

210146 SE M11: Research Practice (2024S)**Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making**

When: Mondays, 08:00-11:30

Where: Hörsaal 3 (H3), NIG 2. Stock

Start: 18 March 2024

Contact: alice.vadrot@univie.ac.at

Office hour: after agreement

AIMS, CONTENTS AND METHOD

This seminar introduces Master students to the basic features of global environmental negotiations and the empirical study thereof. Starting from the premise that we need to broaden the conceptualisation of the actors, sites and processes constitutive of international environmental agreements and law, the course will provide 1) knowledge about the theoretical foundations of global environmental negotiations, 2) empirical examples and cases from the areas of climate change, biodiversity, and ocean protection, and 3) a methodological toolbox and guide for designing a research project in this area.

In the first part of the course, students will be familiarised with the conceptual foundations of “global environmental agreement-making” (Hughes, Vadrot et al., 2021, Hughes and Vadrot, 2023) and the set of actors, sites and processes constituting environmental negotiation. You will learn how and why negotiations are shaped by, reflect and have the potential to re-make or transform the intertwined global order of social, political and economic relations.

The second part of the course will introduce different agreement-making sites (climate change, biodiversity ocean protection) and allow students to familiarize themselves with what global environmental agreement-making means in practice. A range of key principles and terms will be introduced and their meaning in theory and practice reflected.

In the third part of the course, students will be familiarised with key methods and tools to study global environmental agreement-making and how to develop their own research project.

The course targets Master students interested in the various themes of global environmental politics and the empirical study thereof. While it may be advantageous if you have some knowledge of global environmental politics, or multilateral negotiations, the course is still conceptualized in a way that permits all students to participate.

STRUCTURE, TOPICS, AND TIMELINE

- 18.03.2024 (08.00-11.30): Introduction

Part 1: The empirical study of global environmental negotiations

- 08.04.2024 (08:00-11:30): Navigating global environmental negotiations.
- 15.04.2024 (08.00-11.30): BBNJ negotiations and introduction to MARIPOLDATAbase
- 22.04.2024 (08.00-11.30): Practical and ethical considerations

Part 2: Developing a research question, conceptual framework, and methodology.

- 29.04.2024 (08.00-11.30): Analytical frameworks and concepts
- 06.05.2024 (08.00-11.30): Ethnography and collaboration
- 13.05.2024 (08.00-11.30): Text, Interviews, Networks

Part 3: Implementing a research project

- 27.05.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop I
- 03.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop II
- 10.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop III
- 17.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Wrap-up and presentation of research projects

EXAM ASSESSMENT AND PERMITTED MATERIALS

- 2 short term papers reflecting the understanding of the literature based on 5 specific questions: 2 x 10% (max. 250-400 words per question)
- 1 research design: 30% (max. 800-1000 words)
- 1 seminar paper: 50% (max. 6000 words)

100 to 90 Points: Very good (1)

89 to 80 Points: Good (2)

79 to 70 Points: Satisfactory (3)

69 to 60 Points: Sufficient (4)

>60 Points: Poor (5)

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- Knowledge about the content of all lectures
- Familiarity with key principles, concepts and terminology
- Knowledge about the content of the background literature

The course uses the following book accessible open access via the university. PDF chapters will be up-loaded on Moodle:



CONTENT OF AND LITERATURE FOR EACH SESSION

Part 1: The empirical study of global environmental negotiations

Session I: 08.04.2024 (08:00-11:30):

Why global environmental negotiations (research) matter

Summary

This session explores why there is so much scholarly interest in global environmental negotiations and how the conceptualization and study of these has changed over time. It unpacks how to study global environmental negotiations and related sites as agreement-making defined as the multiple actors, sites, and processes through which environmental agreements are made, and the new sets and arrangements of actors, sites, and processes that are created by any specific agreement, which have the potential to reinforce or reorient the global political order.

➔ Discussion of Assignment I

Literature

1. Hughes, H., & Vadrot, A. B. M. (2023). [Introduction: A Broadened Understanding of Global Environmental Negotiations](#). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
2. Vadrot, A. B. M. (2020). [Multilateralism as a 'site' of struggle over environmental knowledge: the North-South divide](#). *Critical Policy Studies*, 14(2), 233–245. doi: 10.1080/19460171.2020.1768131

Further readings

Hughes, H., Vadrot, A.B.M., Allan, J. I., Bach, T., Bansard, J. S., Chasek, P., ... Yamineva, Y. (2021). [Global environmental agreement-making: Upping the methodological and ethical stakes of studying negotiations](#). *Earth System Governance*, 10, 100121. doi: 10.1016/j.esg.2021.100121.

