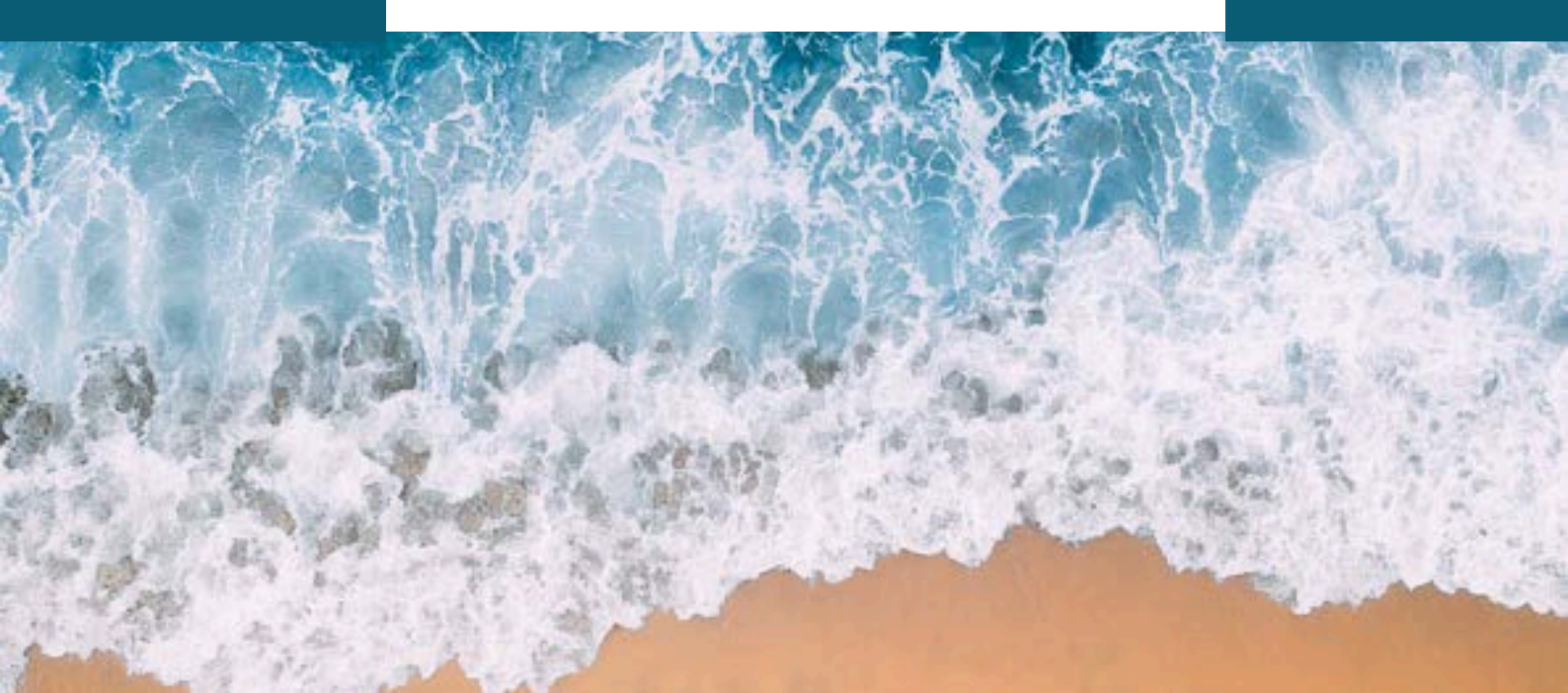


NEWSLETTER

GREEN CRIMINOLOGY EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP (GREEN)

European Society of Criminology



GREEN CRIMINOLOGY NEWS OF THE TERM

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME EVENTS

By GREEN Board Members



Know all the details about the next in-person "Environmental crime, policing & social control" pre-ESC seminar and other online and in-person green criminology events.

Read Dr. Hutchinson's reflections on the developments achieved after CoP-16 and how these bring opportunities for green criminologists to engage with biodiversity policy.



GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE GBF

By Dr. Alison Hutchinson

GREEN MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

By GREEN Board Members



Dr. David R. Goyes wins the 2024 Critical Criminologist of the Year Award of the American Society of Criminology Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice!

Read the book review Prof. Nigel South wrote for the *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* of the book "Planetary Justice: Stories and Studies of Action, Resistance and Solidarity".



BOOK REVIEW: PLANETARY JUSTICE

By Dr. Nigel South

AND MORE...!

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME, POLICING & SOCIAL CONTROL (1)

EUROCRIM 2025 - ATHENS // FREE & IN-PERSON

By GREEN Board Members

»»» ABOUT THE EVENT

Green criminology studies the harms against the environment and analyzes the underlying dynamics and drivers of those harms. Since 2012, green criminologists from around the world have organized a (bi)yearly seminar that focuses on different aspects of environmental crime, with the aim of driving green criminological scholarship further by bridging (sub)disciplinary boundaries, but also by bringing together junior and senior scholars as well as practitioners to learn from each other. Building on those insights from green criminology, in combination with political ecology, geography, law and political economy, and conflict studies, this year's seminar considers the complex nexus of environmental crime, social control, policing. We consider how the dynamics of social control provide new avenues for green criminology research and responses to environmental crises.

The event aims to foster an open and honest discussion on existing empirical and theoretical successes and challenges in green criminology, to strengthen our field of research. The program aims to achieve balance in terms of researcher gender and experience, representing scholars from different geographic areas, exploring a range of environmental crimes, and engaging with qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method research.

