#### Political Science 3379E GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS COURSE OUTLINE 2018-2019

Instructor: Dr. David Blair Office: V133, Huron University College Office Hours: Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 2:30-3:30pm, or by appointment. Telephone: 519-438-7224 Ext. 601 E-mail: dblair@huron.uwo.ca Class Meeting Times: Wednesdays 3:30-5:30pm Classroom W4, Huron University College Prerequisite: Politics 2231E or permission of the instructor. Antirequisites: Politics 3314E, Politics 3365G

This seminar course provides a comprehensive overview of the major issues, ideas, institutions, and interests that make up the global politics of the environment. It begins with an introduction to the major environmental issues examined in the course, from traditional concerns such as trans-boundary pollution and the conservation of nature to some of the newer global environmental problems like ozone layer depletion and climate change, and traces their emergence onto the agenda of world politics over the past few decades. The institutions of global environmental governance in a number of these issue areas are examined, along with various proposals for reforming them. The roles played by non-state actors such as corporations and environmental NGOs in global environmental governance are given special attention. Because the issue of climate change has tended to dominate the field of global environmental politics in recent years, the course devotes considerable time to the debates surrounding the current climate change regime, and the policy instruments designed to implement it. The second half of the course focuses on the relationship between the global environment and the global economy, including general discussions about how both wealth and poverty contribute to and are affected by global environmental change, followed by an examination of environmental debates within the specific areas of trade, foreign investment, and global finance. The course concludes by considering the future of global environmental politics and the prospects for "saving planet earth".

### **Required Course Texts:**

 Jennifer Clapp and Peter Dauvergne, <u>Paths to a Green World: The Political Economy</u> <u>of the Global Environment</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2011).
 James Gustave Speth and Peter M. Haas, <u>Global Environmental Governance</u> (Washington: Island Press, 2006).

3. Peter J. Stoett, <u>Global Ecopolitics: Crisis, Governance, and Justice</u> (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2012).

4. Global Environmental Politics course packet. I will announce in class when the packet is available.

Note: Readings from other sources may also be assigned periodically.

### **Course Requirements:**

1. A participation grade worth 30% of the final grade, based on the <u>quality</u> and <u>regularity</u> of participation in class discussions. Note that 2/3 of this participation grade is evaluated on the basis of regular quizzes designed to prepare students for class discussion. *Only students who are present during the <u>full</u> class discussion on the day of the quiz will receive a grade for the quiz.* Students must write the quiz at the same time as all other members of the class, which is normally at the beginning of class, after which the material covered by the quiz will be discussed. These brief quizzes are not written assignments but are tools to help assess your preparation for participation in class discussions. If you are not in class when the quiz and discussion take place, obviously your performance cannot be assessed. For this reason *there will be no make-up quizzes held under any circumstances*. The other 1/3 of the participation grade is based on regular contributions made to class discussion throughout the year, as well as on those sessions in which each student is asked to facilitate class discussion by preparing questions for the rest of the class about the content of the assigned readings.

2. A mid-term test worth 20% of the final grade to be written in class on <u>Wednesday</u> <u>November 21, 2018</u>. Test will be graded and returned before the November 30 course drop deadline.

3. A research paper of approximately 4,000 words (15 double-spaced typed pages) worth 20% of the final grade and due on <u>Friday March 29, 2019</u>.

4. A two-hour final examination covering all aspects of the course, worth 30% of the final grade.

# **Class Attendance**

Students are expected not to miss any classes in this course. Students are responsible for all materials distributed and announcements made in every class.

### **Submission of Assignments**

Essays and other written assignments must be handed to the instructor directly or placed in the essay drop-off box, located across from the Huron Information Desk.

### Department Late Submission Policy

It is the policy of the Department of Political Science to exact a penalty of 2 marks (i.e. 2 per cent of the grade on the assignment) per working day for late assignments. Assignments will not be accepted by instructors if they are more than two weeks late.

#### Prerequisite and Anti-requisite Information

The pre-requisite for this course is Politics 2231E or permission of the instructor. Students are responsible for ensuring that they have successfully completed all course prerequisites and that they have not registered in any of the anti-requisite courses listed on the first page of this course outline. If you do not have the prerequisites for this course or written special permission from the Dean to enroll in this course, you will be removed from this course and it will be deleted from your record. This decision may not be appealed. You will receive no adjustment to your fees in the event that you are dropped from a course for failing to have the necessary prerequisites.

#### **Grade Descriptors**

The University of Western Ontario Senate has adopted a set of grade descriptors which explain the meaning of grades assigned in all university courses:

A+	90-100%	One could scarcely expect better from a student at this level
А	80-89%	Superior work which is clearly above average
В	70-79%	Good work, meeting all requirements, and eminently satisfactory
С	60-69%	Competent work, meeting requirements
D	50-59%	Fair work, minimally acceptable
F	below 50%	Fail

**Plagiarism** is an academic offense and will be treated as such. Students who are in doubt as to the nature of this offence should consult their instructor, Department Chair, or Dean's Office, as well as the Huron University College Statement on Plagiarism, available at the Reference Desk in the Huron University College Library and at www.huronuc.on.ca~. In addition, students may seek guidance from a variety of current style manuals available at the Reference Desk in the Huron University College Library. Information about these resources can be found at www.huronuc.on.ca/library&computing~styleguides

#### Political Science 3379E The Politics of Economic Development Learning Objectives

Students who complete this course are expected to demonstrate:

#### 1. Depth and Breadth of Knowledge

a) a developed knowledge and critical understanding of the key concepts, methodologies, current advances, theoretical approaches and assumptions in this sub-field of political science, including from an interdisciplinary perspective, and their intersection with other sub-fields of political science and with other disciplines

