Title:
The Transformation of Global Climate Governance: Assessing Architecture, Agency and Accountability

Outline of the topic:
Global Environmental Change is one of the great challenges humankind is facing today. Scientists today see mounting evidence that the entire earth system now operates ‘well outside the normal state exhibited over the past 500,000 years’, and that ‘human activity is generating change that extends well beyond natural variability-in some cases, alarmingly so-and at rates that continue to accelerate’ (Steffen et al. 2004). The perennial question from a social science perspective is how to organise the co-evolution of societies and their surrounding environment, i.e. how to develop effective and equitable governance solutions for today’s global problems. Within this context, a growing number of scholars have voiced their concern about the problem-solving capacity of the state and the international state-system. This was exemplified at the 2009 climate summit in Copenhagen, which showed that an ambitious, comprehensive and legally binding treaty limiting the emissions of greenhouse gases is not on the diplomatic horizon. To many observers, this has led to a great disappointment with the current pace of international climate politics. Hence, researchers and practitioners alike increasingly acknowledge that solutions to the challenges of global change do not exclusively originate from governments and international organisations, but emerge from the activities of non-state actors whose authority is contested and whose legitimacy is questionable. This transformation of governance is most visible, but little understood, in the area of climate change. The proposed ECPR workshop focuses on the current transformation of global climate governance (the new mechanisms and activities of non-state actors related to mitigating carbon dioxide emissions). Crucially, we need to more systematically analyze three profound trends: first, the commodification of climate governance (the process of turning carbon into a tradable commodity); second, the de-territorialization of climate governance (the process of regulating carbon emissions beyond national territories and state sovereignty); and third the hybridization of climate governance (the process of involving private actors in climate change politics). None of these profound changes is sufficiently understood as social scientists have only just begun to conceptualize climate governance beyond the state.
This ECPR workshop starts from three distinct analytical perspectives to investigate the current state of climate governance transformations: **agency**, **architecture** and **accountability**. **Agency**, understood as the capacity of individual and collective actors to change the course of events or the outcome of processes, is increasingly located in sites beyond the state and its international organizations. A number of actors deliberately form social institutions to address the problem of climate change without being forced, persuaded or funded by states and other public agencies. Consequently, this workshop invite papers that investigate how actors possess agency in global climate governance and how that agency is constructed and contested. The second analytical concept that is applied to the emerging arena of global climate governance is architecture. **Architecture** can be understood as the interlocking web of principles, institutions and practices that shape decisions by stakeholders at all levels. Most research has hitherto been focused on single institutions (predominantly at the inter-state level). As a result, we today possess a fairly good understanding of the determinants of institutional effectiveness. In comparison, however, the effectiveness of the overall institutional structure including the many non-state governance arrangements remains much less understood. Consequently, this workshop invite papers that investigate the institutional structure of global climate governance, the norms and rules it embodies as well as the linkages with the international climate governance arena. **Accountability** as a concept refers to a more or less coherent set of rules and procedures, delineating who takes part in decision-making, who holds whom responsible for what kind of actions, and by which means. Consequently, this workshop invites papers that investigate the novel mechanism through which accountability of global climate governance is constructed and contested. In short, the workshop makes two contributions: first, it provides a coherent and theory-based analysis of the transnational climate governance domain; second, it advances our theoretical and conceptual understanding of agency, architecture and accountability. The workshop aims to disseminate its contribution about the transformation of climate governance by publishing a selection of papers in a special issue of a peer-reviewed journal and/or as an edited book volume.

**Relation to existing research:**
Scholars and practitioners have increasingly acknowledged that solutions to the challenges of global change do not exclusively originate from public sources of authority (governments, international organisations such as the United Nations), but are co-produced by a host of non-state ac-
tors whose authority is contested and whose legitimacy is questionable (Andonova et al. 2007; Bäckstrand and Lövbrand 2006; Cashore 2002; Cutler et al. 1999; Dingwerth 2007; Hall and Biersteker 2002; Jagers and Stripple 2003; Pattberg 2007; Pattberg and Stripple 2008). There is a small, but nascent, literature on the specific question of climate and carbon commodification (Bumpus and Liverman 2008; Callon 2009; McKenzie 2009; Knox-Hayes 2008, 2009; Lövbrand & Stripple forthcoming).

Participants:
The workshop invites both younger and established scholars in the field. The broad framing of the workshop topic will encourage dialogue between researchers in international relations, geography, public policy, economy and development studies. The workshop intends to bring together scholars in the field such as Frank Biermann (Amsterdam, Netherlands), Harriet Bulkely (UK), Ken Conca/Paul Wapner (Washington, US), John Dryzek (Canberra, Australia), Maarten Hajer (Amsterdam, Netherlands), Sylvia Karlsson (Turku, Finland), Sverker Jagers, (Gothenburg, Sweden), Andrew Jordan (Norwich, UK) and colleagues from the ECRP Green Politics network. We will disseminate and publicize information about the workshop widely, including through the Green Politics Standing Group’s webpage and email discussion list as well as through the Environmental Studies Section of the International Studies Association.

Type of paper: The workshop will be open to a range of different papers: theoretical elaborations, empirical investigations and case studies that analyse one of the three trends of commodification, de-territorialization and hybridization (of climate governance) through the analytical lenses of agency, architecture and accountability.

Funding:
Funding for the workshop will be sought from Swedish research councils that have open competitions for the arrangements of workshops in political science as well as environmental politics (such as the Swedish Research Council and the Research for Environment, Spatial Planning and Agriculture). Partial funding has already been secured for a potential workshop through the Swedish Research Council. Additional funding will come from the COST Action IS 802 (The Transformation of Global Environmental Governance).
Johannes Stripple is senior researcher at the Department of Political Science, Lund University, Sweden. Johannes has investigated the way in which the climate issue challenge us to rethink concepts central to International Relations such as security, territory and authority. He has also evaluated the performance of climate policy in Europe, and focussed on, climate and carbon market governance, the insurance industry, Personal Carbon Allowances. His work has appeared in, for example, Global Governance, Review of International Studies, Environment and Planning D: Society and Space.

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