

Syllabus

for course at advanced level

Environmental Politics: Governing the Anthropocene from Local to Global

**7.5 Higher Education
Credits**

Miljöpolitik - styrning och policy från lokalt till globalt

7.5 ECTS credits

Course code:	SV7067
Valid from:	Autumn 2013
Date of approval:	2013-04-25
Department	Department of Political Science
Main field:	Political Science
Specialisation:	A1N - Second cycle, has only first-cycle course/s as entry requirements

Decision

The syllabus has been approved by the Head of the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 2013-04-25.

Prerequisites and special admittance requirements

A Bachelor of Arts Degree (180 ECTS credit points or the equivalent), with a major in Political Science. English B (Swedish upper secondary school course) or the equivalent.

Course structure

Examination code	Name	Higher Education Credits
7067	Environmental Politics	7.5

Course content

This course studies the politics of environmental problems and aims to give participants an advanced overview of contemporary scholarly work on a wide range of environmental topics. Specifically the course will address normative aspects of environmental problems, natural resource management theories, comparative approaches to environmental performance of states, diffusion of environmental policies between countries, the role of states and markets in environmental issues, theories of regulatory competition, studies of green social movements and parties, and environmental problems in global governance.

Learning outcomes

After the completion of the course, students are expected to be able to:

1. Knowledge and understanding
 - Describe the history of environmental politics and policy making.
 - Identify the main political mechanisms involved in generating and addressing environmental problems.
2. Skills and abilities
 - Apply the main contending normative and empirical theories in the study of environmental politics.
3. Evaluation and approach
 - Critically evaluate the main contending normative and empirical theories in the study of environmental politics.

Education

The course consists of seminars. Participants are expected to partake actively in seminar discussions, as well as prepare assignments for some of the seminars. The seminars are compulsory. Information about how

absences may be compensated will be distributed at the beginning of the course.

Forms of examination

The seminars are compulsory. Examination will be in the form of three written course papers (the average grade of which will constitute the final grade). Active and constructive participation in the seminar discussions will also contribute to the final grade.

For the grading, the course will employ a scale of seven steps, where A, B, C, D and E signify multiple degrees of pass, and F and Fx signify two degrees of fail. The grading is based on assessment criteria that will be distributed at the beginning of the course. It may be possible for a student to supplement the examination task if the grade is Fx and if information about this possibility is included in the supervising description of the course. In such cases the complementary work must be submitted within a week from when the examining teacher has informed the student about the task. If the complementary task is accepted and has the character of supplementing a lack of understanding, a minor misunderstanding, minor errors, or too limited discussions for some part, the grade E will be applied. If the complementary task is accepted and has the character of correcting simple formal errors the grades A-E will be applied. A student that has received a passing grade may not take part in a re-examination in order to obtain a higher grade. Students who have failed the course twice have the right to request another examiner. This request should be addressed to the departmental unit that has appointed the examiner.

Interim

When the course is no longer offered or when its content has been significantly modified, the student has the right to be examined according to this syllabus once each semester during a period of three semesters.

Misc

The language of instruction is English.

Required reading

Arthur P.J. Mol, Gert Spaargaren (2002), Ecological modernization and the environmental state, in Arthur P.J. Mol and Frederick H. Buttel (ed.) *The Environmental State Under Pressure* (Research in Social Problems and Public Policy, Volume 10), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.33-52

Allan Schnaiberg, David N. Pellow, Adam Weinberg (2002), The treadmill of production and the environmental state, in Arthur P.J. Mol and Frederick H. Buttel (ed.) *The Environmental State Under Pressure* (Research in Social Problems and Public Policy, Volume 10), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.15-32

Bauer, Steffen, and Frank Biermann. "The debate on a world environment organization: An introduction." *A world environment organization: Solution or threat for effective international environmental governance* (2005): 1-23.

Bernauer, Thomas. "The effect of international environmental institutions: how we might learn more." *International Organization* 49.02 (1995): 351-377.

Betsill, Michele and Elisabeth Corell (2001), "A Comparative Look at NGO Influence in International Environmental Negotiations: Desertification and Climate Change". *Global Environmental Politics*, 1(4), p. 86-107.

Caney, Simon, 2005. "Cosmopolitan Justice, Responsibility, and Global Climate Change", *Leiden Journal of International Law*, 18, pp 747-775.

