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# CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY AGE

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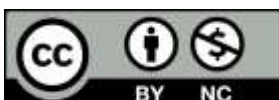


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| Keywords                                                                                             | Abstract                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Climate Change, World Politics, Climate Governance, Global Collaboration, Climate Policy, Diplomacy. | This study examined the relationship between climate change and global politics in the contemporary age. The method of systematic literature review was applied to analyse the recent academic research that was published in the period between 2020 and 2025. The major databases were searched to gather articles, which were filtered according to PRISMA rules and analysed via thematic analysis. According to the findings, climate change influences international cooperation, diplomacy, energy policy, as well as global governance. Climate action and the creation of a common goal are assisted by global institutions and climate agreements, helping countries to coordinate action and create goals. Nonetheless, effective standards to enforce climate policies remain stifled by political issues, economic gains, and societal polarisation. The paper stated that effective climate action requires more international cooperation and fully committed political action. The review leads to comprehending climate change as an environmental and political issue. |

## 1. Introduction

The phenomenon of climate change has turned out to be one of the most important global issues of the twenty-first century, which is impacting the environmental, economic, social and



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political systems across the globe<sup>1</sup>. An increase in temperature, extreme weather conditions, rising sea level, and loss of biodiversity have raised international concern and triggered collective effort with arrangements like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement<sup>2</sup>. In the modern era, climate change is not merely considered an environmental problem. It is also a significant political problem that impacts diplomacy, security, commerce, energy policy, and world governance. Countries have different responsibilities, vulnerabilities, as well as policy priorities that set tensions between developed and developing countries<sup>3</sup>. Investigating how climate change and global politics are connected is consequently crucial to assessing international collaboration and the efficiency of international climate governance to cope with contemporary and future climate issues.

## 2. Problem Statement

One of the important political issues in the world is climate change. It influences nations due to increased temperatures and floods, droughts and extreme weather<sup>4</sup>. In cutting emissions and safeguarding vulnerable communities, governments are finding it difficult to balance economic growth and environmental protection. A median of 67% of adults across 25 countries said climate change is a major threat to their country, while 24% see it as a minor threat and 9% see no threat<sup>5</sup>. In many high-income countries surveyed in both 2022 and 2025, concern about climate change has decreased significantly. This fall can diminish popular resonance of robust climate policies and cooperation on the international level.

<sup>1</sup> Prabhakar, A. (2025). A sustainable and inclusive economic development: a global imperative: a global imperative. *Journal of Recycling Economy & Sustainability Policy*, 4(1), 1-16. <https://respjournal.com/index.php/pub/article/view/36>

<sup>2</sup> Lima, L. C. (2025). The Establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as the Basis of the International Climate Legal Regime (1985-1992). *Moscow Journal of International Law*, (2), 10-24833. [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=5468451](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5468451)

<sup>3</sup> Kemp, L., Xu, C., Depledge, J., Ebi, K. L., Gibbins, G., Kohler, T. A., ... & Lenton, T. M. (2022). Climate endgame: Exploring catastrophic climate change scenarios. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(34), e2108146119. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.2108146119>

<sup>4</sup> Valavanidis, A. (2022). Extreme weather events exacerbated by the global impact of climate change. *Available online: Chem-toxecotox. org/ScientificReviews* (accessed on 28 May 2023). [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Athanasios-Valavanidis/publication/368468689\\_Extreme\\_Weather\\_Events\\_Exacerbated\\_by\\_the\\_Global\\_Impact\\_of\\_Climate\\_Change\\_A\\_glimpse\\_of\\_the\\_future\\_if\\_climate\\_change\\_continues\\_unabated/links/63ea347cbd78607643643593/Extreme-Weather-Events-Exacerbated-by-the-Global-Impact-of-Climate-Change-A-glimpse-of-the-future-if-climate-change-continues-unabated.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Athanasios-Valavanidis/publication/368468689_Extreme_Weather_Events_Exacerbated_by_the_Global_Impact_of_Climate_Change_A_glimpse_of_the_future_if_climate_change_continues_unabated/links/63ea347cbd78607643643593/Extreme-Weather-Events-Exacerbated-by-the-Global-Impact-of-Climate-Change-A-glimpse-of-the-future-if-climate-change-continues-unabated.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Pewresearch, (2025). *Global climate change as a threat*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2025/08/19/global-climate-change-as-a-threat/>



