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Sustainability Translation and Sustainable Translation: Foundations for a Dual Framework in Translation Studies

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The growing prominence of sustainability across scientific, political, and corporate domains has intensified the need for multilingual communication, positioning translation as a key mediator of global environmental discourse. Yet the relationship between translation and sustainability remains conceptually unclear, with overlapping terms such as *ecotranslation*, *ecotranslatology*, *green translation*, *sustainable translation*, and *translation for sustainability*. This chapter addresses this gap by proposing a dual framework that distinguishes two complementary concepts. Sustainability translation is defined as a type of specialized translation involving texts in environmental science, climate policy, renewable energy, biodiversity, and sustainable development. Drawing on genre-based approaches to LSP translation, we outline the textual, terminological, and interdisciplinary features of these genres and the competences required of translators. Sustainable translation, by contrast, concerns environmentally responsible and ethically grounded translation practice, examining digital infrastructures, AI technologies, and resource-efficient workflows. Together, these perspectives clarify a fragmented conceptual field and support the development of future research, training, and professional standards.

Keywords:
sustainability translation, sustainable translation, LSP translation, genre-based translation, environmental communication, eco translatology, translation and technology

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1 Introduction

Environmental sustainability has intensified multilingual communication across scientific, political, economic, and social arenas, positioning translation as a central mediator of the green transition. Yet the conceptual terrain remains fragmented: terms such as *ecotranslation*, *ecotranslatology*, *green translation*, *sustainable translation*, and *translation for sustainability* are frequently used interchangeably, obscuring the distinct roles translation plays within sustainability discourse.

To resolve this ambiguity, we introduce a dual framework that defines two complementary concepts: sustainability translation, understood as the specialized translation of texts relating to environmental science, climate policy, renewable energy, biodiversity, and sustainable development; and sustainable translation, understood as an ethically grounded, environmentally responsible orientation to translation practice, research, and pedagogy. This distinction builds on ecological perspectives in language and translation–ecolinguistics (Halliday 1990; Stibbe 2020) and ecotranslatology (Hu 2020)–and aligns with reflections on translation in the Anthropocene (Cronin 2017), while clarifying that *translation about sustainability* and *translation performed sustainably* are analytically distinct.

We proceed in two movements. First, we introduce and define sustainability translation as a type of specialized translation shaped by genres, communicative purposes, and registers (Dejica 2020, 2026). We outline the textual and terminological features of sustainability-related documents, identify the interdisciplinary competences required of translators, and situate the field within the broader evolution of LSP translation. Second, we articulate sustainable translation as a methodological paradigm concerned with the environmental, ethical, and sociotechnical conditions under which translation is conducted–digital infrastructures and cloud platforms, machine-assisted and AI-enhanced tools, data governance, and resource-efficient workflows and pedagogies (Cronin 2017). Bringing these perspectives together, we offer conceptual clarity and operational guidance for research agendas, curricular design, and professional standards, supporting the consolidation of an emerging scholarly and professional domain.

2 Sustainability Translation

The expansion of environmental discourse has generated a distinct constellation of texts whose primary function is to articulate, regulate, and promote sustainability. In line with genre-based approaches to LSP translation (Swales 1990; Bhatia 1993; Dejica 2020; Trosborg 2000), sustainability translation is seen here as a type of specialized translation best understood through the genres that constitute it–international climate agreements and adaptation strategies, environmental impact assessments, renewable-energy documentation, circular-economy protocols, biodiversity conservation plans, and corporate sustainability/ESG reporting. These genres are highly terminological, often multimodal, and embedded in institutional frameworks; they address specialized audiences ranging from policymakers and scientists to engineers, investors, NGOs, and the public. Their hybrid character–mixing scientific evidence, regulatory requirements, technical specifications, and advocacy–demands translators who combine linguistic and cultural expertise with genre awareness and domain knowledge, and who can navigate scientific, legal, technical, economic, and persuasive registers without compromising accuracy or communicative purpose.

At the conceptual level, sustainability translation captures the textual and functional properties of sustainability communication rather than proposing a new theoretical paradigm. It clarifies that the specialization is anchored in the subject matter and communicative aims of the texts themselves, while being enriched by ecological perspectives that illuminate how environmental narratives are framed and interpreted across languages and cultures (Halliday 1990; Stibbe 2020; Hu 2020). By delineating this specialization, we set the stage for discussing genre characteristics, recurrent challenges (terminology, interdisciplinarity, multimodality, cultural adaptation), the competence profile of the sustainability translator, and the research-training-practice ecosystem that sustains high-quality work in this domain.

