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The International Encyclopedia of Environmental Politics is the essential reference source to enable all those with an interest in the politics of the environment - particularly students and academics working within political science - to answer these questions, and to explore many other related topics in international environmental politics.

Definitions[edit] Environmentalism denotes a social movement that seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and education in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. An environmentalist is a person who may speak out about our natural environment and the sustainable management of its resources through changes in public policy or individual behavior. This may include supporting practices such as informed consumption, conservation initiatives, investment in renewable resources , improved efficiencies in the materials economy, transitioning to new accounting paradigms such as Ecological economics , renewing and revitalizing our connections with non-human life or even opting to have one less child to reduce consumption and pressure on resources. In various ways for example, grassroots activism and protests , environmentalists and environmental organizations seek to give the natural world a stronger voice in human affairs. In its recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the movement is centered around ecology , health , and human rights. Conservation movement and Timeline of history of environmentalism Lord Mahavira , the last Jain Tirthankar is also considered to be a great environmentalist. The earliest ideas of environment protectionism can be traced in Jainism , which was revived by Mahavira in 6th century BC in ancient India. Jainism offers a view that may seem readily compatible with core values associated with environmental activism, i. Their works covered a number of subjects related to pollution, such as air pollution, water pollution , soil contamination , municipal solid waste mishandling, and environmental impact assessments of certain localities. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes H. The emergence of great factories and the concomitant immense growth in coal consumption gave rise to an unprecedented level of air pollution in industrial centers; after the large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste. An Alkali inspector and four sub-inspectors were appointed to curb this pollution. The responsibilities of the inspectorate were gradually expanded, culminating in the Alkali Order which placed all major heavy industries that emitted smoke , grit, dust and fumes under supervision. In industrial cities local experts and reformers, especially after , took the lead in identifying environmental degradation and pollution, and initiating grass-roots movements to demand and achieve reforms. It was founded by artist Sir William Blake Richmond , frustrated with the pall cast by coal smoke. Although there were earlier pieces of legislation, the Public Health Act required all furnaces and fireplaces to consume their own smoke. It also provided for sanctions against factories that emitted large amounts of black smoke. The provisions of this law were extended in with the Smoke Abatement Act to include other emissions, such as soot, ash and gritty particles and to empower local authorities to impose their own regulations. During the Spanish Revolution , anarchist controlled territories undertook several environmental reforms which were possibly the largest in the world at the time. Daniel Guerin notes that anarchist territories would diversify crops, extend irrigation , initiate reforestation , start tree nurseries and helped establish nudist colonies. Financial incentives were offered to householders to replace open coal fires with alternatives such as installing gas fires , or for those who preferred, to burn coke instead a byproduct of town gas production which produces minimal smoke. His advocacy for legislation to protect animals from hunting during the mating season led to the formation of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and influenced the passage of the Sea Birds Preservation Act in as the first nature protection law in the world. The poet William Wordsworth travelled extensively in the Lake District and wrote that it is a "sort of national property in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy". Systematic efforts on behalf of the environment only began in the late 19th century; it grew out of the amenity movement in Britain in the s, which was a reaction to industrialization , the growth of cities, and worsening air

