

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Governing Climate Change: Global Cities and Transnational Lawmaking

van Jolene Lin

- 1) Even though much ink has been spilled on challenging the contemporary relevance of the concept of sovereignty, sovereignty remains a deeply entrenched and enduring notion that imposes limitations on envisioning alternative international legal orders.
- 2) Orchestration and deliberate attempts to ensure that norms and practices are mutually reinforcing have meant that the proliferation of actors and sites of governance within the transnational climate change regime complex has not led to incoherence or normative conflict.
- 3) When international organizations like the World Bank work directly with cities to implement norms, voluntary standards and practices, they are empowering cities to exercise greater agency in transnational governance processes.
- 4) There is no meaningful distinction between hard law and soft law. Those who continue to harp on the distinction fail to appreciate the reality of contemporary international law making and implementation.
- 5) It is a myth that the rise of private regulation harks the decline of the state; the state remains central to transnational governance processes and plays a significant role in enabling the participation of non-state actors and sub-state actors in these processes.
- 6) 'Self-differentiation', a variant of the principle of common but differentiated responsibility that is emerging in some multilateral environmental treaty arrangements, ultimately results in regulation by the lowest common denominator.
- 7) Upholding the rule of law in the international system is all the more important today in the face of populism and anti-globalization sentiments.
- 8) Litigation is one way of holding corporations and governments accountable for their failure to address the causes and consequences of climate change but can be highly controversial when the judiciary is perceived to be exceeding its constitutional role.
- 9) Carbon trading schemes constitute a morally indefensible environmental regulatory instrument because they ultimately create rights to pollute.
- 10) Education systems around the world should be redesigned around principles of inculcating ecological awareness, respect for the environment and the need for moderation in consumption.
- 11) "Women will have achieved true equality when men share with them the responsibility of bringing up the next generation." ~Ruth Bader Ginsburg ~