The seminar is planned prior to the start of the main European Society of Criminology conference (Athens, Greece) for scholars to be able to attend both events without extra travel expenses and carbon footprint. Attendance is free, but **registration is required** due to limited availability. We thank the following sponsors, who allowed us to host this seminar:

University of South Wales (UK); Utrecht University (the Netherlands); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Austria); University of Bergen (Norway); University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn (Poland); University of Essex (UK); University of Leiden (the Netherlands); University of Oslo (Norway), University Rotterdam (the Netherlands).



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime



ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME, POLICING & SOCIAL CONTROL (2)

EUROCRIM 2025  ATHENS
FREE & IN-PERSON

By GREEN Board Members

JOIN US!



Register here

➤➤➤ ABOUT THE EVENT

Complexity and adaptation are defining features of social control in the era of a triple planetary crisis (climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution) and urgent calls to prevent global ecosystem collapse. The causes of these environmental crises are many and varied, but at their core are human activities and the social norms that reinforce our engagement with nature. Join us in this critical examination of our systems and mechanisms of social control and 'solutions' to the crisis, essential to mitigate future planetary harms to humans and non-humans.

**This event is supported by GREEN Board members and is ONLY in-person. The event is FREE to attend, however registration is required

PROGRAM

12.30 – 12.40: Welcome: Dr. Jenny Maher

12:40-13:30 Plenary 1: Dr. Ian Loader, University of Oxford.
Criminology: Towards an ecological reckoning

13.30 – 14.30: Panel title TBC

13:40 – 14.55 Coffee Break & Chat

14:55-15:45 Plenary 2: Dr. Anna Di Ronco, University of Bologna.
Human control and 'management' of nonhuman animals

15:45 – 16:00 Closing Remarks: Dr. Nigel South and Dr. Monica Pons

MORE INFORMATION HERE!

MORE UPCOMING GREEN CRIMINOLOGY EVENTS

BSC GREEN CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH NETWORK WEBINAR SERIES (ONLINE)

Wednesday 26th March 2025 – 13:00 – 14:00 (CET)

Constructionist Green Criminology for a Climate in Crisis

Dr James Heydon, University of Nottingham

Caitlin Bunce, University of Nottingham

Wednesday 28th May 2025 – 13:00 – 14:00 (CET)

Inside the Slippery World of Glass Eel Fishing and Trafficking: Lessons for Prevention

Dr Monica Pons Hernandez, University of Bergen

AULAS VIVAS PARA UNA JUSTICIA RESTAURATIVA ECOLÓGICA Y ANIMAL EN ACCIÓN

28-29 April 2025

Centro Carlos Santamaria (Donostia/San Sebastián) (Spain)

WORKSHOP: PUBLISHING IN (GREEN) CRIMINOLOGY*

June 2025, exact day TBC

With the participation of Paul Silvia author of *How to Write a Lot*, Helen Sword author of *Stylish Academic Writing* and Sveinung Sandberg author of *Publishing Qualitative Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals*.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (1-4 JUL, PORTSMOUTH)

Panels containing papers related to environmental crime and harm are not yet available. Please refer to <https://www.britsoccrim.org/conference/> for upcoming information.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE (3-6 SEP 2025, ATHENS)

Panels containing papers related to environmental crime and harm are not yet available. Please refer to <https://eurocrim2025.com/> for upcoming information.

CONCEPTUALIZING ECOCIDE: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE (2-3 OCT 2025, UTRECHT UNIVERSITY)

Please submit your abstract (max. 300 words) and a short bio (max. 150 words) before April 15, 2025 by email to ecocide.geo@uu.nl.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE (12-15 NOV 2025, WASHINGTON, DC)

Panels containing papers related to environmental crime and harm are not yet available. Please refer to <https://asc41.org/events/asc-annual-meeting/> for upcoming information.

***ONLINE Event. Further information in the coming months.**

MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

DR. DAVID R. GOYES - 2024 CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST OF THE YEAR AWARD!

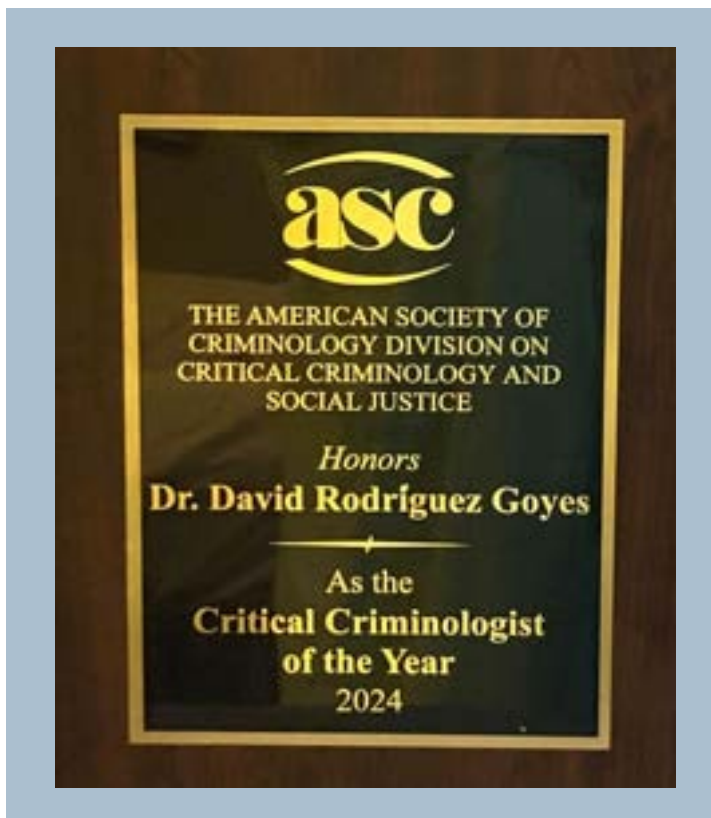
ASC DCCSJ CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST OF THE YEAR AWARD



The American Society of Criminology (ASC) is an international organization whose members pursue scholarly, scientific, and professional knowledge concerning crime and delinquency. It stands as one of the leading international organizations in the field of criminology. Last year, it hosted its annual conference in San Francisco, California (13-16 November). During the conference, the ASC sub-division, the "Division of Critical Criminology and Social Justice" (DCCSJ), presented various awards. Among these, was the "**2024 Critical Criminologist of the Year Award**".

