



NESC Energy Conference 2025:
Energising the Transition

Finding People in the Environment

Social Imperatives of climate change

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Hot or Cool Institute



Hot or Cool Institute

Putting **people and science** at the centre of the sustainability transition

Pushing the **Overton window** towards a more honest reflection of science in policy and practice sustainability

Reframing issues as solutions and supporting governments and international organisations

European Parliament
2019-2024

TEXTS ADOPTED

HOUSE OF LORDS
Environment and
Climate Change Committee
1st Report of Session 2022-23

**In our hands:
behaviour change
for climate and
net goals**

FINANCIAL TIMES
CAREERS LIFE & ARTS HTSI

The magnitude of the challenge!

*the environmental
is the social*

Who emits the most CO₂?

Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were 36.2 billion tonnes in 2017.

Our World
in Data

Asia
19 billion tonnes CO₂
53% global emissions

China
9.8 billion tonnes CO₂
27% global emissions

North America
6.5 billion tonnes CO₂
18% global emissions

USA
5.3 billion tonnes CO₂
15% global emissions

Europe
6.1 billion tonnes CO₂
17% global emissions

EU-28
3.5 billion tonnes CO₂
9.8% global emissions

Shows emissions within the territory of each country - does not include emissions from what is imported

Japan
1.2 billion tonnes
3.3%

Saudi Arabia
635 million tonnes
1.8%

Thailand
331M tonnes
0.9%

UAE
232M tonnes
0.6%

Pakistan
199M tonnes
0.55%

Canada
573M tonnes
1.6%

Mexico
490M tonnes
1.4%

Iran
672 million tonnes
1.9%

South Korea
616 million tonnes
1.7%

Kazakhstan
293M tonnes
0.8%

Vietnam
199M tonnes
0.55%

Iraq
194M tonnes
0.54%

South Africa
456M tonnes
1.3%

Nigeria
100M tonnes
0.3%

Indonesia
489 million tonnes
1.4%

Taiwan
272M tonnes
0.8%

Philippines
128M tonnes
0.35%

Qatar
120M tonnes
0.4%

Malaysia
255M tonnes
0.7%

Egypt
219M tonnes
0.6%

Algeria
151M tonnes (0.4%)

India
2.5 billion tonnes
6.8%

South Korea
616 million tonnes
1.7%

Kazakhstan
293M tonnes
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199M tonnes
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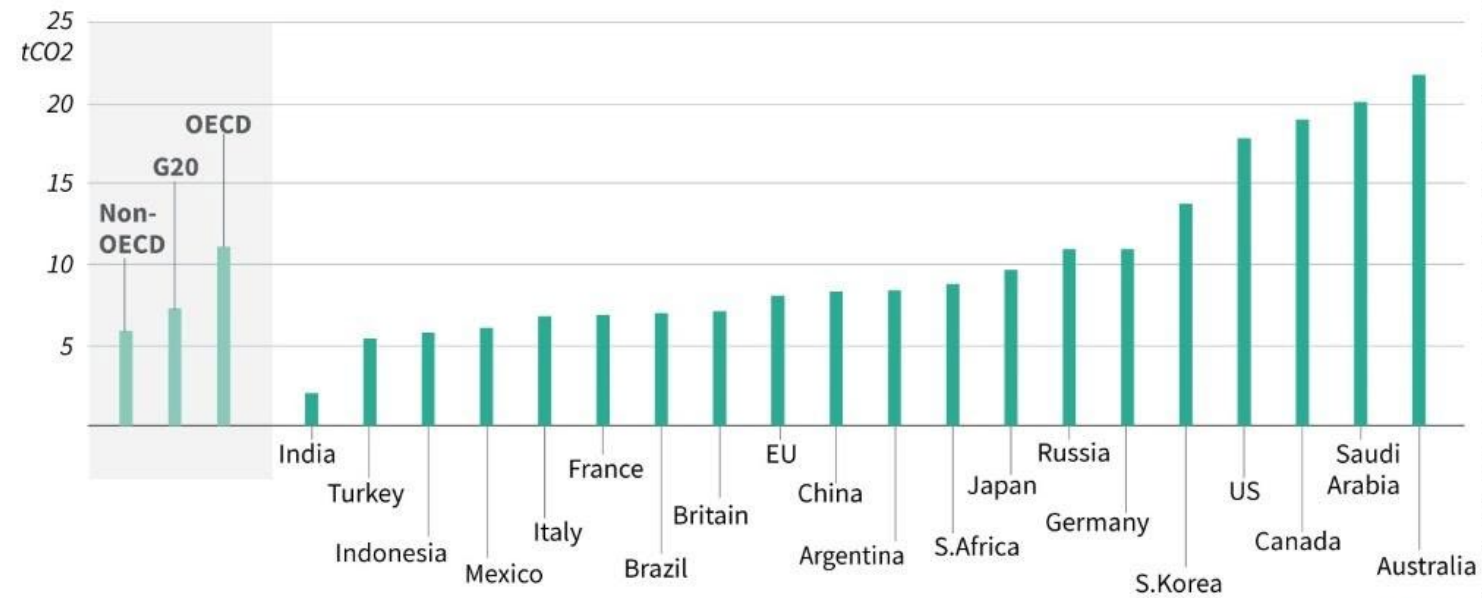
Nigeria
100M tonnes
0.3%

Greenhouse gas generation

An uneven spread across the globe

Per capita emissions G20 countries

2017



Source: Enerdata/2020 Climate Transparency Report

AFP

Shown are national production-based emissions in 2017. Production-based emissions measure CO₂ produced domestically, and do not adjust for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based).

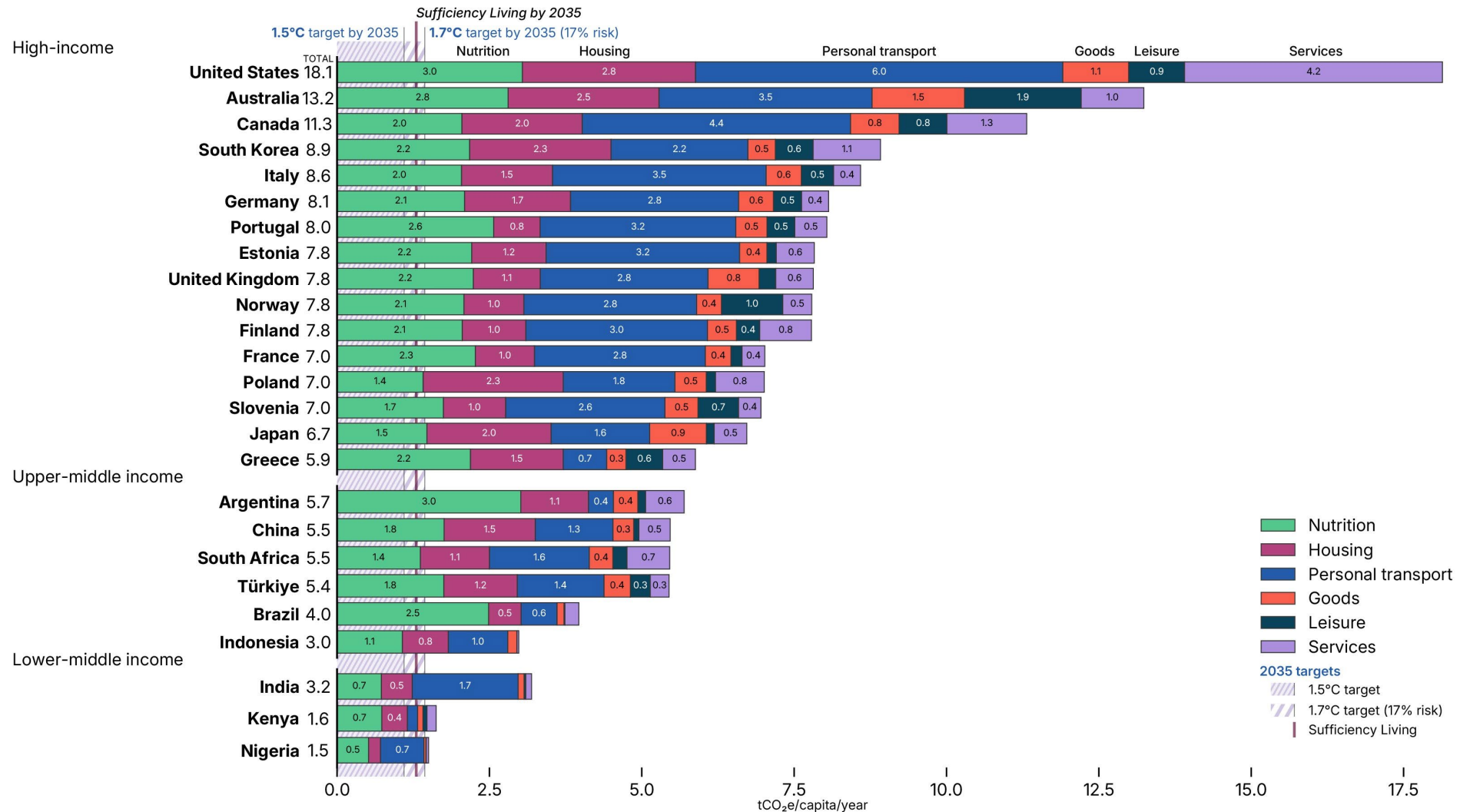
Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Global Carbon Project (GCP).