- c) a developed ability to:
  - i) gather, review, evaluate and interpret information
  - ii) compare the merits of alternate hypotheses or creative options relevant to the subject matter

d) a developed, detailed knowledge of and experience in research in the subject matter

e) developed critical thinking and analytical skills

f) the ability to apply learning from areas outside the sub-field

#### 2. Knowledge of Methodologies

an understanding of methods of enquiry that enables the student to:

a) evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches to solving problems using well established ideas and techniques

b) devise and sustain arguments and solve problems using these methods, and to describe and comment upon particular aspects of current research and scholarship in the subject matter

3. Application of Knowledge

a) the ability to review, present and critically evaluate qualitative and quantitative information to:

- i) develop lines of argument
- ii) make sound judgments in accordance with the major theories, concepts and methods of the sub-field

- iii) apply underlying concepts, principles, and techniques of analysis
- iv) where appropriate use this knowledge in the creative process

b) the ability to use a range of established techniques to:

- i) initiate and undertake critical evaluation of arguments, assumptions, abstract concepts and information
- ii) propose solutions
- iii) frame appropriate questions for the purpose of solving a problem
- iv) solve a problem or create a new work

c) the ability to make critical use of scholarly reviews and primary sources.

#### 4. Communication Skills

the ability to communicate information, arguments, and analyses accurately and reliably, orally and in writing to a range of audiences.

#### 5. Awareness of Limits of Knowledge

an understanding of the limits to their own knowledge and ability, and an appreciation of the uncertainty, ambiguity and limits to knowledge in the sub-field and how this might influence analyses and interpretations.

#### 6. Autonomy and Professional Capacity

a) qualities and transferable skills necessary for further study, employment, community involvement and other activities requiring:

- i) the exercise of initiative, personal responsibility and accountability in both personal and group contexts
- ii) working effectively with others
- iii) decision-making in complex contexts

b) the ability to manage their own learning in changing circumstances in the field and to select further courses and programmes in this field

c) behaviour consistent with academic integrity and social responsibility

#### **Seminar Schedule and Readings**

Note: Reading assignments are subject to change. Readings from the three course textbooks are listed as "Speth and Haas", "Clapp and Dauvergne", and "Stoett".

Readings from other <u>books</u> are included in the course packets. Readings from <u>periodicals</u> can be accessed through the UWO Shared Library Catalogue. Make sure you are logged in under your UWO account. Go to the UWO library webpage and click on "Catalogue". Under "Search for Books and More", select Journal Title and type in the title of the periodical in the box and then click on the "Search" button to the right of the box. Click on the title of the periodical when it comes up, and then find the issue of the periodical that contains the article. The title may be listed several times next to the names of different online databases, so if you cannot find the article you are looking for under one database go back and click on the periodical title next to another database. If you have any difficulty locating the article ask a librarian for help. Readings that are not available through the UWO library can be accessed using the web address indicated in the reading list.

### 1. The Evolution of the Global Environmental Agenda

1. Speth and Haas, pp.12-51.

2. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.47-72.

3. James Van Alstine, Stavros Afionis and Peter Doran, "The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): A sign of the times or 'ecology as spectacle'?", <u>Environmental Politics</u> 22 (2) September 2013: 333-338.

Discussion Questions:

i) Of the various events and forces that propelled environmental issues onto the agenda of world politics, which were the most important?

ii) Why do the attention and resources that environmental issues receive in world politics tend to wax and wane? What are the main obstacles to keeping them atop the agenda?iii) How effective are large environmental conferences?

Optional:

-Steven Bernstein, "Rio+20: Sustainable Development in a Time of Multilateral Decline", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 13 (4), November 2013, pp. 12-21.

-James Gustave Speth and Peter M. Haas, <u>Global Environmental Governance</u> (Washington: Island Press, 2006), pp.52-81.

-Lorraine Elliot, <u>The Global Politics of the Environment</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: NYU Press, 2004), pp.7-92.

-John Marburger, "A Global Framework: International Aspects of Climate Change", Harvard International Review, 30 (Summer 2008): 48-51.

-Frank Biermann, et al., "Transforming governance and institutions for global sustainability: key insights from the Earth System Governance Project", <u>Current Opinion</u> in Environmental Sustainability, vol.4, no.1 (2012): 51-60.

-Frank Biermann, "Curtain Down and Nothing Settled: Global Sustainability Governance after the 'Rio+20' Earth Summit", <u>Environment and Planning C</u>, vol.31, no.6 (January 2013).

-Gabriela Kütting, "Rethinking global environmental governance: coordinating ecological policy", <u>Critical Policy Studies</u> 8 (2) April 2014, pp.227-234.

### 2. The Politics and Governance of Conservation

1. Stoett, ch.3, 4

## 3. The Politics and Governance of Pollution

1. Stoett, pp.85-95, 129-137, ch.6

2. Peter Dauvergne, "Why is the global governance of plastic failing the oceans?", <u>Global</u> <u>Environmental Change</u> 51 (July 2018), pp.22-31.

Optional:

-Peter Dauvergne, "The power of environmental norms: marine plastic pollution and the politics of microbeads", <u>Environmental Politics</u> 27 (4) July 2018, pp. 579-597.

### 4. The Climate Change Issue

1. Paul G. Harris, "Climate Change", in Gabriela Kütting (ed.), <u>Global Environmental</u> <u>Politics: Concepts, Theories and Case Studies</u> (New York: Routledge, 2011), pp.107-109.

### 5. The Politics of Climate Change

1. Ronald B. Mitchell, "Technology Is Not Enough: Climate Change, Population, Affluence, and Consumption", Journal of Environment & Development, vol.21, no.1 (March 2012): 24-27.

Naomi Klein, "Capitalism vs. the Climate", <u>The Nation</u> 28 November 2011, pp. 11-21.
 Steven A. Kolmes, "Climate Change: A Disinformation Campaign", <u>Environment:</u>

Science and Policy for Sustainable Development, vol. 53, no. 4, (2011): 33-37.

4. Matthew Lockwood, "Right-wing populism and the climate change agenda: exploring the linkages", <u>Environmental Politics</u> 27 (4) July 2018), pp. 712-732.