This honor recognizes early- to mid-career individuals who have distinguished themselves in recent years by advancing the DCCSJ's principles through their research, teaching, and service.

This year's recipient was **Dr. David Rodríguez Goyes**, a scholar affiliated with the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law of the University of Oslo, and board member of the GREEN working group.



"Instead of taking this award as a celebration of individual merits and indulging in self-congratulation, I want to exalt our collective commitment to reducing suffering and injustice".

MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

DR. DAVID R. GOYES - 2024 DIVISION ON CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY & SOCIAL JUSTICE CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGIST OF THE YEAR AWARD!

ACCEPTANCE LETTER

I accept the Critical Criminologist of the Year award with gratitude and humility—but not without devoting careful thought to how to receive it.

Individual awards can be criticised for feeding an individualistic ethos at a time when, more than anything, we need communal actions to achieve structural transformations. Individual awards can also reinforce an already hierarchised and competitive academia when we instead need an ecology of collective intellectual activity.

But awards can also be seen as symbols of solidarity by showing that research which champions justice is seen and valued. By bestowing a prize, a group can express that we are together in working for a better planet. Awards can also be platforms for justice, infusing new vitality into projects at risk of being worn down by dim realities. Keep going, keep fighting.

I interpret this award as the latter: as a symbol of solidarity and as a platform for rekindling emancipatory action. Instead of taking this award as a celebration of individual merits and indulging in self-congratulation, I want to exalt our collective commitment to reducing suffering and injustice. It is this interpretation of the award that informs my decision not to be there with you today—even when I would have rejoiced in your company.

I believe personal satisfaction is no reasonable argument for increasing my carbon footprint. Amidst environmental breakdowns, a commitment to ecological justice should lead us to prioritise fundamental needs over nonessential experiences. I also believe that the money required for me to attend the ceremony, instead of funding a trip, can be invested in ways more attuned to the Division's goal of unveiling and challenging the social structures that marginalise and subordinate. In the middle of widespread inequality, embracing social justice should move us to work for collective well-being instead of individual distinction.

In line with these beliefs and upon my request, the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo allocated funds for a research project by Indigenous Peoples. The sum is the equivalent of what my trip to San Francisco would have cost. This money makes it possible for a team of Indigenous researchers to conduct a critical study—and be paid for it—on the gendered dynamics that produce injustice within their communities.

Today, ten researchers from the Áwa, Barí, Inga, Muisca, Nasa, Piapoco, Pijao, Tikuna, Uitoto, Uwa, and Zenú Colombian Indigenous Peoples, moved by the symbolic power of this award and using it as a platform, have joined the ranks of critical scholars working for a fairer society.

So, I thank, once more, the members of the Division on Critical Criminology and Social Justice not only, nor primarily, for choosing me as the Critical Criminologist of the Year but for inspiring—through its actions and awards—new generations of intellectuals committed to dismantling oppression.

David R. Goyes, Oslo, 15 November 2024



GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

REFLECTIONS ON COP-16 AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GREEN CRIMINOLOGY TO ENGAGE WITH BIODIVERSITY POLICY

By Dr. Alison Hutchinson

In the last two weeks of October, over 20,000 people – from government leaders to civil society, academics, activists, and Indigenous groups – met in Cali (Colombia) for the sixteenth meeting of the [UN Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD Cop-16) to discuss and coordinate efforts to implement the [Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (CBD, 2022). I was lucky enough to attend the two weeks of negotiations as part of the 'Academic and Research Group' - and, having witnessed first-hand the ambitious but often glacial pace of discussions, I now consider how green criminology can contribute to ongoing challenges facing biodiversity governance.

What is CoP-16 and the Global Biodiversity Framework?

CoP-16 is the first formal meeting of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity since the agreement of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in 2022. The Framework marks the latest global attempt to address the biodiversity loss crisis, with goals and targets for nature conservation taking us to 2030 and 2050. It replaces previous global plans for biodiversity conservation that have largely failed in their ambitions to conserve and restore biodiversity (see the [2002-2010](#) and [2011-2020](#) CBD Strategic Plans; CBD 2002 and 2010). Now that objectives and targets for the protection and restoration of biodiversity have been globally agreed, this CoP was all about implementation and coordinating efforts to uphold agreed commitments.



The conference took place in a setting that told a story of contrasts: nestled between water-intensive, pesticide-rich sugarcane plantations and the vastness of the Farallones de Cali mountains, the conference centre provided a poignant backdrop to reflect on the event's theme 'making peace with nature'. This theme for peace was underscored by the presence of over 10,000 police and military personnel, supported by security dogs and working horses. Their swift response to protests - over toxic mining activities, violent land grabs for monoculture plantations, and the abuse of vulnerable communities - revealed an uneasy reality: that in the pursuit of peace, non-human species also become unwitting participants in the suppression of voices for justice.