This collective piece authored by the contributors to this book introduces the term “agreement-making” and calls for methodological innovation and greater reflection on the ethical stakes of research on global environmental negotiations. The piece resulted from a workshop funded and organized by MARIPODATA in Vienna in September 2019.

Preparation and assignment I

Answer the following questions based on the literature for the session on 8.4.

- (1) Why do global environmental negotiations matter?
- (2) How did they change over time?
- (3) What are key actors and how did they change over time?
- (4) What are key theoretical and conceptual approaches?
- (5) What is the role of knowledge in multilateral negotiations?

- ➔ 250 to 400 words per question
- ➔ Please include references to the literature
- ➔ Up-load to Moodle by Sunday, 7.4. 6pm

List of term you should know and be able to define during the session:

- ✓ COP
- ✓ UNFCCC
- ✓ CBD
- ✓ MEA
- ✓ IPCC
- ✓ IPBES
- ✓ ENB
- ✓ NGO
- ✓ SPM

Session II: 15.04.2024 (08.00-11.30):***BBNJ negotiations and introduction to MARIPOLDATABASE*****Summary**

In June 2023, over one hundred governments adopted a new legally binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). The new agreement is to address four broad themes: marine genetic resources (MGRs); area-based management tools (ABMTs), including marine protected areas (MPAs); environmental impact assessments (EIAs); and capacity building and the transfer of marine technology (CB&TT). This session will introduce students to the 1) problem structure of governing marine biodiversity in international waters, 2) key features of the BBNJ negotiations, and 3) the MARIPOLDATABASE. Starting in 2018, the MARIPOLDATABASE has systematically catalogued Collaborative Event Ethnography (CEE) observations covering the entire BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) negotiations until June 2023. By providing primary data on the whole negotiation process, the MARIPOLDATABASE supports empirical scholarly work on diverse aspects of international marine biodiversity politics. Arne Langlet and Simon Fellingner will present the database, its key features, and how it can be used to trace and map the BBNJ process. By facilitating the use of primary negotiation data, the MARIPOLDATABASE structure and content support both broad research areas and specific research questions.

➔ Discussion of Assignment I**Literature**

1. Tessnow-von Wysocki, I., & Vadrot, A. B. M. (2020). [The voice of science on marine biodiversity negotiations](#): A systematic literature review. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 7: 614282.
2. Vadrot, A. B. M., Langlet, A., & Tessnow-von Wysocki, I. (2022). [Who owns marine biodiversity? Contesting the world order through the 'common heritage of humankind' principle](#). *Environmental Politics*, 31(2), 226-250

Further readings

Churchill, R. (2015). [The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#). In *The Oxford Handbook of the Law of the Sea*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press. doi: 10.1093/law/9780198715481.003.0002

Harrison, J. (2017). [Saving the oceans through law: The international legal framework for the protection of the marine environment](#). Oxford University Press.

Steinberg, P. E. (2001). [The social construction of the ocean](#) (pp. 8–38). Cambridge University Press.

Tessnow-von Wysocki, I., & Vadrot, A. B. M. (2022). [Governing a divided ocean: The transformative power of ecological connectivity in the BBNJ negotiations](#). *Politics and Governance*, 10(3).

Vogler, J. (2012). [Studying the global commons: Governance without politics?](#) In P. Dauvergne (Ed.), *Handbook of global environmental politics, second edition* (pp. 172-182). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Preparation and assignment II

Answer the following questions based on the literature for the session on 15.4.

- (1) What are key legal principles governing the high seas?
 - (2) What is the BBNJ treaty and what main aspects does it address?
 - (3) What are key actors in BBNJ?
 - (4) What are central conflicts in BBNJ governance?
 - (5) Where do you see the major challenges of protecting marine biodiversity?
- ➔ 250 to 400 words per question
 - ➔ Please include references to the literature
 - ➔ Up-load to Moodle by Sunday, 14.4. 6pm

List of term you should know and be able to define during the session:

- ✓ BBNJ
- ✓ MGR
- ✓ MPA
- ✓ ABMT
- ✓ UNCLOS
- ✓ CHP/CHM
- ✓ FOS
- ✓ UNDOALOS
- ✓ G77
- ✓ SIDS
- ✓ PSIDS
- ✓ CARICOM
- ✓ IMO
- ✓ FAO
- ✓ ISA
- ✓ RFMO
- ✓ IWC
- ✓ IOC-UNESCO
- ✓ EEZ
- ✓ IGC
- ✓ UNEP
- ✓ UNGA

