New Challenges for International Cooperation:
Automation and Climate Change
(PLSC 122, PLSC 677)
Fall 2023

Instructor: Carlos Felipe Balcázar

Time and location: Monday 9:25am - 11:15am at Rosenkranz Hall 301

Office hours: Thursdays: 10:00am - 11:30am; 3:00pm - 4:30pm, at Rosenkranz Hall 248

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Course Description:

International Political Economy (IPE) scholars largely focus on investigating how can countries achieve and sustain international cooperation. We study international cooperation because it generates lower transaction costs, which not only can increase global well-being, but also because it creates conditions that tie the hands of political actors to participate in violent conflict. While international cooperation has faced many challenges since World War II, two new challenges have currently become center-focus for IPE scholars: the domestic and international political consequences of automation, and the impending societal consequences of climate change.

This course tackles these two relevant issues in world politics. Overall, the course will take a hands-on approach: We will closely interrogate the arguments and evidence presented in the readings, prioritizing depth of analysis over quantity of articles covered. Then, on the basis of these inputs, our goal is to propose and test (new) theories that help us understanding the implications that automation and climate change pose for world politics.

The course has two parts:

In the first part we will cover numerous puzzles in the study of the International Political Economy of technological change. In particular, we will try to understand its redistributive consequences, and the implications

that automation has had for sustaining the commitment in Embedded Liberalism. We will also inquire about the need for an approach for tackling the political consequences of automation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) through global governance.

In the second part, we will address the multiple threats that climate change poses for social and political stability. Most importantly, we will explore how can we create domestic coalitions in support of climate policy, and how can countries achieve international cooperation regarding climate change despite its diffuse impacts.

Course Format

This is an in-person seminar class. Remote participation via Zoom will be allowed only under exceptional circumstances, provided evidence for these circumstances. Zoom sessions will NOT be recorded (except for the first class, which is hold via Zoom). The course will be both a combination of a masterclass with discussions during the first half, followed by an open debate during the second half.

Course Requirements

- This course is apt for graduate students (MA, PhD) and advanced undergraduate students.

- Registration and auditing requires the instructor's permission.

- Notions of quantitative analysis and game theory are not required. But students having such skills will have priority, everything else equal.

- Grading is as follows:

    1. **Attendance and participation (20%):**
       All students are expected to attend all seminar meetings and participate in class discussions. All students are expected to complete the required weekly readings before class. Students should come to class with a list of thoughts and questions that they want to share with the class.

       Class presentations (only PhD students): For PhD students, 10% of this 20% will come from serving as a discussant for a paper, over the course of the semester, and building presentation slides for this purpose. Presentations should be limited to 12 minutes and should focus on providing a critical assessment of the essence of the argument or evidence. These presentations will be followed by a 10 minute Q& A with the rest of the class.

       Debate Rules: In class discussions students must contribute to creating an inclusive learning environment. Please use a civil and respectful language and be mindful of others' feelings.

2. **Response papers/referee reports (30%):**

   A response paper is a critical assessment of the weekly materials, not a summary of the readings. Undergrad and Master's students are expected to complete all the required readings to prepare a response paper, but they may choose the texts to focus on in the response paper. Specifically, students should focus on a minimum of two required readings in their response papers.

   Referee reports (only PhD students): For PhD students the entirety of this 30% will be based on writing referee reports. PhD students will write a referee report on one of the required readings over the course of the semester (you choose which). These reports must be written as if you were reviewing a manuscript for an academic journal.

   Logistics for response papers: Response papers cannot exceed two pages, double-spaced, 12pt, 1-inch margins; they must be formatted in PDF; and they must be uploaded to Canvas the day before class. Write your name at the top of page 1. You can obtain three possible grades in your response paper: **+** (not good), **++** (solid), **+++** (excellent). Requirement for an "A-" in this seminar requires an average of **++** in the response papers. A higher score than that is the best path toward an "A" grade. Late submissions of response papers will carry grade penalization.

   Logistics for referee reports: Referee reports cannot exceed 3 pages in length, 12pt, 1-inch margins; they must be formatted in PDF; and they must be uploaded to Canvas the day before the class where the reading(s) will be covered. Write your name at the top of page 1. You can obtain three possible grades in your referee report: **+** (not good), **++** (solid), **+++** (excellent).