and water pollution. Starting with the formation of the Commons Preservation Society in 1865, the movement championed rural preservation against the encroachments of industrialisation. Robert Hunter, solicitor for the society, worked with Hardwicke Rawnsley, Octavia Hill, and John Ruskin to lead a successful campaign to prevent the construction of railways to carry slate from the quarries, which would have ruined the unspoilt valleys of Newlands and Ennerdale. He observed in Swiss and Siberian glaciers that they had been slowly melting since the dawn of the industrial revolution, possibly making him one of the first predictors for climate change. He also observed the damage done from deforestation and hunting. In 1870, Hill, Hunter and Rawnsley agreed to set up a national body to coordinate environmental conservation efforts across the country; the "National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty" was formally inaugurated in 1895. Idealists championed the rural life as a mythical Utopia and advocated a return to it. John Ruskin argued that people should return to a small piece of English ground, beautiful, peaceful, and fruitful. We will have no steam engines upon it. By 1870, public support for the organisation had grown, and it had over 25,000 members. The Garden city movement incorporated many environmental concerns into its urban planning manifesto; the Socialist League and The Clarion movement also began to advocate measures of nature conservation. The movement in the United States began in the late 19th century, out of concerns for protecting the natural resources of the West, with individuals such as John Muir and Henry David Thoreau making key philosophical contributions. He published his experiences in the book *Walden*, which argues that people should become intimately close with nature. He successfully lobbied congress to form Yosemite National Park and went on to set up the Sierra Club in 1892. The conservationist principles as well as the belief in an inherent right of nature were to become the bedrock of modern environmentalism. In the 20th century, environmental ideas continued to grow in popularity and recognition. Efforts were starting to be made to save some wildlife, particularly the American bison. The death of the last passenger pigeon as well as the endangerment of the American bison helped to focus the minds of conservationists and popularize their concerns. The Forestry Commission was set up in 1869 in Britain to increase the amount of woodland in Britain by buying land for afforestation and reforestation. The commission was also tasked with promoting forestry and the production of timber for trade. By 1900, the Forestry Commission was the largest landowner in Britain. The concept of the *Dauerwald* best translated as the "perpetual forest" which included concepts such as forest management and protection was promoted and efforts were also made to curb air pollution. The book is sometimes called the most influential book on conservation. Throughout the 1870s, 1880s, 1890s and beyond, photography was used to enhance public awareness of the need for protecting land and recruiting members to environmental organizations. David Brower, Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall created the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series, which helped raise public environmental awareness and brought a rapidly increasing flood of new members to the Sierra Club and to the environmental movement in general. The powerful use of photography in addition to the written word for conservation dated back to the creation of Yosemite National Park, when photographs persuaded Abraham Lincoln to preserve the beautiful glacier carved landscape for all time. The Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series galvanized public opposition to building dams in the Grand Canyon and protected many other national treasures. The Sierra Club often led a coalition of many environmental groups including the Wilderness Society and many others. After a focus on preserving wilderness in the 1870s and 1880s, the Sierra Club and other groups broadened their focus to include such issues as air and water pollution, population concern, and curbing the exploitation of natural resources. The book cataloged the environmental impacts of the indiscriminate spraying of DDT in the US and questioned the logic of releasing large amounts of chemicals into the environment without fully understanding their effects on human health and ecology. The book suggested that DDT and other pesticides may cause cancer and that their agricultural use was a threat to wildlife, particularly birds. The limited use of DDT in disease vector control continues to this day in certain parts of the world and remains controversial. With this new interest in environment came interest in problems such as air pollution and petroleum spills, and environmental interest grew. New pressure groups formed, notably Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth US, as well as notable local organizations such as the Wyoming Outdoor Council, which was founded in 1972. In the 1970s,

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the environmental movement gained rapid speed around the world as a productive outgrowth of the counterculture movement. Protection of the environment also became important in the developing world ; the Chipko movement was formed in India under the influence of Mohandas Gandhi and they set up peaceful resistance to deforestation by literally hugging trees leading to the term "tree huggers". Their peaceful methods of protest and slogan "ecology is permanent economy" were very influential. Another milestone in the movement was the creation of Earth Day. Earth Day was first observed in San Francisco and other cities on March 21, , the first day of spring. It was created to give awareness to environmental issues. On March 21, , United Nations Secretary-General U Thant spoke of a spaceship Earth on Earth Day, hereby referring to the ecosystem services the earth supplies to us, and hence our obligation to protect it and with it, ourselves. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network , [43] and is celebrated in more than countries every year. It marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics. The Back-to-the-land movement started to form and ideas of environmental ethics joined with anti-Vietnam War sentiments and other political issues. These individuals lived outside normal society and started to take on some of the more radical environmental theories such as deep ecology. Around this time more mainstream environmentalism was starting to show force with the signing of the Endangered Species Act in and the formation of CITES in A new look at life on Earth, which put forth the Gaia hypothesis ; it proposes that life on earth can be understood as a single organism. This became an important part of the Deep Green ideology. Throughout the rest of the history of environmentalism there has been debate and argument between more radical followers of this Deep Green ideology and more mainstream environmentalists. Since , the percentage of Americans agreeing that the environment should be given priority over economic growth has dropped 10 points, in contrast, those feeling that growth should be given priority "even if the environment suffers to some extent" has risen 12 percent. They have also set up corn and coffee worker cooperatives and built schools and hospitals to help the local populations. They have also created a network of autonomous community radio stations to educate people about dangers to the environment and inform the surrounding communities about new industrial projects that would destroy more land.

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International encyclopedia of environmental politics. [John Barry; E Gene Frankland;] -- Written by an international team of specialists, this A-Z volume is the first to provide in-depth, worldwide coverage of the politics of environmentalism.

