课程详述

COURSE SPECIFICATION

以下课程信息可能根据实际授课需要或在课程检讨之后产生变动。如对课程有任何疑问，请联系授课教师。

The course information as follows may be subject to change, either during the session because of unforeseen circumstances, or following review of the course at the end of the session. Queries about the course should be directed to the course instructor.

1.	课程名称 Course Title	全球经济可持续发展理论与实践
2.	授课院系 **Originating Department**	高等教育研究中心
3.	课程编号 **Course Code**	ITC007
4.	课程学分 Credit Value	2
5.	课程类别 **Course Type**	通识选修课程 General Education (GE) Elective Courses （请保留相应选项 **Please only keep the relevant information**）
6.	授课学期 **Semester**	秋季 Fall
7.	授课语言 **Teaching Language**	英文 English （请保留相应选项 **Please only keep the relevant information**）
8.	授课教师、所属学系、联系方式（如属团队授课，请列明其他授课教师） **Instructor(s), Affiliation& Contact** （**For team teaching, please list all instructors**）	姜帆/高等教育研究中心/
9.	实验员/助教、所属学系、联系方式 **Tutor/TA(s), Contact**	无 NA （请保留相应选项 **Please only keep the relevant information**）
10.	选课人数限额(可不填) **Maximum Enrolment** （**Optional**）	

11.	授课方式 Delivery Method	讲授 Lectures	习题/辅导/讨论 Tutorials	实验/实习 Lab/Practical	其它(请具体注明) Other（Please specify）	总学时 Total
	学时数 Credit Hours	32	0	0		32

12.	先修课程、其它学习要求 Pre-requisites or Other Academic Requirements	
13.	后续课程、其它学习规划 Courses for which this course is a pre-requisite	
14.	其它要求修读本课程的学系 Cross-listing Dept.	

教学大纲及教学日历 SYLLABUS

15. 教学目标 Course Objectives

1. 认识帮助改善全球气候危机的经济学工具，学习从经济学角度评估全球重大气候事件；

2. 了解行为经济学的理论基础，通过实际应用案例，掌握实现可持续发展的经济手段；

3. 探究经济学与可持续发展的关系，再生与不可再生资源利用对全球经济的影响；

4. 加深对可持续发展目标的认识，明确其对全球经济可持续发展的意义；

5. 深入探究全球生态治理政策与国际环境协议背后的经济学原理。

This course will address:

1. Learning how to navigate through different environmental economic instruments and policies.

2. Understanding the process of addressing climate change with economic tools.

3. Understanding the working mechanism of different international environmental agreements.

4. Identifying the cores of how to enhance the effectiveness of current policies with the help of behavioral economics.

5. Creating a short project/presentation which related to the meaning of SDGs and global economic development with group members.

16. 预达学习成果 Learning Outcomes

学习目标：本模块的目标是深入认识以气候变化为例的全球生态环境恶化带来的经济损失，并了解行为经济学相关理论，

包括用于治理和改善环境的经济学工具，如"庇古税"等。

学习目标：通过本模块，学生将系统了解在联合国可续发展目标框架下开展的一系列国际合作，如国际环境保护协议等。理解不同国际环境协议在实施计划时面临的困难，以及实现可持续发展目标亟待解决的难题。

学习目标：通过本模块，学生将学习到不同环境治理的政策工具的类型、各自的特点、应用及治理效果。

学习目标：通过本模块，学生将全面认识可再生与不可再生资源定义，深入了解自然资源在日常经济生产中扮演的角色，分析自然资源经济学基本原理。

学习目标：通过本模块，学生将熟知行为经济学中重要的基本概念，通过案例分析，学习实际应用领域内重要的经济工具改善全球经济可持续发展的基础。

Objective: Understanding different economic instruments and policies

Objective: Gain deeper understanding of a series of international cooperation under the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Objective: Through this topic, students will learn the types of different environmental governance policy tools, their respective characteristics, applications and governance effects.

Objective: Students will have a comprehensive understanding of the definition of renewable and non-renewable resources, have a deep understanding of the role of natural resources in daily economic production, and analyze the basic principles of natural resource economics.

Objective: All the options explored in this unit can be combined with behavioral interventions, which aim to direct students towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns.

17. **课程内容及教学日历** （如授课语言以英文为主，则课程内容介绍可以用英文；如团队教学或模块教学，教学日历须注明主讲人）
Course Contents (in Parts/Chapters/Sections/Weeks. Please notify name of instructor for course section(s), if this is a team teaching or module course.)