3. **Term paper (50%):** A term paper is research essay intended to present a case study, a concept, or argue a point; it is a piece of original work presenting and defending in detail a hypothesis. All students must write a term paper related to the topics we will cover in class. (Final versions of) term papers must be uploaded in PDF format to Canvas by the end of the Final Examination Period, December 15, 2023, 5:30pm. Term paper ideas must be discussed with the instructor before the fall recess on November 18th. Further guidelines will be given early in the course.

   Undergraduate and Master's students must write a short article in the style of a technical report or research note (5-10 pages). Students are encouraged to use quantitative analysis or game theory if they feel comfortable with these tools. Importantly, of this 50%, 20% of the grade corresponds to a term paper prospectus that should be uploaded to Canvas by the end of the Midterms Examination Period, on October 29th, 2023, 11:59pm.

   PhD students can choose one of the following options for the term paper: 1. A full length paper draft (25 pages max.), 2. A shorter article in the style of a letter or research note (5-10 pages), or 3. An NSF style research grant proposal (10 pages max.). Your final project will depend on

the stage of your research and what would be most useful for you.

Additionally, *PhD students* will prepare a 10 minute presentation of the first draft of the term paper for the End-of-semester Conference, which will take place in the last week of class (see below). Every presentation will be followed by 10 minutes of comments from all other students and myself. The purpose is to emulate the standard format for presentations in academic conferences in the field of International Relations. This presentation will account for 20% of the total 50% grade for the term paper.

- Grading and late assignments will be dealt following the College's rules. You can find a copy of them here and here, respectively.

Readings

There is no textbook for this class. Required readings are expected to be completed before class. Undergraduates students and Master's students should make an effort to distill the main argument of those papers if the reading is demanding technically. PhD students, on the other hand, are strongly encouraged (but not required) to trying to derive the results of theoretical papers and digging into the replication materials of the empirical papers if the replication material is available.

Academic Integrity

Plagiarism and cheating will be severely penalized – this includes using Generative Pre-trained Transformers such as chatGPT. Students should be familiar with the University's policies on academic integrity and disciplinary action, which you can find here. Citations strengthen your work, as you can show that your argument is supported by area experts. You can find Yale Poorvu's guide on when and how to cite here. The instructor is happy to address any questions in that regard.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility

I am committed to making this course a safe and open learning environment for all students, regardless of background, race, ethnicity, country of origin, gender identity, sexual orientation, abilities, or religion. Students are expected to treat each other with respect at all times, and should expect the same from me. If you believe this obligation has not been fulfilled, I encourage you to bring your concerns to me, to the Department Chair or Director of Graduate Studies, or to the Department of Politics Climate Committee. In addition, all students have the right to take any complaints directly to Yale's Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Belonging at Yale Initiative and the https://oiea.yale.edu/.

Students requesting academic accommodations are advised to reach out to Yale's Accessibility Resources as early as possible in the semester for assistance. More information can be found here and here.

I. Introduction

Week 1. Introduction

This session offers and overview of the course. It also offers an introduction to the foundational concepts in the study of IPE. We will discuss how can we use them to frame our approach throughout the course as an IPE scholar. There are no mandatory readings for this week, but if you are interested on working in IR/IPE, I strongly encourage you to (re)read them.

Recommended readings:

Ruggie, J. G. (1982). International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Postwar Economic Order. *International Organization*, 36(2):2.

Keohane, R. O. (1984). *After hegemony: Cooperation and discord in the world political economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Chapters 1-6.

Rogowski, R. (1987). Political cleavages and changing exposure to trade. *American Political Science Review*, 81(4):1121–1137.

Gourevitch, P. (1978). The second image reversed: the international sources of domestic politics. *International organization*, 32(4):881–912.

Gilpin, R. and Gilpin, J. M. (2001). *Global political economy: Understanding the international economic order*. Princeton University Press. Chapter 1.

Strange, S. (2015). *States and markets*. Bloomsbury Publishing. Chapters 1-2.

II. IPE of technological change: Automation and AI

Week 2. Introduction to technological change

Mokyr, J., Vickers, C., and Ziebarth, N. L. (2015). The history of technological anxiety and the future of economic growth: Is this time different? *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 29(3):31–50

Frey, C. B. and Osborne, M. A. (2017). The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerisation? *Technological forecasting and social change*, 114:254–280

Boix, C. (2020). *Democratic capitalism at the crossroads: technological change and the future of politics*. Princeton University Press. Chapters 4-6.