This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

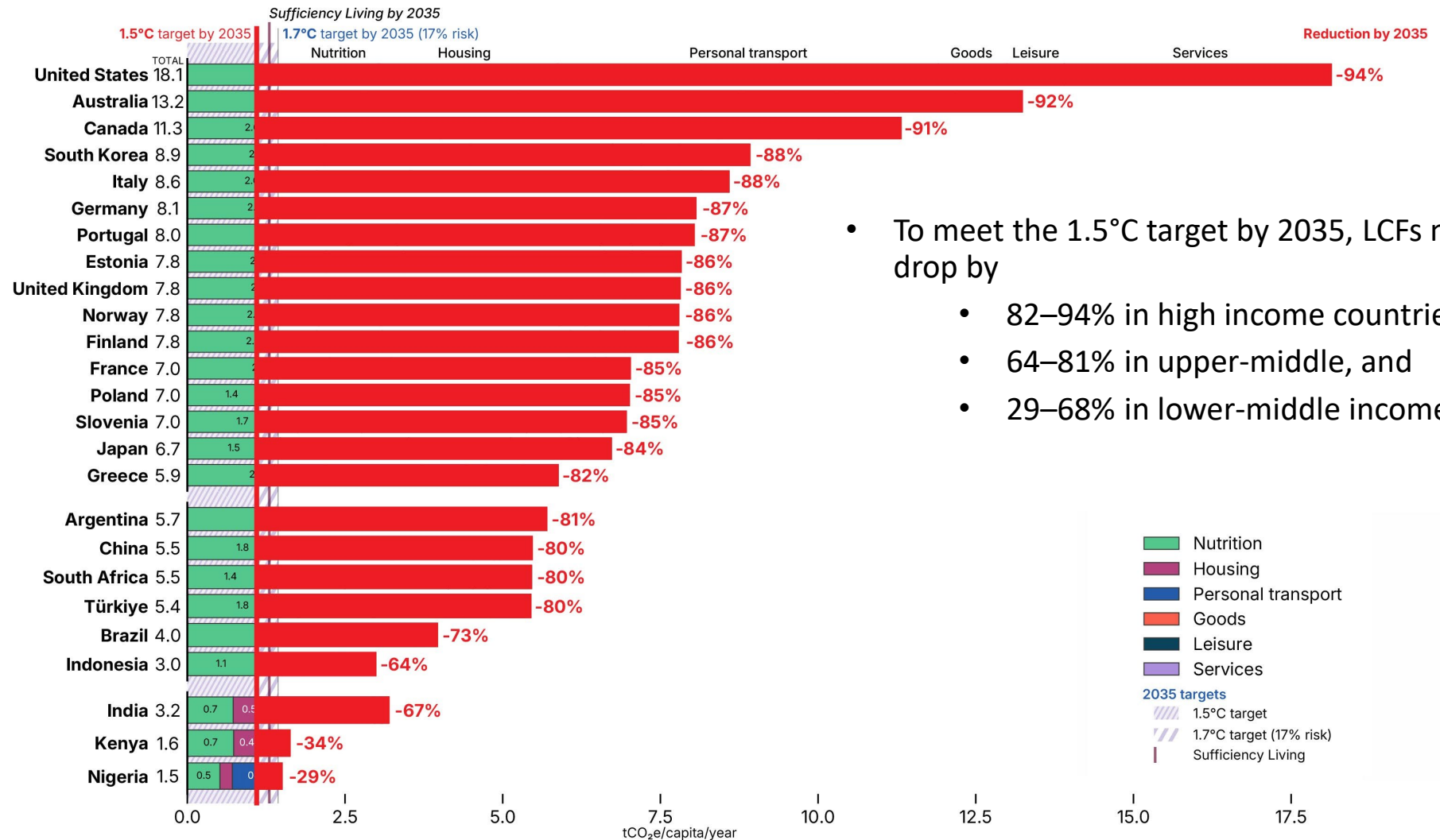
Current lifestyle carbon footprints (LCFs)



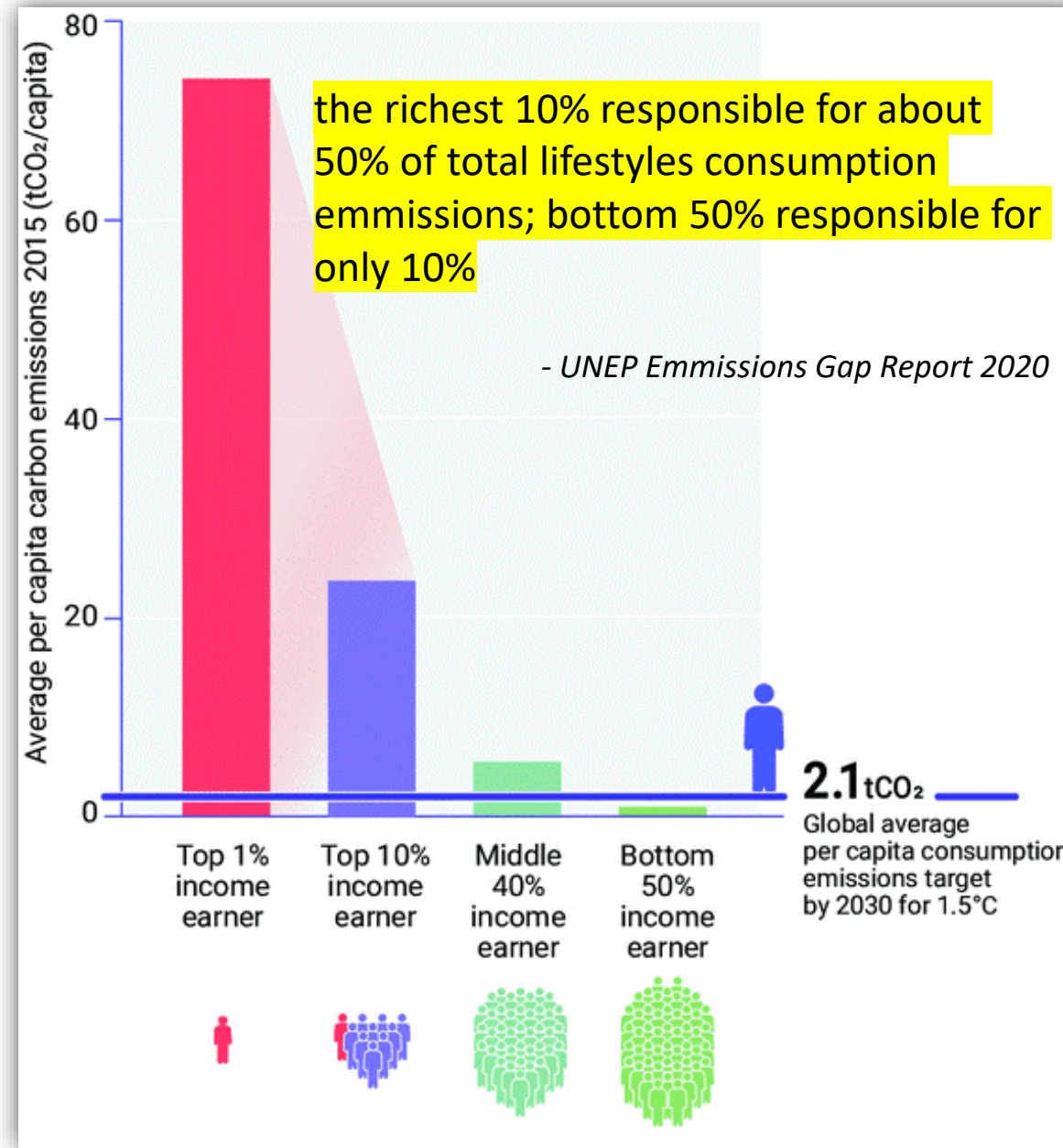
Required reductions by 2035 in lifestyle carbon footprints

Current average: 7.1
tCO₂e/capita.

(~7× the 1.5 °C-aligned
target)



- To meet the 1.5°C target by 2035, LCFs needs to drop by
 - 82–94% in high income countries
 - 64–81% in upper-middle, and
 - 29–68% in lower-middle income countries



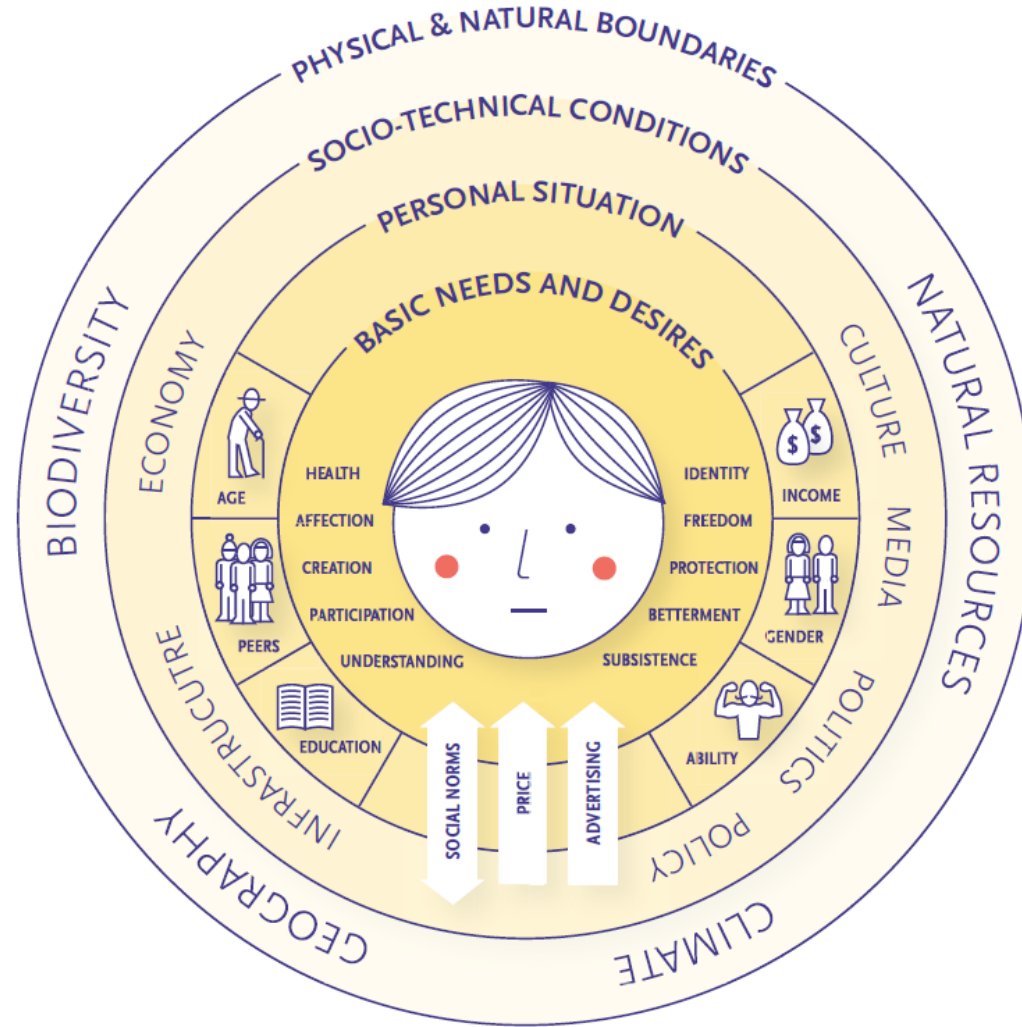
- **People do not intentionally harm the environment;**
- **environmental impact is an unintended consequence of pursuing well-being!**