This stark contrast between the conference's aspirations and actions for biodiversity on the ground is important when we think about the overarching objectives of the CBD. Since the Convention was established, some 30 years ago, the biodiversity-crisis has only intensified; with mounting risks of species extinction, biodiversity loss, and nature degradation. During this time, green criminology has increasingly focused on issues impacting the environment and nature. With core threads around environmental harms, ecocide, animal rights, and eco-justice – green criminology has much to offer to deepen the discussion on the challenges the CBD and the GBF seeks to address. By critically examining the systems of exploitation and harm that undermine biodiversity and justice, green criminology can help guide more genuine efforts to make peace with nature.

GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (2)

How green criminology intersects with the GBF

CoP-16 included a dizzying array of agenda items which dovetail with green criminological interests. One particularly thorny issue centred on the financial responsibilities of private sectors to reimburse landowners and rights holders for the benefits gained from genetic information. Parallel issues around biopiracy and bioprospecting have been examined at length by green criminologists including: Goyes (2020, 2018), Goyes & Sollund (2018), South (2013), and Wyatt & Brisman (2017), with this collective criminological effort shining a light on the harms tied to the governance, appropriation, and globalisation of animals, plants, and genetic information.

At CoP-16, after lengthy discussions progress was eventually made with the launch of the 'Cali Fund', which aims to ensure that industries profiting from genetic information share those benefits with developing countries, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. However, the small print is important here, while the Cali Fund represents a novel financial mechanism, it is entirely voluntary to the tune of 1% of company profits (or 0.1% of revenue). Such remuneration does little to address the more systemic, often legalised, harms from policies that appropriate knowledge as intellectual property, takeover and privatise land for commercial gain, and extract and commodify the genetic information of non-human species (for more discussion on these issues see: Goyes & South, 2016, and Goyes & Sollund, 2018).

Lengthy discussions at CoP-16 also focussed on frameworks to formally recognise the traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities - a requirement established under Article 8(j) of the CBD. This push for more genuine collaboration in governance resonates with green criminological concerns about how powerful institutions shape norms and obscure the harms and crimes committed by the powerful and wealthy. Lynch (2020) and White (2021) have discussed the role of powerful institutions, states, and corporations in perpetuating eco-crimes and defining who, or what, may be considered a victim. Looking to redress imbalances in power and representation, Southern green criminology additionally offers a useful lens to further critique the marginalisation and discrimination (both epistemological and structural) in biodiversity governance and practice and to take seriously the knowledge, worldviews, and values of those outside the dominant Western-scientific paradigms typically employed in international governance and legal instruments (see Goyes, 2019).

After extensive deliberations, and some watering-down of text, CoP-16 ultimately agreed to adopt a permanent subsidiary body for Indigenous Peoples and local communities (CBD, 2024) This marks substantial progress in challenging the Western-led knowledge foundations of the CBD. Prior to this agreement, Indigenous Peoples and local communities participated in CoP through informal working groups, relying on the goodwill of Parties to ensure their perspectives are reflected in decisions. The establishment of the permanent subsidiary body means that these groups now have a more formal and equitable pathway to influence policy decisions. This shift should enrich biodiversity governance processes, adding to the vibrancy and depth of knowledge, values, and perspectives brought to CBD discussions.

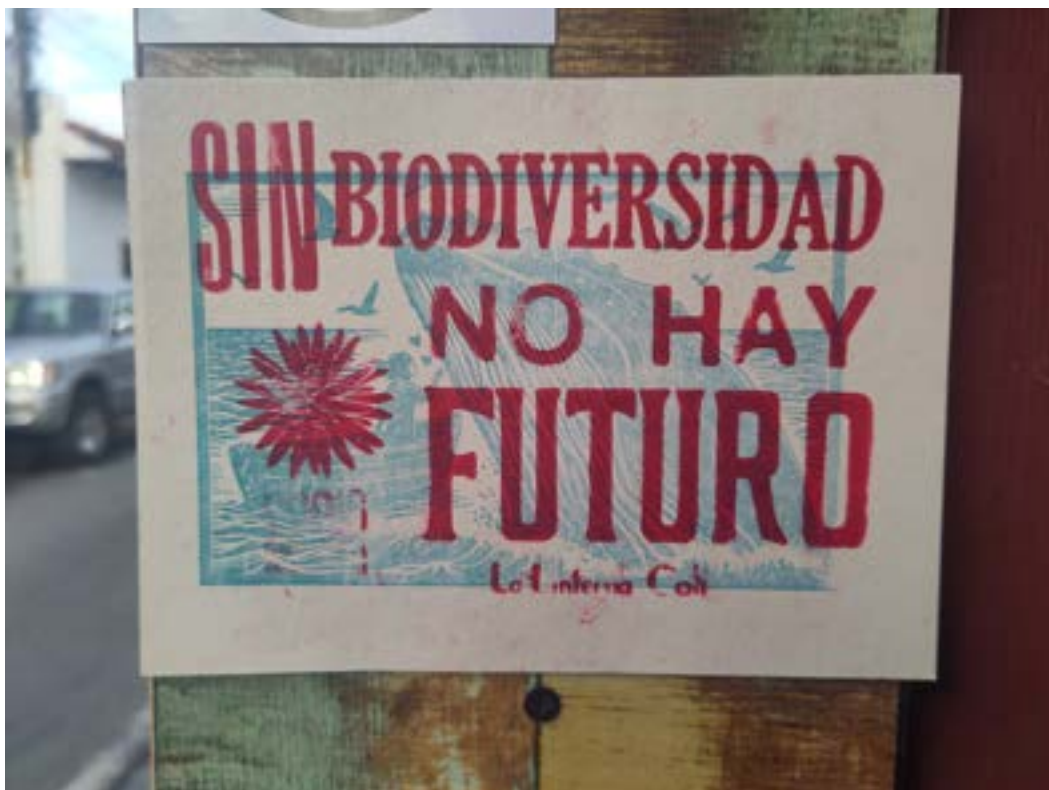


GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (3)