Frey, C. B. (2019). *The Technology Trap*. Princeton University Press. Chapters 9-13.

Optional readings:

Hall, P. A. and Soskice, D. (2001). *Varieties of capitalism: The institutional foundations of comparative advantage*. OUP Oxford. Chapter 1.

Autor, D. H. (2015). Why are there still so many jobs? the history and future of workplace automation. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 29(3):3–30

Mokyr, J. (2018). Editor's introduction: The new economic history and the Industrial Revolution. In *The British industrial revolution*, pages 1–127. Routledge

Lafortune, J., Lewis, E., and Tessada, J. (2019). People and machines: A look at the evolving relationship between capital and skill in manufacturing, 1860–1930, using immigration shocks. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 101(1):30–43

Mansfield, E. D. and Rudra, N. (2021). Embedded Liberalism in the Digital Era. *International Organization*, 75(2):558–585.

Week 3. Political consequences of automation

Thewissen, S. and Rueda, D. (2019). Automation and the welfare state: Technological change as a determinant of redistribution preferences. *Comparative Political Studies*, 52(2):171–208

Frey, C. B., Berger, T., and Chen, C. (2018). Political machinery: did robots swing the 2016 US presidential election? *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 34(3):418–442

Anelli, M., Colantone, I., and Stanig, P. (2019). We were the robots: Automation and voting behavior in western europe. *BAFFI CAREFIN Centre Research Paper*, (2019-115)

Wu, N. (2022). Misattributed blame? attitudes toward globalization in the age of automation. *Political Science Research and Methods*, 10(3):470–487

Balcazar, C. F. (2023). Globalization, unions and robots: The effects of automation on the power of labor and policymaking. *Mimeo Yale University*.

Optional readings:

Gallego, A., Kurer, T., and Schöll, N. (2022). Neither left behind nor superstar: ordinary winners of digitalization at the ballot box. *The Journal of Politics*, 84(1):418–436

Owen, E. (2020). Firms vs. workers? the political economy of labor in an era of global production and automation. In *Columbus, OH: Annual Meeting of the International Political Economy Society*

Mansfield, E. D., Milner, H. V., and Rudra, N. (2021). The globalization backlash: Exploring new perspectives. *Comparative political studies*, 54(13):2267–2285

Baccini, L. and Weymouth, S. (2021). Gone for good: Deindustrialization, white voter backlash, and us presidential voting. *American Political Science Review*, 115(2):550–567

Chaudoin, S. and Mangini, M.-D. (2022). Robots, foreigners, and foreign robots: Policy responses to automation and trade. Mimeo, Harvard University

Rothstein, S. A. (2022). *Recoding power: tactics for mobilizing tech workers*. Oxford University Press. Chapter 1.

Week 4. The advent of Artificial Intelligence

Mittelstadt, B. (2019). Principles alone cannot guarantee ethical ai. *Nature machine intelligence*, 1(11):501–507.

Agrawal Ajay, Joshua Gans, A. G. (2019). *The Economics of Artificial Intelligence: An Agenda*. University of Chicago Press. Chapters 6, 12, 14 and 19.

Ntoutsi, E., Fafalios, P., Gadiraju, U., Iosifidis, V., Nejdl, W., Vidal, M.-E., Ruggieri, S., Turini, F., Papadopoulos, S., Krasanakis, E., et al. (2020). Bias in data-driven artificial intelligence systems—an introductory survey. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 10(3):e1356.

Zhang, B. (2023). Public Opinion toward Artificial Intelligence. In *The Oxford Handbook of AI Governance*. Oxford University Press.

Optional readings:

Grace, K., Salvatier, J., Dafoe, A., Zhang, B., and Evans, O. (2018). When will ai exceed human performance? evidence from ai experts. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 62:729–754.

Agrawal Ajay, Joshua Gans, A. G. (2019). *The Economics of Artificial Intelligence: An Agenda*. University of Chicago Press. Introduction, and chapters 11 and 15.

Frank, M. R., Autor, D., Bessen, J. E., Brynjolfsson, E., Cebrian, M., Deming, D. J., Feldman, M., Groh, M., Lobo, J., Moro, E., et al. (2019). Toward understanding the impact of artificial intelligence on labor. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(14):6531–6539

Mehrabi, N., Morstatter, F., Saxena, N., Lerman, K., and Galstyan, A. (2021). A survey on bias and fairness in machine learning. *ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)*, 54(6):1–35.

