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Arctic Environmental Cooperation

Global Environmental Change and International Law
Maritime Regime Building Utilizing the coastal problems of South Asia, including sea level rise, Towards Sustainable Coastal Development: Institutionalizing Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Coastal Climate Change Adaptation in South Asia investigates the role of law and regional regimes in facilitating linkages between integrated coastal zone management and coastal climate change adaptation to contribute to sustainable coastal development.

Governance in World Affairs This volume brings together distinguished scholars to assess the literature on international regimes and to explore the relevance of organizations such as NAFTA, GATT, CSCE, and the EU for the Asia-Pacific region. The contributors also evaluate whether lessons for promoting cooperation in the security field can be drawn from the recent successes in regional economic cooperation. Pacific Cooperation will be essential reading for policymakers, academics, and anyone with an interest in understanding the prospects for promoting stability and prosperity.

International Environmental Cooperation and The Global Sustainability Capital Framework In this book Oran Young extends and generalizes his earlier work on international environmental regimes to present a comprehensive account of the current status and future prospects of regime theory as a way of thinking about governance in world affairs. Young organizes his assessment around two overarching issues. The first emphasizes the idea that regimes are dynamic systems. An understanding of regime formation is thus a springboard for inquiries into the effectiveness of these arrangements once they become operational and into the processes through which regimes change over time. The second stresses the importance of fostering a dialogue between scholars who espouse distinct ways of thinking about international institutions: the collective-action perspective arising from the fields of economics and public choice and the social-practice perspective associated with the fields of sociology and anthropology. Within this framework, the book offers cutting-edge contributions regarding the tasks institutions perform, the effectiveness of regimes, institutional change, and linkages among distinct regimes.

International Regimes and Norway's Environmental Policy Some scholars emphasize the importance of a hegemon in creating a regime and giving it momentum. This is called the hegemonic stability theory. The United States, for
example, has been instrumental in creating the Bretton Woods system, with organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The rationale is that a hegemon, being the dominant actor in international politics and economics, often stands to gain the most from the creation of global standards. For instance, while other countries might benefit from it, U.S. companies like Microsoft, Universal Studios, and Pfizer would be among the greatest beneficiaries of a strict global intellectual property regime. As the hegemons use their power to create regimes, their withdrawal similarly can also threaten the effectiveness of regimes. Regimes serve crucial functional needs in international relations. Powerful regimes are considered by some scholars as independent actors in international politics. Although ultimately states create and sustain regimes, once institutionalized, regimes can exert influence in world politics that is practically independent of state sovereignty. The International Atomic Energy Agency, for instance, has certain rights, given to it by states themselves, to monitor nuclear energy activity in countries. Insofar as they are organized by means of treaties among countries, regimes provide an important source of formal international law. Regimes themselves can also be subjects of international law. This book tries to unravel that ideology and to create an alternative vision of a just and democratic world over.

Contents:
- International Regime
- Theories of International Regimes
- Applying Regime Theories
- Regime Change
- State Cartel Theory
- Critiques of the Theory of International Regimes
- Conspiracy Theories
- World-systems Theory
- New International Economic Order
- Unchanged Role of Nation-States

Building a Regime for the Waters of the Euphrates-Tigris River Basin

The past few decades have witnessed the emergence of a vast array of regional arrangements and institutions dealing with all aspects of ocean management. The level of cooperation ranges from minimal dispute avoidance to relatively comprehensive ocean governance at the regional level. As concrete examples, reasonably successful and comprehensive regional regimes have been created for the Baltic, the North, and the Mediterranean Seas and the South Pacific. And attempts at regional regime building are ongoing in Southeast Asia, the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. Although there are broad similarities between the semi-enclosed seas of Western Europe and Northeast Asia, no regional maritime regime has yet been initiated in Northeast Asia. The papers in this volume are authored by leading authorities on not only the maritime affairs of their particular region of focus but on maritime policy in general. They describe and explain existing or
incipient regional maritime regimes in an unusually broad comparative context, and extract lessons learned that may be applicable elsewhere including Northeast Asia. The case studies are neatly sandwiched between an introduction to concepts and principles on regional co-operation and concluding chapters on lessons learned and their applicability to Northeast Asia. Moreover, the papers raise and address several questions of relevance to policy. For example, what factors are conducive to maritime regime initiation, expansion and positive evolution, and which constrain regime formation and evolution? Why has maritime regime building been successful in Europe and largely unsuccessful in Asia? And which, if any, lessons learned in the European context are applicable in Asia? Given the growing interest in regime formation and effectiveness in general and maritime regimes in particular, this book will be of considerable interest to both analysts and policymakers.