### Optional:

-William Van Rensburg and Briand W. Head, "Climate Change Scepticism: Reconsidering How to Respond to Core Criticisms of Climate Science and Policy" Sage Open, October-December 2017, pp. 1-11. Available at:

http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2158244017748983?utm\_source=Adestra& utm\_medium=email&utm\_content=Climate%20Change%20Scepticism%3A%20Reconsi dering%20How%20to%20Respond%20to%20Core%20Criticisms%20of%20Climate%2 0Science%20and%20Po&utm\_campaign=800228&utm\_term

-Liisa Antilla, "Climate of scepticism: US newspaper coverage of the science of climate change", <u>Global Environmental Change</u> vol.15, no.4 (December 2005): 338-352.

-Ben Block, "Covering Climate Change: Reporting on the Climate Gets Wider but Shallower", <u>World Watch</u>, vol.23, no.2 (Mar/Apr 2010): 20-25.

-Maxwell T. Boykoff, "We Speak for the Trees: Media Reporting on the Environment", <u>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</u>, vol.34 (2009): 431-457.

-Karin Bäckstrand, James Meadowcroft, Michael Oppenheimer, "The politics and policy of carbon capture and storage: Framing an emergent technology", <u>Global Environmental</u> <u>Change</u>, vol.21, no.2 (May 2011): 275-281.

-Ted Scambos, "Earth's ice: Sea level, climate, and our future commitment", <u>Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</u>, 67 (January/February 2011): 28-40.

-David G. Victor, Charles F. Kennel, and Veerabhadran Ramanathan, "The Climate Threat We Can Beat: What It Is and How to Deal With It", <u>Foreign Affairs</u> vol. 91, no. 3 (May/June 2012): 112-121.

# 6. Climate Change Governance

1. Speth and Haas, pp.82-114.

2. Pamela S. Chasek, David L. Downie and Janet Welsh Brown, "Climate Change", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, 7<sup>th</sup> edition (Boulder, CO: Westview, 2017), pp.162-177. 3. Stoett, pp.95-103.

4. Steven Bernstein & Matthew Hoffmann, "The politics of decarbonization and the catalytic impact of subnational climate experiments", <u>Policy Sciences</u> 51 (2) June 2018, pp.189-211.

Discussion Questions:

i) What are the main obstacles to an effective climate change regime?

ii) How can these obstacles best be overcome?

Optional:

- Charles F. Parker and Christer Karlsson, "The UN climate change negotiations and the role of the United States: assessing American leadership from Copenhagen to Paris", <u>Environmental Politics</u> 27 (3) May 2018, pp. 519-540.

-Hamish van der Ven, Steven Bernstein and Matthew Hoffmann, "Valuing the Contributions of Nonstate and Subnational Actors to Climate Governance", <u>Global</u> <u>Environmental Politics</u> 17 (1) February 2017, pp.1-20.

-Martin Jänicke, "The Multi-level System of Global Climate Governance – the Model and its Current State", <u>Environmental Policy and Governance</u> 27 (2) March/April 2017, pp.103-174.

-Liliana B. Andonova, Thomas N. Hale and Charles B. Roger, "National Policy and Transnational Governance of Climate Change: Substitutes or Complements? ", <u>International Studies Quarterly</u> 61 (2) June 2017, pp. 253–268.

- Axel Michaelowa, "Opportunities for and Alternatives to Global Climate Regimes Post-Kyoto", <u>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</u> vol. 40 (2015): 395-417.

- Thomas Bernauer, "Climate Change Politics", <u>Annual Review of Political Science</u> 16 (2013): 421-433.

-Miranda Schreurs, "From the Bottom Up: Local and Subnational Climate Change Politics", <u>Journal of Environment & Development</u> 17 (December 2008): 342-355. -Gwyn Prins and Steve Rayner, "The Kyoto Protocol", <u>Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</u> 64 (March/April 2008): 45-58.

-Lavanya Rajamani, "The changing fortunes of differential treatment in the evolution of international environmental law", <u>International Affairs</u> vol.88, no.3 (May 2012): 605-623.

-Robert O. Keohane and David G. Victor, "The Regime Complex for Climate Change", <u>Perspectives on Politics</u> vol.9, no.1 (2011)7-23.

-Steve Charnovitz, "Organizing for the Green Economy: What an International Green Economy Organization Could Add", <u>Journal of Environment & Development</u>, vol.21, no.1 (March 2012): 44-47.

# 7. The Paris Agreement

1. Peter Christoff, "The promissory note: COP 21 and the Paris Climate Agreement", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.25, no.5 (September 2016): 765-787.

2. Raymond Clémençon, "The Two Sides of the Paris Climate Agreement: Dismal Failure or Historic Breakthrough?", Journal of Environment and Development vol. 25, no.1 (2016): 3-24.

3. David Ciplet and J. Timmons Roberts, "Climate change and the transition to neoliberal environmental governance", <u>Global Environmental Change</u> 46 (September 2017), pp.148-156.

# Optional:

- Robert Falkner, "The Paris Agreement and the new logic of international climate politics", <u>International Affairs</u> 92 (5) September 2016, pp. 1107–1125.

- Maria Ivanova, "Good COP, Bad COP: Climate Reality after Paris", <u>Global Policy</u> 7 (3) September 2016, pp. 411-419.

-Scott Slovic, "COP21 and Business as Usual", <u>Environment: Science and Policy for</u> <u>Sustainable Development</u>, vol. 58, no.4 (July-August 2016): 48-52.

-Peter Christoff, "Cold climate in Copenhagen: China and the United States at COP15", <u>Environmental Politics</u> vol.19, no.4 (July 2010): 637-656.

-Robert Falkner, Hannes R. Stephan and John Vogler, "International Climate Policy after Copenhagen: Towards a 'Building Blocks' Approach", <u>Global Policy</u>, vol.1, no.3 (October 2010): 252–262.