2.1 Definition and Conceptual Positioning

Sustainability translation is the translation of texts whose primary purpose is to communicate knowledge, policies, technologies, and practices related to environmental protection, climate action, renewable energy, biodiversity, and sustainable development. This definition situates sustainability translation within the

broader field of specialized translation, where the nature of the source text, its communicative purpose, and its domain-specific conventions determine the type of expertise required. The conceptual positioning of sustainability translation draws on genre-based approaches to LSP translation, which emphasize that specialized translation domains are best understood through the genres that constitute them rather than through broad thematic labels. As Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993) have shown, genres are socially recognized communicative events with conventionalized structures, purposes, and linguistic features. Applying this perspective to sustainability reveals a coherent constellation of genres that share common communicative goals and discursive patterns, thereby justifying the treatment of sustainability translation as an independent specialization.

This conceptualization clarifies the distinction between sustainability translation and related notions such as eco-translation or eco-translatology. Eco-translatology, as developed by Hu (2020), offers an ecological metaphor for translation, emphasizing the adaptive choices translators make within a dynamic system of linguistic, cultural, and communicative constraints. Eco-linguistics, following Halliday (1990) and Stibbe (2020), examines how language shapes ecological worldviews and how discourses can either support or undermine environmental well-being. While both frameworks provide valuable insights into the ideological and ethical dimensions of environmental communication, neither defines a domain of translation based on the subject matter of sustainability. Sustainability translation, by contrast, is anchored in the content and communicative functions of the texts themselves. It is therefore not a theoretical paradigm but a specialized type of translation, grounded in the translation of sustainability-related genres.

The need for such conceptual clarity is reinforced by the increasing institutionalization of sustainability discourse. International organizations, national governments, corporations, and NGOs produce a vast array of documents that articulate sustainability goals, report on environmental performance, regulate environmental practices, and disseminate scientific findings. These documents circulate globally and require accurate, culturally adapted translation to ensure effective communication across linguistic communities. By defining sustainability translation as a specialized type of translation, we provide a conceptual foundation for understanding the linguistic, cognitive, and professional demands associated with translating sustainability-related content.

2.2 Domains and Sub-domains of Sustainability Translation

Sustainability translation, as a type of specialized translation, covers texts produced across the diverse domains and sub-domains of sustainability.

Environmental science constitutes a central domain, with texts addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and ecosystem management. These texts often rely on scientific terminology and methodological descriptions that require translators to possess a solid understanding of environmental concepts and research practices.

Climate policy represents another major domain, encompassing international agreements such as the Paris Climate Accord, national adaptation and mitigation strategies, and regulatory frameworks governing emissions, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. Translators working in this domain must navigate complex legal and policy terminology and understand the institutional contexts in which these documents are produced.

Renewable energy is a rapidly expanding sub-field that includes documentation related to solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and hydrogen technologies. These texts often combine technical specifications with regulatory requirements and safety guidelines, demanding both technical literacy and awareness of industry standards. The circular economy and waste management constitute additional sub-fields, with documents addressing recycling protocols, resource efficiency strategies, and life-cycle assessments.

Corporate sustainability and ESG reporting have also emerged as significant areas of translation, driven by global reporting frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). These reports combine quantitative indicators with narrative disclosures, requiring translators to handle both technical terminology and persuasive corporate communication.

Environmental law forms another important sub-field, encompassing legislation, compliance documents, environmental impact assessments, and judicial decisions. Translators must be familiar with legal terminology, procedural requirements, and the interplay between national and international regulatory regimes.

Finally, sustainability communication and advocacy constitute a domain that includes educational materials, public awareness campaigns, NGO reports, and media content. These texts often aim to influence public attitudes and behaviors, requiring translators to adapt messages to diverse cultural contexts while preserving their persuasive intent.

This domain classification is far from exhaustive, given that sustainability is a dynamically evolving field whose practices and discursive needs continually extend into new disciplinary and professional territories. The breadth of these domains underscores the interdisciplinary demands placed on sustainability translators. They must be able to move fluidly between scientific, technical, legal, economic, and communicative registers, often within the same document. This complexity reinforces the need to conceptualize sustainability translation as a distinct specialization that requires targeted training, research, and professional standards.

