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Prepared by:
Adel Hammas
242001104

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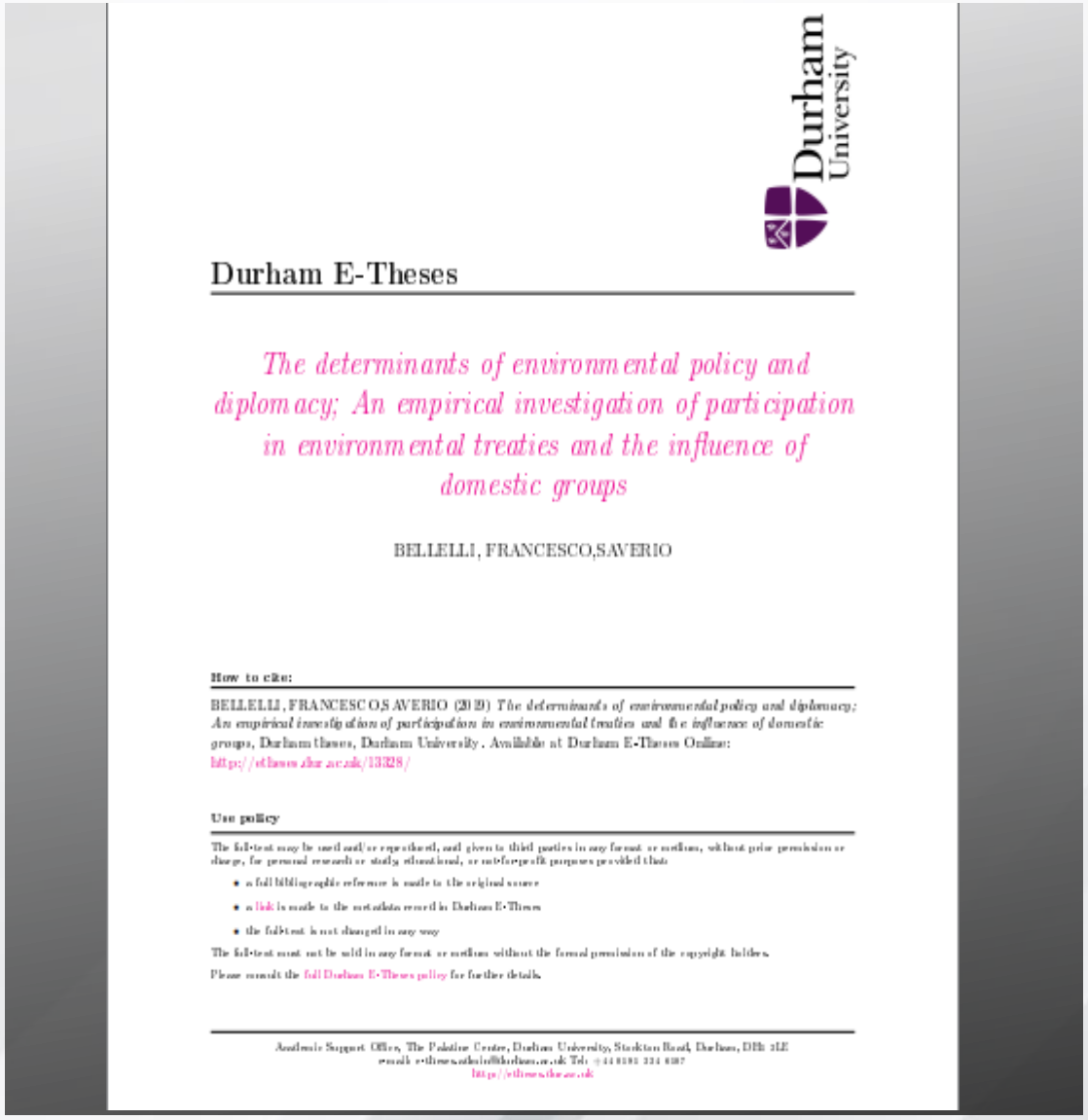

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نقد الإطار النظري للرسالة

الموضوع
01

عنوان الرسالة: محددات التشريعات البيئية والدبلوماسية: دراسة تجريبية حول المشاركة في المعاهدات البيئية وتأثير ضغوطات المجموعات المحلية.

يعد العنوان جيداً وشاملاً حيث تم ذكر جميع المتغيرات وكيفية قياسها أو العمل على تحليلها، وهي التشريعات والدبلوماسية البيئية ويقوم الباحث بدراسة محدداتها من خلال دراسة المعاهدات البيئية وضغوطات المجموعات المحلية.