Session III: 22.04.2024 (08.00-11.30):***Navigating global environmental negotiations***

Global environmental meetings provide a locale for understanding how multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) become words on paper that shape international practices and norms. These meetings are central sites of global environmental agreement-making because they provide diverse actors with a negotiation space and process for the development of treaty text. This session provides practical for navigating international environmental conferences, focusing on what there is to these events in and beyond the negotiations. It sensitizes readers to the existence and specificities of conference spaces and practices such as the formal negotiation sites, side events, the corridors, and civil society protests, first touching upon spaces within conference venues before zooming out to consider how conferences manifest outside and beyond their dedicated venue.

Literature

3. Bach, T., & Martin, B. (2023). [Negotiations: Navigating global environmental conferences](#). In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 93-120). Cambridge University Press.
4. Bansard, J. (2023). [Beyond negotiations: Studying side events, exhibition booths, and other neglected conference spaces](#). In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 121-140). Cambridge University Press.

Further readings

Brunnée, J. (2002). [COPing with Consent: Law-making under Multilateral Environmental Agreements](#). *Leiden Journal of International Law*, 15(1), 1–52.

Klein, R., Harris, K., Bakhtaoui, I. et al. (2021). [Building Climate Diplomacy Back Better: Imagining the UNFCCC Meetings of Tomorrow](#). Stockholm Environment Institute.

Hjerpe, M. and Linnér, B-O. (2010). [Functions of COP side-events in climate-change governance](#). *Climate Policy*, 10(2), 167–180.

Schroeder, H. and Lovell, H. (2012). [The role of non-nation-state actors and side events in the international climate negotiations](#). *Climate Policy*, 12(1), 23–37

Thew, H. (2018). [Youth participation and agency in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#). *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 18(3), 369–389.

Preparation

Read the literature with the following questions in mind.

- (1) What are the main features of MEAs (structure and governance)?
- (2) What are the different meeting types?
- (3) Why are settings beyond negotiations important? What are they?
- (4) What are the stages of preparing participation in meetings?
- (5) Advantages and disadvantages of online participation

List of term you should know and be able to define during the session:

- ✓ COP
- ✓ COP21
- ✓ UNFCCC
- ✓ IPCC
- ✓ GCF
- ✓ SBI
- ✓ SBSTTA
- ✓ SBSTA
- ✓ CBD
- ✓ CITES
- ✓ UNDP
- ✓ SDG
- ✓ IGO
- ✓ BASIC
- ✓ LDC
- ✓ SCF
- ✓ RINGO
- ✓ GAP
- ✓ COP26

Part 2: Developing a research question, conceptual framework, and methodology.**Session IV: 29.04.2024 (08.00-11.30):*****Developing a research question and design***

This sessions guides students through key elements of developing a research methodology for conducting research on and at global environmental negotiations and agreement-making sites. It addresses four important components: 1) Methodological: how to develop a research project; 2) Ethical: how to reflect on and comply with ethical standards; 3) Legal: how to protect, manage and store data and 4) Organizational: how to prepare research on-site. We address key cross-cutting issues and the central question of how to decide whether you need to be on-site to answer your research question and advance the state of the art on global environmental agreement-making. The session includes three main takeaways: First, the ethical, legal, and organizational aspects of this kind of research are as important as the conceptual and methodological work that prepares scholars for data collection and participant observation on-site. Second, access, funding, and data protection need to be addressed early in the research process and should be reflected at different stages of the research process. Third, regardless of the research puzzle and methodology, conducting research on and at negotiations will always imply a high degree of reflexivity and preparedness.

Literature

1. Vadrot, A. B. M., & Hughes, H. (2023). [Starting: Practical and Ethical Considerations](#) (pp. 25–42). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.

2. Betsill M, Nasiritousi N., (2023) [Frameworks: Developing and Working with Analytical Frameworks](#) (pp.43-57). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Hughes H, Vadrot, A. B. M. (2023). Concepts: Selecting, Applying and Innovating Concepts (pp. 58–73). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press; :58-73.

Further readings

Chasek, P. S. (2001). [Earth Negotiations: Analyzing Thirty Years of Environmental Diplomacy](#). Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

Mitchell, R. B., Andonova, L. B., Axelrod, M., et al. (2020). [What we know \(and could know\) about international environmental agreements](#). *Global Environmental Politics*, 20, 103–121.