**Why do people
consume or live
the way they do?**

- **to meet essential needs**
- **to meet social expectations**
- **to satisfy personal desires**
- **because they are railroaded and urged to**

The ring of lifestyles

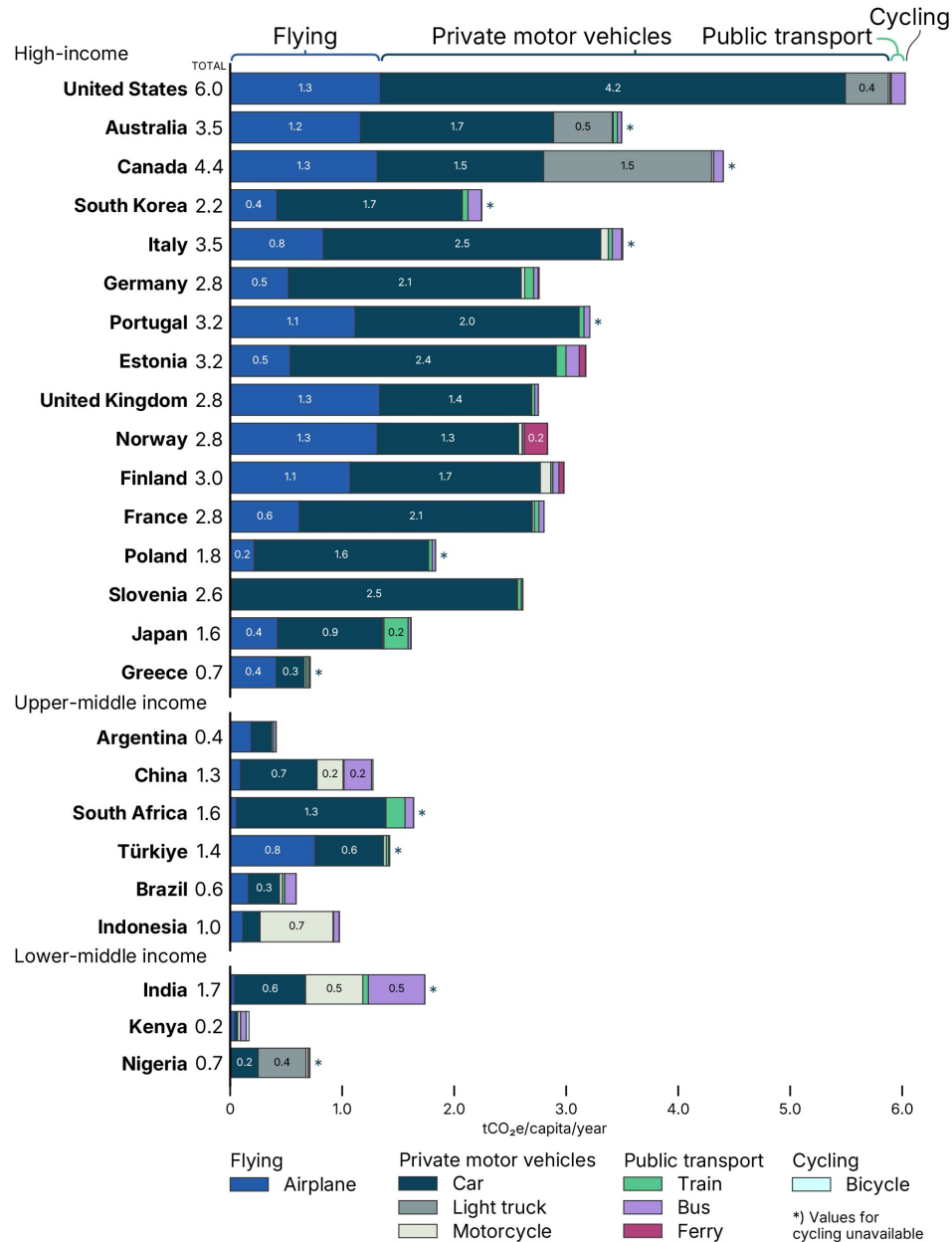
The context of consumption and lifestyles



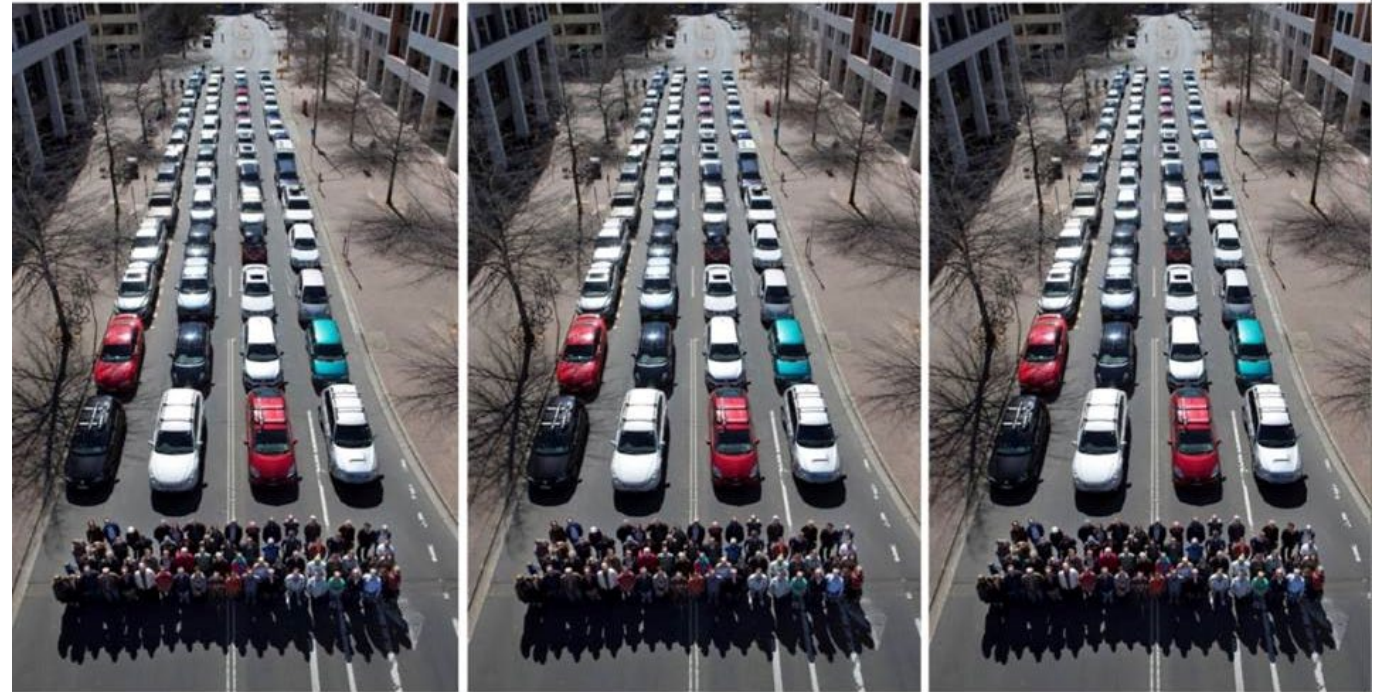
Some fallacies in the sustainability transition!

- *Lock-in effects*
- *Distancing*
- *Rebound effects*
- *Downcycling*
- *Behaviour gaps*

1. Lock-in effect: *new <> better*



Space Required to Transport 48 People



Car

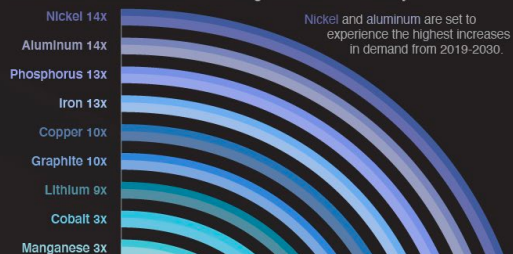
Electric Car

Autonomous Car

ELECTRIC VEHICLES DRIVE UP THE DEMAND FOR METALS

Here's a look at the expected demand growth for some of the metals required for the production of electric vehicles.

2019-2030 Demand Growth Coming from the EV Industry



Nickel and aluminum are set to experience the highest increases in demand from 2019-2030.