Week 5. Artificial intelligence, globalization and authoritarianism

Dragu, T. and Lupu, Y. (2021). Digital Authoritarianism and the Future of Human Rights. *International Organization*, 75(4):991–1017.

Xu, X., Kostka, G., and Cao, X. (2022). Information Control and Public Support for Social Credit Systems in China. *Journal of Politics*, 84(4):2230–2245.

Bloom, P. (2023). *Authoritarian capitalism in the age of globalization*. Edward Elgar Publishing. Chapters 3, 4 and 5.

Beraja, M., Kao, A., Yang, D. Y., and Yuchtman, N. (2023). Ai-tocracy. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 138(3):1349–1402.

Optional readings:

Kendall-Taylor, A., Frantz, E., and Wright, J. (2020). The digital dictators: How technology strengthens autocracy. *Foreign Aff.*, 99:103.

Chen, H. and Greitens, S. C. (2022). Information capacity and social order: The local politics of information integration in China. *Governance*, 35(2):497–523.

Earl, J., Maher, T. V., and Pan, J. (2022). The digital repression of social movements, protest, and activism: A synthetic review. *Science Advances*, 8(10):1–16.

Gilardi, F. (2022). *Digital Technology , Politics , and Policy-Making*, volume 4058. Cambridge University Press.

Lamont, C. K. and Mema, M. (2023). Digital transitional justice: unpacking the black box. *Handbook on the Politics and Governance of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence*, pages 139–166.

Week 6. Global governance and technological change

Narula, R. (2014). *Globalization and technology: Interdependence, innovation systems and industrial policy*. John Wiley & Sons. Chapters 1 and 2.

Taylor, M. Z. (2016). *The politics of innovation: Why some countries are better than others at science and technology*. Oxford University Press. Chapters 1-4 and 7.

Dafoe, A. (2018). Ai governance: a research agenda. *Governance of AI Program, Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford: Oxford, UK*, 1442:1443.

Weymouth, S. (2023). Digital globalization: Politics, policy, and a governance paradox. *Elements in International Relations*.

Optional readings:

Gilpin, R. and Gilpin, J. M. (2001). *Global political economy: Understanding the international economic order*. Princeton University Press. Chapter 6.

Milner, H. V. and Solstad, S. U. (2021). Technological Change and the International System. *World Politics*, 73(3):545–589.

O'Brien-Udry, C. and Pratt, T. (2021). Innovation and interdependence: The case of gene-editing technology. Technical report, Yale University.

Dauvergne, P. (2022). Is artificial intelligence greening global supply chains? exposing the political economy of environmental costs. *Review of International Political Economy*, 29(3):696–718.

Hadfield, A. and Leveringhaus, A. (2023). Autonomous weaponry and IR theory: conflict and cooperation in the age of AI. *Handbook on the Politics and Governance of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence*,

pages 167–187.

III. Domestic and International Implications of Climate Change

Week 7. Introduction to the political economy of climate change

Ostrom, E. (1990). *Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action*. Cambridge University Press, Chapters 1-3.

Egan, P. J. and Mullin, M. (2012). Turning personal experience into political attitudes: The effect of local weather on Americans' perceptions about global warming. *Journal of Politics*, 74(3):796–809

Achen, C. and Bartels, L. (2018). Blind Retrospection: Electoral Responses to Droughts, Floods, and Shark Attacks. In *Democracy for Realists*, pages 116–145. Princeton University Press

Busby, J. (2018). Warming world: why climate change matters more than anything else. *Foreign Aff.*, 97:49

Aklin, M. and Mildenberger, M. (2020). Prisoners of the wrong dilemma: Why distributive conflict, not collective action, characterizes the politics of climate change. *Global Environmental Politics*, 20(4):4–26.

Optional readings:

Peters, G. P., Minx, J. C., Weber, C. L., and Edenhofer, O. (2011). Growth in emission transfers via international trade from 1990 to 2008. *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*, 108(21):8903–8908

Baysan, C., Burke, M., González, F., Hsiang, S., and Miguel, E. (2019). Non-economic factors in violence: Evidence from organized crime, suicides and climate in Mexico. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 168:434–452

Javeline, D., Kijewski-Correa, T., and Chesler, A. (2019). Does It Matter If You 'Believe' in Climate Change? Not for Coastal Home Vulnerability. *Climatic Change*, 155(4):511–532

Dolšak, N. and Prakash, A. (2022). Three faces of climate justice. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 25:283–301.