2.3 Genre Characteristics of Sustainability Texts

Sustainability texts exhibit a number of genre characteristics that distinguish them from other types of specialized communication. One of the most salient features is their high terminological density. Sustainability discourse relies on a vast and evolving lexicon that includes scientific terms such as "anthropogenic emissions," "carbon sequestration," and "biodiversity hotspots," as well as policy concepts such as "climate neutrality," "just transition," and "adaptation pathways." Translators must not only understand these terms but also be aware of their standardized equivalents in the target language, which may vary across institutional contexts.

Another defining characteristic is the interdisciplinary nature of sustainability genres. Many sustainability texts combine elements of scientific reporting, technical documentation, legal regulation, and advocacy communication. For example, an environmental impact assessment may include scientific data, engineering descriptions, legal requirements, and stakeholder engagement strategies. This hybridity requires translators to navigate multiple discursive conventions and to understand how different registers interact within the same text.

Sustainability genres also tend to be highly structured. Reports, assessments, and policy documents often follow standardized formats that include executive summaries, methodological sections, data tables, risk assessments, and recommendations. Translators must be familiar with these structures and ensure that the translated text adheres to the expected conventions of the target language and institutional context. At the same time, sustainability texts frequently incorporate multimodal elements such as graphs, charts, infographics, and maps. Translators must therefore collaborate with designers and technical specialists to ensure that linguistic and visual elements are aligned.

Cultural and socio-political sensitivity is another important characteristic of sustainability genres. Environmental issues are deeply embedded in cultural values, economic priorities, and political debates. Translators must be aware of how environmental narratives are framed in different cultural contexts (Milton, 2014) and must adapt messages accordingly without compromising accuracy. This is particularly important in advocacy and educational materials, where the persuasive impact of the text depends on its cultural resonance.

Finally, sustainability genres are characterized by rapid evolution. New technologies, regulatory frameworks, and scientific findings continually reshape the discourse, leading to the emergence of new terms, concepts, and communicative practices. Translators must therefore engage in continuous learning and maintain up-to-date knowledge of developments in the field.

2.4 Challenges in Sustainability Translation

Translating sustainability-related content presents a number of challenges that stem from the complexity, interdisciplinarity, and dynamism of the field. One recurring difficulty concerns terminological inconsistency. Sustainability terminology evolves rapidly, and different institutions, disciplines, and linguistic communities may use different terms to refer to the same concept. For example, terms such as "carbon neutrality," "net-zero emissions," and "climate neutrality" are sometimes used interchangeably, even though they may have distinct technical meanings in specific regulatory contexts. Translators must navigate these variations and ensure terminological consistency within and across documents.

Another challenge arises from the interdisciplinary nature of sustainability discourse. Translators must understand scientific concepts, technical specifications, legal requirements, and policy frameworks, often within the same text. This requires a level of interdisciplinary literacy that goes beyond the expectations usually associated with other types of specialized translation. Moreover, sustainability texts often involve complex methodological descriptions, quantitative data, and specialized indicators, all of which must be accurately rendered in the target language.

Cultural adaptation poses additional challenges. Environmental issues are perceived differently across cultures, and sustainability narratives may rely on culturally specific metaphors, values, and assumptions. Translators must adapt these narratives to ensure that they resonate with target audiences while preserving the intended meaning and persuasive impact. This is particularly important in advocacy and educational materials, where the effectiveness of the message depends on its cultural relevance.

Access to reliable and up-to-date resources is another challenge, especially in languages where sustainability terminology is still emerging. As Sburlea and Dejica (2024) note in their analysis of Romanian sustainability translations, translators often lack specialized glossaries, corpora, and reference materials, forcing them to rely on ad hoc research and individual judgment. This can lead to inconsistencies and reduce the overall quality of translations.

Finally, the rapid evolution of sustainability discourse creates a moving target for translators. New technologies, regulatory frameworks, and scientific findings continually reshape the field, requiring translators to engage in ongoing professional development. The pace of change also increases the risk of outdated terminology or conceptual misunderstandings, particularly in long or complex documents.