International Regimes and World Order This book examines how regimes influence the behavior of their members and those associated with them.


International Regulation of Underwater Sound The "Austrian Review of International and European Law" is an annual publication that provides a scholarly forum for the discussion of issues of public international and European law, with particular emphasis on topics of special interest for Austria. Its analytical articles focus on theoretical questions, current developments, and emerging tendencies in all areas of the field, including detailed reviews of relevant recent literature. Issues of human rights law and the law of international organisations are also covered. An important integral element of the Review is its digest of Austrian practice in public international law, encompassing both executive and judicial developments. The editorial board and advisory board comprises scholars and practitioners in public international and European law, ensuring that the Review adequately reflects the interrelationships between current developments and the continuing evolution of this important area of legal theory and practice.
Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences This 2-volume work includes approximately 1,200 entries in A-Z order, critically reviewing the literature on specific topics from abortion to world systems theory. In addition, nine major entries cover each of the major disciplines (political economy; management and business; human geography; politics; sociology; law; psychology; organizational behavior) and the history and development of the social sciences in a broader sense.

Creating Regimes Numerous incidents suggest that man-made sound injures and can kill marine mammals. This book offers an objective look at how ocean noise should be addressed given the lack of regulatory structure and the scientific uncertainty over the effects of noise on marine life. It is an essential text for policymakers, governments and NGOs, biologists, environmental activists, oceanographers, and those in the shipping, engineering, and offshore oil and gas industries.

International Governance This is one of the few books dealing with regime theory to be written from a legal point of view. Jurgielewicz's book is part of an effort to promote interdisciplinary research on the nature of the international legal order. Her work explores the concept of international regimes within the international legal order, utilizing the policy-oriented approach to international law. The study uses examples of global environmental change as models. By examining the general international law applicable to climate change and ozone layer depletion, the author attempts to explain the original need for regime formation in these areas. Next, Jurgielewicz looks at the role of regimes within international law, focusing on their formation, maintenance, source of legal obligation, and compliance mechanisms. The book concludes that regimes are present within the international legal order and play a vital role in maintaining that order. This book will appeal to students in law schools, graduate schools, or advanced undergraduate seminars covering international relations, international legal theory, international law, and international organizations.

Cooperation under Fire One of the most creative innovations of the international diplomatic community in the 20th century was its invention of the international regime,” wrote Douglas M. Johnston in his last major work published posthumously (The Historical Foundations of World Order: The Tower and the Arena, Nijhoff, 2008). While regimes
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often provide order and certainty and a consequent reduction in disputes and misunderstandings, regimes are driven by specific concerns. With diverse disciplinary backgrounds and perspectives, the distinguished contributors to this tribute follow a long tradition of scholarly inquiry into the governance, creation, operation, viability and maintenance of international regimes. Their contributions on ocean and environmental regimes as diverse as fisheries, ocean dumping, maritime security, seafarers’ rights, or enhancement of marine environmental protection attest to the depth to which modern international law and the underlying international relations have been transformed into an international law of structured cooperation. This book includes biographical and bibliographic notes on Douglas M. Johnston

Regional Security Regimes Praised for its authoritative coverage, Global Political Economy places the study of IPE in its broadest theoretical context. This text not only helps students understand the fundamentals of how the global economy works but also encourages them to use theory to more fully grasp the connections between key issue areas like trade and development. Written by a leading IPE scholar, Global Political Economy equally emphasizes theory and practice to provide a framework for analyzing current events and long-term developments in the global economy.

International Regimes Central to the current development debate is the importance of human welfare in the context of group conflict. When considering ethnic, racial and religious conflict, this debate draws us toward a 'political economy' of conflict. Moreover, notions of an economic paradigm have become prominent when international organizations debate conflict prevention. In looking closer at the political economy of conflict, this publication argues the need to assimilate into our thinking distinct social and ethical economies of conflict prevention. A social economy of conflict prevention considers the interplay of economic with structural and cultural factors in conflict, explaining a much neglected category of conflict, i.e. hidden conflict. The ethical economy of conflict prevention considers implicit ethical statements development practitioners use. From these statements arise ethical paradoxes that influence the evolving economic paradigm, in such way as to contradict one of its intrinsic desires, namely, to restrict conflict prevention strategies to effective technical interventions. Eventually, such narrow focus on technical interventions could identify this evolving paradigm as an 'economical' paradigm. In contrast, a rethinking of the ethical economy of
conflict prevention provides a useful tool for international organizations when implementing a human rights-based approach to development and long-term conflict prevention.