-Robyn Eckersley, "Moving Forward in the Climate Negotiations: Multilateralism or Minilateralism?", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, vol.12, no.2 (May 2012): 24-42 -David Schorr, "Think Again: Climate Treaties", <u>Foreign Policy</u> March-April 2014, pp.38-43.

-J. Timmons Roberts, "Multipolarity and the new world (dis)order: US hegemonic decline and the fragmentation of the global climate regime", <u>Global Environmental</u> <u>Change</u>, vol.21, no.3 (August 2011): 776-784.

-Joyeeta Gupta, "Negotiating challenges and climate change" <u>Climate Policy</u> vol.12, no.5 (2012): 630-644.

-Liliana B. Andonova, Michele M. Betsill, and Harriet Bulkeley, "Transnational Climate Governance", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 9 (May 2009): 52-73.

-Barry G. Rabe, "Beyond Kyoto: Climate Change Policy in Multilevel Governance Systems", <u>Governance</u> 20 (July 2007): 423-444.

## 8. Climate Change Policy Instruments

1. Joseph E. Aldy and Robert N. Stavins, "The Promise and Problems of Pricing Carbon: Theory and Experience", <u>Journal of Environment & Development</u>, vol.21, no.2 (June 2012): 152-180.

2. Jonas Meckling & Steffen Jenner, "Varieties of market-based policy: Instrument choice in climate policy", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.25, no.5 (September 2016): 853-874.

3. Erik Haites, "Carbon taxes and greenhouse gas emissions trading systems: what have we learned?", <u>Climate Policy</u> 18 (8), pp.955-966.

4. Jeffrey Ball, "Why Carbon Pricing Isn't Working: Good Idea in Theory, Failing in Practice", <u>Foreign Affairs</u> 97 (4) July/August 2018, pp.134-146.

**Discussion Questions:** 

i) Which policy instruments are preferable in the effort to combat climate change?ii) What are the obstacles to the adoption of these instruments and how can they be overcome?

### Optional:

-Easwaran Narassimhan, Kelly S. Gallagher, Stefan Koester & Julio Rivera Alejo, "Carbon pricing in practice: a review of existing emissions trading systems", <u>Climate Policy</u> 18 (8) September 2018, pp. 955-966.

-Torbjørg Jevnaker and Jørgen Wettestad, "Ratcheting Up Carbon Trade: The Politics of Reforming EU Emissions Trading", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 17 (2) May 2017, pp.105-124.

-Jakob Skovgaard, "The Role of Finance Ministries in Environmental Policy Making: The case of European Union Emissions Trading System reform in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands", <u>Environmental Policy and Governance</u> 27 (4) July/August 2017, pp.351-364.

-Robert MacNeil, "Death and Environmental Taxes: Why Market Environmentalism Fails in Liberal Market Economies", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, vol.16, no.1 (February 2016): 21-37.

-Romain Felli, "Environment, not planning: the neoliberal depoliticisation of environmental policy by means of emissions trading", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol24, no.5 (2015): 641-660.

-Rachel Cleetus, "Finding common ground in the debate between carbon tax and capand-trade policies", <u>Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</u> 67 (January/February 2011): 19-27. -Sverker C. Jagers; Henrik Hammar, "Environmental taxation for good and for bad: the efficiency and legitimacy of Sweden's carbon tax", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, 18, no.2 (March 2009): 218 – 237.

-Andrew Jordan, Rüdiger K.W. Wurzel and Anthony R. Zito, "Environmental governance...or government? The international politics of environmental instruments", in <u>Handbook of Global Environmental Politics</u>, Ed. Peter Dauvergne (Cheltenham and Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2005), pp.202-217.

-Robert Repetto, "Cap and Trade Contains Global Warming Better Than a Carbon Tax", <u>Challenge</u> 56 (5) September-October 2013, pp. 31-61.

# 9. International Carbon Markets

 Matthew Paterson, "Who and what are carbon markets for? Politics and the development of climate policy", <u>Climate Policy</u>, vol.12, no.1 (2012): 82-97.
 Peter Newell, "The political economy of carbon markets: The CDM and other stories", <u>Climate Policy</u>, vol.12, no.1 (2012): 135-139.

Optional:

-Kate Ervine, "Diminishing Returns: Carbon Market Crisis and the Future of Market-Dependent Climate Change Finance", <u>New Political Economy</u>, vol.19, no.5 (2014): 723-747.

-Robert MacNeil and Matthew Paterson, "Neoliberal climate policy: from market fetishism to the developmental state", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.21, no.2 (2012): 230-247.

-Harriet Bulkeley and Peter Newell, <u>Governing Climate Change</u>, (London, New York: Routledge, 2010).

-Benjamin Stephan & Matthew Paterson, "The politics of carbon markets: an introduction", Environmental Politics, vol.21, no.4 (July 2012): 545-562.

-Koushik Ghosh and Peter Gray, "Rushing to Copenhagen? Is Cap-and-Trade the Answer?", <u>Challenge</u> 53, no.1 (January-February 2010): 5-27.

-Varun Rai, "Promoting Clean Development: Competing Market Mechanisms Post-2012", <u>Harvard International Review</u> 31, no.3 (Fall 2009): 70-75.

-Jørgen Wettestad, "Interaction between EU carbon trading and the international climate regime: synergies and learning", <u>International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics</u>, 9, no.4 (2009): 393 - 408.

-Patrick Bond, "A timely death? Carbon trading is a charade that will do nothing to reduce global warming. Could it be doomed by the financial meltdown, wonders Patrick Bond, or will Barack Obama help sustain it?", <u>New Internationalist</u> 419 (January-February 2009): 14-15.

-Gert Spaargaren and Arthur P.J. Mol, "Carbon Flows, Carbon Markets, and Low-carbon Lifestyles: Reflecting on the Role of Markets in Climate Governance", <u>Environmental Politics</u> 22 (1), February 2013, pp. 174-193

### 10. Corporate Actors in Global Environmental Governance

1. Pamela S. Chasek, David L. Downie and Janet Welsh Brown, "Business and Industry", in Global Environmental Politics, 7<sup>th</sup> edition (Boulder, CO: Westview, 2017), pp.98-102.

2. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.82-83.

3. Speth and Haas, pp.121-124.

4. Harris Gleckman, "Balancing TNCs, the states, and the international system in global environmental governance: A critical perspective" in Norichka Kanie and Peter M. Haas (eds.), <u>Emerging Forces in Environmental Governance</u> (Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 2004), pp.203-215.

5. Elizabeth Chrun, Nives Dolšak, and Aseem Prakash, "Corporate Environmentalism: Motivations and Mechanisms", <u>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</u> 41 (2016), pp. 341-362.

Discussion Questions:

i) Do transnational corporations have too much influence over global environmental institutions?

ii) Are voluntary initiatives and corporate self-regulation better than inter-governmental forms of global environmental governance? Do these alternative forms of governance work? When and why?

Optional:

-David L. Levy, "Private Sector Governance for a Sustainable Economy: A Strategic Approach", <u>Review of Policy Research</u>, vol.28, no.5 (September 2011): 487-493.

- Jennifer Clapp, "Transnational corporations and global environmental governance", in Peter Dauvergne (ed.) <u>Handbook of Global Environmental Politics</u> (Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar, 2005), pp.284-295.

-Patrick Bernhagen, "Business and International Environmental Agreements: Domestic Sources of Participation and Compliance by Advanced Industrialized Democracies", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 8 (February 2008): 78-110.

-Peter Newell, "Civil Society, Corporate Accountability and the Politics of Climate Change", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 8 (August 2008): 122-153.

-Peter Newell, "The Marketization of Global Environmental Governance: Manifestations and Implications", in Jacob Park, Ken Conca and Matthias Finger (eds.) <u>The Crisis of</u> <u>Global Environmental Governance: Towards a New Political Economy of Sustainability</u> (London and New York: Routledge, 2008), pp. 77-95. -Robert Falkner, <u>Business</u>, <u>power and conflict in international environmental politics</u> (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2007).

## 11. Civil Society Actors in Global Environmental Governance

1. Pamela S. Chasek, David L. Downie and Janet Welsh Brown, "Nongovernmental Organizations", in <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, 7<sup>th</sup> edition (Boulder, CO: Westview, 2017), pp.89-98.

2. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.78,79-82,83-85.

3. John McCormick, "The Role of Environmental NGOs in International Regimes", in Regina S. Axelrod, David Leonard Downie, and Norman J. Vig (eds.) <u>The Global</u> <u>Environment: Institutions, Law, and Policy</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Washington: CQ Press, 2005), pp.83-102.

4. Paul Wapner, "Politics Beyond the State: Environmental Activism and World Civic Politics", in Ken Conca and Geoffrey D. Dabelko (eds.), <u>Green Planet Blues:</u> <u>Environmental Politics from Stockholm to Kyoto</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Boulder, Col: Westview Press, 1998), pp.118-130.

## **Discussion Questions:**

i) In what ways can environmental NGOs exert influence in global environmental politics? Is this influence comparable to that exercised by transnational corporations?ii) Can ENGOs achieve more results by working on the inside with governments and international environmental organisations, or on the outside by protesting and by-passing these actors?

iii) How legitimate are ENGOs? To whom are they accountable, and who do they represent?

Optional:

- Karin Bäckstrand, Jonathan W. Kuyper, Björn-Ola Linnér & Eva Lövbrand, "Non-state actors in global climate governance: from Copenhagen to Paris and beyond", Environmental Politics 26 (4) 2017, pp. 561-579.

-Mark T. Buntaine, "Accountability in Global Governance: Civil Society Claims for Environmental Performance at the World Bank", <u>International Studies Quarterly</u>, vol.59, no.1 (March 2015): 99-111.

-Katharina Rietig, "The Power of Strategy: Environmental NGO Influence in International Climate Negotiations", <u>Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism</u> and International Organizations, vol.22, no.2 (April-June 2016): 268-288.

-Sander Chan, Harro van Asselt, Thomas Hale, Kenneth W. Abbott, Marianne Beisheim, Matthew Hoffmann, Brendan Guy, Niklas Höhne, Angel Hsu, Philipp Pattberg, Pieter Pauw, Céline Ramstein and Oscar Widerberg, "Reinvigorating International Climate Policy: A Comprehensive Framework for Effective Nonstate Action", <u>Global Policy</u>, vol.6, no.4 (November 2015): 466–473.

-Lorraine Elliot, <u>The Global Politics of the Environment</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: NYU Press, 2004), pp. 119-136.

-Satoko Mori, "Institutionalization of NGO involvement in policy functions for global environmental governance", in Norichika Kanie and Peter M. Haas (eds.) <u>Emerging</u> <u>Forces in Environmental Governance</u> (Tokyo: United Nations University Press, 2004), pp.157-175.

-Roger A. Coate, Chadwick F. Alger, and Ronnie D. Lipschutz, "The United Nations and Civil Society: Creative Partnerships for Sustainable Development), <u>Alternatives: Social</u> <u>Transformation and Humane Governance</u> 21(1996): 93-122.

-Karin Bäckstrand, "Democratizing Global Environmental Governance? Stakeholder Democracy after the World Summit on Sustainable Development", <u>European Journal of</u> <u>International Relations</u> 12 (December 2006): 467-498.

-Arun Agrawal and Maria Carmen Lemos, "A Greener Revolution in the Making?
Environmental Governance in the 21st Century", <u>Environment</u> 49 (June 2007): 36-44.
Brian Doherty and Timothy Doyle, eds. <u>Beyond borders: environmental movements and transnational politics</u> (London: Routledge, 2008).

-Betsill, Michele M., and Elisabeth Corell, <u>NGO Diplomacy: The Influence of Nongovernmental Organizations in International Environmental Negotiations</u> (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2008).

# **12. Environmental Security**

1. Pamela S. Chasek, David L. Downie and Janet Welsh Brown, "Environmental Change as a Security Issue", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, 7<sup>th</sup> edition (Boulder, CO: Westview, 2017), pp.40-44.