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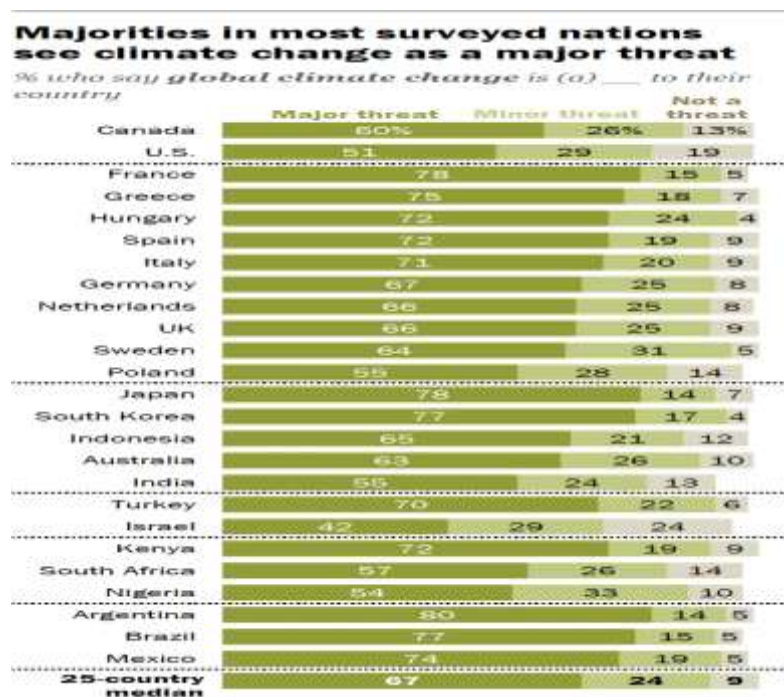


Figure 1: Views over time<sup>6</sup>

### 3. Research purpose

This study is aimed at analysing the correlation between climate change and global politics in the modern age. The study is expected to gain insight into the effects of climate change on international cooperation, decision-making in politics, and the international system, as well as the key challenges in politics that can impede success in climate action. The research aims to critically examine the impact of climate change on global politics and international climate governance in the contemporary age.

#### Objectives

- To examine the role of climate change in international political relations and cooperation.
- To explore how global institutions and agreements contribute to climate governance.
- To identify key political challenges that affect effective global climate action and policy implementation.

### 4. Literature Review

Previous studies show that climate change has become an important issue in global politics. Climate change, in the context of economic development, energy security, public health, and national

<sup>6</sup> Pewresearch, (2025). *Global climate change as a threat*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2025/08/19/global-climate-change-as-a-threat/>



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security, is now being discussed in many countries<sup>7</sup>. Climate change has increased international cooperation as every country is affected. The Framework Convention on Climate Change established a world arena regarding the issue of climate policy. The Kyoto Protocol introduced targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mainly for developed countries. The Paris Agreement that followed brought out the urge for all nations to develop national climate plans and strive towards putting a limit on global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change presents scientific evidence that can be used to make policy. Such global policies have assisted in positioning climate change as a key agenda of world politics and international relationships<sup>8</sup>.

It is also found that the presence of differences in politics and economics pose challenges in climate action. Most developing countries require assistance in adaptation and sustainable development, as developed countries tend to have more financial and technological ability. Climate justice has since become an issue of great concern in global negotiations<sup>9</sup>. The Paris Agreement appreciated the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities that stipulates that countries share responsibility but do not equally contribute to the amount of emissions, as well as the contribution of past efforts. Policies on climate finance, such as commitments to assist developing countries, have emerged as significant aspects of global climate governance. Research indicates that the issue of finance, technology transfer, and historical responsibility is still a source of disagreement in international cooperation<sup>10</sup>. These concerns dominate negotiation processes at the annual Conference of the Parties meetings and the politics of climate globally.

Recent literature indicates the increasing relationship between climate change, energy transition, and geopolitics. National climate policies and long-term net-zero goals are fostering the development of renewable energy in many governments. The European Green Deal help to decrease emissions and promote a green economy. The United States has launched big investments in clean energy and climate technology, and China has increased renewable energy and carbon-cutting commitments. Studies have indicated that competition in clean technologies, in the critical minerals field and in the energy market is forging new geopolitical relations. Climate change is thus altering a

<sup>7</sup> Schwander, H., & Fischer, J. (2025). From a cultural to a distributive issue: Public climate action as a new field for comparative political economy. *Regulation & Governance*, 19(2), 303-328. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/rego.12620>

<sup>8</sup> Hira, A. (2025). The geopolitics of the green transition and critical Strategic minerals. *International Journal*, 80(2), 217-245. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00207020251332595>

<sup>9</sup> Scholten, D. (2024). The power of energy: The geopolitics of the energy transition. *E-International Relations*, 17. <https://www.e-ir.info/2024/06/17/the-power-of-energy-the-geopolitics-of-the-energy-transition/>

<sup>10</sup> Browne, K. E. (2022). Rethinking governance in international climate finance: Structural change and alternative approaches. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 13(5), e795. <https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.795>



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trend in trade, investment and international influence<sup>11</sup>. Nevertheless, earlier research tends to consider climate governance, climate justice or energy politics individually. There is limited research that combines these issues in a single analysis of contemporary global politics. The present review fills this gap, discussing the interaction of climate change, international cooperation, political conflict, and energy transition in the current global situation.

