

Public Interest Perspectives In Environmental Law

This comprehensive book provides analysis and discussion on the following key issues in EU environmental law: environmental competence, principles and objectives, implementation and enforcement, nature protection, impact assessment, trade and the environment, waste management, climate change and the EU. An accessible work for all students of the subject both academic or professional.

Presents the first comprehensive reflection on the nature of environmental law scholarship from the perspectives of leading scholars in the field.

This title was first published in 2000: A discussion on the right of a child to a clean environment. It links two important contemporary issues: human rights and the environment. The volume consists of the extended versions of some of the papers which were presented at a workshop on "The Right of a Child to a Clean Environment", held at Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, in 1997, and there are also some additional contributions. The workshop participants included Michael Anderson and Sylvia Bluck, Harry Post, Holly Cullen and Olufemi Elias. The additional contributors include Veronic Wright, Maria G. Doglioli and Soledad Aguilar. There are essays on general issues, selected case studies and annexes.

Everyone agrees that firms should obey the law. But beyond what the law requires-beyond bare compliance with regulations-do firms have additional social responsibilities to commit resources voluntarily to environmental protection? How should we think about firms sacrificing profits in the social interest? Are they permitted to do so, given their fiduciary responsibilities to their shareholders? Even if permissible, is the practice sustainable, or will the competitive marketplace render such efforts and their impacts transient at best? Furthermore, is the practice, however well intended, an efficient use of social and economic resources? And, as an empirical matter, to what extent do firms already behave this way? Until now, public discussion has generated more heat than light on both the normative and positive questions surrounding corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the environmental realm. In *Environmental Protection and the Social Responsibility of Firms*, some of the nations leading scholars in law, economics, and business examine commonly accepted assumptions at the heart of current debates on corporate social responsibility and provide a foundation for future research and policymaking.

This new volume of *Chinese Research Perspectives on the Environment* includes selected articles from the 2013 annual environmental report compiled by Friends of Nature, a leading environmental protection NGO in China, with contributions from academics, environmental protection activists, public service activists, and the media. Contains chapters by academics, judges and activists on the proposed environmental rights of the citizen.

This Toolkit provides non-technical, practical help to enable officials to recognise conflict of interest situations and help them to ensure that integrity and reputation are not compromised.

Events like the Bhopal disaster, the sale of products harmful to human health and safety, and child labour, especially in resource-scarce settings, raise fundamental issues of human dignity and ecological integrity. From a legal perspective, and in the context of Foreign Direct Investment by Transnational Corporations in developing

countries, they highlight the lacuna of a holistic international legal framework and its implementation. This book embodies a critique of the complex web of public international law principles on economics, human rights and the environment, and their convergence or lack thereof, related regional (South Asian) and domestic (Sri Lankan) legal arrangements, interventions of states and non-state actors towards just, equitable and sustainable development. It is a quest for a middle path in the multidisciplinary landscape of international law, development and North-South power dynamics; globalization of free trade and investment and of social and environmental interests; and salient aspects of the philosophical, socio-economic and legal fabric of South Asia, viewed against the evolving, controversial and elastic sphere of international relations and law where consensus has hitherto been an elusive dream.

Natural resources have been a recurring subject of public interest, from the environmental awakening in and the oil crises of the later 20th century, to wide swings in oil prices and increased concern about climate change in the first decades of the 21st century. Standard macroeconomics books treat resources in passing, in an ad hoc manner, if at all. This text integrates resources into the model from the ground up, allowing a more logically consistent understanding of the economic effects of changed resource availability. But the underlying structure remains mostly traditional: a full-employment perspective on the long run and a Keynesian approach to business-cycle fluctuations. This provides an easier adaptation for instructors and gives students the tools to understand economic analysis done in a more conventional framework. The business-cycle material starts with a “natural history” of money to help students see the connections between social and physical phenomena.

This anthology provides a treatment of environmental dispute resolution for the practitioner, along with practical guidance for those wishing to focus on particular aspects. It offers a toolkit of diagnostics, systems, strategies and methodologies proven effective in diverse substantive contexts.

Discusses the reckless annihilation of fish and birds by the use of pesticides and warns of the possible genetic effects on humans.

This edition includes material on environmentalism and the law, international environmental law, access to environmental justice, noise pollution and new legislation on pollution prevention and new case law.

This textbook provides a concise introduction for students with little or no legal background, to the role of law in environmental protection. It describes and explains law and legal systems, the concept of the environment, sources of environmental law and some of the techniques used in environmental law. Interdisciplinary in approach, the book explores some of the major connections between law and the disciplines of ethics, science, economics and politics. Environment and Law offers a greater understanding of international and national environmental law and has case-studies from all over the world, including examples from UK, US and Australian law.