Personal use only; commercial use is strictly prohibited. This article reviews the existing literature on international political economy IPE and the environment in view of these and related questions. While globalization has various dimensions—economic, social, and political—IPE focuses mainly on the economic dimension when analyzing the effect of globalization on the environment. In particular, IPE puts most emphasis on the environmental implications of trade in goods and services as well as foreign direct investment FDI. Even though both trade and investment are thought to have a substantial impact on the natural environment, the existing literature demonstrates that the effects of economic globalization on the environment are neither theoretically nor empirically one-dimensional. This means that existing research does not allow for a clear-cut overall assessment in terms of whether globalization leads to an improvement or deterioration of the environment. This is the case because the impact of economic globalization on the environment materializes via different mechanisms, some of which are supposedly good for the environment, and some of which are bad. On the one hand, economic globalization may improve environmental quality via its positive effect on economic growth, since trade and FDI facilitate specialization among countries according to their comparative advantage and the transfer of resources across countries. On the other hand, relevant economic theory gives little reason to believe that free trade and FDI will influence all countries in the same way. Instead, when considering the relationship between economic globalization and the environment, it is important to consider the interactions between scale, composition, and technique effects created by different national characteristics and trade and investment opportunities. In particular, the scale effect of openness to trade and capital mobility increases environmental degradation through more intensive production. The technique effect predicts a positive effect of trade and FDI on the environment through the use of cleaner techniques of production. And the change in the sectoral composition of a country as a consequence of trade and FDI, the composition effect, could positively or negatively affect the environment of a country e. Consequently, the overall effect of trade and FDI on environmental quality can be positive, negative, or nonexistent strongly depending on the specific situation of the country under investigation. On the one hand, increased competition between economic actors usually companies due to increased market openness globalization might cause a race to the bottom or at least regulatory chill in formal and informal environmental standards as well as pollution havens attracting foreign direct investment. The reason is that countries might weaken or at least not increase their environmental policies in order to protect industries from international competition or attract foreign firms and FDI motivated by the expectation of lower costs of environmental protection. Hence the theoretical expectation here is that developed countries will refrain from adopting more stringent environmental regulations and might even reduce existing standards due to competition with countries that have laxer environmental regulation. And less-developed countries will adopt lax environmental standards to attract FDI flowing into pollution-intensive sectors and export the respective goods to jurisdictions with higher environmental standards. In contrast, the Porter hypothesis states that a tightening of environmental regulations may stimulate technological innovation and thus help improve economic competitiveness. In addition, trade openness may induce an international ratcheting up of environmental standards trading up as higher environmental standards of richer and greener countries spread—via trade and investment relationships—to countries starting out with lower environmental standards. Furthermore, multinational corporations engaging in FDI and applying universal environmental standards throughout their operations tend to transfer greener technology and management practices to host countries, thus promoting the upgrade of local environmental standards and improving the environmental quality in those countries the so-called pollution halo effect. Echoing the many theoretical pathways through which globalization can affect

the natural environment, empirical studies estimating the impact of trade and FDI on environmental standards and environmental quality deliver quite heterogeneous results. In particular, the literature points to various factors mediating the effect of trade and FDI on the environment, such as differences in technology between industrial and developing countries, stringency of environmental regulations, property rights and political institutions, corruption levels as well as the pollution intensity of multinationals. More recently, IPE scholars have started to study the political dimensions of globalization and how they are related to environmental protection efforts. Memberships in international organizations are at the center of this research and recent studies analyze, for example, how they may affect the quality of the environment. Other studies focus more on specific organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, and, for instance, evaluate whether in trade disputes over environmental standards economic or environmental concerns prevail. Finally, a new strand of the IPE and environment literature deals with the micro level and studies how citizens evaluate economic openness in light of potential environmental concerns. So, how does liberalization of trade and investment i. And what about other forms of globalization, such as memberships in international organizations? Even though both trade and investment strongly affect the environment, the existing literature demonstrates that the effect of economic globalization on the environment at large materializes via different mechanisms, some of which may be good for the environment, and some of which may be bad. This review therefore evaluates different mechanisms through which globalization might affect the environment. Starting with globalization-induced adverse environmental effects, increased competition between economic actors usually firms due to increased market openness globalization might, in the worst case, cause a regulatory race to the bottom or at least regulatory chill in formal and informal environmental standards. And it might induce some jurisdictions to serve as pollution havens attracting dirty foreign direct investment. The reason is that countries might weaken or at least not strengthen their environmental policies in an attempt to protect their industries from international competition or attract foreign firms and FDI motivated by the expectation of lower environmental protection costs. The most common theoretical expectation here is that developed industrialized countries will refrain from adopting more stringent environmental regulations and might even reduce existing standards due to competition with countries that have laxer environmental regulation. And less-developed countries presumably adopt lax environmental standards to attract FDI flowing into pollution-intensive sectors and export the respective goods to jurisdictions with higher environmental standards. In contrast, the so-called Porter hypothesis states that a tightening of environmental regulations may stimulate technological innovation and may thus help improve economic competitiveness while also producing environmental benefits Porter, In addition, multinational corporations engaging in FDI and applying universal environmental standards throughout their operations tend to transfer greener technology and management practices to host countries, thus promoting the upgrading of local environmental standards and improving the environmental quality in those countries the so-called pollution halo effect. More recently, IPE scholars have also started to study the political dimensions of globalization and their effects on environmental protection efforts. Memberships in international organizations are at the center of this research. Recent studies analyze, for example, how these organizations may affect the quality of the environment across countries. Other studies focus more on specific organizations, such as the WTO and for instance, evaluate whether in trade disputes over environmental standards economic or environmental concerns prevail. The remainder of this article reviews existing research in each of these areas, and concludes by highlighting and assessing some of the theoretical and empirical challenges and pointing to avenues for further research. As stated above the main reason for this stems from the fact that some effects of economic liberalization on the environment are indirect, as they run via economic growth, and some are direct; that is, they hold for a given level of income. In both cases, the effects can be either beneficial or detrimental for the environment. In the following, we elaborate on these effects. In particular, it is argued that international economic integration openness allows countries to specialize in those industries in which they have a comparative advantage and hence allows for a more efficient allocation of resources. In the short run, however, the effect of an increase in income depends on the current income level