## 5. Conceptual framework

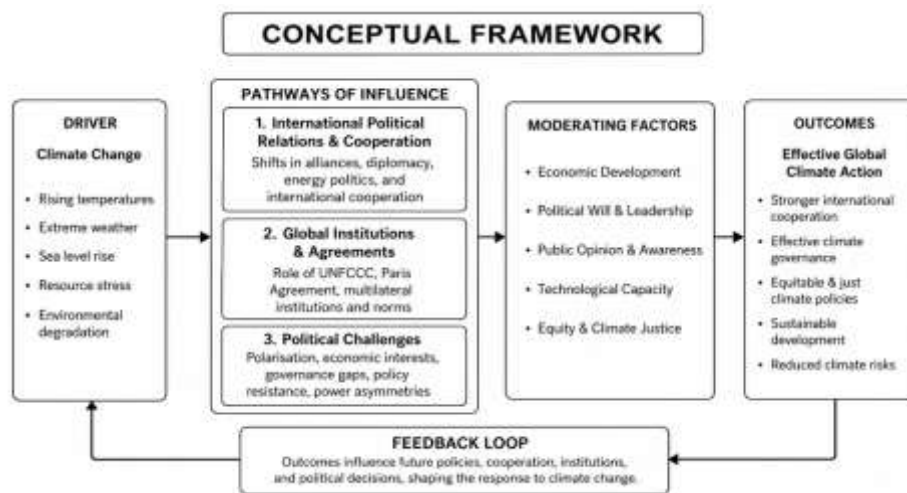


Figure 2: Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework explains how the interconnectedness between climate change and world politics can be understood. Climate change introduces both environmental and economic stressors affecting national interests, cooperation at the international level, and political choices<sup>12</sup>. The policy responses are influenced and determined by global institutions, climate agreements, climate justice issues and geopolitical competition. These are interdependent and influence climate governance, bilateral relations between countries and whether the world can effectively take action towards climate change.

## 6. Research Method

The present study applied the inductive approach, as the reviewed literature generated the themes<sup>13</sup>. The descriptive design was chosen to describe the impact climate change has on politics in

<sup>11</sup> Raihan, A. (2023). A review of the global climate change impacts, adaptation strategies, and mitigation options in the socio-economic and environmental sectors. *Journal of Environmental Science and Economics*, 2(3), 36-58. <https://www.academia.edu/download/110492817/207.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Raihan, A. (2023). A review of the global climate change impacts, adaptation strategies, and mitigation options in the socio-economic and environmental sectors. *Journal of Environmental Science and Economics*, 2(3), 36-58. <https://www.academia.edu/download/110492817/207.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Proudfoot, K. (2023). Inductive/deductive hybrid thematic analysis in mixed methods research. *Journal of mixed methods research*, 17(3), 308-326. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/15586898221126816>



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the world. The paper was based on the interpretivist philosophy that assisted in getting insights into the meaning, policy discussions, and political views of others in past research studies. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was chosen to gather, screen and synthesise existing published research in an organised and transparent way<sup>14</sup>.

### Data Collection Method

#### Keywords

- Climate change
- Global politics
- International relations
- Climate governance
- Climate justice
- Energy transition
- Paris Agreement

#### Databases

Scopus, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, JSTOR, and Google Scholar were used as sources of the literature.

#### Search Strings

Table 1: Search Strings<sup>15</sup>

| Search No. | Search String                                         | Database       | Results |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| S1         | "climate change" AND "global politics"                | Scopus         | 120     |
| S2         | "climate change" AND "international relations"        | Web of Science | 95      |
| S3         | "climate governance" AND geopolitics                  | ScienceDirect  | 80      |
| S4         | "climate justice" AND politics                        | JSTOR          | 60      |
| S5         | "climate change" AND "global governance" AND politics | Google Scholar | 210     |

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<sup>14</sup> Azarian, M., Yu, H., Shiferaw, A. T., & Stevik, T. K. (2023). Do we perform systematic literature review right? A scientific mapping and methodological assessment. *Logistics*, 7(4), 89. <https://www.mdpi.com/2305-6290/7/4/89>

<sup>15</sup> Azarian, M., Yu, H., Shiferaw, A. T., & Stevik, T. K. (2023). Do we perform systematic literature review right? A scientific mapping and methodological assessment. *Logistics*, 7(4), 89. <https://www.mdpi.com/2305-6290/7/4/89>



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### Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Table 2: Criteria<sup>16</sup>

| <i>Inclusion</i>                  | <i>Exclusion</i>                       |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Peer-reviewed articles</i>     | <i>News articles</i>                   |
| <i>English language</i>           | <i>Non-English studies</i>             |
| <i>Published 2015-2025</i>        | <i>Published before 2015</i>           |
| <i>Climate and politics focus</i> | <i>Pure scientific climate studies</i> |
| <i>Full-text available</i>        | <i>Abstract only</i>                   |