However, it remains to be seen whether this more inclusive governance structure reflects a true commitment to inclusion, or, without full integration through the CBD, is more of a performative gesture. In this space of uncertainty, green criminology can provide a much-needed critical stance to focus on the substantive changes necessary to ensure genuine collaboration. Harms-based perspectives and eco-justice philosophies share conceptual ties with many of the issues building from Article 8(j). For example, the recognition of the Rights of Nature and ways to value nature outside of anthropocentric, neo-liberal economic frameworks have been examined by Beirne (2013), Sollund (2020), Taylor & Fitzgerald (2018), and many others. Emerging, but critical topics of intergenerational knowledge, rights, and justice also find a home within green criminology (see South 2014) and push for greater engagement with how we consider these challenges from a harms-based and more-than-human perspective.

What's next?

Looking beyond CoP-16 and to the future of biodiversity governance and nature conservation more broadly, green criminology has developed a wealth of avenues to increase attention and insight into non-criminalised, state-authorised harms and injustices towards (non)humans and the environment. This expertise is greatly needed to inform both biodiversity policies and on-the-ground practices. Greater engagement can encourage broader, more inclusive perspectives on rights, justice, harms, power, and participation, while also challenging how we value nature, people, and the planet as a whole.



“Without biodiversity, there is no future”

GREEN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (4)

REFERENCES

- Beirne, P. (2013). Animal rights, animal abuse and green criminology. In P. Beirne (ed.) *Issues in green criminology*. 1st Edition. Abingdon, UK: Willan Publishing, pp. 77–106.
- CBD (2002). *Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2002-2010*. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7200>
- CBD (2010). *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets*. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/sp>.
- CBD (2022). Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/gbf>
- CBD (2024). Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/72d1/d9b2/98bb9ead9281bdaf529e91dc/cop-16-l-06-en.pdf>
- Goyes, D.R. (2018). Biopiracy from a green criminological perspective. PhD Thesis, University of Oslo, Norway.
- Goyes, D.R. (2019). *Southern green criminology: A science to end ecological discrimination*. Emerald Publishing Limited, Leeds.
- Goyes, D.R. (2020) 'Monopolising seeds, monopolising society: A guide to contemporary criminological research on biopiracy'. In N. South & A. Brisman (eds.) *Routledge International Handbook of Green Criminology*. Routledge, pp. 222-238.
- Goyes, D. R., & Sollund, R. (2018). Animal abuse, biotechnology and species justice. *Theoretical Criminology*, 22(3), 363-383. DOI: [10.1177/1362480618787179](https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480618787179).
- Goyes, D.R. & South, N. (2016). Land-grabs, biopiracy and the inversion of justice in Colombia. *British Journal of Criminology*, 56(3), pp.558-577. DOI: [10.1093/bjc/azv082](https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azv082).
- Lynch, M. J. (2020). Green criminology and environmental crime: Criminology that matters in the age of global ecological collapse. *Journal of White Collar and Corporate Crime*, 1(1), pp. 50-61. DOI: [10.1177/2631309X19876930](https://doi.org/10.1177/2631309X19876930).
- Sollund, R. (2020). Wildlife management, species injustice and ecocide in the Anthropocene. *Critical Criminology*, 28(3), pp.351-369. DOI: [10.1007/s10612-019-09469-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10612-019-09469-1).
- South, N. (2013) 'The 'Corporate Colonisation of Nature': Bio-prospecting, bio-piracy and the development of green criminology'. In P. Beirne & N. South (eds.) *Issues in Green Criminology*. Routledge, pp. 230-247.
- South, N. (2014). Green criminology: Reflections, connections, horizons. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 3(2), pp.5-20. DOI: [10.5204/ijcjsd.v3i2.172](https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.v3i2.172).
- Taylor, N. & Fitzgerald, A. (2018). Understanding animal (ab) use: Green criminological contributions, missed opportunities and a way forward. *Theoretical Criminology*, 22(3), pp.402-425. DOI: [10.1177/1362480618787173](https://doi.org/10.1177/1362480618787173).
- White, R. (2021) 'Global harms and the natural environment'. In P. Davies, P. S. Leighton & T. Wyatt (eds.) *The Palgrave handbook of social harm*. Palgrave MacMillan, pp.89-114.
- Wyatt, T. & Brisman, A. (2017). The role of denial in the 'Theft of Nature': Comparing biopiracy and climate change. *Critical Criminology*, 25, pp.325-341. DOI: [10.1007/s10612-016-9344-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10612-016-9344-5).

EXAMINING THE MULTIFACETED HARMS OF CORPORATE AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Crime, Law, and Social Change

By Lieselot Bisschop, Diana Bociga, Marieke Kluin & Emily Homer



SPECIAL ISSUE

“Corporate and white-collar crimes result in a wide range of harms that extend beyond individual victimization, disrupting social structures, ecosystems, and economic stability. These harms are often diffuse, systemic, and challenging to quantify, yet their impacts are profound and long-lasting (Croall, 2007). A comprehensive account of the victimization and harm of corporate and white-collar crime, requires considering various types of harm (physical, emotional, financial), various potentially affected organisms (humans, fauna, flora) and systems (ecological, financial, legal), and multiple ways in which harm is inflicted (direct-indirect, individual-collective). Therefore, just as there are different levels of explanation for these crimes and harms (individual, organizational, societal), their victims and harms are varied too (Croall, 2007; Dodge, 2020). **Environmental harms** committed by companies, for example, can take the form of ecological destruction and public health impact, which disproportionately affect vulnerable populations (Bisschop & Vande Walle, 2013; Hall, 2013; Jarrell & Ozymy, 2016; White, 2014). Oil spills, deforestation, and toxic waste dumping, not only destroy ecosystems, but also threaten the livelihoods of communities that depend on natural resources (Gibbs & Boratto, 2017)”.