2. Michael Renner, "Climate of Risk: Climate Warming Demands Fresh Thinking About Security Policy", <u>World Watch</u>, vol.23, no.1 (January/February 2010): 18-23.

3. Thomas Bernauer, "Climate Change Politics", <u>Annual Review of Political Science</u> 16 (2013): 439-440.

4. Betsy Hartmann, "Rethinking climate refugees and climate conflict: Rhetoric, reality and the politics of policy discourse", <u>Journal of International Development</u> 22, no.2 (March 2010): 233-246.

Discussion Questions:

i) Why have environmental issues been connected with international security?

ii) Does this linking of the two issue areas benefit environmental protection or harm it?

Optional:

-Kendra Sakaguchi, Anil Varughese and Graeme Auld, "Climate Wars? A Systematic Review of Empirical Analyses on the Links between Climate Change and Violent Conflict<u>", International Studies Review</u> 19 (4) December 2017, pp.622-645. -Simon Dalby, "Rethinking Geopolitics: Climate Security in the Anthropocene", <u>Global</u> <u>Policy</u> 5 (1), February 2014: 1-9. -Ingrid Boas & Delf Rothe, "From conflict to resilience? Explaining recent changes in climate security discourse and practice", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.25, no.4 (2016): 613-632.

-Erika Cudworth and Stephen Hobden, "Beyond environmental security: complex systems, multiple inequalities and environmental risks", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.20, no.1 (February 2011): 42–59.

-Tom Prugh, "Less Stuff, or More Blood", <u>World Watch</u>, vol.22, no.5 (September/October 2009): 30-36.

-Larry A. Swatuk, "Environmental Security", in <u>International Environmental Politics</u>, Ed. Michele M. Betsill, Kathryn Hochstetler and Dimitris Stevis (Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006), pp.203-236.

-Indra de Soysa, "Filthy rich, not dirt poor! How nature nurtures civil violence", in <u>Handbook of Global Environmental Politics</u>, Ed. Peter Dauvergne (Cheltenham and Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2005), pp.149-169.

-Richard A. Matthew, "Man, the state and nature: rethinking environmental security", ", in <u>Handbook of Global Environmental Politics</u>, Ed. Peter Dauvergne (Cheltenham and Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2005), pp.127-148.

-Shannon O'Lear, Chad M. Briggs & G. Michael Denning, "Environmental Security, Military Planning, and Civilian Research: The Case of Water", <u>Environment: Science and</u> <u>Policy for Sustainable Development</u> 55 (5): 3-13.

# 13. Perspectives on Globalisation and the Environment

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.1-45.

2. Martin Calisto Friant and John Langmore, "The Buen Vivir: A Policy to Survive the Anthropocene?", <u>Global Policy</u>, vol.6, no.1 (February 2015): 64-71.

Discussion Questions:

i) Which perspective do you think provides the best explanation for the cause of global environmental problems, and which offers the best solutions? Why?

Optional:

-Éija Maria Ranta, "Vivir bien governance in Bolivia: chimera or attainable utopia?", <u>Third World Quarterly</u>, Volume 38, Issue 7, July 2017, pp.1603-1618.

-Jennifer Clapp and Eric Helleiner, "International political economy and the

environment: back to the basics?", <u>International Affairs</u>, vol.88, no.3 (May 2012): 485-501.

-Peter Newell, "The elephant in the room: Capitalism and global environmental change", <u>Global Environmental Change</u> 21, 1 (February 2011): 4-6.

-Thomas Princen, "Notes on the Theorizing of Global Environmental Politics", <u>Global</u> <u>Environmental Politics</u>, 8 (February 2008): 1-5.

-Paul Kevin Wapner, "The Importance of Critical Environmental Studies in the New Environmentalism", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 8 (February 2008): 6-13.

#### 14. Poverty, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.87-104,112-117.

2. Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro, "Environment and Development: The Case of the Developing Countries", in Ken Conca, Michael Alberty and Geoffrey D. Dabelko (eds.) <u>Green Planet Blues: Environmental Politics from Stockholm to Rio</u> (Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1995), pp.30-37.

3. Richard Perkins, "Incentivizing Climate Mitigation: Engaging Developing Countries", <u>Harvard International Review</u> 30 (Summer 2008): 42-47.

4. Larry Lohmann, "Whose Common Future?", in Ken Conca, Michael Alberty and Geoffrey D. Dabelko (eds.) <u>Green Planet Blues: Environmental Politics from Stockholm</u> to Rio (Boulder, Col.: Westview Press, 1995), pp 222-226.

Discussion Questions:

i) Is the term "sustainable development" meaningless? How and why is it used?ii) Are traditional conceptions of economic development incompatible with the goal of environmental protection?

iii) Will economic development inevitably result in large-scale environmental degradation? How could this development-degradation link be broken?

iv) Is population growth a major threat to the global environment?

v) Should developing countries be exempted from international environmental agreements until they have caught up to the level of development of countries in the North?

vi) Should developed countries bear most of the cost of alleviating global environmental problems for which they are largely responsible?

Optional:

-Pamela S. Chasek and Lynn M. Wagner, "Breaking the mold: a new type of multilateral sustainable development negotiation", <u>International Environmental Agreements: Politics</u>, Law and Economics, vol.16, no.3 (June 2016): 397–413.

-Thomas Tanner and Jeremy Allouche, "Towards a New Political Economy of Climate Change and Development", <u>IDS Bulletin</u>, vol.42, no.3 (2011): 1-14.

-David G. Victor, "Recovering Sustainable Development", <u>Foreign Affairs</u> 85, 1 (January-February 2006): 91-103.

-Robert W. Kates, Thomas M. Parris, and Anthony A. Leiserowitz, "What is Sustainable Development?", <u>Environment</u> 47, 3 (April 2005): 8-21.