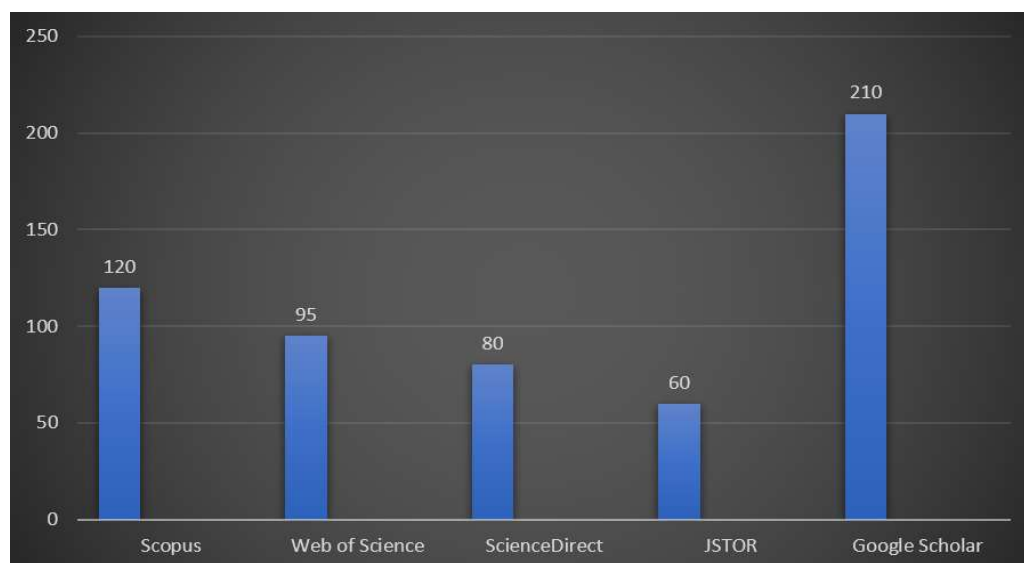


Figure 3: Search results<sup>17</sup>

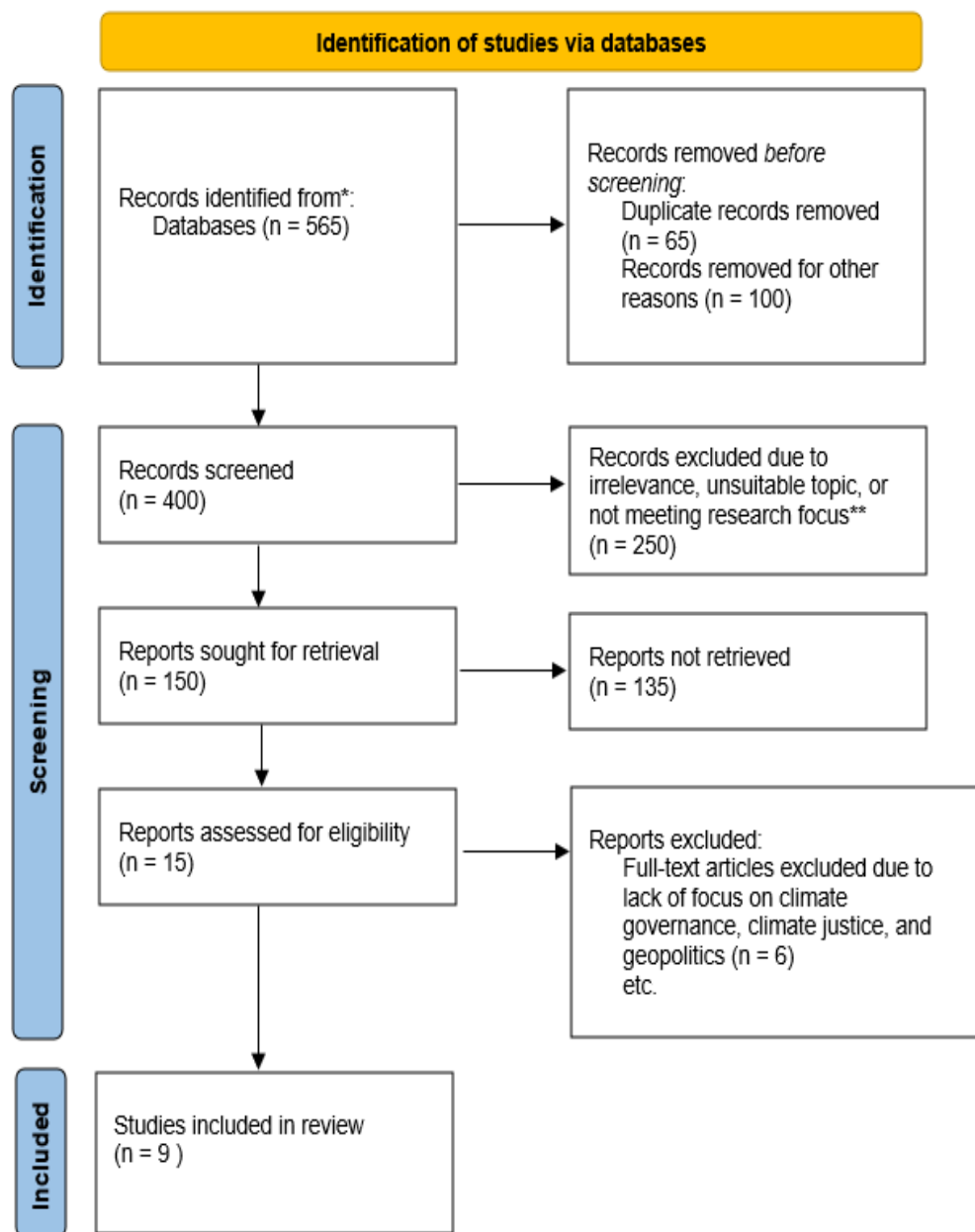
<sup>16</sup> Azarian, M., Yu, H., Shiferaw, A. T., & Stevik, T. K. (2023). Do we perform systematic literature review right? A scientific mapping and methodological assessment. *Logistics*, 7(4), 89. <https://www.mdpi.com/2305-6290/7/4/89>

