

Секция «Политические науки»

The mechanisms of governing environmental and political risks in global politics

Дудова Татьяна Вадимовна

Студент

City University of London, School of Social Sciences, Лондон, Соединенное Королевство

E-mail: tallure@gmail.com

The relevance of the research topic is due to theoretical and practical aspects: the theoretical one is reflected in the lack of consensus regarding the conceptual interpretation of the term international environmental and political risks. International environmentally-political risks are fundamentally different from the environmental or political risks on many criteria, for example, in the economic interpretation they defined by the fact that the cost of their implementation cannot be evaluated in monetary terms. They fall under the classification of highest risk or catastrophic risks, the maximum damage of which is extremely broad, including the planetary scale. In addition, it should be noted that in the present study, under international environmentally-political risks are understood possible reputational and financial costs associated with the activities of actors in the international arena, focused on a favorable outcome in governing decisions affecting the social and economic aspects of society and influencing the environment. The practical aspect of the study's relevance of environmentally-political risks in international relations is connected with the adoption of adequate policies and governing global politics.

In order to show the elaboration of this complex scientific problem, the basic concepts of international environmental and political risks that exist in the literature should be classified. It should be noted that this area of knowledge is interdisciplinary and involves the global political, social, economic and environmental problems. There are must be noted the papers of such authors as U. Beck, A. Giddens, N. Luhmann and others. The study of risk and uncertainty in international socio-political processes built according to the synergetic paradigm: after the works of I. Wallerstein and J. Rosenau. Using a network methodological approach it is possible to demonstrate objectively existing and perceived relational structure and decision-making processes when there is an existence of risks and uncertainties. In political science network approach as a methodology is used by several schools: the Anglo-Saxon school analyzes the relationship between the state and social groups, and the German school sees the network as a new stage in the governing, qualitatively different from the market and administrative structure. According to the aims of the work, the network governing approaches, both at national and international level is used to assess risk and reduce uncertainty. Rosenau introduced the concept of 'mobius-web governance' (J. N. Rosenau, E.-O. Szempiel, *Governance Without Government: Order and Change in World Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992) which demonstrates the changed structure of the network in public administration in world politics.

The relevance of the mechanisms and governing technologies' analysis in the XXI century is due to several factors. There has been a change in the pattern of the world, as well as a substantial increase in the number of non-state actors in world politics. Significant role in shaping the agenda is not played by only direct foreign investment, political transition and the related political implications are increased their importance. Informational and

communicational technologies have become global and they have become one of the key instruments to influence the processes in global politics. Environmental issues exited to the global level, and they are forming global political agenda in international cooperation. According to it exist the problem of coordinating states' actions on a particular stable cooperative outcomes connected with solving the environmental problems. But they may not agree on which of these outcomes is preferred, as each has different distributional implications. Disagreement about the specific form of environmental cooperation is the principal barrier to an effective cooperation. That's why special coordinating mechanism should provide the international environmental cooperation in governing eco-friendly global politics. This complex situation involves many states and international institutions. In 1992, the international forum in Rio de Janeiro adopted the concept of sustainable development. Its purpose is to indicate the main direction of social development. Special influence on the formation of research is related to political risk, there been spread of international terrorism as an instrument of an influence on the development of political solutions through the use of terrorist methods. The threat has assumed a global scale. In addition, today's threats often associated with environmental and biological threat to humanity. It is also necessary to note the special role of scientific research, nanotechnology, biotechnology, research on the human genome, innovative methods - all of this raises the question of the consequences that threaten mankind, if the process gets out of its control.

Литература

1. Beck U, Risk Society's 'Cosmopolitan Moment', Lecture at Harvard University – November 12th, 2008
2. Beck U. The Silence of Words and Political Dynamics in the World Risk Society // Logos, 2002, 4
3. Beck U., World Risk Society as Cosmopolitan Society?
4. Global Risk Assessments: Issues, Concepts and Applications, Book 5. Ed. by Jerry Rogers. Global Risk Assessments, Inc., 2004.
5. Lasswell H.D. Politics: who gets what, when, how. New York: Meridian books, 1958
6. Renn O. Risk Governance. London, 2007.
7. Renn O. Three decades of risk research: accomplishments and new challenges // Risk Research. – 1998 – V.1. - 1
8. Rosenau J. N., Szempiel E.-O., Governance Without Government: Order and Change in World Politics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992
9. Rosenau James N. Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Change and Continuity - Princeton University Press, 1990
10. Rosenau J. Distant Proximities. Dynamics Beyond Globalization. Princeton and Oxford, 2003.
11. Wallerstein I. The End of Certainties in the Social Sciences. <http://www.binghamton.edu/fbc/iw>