كما قام الباحث بوضع صفحة كاملة مخصصة لذكر مستخلص الرسالة وهو ما يعد بالأمر الجيد.

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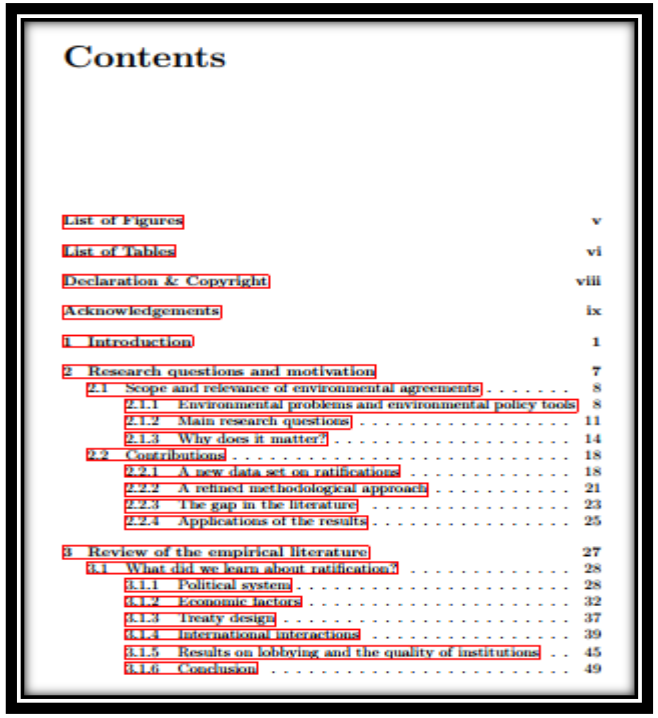

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المستخلص

Abstract

Why do countries join environmental agreements? What determines the success or failure of an environmental agreement? In this thesis we look at the determinants of participation in environmental agreements, paying special attention to the role played by domestic interest groups and the quality of institutions. To answer our research questions, we assembled the largest participation data set in the literature. This data set contains both global and regional agreements. Unlike previous data sets, it identifies the potential members of every treaty. This allows us to correct the identification bias subsisting in previous works. In this thesis we use a multilevel survival model to study the determinants of participation in environmental agreements. Our methodological approach introduces a number of improvements over previous empirical works, in particular with reference to the treatment of unobserved heterogeneity. It is also the first time a Bayesian technique (MCMC) is used in the estimation of participation models.

We expand the traditional framework of analysis with a study of the implementation stage of treaties. In this respect, we study five different variables that capture how a country fares in terms of environmental policies. It is the first time a study of participation is conducted jointly with the analysis of domestic policies. This framework yields interesting conclusions on the determinants of international cooperation and their final impact on environmental commitments. Our findings show that environmental lobbying has a positive effect on participation in environmental agreements, while the effect of industrial lobbying is statistically insignificant. This unexpected result is robust to changes in specification and proxies used. We reveal that similar results for industrial lobbying had been obtained in previous empirical studies. However, this relationship has never been investigated in detail.

We advance an explanation based on the lobbying preferences of environmental and industrial interest groups. The explanation is tested on domestic policies; the results show that a dichotomy exists in the way environmental and industrial pressure is exerted. Environmental influence focuses on treaty participation choices and other normative governmental measures. On the contrary, industrial lobbies prefer to target the implementation stage of environmental agreements, especially the measures that are more rewarding in economic terms. We also find evidence that institutions play a vital role in fostering participation in environmental agreements, and that interest groups tend to be more influential when the quality of institutions is lower.

The study draws a number of policy suggestions. We stress the capacity of regional agreements to deliver higher participation rates than global agreements. We also highlight the importance of securing the participation of key players in the initial years to promote adherence to the agreement. Finally, we illustrate how our model can be used to generate probabilities of joining environmental agreements. The content of this thesis is relevant to treaty negotiators and any entity that has an economic or private interest in environmental agreements.

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أيضاً، قام الباحث بوضع جدول أو فهرس الصور والجداول وهو ما يعد عنصر مهم وأساسي في رسائل الدكتوراة والماجستير.

