

Debate Questions

Week 7- International organizations, climate change, and energy crises/transition

Climate change, security and military organizations: Changing notions in the Swedish armed forces

1. Is it necessary for the military to be involved in climate change issues?
2. How can the military's involvement in climate change lead to positive changes in society?
3. Should the military focus on disaster relief efforts or traditional military capabilities in response to climate change?
4. Is the SAF's approach to climate change and security adequate, or should it be more comprehensive?
5. Is the Swedish government doing enough to address climate change, and should the SAF play a more significant role?

6. How can the SAF's expertise in climate change and security influence policy and public perception of the issue?
7. Is the concept of climate security risk or danger? Which approach is more effective in addressing climate change?
8. Are statistical risk assessments and scenario planning schemes reliable in predicting climate-induced conflicts or instability?
9. What can be done to improve readiness and general resilience-building in response to climate-related security issues?
10. How can policy circles adopt a more effective "challenge of adaptation and resilience" approach to climate change and insecurity?

11. To what extent should militaries around the world prioritize climate change adaptation and resilience measures as part of their overall national security strategy?
12. How can the international community work together to address the complex and interconnected challenges of climate change, security, and humanitarian crises, and what role should militaries play in these efforts?

Do energy and environmental taxes stimulate or inhibit renewable energy deployment in the European Union?

1. Should EU countries increase environmental taxes on polluters to make them pay for their actions, as suggested in the paper? What are the potential benefits and drawbacks of such a policy?
2. What are the main factors influencing the deployment of renewable energy in the EU, according to the study? How can policymakers promote the transition to sustainable environmental development?
3. What is the role of citizens in the formulation and evaluation of energy and environmental development strategies? How can policymakers improve the transparency of the energy system in each EU country to increase environmental awareness?

4. What are the limitations of the study regarding the sample of EU countries included in the analysis and the variables analyzed? How can further research improve our understanding of the nexus between energy and environmental taxes and renewable energy?

5. What is the urgency of reforming the tax system in EU countries to become more energy efficient, according to the study? How can green growth be achieved by adopting green technologies, accelerating green productivity, and introducing strict environmental regulations?

6. How can the revision of the Energy Tax Directive proposed in the "Fit for 55" package encourage investment in new and innovative green industries and secure green tax revenues? What are the potential benefits and drawbacks of this proposal?