The story of the dramatic postwar struggle over the proper role of citizens and government in American society. In the 1960s and 1970s, an insurgent attack on traditional liberalism took shape in America. It was built on new ideals of citizen advocacy and the public interest. Environmentalists, social critics, and consumer advocates like Rachel Carson, Jane Jacobs, and Ralph Nader crusaded against what they saw as a misguided and often corrupt government. Drawing energy from civil

rights protests and opposition to the Vietnam War, the new citizens' movement drew legions of followers and scored major victories. Citizen advocates disrupted government plans for urban highways and new hydroelectric dams and got Congress to pass tough legislation to protect clean air and clean water. They helped lead a revolution in safety that forced companies and governments to better protect consumers and workers from dangerous products and hazardous work conditions. And yet, in the process, citizen advocates also helped to undermine big government liberalism—the powerful alliance between government, business, and labor that dominated the United States politically in the decades following the New Deal and World War II. Public interest advocates exposed that alliance's secret bargains and unintended consequences. They showed how government power often was used to advance private interests rather than restrain them. In the process of attacking government for its failings and its dangers, the public interest movement struggled to replace traditional liberalism with a new approach to governing. The citizen critique of government power instead helped clear the way for their antagonists: Reagan-era conservatives seeking to slash regulations and enrich corporations. Public Citizens traces the history of the public interest movement and explores its tangled legacy, showing the ways in which American liberalism has been at war with itself. The book forces us to reckon with the challenges of regaining our faith in government's ability to advance the common good.

This title was first published in 2000: The book will be a set of essays addressing various aspects of regulation. It will concentrate on regulation as a precondition of successfully operating markets - by opening up markets and establishing conditions of trust. It will cover a broad range of varied forms of regulation. The book will respond to recent developments, for example, the shift from deregulation to better regulation will be explored. Most chapters will be written jointly by an academic and a legal practitioner (from the commercial solicitors firm of Shepherd and Wedderburn), thus ensuring an integration of theoretical analysis with practical problems.

This is the Trilogy Collection; VOLUME THREE. It is part of the professional, educational and informational book; an effort to critique the ideological basis of climate change analysis, the brainchild of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and others. The book proffers a unique socio-political, econo-cultural and legal perspective on the larger subject of the environment. Of major concern is their policy implications to the developing world's quest to industrialize in the 21st century or so soon thereafter. A greater premise of the thesis in this book contends that environmental advocates are far more effective if they understood the milieu, the underlining cultural dimensions, the motivating ethos, alien ideologies and programmes, cleverly strewn around the globe under the guise of sustainable development; instead rapid industrialization for the under-developed world, especially when all environment is local. Therefore, I posed many comparative and empirical alternatives aimed primarily at eliciting or deducing the diversity of viable solutions to better equip policymakers with multiple, alternative and/or base-loaded perspectives. I then attempt to explain how environmental justice benefit communities of individuals in many different ways in advancing sustainable industrialization, in deliberate preference to just sustainable development. In this regard and in furtherance of true democracy, government at the several and various levels must ensure the patronage and engagement of their very

best for sustainable development. Therefore, in the broader sense of environmental justice, especially in the developing world's context, renewable energy should not be limited to natural (energy) resources alone, but also extended to the efficient human resources' energy use and sustainable living or development. Topics are carefully selected and succinctly dealt with in this book to cover as much interrelated grounds as possible, while staying true to the very essence of the thesis: Environmental justice. Accordingly, this book takes on an interconnected, the multi-disciplinary and integrative approach to environmental issues to finding Sustainable solutions to the myriad of problems facing humanity and communities today. Contrastingly, Sustainable development mostly concerns itself with the preservative interrelationship between humans and nature's environment including natural resources, in such manner as not to jeopardize the chances of future generations to also enjoy these resources. Therefore, sustainable development would also entail the concept of sensible land use and the efficient consumption of natural resources, so as to avoid its depletion. For instance, throughout America's history, federal land laws have reflected two visions of public and private land ownership. The American experience showed the tension between private ownerships and public interests in lands needing a multi-disciplinary approach to resolve the conflict. Unsurprisingly, the management of common resources occupied the center stage in the 60s and 70s. It may be safe to presume that leaders of the environmental movements of this era were understandably preservationists and conservationists: They were not profiteers. We must, therefore, be able to differentiate between the environmental conservatism that bothers on nature's environmental protection in reverence to its Creator, and the post-modernist (liberal) elements of environmentalism. The former is clearly advocated for in this book. Environmental conservatism concerns itself with the cultural, ethical and spiritual attributes of and to nature, in spite of scientific considerations or validations.