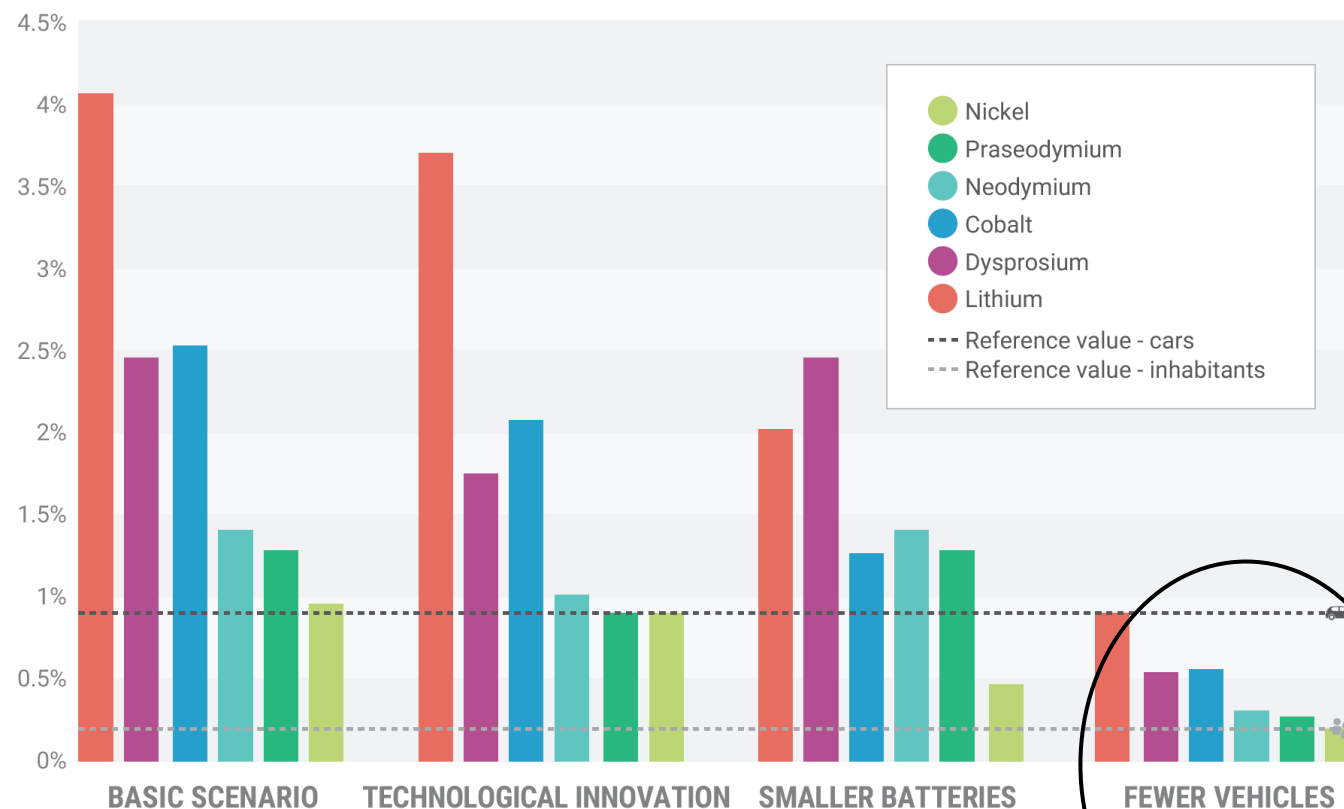
There is currently a metal supply surplus due to a sudden decline in EV sales at the start of the pandemic, but sales are now bouncing back.

The demand for EVs is driving the demand for metals, with EVs expected to represent 58% of car sales by 2040.

Copper, nickel, and lithium are some of the key metals used in EV battery production.

Source: Bloomberg

Three scenarios for limiting the metal demand for electric transport in the Netherlands.

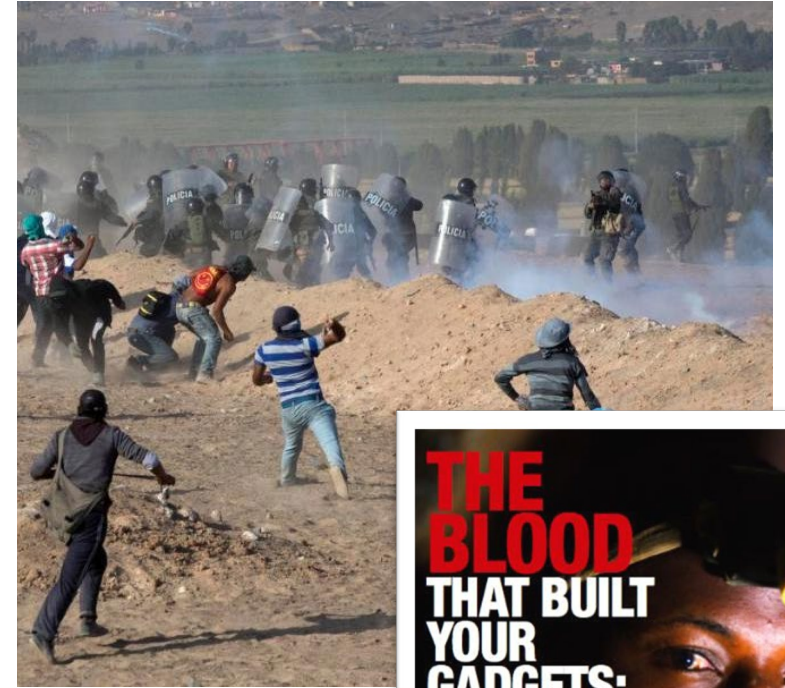
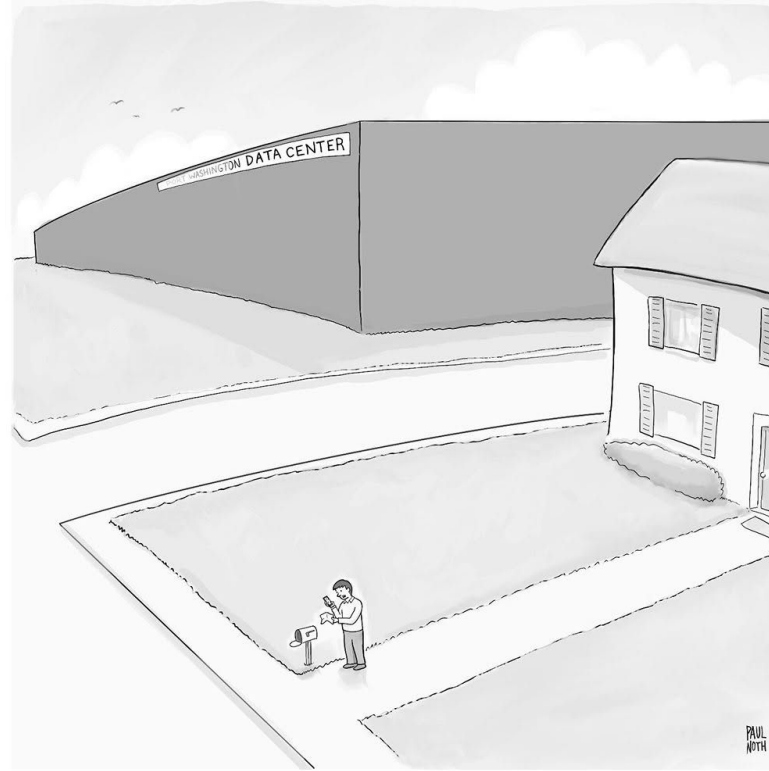
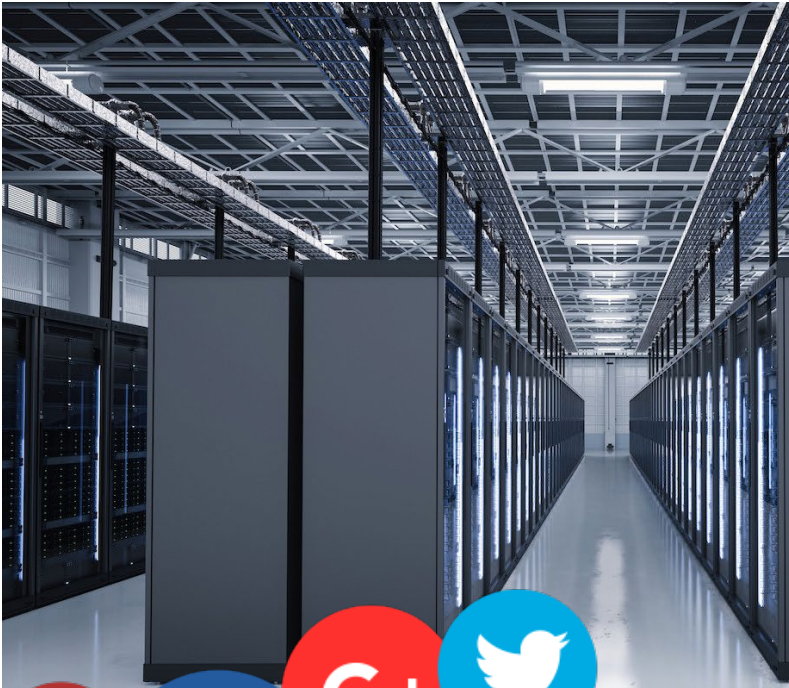


Three scenarios for limiting the metal demand for electric transport in the Netherlands.

Sybre Bosch, Pieter van Exter, Dr. Benjamin Sprecher, Hendrik de Vries, Noortje Bonenkamp. *Metal Demand for Electric Vehicles: Recommendations for fair, resilient, and circular transport systems - Netherlands perspective.* <https://www.metabolic.nl/publication/metal-demand-for-electronic-vehicles/>

2. Distancing:

out of sight <> out of planet



“ChatGPT, why is my electric bill so high?”



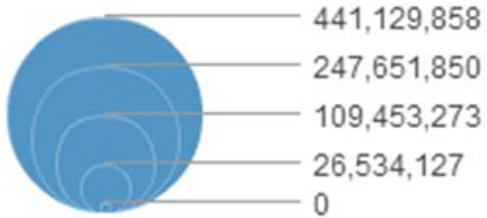
where is the production for UK demand happening?

Race to the bottom

Industrialized countries have shipped most production to developing countries – where energy- and carbon-intensity of production is higher, labour is cheap, and rule of law is weaker

Global cotton production for UK demand (tonnes)

Grey Water



Country of production of cotton	Land required for UK demand	IUCN Red List Species, Listed under threat	Key Biodiversity Areas	Areas of Zero Extinction present	International Bird Area, Classification A1
India	266,247	121	479	18	0
China	175,010	91	526	22	10
Pakistan	114,671	17	55	0	0
Tanzania	29,269	120	112	9	15
USA	28,496	56	244	15	2
Uzbekistan	13,060	11	51	0	33

3. Downcycling: *recycling* <> *circular*



We are far from recycling enough!