of the respective country. The linkage of income and the environment has evoked much discussion and has provoked ample empirical research over the last decades. This inverted U-shaped relationship between income and environmental quality has become generally known as the Environmental Kuznets Curve EKC see Figure 1. Stylized environmental Kuznets curve. Four factors arguably influence the particular shape of the EKC: However, after a certain threshold of national income has been reached, pollution is hypothesized to decline due to two effects: First, the composition of the economy is likely to change from manufacturing to a larger share of services composition effect. Second, with rising national income, technological progress tends to lead to less environmental pollution technology effect. Moreover, one strand in the EKC literature posits that there may be a political component to the EKC, which implies that at early stages of economic development, environmental quality is generally considered a luxury good; since states at this stage of economic development have only limited resources available, environmental performance usually ranks far behind the demand for better living conditions, for example. The importance of political institutions in the EKC relationship has also been examined empirically in papers that consider political variables, in particular, political rights, civil liberties as well as bureaucratic quality, in addition to income in the EKC regression e. Most of these studies report that more democratic political institutions tend to significantly increase both environmental standards and environmental quality. In contrast, for countries having passed the turning point, an increase in income should be associated with improvement of environmental quality. The effects are similar for trade and FDI with a few notable differences. Hence we start our discussion in the context of how trade affects the environment and then lay out in which ways FDI effects differ. The scale effect posits that due to expanded economic activity caused by an increase in trade, pollution will rise, all else equal Antweiler et al. However, trade also allows access to better technologies and management practices such as catalytic converters for cars or scrubbers on smokestacks, which implies that this technology effect has a positive impact on environmental quality Esty, Furthermore, growing trade may also lead to a more efficient allocation of resources, which means that industries should settle where they have a comparative advantage. This is labeled the composition effect of trade. Whether this change in the allocation or composition of industry brings about an increase or decrease in pollution depends on whether a particular country has a comparative advantage in a more or a less polluting industry Antweiler et al. We discuss this aspect in more detail further below in the context of FDI. In one of the first studies to investigate the relationship between trade and the environment, Antweiler and colleagues examine SO₂ concentrations in 43 countries from 1970 to 1990. They find positive, that is, pollution increasing scale and composition effects, and negative technique effects. Since the technique effects were sufficiently large so as to offset the negative effects arising from scale and composition effects, they conclude that trade openness is in total associated with reduced air pollution. Frankel and Rose also examine the effects of trade on seven different indicators of environmental quality. They address the potential simultaneity of trade, environmental quality, and income by applying instrumental variable estimations in the context of a gravity model of bilateral trade with endogenous growth equations. Using cross-section data from 41 countries in the 1980s, they find support for the optimistic view that trade reduces sulfur dioxide emissions. She reports that country pairs with higher levels of bilateral trade are characterized by lower levels of transboundary river water pollution. A later study by Bernauer and Kuhn partially supports but also qualifies these earlier findings in that it shows that trade has either a negative or insignificant effect on transboundary water pollution. Li, Xu, and Yuan, on the other hand, report that trade openness has a significantly negative impact on the environment, that is, reduces air visibility in both developing and developed countries. Similarly, Shandra and colleagues find evidence that poor nations with higher levels of forestry export flows to rich nations tend to have higher rates of deforestation. Analogous to trade, the influence of FDI on the environment can be divided into a scale, composition, and technology effect. The arguments are quite similar to the trade context, with slight differences concerning the technology and composition effects. While the technology effect in the context of trade rests on the assumption that trade ties lead to access of better greener technology, in the context of FDI a foreign investor opens a production plant in