Powner, L. C. (2015). [Empirical Research and Writing: A Political Science Student's Practical Guide](#). Los Angeles: Sage/CQ Press.

Timmermans, S., and Tavory, I. (2012). [Theory construction in qualitative research: From grounded theory to abductive analysis](#). *Sociological Theory*, 30(3), 167–186.

Yin, R. K. (2015). [Qualitative Research from Start to Finish](#). New York: Guilford Publications.

Preparation

Read the literature with the following questions in mind.

- (1) What are key steps in developing a research design?
- (2) What can I gain from online participation?
- (3) What does triangulation mean?
- (4) What is important before, during and after fieldwork?
- (5) Why is ethics and data protection important?

Identify 1-3 issues/questions that you would like to work on and focus in the up-coming session.

For instance, by clarifying your interest in the following aspects:

- Specific actors
- Specific processes
- Specific conflicts
- Specific sites
- BBNJ: yes or no (Specific package elements)
- Interrelations between agreements
- Specific targets/objectives

Session V: 06.05.2024 (08.00-11.30):

Participant observation, ethnography, and collaboration

What does it mean to engage participant observation, ethnography, and collaboration in the study of global environmental politics, particularly at sites of global agreement-making? This

session explores how different forms of ethnography, including traditional field-based, digital, visual, and spatial approaches, can uncover and interrogate the hidden dynamics that shape the production of global environmental governance. It further provides a toolkit for designing ethnographic research with significant attention to the ethical dimensions of ethnography, from project conception through to results communication and data stewardship across the life of the project. It reflects different modes of collaboration and the ethical and practical dimension thereof.

Literature

1. Marion Suiseeya KR, Zanotti L. (2023). [Ethnography: From Method to Methodology at Plural Sites of Agreement-Making](#) (pp. 186-209.). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Gray NJ, Corson C, Campbell LM, Wilshusen PR, Gruby RL, Hagerman S. (2023). [Collaboration: Working Together Across Time and Space](#) (pp.210-227). In *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.

Further readings

Choy, T. K., Faier, L., Hathaway, M. J., et al. (2009a). [Strong collaboration as a method for multi-sited ethnography: On mycorrhizal relations](#). In M.-A. Falzon (Ed.), *Multi-sited ethnography: Theory, praxis and locality in contemporary research* (pp. 197–214). Routledge.

Corson, C., Campbell, L. M., Wilshusen, P., & Gray, N. J. (2019). [Assembling global conservation governance](#). *Geoforum*, 103, 56–65.

Erickson, K., & Stull, D. (1998). [Doing team ethnography: Warnings and advice](#). Sage.

Sword, H. (2017). [Air & Light & Time & Space: How Successful Academics Write](#). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Preparation

Read the literature with the following questions in mind.

- (1) Why ethnography to study negotiations?
- (2) What are the different forms of ethnographic research at these sites?
- (3) What are advantages and disadvantages of collaboration?

Note-taking exercise:

Based on web TV you will take notes of a meeting based on our matrix. We will discuss how you felt as an “online ethnographer” and what advantages and disadvantages this data collection method has.

Session VI: 13.05.2024 (08.00-11.30):**Text, Interviews, Networks**

In this session we will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different data collection methods and how they have been used to study agreement-making. The group of students will be split and each group will focus on one specific aspect:

Text: One way to study agreement-making and its actors, processes, sites, and how they shape global order is through texts produced along the way. In any given multilateral environmental negotiation, there are implementation reports, decisions, resolutions, statements, newsletters, and other technical reports that are often written in a language all of their own. They contain phrases that have a long history and may indicate more than they appear at face value. Choices of words, phrases, and qualifying language often tell part of the story of how governments and other delegates at conferences compromised and reached agreement. This chapter examines the importance of understanding documents at multilateral environmental negotiations in context and what they can and cannot tell you. First we explain why studying negotiations through the documentation is important. We then give a brief overview of the different types of documents you encounter at a COP or other negotiating session, then turn to the question of context, and show how social norms and institutional settings can influence the creation of texts, which in turn could influence research that relies on those texts. Finally, we utilize a case study to show how to consider context when using documents for research.