2.5 The Sustainability Translator: Competences, Research Foundations, and Professional Practice

Sustainability translation requires a professional profile that combines advanced linguistic and cultural competence with solid domain knowledge in environmental science, climate policy, renewable energy, and related fields. Translators must demonstrate genre awareness across sustainability texts (such as policy and legal

instruments, ESG reporting, impact assessments, technical manuals, advocacy materials), manage high terminological density consistently, and operate proficiently with digital tools, including CAT systems, terminology management, machine translation, and AI-enhanced platforms. Ethical awareness is integral: translators mediate how environmental issues are framed and communicated, ensuring accuracy, transparency, and cultural resonance. This constellation of abilities reflects the broader model of the multidimensional translator proposed by Dejica and Dejica-Cartiş (2020), which highlights the interplay of technological, linguistic, and ethical competences in contemporary translation practice. Finally, sustainability translators cultivate habits of continuous learning, given the rapid evolution of sustainability terminology, regulatory frameworks, and digital tools.

These competences are strengthened and sustained by a coherent research agenda and a responsive training ecosystem. Several priority areas in translation studies align with the broader research desiderata identified by Dejica, Pungă, Badea, and Vîlceanu (2022), including corpus-based approaches to genre and terminology, cognitive and process-oriented research, and interdisciplinary collaboration. In sustainability translation, corpus-based studies can illuminate the linguistic, terminological, and genre-specific features of sustainability texts, supporting the development of specialized resources and improving translational accuracy. Terminology research is particularly important in languages where sustainability-related vocabulary is still emerging, as it contributes to greater consistency across institutions and domains. Further work in genre analysis and interdisciplinary methodologies can deepen our understanding of how translators engage with the complex, multimodal, and hybrid nature of sustainability discourse.

These research insights have direct implications for translator training. Sustainability translation requires an interdisciplinary pedagogical approach that integrates linguistic, scientific, cultural, and technological knowledge. Students must develop genre literacy, gain familiarity with environmental and climate-related concepts, and acquire proficiency in CAT tools, terminology management systems, machine translation, and AI-enhanced platforms. Ethical reflection is essential, particularly concerning the framing of environmental issues, the responsible use of technology, and the communicator's role in shaping ecological awareness. Training must also foster continuous learning, given the rapid evolution of sustainability terminology, regulatory frameworks, and technological tools.

Professional practice in sustainability translation similarly demands a combination of domain expertise, technological competence, and ethical responsibility. Translators collaborate with environmental scientists, engineers, policy analysts, and legal experts, navigating diverse registers and communicative purposes within the same project. High-quality practice requires consistent terminology, adherence to institutional standards, and careful integration of multimodal elements. Ethical considerations remain central, as translators shape the accessibility, accuracy, and sociocultural resonance of environmental communication. Finally, the rapid pace of technological and regulatory change demands adaptability, encouraging translators to update their knowledge and refine their workflows in response to evolving sustainability challenges.

Together, these dimensions–competences, research foundations, training, and professional practice–form a mutually reinforcing framework that professionalises sustainability translation and equips practitioners to meet the communicative demands of the green transition.

3 Sustainable Translation

The rapid digitization of translation has foregrounded the material infrastructures and sociotechnical systems within which contemporary practice unfolds–from cloud platforms and collaborative environments to machine-assisted and AI-enhanced tools–raising questions about energy consumption, data governance, algorithmic fairness, and professional responsibility (AlblMikasa & Cronin, 2018). Against this backdrop, sustainable translation is understood here as a practical, cross-cutting paradigm that orients research, pedagogy, and professional workflows toward minimizing environmental impact while preserving quality, accountability, and inclusivity. Whereas sustainability translation concerns the subject matter of texts, sustainable translation defines the *conditions* and *methods* under which translation is performed: it examines the ecological consequences of technological mediation, the ethics of tool selection and deployment, and the social dimensions of platform-based labor and remote collaboration (Cronin 2017).

This perspective invites concrete measures for energy-aware and paperless production, transparent documentation of tool use, privacy-by-design data practices, bias-aware evaluation of machine output, and curricular integration of ethical AI

literacy and sustainability principles. It also underscores the translator's role as an ethical agent whose decisions about workflows and technologies have material implications for environmental stewardship and linguistic ecosystems.

3.1 Definition and Conceptual Clarification

While sustainability translation refers to the translation of texts *about* sustainability, sustainable translation concerns the *manner* in which translation is performed. Sustainable translation can be defined as a methodological and ethical framework that seeks to minimize the environmental impact of translation processes, promote responsible use of technological resources, and support the long-term viability of linguistic ecosystems. This concept is not tied to any specific domain or genre; rather, it applies to all types of translation, regardless of subject matter. Its emergence reflects broader societal concerns about environmental responsibility, digital resource consumption, and ethical labor practices, as well as the profound transformations currently reshaping the translation profession.