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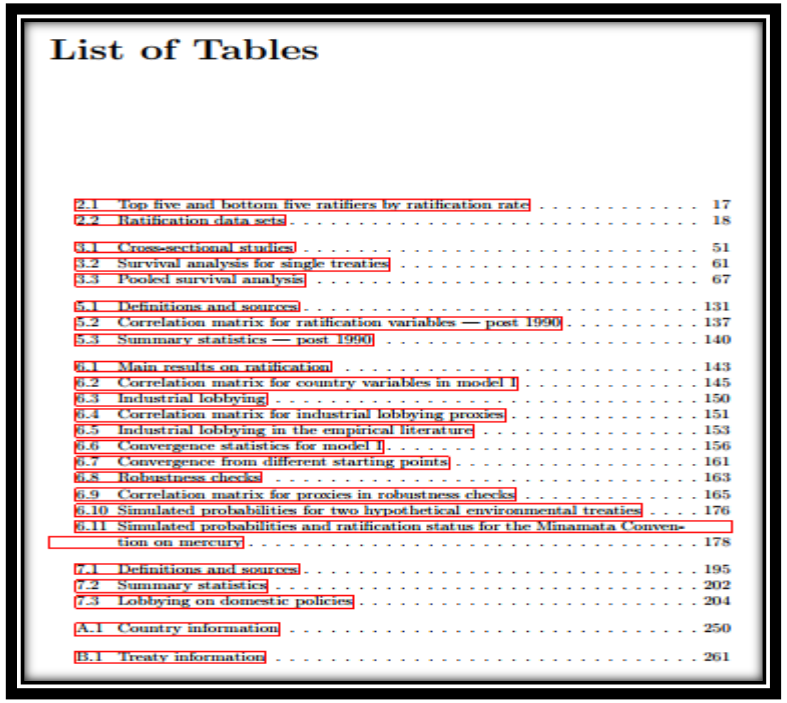

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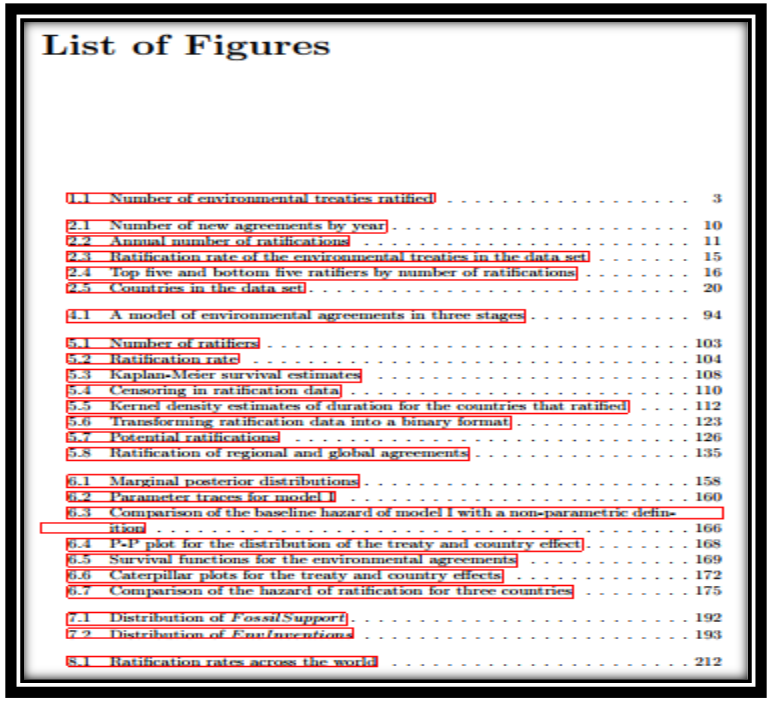

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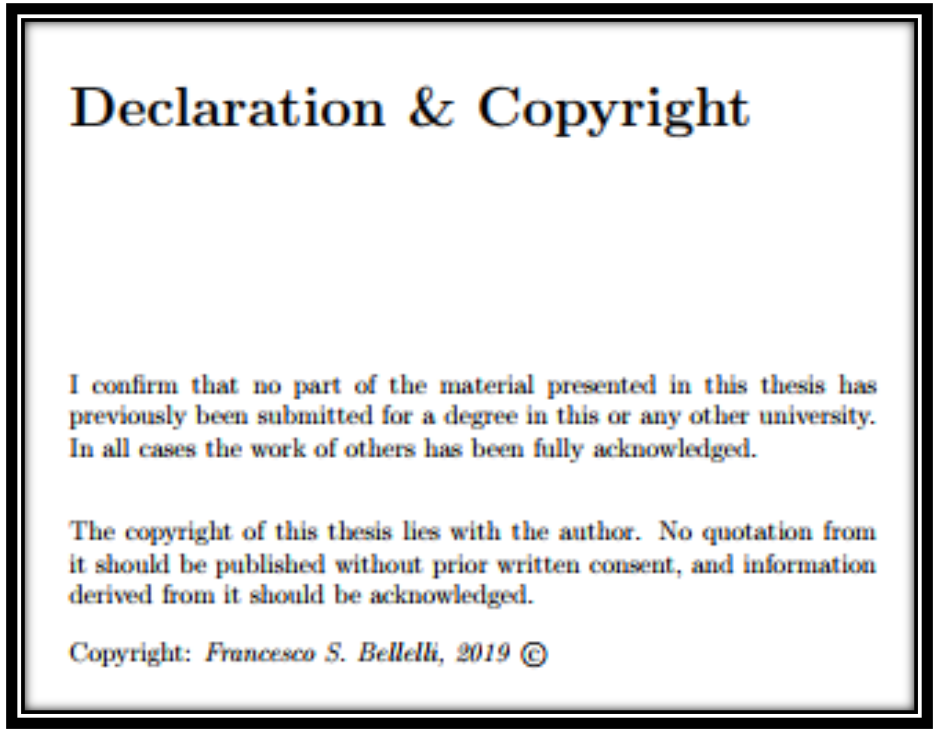