This collection, ‘**Examining the Multifaceted Harms of Corporate and White-Collar Crime**’, presents a range of research (including research on environmental crimes and harms) that explores the nature, mechanisms, and short- and long-term consequences of these crimes. The contributions to this thematic collection combine empirical studies, theoretical analyses, and critical commentaries, providing a robust understanding of the multifaceted harms of corporate and white-collar crime.

Available at: Bisschop, L., Bociga, D., Kluin, M. et al. (2025) Examining the multifaceted harms of corporate and white-collar crime. *Crime Law Soc Change* 83(16). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-025-10198-6>

BOOK REVIEW

**MICHELE LOBO, EVE MAYES, AND LAURA BEDFORD (EDS.) (2024)
PLANETARY JUSTICE: STORIES AND STUDIES OF ACTION,
RESISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY. BRISTOL UNIVERSITY PRESS**

By Dr. Nigel South

Available at: South, N. (2024) "Michele Lobo, Eve Mayes, and Laura Bedford (Eds.) (2024) *Planetary Justice: Stories and Studies of Action, Resistance and Solidarity*. Bristol: Bristol University Press.", *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*. doi: [10.5204/ijcjsd.3736](https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.3736).

**BOOK AVAILABLE
OPEN ACCESS!**



As Dryzek and Pickering (2018) observe:

Almost everyone thinks justice is a good thing. ... Yet injustice looms large in a disrupted Earth system. ... The very existence of some low-lying Pacific island states is threatened by sea level rise, yet it is overwhelmingly emissions produced in industrialized states that have caused the problem. The Anthropocene not only reveals new sorts of injustice but also intensifies pre-existing injustices. (p. 58)

So, familiar questions emerge: What is to be done? Who should be held responsible for remedying these injustices? As the editors of this timely and impressive text assert, "Past and present injustices must be named and reckoned with" (p.8).

Planetary Justice: Stories and Studies of Action, Resistance and Solidarity emerged from the Earth Unbound collective, responding to "the accelerating crises of anthropogenic global warming, catastrophic 'natural' disasters and struggles for climate justice and fossil-free energy futures." Such crises are not only "accelerating" but can also seem to be "overlapping and uneven" (Sultana, 2021) or, indeed, frequently "converging" (Lam et al., 2022), with the editors recalling the impacts of fires raging across southeastern states in Australia, as well as the Amazon Rainforest and the Pacific coast of the United States, while "floods devastated Uganda, Burundi and Pakistan, and supercyclones pummelled coastal areas of India, Bangladesh, New Zealand and Vanuatu." (p. 1).

The idea of "Planetary Justice" has been addressed in various ways in recent scholarship. For example, Moore (2019) argues that better comprehension of contemporary climate challenges would follow from a change of language from "Anthropocene" to "Capitalocene", and a special issue of *Earth System Governance* (Biermann et al., 2020) engages with questions of relevance concerning Planetary Justice and research methods, environmental governance, rights, and philosophy. *Planetary Justice* offers something that is genuinely different, aiming to shift the focus of debates away from familiar pre-occupations with terminology and governance to the "differentiated *experiences* of injustice across the planet, and the need for intersectional, ground-up *solidarities* that cross national and onto-epistemic borders" (p.4 [emphasis added]). Here, as Lobo, Mayes, and Bedford write, "We centre 'planetary justice' as a provocation to unsettle human exceptionalism, climate inaction and the legacies of white colonial domination highlighted by feminist geographers, philosophers of science, Indigenous philosophers, decolonial/postcolonial historians and political theorists" (p.1 [emphasis added]).

BOOK REVIEW (2)

The book's 12 chapters, four short(-ish) interstices, and one postscript, are authored by a range of contributors speaking and writing from Australia, Canada, England, India, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales. Unsurprisingly, the project and its conversations have used many terms and forms of language—a “dissonant polyphony” and “plurilogue” linking “different yet co-implicated constituencies and arenas of struggle” (p. 8). The editors and contributors are, however, comfortable with this, providing one of the many refreshing elements of the book that underpins calls for a “mode of justice that is unbound from normative frameworks and spatial constraints, that builds up from situated and felt ‘injustice, indignation, and harm’” (p. 10).

Planetary Justice is divided into three parts, and the spirit of the book is conveyed by the idea that we are presented with “Stories and studies”: Part I, covering *Solidarity as Responsibility, Resurgence and Regeneration*; Part 2, *Solidarity Without Borders*; and Part 3, *Learning and Living with Climate Change as Situated Solidarity*. This is a substantial collection and it would be impossible to discuss each chapter in a short review, so it is perhaps slightly invidious to note just two. Aleryk Fricker, in *Planetary Justice and Decolonizing Pedagogy: Teaching and Learning in Solidarity with Country*, explores how to negotiate and enhance “care for Country,” and also the questions that arise when identifying stakeholders, allies, and representatives committed to planetary justice. There is much that is important in this chapter—and the others in the book—such as the wonderful storytelling of the chapter by Anne Poelina, Bill Webb, Sandra Woollorton, and Naomi Joy Godden, *Waking up the Snake: Ancient Wisdom for Regeneration*, but I was left wondering why peoples and nations of Latin America are not among those represented given there are parallel experiences and stories, challenges and innovations.

