

Syllabus

for course at advanced level

Global Climate and Environmental Politics

Global klimat- och miljöpolitik

7.5 Higher Education

Credits

7.5 ECTS credits

Course code:	SV8005
Valid from:	Autumn 2016
Date of approval:	2016-03-22
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, 2016-03-22.

Prerequisites and special admittance requirements

Bachelor's degree (180 ECTS) in a social science subject with a degree project worth at least 15 credits

or

Bachelor's degree (180 ECTS) with a degree project worth at least 15 credits in one of the following main fields of study:

- Geography with a specialisation in human geography
- History with a specialisation in environmental history
- Law with a specialisation in environmental law
- Environmental science with a social science specialisation

and English proficiency equivalent to English 6.

Course structure

Examination code	Name	Higher Education Credits
8005	Global Climate and Environmental Politics	7.5

Course content

Global environmental problems are increasingly dealt with and regulated by international organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU) as well as intergovernmental environmental organizations like the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This course aims at providing deepened insight into the current research on global environmental politics focusing on international climate politics. It highlights competing theories within international relations studying collaboration and conflicts concerning international environmental and natural resource issues. The course deals with the relationship between states, international organizations, the scientific community, and non-governmental actors (e.g. the environmental movement and companies) as well as the role of these different actors in intergovernmental climate change negotiations, international regimes, transnational

environmental regulations and the political economy. The course problematizes how issues of power, sovereignty, legitimacy, effectivity and justice are expressed in the negotiations and implementation of international climate politics.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Knowledge and Understanding

- Identify and explain the main theories in the study of global environmental and climate politics.
- Describe the development and institutionalisation of environmental politics in the European Union and globally.

2. Skills and Abilities

- Analyze and apply central Political Science theories, methods and questions to the field of global environmental politics, its effectivity and legitimacy and the role of states, non-state actors and international organizations in these matters.

3. Evaluation and Approach

- Critically problematize and assess central empirical and normative debates on the causes to, effects of and solutions for international environmental problems.

Education

The teaching is conducted in the form of lectures and seminars. Course participants are expected to actively take part in seminar discussions and to prepare assignments for some seminar occasions. Information on how to supplement absence will be provided at the beginning of the course.

Forms of examination

Seminars are compulsory. The course requires a) active and constructive participation in seminars, b) seminar presentations, c) completion of seminar assignments and take-home exam.

A seven steps grading scale is used for grading. A, B, C, D and E are degrees of a passed grade. F and Fx are degrees of a failed grade. Grading criteria will be provided at the beginning of the course. It is possible for a student to supplement an examination if the obtained grade is Fx and information about this possibility is included in the provided course information. Upon being informed of the need for supplement by the examiner, the supplementary task must be submitted within five working days. If the examination supplement is accepted and has the character of supplementing a lack of understanding, minor misunderstanding, minor errors or too limited discussions for some part, the grade E will be applied. If the supplementary task is accepted and has the character of simple formality corrections, the grades A-E will be applied.

Students who have failed the course twice have the right to request another examiner. This request should be addressed to the department unit that has appointed the examiner. A student that has passed an exam may not take part in re-examination in order to obtain a higher grade.

Interim

When this 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.

Required reading

Books:

Betsill, Michele, Kathryn Hochstetler & Dimitris Stevis (eds.) (2014). "Advances in International Environmental Politics" (2nd edition), London: Palgrave: MacMillan. (424 pages).

Biermann, Frank & Philipp Pattberg (eds.) (2012). "Global Environmental Governance Reconsidered". Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. (280 pages).

Bulkeley, Harriet & Peter Newell (2015). "Governing Climate Change" (2nd edition). London and New York: Routledge. (180 pages).

Bäckstrand, Karin & Eva Lövbrand (eds.) (2015). "Research Handbook on Climate Governance". Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (Selection of chapters. 577 pages). E-book.

Articles:

- Bernauer, Thomas (2010). "Climate Change Politics". *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 16: 421-44.
- Bernstein, Steven (2013). "Rio+20: Sustainable Development in a Time of Multilateral Decline". *Global Environmental Politics* 13(4): 12-21.
- Betsill, Michele, Navroz K. Dubash, Matthew Paterson, Harro van Asselt, Antto Vihma & Harald Winkler (2015). "Building Productive Links between the UNFCCC and the Broader Global Climate Governance Landscape". *Global Environmental Politics* 15(2): 1-10.
- Bäckstrand, Karin & Ole Elgström (2013). "The EU's role in climate change negotiations. From Leader to Leadiator." *Journal of European Public Policy*, 20(10): 1369-1386.
- Cléménçon, Raymond (2016). "Two Sides of the Paris Climate Agreement; Dismal Failure or Historic Breakthrough". *Journal of Environment and Development* 25(1): 3-24.
- Dryzek, John S. & Hayley Stevenson (2011). "Global Democracy and Earth System Governance". *Ecological Economics* 70: 1865–1874.
- Haas, Peter M. (1992). "Do regimes matter? Epistemic communities and Mediterranean pollution control". *International Organization* 43(3): 377–403.
- Jordan, Andrew, Dave Huitema, Mikael Hildén, Harro van Asselt, Tim J. Rayner, Jonas J. Schoenefeld, Jale Tosun, Johanna Forster & Elin L. Boasson (2015). "Emergence of polycentric climate governance and its future prospects". *Nature Climate Change*: 5977-982.
- Jordan, Andrew, Harro van Asselt, Frans Berkhout, Dave Huitema & Tim Rayner (2012). "Understanding the Paradoxes of Multilevel Governing: Climate Change Policy in the European Union". *Global Environmental Politics* 12(2): 43-66.
- Keohane, Robert O. & David G. Victor (2011). "The Regime Complex for Climate Change". *Perspectives on Politics*, 9(1): 7-23.
- Nasiritousi, Nagmeh, Mattias Hjerpe & Björn-Ola Linnér (2016). "The roles of non-state actors in climate change governance: understanding agency through governance profiles". *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*: 16(1): 109-126. doi:10.1007/s10784-014-9243-8.
- Nasiritousi, Naghmeh, Mattias Hjerpe & Karin Bäckstrand (2015). "Normative arguments for non-state actor participation in international policymaking processes: Functionalism, neocorporatism or democratic pluralism?" *European Journal of International Relations*. doi:10.1177/1354066115608926.
- Vogler, John & Charlotte Bretherton (2006). "The European Union as a Protagonist to the United States on Climate Change". *International Studies Perspectives* 7: 1-22.