Pacific Cooperation Oran R. Young is a key participant in recent debates among international relations scholars about the dynamics of rule-making and rule-following in international society. In this book, he weaves together theoretical issues relating to the formation of international regimes and substantive issues relating to the emergence of the Arctic as a distinct region in world affairs. Young divides the overall process of regime formation into three stages—agenda formation, negotiation, and operationalization—and argues that each stage has its own particular political dynamics. Efforts to explain or predict developments in specific issue areas, he suggests, require careful attention to each stage in the process. Empirically, Young examines in detail the events leading to the formation of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy and the Barents Euro-Arctic Region. Although these cases exhibit the defining characteristics of all international regimes, they broaden our understanding of institutional arrangements that are largely programmatic, rather than regulatory, in nature and that are based on soft-law agreements.

The Emerging Euro-Mediterranean System International Environmental Cooperation and the Global Sustainability Capital Framework offers an integrated analysis of international environmental cooperation (IEC) and global sustainability. From a strategic management perspective, the book develops the Sustainability Capital Framework for IEC and global sustainability. The book provides an in-depth examination of the significance of state participation in international environmental agreements (IEAs), and analyzes the structure, life cycle, and evolution of IEAs. Through the Sustainability Capital Framework, the book delineates the core drivers, barriers, incentives, and critical success factors for IEC and global sustainability. Develops the Sustainability Capital Framework for IEC and global sustainability from a strategic management perspective Discusses the imperative for IEC through the novel lens of our common vulnerabilities and contingent survivability in the face of global environmental change Presents a detailed discussion of the structure, life cycle, and evolution of IEAs Identifies the core drivers, barriers, incentives, and critical success factors for IEC and global sustainability Analyzes the human and environmental impacts of war, a core barrier to IEC and global sustainability Highlights the human and moral dimensions of global sustainability
Netherlands Yearbook of International Law 1997 Informed by international law, international relations and environment management scholarship, this interdisciplinary analysis of environmental regimes in Asian subregions proposes a new regime for the Himalayas and Tibetan Plateau based on China’s cooperation with its south Asian neighbors.

Towards Sustainable Coastal Development This book examines the dynamics of terrorist financing, including a discussion about the importance of money from both the terrorist and the counter-terrorist perspective. Targeting Terrorist Financing argues that it is not the institutions that have failed the war on terrorist financing; rather it is the states that have failed the institutions. The measures contemplated by the world community to interdict terrorists and their financial infrastructures are sufficient to debilitate the terrorists both militarily and financially. However, what has been increasingly lacking is political will among the states, and this has overwhelmed the spirit of cooperation in this very critical front against terrorism. This volume assesses the need for international cooperation and the role of institutions and regimes in targeting terrorist financing. After the 9/11 attacks, there was an expression of global willingness to target terrorism generally, and terrorist financing in particular. The institutional mechanisms that grew out of this are explored in detail here, with a critical examination of the progress made by the international community. The impact of these measures is considered with respect to changes in the nature of the terrorist threat, money confiscated, adoption of international conventions, and global standards by states, and levels of compliance, among others. This book will be of great interest to students of terrorism, international organisations, international security, and IR in general. Arabinda Acharya is Research Fellow, Manager of Strategic Projects and Head of the Terrorist Financing Response Project at the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research in the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

The Ethical Economy of Conflict Prevention And Development

International Law and the Environment In this volume, fourteen distinguished specialists in international political economy thoroughly explore the concept of international regimes--the implicit and explicit principles, norms, rules,
and procedures that guide international behavior. In the first section, the authors develop several theoretical views of regimes. In the following section, the theories are applied to specific issues in international relations, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and on the still-enduring postwar regimes for money and security.

Theories of International Regimes This book examines China's involvement in international governance, international regimes, and globalization. Peter Kien-hong Yu offers a new framework with which to understand 'international regimes' and applies it to important Chinese case studies such as arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation; the counter-piracy regime and the environmental issue. Whilst internationally important matters related to such systems are identified, Yu's discussions attempt to find out whether any particular system works better in relation to China, and asks if not, why not? After examining eight different cases, the author concludes that these regimes are working but there is ample room for improvement and that the Chinese (Communists) for one have to enhance their understanding of international governance and try to export their experience to other parts of the world. International Governance and Regimes will be appeal to anyone interested in International Politics, Chinese Studies, Political theory and International Relations.

Evolution of International Environmental Regimes

Peacekeeping in the Middle East as an International Regime Since the former Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, led the World Commission on Sustainable Development, Norway has played an important role in international environmental co-operation. This volume looks at how this one state engaged international regimes in order to pursue its own national goals in the following issue areas: climate change, biodiversity, ozone depletion, air pollution, marine pollution and whaling. In doing so, it offers an innovative new approach to the study of international regime effectiveness and on linkages or interactions between international regimes.