End-of-life recycling rates for sixty-two metals

1 H																	2 He
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba	*	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
87 Fr	88 Ra	**	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Uub	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	(117) (Uus)	118 Uuo

* Lanthanides	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
** Actinides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

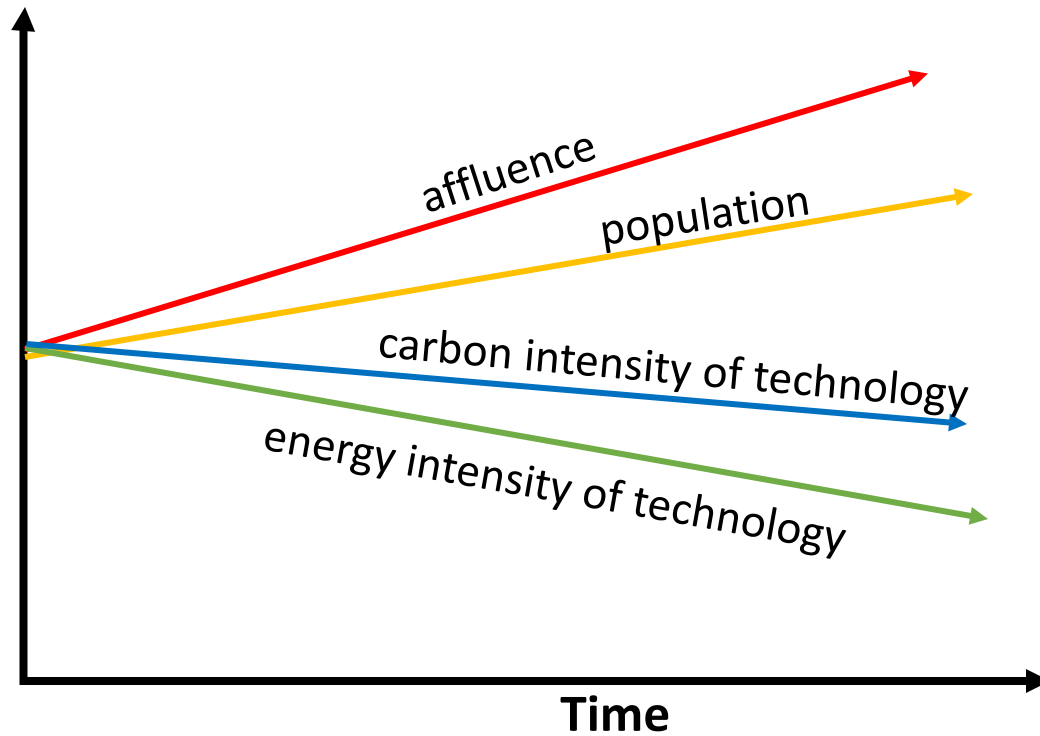
■ <1%
 ■ 1-10%
 ■ >10-25%
 ■ >25-50%
 ■ >50%

4. Rebound effects:

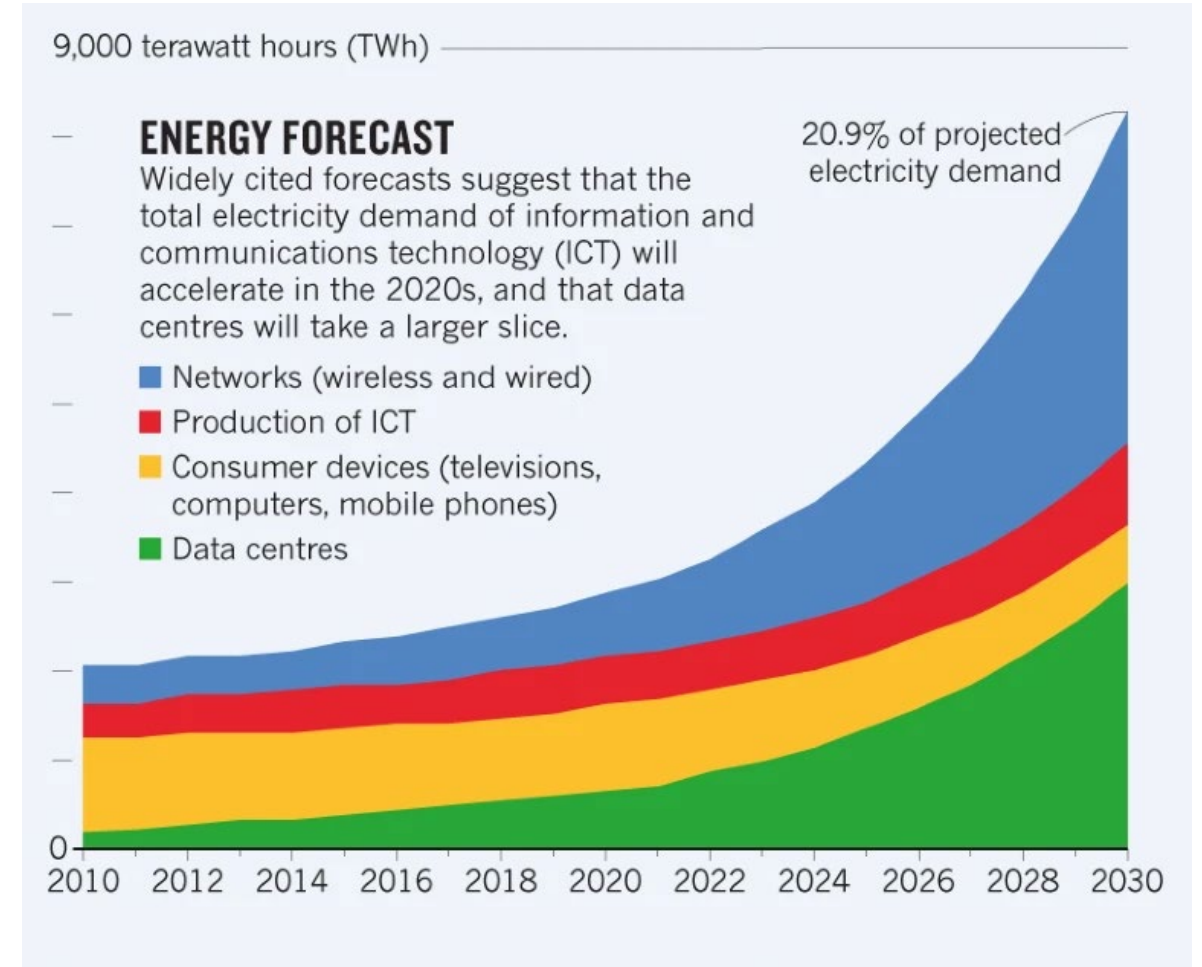
efficient <> sustainable

CO2 footprint =

Pop. X Tech affluence X energy intensity X carbon intensity



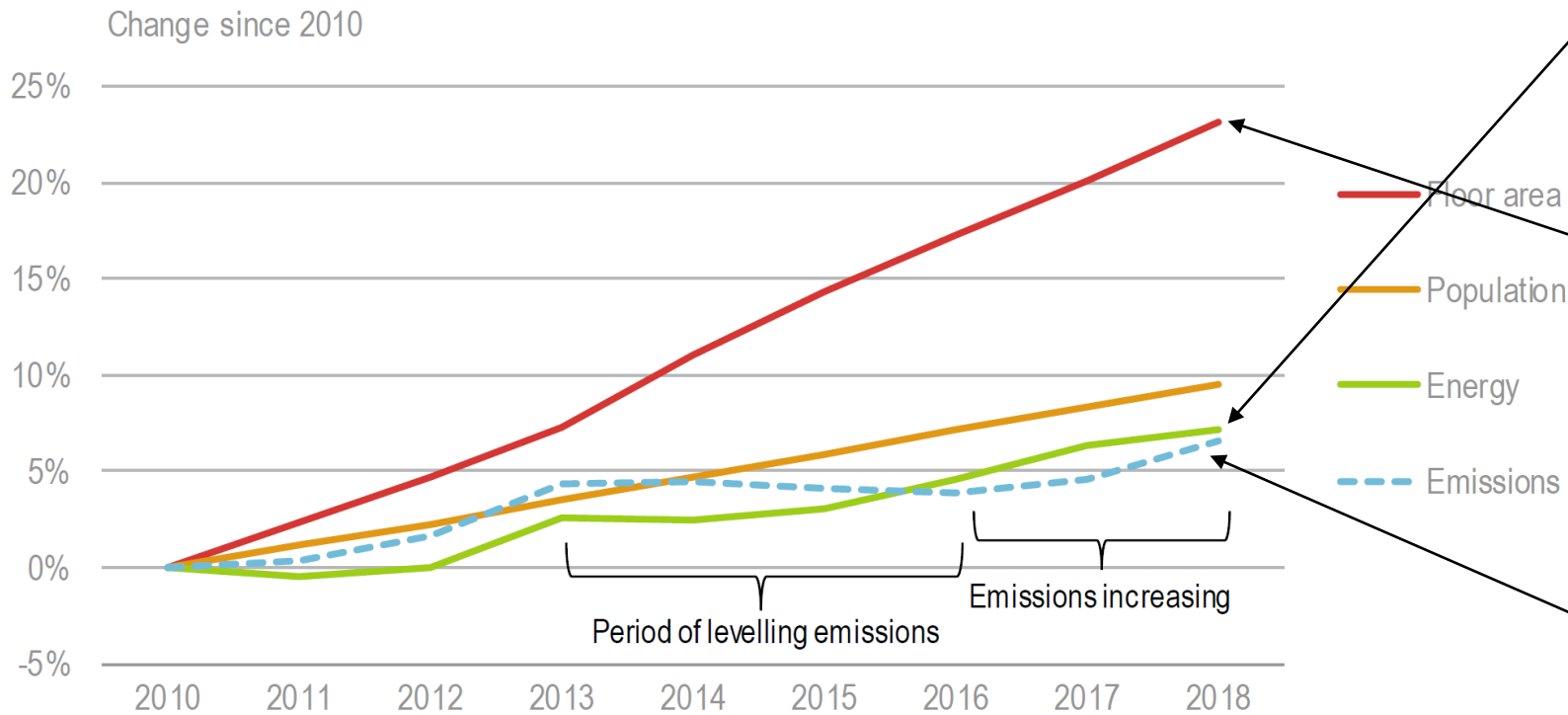
Source: Bol D. et al., 2021. Moore's Law and ICT Innovation in the Anthropocene



Jones, N. 2018. How to stop data centres from gobbling up the world's electricity. Nature

Rebound effects II: e.g. housing

Figure 1 • Changes in floor area, population, buildings sector energy use and energy-related emissions globally, 2010-18



IEA (2019). All rights reserved.