Examines the evolution, character, and impact of liberal public interest activists in American politics and their aspiration to alter both the structure and the policy priorities of the modern corporate state.

"Now that economic development is starting to pick up in many countries in Africa, the question arises how such development can be balanced with the need for adequate environmental protection. This crucial issue, inherent in the notion of sustainable development, is addressed in this innovative and path-breaking volume. For the first time, academics from seventeen African countries have joined forces to analyse the way in which economic and environmental interests are balanced in their legal systems. The authors all use a common framework to improve the comparability of the country studies. The different country-related chapters do not only provide insights into the formally applicable legal rules (law in the books), but given that the book brings together academics aware of the practice in Africa, they also describe the way in which environmental policy functions in practice (law in action). Many case studies, with conceptual analyses are provided of pollution incidents and the way in which administrative agencies or courts have on those occasions balanced the interests between the economy, society and the environment. A critical comparative analysis by the editors points at tendencies towards convergence and points of divergence between the African

countries. Suggestions for policy reform are also formulated, showing African countries how they can benefit from experiences in the US and Europe. This thought provoking volume is a must for anyone (academic, policymaker or practitioner) interested in sustainable development generally and in Africa in particular."--P. [4] of cover.

An international team of distinguished scholars assembles evidence of how democratic institutions and processes are changing, and considers the larger implications of these reforms for the very nature of democracy.

This handbook is currently in development, with individual articles publishing online in advance of print publication. At this time, we cannot add information about unpublished articles in this handbook, however the table of contents will continue to grow as additional articles pass through the review process and are added to the site. Please note that the online publication date for this handbook is the date that the first article in the title was published online.

Are conflicts between the 'old capitalists' and 'new money' manifest in today's economy? Are investment treaties, which have traditionally been used to protect capital exporting states, now beginning to cause unwelcome side effects for them? International investment law has long been held as an economic and political instrument in the regime of international investment, with international investment treaties having been concluded to protect foreign investment and investors for a substantial period of time. However, the emerging new economic powers from the Third World are causing this to change. Taking the unique perspective of environmental protection in host states against states' obligations to protect and promote foreign investments under the existing international investment treaty practice and dispute settlement practices, this book examines this inescapable conflict. This is the first major work in this field to interpret investment treaty provisions by introducing environmental reflection. It offers proposals for rethinking and reshaping the current pro-investor international investment law through taking up broad environmental exceptions.

The purpose of this research is to explore the relative plausibility of the arguments of political power and government regulation theories by examining the politics of the Korean environmental policy from the 1960s to the early 1990s with a longitudinal perspective. Major environmental laws, the designation of the Phaldang and Daechung Dams (main water resources for Seoul City, Kyungki Province, and Choongchung Provinces) as special treatment areas for protection of water resources, and the Korean government's responses to the environmental incident of the phenol flow into water supply pipes were examined. Theoretical resources for the study of the politics of the Korean environmental policy can be divided into two large domains: political power and government regulation theories. Political power theories can be divided into two main groups: society-centered and state-centered approaches. The former includes the pluralist and class approaches. The latter includes the state interest and bureaucratic politics approaches. Government regulation theories can be also

divided into the "public interest" and "capture" approaches. James Q. Wilson's theory of the politics of regulation based on regulation types are also utilized. With a different perspective from political power and regulation theories, Wilson emphasized that we need to approach the politics of regulation more specifically based on regulation types because different types of government regulation involve different types of political actors. Several hypotheses drawn from these theoretical arguments are tested. We can find two important things from this research. The first thing is that there is no single dominant approach that can explain the politics of Korean environmental policy over the entire range of cases. Korean environmental policy of the 1960s and the 1970s can be best explained by the state interests approach and the capture approach. Like the 1960s and 1970s, the 1980s show that Korean environmental policy can be best explained by both the state interests approach and the capture approach. Unlike environmental policy of the 1960s/1970s and the 1980s, environmental policy of the early 1990s can be best explained first by the public interest approach, and then by the capture approach. The second thing is that although there is no single dominant approach to explain Korean environmental politics, this research shows that as the Korean political system becomes more democratic, the relative plausibility of the society-centered approaches is greater than the state-centered approaches in the area of environmental policy. Also, as Wilson argues, we should keep in mind that in the area of social regulation (environmental policy), without serious environmental incidents and the roles of the mass media, the possibility of the capture of government by business groups is very great because regulated groups will be more eager and apt to organize in order to avoid concentrated costs than public interest groups with diffuse interests. Starting from the stance that environmental policy has progressed from rhetoric to substance in Latin America, the editors' proceed through a series of papers to show why, what difference it makes, and how it compares to other parts of the world. In doing so, the book touches on domestic and international factors including political institutions, international development institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and transboundary cooperation. Latin American Environmental Policy in International Perspective is one in a series of books that take a look at Latin America in Global Perspective. Previous titles have addressed politics, gender, regional integration, institutional design, and civil/military relations.

