

International Cooperation Building Regimes For Natural Resources And The Environment Politics And International Relations Of Southeast Asia

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.

Why are Europe and America still allied? After all, many observers predicted after the Cold War that NATO might collapse, trade disputes could escalate, and political relations would suffer in the absence of a common threat (like the one formerly posed by the former Soviet Union). This book argues that an *acquis atlantique* is holding the two sides together. Common experiences, legal stock and understandings make decision-makers converge their views on controversial

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issues, such as peace-making in the Balkans, NATO reform and trade of agricultural goods. The acquis might change over time. But as an analytic concept and as a driver of transatlantic politics it will remain an important constant.

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

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.

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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.

A famed political scientist's classic argument for a more cooperative world We assume that, in a world ruled by natural selection, selfishness pays. So why cooperate? In *The Evolution of Cooperation*, political scientist Robert Axelrod seeks to answer this question. In 1980, he organized the famed Computer

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Prisoners Dilemma Tournament, which sought to find the optimal strategy for survival in a particular game. Over and over, the simplest strategy, a cooperative program called Tit for Tat, shut out the competition. In other words, cooperation, not unfettered competition, turns out to be our best chance for survival. A vital book for leaders and decision makers, *The Evolution of Cooperation* reveals how cooperative principles help us think better about everything from military strategy, to political elections, to family dynamics.

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

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anyone interested in International Politics, Chinese Studies, Political theory and International Relations.

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.

Drawing specifically on the international climate regime, Simone Schiele examines international environmental regimes from a legal perspective and

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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.

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,

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and the impact of varying state behaviour on regime evolution.

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

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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

Climate change is the biggest challenge facing the world. The role played by the United States may determine our collective future. Newly available in paperback, *Climate change and American Foreign Policy* examines the actors, institutions, and ideas shaping US policies and actions. Updated with a comprehensive preface by the editor, the book introduces the issue of climate change in the context of US foreign policy. It analyses policies and critically evaluates the US role. Chapters cover a full range of topics, including climate science, economics and regulation, domestic politics and nongovernmental organizations, the presidency and Congress, diplomacy and negotiations leading to international agreements on climate change, environmental regimes, and questions of responsibility and justice. The book concludes by looking at how international norms have influenced US climate change policies. *Climate Change and*

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American Foreign Policy will be of interest to everyone concerned about climate change, global environmental politics, US foreign policy, and international relations.

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.

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

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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.

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.

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

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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.

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.

In this volume, fourteen distinguished specialists in international political economy

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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.

This work contributes to the study of "international environmental law", addressing its development over three time periods: the traditional period, the modern era, and the post-modern period. It challenges the reader to think about the subject and its development within a broader framework.

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.

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.

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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.

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

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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.

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 Building Regimes for Natural Resources and the Environment
Cornell University Press

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

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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.

This volume raises important, timely issues regarding the challenges and opportunities confronting the global community which both policy makers and academicians will find informative and thought-provoking in their efforts to

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understand the nature and com

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

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

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provides a useful tool for international organizations when implementing a human rights-based approach to development and long-term conflict prevention.

Contains an extensive review of Dutch state practice from the parliamentary year, 1998-1999.

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

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and environmental impacts of war, a core barrier to IEC and global sustainability

Highlights the human and moral dimensions of global sustainability

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,

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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.

This book focuses on the impact and design of international environmental 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.

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.

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.

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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.

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