Week 8. Climate change as a source of political (in)stability

Tir, J. and Stinnett, D. (2012). Weathering Climate Change: Can Institutions Mitigate International Water Conflict? *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(1):211–225.

Burke, M., Hsiang, S. M., and Miguel, E. (2015). Climate and Conflict. *Annual Review of Economics*, 7(1):577–617

Koubi, V. (2019). Climate change and conflict. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 22:343–360

Schultz, K. A. and Mankin, J. S. (2019). Is temperature exogenous? the impact of civil conflict on the instrumental climate record in sub-saharan africa. *American Journal of Political Science*, 63(4):723–739

Balcazar, C. F. and Kennard, A. (2023). Climate Change and Political Mobilization: Theory and Evidence from India. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.

Optional readings:

Miguel, E., Satyanath, S., and Sergenti, E. (2004). Economic shocks and civil conflict: An instrumental variables approach. *Journal of political Economy*, 112(4):725–753

Chassang, S. (2009). Economic shocks and civil war. *Quarterly Journal of Political Science*, 4(3):211–228.

Detges, A. (2017). Droughts, state-citizen relations and support for political violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: A micro-level analysis. *Political Geography*, 61:88–98

Mach, K. J., Kraan, C. M., Adger, W. N., Buhaug, H., Burke, M., Fearon, J. D., Field, C. B., Hendrix, C. S., Maystadt, J. F., O'Loughlin, J., Roessler, P., Scheffran, J., Schultz, K. A., and von Uexkull, N. (2019). Climate as a risk factor for armed conflict. *Nature*, 571(7764):193–197.

Mach, K. J., Adger, W. N., Buhaug, H., Burke, M., Fearon, J. D., Field, C. B., Hendrix, C. S., Kraan, C. M., Maystadt, J. F., O'Loughlin, J., Roessler, P., Scheffran, J., Schultz, K. A., and von Uexkull, N. (2020). Directions for Research on Climate and Conflict. *Earth's Future*, 8(7).

Week 9. Climate change and migration

Dell, M., Jones, B. F., and Olken, B. A. (2014). What do we learn from the weather? The new climate-economy literature. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 52(3):740–798

Bhavnani, R. R. and Lacina, B. (2015). The Effects of Weather-Induced Migration on Sons of the Soil Riots in India. *World Politics*, 67(4):760–794

McLeman, R. (2019). International migration and climate adaptation in an era of hardening borders. *Nature Climate Change*, 9(12):911–918

Benveniste, H., Oppenheimer, M., and Fleurbaey, M. (2020). Effect of Border Policy on Exposure and Vulnerability to Climate Change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(43):26692–26702.

Optional readings:

Black, R., Bennett, S. R., Thomas, S. M., and Beddington, J. R. (2011). Climate change: Migration as adaptation. *Nature*, 478(7370):447–449

Doyle, T. and Chaturvedi, S. (2012). Climate Refugees and Security: Conceptualizations, Categories, and Contestations. In *The Oxford Handbook of Climate Change and Society*, pages 278–291

Bettini, G., Nash, S. L., and Gioli, G. (2017). One step forward, two steps back? the fading contours of (in) justice in competing discourses on climate migration. *The Geographical Journal*, 183(4):348–358

Rigaud, K. K., De Sherbinin, A., Jones, B., Bergmann, J., Clement, V., Ober, K., Schewe, J., Adamo, S., McCusker, B., Heuser, S., et al. (2018). Groundswell: Preparing for internal climate migration

Clement, V., Rigaud, K. K., De Sherbinin, A., Jones, B., Adamo, S., Schewe, J., Sadiq, N., and Shabahat, E. (2021). *Groundswell part 2: Acting on internal climate migration*. World Bank.

Week 10. Domestic support for climate change policy

Malhotra, N., Monin, B., and Tomz, M. (2019). Does private regulation preempt public regulation? *American Political Science Review*, 113(1):19–37.

Kennard, A. (2020). The enemy of my enemy: when firms support climate change regulation. *International Organization*, 74(2):187–221

Mildenberger, M. (2020). *Carbon captured: how business and labor control climate politics*. MiT Press. Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 7.