-S. W. Verstegen and J. C. Hanekamp, "The sustainability debate: Idealism versus conformism—the controversy over economic growth" <u>Globalizations</u> 2 (December 2005): 349-362.

-Adil Najam, "The View from the South: Developing Countries in Global Environmental Politics", in Regina S. Axelrod, David Leonard Downie, and Norman J. Vig (eds.) <u>The Global Environment: Institutions, Law, and Policy</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Washington: CQ Press, 2005), pp.225-243.

-Adil Najam, "Why environmental politics looks different from the South", in Peter Dauvergne (ed.) <u>Handbook of Global Environmental Politics</u> (Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar, 2005), pp.111-124.

# 15. Wealth and Consumption

## a) Problems:

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, pp.104-112,117-125.

2. Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jørgen Randers & William W. Behrens III, "The Limits to Growth" in Ken Conca and Geoffrey D. Dabelko (eds.), <u>Green Planet</u> <u>Blues: Environmental Politics from Stockholm to Kyoto</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Boulder, Col: Westview Press, 1998), pp.27-31.

3. Eric Helleiner, "New Voices in the Globalisation Debate: Green Perspectives on the World Economy", in Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey Underhill, eds., <u>Political Economy</u> and the Changing Global Order, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), pp.60-64.

4. Thomas Princen, Michael Maniates and Ken Conca, "Confronting Consumption" and "Conclusion: To Confront Consumption", in Thomas Princen, Michael Maniates and Ken Conca (eds.), <u>Confronting Consumption</u> (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2002), pp.1-17.

# **b) Solutions:**

5. Eric Helleiner, "New Voices in the Globalisation Debate: Green Perspectives on the World Economy", in Richard Stubbs and Geoffrey Underhill, eds., <u>Political Economy</u> and the Changing Global Order, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), pp.64-69.

6. Thomas Princen, Michael Maniates and Ken Conca, "Confronting Consumption" and "Conclusion: To Confront Consumption", in Thomas Princen, Michael Maniates and Ken Conca (eds.), <u>Confronting Consumption</u> (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2002), pp.17-20, 317-328.

7. Colin Hines, "From Globalisation to Localisation", in <u>Localisation: A Global</u> <u>Manifesto</u> (London: Earthscan, 2000), pp.27-36, 62-67, 242-245.

8. Eva Frankova and Nadia Johanisova, "Economic Localization Revisited",

Environmental Policy and Governance 22 (5), September/October 2012: 307-321.

9. Giorgos Kallis, Vasilis Kostakis, Steffen Lange, Barbara Muraca, Susan Paulson, and Matthias Schmelzer, "Research on Degrowth", <u>Annual Review of Environment and</u> <u>Resources</u>, 43 (2018).

Discussion Questions:

i) Do you agree that there are physical limits to growth?

ii) What do you think about the Green argument that environmental crisis over the past

200 years has been caused by large-scale industrialisation, and not just capitalism? iii) What do you think about the argument that global environmental crisis can only be averted by fundamental changes in our production and consumption patterns? Optional:

-Michele Micheletti, Andreas Follesdal and Dietlind Stolle (eds.), <u>Politics, Products, and</u> <u>Markets: Exploring Political Consumerism Past and Present</u> (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 2004).

-Peter Dauvergne, "The Problem of Consumption", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, Vol.10, No.2 (May 2010): 1-10.

-Raymond De Young and Thomas Princen, eds. <u>The Localization Reader: Adapting to</u> the Coming Downshift (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 2012).

### 16. The Green Economy: Contending Conceptions and Assessments

1. Jacqueline Madeleine Borel-Saladin and Ivan Nicholas Turok, "The Green Economy: Incremental Change or Transformation?", <u>Environmental Policy and Governance</u> 23 (4) July/August 2013, pp. 209-220.

2. Dan Brockington & Stefano Ponte, "The Green Economy in the global South: experiences, redistributions and resistance", <u>Third World Quarterly</u>, vol.36, no.12 (December 2015) pp. 2197-2206.

3. Martin Gainsborough, "Transitioning to a Green Economy? Conflicting Visions, Critical Opportunities and New Ways Forward", <u>Development and Change</u> 49 (1) January 2018, pp.223-237.

**Discussion Questions:** 

i) Does the concept of 'the green economy' provide a promising new approach to dealing with global environmental problems, or does it simply re-package and seek to legitimise business-as-usual thinking about the relationship between the economy and the environment?

Optional:

- James Goodman and Ariel Salleh, "The 'Green Economy': Class Hegemony and Counter-Hegemony", <u>Globalizations</u> 10 (3) 2013: 411-424.

-Carl Death, "Four discourses of the green economy in the global South", <u>Third World</u> <u>Quarterly</u>, vol.36, no.12 (December 2015): 2207-2224.

- Peter Ferguson, "The green economy agenda: business as usual or transformational discourse?", <u>Environmental Politics</u>, vol.24, no.1 (2015): 17-37.

-Kathleen McAfee, "Green economy and carbon markets for conservation and development: a critical view", International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics, vol.16, no.3 (June 2016): 333–353.

### 17. International Trade and the Environment

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, ch.5.

2. Speth and Haas, pp.119-121.

3. Daniel C. Esty, "Economic Integration and Environmental Protection", in Regina S. Axelrod, David Leonard Downie, and Norman J. Vig (eds.) <u>The Global Environment:</u> <u>Institutions, Law, and Policy</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Washington: CQ Press, 2005), pp.146-159.

4. Walden Bello, "Climate and Capitalism in Copenhagen" <u>Globalizations</u>, vol. 7, nos. 1 & 2 (March 2010): 303 – 305.

5. K. Kanemoto, D. Moran, M. Lenzen, and A. Geschke, "International Trade Undermines National Emission Reduction Targets: New Evidence from Air Pollution", <u>Global Environmental Change</u> 24 (7) January 2014: 52-59.