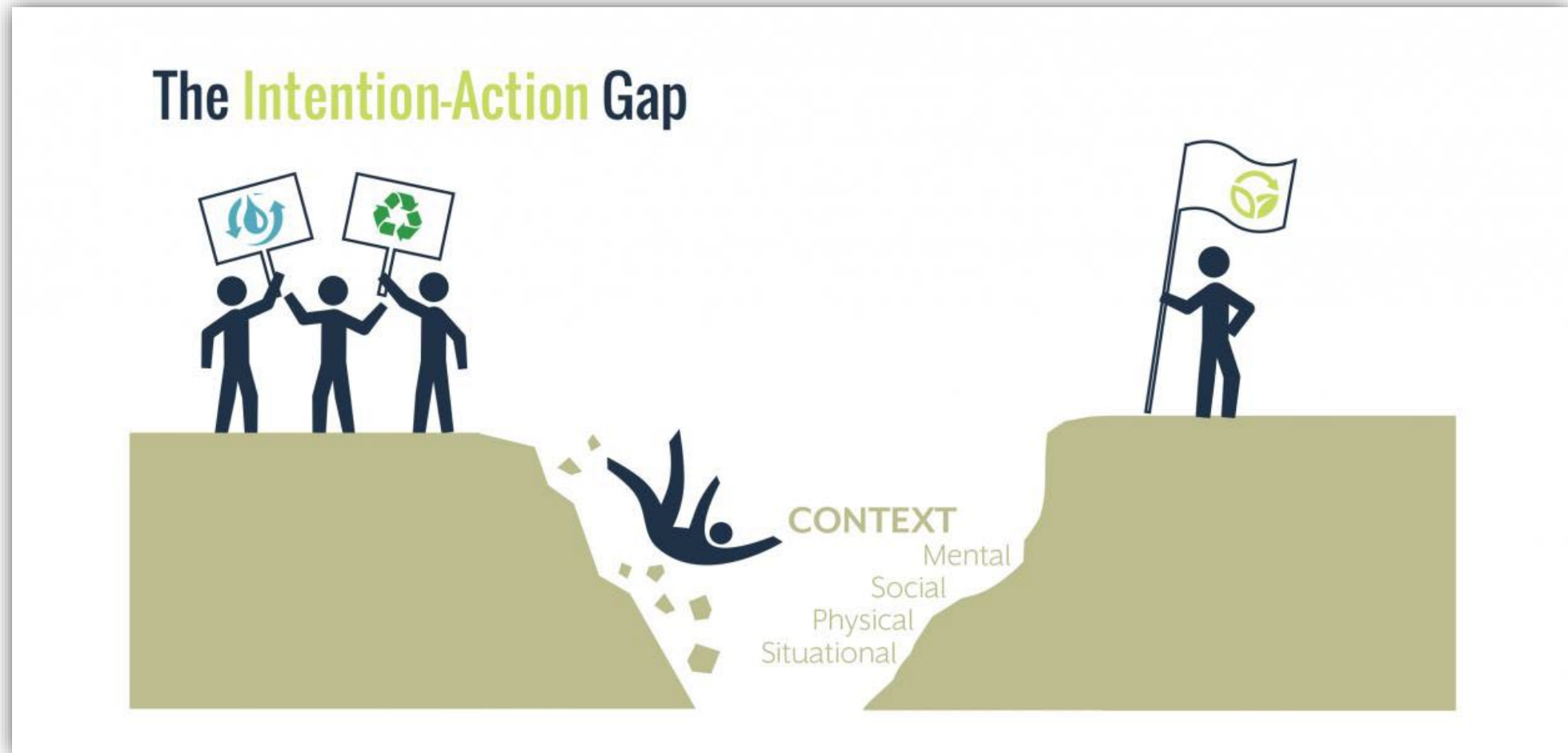
Source: Derived from IEA (2019a), *World Energy Statistics and Balances 2019*, www.iea.org/statistics and IEA (2019b) *Energy Technology Perspectives*, buildings model, www.iea.org/buildings.

We are getting more efficient in energy and resource use, but...

...efficiency is outpaced by home sizes - floor area has grown worldwide by 23% since 2010, and by 3% since 2017...

...so, overall, emissions from housing are going up

5. Behaviour gaps: *awareness <> action*





Can green consumerism buy our way out of this...?

ECO BAGS!

BUY NOW

ECO BOTTLES!

BUY NOW

ECO CLOTHES!

BUY NOW

ECO CUPS!

BUY NOW

ECO STRAWS!

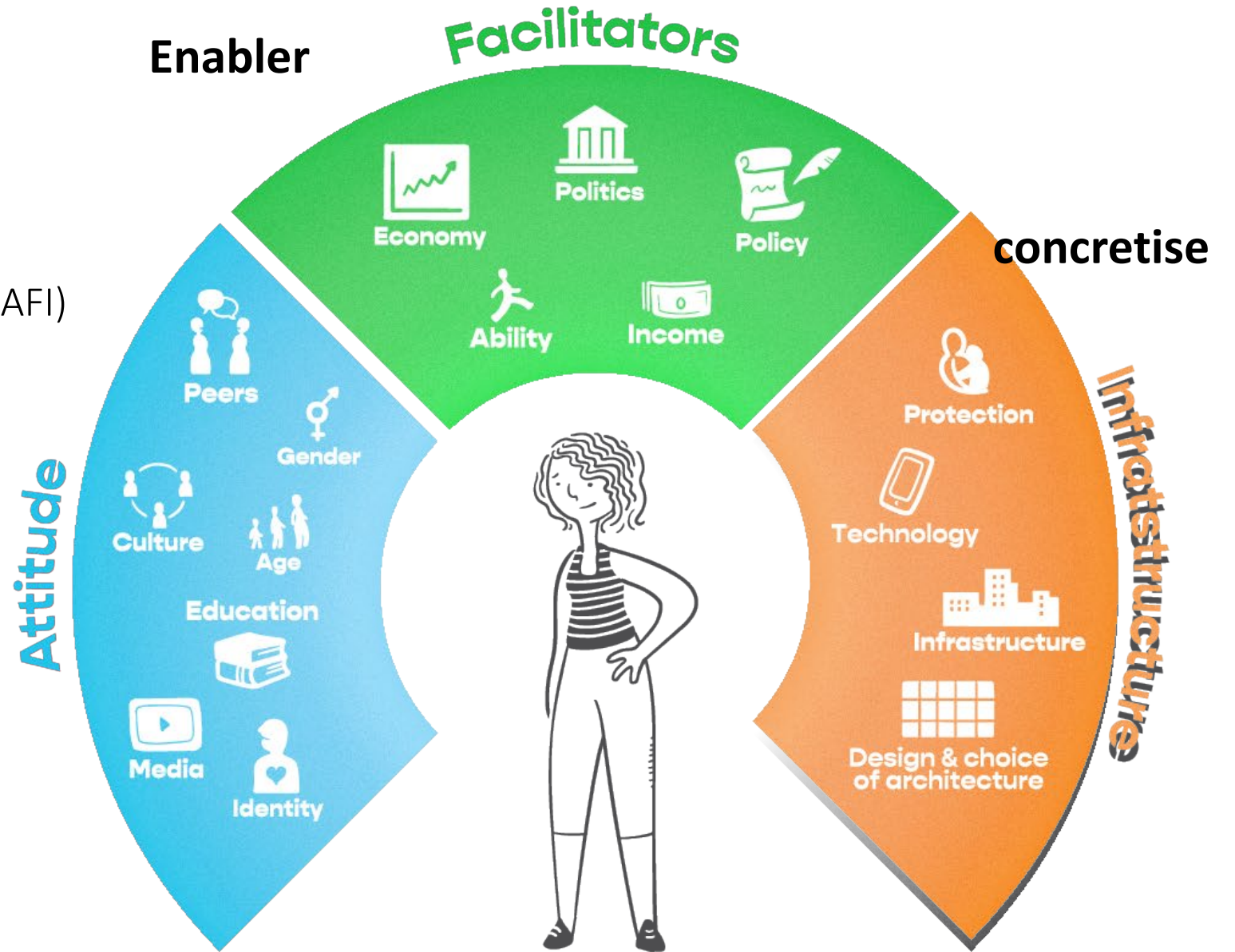
BUY NOW

ECO TOWELS!

