Index

arguing
communicative action 196
crucial for social learning 205
distinguished from bargaining
201–2, 204
in promotion of mutual
understanding 197
as social process 193–201
see also multilateral negotiation

competition
and social influence on corporations
191
compliance 36, 191
and socialisation into adoption of
norms 233

Convention on Biological Diversity
authority over biodiversity regime
97
comparison of objectives and
principles 96–8
corporate citizenship see Global
Compact
corporate responsibility 157, 176–8
engagement with local communities
186–7
see also London Convention; London
Protocol
cultural change 155, 156
and corporations 176–8, 191
diffusion
concept of 179–80
and social influence of ideas
186–7
socialisation of corporations 237
see also modelling; social learning;
transnational corporations
disposal of waste at sea
instruments for control of 206
dumping see disposal of waste at sea
ecological economics 174–6
compared with market economics
175
environmental law
discourse and paradigm 33
environmental principles
abstract and open-textured 14,
16–18, 58, 61–2, 66, 203
as cognitive framework for diffusion
of ideas 183–8
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
deep sea or seabed storage of 214–29
disposal vs storage of, London
Protocol and London
Convention compared 218–19
and ocean acidification 213
see also London Convention; London
Protocol
collective culture 32
and corporate response to
consumerism and production
174–8
importance for engaging with
corporations at international
level 237
and social learning 41, 48
see also Global Compact
collective knowledge 27, 39–40
and environmental protection 32–3,
40–41
collective social learning 28, 38
common knowledge 27, 32, 39–40
distinguished from collective
knowledge 32–3
generated through litigation 106
intersubjective sharing of 40
through association with values vs
intersubjective connectedness of
actors 239
Communication on Progress (COP) see
Global Compact
context for establishing determinacy 60–61, 67–8
and corporate practices 191–2
definitions of 18
diversity of social practices through diffusion 184–5
environmental law, impact on 89–93
factors impacting on relevance 67
function and role 18, 84–100
functional potential for change in international law and politics 243–6
and Global Compact 152, 155, 163–72, 183, 190
‘indeterminate rules’ 60–61
and International Court of Justice 112–50
as interstitial norms 94–5
legal, value based or moral norm 20, 98
list of 12
in negotiation processes 86–8, 118–20, 149
and non-state actors 91–2, 98–9
as objective, goal or idea 96–8
open and/or categorical 59
in preparing ground for creation of rules and regulatory mechanisms 247
principle of common concern 64–5
in reformulating ‘existing bodies of law’ 127
in regulation of behaviour of states 98
relationship with rules 54–6, 88–90
role of social context in assessing meaning of 58–65, 242
and scientific uncertainty 93–4
through social influence 156
and values and beliefs 167
see also Convention on Biological Diversity; corporations;
International Court of Justice, sustainable development
environmental responsibility
and competition in the marketplace 181
vs self-interest of states 248–9
significance a open-textured norm 240
Global Compact 151–92
abstract nature of principles 164–9, 192
adoption by corporations 169
backed by states 159–60
and collective corporate culture 155, 172–8
compliance with 154, 186, 191
Communication on Progress (COP) 162–3, 178, 182, 189–90, 192, 245
derivation of principles 164–9
diffusion of ideas amongst participants 181–5, 237, 240
Global Compact Local Networks (GCLN) 161
mission and objectives 157–8
mode of operation, 158–62, 168, 174
not designed as code of conduct 168
and OECD Guidelines 168
and precautionary approach 165, 174, 192
relies on social influence 156, 158, 192
and social identity of corporations 188–9, 245
identity
and interests constituted by norms 56–7
shared characteristics and social meaning 188
and structure of international system 42
see also Global Compact
International Court of Justice
influence on international law 103–6, 140–47
and precautionary principle 129–32, 242–3
Index