<sup>17</sup> Azarian, M., Yu, H., Shiferaw, A. T., & Stevik, T. K. (2023). Do we perform systematic literature review right? A scientific mapping and methodological assessment. *Logistics*, 7(4), 89. <https://www.mdpi.com/2305-6290/7/4/89>



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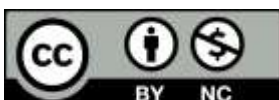
## PRISMA



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Figure 4: PRISMA<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Dickson, K., & Yeung, C. A. (2022). PRISMA 2020 updated guideline: PRISMA 2020 updated guideline. *British dental journal*, 232(11), 760-761. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41415-022-4359-7>





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A PRISMA process was followed<sup>19</sup>. A total of 565 records were identified. Duplicates were eliminated, titles and abstracts were filtered, and full texts were evaluated. 9 articles were included in the review.

### Data Analysis Method

Thematic analysis was used to analyse the chosen studies<sup>20</sup>. The researcher read the articles attentively and identified common ideas and concepts. These similar findings were presented in themes such as climate governance, climate justice, international cooperation and geopolitics. The themes were compared across all studies to identify common patterns, differences, and important issues related to climate change and global politics.

### Research Ethics

This study used only published academic sources. Citation and referencing were done appropriately. No human subjects were engaged, and no personal information was gathered, which helped to adhere to the ethics in carrying out the research process.

## 7. Result and analysis

Table 3: Inductive coding table <sup>iii</sup>

| <i>Authors</i>                                                                                 | <i>Keywords</i>                                                                                                          | <i>Theme</i>                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Colgan &amp; Hinthorn (2023); Aykut &amp; Maertens (2022); Dechezleprêtre et al. (2025)</i> | <i>energy transition, international cooperation, climate politics, global attitudes, diplomacy</i>                       | <i>Theme 1: Climate change reshapes international relations and cooperation</i>      |
| <i>Aykut, Morena &amp; Foyer (2022); Hormio (2023); Scoones (2023)</i>                         | <i>climate governance, global agreements, collective responsibility, international institutions, policy coordination</i> | <i>Theme 2: Global institutions strengthen climate governance through agreements</i> |
| <i>Smith, Bognar &amp; Mayer (2024); Moore et al. (2024); Kranz et al. (2022)</i>              | <i>polarisation, political barriers, politicians, climate action, policy implementation, political conflict</i>          | <i>Theme 3: Political conflicts hinder effective global climate policy</i>           |

### *Theme 1: Climate change reshapes international relations and cooperation*

<sup>19</sup> Dickson, K., & Yeung, C. A. (2022). PRISMA 2020 updated guideline: PRISMA 2020 updated guideline. *British dental journal*, 232(11), 760-761. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41415-022-4359-7>

<sup>20</sup> Squires, V. (2023). Thematic analysis. In *Varieties of qualitative research methods: Selected contextual perspectives* (pp. 463-468). Cham: Springer International Publishing. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-04394-9\\_72](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-04394-9_72)



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Climate change is increasingly influencing international relations and diplomatic cooperation. Countries are also forming climate agreements, carbon targets and clean energy alliances<sup>21</sup>. The shift towards renewable energy from fossil fuels is establishing new partnerships and new contests in the economy. The production of oil and gas would have to be cut by approximately 3% per year to 2050 to contain global warming to 1.5°C, but the use of oil globally has persistently increased following the pandemic contraction in 2020. This mismatch between climate ambitions and energy needs has an impact on diplomatic discussions and trade relations<sup>22</sup>. International cooperation is also affected by public opinion: a significant number of people advocate more stringent climate policies and international intervention. Climate concerns are being brought up alongside policies of security, trade, and technology<sup>23</sup>. Consequently, the issue of climate change has become one of the key elements of modern-day diplomacy and relations among states.