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الحقوق الملكية والعبارة التصريحية هي أيضاً أحد العناصر المهمة في البحوث العلمية وقام الكاتب بوضعها بعد استعراض فهارس المحتويات والرسوم التوضيحية والجداول

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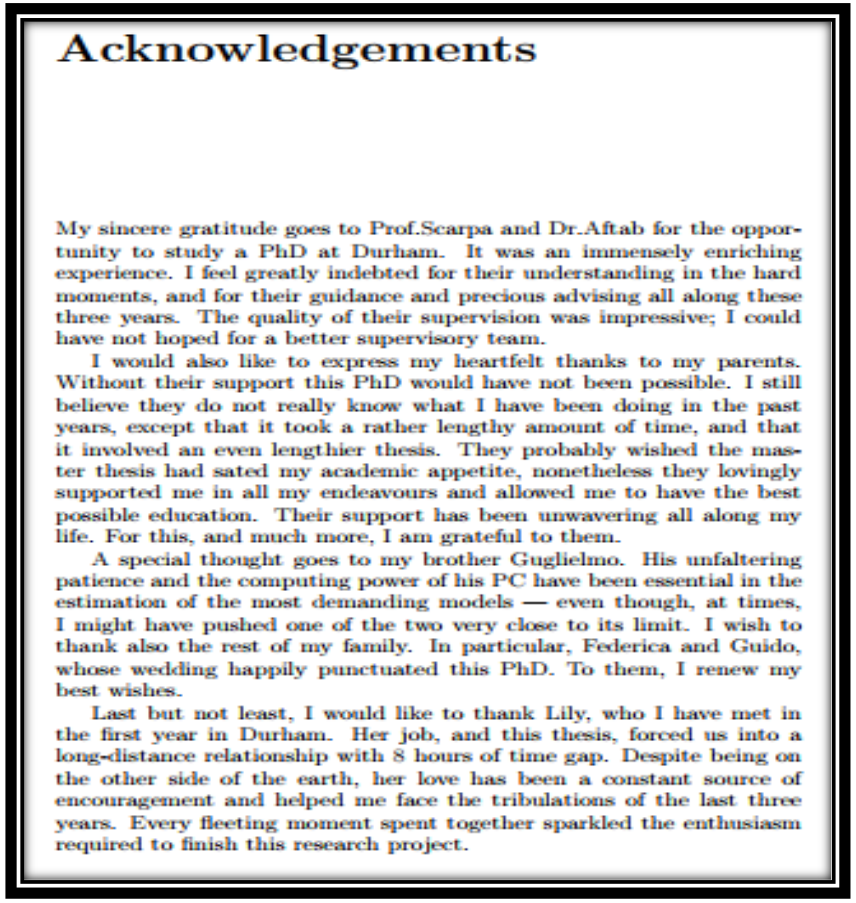

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وضع الباحث أيضاً الإقرار وهو أيضاً من العناصر المهمة المتعارف عليها في البحوث الأكاديمية والعلمية

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2. أسئلة ومحفزات البحث.
3. المراجعة الأدبية.
4. الإطار النظري لتحليل المحددات والمتغيرات.
5. المنهجية والبيانات.
6. النتائج.
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الخاتمة

اختتم الباحث رسالته بوضع سيرة ذاتية مبسطة عن نفسه بالإضافة إلى الملاحق.

وبهذا، يعد الإطار النظري العام للرسالة مناسب وملائم جداً وشامل لكافة العناصر الأساسية والمطلوبة في مجال البحوث الأكاديمية والعلمية.

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