and protection of future generation 142–4, 146–7
and relationship with the environment 146–7
and sustainable development 138–9, 240–41
and transboundary harm principle 142–8
see also environmental principles; social learning; transboundary harm principle
International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 79–81
international relations
English school of 31, 197
shared norms and international order 31
and transnational corporations 170–71
intersubjectivity
development of 21, 48–9, 197–200, 234–5
mobilised by institutions 118
value in multilateral negotiations 23, 197–9
legal principles and legal rules, differences 54–5
lifeworld in multilateral negotiation 198–200, 221
London Convention (1972) (LC) 195, 206–10
Annex 1, 2006 amendment 217
and ocean dumping regime 208, 218
precautionary approach in 215–16, 222
role of environmental principles 210–13, 244
London Protocol (LP) 208–213, 216, 244
approaches varying with LC 217–20, 221, 222
polluter pays principle in 213, 239
precautionary principle in 211–12, 222, 224–6, 229, 239
reverse listing of materials for disposal at sea 209–10, 218, 222, 229
meaning
creation and development of 40, 44–5, 49, 59, 64, 67, 76, 111, 168, 170, 197, 202, 203, 212, 225, 238, 241–3, 245, 247
creation inhibited by rules 202
creation requires cultural dimension 31
modelling
by corporations in competitive global environment 180–83
distinguished from imitation 180
multilateral negotiation
argument and bargaining, conditions for 193
collective identification, conditions for, 193
and international conferences, usefulness of 200
social context, effect of focus on 194
see also lifeworld, social learning
norms
adoption through socialisation and compliance 233
capacity to influence 70–71
definition 33, 56–7
determinacy of 67
developed through common understanding amongst actors 70–72
development through social learning 233
function of 60
in international law and politics 67–8, 171, 233
intersubjectively developed through social practices 64
potential for manipulation 85
principle of common concern 65
protasis and apodosis (scope and character) of 58–60
requirement for optimal legitimacy 64
social context required for meaning 59
see also environmental principle; abstract and open textured norm; progressive realisation; social practice
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 163

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: Text, Commentary and Clarifications (‘OECD Guidelines’) 158, 168

power
definitions and taxonomy 108–12
institutional power 110–11
productive power 111–12
and social learning 107–12
precautionary principle
constraining potential of 225–8
see also environmental principles
principles
definitions and function 55–7, 90–93
typologies of 18
see also environmental principles
progressive realisation, 79–81
see also rights

rational choice theory 34, 36, 43
rights
meaning for states 80–81
Rio Declaration see United Nations Declaration on Environment and Development
rules, ‘action-oriented’ and ‘result-oriented’ 59–60

scientific realism 29
and intersubjective beliefs 30
social constructivism
approach to learning 35–6
contingent nature of reality 31
contrasted with other approaches 30, 34, 36
emphasis on culture 31, 34
in international relations 29–34, 36
intersubjectivity of social world 30–31
production of culture 31
social practices of actors 43–5
theoretical categories of 29
social learning
and abstract and open-textured norms 67–83
and collective identity 41
communitarian approach 39–40
and concept of diffusion in international relations 179
definition 35
as dynamic for change 34–41, 68–83, 233–4
and emergence of meaning within groups 242
and individual actors 37–8
and International Court of Justice 139, 142, 148, 235
and intersubjectivity 49, 234–5
in multilateral negotiation 203–4, 236–7
in social constructivist and rational choice theories 36
social influence and persuasion as mechanisms for 47
and social practice of actors 43–5, 48
and social process 42–8
and structural change 40–41
see also arguing; Global Compact; power; socialisation
social practice 44–7
and role and function of norms 45–6
see also social constructivism; social learning
social process 46–9
engagement vs coercion 234–5
socialisation
differs from social learning 38, 45–9, 82
soft law
a cognitive framework 77–9
contrasted with hard law 74
definitions 74–5
promotes social learning 76
a tool of persuasion at individual level 77
transition to hard law 75–6
use by states 78
sovereign rights of states see transboundary harm principle
sustainable development 5, 8, 12, 16, 61, 65, 167
distinguished from growth 175
and equitable and reasonable use 132–9, 245
not a high standard to meet 128
productive power in court
procedures 127, 138–9
in social learning of ICJ 240–41

transboundary harm principle 140–47
ICJ interaction with 243, 244
and precautionary principle 141
threat to collective environmental
protection concerns 248
see also International Court of
Justice

transnational corporations
and collaboration within Global
Compact 172–4
difficulty of directly regulating
behaviour 246
and diffusion of ideas 179–88
and political activity within
international order 170–72
UN Code of Conduct for 156
see also corporate responsibility;
environmental principles;
Global Compact; international

law and politics; international

relations

United Nations (UN) 151
Code of Conduct on Transnational
Corporations 156
Commission on Transnational
Corporations 156
Global Compact Office see Global
Compact
United Nations General Assembly
151

United Nations Declaration on
Environment and Development
(‘Rio Declaration’) 59
common but differentiated
responsibilities 61
and Global Compact principles
164–169
precautionary principle 60
United Nations Secretary General 151

Watercourses Convention (1997) 136,
137–8, 139