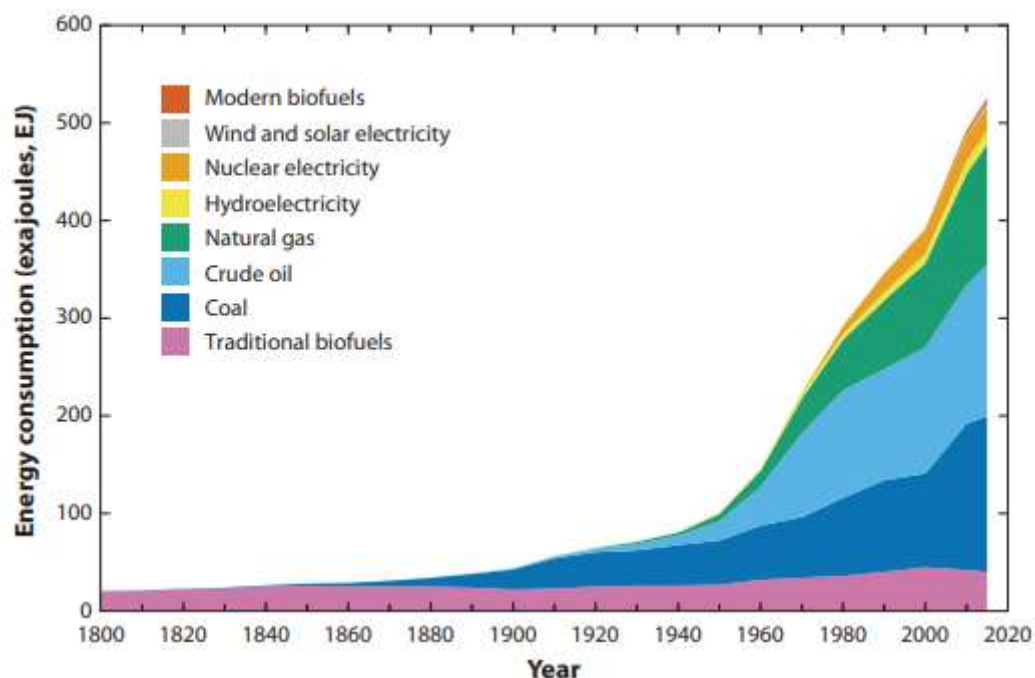


Figure 5: Global primary energy consumption<sup>24</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Colgan, J. D., & Hinthorn, M. (2023). International energy politics in an age of climate change. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 26(1), 79-96. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-051421-124241>

<sup>22</sup> Aykut, S. C., & Maertens, L. (2022). The climatization of global politics: Introduction to the special issue. In *The climatization of global politics* (pp. 1-18). Cham: Springer International Publishing. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-17895-5\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-17895-5_1)

<sup>23</sup> Dechezleprêtre, A., Fabre, A., Kruse, T., Planterose, B., Sanchez Chico, A., & Stantcheva, S. (2025). Fighting climate change: International attitudes toward climate policies. *American Economic Review*, 115(4), 1258-1300. [https://hal.science/hal-05459604v1/file/International\\_Attitudes\\_Climate\\_Change.pdf](https://hal.science/hal-05459604v1/file/International_Attitudes_Climate_Change.pdf)

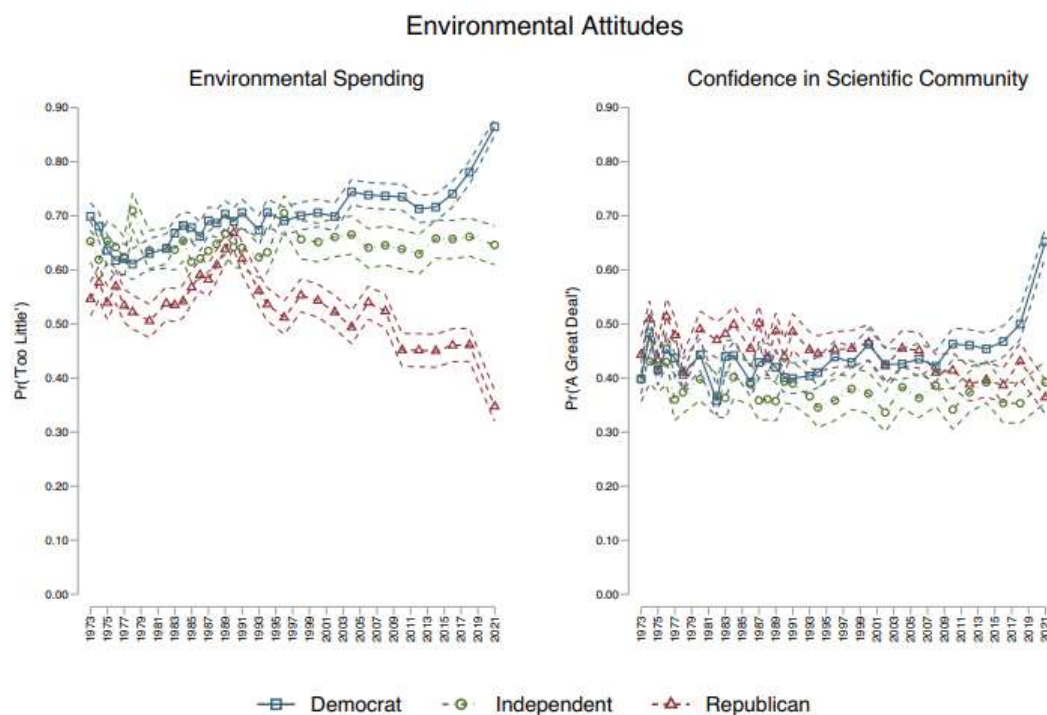
<sup>24</sup> Colgan, J. D., & Hinthorn, M. (2023). International energy politics in an age of climate change. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 26(1), 79-96. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-051421-124241>