Austrian Review of International and European Law This is the first book to examine the link between international and national environmental institutions. It examines this link in depth by analyzing the making and implementation
of North Sea pollution commitments. The author develops two models generating different propositions aimed at distinguishing the significance of institutions from other explanatory factors. The key to understanding the success of international institutions in the North Sea cooperation lies in the balancing of hard legally binding and soft politically acting institutions in the same issue-area. He goes on to show the extent to which different national institutions in Norway, the Netherlands and the UK are suited to implement the North Sea commitments.

Designing Effective Environmental Regimes The authors examine three different theoretical approaches to international regimes: realism, neoliberalism and cognitivism.

International Governance and Regimes Why do nations cooperate even as they try to destroy each other? Jeffrey Legro explores this question in the context of World War II, the "total" war that in fact wasn't. During the war, combatant states attempted to sustain agreements limiting the use of three forms of combat considered barbarous—submarine attacks against civilian ships, strategic bombing of civilian targets, and chemical warfare. Looking at how these restraints worked or failed to work between such fierce enemies as Hitler's Third Reich and Churchill's Britain, Legro offers a new understanding of the dynamics of World War II and the sources of international cooperation. While traditional explanations of cooperation focus on the relations between actors, Cooperation under Fire examines what warring nations seek and why they seek it—the "preference formation" that undergirds international interaction. Scholars and statesmen debate whether it is the balance of power or the influence of international norms that most directly shapes foreign policy goals. Critically assessing both explanations, Legro argues that it was, rather, the organizational cultures of military bureaucracies—their beliefs and customs in waging war—that decided national priorities for limiting the use of force in World War II. Drawing on documents from Germany, Britain, the United States, and the former Soviet Union, Legro provides a compelling account of how military cultures molded state preferences and affected the success of cooperation. In its clear and cogent analysis, this book has significant implications for the theory and practice of international relations.

Disaggregating International Regimes This book focuses on the impact and design of international environmental
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regimes, which are established to preserve natural resources and reduce environmental degradation. The author addresses such regimes from both a conceptual and theoretical point of view as well as using comparative empirical evidence from issue areas such as marine pollution, acid rain, ozone layer depletion and global climate change. This book will be welcomed by students and scholars interested in environmental political economy and institutions, and by policy makers and practitioners involved in the negotiation process.

Environmental Regimes in Asian Subregions

International Cooperation and Arctic Governance This title was first published in 2000: The book analyses the development of arctic environmental cooperation since the late 1980s until the establishment of the Arctic Council in 1996. The study is based on the discourse analysis of statement, documents and interviews by the different actors in the cooperation. In this book, the problem of the environment is seen as a problem of order: it is a problem of ordering relations among related actors, of ordering priorities of action and of ordering relations between different institutional arrangements locally, regionally and internally. Three discourses were found in the cooperation: discourses of sovereignty, knowledge and development. In the discourse of sovereignty, the development of relations between state and indigenous peoples in terms of international environmental cooperation is central. In the discourse of knowledge, the different forms of knowledge and the role of different producers of knowledge in cooperation has been discussed. The discourse of development focuses on the idea of sustainable development and its applications in defining the future of the Circumpolar North and the activities of the Arctic Council. The arctic cooperation can be understood as a regional effort to make an order of sustainability into practice.

The Effectiveness of International Environmental Regimes It is a fact that the climate is changing globally. As a remote, harsh part of the world, climate of the Arctic is changing as well. The Arctic ice is melting at an astonishing rate. Thus, the region is getting more accessible. Even the Arctic sea routes are ice-free nearly for five months a year right now, this period will probably last longer in the coming years. Moreover, hydrocarbon explorations in the region will increase the expectations regarding an ice-free Arctic since the economic potential of the region is rising to the
surface. Under these circumstances, the Arctic has recently been witnessing both challenges and opportunities. The latter includes the exploitation of hydrocarbons and utilization accessible maritime routes - both of which are opportunities gathering less attention- whereas conflicting issues regarding sovereignty and national security are regularly thematized by politicians and media. Here, the point is that, whereas challenges are being underlined, the opportunities are being ignored. Put differently, while politicians and the media address issues pertaining to the regional policies - especially conflicting ones and ecology of the region- on the other hand economic potential of the region triggered by the ice-melting is paid no mind. With this in mind, as one of the most significant institutions in the region, the Arctic Council aims to manage the issues in question. Thus, this book aims to provide enlightenment on the Arctic states’ predominant intent to utilize opportunities under the auspices of the Arctic Council via neoliberal policies. The book indicates that the Arctic Council -as an example of regime formation- could be best understood via neoliberal perspective of regime theory since its members plan to further economic development of the region as a common priority.