BUY NOW

Key Determinants:
The Attitude-Facilitators-Infrastructure (AFI)
Framework

Awareness

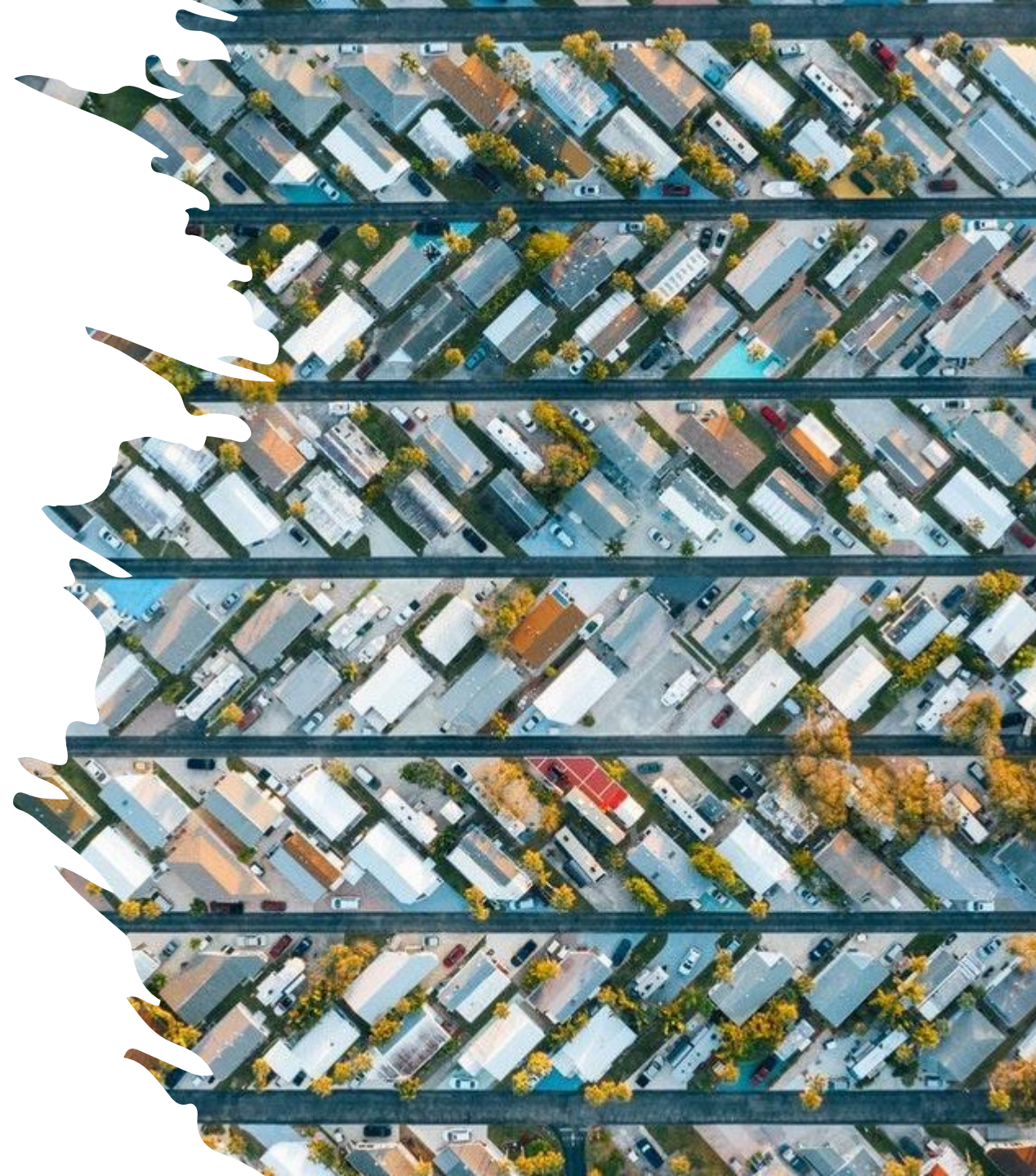


Enabling shared prosperity in the sustainability transition

- *Re-zoning*
- *Public luxury*
- *Universal provisioning*
- *Wellbeing*
- *Social floor*

1. Rethink urban zoning

- From strict-use purpose to **Live-play-work** zones and multipurpose buildings
- Strengthened **neighborhood scale** (tools libraries, district heating...)
- **Revise codes** for new buildings and renovation with mandatory requirements reflecting sufficiency & efficiency parameters – see passive housing
- Widen the commons – more **shared and community** spaces



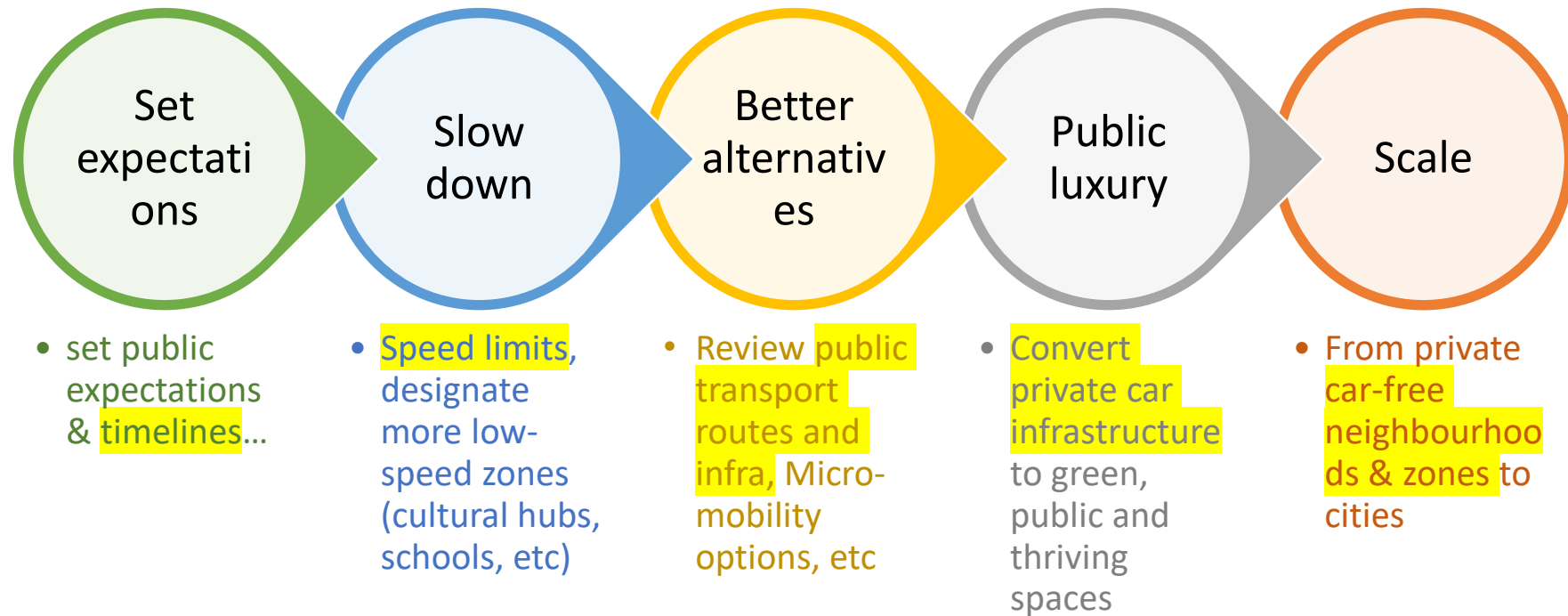
2. Create public luxury

Most cities will have car-free city centres by 2035 and be completely private car-free by 2050.

Car culture and housing are biggest visual markers of social disparity

They fragment cities, take up disproportionate resources, space and finances

Create infrastructure lock-ins



3. Universal Provisioning

Housing:
no speculative
financial
investment!



Food:
non-profit
provisioning for
basic meals



Transportation:
Public, non-profit
provisioning

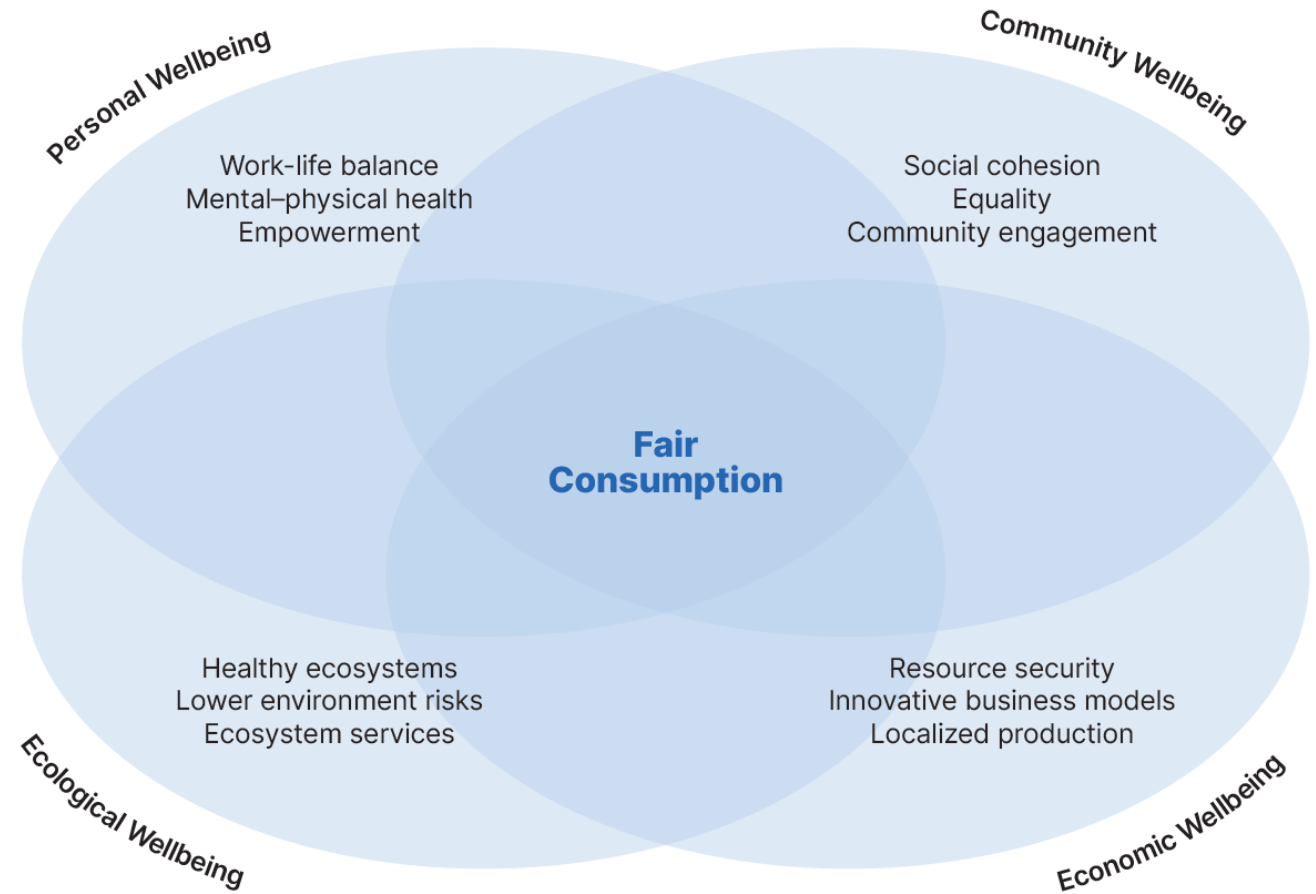


4. Put wellbeing at the centre

- New progress indicators that intersect climate change and social issues
 - Urban Wellbeing Index
 - A social tension Index
- Conduct future-proof audits for municipal budgets and public infrastructure investments (for sustainable and social responsible)

Multiple Co-benefits

Figure E.1. Co-benefits of adopting 1.5-Degree Lifestyles



Achieving a fair consumption space could bring about a number of co-benefits in terms of increased personal, community, ecological, and economic wellbeing.