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### ***Theme 2: Global institutions strengthen climate governance through agreements***

International treaties are prompting nations to record emissions, make domestic climate strategies and coordinate on mitigation and adaptation. Global organisations have reiterated in their recommendations the need to lower fossil fuel subsidies since these subsidies stimulate the use of fossil fuels and lower investment in clean energy<sup>25</sup>. The size of a policy change needed is demonstrated by global energy subsidies estimated at \$5.2 trillion, equal to about 6.5% of world GDP, in 2017. The collective responsibility and coordination of policies among nations are also encouraged by international climate processes<sup>26</sup>. Agreements offer a better standard and benchmarks by which governments can juxtapose their development and hold more accountability<sup>27</sup>. Though there are varying measures in terms of implementation, international bodies have enhanced climate control through establishing common objectives and fostering long-term collaboration in addressing aspects of reducing emissions, renewable energy and climate financing.



*Figure 6: Climate change belief<sup>28</sup>*

<sup>25</sup> Aykut, S. C., Morena, E., & Foyer, J. (2022). 'Incantatory' governance: global climate politics' performative turn and its wider significance for global politics. In *The Climatization of global politics* (pp. 19-40). Cham: Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41311-020-00250-8>

<sup>26</sup> Scoones, I. (2023). Livestock, methane, and climate change: The politics of global assessments. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 14(1), e790. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.790>

<sup>27</sup> Hormio, S. (2023). Collective responsibility for climate change. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 14(4), e830. <https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.830>

<sup>28</sup> Smith, E. K., Bogner, M. J., & Mayer, A. P. (2024). Polarisation of climate and environmental attitudes in the United States, 1973-2022. *NPJ Climate Action*, 3(1), 2. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44168-023-00074-1>



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### Theme 3: Political conflicts hinder effective global climate policy

The significant obstacle to effective climate policy is political conflict. The disparities in ideology, economic interests, and popular opinion tend to slow climate legislation and the implementation of policies<sup>29</sup>. In certain countries, climate attitudes are highly polarised, and it is challenging to establish any form of long-term political support to take climate action. The political authorities might endorse or be against climate practices based on electoral interests, societal pressure and the economic state. A systematic review of 141 studies provides evidence that politicians are using both incentives and barriers in their climate decision-making and that they may shift their stances with variation in political situations<sup>30</sup>. Policy deadlock is a common occurrence owing to differences on carbon pricing, fossil fuel regulation and policies on energy transition<sup>31</sup>. Implementation is further weakened in conflicts between short-term economic interests and long-term climate objectives. These partisan lines decrease policy stability and complicate global climate cooperation.

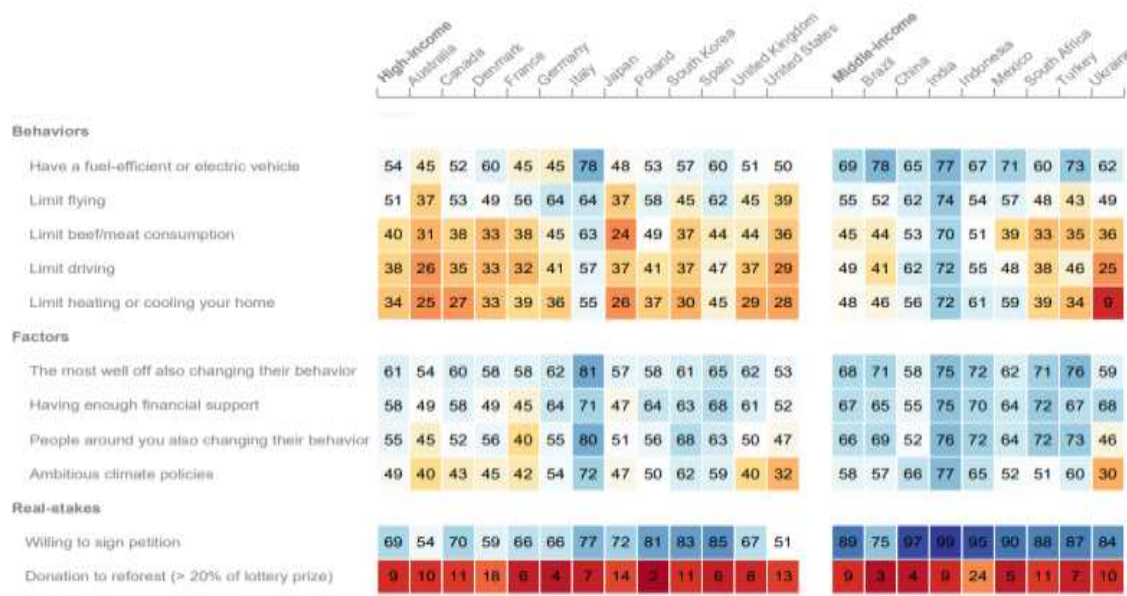


Figure 7: Willingness to adopt different behaviours<sup>32</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Smith, E. K., Bogner, M. J., & Mayer, A. P. (2024). Polarisation of climate and environmental attitudes in the United States, 1973-2022. *NPJ Climate Action*, 3(1), 2. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44168-023-00074-1>