## Discussion Questions:

i) Are international trade rules significant barriers to effective environmental protection?ii) Should trade restrictions be permitted as a means of promoting environmental protection, either unilaterally or within the context of multilateral environmental agreements?

iii) Do inadequate environmental policies have any connection with the growing global competition that has resulted from trade liberalisation?

iv) What do you think about the argument that different countries have different levels of tolerance for environmental degradation and different absorptive capacities?

Optional:

-David J. Blair, "The Framing of International Competitiveness in Canada's Climate Change Policy: Trade-off or Synergy?", <u>Climate Policy</u> 17 (4) 2017, pp.764-780.

-Thomas Bernauer and Quynh Nguyen, "Free Trade and/or Environmental Protection?", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, vol.15, no.4 (November 2015): 105-129.

-David J. Blair, "Trade Liberalisation, Environmental Regulation and the Limits of Reformism: The North American Experience", <u>Environmental Politics</u> vol. 17, no.5 (November 2008): 693-711.

-Gerda Van Roozendaal, "The inclusion of environmental concerns in US trade agreements", <u>Environmental Politics</u> vol.18, no. 3 (May 2009): 431–438.

-Robyn Eckersley, "A Green Public Sphere in the WTO?: The Amicus Curiae Interventions in the Transatlantic Biotech Dispute", <u>European Journal of International</u> <u>Relations</u> 13 (September 2007): 329-356.

-William Freudenburg, Robert Gramling and Debra Davidson, "SCAMming Environmental Policy", <u>World Watch</u> 21 (May/June 2008): 7-12.

-Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, "Governance of International Trade for the Green Economy", <u>Review of Policy Research</u>, vol.28, no.5 (September 2011): 479-486.

Johannes Urpelainen, Promoting International Environmental Cooperation Through Unilateral Action: When Can Trade Sanctions Help?", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 13
(2) May 2013: 26-45.

### 18. Foreign Direct Investment and the Environment

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, ch.6.

2. Lorraine Elliot, <u>The Global Politics of the Environment</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: NYU Press, 2004), pp.116-119.

3. Business Council for Sustainable Development, "The Business of Sustainable Development" in Ken Conca and Geoffrey D. Dabelko (eds.), <u>Green Planet Blues:</u> <u>Environmental Politics from Stockholm to Kyoto</u>, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Boulder, Col: Westview Press, 1998), pp.268-272.

**Discussion Questions:** 

i) Has increased capital mobility resulted in a race to the bottom in environmental protection? Has it contributed to environmental regulatory chill?

ii) Do the "green" practices of corporations represent real progress in protecting the global environment, or are they largely "greenwash"?

iii) What are the prospects for significantly changing the behaviour of TNCs to make them more environmentally responsible? How can it be done?

Optional:

Matthew A. Cole, Robert J.R. Elliott, and Liyun Zhang, "Foreign Direct Investment and the Environment", <u>Annual Review of Environment and Resources</u> 42 (2017) pp. 465-487.
Ashley Schram, Sharon Friel, J. Anthony VanDuzer, Arne Ruckert and Ronald Labonté, "Internalisation of International Investment Agreements in Public Policymaking: Developing a Conceptual Framework of Regulatory Chill", <u>Global Policy</u> 9 (2) May 2018, pp. 193-202.

# 19. Global Financing and the Environment

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, ch.7.

2. Speth and Haas, pp.114-119.

3. Lorraine Elliot, "Debt and the environment", in <u>The Global Politics of the</u> Environment, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: NYU Press, 2004), pp.186-190.

4. J. Timmons Roberts, Bradley C. Parks, Michael J. Tierney, and Robert L. Hicks, "Has Foreign Aid Been Greened?" <u>Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable</u> Development, vol.51 (January/February 2009): 8-19.

5. Julie Ayling & Neil Gunningham, "Non-state governance and climate policy: the fossil fuel divestment movement", Climate Policy 17 (2) 2017, pp. 131-149.

Discussion Questions:

i) Does foreign aid contribute to environmental protection in developing countries or worsen environmental degradation?

iii) Have environmental reforms adopted by the World Bank and foreign aid agencies been sufficient?

iii) Should conditions be placed on foreign aid and debt relief to ensure that environmental goals are adopted by developing countries?

Optional:

Philipp Pattberg, "The emergence of carbon disclosure: Exploring the role of governance entrepreneurs", <u>Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space</u> 35 (8), pp. 1437 – 1455.
Paul Bodnar, Caroline Ott, Rupert Edwards, Stephan Hoch, Emily F. McGlynn & Gernot Wagner, "Underwriting 1.5°C: competitive approaches to financing accelerated climate change mitigation", <u>Climate Policy</u>, 18 (3) 2017, pp.368-382.
Eric Helleiner, "Introduction: The Greening of Global Financial Markets?", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u>, 11 (2) (May 2011): 51-53.
-Adam Harmes, "The Limits of Carbon Disclosure: Theorizing the Business Case for

Investor Environmentalism", <u>Global Environmental Politics</u> 11 (2) May 2011, pp.98-119. -Robert L. Hicks et al., <u>Greening aid?: understanding the environmental impact of</u> <u>development assistance</u> (Oxford: OUP, 2008).

-Helena Norberg-Hodge, "The North-South Divide", <u>The Ecologist</u> vol.38, no.2 (March 2008): 14-15.

-Danny Cassimon, Martin Prowse and Dennis Essers, "The pitfalls and potential of debtfor-nature swaps: A US-Indonesian case study", <u>Global Environmental Change</u> vol.21, no.1 (February 2011): 93-102.

# **20.** Conclusion

1. Clapp and Dauvergne, ch.8.

2. Speth and Haas, pp.125-150.

Discussion Questions:

i) Must capital accumulation come before effective environmental protection measures are possible?

ii) Are institutionalists wasting their time by focusing on the reform of international institutions? Do the institutions that operate within existing structures merely ensure the survival of environmentally unsustainable economic and political structures?

iii) Is more fundamental change necessary? What kind? Is it possible?

iv) Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the global environment?



The Appendix to Course Outlines is posted to the OWL course site.