Gazmararian, A. F. and Tingley, D. (2023). *Uncertain Futures: How to Unlock the Climate Impasse*. Cambridge University Press. Chapters 1 and 2.

Optional readings:

Genovese, F. and Tvinnereim, E. (2019). Who opposes climate regulation? business preferences for the european emission trading scheme. *The Review of International Organizations*, 14:511–542

Aklin, M. and Urpelainen, J. (2018). *Renewables: The politics of a global energy transition*. MIT Press. Chapters 1-3.

Kennard, A. (2021). My Brother's Keeper: Other-regarding preferences and concern for global climate change. *The Review of International Organizations*, 16(2):345–376

Tingley, D. and Tomz, M. (2022). The effects of naming and shaming on public support for compliance with international agreements: an experimental analysis of the paris agreement. *International Organization*, 76(2):445–468

Gaikwad, N., Genovese, F., and Tingley, D. (2022). Creating climate coalitions: mass preferences for compensating vulnerability in the world's two largest democracies. *American Political Science Review*, 116(4):1165–1183.

Colgan, J. D. and Hinthorn, M. (2023). International energy politics in an age of climate change. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 26

Week 11. International cooperation for climate change policy

Victor, D. G. (2011). *Global warming gridlock: Creating more effective strategies for protecting the planet*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. Chapters 2.

Bechtel, M. M. and Scheve, K. F. (2013). Mass support for global climate agreements depends on institutional design. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 110(34):13763–13768

Tingley, D. and Tomz, M. (2014). Conditional cooperation and climate change. *Comparative Political Studies*, 47(3):344–368

Underdal, A. (2017). Climate change and international relations (after kyoto). *Annual Review of Political Science*, 20:169–188.

McAllister, J. H. and Schnakenberg, K. E. (2022). Designing the optimal international climate agreement with variability in commitments. *International Organization*, 76(2):469–486.

Optional readings:

Victor, D. G. (2011). *Global warming gridlock: Creating more effective strategies for protecting the planet*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. Chapters 3-6.

Terhalle, M. and Depledge, J. (2013). Great-Power Politics, Order Transition, and Climate Governance: Insights From International Relations Theory. *Climate Policy*, 13(5):572–588

Abbott, K. W., Green, J. F., and Keohane, R. O. (2016). Organizational Ecology and Institutional Change in Global Governance. *International Organization*, 70(2):247–277

Keohane, R. O. and Victor, D. G. (2016). Cooperation and discord in global climate policy. *Nature Climate Change*, 6(6):570–575

Keohane, R. O. and Oppenheimer, M. (2016). Paris: Beyond the climate dead end through pledge and review? *Politics and Governance*, 4(3):142–151.

Week 12. Transnational social movements & climate change

Tarrow, G. and Sidney, G. (2012). *Power in Movement: Social Movements and Contentious Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 5-7.

Ciplet, D. (2014). Contesting climate injustice: Transnational advocacy network struggles for rights in un climate politics. *Global Environmental Politics*, 14(4):75–96.

McAdam, D. (2017). Social movement theory and the prospects for climate change activism in the united states. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 20:189–208

Hale, T. (2020). Transnational actors and transnational governance in global environmental politics. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 23:203–220.

Optional readings:

Tarrow, G. and Sidney, G. (2012). *Power in Movement: Social Movements and Contentious Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press. Introduction, Chapters 1, 9 and12.

Andonova, L. B., Betsill, M. M., and Bulkeley, H. (2009). Transnational climate governance. *Global environmental politics*, 9(2):52–73

Bulkeley, H., Andonova, L. B., Betsill, M. M., Compagnon, D., Hale, T., Hoffmann, M. J., Newell, P., Paterson, M., Roger, C., and VanDeveer, S. D. (2014). *Transnational climate change governance*. Cambridge University Press. Chapters 1-3.

Hadden, J. and Jasny, L. (2019). The power of peers: How transnational advocacy networks shape ngo strategies on climate change. *British Journal of Political Science*, 49(2):637–659.

Kolcava, D. (2023). Greenwashing and public demand for government regulation. *Journal of Public Policy*, 43(1):179–198.

IV. End-of-semester Conference

Week 13. End-of-semester Conference

PhD students will circulate the preliminary drafts of their term papers (or grant proposals) the week before. All students will read the term papers (or grant proposals) in advance, and come prepared to give comments during the presentations of their peers.