The International Ocean Institute - Canada has compiled more than 80 insightful essays on the future of ocean governance and capacity development, based largely on themes of its Training Program at Dalhousie University in Canada, to honor the work of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1918-2002).

Examines the concepts of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the context of globalisation and its many challenges, focusing on different legal perspectives that arise.

'This masterly written collection, from many experts, focuses on the efforts of policy

makers, as well as regional and national interest groups, to invoke International Law as the tool for realizing the objectives of sustainable development. The authors provide a rich vein of recent State and organizational practices that can be profitably mined by both academics and practitioners exploring contemporary perspectives.' ASIL Newsletter UN21 Interest Group, June 2005.

This book shows why a fundamental right to an adequate environment ought to be provided in the constitution of any modern democratic state. It explains why the right to an environment adequate for one's health and well-being is a genuine human right and why it ought to be constitutionalised.

"This book provides a range of perspectives from some of the leading environmental academics and practitioners active in Europe today on some of the most pressing contemporary challenges in EU environmental law and governance. The book focuses on three key cross-cutting issues each of which is carefully analysed through the lens of governance. The first theme to be addressed is that of climate change and the problems it poses for EU governance. The second part of the book deals with the challenge of integrating environmental considerations into other policy areas, as required by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as well as the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights. While the third theme focuses on the important challenge of improving environmental enforcement within the EU, considering issues such as the Aarhus Convention and the development of the Commission's work on implementation and enforcement over the last twenty years. Throughout the book the three selected themes are situated within the broader ongoing debate about the changing nature of European environmental governance, covering topics such as the development of European environmental governance post-Lisbon and how such development fits with broader trends in European governance theory and policy. The book contains contributions from experts in the field including Mary Robinson, Alan Boyle, Ludwig Kramer and Liam Cashman, and will be of interest to academics, students and practitioners of EU environmental law"--

Environmental harms exert a significant toll and pose substantial economic costs on societies around the world. Although such harms have been studied from both legal and social science perspectives, these disciplinary-specific approaches are not, on their own, fully able to address the complexity of these environmental challenges. Many legal approaches, for example, are limited by their inattention to the motivations behind environmental offences, whereas many social science approaches are hindered by an insufficient grounding in current legislative frameworks. This edited collection constitutes a pioneering attempt to overcome these limitations by uniting legal and social science perspectives. Together, the book's contributors forge an innovative socio-legal approach to more effectively respond to, and to prevent, environmental harms around the world. Integrating theoretical and empirical work, the book presents carefully selected illustrations of how legal and social science scholarship can be brought together to improve policies. The various chapters examine how a socio-legal approach can ultimately lead to a more comprehensive understanding of environmental harms, as well as to innovative and effective responses to such environmental offences.

This collection of essays adopts a distinctive approach to environmental legal issues, representing a variety of specializations, ranging from public law to international law.

Essays showing how environmental philosophy can have an impact on the world by integrating abstract reasoning with actual environmental practice.