Interviews: Interviewing is widely used as a method for obtaining data in research on global environmental negotiations. Interviewing in this context, however, is beset with perils and pitfalls that can befall the unsuspecting researcher new to the setting. This chapter discusses how interviews can support the study of environmental agreement-making. It first explains different types of research interviews and then guides the researcher through various stages of interviewing, offering practical tips and suggestions. The chapter explains the specifics of interviewing at and on negotiation sites, sampling approaches, access to respondents, interviewer's effect, conduct of the interview, interview data analysis, and research ethics considerations. The chapter also recounts the author's experiences of interviewing for PhD research on the IPCC in 2006–2009, as well as including two reflection boxes by Alice Vadrot on oral history interviews and narrative interviews as alternative approaches in the study of global environmental agreement-making.

Networks: This chapter explains how we might use Social Network Analysis (SNA) in studying agreement-making in global environmental governance. It explains a number of the key methodological processes involved in doing SNA, regarding different ways to go about data collection and specific analytical techniques that can be used within SNA that are of particular interest within studies of global environmental governance, such as network structure or the brokerage position of particular individuals or organizations. It also shows how SNA has been used by scholars in the field, notably to study patterns of connection within global governance complexes, forms of authority of specific groups of individuals within environmental governance, for example deriving from positions within scientific or professional networks. Finally it makes a number of suggestions about how to think about integrating SNA into broader mixed-method studies of agreement-making, including using it as background research prior to visiting negotiating meetings, to identify patterns to be explored in other ways at those sites, as well as to use the negotiating sites themselves to generate accounts of social networks in action in environmental governance.

Literature

1. Yamineva Y. (2023). [Interviews: Conducting and Using Interviews on and at Negotiations](#) (pp. 168-185). In: Hughes H, Vadrot A. B. M. (Ed) *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Allan J iris, Chasek P. (2023). [Texts: Collecting and Analyzing Event Documents](#) (pp. 143-167). In: Hughes H, Vadrot A. B. M. (Ed) *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Paterson M. (2023). [Networks: Collecting Data for Social Network Analysis](#) (pp. 228-246). In: Hughes H, Vadrot A. B. M. (Ed) *Conducting Research on Global Environmental Agreement-Making*. Cambridge University Press.

Further readings

Text

Paltridge, B. (2012). [Discourse analysis: An introduction](#). London: Bloomsbury Publishing.

Johnstone, B. (2017). *Discourse analysis*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Kuckartz, U. (2014). *Qualitative text analysis: A guide to methods, practice and using software*. Sage.

Grimmer, J., and Stewart, B. M. (2013). [Text as data: The promise and pitfalls of automatic content analysis methods for political texts](#). *Political Analysis*, 21(3),267–297.

Interviews

Burnham, P., Gilland Lutz, K., Grant, W. and Layton-Henry, Z. (2008). [Elite Interviewing](#) (pp. 231–46). In Burnham, P., Gilland Lutz, K, Grant, W, and Layton-Henry, Z (eds.), *Research Methods in Politics*. 1st ed. Basingstoke: Red Globe Press.

Korkea-Aho, E. and Leino, P. (2019). *Interviewing Lawyers: A Critical Self-Reflection on Expert Interviews as a Method of EU Legal Research*. *European Journal of Legal Studies* 12, 17–47.

Mosley, L. (2013). [Interview Research in Political Science](#). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Networks

Borgatti, S., Everett, M., and Freeman, L. (2002). *Ucinet for Windows: Software for Social Network Analysis*. Harvard, MA: Analytic Technologies.

Borgatti, S., Everett, M., and Johnson, J. (2018). *Analyzing Social Networks*. London: Sage.

Hadden, J. (2015). [Networks in Contention](#). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Scott, J. (2012). [Social Network Analysis](#). Los Angeles, CA: Sage

Preparation and Assignment III

Read the literature with the following questions in mind.

- (1) What methods makes sense for my research questions?
- (2) Do I want to combine methods?
- (3) What type of data do I want to collect/use?
- (4) How do I want to analyse the data?

Refine your research interest and narrow it down

- ✓ *Title – What topic are you interested in?*
- ✓ *Research question – What is the concrete question you would like to answer with your research? What is the relevance?*
- ✓ *Literature – Read academic articles on the topic and familiarise yourself with the State of the Art*
- ✓ *Hypotheses – After having a first read...are you expecting something regarding your question?*
- ✓ *Method – How are you going to find answers to your research question?*
- ✓ *Limitations – Your method will never be perfect- tell us, which aspects you cannot cover or which things you disregarded.*
- ✓ *References – Make sure you cite the literature you are using!*

➔ 800-1000 words

➔ Up-load to Moodle by Sunday, 12.5. 6pm

Part 3: Implementing your research project

Part 3 consists of three sessions, where students will develop and fine-tune their research design. The time can also be used to write state of the art, collect data, analyse data, and discuss preliminary findings.

