrepreneurs who are solving some of the world's most pressing economic, social, and environmental problems. They also show how these pioneers are disrupting existing industries, value chains, and business models--and in the process creating fast-growing markets around the world. By understanding these entrepreneurs' mindsets and strategies, you gain vital insights into future market opportunities for your own organization. Providing a first-hand, on-the-ground look at a new breed of entrepreneur, this book reveals how apparently unreasonable innovators have built their enterprises, how their work will shape risks and opportunities in the coming years, and what tomorrow's leaders can learn from them. Start investing in, partnering with, and learning from these world-shaping change agents, and you position yourself to not only survive but also thrive in the new business landscape they're helping to define.

Sechs Bücher über den Staat

Und was wir dagegen tun können

Challenges, Key Issues and Perspectives

Securing Our Common Future by Decoupling Economic Growth from Environmental Pressures

Climate Change and the Contemporary Novel

Mikroökonomie Schritt für Schritt

Religion and Sustainability: Interreligious Resources, Interdisciplinary Responses

»Das wichtigste Buch der Trump-Ära« The Economist Ausgezeichnet mit dem NDR Kultur Sachbuchpreis als bestes Sachbuch des Jahres Demokratien sterben mit einem Knall oder mit einem Wimmern. Der Knall, also das oft gewaltsame Ende einer Demokratie durch einen Putsch, einen Krieg oder eine Revolution, ist spektakulärer. Doch das Dahinsiechen einer Demokratie, das Buch mit einem Wimmern, ist alltäglicher - und gefährlicher, weil die Bürger meist erst aufwachen, wenn es zu spät ist. In ihrem mehrfach preisgekrönten Bestseller zeigen die beiden Politologen Steven Levitsky und Daniel Ziblatt, warum wir erkennen, dass demokratische Institutionen und Prozesse ausgehöhlt werden. Und sie sagen, wie wir diese Entwicklung stoppen können. Denn mit gezielter Gegenwehr lässt sich die Demokratie retten – auch vom Sterbetett.

Environmental education is a field characterised by a paradox. Few would doubt the urgency and importance of learning to live in sustainable ways, but environmental education holds nowhere near the priority position in formal schooling around the world that this would suggest. This text sets out to find out why this is so. It is divided into six parts: Part 1 is a CO2 history of the development of environmental education from an international perspective; Part 2 introduces perspectives on theory and research in environmental education; Part 4 moves on to practice, and presents an integrated model for planning environmental education programmes; Part 5 brings together invited contributors who talk about environmental education in their own countries - from 15 locations including China, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the USA; Part 6 returns to the core questions of how progress can be made, and how we can maximise the potential of environmental education for the twenty first century. Aktualisierte Neuausgabe Wie können wir in der modernen Welt überleben? Bestsellerautor Jordan B. Peterson beantwortet diese Frage humorvoll, überraschend und informativ. Er erklärt, warum wir Kinder beim Skateboarden alleine lassen sollten, welches grausame Schicksal diejenen ereilt, die alles alles schnell kritisieren und warum wir Katzen, die wir auf der Straße antreffen, immer streicheln sollten. Doch was bitte erklärt uns das Nervensystem eines Hummers über unsere Erfolgchancen im Leben? Dr. Peterson diskutiert Begriffe wie Disziplin, Freiheit, Abenteuer und Verantwortung und kondensiert Wahrheit und Weisheit der Welt in 12 praktischen Lebensregeln. Der SPIEGEL-Bestseller jetzt in überarbeiteter Neuausgabe.

Proponents of the concept of ecological integrity argue that it is a necessary component of global governance on which the sustainable future of the planet and its inhabitants depends. This book presents the latest research and current thinking on the role of ecological integrity in support of life on Earth and the importance of governance for the common good, or benefit of all. The book considers whether present forms of governance support the common good, or whether they are endangering its very foundations. It explores the connection between consumerism and capitalism, the destruction of natural resources and with it, the elimination of many of the ecosystem services that support life in general, and human life in particular. Chapters focus on the defence of human rights, and in particular the rights to key resources such as food, water and general health/wellbeing, as well as energy and security. Topics covered include climate change, biodiversity, migration and conflict resolution, with approaches from various perspectives such as politics, ethics, sociology and law. Overall the book provides a stimulating insight into the multifaceted debates surrounding ecological integrity, global governance and sustainability.

City Visions

EBOOK: The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism

The Greening of Sovereignty in World Politics

Human Rights and the Support of Life

Climate Change Policy in a Globalizing World

Scythe - Der Zorn der Gerechten

Mikroökonomie, Wettbewerb und strategisches Verhalten

Cents and Sustainability is a clear-sighted response to the 1987 call by Dr Gro Brundtland in Our Common Future to achieve a new era of economic growth that is 'forceful and at the same time socially and environmentally sustainable'. The Brundtland Report argued that not only was it achievable, but that it was an urgent imperative in order to achieve a transition to sustainable development via driving 'clean and green' investment. With some straggling far, significant slowing economic growth in order to reduce pressures on environment, this new book Cents and Sustainability shows that it is possible to 'reconcile the need for economic growth and environmental sustainability through a strategy to decouple economic growth from environmental pressures, combined with a targeted and significant environmental restoration and poverty reduction. Beginning with a brief overview of some of the most pressing environmental challenges of our time, the book then explains 'decoupling theory', overviews a number of factors that can undermine and even block efforts to decouple in both developed and developing countries, and then discusses a number of key considerations to assist 'decoupling strategies'. The book then focuses on presenting evidence to support greater action, not just on climate change, but also on decoupling economic growth from the loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of natural systems, freshwater extraction, waste production, and air pollution. In the lead up to the 2012 United Nations Earth Summit and beyond, Cents and Sustainability will be nations to develop strategies to significantly reduce environmental pressures, strengthen their economy, create jobs and reduce poverty. I commend the team from The Natural Edge Project and their partners for undertaking to develop a response to 'Our Common Future' to mark its 20th anniversary.' Dr Gro Brundtland. Sequel to The Natural Advantage of Nations Published with The Natural Edge Dr zweite Band der großen »Scythe«-Trilogie von New-York-Times-Bestseller-Autor Neal Shusterman Citra hat es geschafft. Sie wurde auserwählt und als Scythe entscheidet sie jetzt, wer leben darf und wer sterben muss. Doch als wenn das nicht schon schwer genug wäre, übernehmen skrupellose Scythe die Macht und stellen neue Regeln auf. Die wichtigste Regel lautet, dass es ab jetzt keine Citras Kampf für Gerechtigkeit. Ein Kampf, den sie nur gemeinsam gewinnen kann mit ihrer großen Liebe Rowan.

Is 'sustainable development' a charade sold to a progressively misled public? This book presents a wide-ranging, penetrating critique of sustainability and what it actually means. The author argues that despite the rhetoric of socially and environmentally sustainable development and the ever-increasing number of legislative environmental policies, the real issues such as consumption, population growth, and climate change are sidestepped or manipulated in international policy and law. Analyzing the main areas of concern - economic growth, market structure, trade, aid, debt, security and sovereignty - he shows that the entire development structure and the underpinnings of the debate are leading down quite a different path to that intended by sustainability.

The Common Good and Ecological Integrity

Intersection of Sustainability Studies and Religion, Theology, Philosophy

Our Common Future at Thirty

The Eurocentricity of Economic Development Theories

Our Common Cosmos

Spaceship Earth in the Environmental Age, 1960-1990

Environmental Education in the 21st Century