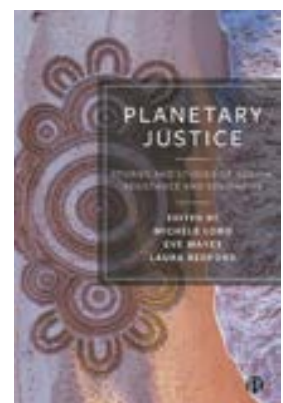
As Yin Paradies explains in *Saturated Strands of (In/Re)Surgent Solidarity*, “Country here refers to land, water, air, people, animals, plants, stories, songs, feelings and so on as they exist in merging waves of place-time” (p. 87). Other chapters also tell stories about, and discuss, these fundamentals of life on our planet, such as: land—forests, farming and soil geo-politics; fresh water—access and theft from the Indian Sundarbans to the Australian Murray-Darling Basin; and oceans—the Southern and Indian Oceans, the birth of cyclones, and the power of wind and waves. These chapters can be poetic and absorbing, but they also aim to shock and remind us of the dangers and threats that have been with us for some time but are accelerating in impact and spreading devastation wider than ever.

Planetary Justice concludes with a postscript—actually, a poem—by Alicia Flynn, titled (and suggesting that) *The Earth Is Undone*. We glean from Flynn, as we do from the book as a whole, that the Earth is unravelling, but that we can still learn from reflection, think differently, perhaps learn to dance with nature, and hope for new forms of scholarship. This original and thoughtful collection starts to lead us in the right direction.

Correspondence: Emeritus Professor Nigel South, Department of Sociology and Criminology University of Essex, United Kingdom. n.south@essex.ac.uk

References

- Biermann, F., Dirth, E., & Kalfagianni, A (Eds.) (2020). Exploring planetary justice. *Earth System Governance*, 6. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/earth-system-governance/vol/6/suppl/C>
- Dryzek, J S., & Pickering, J. (2018). The politics of the anthropocene. Oxford Academic.
- Lam, A., South, N., & Brisman, A. (2022). A convergence of crises: COVID-19, climate change and bunkerization. *Crime, Media, Culture*, 19(3): 327–344.
- Moore, J. (2019). The capitalocene and planetary justice, *Maize* 6. 49-54.
- Sultana, F. (2021). Climate change, COVID-19, and the co-production of injustices: A feminist reading of overlapping crises. *Social and Cultural Geography*, 22(4): 447–460.

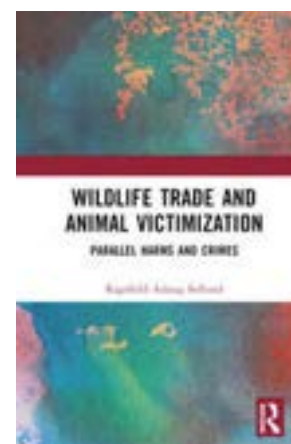


ON THE SHELF: LATEST RELEASES

WILDLIFE TRADE AND ANIMAL VICTIMIZATION: PARALLEL HARMS AND CRIMES

By Ragnhild Sollund

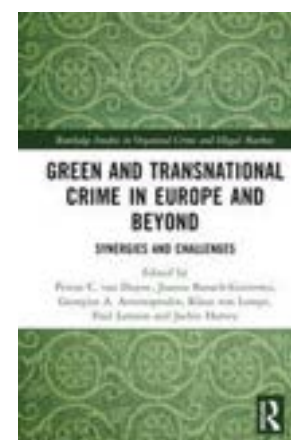
This book examines the trade in nonhuman animals of endangered wild species. Wildlife trafficking is, after loss of habitat, the biggest threat to many animal species and biodiversity. This book draws on extensive empirical data from Norway to highlight the parallel legal and illegal markets, the motivation of traders, animal victimization, weaknesses of existing regulatory frameworks, and difficulties of legal enforcement.



GREEN AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN EUROPE AND BEYOND: SYNERGIES AND CHALLENGES

Edited by Petrus C. van Duyne, Joanna Banach-Gutierrez, Georgios A. Antonopoulos, Klaus von Lampe, Paul Larsson, Jackie Harvey

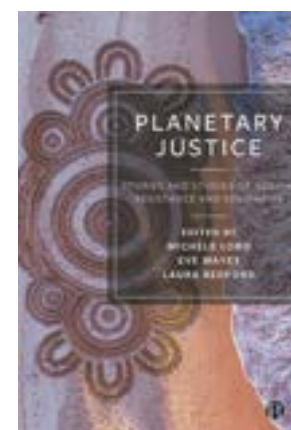
This book brings together research and studies in the fields of organised crime and of 'green criminality' against the natural environment. By bringing the research traditions of organised crime and 'green criminology' into closer proximity and combining contributions on traditional organised crime and ecological crime in one volume, it questions the need to draw artificial dividing lines between criminological sub-disciplines.



PLANETARY JUSTICE: STORIES AND STUDIES OF ACTION, RESISTANCE, AND SOLIDARITY

Edited by: Laura Bedford, Michele Lobo and Eve Mayes

Bringing together interdisciplinary climate change scholarship and grassroots activism, this book considers the possibilities of planetary justice across human difference, generations, species and the concept of life and non-life. This accessible and **open access** book features diverse voices that speak with the planet in the face of climate change, biodiversity loss and extinction. It explores the politics and practices of working towards a future where the planet thrives.