- 27.05.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop I
- 03.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop II
- 10.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Research and writing workshop III
- 17.06.2024 (08.00-11.30): Wrap-up and presentation of research projects

Assignment IV: Final paper

Length: 6000 words (+ 10%)

Deadline 30.09.2024

Should contain:

- ✓ title
- ✓ introduction
- ✓ research question
- ✓ relevance
- ✓ review of relevant literature,
- ✓ hypotheses (if applicable),
- ✓ theoretical approach/conceptual framework
- ✓ methods (including reflection on limitations)
- ✓ results

- ✓ discussion /
- ✓ conclusion,
- ✓ list of references

Reference style: up to you if it is consistent. For example APA style

Grading will be based on whether you produced the required elements of a paper, correct citation style, application of methods and data, reflective discussion of methods and results as well as overall readability and quality.

Submission: one PDF file on Moodle

Overview of the four assignments to be up-loaded on Moodle

Assignment I

Answer the following questions based on the literature for the session on 8.4.

- (6) Why do global environmental negotiations matter?
- (7) How did they change over time?
- (8) What are key actors and how did they change over time?
- (9) What are key theoretical and conceptual approaches?
- (10) What is the role of knowledge in multilateral negotiations?

- ➔ 250 to 400 words per question
- ➔ Please include references to the literature
- ➔ Up-load to Moodle **by Sunday, 7.4. 6pm**

Assignment II

Answer the following questions based on the literature for the session on 15.4.

- (6) What are key legal principles governing the high seas?
- (7) What is the BBNJ treaty and what main aspects does it address?
- (8) What are key actors in BBNJ?
- (9) What are central conflicts in BBNJ governance?
- (10) Where do you see the major challenges of protecting marine biodiversity?

- ➔ 250 to 400 words per question
- ➔ Please include references to the literature
- ➔ Up-load to Moodle **by Sunday, 14.4. 6pm**

Assignment III

Read the literature with the following questions in mind.

- (5) What methods makes sense for my research questions?
- (6) Do I want to combine methods?

(7) What type of data do I want to collect/use?

(8) How do I want to analyse the data?

Refine your research interest and narrow it down

- ✓ *Title – What topic are you interested in?*
- ✓ *Research question – What is the concrete question you would like to answer with your research? What is the relevance?*
- ✓ *Literature – Read academic articles on the topic and familiarise yourself with the State of the Art*
- ✓ *Hypotheses – After having a first read...are you expecting something regarding your question?*
- ✓ *Method – How are you going to find answers to your research question?*
- ✓ *Limitations – Your method will never be perfect- tell us, which aspects you cannot cover or which things you disregarded.*
- ✓ *References – Make sure you cite the literature you are using!*

➔ 800-1000 words

➔ Up-load to Moodle **by Sunday, 12.5. 6pm**

Assignment IV: Final paper

Length: 6000 words (+ 10%)

Deadline 30.09.2024

Should contain:

- ✓ title
- ✓ introduction
- ✓ research question
- ✓ relevance
- ✓ review of relevant literature,
- ✓ hypotheses (if applicable),
- ✓ theoretical approach/conceptual framework
- ✓ methods (including reflection on limitations)
- ✓ results
- ✓ discussion /
- ✓ conclusion,
- ✓ list of references

Reference style: up to you if it is consistent. For example APA style

Submission: one PDF file on Moodle

Literature List

- Allan, J. I., & Chasek, P. (2023). Texts: Collecting and analyzing event documents. In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 143-167). Cambridge University Press.
- Bach, T., & Martin, B. (2023). Negotiations: Navigating global environmental conferences. In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 93-120). Cambridge University Press.
- Bansard, J. (2023). Beyond negotiations: Studying side events, exhibition booths, and other neglected conference spaces. In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 121-140). Cambridge University Press.
- Betsill, M., & Nasiritousi, N. (2023). Frameworks: Developing and working with analytical frameworks. In H. Hughes & A. B. M. Vadrot (Eds.), *Conducting research on global environmental agreement-making* (pp. 43-57). Cambridge University Press.
- Borgatti, S., Everett, M., & Freeman, L. (2002). *Ucinet for Windows: Software for social network analysis*. Analytic Technologies.
- Borgatti, S., Everett, M., & Johnson, J. (2018). *Analyzing social networks*. Sage.
- Brunnée, J. (2002). COPing with consent: Law-making under multilateral environmental agreements. *Leiden Journal of International Law*, 15(1), 1–52.
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