模块 1：使用经济学工具评估与应对全球生态挑战

行为经济学作为实用的经济学，将行为分析理论与经济运行规律、心理学与经济科学有机结合起来，产生了以"庇古税"为例的众多帮助缓解生态恶化的工具。许多国家的探索和实践证明，利用税收手段治理环境已经取得了明显的社会效果，环境污染得到有效控制，环境质量有了进一步的改善。

模块 2：可持续发展目标下的国际合作

联合国可持续发展目标明确规定应采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响。气候变化影响到经济发展、自然资源和消除贫困工作，如何应对气候变化已成为实现全球经济可持续发展的棘手问题。

模块 3：探索环境治理的政策工具

环境治理中的政策工具可以定义为政府部门为了解决特定的环境问题或实现环境治理目标而采取的措施、手段和方法的总和。环境政策工具设计是否合理、选择是否得当直接影响环境治理效果，在长期内是环境保护成功或失败的最重要决定因素之一。合适的环境政策工具起到激励技术进步和协调新旧制度的关系，帮助转变政府环境政策理念，从而实现环境容量资源的合理配置。

模块 4：经济学与可持续发展：可再生与不可再生资源探究

自然资源是人类生产、生活的先决条件。按取得的难易和利用的特点，自然资源可分为：可再生资源，如森林、草地、各种畜禽等；不可再生资源，如各种矿藏等；可以重复利用的资源，如风能、水能、地热等。随着人类社会的进步与发展，自然资源问题愈发受到重视。20 世纪初期，自然资源经济学朝着两个方向蓬勃发展，一是与经济学相结合，把自然资源

当作一门经济学科系统来研究；二是从纯经济学角度研究自然资源配置问题。

模块 5：环境行为经济学的理论与实际应用

将行为经济学工具应用在改善生态环境问题上，旨在分析经济发展和环境保护的矛盾，合理调节人与自然之间的物质变换，使人类的社会经济生产互动符合自然生态平衡和物质循环规律，在最大程度上获得经济发展的同时，减轻对自然资源的消耗和生态环境的破坏，获得经济的可持续高质量的增长。环境经济学主要讨论环境资源的经济价值，强调利用环境经济规律来解决环境污染问题。

Module 1: Using economics to evaluate and tackle climate crisis

Environmental regulation can be interpreted through the lenses of public-interest or interest group theory. Instruments need not be used in isolation and are often combined to achieve a particular goal.

1. Public interest theory: follows the maximization of the total welfare, in accordance with a normative point of view. According to this theory, regulation can be justified in cases where markets are subject to imperfections, such as imperfect competition or with Economics and Sustainability: Theories and Applications imperfect information, externalities, etc.

2. Interest group theory: is instead concerned with increasing welfare of a selected group. In this case, rent-seeking is the primary rationale for regulations (rent seekers are economic agents taking advantage of regulation in order to increase profits, or rents, through government -mandated restrictions on economic activity).

Module 2: International environmental agreement and SDGs

Understand the difficulties faced by different international environmental agreements in the implementation of their plans, as well as the urgent problems to be solved in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals clearly stipulate that urgent action should be taken to address climate change and its impacts. Climate change affects economic development, natural resources, and poverty eradication. How to deal with climate change has become a thorny issue in achieving sustainable global economic development. Coming up with affordable and scalable climate change solutions will ensure the health and resilience of the economies of all countries.

Module 3: Policy instruments for the environment

Policy tools in environmental governance can be defined as the sum of measures and methods adopted by government departments to solve specific environmental problems or achieve environmental governance goals.

Whether the design of environmental policy tools is reasonable and whether the selection is appropriate directly affects the effect of environmental governance, which is one of the most important determinants of success or failure of environmental protection in the long run.

Appropriate environmental policy tools can stimulate technological progress and coordinate the relationship between the old and new systems, help transform the government's environmental policy concepts, and realize the rational allocation of environmental capacity resources.

Module 4: Economics and sustainability: renewable and non-renewable resources

Natural resources are a pre-requisite for human production and life. According to the difficulty of obtaining and the characteristics of utilization, natural resources can be divided into:

1. Renewable resources: such as forest, grassland, various livestock and poultry, etc.

2. Non-renewable resources: Such as various mineral deposits; resources that can be reused, including wind energy, hydro-power, geothermal, etc.

With the progress and development of human society, the issue of natural resources has received more and more attention. At the beginning of the 20th century, natural resource economics developed vigorously in two directions. One was to combine with economics and to study natural resources as a system of economic disciplines; the other was to study natural resource allocation from the perspective of pure economics.

Module 5: Behavioral environmental economics: theories and applications

1. Behavioral Economics challenges the full rationality assumption of individuals, with decades of evidence and literature demonstrating boundaries in preferences, beliefs and decision making.

2. Behavioral policies have been extensively used in the last years by governments and international organizations, and they can target energy-saving practices, recycling, usage of environmentally friendly means of transportation, plastic leakage, or sustainable food consumption.

18. 教材及其它参考资料 **Textbook and Supplementary Readings**

课程评估 **ASSESSMENT**

评估形式 **Type of Assessment**	评估时间 **Time**	占考试总成绩百分比 **% of final score**	违纪处罚 **Penalty**	备注 **Notes**
出勤 **Attendance**	32 学时	20%		
课堂表现 **Class Performance**	32 学时	20%		
小测验 **Quiz**				
课程项目 **Projects**				
平时作业 **Assignments**				
期中考试 **Mid-Term Test**				
期末考试 **Final Exam**	论文	60%		任选一个相关题目撰写论文
期末报告				

Final Presentation				
其它（可根据需要改写以上评估方式） **Others (The above may be modified as necessary)**				

20. 记分方式 **GRADING SYSTEM**

☐ A. 十三级等级制 **Letter Grading**
☑ B. 二级记分制（通过/不通过） **Pass/Fail Grading**

课程审批 REVIEW AND APPROVAL

21. 本课程设置已经过以下责任人/委员会审议通过
This Course has been approved by the following person or committee of authority