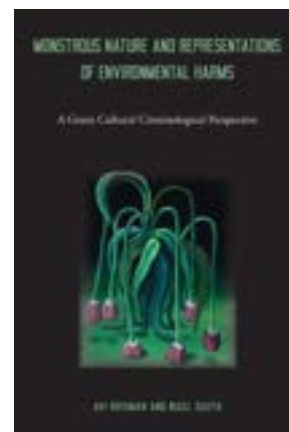


ON THE SHELF: LATEST RELEASES

MONSTROUS NATURE AND REPRESENTATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARMS: A GREEN CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

By Avi Brisman and Nigel South

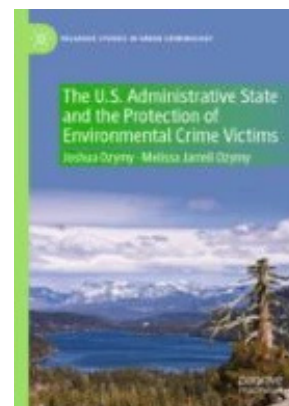
In *Monstrous Nature and Representations of Environmental Harms*, the authors examine stories of monsters and disasters to address how the ways we depict and think about harms to the environment dissuade us from taking care of our planet and each other. The authors use examples from popular culture, including Disney and Marvel Cinematic Universe films, to consider ideas about how the environment responds to people who cause it harm.



THE U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE STATE AND THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME VICTIMS

By Joshua Ozymy and Melissa Jarrell Ozymy

The book provides the first comprehensive analysis of environmental crime victims within criminal prosecutions in the United States. By combining empirical analysis of criminal investigations with narrative discussion of numerous related criminal prosecutions, it provides novel insights to help advance a stronger empirical understanding of how the administrative state protects victims of environmental harm, punishes environmental offenders, and aids in furthering the development of an environmental victimology.



ELGAR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Edited By Rob White

In the *Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Crime*, contributing authors present novel ways to conceptualise environmental harm and describe its contemporary manifestations, identifying how to combat these crimes to ensure a sustainable future. They provide conceptual insights as well as empirical descriptions, investigating crimes of contamination, pollution, and ecological damage.



ELGAR ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Rob White, Emeritus Distinguished Professor of Criminology, School of Social Sciences, University of Tasmania, Australia

'The Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Crime offers an outstanding, inspiring and very comprehensive account of the state-of-the-art of green criminology. A must-read for sociologists, criminologists, social scientists, and all people who are concerned with environmental harms, crimes, and injustices, and thinking about responses to them.'

– Anna Di Ronco, University of Bologna, Italy

'If the victory of capital goes hand-in-hand with the ruination of the planet, then this volume is a chronicle of the "wins" of the former and the "losses" of the latter. But the Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Crime is also an innovative playbook, and with Rob White's balanced team of seasoned and emerging scholars, there are reasons for optimism.'

– Avi Brisman, Eastern Kentucky University, USA

In the *Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Crime*, contributing authors present novel ways to conceptualise environmental harm and describe its contemporary manifestations, identifying how to combat these crimes to ensure a sustainable future. They provide conceptual insights as well as empirical descriptions, investigating crimes of contamination, pollution, and ecological damage.

Interdisciplinary and comprehensive in scope, this *Encyclopedia* adopts a broad view towards the causes of ecological harm and the strategies we can put into action to prevent further damage. Entries explore the nature and dynamics of these crimes and critically analyse topics such as state-corporate fault and non-human victimology.

Key Features:

- Over 50 entries written by leading experts from around the world
- Addresses issues of intersectionality, power imbalances, environmental victimisation, and speciesism
- Incorporates postcolonial and feminist approaches into the study of natural resource exploitation, including crimes such as wildlife trafficking and illegal mining and fishing

This *Encyclopedia* is a crucial resource for students and researchers of sociology, criminology and environmental law, politics and policy. It is also greatly beneficial to professionals working with bodies such as INTERPOL, the UN and other international organisations, as well as non-government organisations such as TRAFFIC, Greenpeace, WWF, IUCN and Sea Shepherd.

Feb 2025 c 354 pp Hardback 978 1 80392 382 6 £180.00 / \$255.00
Elgar Encyclopedias in the Social Sciences series
eBook • Elgaronline



MORE INFORMATION
www.e-elgar.com



FOR MORE
INFORMATION
UK/RoW
info@e-elgar.co.uk
(N/S America)
elgarinfo@e-elgar.com

X FOLLOW US
@Elgar_Publishing

EE Elgaronline

The online platform for Elgar Publishing.

Ask your librarian or information officer to request a free trial.

Email: sales@e-elgar.com for more information.

www.elgaronline.com

>>> UPCOMING NEWSLETTERS...

CALL TO ALL GREEN MEMBERS!



>>> PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS

Do you have publications or events you'd like to share? Let us help you spread the word through our newsletter. Submit your content and ensure it reaches our engaged community. Together, we amplify important initiatives and knowledge. Don't miss this opportunity—send us the details today!

PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS <<<

Do you have photos from events, projects, or fieldwork? Share your best pics with us to be featured in the newsletter. Along with your photo, include a short description (75 w) telling the story behind it. Whether it's a behind-the-scenes glimpse, or a powerful visual story, we'd love to showcase it. Let your images speak!



>>> PROPOSALS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Do you have insights, ideas, or updates to share? We're inviting you to send short contributions for our newsletter. This is your chance to highlight key topics, projects, or reflections with our community. Submit your proposal and make your voice heard. We look forward to your ideas!

**NEWSLETTER
GREEN CRIMINOLOGY EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP
(GREEN)**