5. Choice editing

Edit in:

Alternative and more sustainable ways to satisfy needs

Sustainable society

- Equitable access
- Within planetary boundaries
- Wellbeing

Edit out:

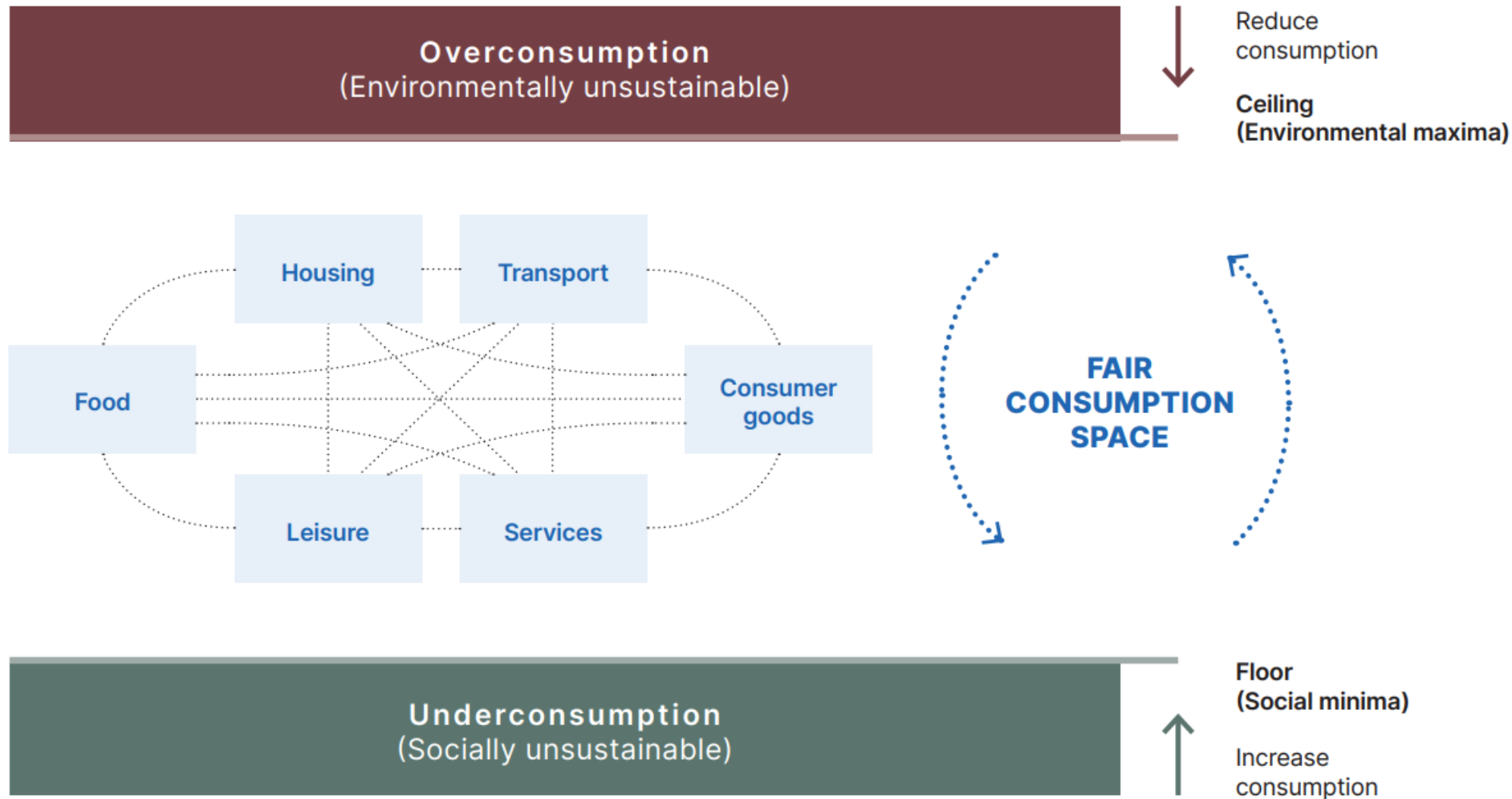
Harmful and carbon intensive consumption options from the market

- “top-runner” approach for business/social innovation
- Public transportation
- Non-animal based diets!

- Extremes of poverty and wealth (e.g. over 40% of national wealth cannot be held by top 10% of population)
- E.g. Convert private car infra to public/green spaces

- privatised benefits and distributed burden sharing: private jets, mega yachts,
- incentives for increased consumerism: frequent flier rewards, luxury hotel loyalty programs, advertising
- E.g. speculative financial “investments” from basic needs - e.g. housing, food

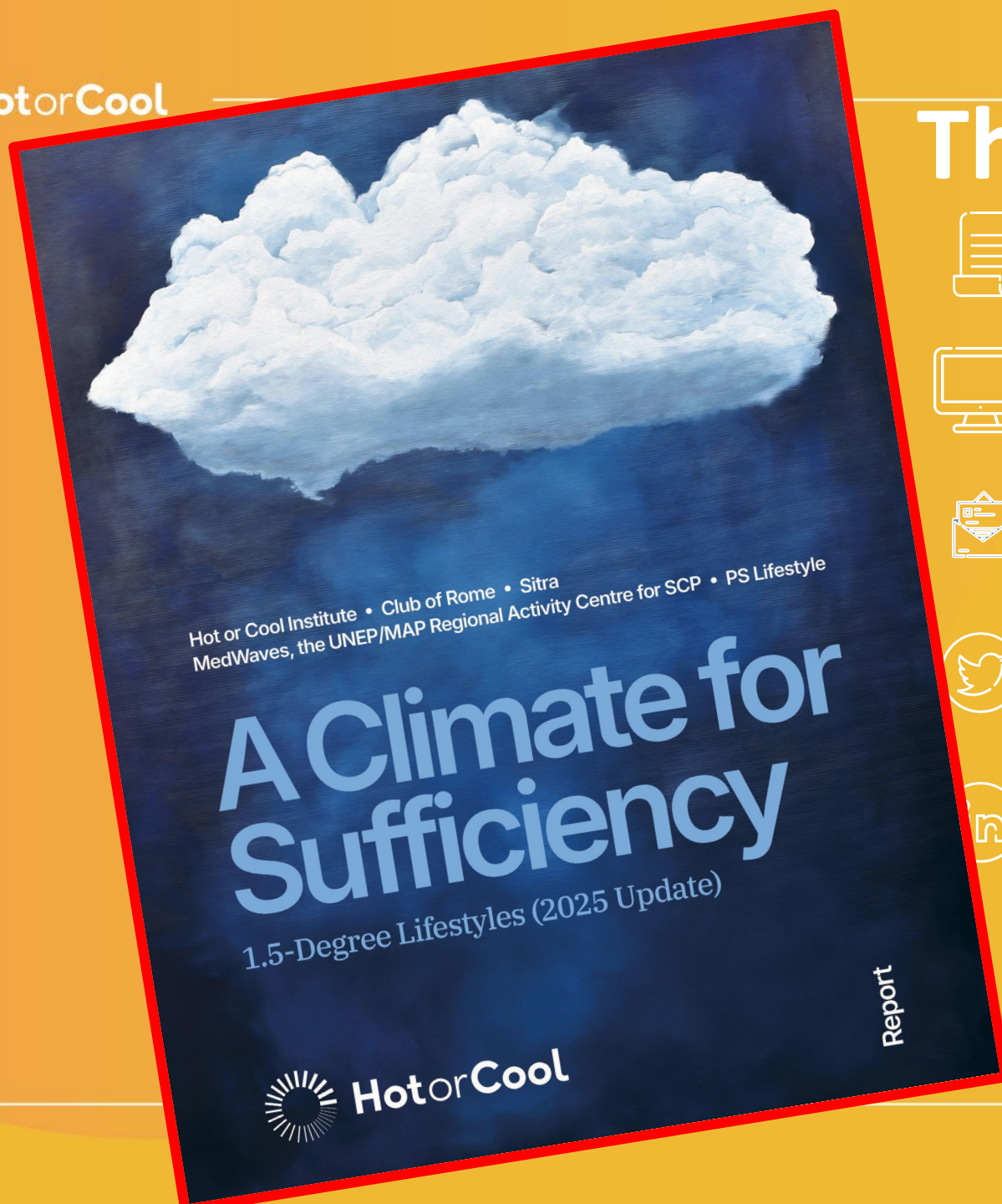
Build a social floor



In a climate emergency...
... coupled with vast inequalities...
...how do we allocate the limited fast-shrinking carbon budget ...
...in a manner that is fair...
... within a limited timeframe



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