The distinction between sustainable translation and related concepts such as eco-translation or eco-translatology is essential for conceptual clarity. Eco-translatology, as articulated by Hu (2020), employs an ecological metaphor to describe the translator's adaptive behavior within a dynamic system of linguistic and cultural constraints. Eco-linguistics, following Halliday (1990) and Stibbe (2020), examines how language shapes ecological worldviews and how discourses can support or undermine environmental well-being. Sustainable translation, by contrast, is not a theoretical paradigm but a practical orientation toward translation workflows, technologies, and professional practices. It concerns the environmental footprint of translation activities, the ethical implications of technological choices, and the responsibility of translators to adopt resource-efficient and socially responsible working methods. In this sense, sustainable translation aligns with broader discussions of sustainability in digital humanities, where scholars have begun to examine the environmental costs of data storage, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence.

The need for sustainable translation arises from the increasing digitization of the translation profession. Translation workflows now rely heavily on cloud-based platforms, machine translation engines, large language models, and digital

infrastructures that consume significant amounts of energy. As Cronin (2017) notes, the environmental impact of digital technologies cannot be ignored, and translators must consider the ecological implications of their tools and practices. Sustainable translation therefore calls for a critical examination of the technologies that underpin contemporary translation and for the development of workflows that reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, and promote ethical labor practices. It also requires a rethinking of professional norms and pedagogical approaches to ensure that sustainability becomes an integral part of translation training and practice.

3.2 Principles of Sustainable Translation

The principles of sustainable translation are grounded in the broader framework of environmental sustainability, which emphasizes the responsible use of resources, the reduction of environmental impact, and the promotion of long-term ecological balance. Applied to translation, these principles translate into a commitment to minimizing the carbon footprint of translation activities, reducing reliance on energy-intensive technologies, and adopting workflows that prioritize efficiency, transparency, and ethical responsibility. Sustainable translation also involves recognition of the social dimensions of sustainability, including fair labor practices, equitable access to technological resources, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.

One of the central principles of sustainable translation is the reduction of resource consumption. This includes minimizing the use of paper through digital workflows, reducing travel by adopting remote collaboration practices, and optimizing the use of digital tools to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. Another principle concerns the responsible use of technology. Translators must be aware of the environmental costs associated with cloud computing, machine translation, and artificial intelligence, and must make informed decisions about when and how to use these technologies. This requires a nuanced understanding of the trade-offs between efficiency and environmental impact, as well as a commitment to transparency and accountability.

Ethical responsibility is another key principle of sustainable translation. Translators must consider the social and ethical implications of their work, including issues related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the potential displacement of human

labor by automated systems. Sustainable translation therefore calls for a critical engagement with the technologies that shape the profession and for the development of ethical guidelines that promote responsible and equitable practices. Finally, sustainable translation involves a commitment to the preservation of linguistic ecosystems. As Cronin (2017) argues, linguistic diversity is an essential component of cultural and ecological resilience, and translators play a crucial role in maintaining and promoting this diversity. Sustainable translation therefore requires a recognition of the value of minority languages and a commitment to supporting their continued vitality.

3.3 Digital Workflows, AI, and Technology in Sustainable Translation

Sustainable translation relies on technology-driven workflows that minimize environmental impact while supporting efficient, high-quality production. Digital and paperless processes–such as the use of CAT tools, terminology management systems, cloud-based platforms, and remote collaboration environments–reduce the need for printed materials and travel. These workflows make it possible for translators to coordinate with clients and subject-matter experts across locations, streamline project management, and maintain consistent, well-structured documentation throughout the translation process. At the same time, sustainable practice requires awareness of the ecological footprint of digital infrastructures, including data storage, server usage, and energy consumption. Making informed decisions about digital tools, storage practices, and collaboration platforms is essential for aligning everyday translation work with broader sustainability goals.

Artificial intelligence and machine translation form an increasingly prominent part of these workflows. When used selectively and responsibly, they can support faster processing, improve consistency, and assist with tasks such as terminology extraction and draft generation. However, their integration into translation processes must be balanced with considerations related to quality, transparency, data privacy, algorithmic fairness, and the environmental costs of computational resources. A sustainable approach to AI involves using these tools where they genuinely add value, maintaining human oversight, and understanding their limitations in terms of nuance, domain expertise, and cultural sensitivity.