the host country with its corresponding technology. In particular, it is argued that foreign investors typically rely on newer and greener technologies, which supposedly lead to technology development, diffusion, and transfer Araya, In addition to such firm-level technology transfer, it is argued that there can also be a spillover effect. Moreover, foreign firms that invest in developing countries are usually large and have more resources available for research and development as well as for environmental management systems. As local firms in developing countries are mostly reliant on learning and copying from more advanced firms, they might be compelled to adopt the more stringent environmental practices of those advanced firms Zarsky, , p. However, it is also possible that foreign firms adapt to the local context, implying that the environmental standards might ultimately be below those in their home country. Finally, the composition effect holds that FDI is supposed to lead to a more efficient allocation of resources among economies. That is, the production of goods will take place with lower capital per unit of output and lower input than without economic liberalization, which would imply a positive effect of both FDI and trade. However, whether this composition effect is indeed ultimately positive for the environment will depend also on the particular situation of a country e. The most debated effect of trade and FDI on environmental quality is exactly this composition effect. Whether this change in the allocation or composition of industry will bring about an increase decrease in pollution depends on whether a particular country has a comparative advantage in a more less polluting industry Cole, However, the literature provides two competing approaches for determining comparative advantage: On the one hand, standard trade theory i. If the comparative advantage derives from the distribution of world endowments of factors of production, 4 countries where capital is relatively abundant will export capital-intensive goods Rogowski, For developing countries, this would imply a specialization in labor-intensive industries. Since polluting industries, such as chemicals, pulp and paper, or oil refining industries tend to be capital intensive, this would imply that they should remain located in industrialized countries Antweiler et al. Consequently, standard trade theory would predict that an increase in trade leads to a reduction of pollution in developing countries since their comparative advantage lies in labor intensive and thus less pollution-intensive production. Consequently, it is argued that the effect of trade and FDI on pollution may only be positive for countries with stricter environmental regulations, which will most likely be higher-income countries. Some authors even claim that the threat of polluting industries locating in countries with laxer environmental regulations will lead to a competition between countries to offer those industries a better production environment and therefore to a regulatory race to the bottom Drezner, ; Revesz, We discuss this latter argument in the next section.

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Chapter 3 : International Encyclopedia of Environmental Politics

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Democratic challenges[edit] Climate change is slow relative to political cycles of leadership in electoral democracies , which impedes responses by politicians who are elected and re-elected on much shorter timescales. Climate change mitigation strategies can be at odds with democratic priorities of prosperity, progress, and state sovereignty, and instead underscore a collective relationship with the environment. The international political community is presently based on liberal principles that prioritize individual freedoms and capitalist systems that make quick and ambitious climate responses difficult. Addressing environmental crises can be impeded when citizens of liberal democracies do not see environmental problems as impacting their lives, or when they lack the education to evaluate the importance of the problem. William Ophuls posits that liberal democracies are unfit to address environmental problems, and that the prioritization of these challenges would involve a transition to more authoritarian forms of government. The question arises as to whether the foundation of politics is morality or practicality. Deliberative democracy is a system in which informed political equals weigh values, information, and expertise, and debate priorities to make decisions, as opposed to a democracy based on interest aggregation. Deliberative bodies composed of randomly selected representatives can draft environmental policies that have short-term costs without considering the political consequences for re-election. It is a post-humanist consideration of all matter that rejects arguments of utility that privilege humans. This politically relevant social theory combats inequality beyond the interpersonal plane. New materialism encourages political action according to this world vision, even if it is incompatible with economic growth. A Political Ecology of Things. She develops the concept of materialism with the aim of providing a stronger basis in political theory for environmental politics. New materialists have invoked Derrida and other historical thinkers to trace the emergence of their philosophy and to justify their environmental claims: Without this non-contemporaneity with itself of the living present As all matter is interdependent, humans have obligations to all parts of the material world, including those that are unfamiliar. New materialism is related to a shift from the view of the environment as a form of capital to a form of labor see Ecosystem services. With rising incomes, environmental degradation tends to decrease in industrializing nations, as depicted in the Environmental Kuznets Curve described in a section of the Kuznets Curve article. Citizens demand better air and water quality, and technology becomes more efficient and clean when incomes increase. Wealthier provinces are far more effective in their preservation and sustainable development efforts than poorer regions. Official legislation by the central government see a partial list at Environmental policy of the Government of India is often more symbolic than practical.

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