This volume probes practical dilemmas and competing research perspectives in environmental policy analysis. Scholars working in different fields, research traditions, societies, and policy domains offer significant insights into the processes and consequences of environmental policy making. Part 1, "Coping with Boundaries," describes present-day conflict between experts and greater public participation in environmental policy. It shows that the institutionalization of increasingly complex environmental problems has led to a conflict between technocracy and democracy. Part 2, "The Transnational Challenge," examines modes of cooperation between grassroots movements, scientists, and regional authorities in the United States and Canada. These and other modes of cooperation laid the foundations for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, increased the effectiveness of air pollution treaties, and increased climate change. Part 3, "Bio-Hazards: Policies and Paralysis," deals with environmental problems closest to the everyday concerns of the public at large because they have immediate implications for food safety and other values. Part 4, "The Citizens' Perspective," focuses on citizen vis--vis environmental policy, noting that in order to make policies work citizens must be willing and able to participate in policy-making and cooperate in implementing environmental choices. Part 5, "Confronting Ordinary and Expert Knowledge," explores opportunities and constraints affecting public participation in evaluation of science. Part 6, "Developments in Research Programming," addresses such questions as whether scientists still have opportunities to do the research they want without being interrupted or disturbed by policy makers and other stakeholders. Part 7, "Policy Sciences' Aspirations," explores different avenues for improving environmental policy. Volume twelve in the PSRA series should inspire further investigations of the relations among knowledge, power, and participation in environmental policy. It will be of timely interest to environmentalists, policy-makers, scholars, and the general public. Matthijs Hisschemller is senior researcher at the Institute for Environmental Studies of the Free University in Amsterdam. Rob Hoppe is professor and chair of the Policy Studies unit of University of Twente's Faculty of Public Administration and Public Policy. William N. Dunn is professor of Public Policy and Management in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh. Jerry R. Ravetz is director of the Research Methods Consultancy Ltd., in London.

This research examines the growth and expansion of public interest environmental litigation (PIEL) in India and analyses the changes that are influencing the development of PIEL in Bangladesh and Pakistan. The necessity for this research lies in the rapid degradation of environment and the need of efficient environmental management in the three countries of the South Asian region. Here, we compare the legal systems of the three countries from the environmental point of view, discuss new ideas and directions and critically analyse the legal provisions that would help to apply environmental norms. These offer the legislators a chance to find out what can be applied in their own region, thus developing their existing legal mechanisms. About the author Jona Razzaque is barrister and holds a PhD in law from the University of London. She works in the field of access to environmental justice and has published numerous articles on this issue. She taught law in Queen Mary College and School of Oriental and African Studies under the University of London. She is currently working as a lawyer in the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) on

cross-themed projects related to bio-diversity, trade and climate change.

This volume explores the opportunities and challenges facing the accounting profession in an increasingly globalized business and financial reporting environment. It looks back at past experiences of the profession in attempting to meet its public interest obligation. It examines the role and responsibilities of accounting to society including regulatory requirements, increased emphasis on corporate social responsibility, accounting fraud and whistle-blowing implications, internationalization of public interest obligations, and providing the education needed to be successful. The book incorporates an ethical dimension in making these assessments. Its focus is a conceptual, theoretical one drawing on classical philosophy, the sociology of professions, economic theory, and the public interest dimension of accountants as professionals. The authors of papers are long-time contributors to the annual symposium on Research in Accounting Ethics sponsored by the Public Interest Section of the AAA.

First published in 1999, this volume is concerned with how issues of identity and locality – globalization and ethics, valuing the environment, environmental justice and the use of traditional and new legal forms – cross the disciplines of law, ethics, geography, political science and social theory. Necessarily diverse, the collection both explores and confronts the limitations of law that prevent recognition of the relationship between humans and nature. The United States is among the wealthiest nations in the world, but it is far from the healthiest. Although life expectancy and survival rates in the United States have improved dramatically over the past century, Americans live shorter lives and experience more injuries and illnesses than people in other high-income countries. The U.S. health disadvantage cannot be attributed solely to the adverse health status of racial or ethnic minorities or poor people: even highly advantaged Americans are in worse health than their counterparts in other, "peer" countries. In light of the new and growing evidence about the U.S. health disadvantage, the National Institutes of Health asked the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to convene a panel of experts to study the issue. The Panel on Understanding Cross-National Health Differences Among High-Income Countries examined whether the U.S. health disadvantage exists across the life span, considered potential explanations, and assessed the larger implications of the findings. U.S. Health in International Perspective presents detailed evidence on the issue, explores the possible explanations for the shorter and less healthy lives of Americans than those of people in comparable countries, and recommends actions by both government and nongovernment agencies and organizations to address the U.S. health disadvantage.

This eagerly awaited new edition has been significantly revised after extensive user feedback to meet current teaching requirements. The first major textbook to be published since the rejuvenation of the Lisbon Treaty, it retains the best elements of the first edition – the engaging, easily understandable writing style, extracts from a variety of sources showing the creation, interpretation and application of the law and comprehensive coverage. In addition it has separate chapters on EU law in national courts, governance and external relations reflecting the new directions in which the field is moving. The examination of the free movement of goods and competition law has been restructured. Chapter introductions clearly set out what will be covered in each section allowing students to approach complex material with confidence and detailed further reading sections encourage further study. Put simply, it is required reading for all serious students of EU law.

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