

## SYLLABUS

<b>Name of the course:</b>	Climate Change Economics: a critical Latin American perspective			
<b>Teacher:</b>	Mariana Reis Maria, Paulo Sérgio Fracalanza			
<b>University / organisation:</b>	Institute of Economics, University of Campinas, Brazil			
<b>Language of teaching:</b>	English			
<b>ECTS:</b>				
<b>Semester (S1, S2, S3 or S4):</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> S1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S2	<input type="checkbox"/> S3	<input type="checkbox"/> S4
<b>Teaching method(s):</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture courses		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flipped classroom	
	Other: _____			
<b>Type(s) of evaluation:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sitting exam		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Written report	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oral defence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group project	
	Other / comments: _____			
<b>Expected deadline(s) for the evaluation(s)</b>	End of July			
<b>Expected date of final results:</b>	End of August			
<b>Summary of the content:</b>	<p>Climate change economics has gained significant attention in recent years, mainly due to the increasing frequency of extreme climate events. William Nordhaus's work, which earned him a Nobel Prize for his contributions to climate economic modelling, is often regarded as the origin of the thematic in the economics field. However, ecological economists have long emphasized the deeper challenges posed by climate change and the principles of sustainable development to deal with environmental challenges. They argue that the economy is a subsystem of the biosphere, governed by thermodynamic laws that must be respected to avoid surpassing "planetary boundaries," with global warming exceeding 1.5 degrees Celsius being one of these critical limits.</p> <p>Ecological economists also critique the traditional view of the traditional climate economics, which tends to understand climate issues as externalities that can be mitigated through market mechanisms, such as setting the "right prices" to incentivize cleaner technologies that would address emissions on the long run.</p> <p>A critical perspective based on the ecological economics framework can be deepened when considering the Latin American context. Although the region has historically contributed less to climate change, it is among the most vulnerable to its impacts. The degradation of the Amazon rainforest presents significant threats to indigenous populations, further intensifying these challenges. In urban regions, high population density combined with</p>			

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	<p>unplanned urbanization exacerbates the lack of proper infrastructure to deal with extreme events. On the other side, systemic alternatives that have emerged in Latin America, such as "buen vivir" and indigenous knowledge, provide valuable insights for developing more effective and locally grounded solutions. This course aims to present a critical view of climate economics, from the ecological economics framework and informed by "out-of-system" or "systemic alternative" perspectives.</p>
<p><b>Indicative list of lectures:</b></p>	<p>Three main topics would be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Present the traditional view of Climate Economics and the critical view of Ecological Economics;</li> <li>2. The Climate Change challenges in Latin America (the effects on the vulnerable populations);</li> <li>3. "How do we deal with the end of the world?" A Latin American perspective from other imaginable realities</li> </ol>
<p><b>Short bibliography:</b></p>	<p>Daly, Herman E. "Economics in a full world." <i>Scientific american</i> 293.3 (2005): 100-107.</p> <p>Costanza, Robert, et al. <i>An introduction to ecological economics</i>. Crc Press, 1997.</p> <p>Solón, Pablo. "Vivir Bien: old Cosmovisions and new paradigms." <i>Great Transition Initiative</i> (2018).</p> <p>Martinez-Alier, Joan. "The environmentalism of the poor: its origins and spread." <i>A companion to global environmental history</i> 13 (2012): 513-529.</p>