Implementing sustainable technology-driven workflows also involves developing clear operational practices. These may include privacy-focused configurations for cloud services, secure data-handling protocols, review processes for machine-generated content, and routine evaluation of digital tools in terms of efficiency, resource use, and suitability for different project types. Reducing digital waste–such as unnecessary versions, oversized corpora, or redundant files–further contributes to a more efficient and environmentally conscious workflow. When combined with remote communication practices and paperless project management, these measures create a flexible, resource-efficient environment that supports sustainable translation as both a professional activity and an ethical commitment.

3.4 Sustainable Translation: Professional Identity, Research, Pedagogy, and Practice

Sustainable translation foregrounds the ecological and ethical conditions under which translation is researched, taught, and performed. At the professional level, the sustainable translator embodies ethical agency and a critical stance toward technology: they weigh efficiency against environmental costs, ensure data privacy and transparency, mitigate algorithmic bias, and uphold linguistic diversity–particularly for minority and vulnerable language communities. This identity is complemented by adaptability and lifelong learning in response to evolving technologies, regulatory developments, and environmental challenges, reflecting the broader alignment of translation with the green and sustainable economy (Albl-Mikasa & Cronin, 2018), as well as the ecocritical responsibilities translators assume in the Anthropocene (Sasu, 2021).

Systemic implementation aligns research, pedagogy, and practice with sustainability principles. In research, sustainable approaches emphasise responsible data management, targeted corpora, and awareness of the energy footprint of digital infrastructures; these priorities follow from recognizing how technological mediation shapes the ecological implications of knowledge production and from the profession's growing engagement with sustainability objectives. In teaching, sustainable pedagogy adopts paperless methods and low-impact delivery, integrates ethical AI literacy and energy awareness into curricula, and develops competence in CAT, terminology systems, MT, and AI platforms while critically assessing their ecological implications–an agenda consistent with the need to prepare translators for

sustainability-driven communicative contexts. In professional practice, resource-efficient workflows reduce paper and travel, leverage remote collaboration and accessible digital tools, and implement governance for privacy, security, and fairness; across these dimensions, institutional standards and guidelines translate ethical commitments into concrete protocols and auditing mechanisms.

Together, professional identity and system-level implementation provide a holistic, durable framework that aligns translation with broader ecological imperatives and supports the long-term viability of the profession, while ensuring that translators contribute responsibly to the circulation and ethical framing of environmental discourse.

4 Conclusion

The growing centrality of sustainability in global scientific, political, and economic discourse has positioned translation as an essential mediator of environmental communication. Yet despite this heightened relevance, the conceptual relationship between translation and sustainability has remained insufficiently defined. We have addressed this gap by introducing a clear and theoretically grounded distinction between sustainability translation, understood as a *specialized type of translation* dealing with texts on environmental science, climate policy, renewable energy, biodiversity, and sustainable development, and sustainable translation, understood as a methodological and ethical orientation that governs the environmental, technological, and pedagogical conditions under which translation is performed.

In the first part of this chapter, we demonstrated that sustainability translation can be defined as a type of LSP translation characterized by specific genres, communicative purposes, terminological systems, and interdisciplinary demands. We outlined the competences required of translators operating in this sphere and identified the research, training, and professional practice structures that support high-quality work in this area. In doing so, we clarified the textual and functional features that distinguish sustainability translation from adjacent ecological perspectives in translation studies.

In the second part, we articulated sustainable translation as a multifaceted paradigm that applies to all forms of translation regardless of subject matter. We examined the

ecological and ethical dimensions of translation workflows, including the environmental impact of digital infrastructures, the responsible use of artificial intelligence, and the social implications of remote and platform-based labor. We also emphasized the need for sustainable approaches to research, pedagogy, and professional practice, highlighting how resource-efficient workflows, paperless teaching methods, ethical AI literacy, and robust data governance can be integrated into the profession's evolving normative framework.

Taken together, the two perspectives formulated in this chapter offer a comprehensive conceptual framework for understanding the multifaceted relationship between translation and sustainability. They reveal translation not only as a mediator of environmental knowledge but also as a practice whose own infrastructures and decision-making processes carry environmental and ethical weight. This dual perspective underscores the need for interdisciplinary collaboration, continuous professional development, and the integration of sustainability principles into all aspects of translation studies. By introducing and defining these two complementary concepts, we provide a foundation for future research, curriculum development, and professional standards that align translation practice with global sustainability efforts and with the ecological responsibilities of the translation profession.

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