Global Political Economy The notion of regimes as institutions that shape international behavior has received much attention from scholars in the field of international relations as a way of understanding how sovereign states secure international cooperation. Oran Young here seeks both to develop our theoretical grasp of international regimes and to expand the range of empirical applications of this line of analysis.

North Sea Cooperation A methodology for evaluating and comparing the effectiveness of international regimes is developed and applied to a successful example of such a regime. Evaluating the effectiveness of international regimes presents challenges that are both general and specific. What are the best methodologies for assessment within a governance area and do they enable comparison across areas? In this book, Olav Schram Stokke connects the general to the specific, developing new tools for assessing international regime effectiveness and then applying them to a particular case, governance of the Barents Sea fisheries. Stokke’s innovative disaggregate methodology makes cross-comparison possible by breaking down the problem and the relevant empirical evidence. Stokke employs fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis, and his approach is disaggregate in three ways: it separates the specific governance
problem into its cognitional, regulatory, and behavioral components; it splits into three the counterfactual analysis of what the outcome would have been if the regime had not existed; and it decomposes the empirical evidence to maximize the number of observations. By applying this methodology to a regional resource regime known as one of the world's most successful, Stokke bridges the gap between the intensive case study analyses that have dominated the field and increasingly ambitious efforts to devise quantitative methods for examining the causal impacts of regimes. Stokke's analysis sheds light on the implementation and the interaction of international institutions, with policy implications of regime design and operation.

International Cooperation in Arms Control Drawing specifically on the international climate regime, Simone Schiele examines international environmental regimes from a legal perspective and analyses a core feature of international regimes - their ability to evolve over time. In particular, she develops a theoretical framework based on general international law which allows for a thorough examination of the understanding of international law and the options for law-creation in international environmental regimes. The analysis therefore provides both a coherent understanding of the international climate regime and a starting point for further research in other regimes.

Cooperative Role of the Arctic Council as an Example of Regime Formation Focusing on the principal challenges facing the Euro-Mediterranean partnership since the signing of the Barcelona Declaration in November 1995, this study assesses past European policies towards the region.

Confidence Building Measures In The Middle East This book shows that as Israel is gradually being accepted by the Arab world, pure security considerations are becoming more important in the Arab-Israeli relationship, and "security regimes" between Israel and neighboring countries can foster moderation and cooperation.

Polar Politics How can the global environment be safeguarded in the absence of a world government? In the vanguard of efforts to address this critical question, Oran R. Young draws on environmental issues to explore the nature of international governance. Young's analysis invokes the distinction between "governance," a social function involving
the management of interdependent individuals or groups, and "government," a set of formal organizations that makes and enforces rules.

International Cooperation This book investigates whether an international institution can alter state behaviour and thereby contribute to the peaceful resolution of a conflict. Kenneth Dombroski focuses on the series of interrelated peacekeeping efforts undertaken to help resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1948-1994. Analyzing these sequential operations over a forty-six year period provides evidence as to the relative importance of institutions in a state-centric international system. He provides an alternative approach to the study of international peacekeeping that evaluates the long-term effects of peacekeeping on state behaviour, and concomitantly, the effects of varying state behaviour on an international regime. This book offers new perspectives on the relative importance of regimes, the utility of regime analysis in explaining the importance of international institutions, the significance of a peacekeeping regime's role in influencing state behaviour, and the impact of varying state behaviour on regime evolution.

Targeting Terrorist Financing A new exploration of the impacts of Arctic regimes in such vital areas as pollution, biodiversity, indigenous affairs, health and climate change. The post-Cold War era has seen an upsurge in interest in Arctic affairs. With new international regimes targeting Arctic issues at both the global and regional levels, the Northern areas seem set to play an increasingly prominent role in the domestic and foreign policies of the Arctic states and actors – not least Russia, the USA and the EU. This volume clearly distinguishes between three key kinds of impact: effectiveness, defined as mitigation or removal of specific problems addressed by a regime political mobilization, highlighting changes in the pattern of involvement and influence in decision making on Arctic affairs region building, understood as contributions by Arctic institutions to denser interactive or discursive connectedness among the inhabitants of the region. Empirically, the main focus is on three institutions: the Arctic Council, the Barents Euro-Arctic Region and the Council of the Baltic Sea States. International Cooperation and Arctic Governance is essential reading for all students with an interest in Arctic affairs and their impact on global society.