<sup>30</sup> Moore, B., Geese, L., Kenny, J., Dudley, H., Jordan, A., Prados Pascual, A., ... & Tosun, J. (2024). Politicians and climate change: A systematic review of the literature. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 15(6), e908. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.908>

<sup>31</sup> Kranz, J., Schwichow, M., Breitenmoser, P., & Niebert, K. (2022). The (Un) political perspective on climate change in education—A systematic review. *Sustainability*, 14(7), 4194. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074194>

<sup>32</sup> Dechezleprêtre, A., Fabre, A., Kruse, T., Planterose, B., Sanchez Chico, A., & Stantcheva, S. (2025). Fighting climate change: International attitudes toward climate policies. *American Economic Review*, 115(4), 1258-1300. [https://hal.science/hal-05459604v1/file/International\\_Attitudes\\_Climate\\_Change.pdf](https://hal.science/hal-05459604v1/file/International_Attitudes_Climate_Change.pdf)





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## 8. Discussion, conclusion and future scope

The results of this systematic review indicate that climate change is emerging as a major topic in world politics. Nations are even engaging more in cooperation in terms of climate agreements, clean energy partnerships, and internationally negotiated issues. These findings fulfilled the initial research goal, demonstrating the impact of climate change on global political interactions and collaboration. It was also found in the review that international institutions, such as international agreements and the UN climate process assist countries in setting targets, reporting on emissions, and coordinating policies<sup>33</sup>. This fulfilled the second goal of explaining the role of global institutions in climate governance. The analysis also found that political rifts, economic gains, reliance on fossil fuels and citizen polarisation were key obstacles to effective climate action. The third objective was met since these findings were derived, indicating the critical challenges in politics which influence the implementation of climate policies<sup>34</sup>. This review has shown that climate change is having an impact on diplomacy, governance and policymaking in different countries. The results provide a clear explanation of how climate change relates to current world politics.

This systematic review finds that climate change is a significant phenomenon that shapes modern international politics. The results indicate that climate change has an impact on international collaboration, diplomatic arrangements, energy politics and global governance. International institutions and climate deals are sources of valuable structures of collective action and coordination of policies. There is, however, still effective climate action being restrained by political wrangling, economic interests and polarisation of people in most of the countries. The paper reveals that international collaborations, equitable climate action, and steady political involvement are required. That climate change can and should be dealt with both green and political measures is shown in the review as a way of achieving successful and sustainable results in the world.

There are some limitations of this study. It has selected databases and included only the articles in English. Thus, some of the studies might be missed. The study has been based on secondary information, and it lacked primary research. The variations in research methodology and the location are also likely to influence the results. Future studies can be enriched with additional databases, non-English studies, and country comparisons. Primary studies and quantitative meta-analyses can also be undertaken by the researchers to grasp climate politics in developing countries and emerging economies.

<sup>33</sup> Aisbett, E., Raynal, W., Steinhäuser, R., & Jones, B. (2023). International green economy collaborations: Chasing mutual gains in the energy transition. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 104, 103249. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214629623003092>

<sup>34</sup> Ostojic, I., Petrovic, P., & Kelic, V. (2023). Institutional framework and international environmental organizations for sustainable development. *Regional L. Rev.*, 311. [https://access.heinonline.com/hol/cgi-bin/get\\_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/rgllr2023&section=24](https://access.heinonline.com/hol/cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/rgllr2023&section=24)



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All authors declare that any kind of violation of plagiarism, copyright and ethical matters will take care by all authors. Journal and editors are not liable for aforesaid matters.

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<sup>i</sup> A Boolean search string is a search tool that allows you to limit or require specific results. A Boolean search uses Boolean operators—such as AND, OR and NOT—to narrow or broaden a search depending on the searcher's intentions.

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<sup>ii</sup> The PRISMA flow diagram depicts the flow of information through the different phases of a systematic review. It maps out the number of records identified, included and excluded, and the reasons for exclusions



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<sup>iii</sup> Inductive coding refers to the process of gathering keywords with the purpose of creating an organized list of codes. Inductive coding involves generating codes from the data itself to allow patterns and themes to emerge from the real data. This approach is exploratory and data-driven; it allows the researcher to remain open to new ideas and themes that may emerge from the data. Inductive coding, linked with interpretive analysis, is a bottom-up approach where codes emerge from the data and reflect the unique contexts and experiences of participants

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