Carlsson, Lars and Fikret Berkes (2005). "Co-management: Concepts and methodological consequences." *Journal of Environmental Management* 75: 65-76.

Eckersley, Robyn (1995): Liberal democracy and the rights of nature: The struggle for inclusion, *Environmental Politics*, 4:4, 169-198.

Fiorino, Daniel (2011). "Explaining national environmental performance: approaches, evidence, and implications." *Policy Sciences* 44(4): 367-389.

Gardiner, Stephen, 2006. "A Perfect Moral Storm: Climate Change, Intergenerational Ethics and the Problem of Moral Corruption", *Environmental Values*, 15, 3, 397-413.

Gulbrandsen, Lars and Steinar Andresen (2004), "NGO Influence in the Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol: Compliance, Flexibility Mechanisms, and Sinks. *Global Environmental Politics* 4(4), 54-75.

Hildebrand, Philipp M. 2005 "The European Community's Environmental Policy, 1957 to 1992': From Incidental Measures to an International Regime." In: Jordan (ed.) *Environmental Policy in the European Union: Actors, Institutions, Processes* 19-41. London: Earthscan

Holzinger, K., C. Knill, and T. Sommerer. 2008. *Environmental Policy Convergence? The Impact of International Harmonization, Transnational Communication and Regulatory Competition*. *International Organization* 62: 553-587.

Hovi, Jon, Detlef F. Sprinz, and Arild Underdal. "Implementing long-term climate policy: Time inconsistency, domestic politics, international anarchy." *Global Environmental Politics* 9.3 (2009): 20-39.

Jänicke, M. 2005. Trend-setters in environmental policy: the character and role of pioneer countries. In: *European Environment* 15. 2. 129-142.

Jordan, Andrew. 2005 "Introduction: European Union Environmental Policy-Actors, Institutions and Policy Processes." Jordan, A. *Environmental Policy in the European Union: Actors, Institutions and Processes*. London: Earthscan 1-15.

Knill, Christoph, and Andrea Lenschow. "Compliance, communication and competition: patterns of EU environmental policy making and their impact on policy convergence." *European Environment* 15.2 (2005): 114-128.

Koontz, T. M. and Thomas, C. W. (2006), What Do We Know and Need to Know about the Environmental Outcomes of Collaborative Management?. *Public Administration Review*, 66: 111–121.

Liefferink, Duncan, and Mikael Skou Andersen. "Strategies of the 'green' member states in EU environmental policy-making." *Journal of European Public Policy* 5.2 (1998): 254-270.

Meadowcroft, James (2012). *Greening the State? Comparative Environmental Politics. Theory, Practice, and Prospects*. Paul F. Steinberg and Stacy D. VanDeveer. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press., p 63-88.

O'Neill, Kate (2012). *The Comparative Study of Environmental Movements. Comparative Environmental Politics. Theory, Practice, and Prospects*. Paul F. Steinberg and Stacy D. VanDeveer. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press: 115-142.

O'Neill, Michael (2012). *Political Parties and the "Meaning of Greening" in European Politics. Comparative Environmental Politics. Theory, Practice, and Prospects*. Paul F. Steinberg and Stacy D. VanDeveer. Cambridge, MA., MIT Press: 171-196.

Ostrom, E. 1990. *Governing the commons: the evolution of institutions for collective action*. Cambridge; New York, Cambridge UP, 1-45, 182-192

Prakash, Aseem and Matthew Potoski (2012). "Voluntary environmental programs: A comparative perspective." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 31(1): 123-138.

Raustiala, Kal. 1997. States, NGOs, and International Environmental Institutions. *International Studies Quarterly* 41: 719-740.

Schinkel, Anders, 2011. "Causal and Moral Responsibility of Individuals for (the Harmful Consequences of) Climate Change", *Ethics, Policy and Environment*, 14:1, 35-37.

Shue, Henry, 1999. "Global Environment and International Inequality", *International Affairs*, 75: 3, 531-545.

Vogel, D. 1997. Trading Up and Governing Across: Transnational Governance and Environmental Protection. *Journal of European Public Policy* 4: 556-571.

Young, Oran R. "Inferences and indices: evaluating the effectiveness of international environmental regimes." *Global Environmental Politics* 1.1 (2001): 99-121.

(About 600 pages. Up to 150 additional pages can be added)