

1. Full citation:

Vogel, David. "Chapter Nine: Broader Implications." *The Politics of Precaution*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 2012. 279-294. Print.

2. Where did/does the author work, what else has s/he written about, and what are her/his credentials:

David Vogel is a professor in the Political Science Department at the University of California at Berkeley. He has also written about food safety, corporate social responsibility, as well as various environmental ethical issues. In addition to being a professor at Berkeley, their credentials also include being the Solomon P. Lee Chair in Business Ethics, as well as a Ph.D. in Politics from Princeton University.

3. What are the topics of the text:

The ninth chapter in Vogel's book, *The Politics of Precaution*, further explains the split in policy approach in the EU and US in 1990. In the final chapter, Vogel explains the implications of his explanatory framework for the future of the United States and European Union.

4. What is the main argument of the text:

The main argument of the eighth chapter is providing even more evidence to support Vogel's claim that there has been a regulatory shift between the European Union and United States starting in 1990. Vogel uses this chapter to explore some of the broader of implications of his study.

5. Describe at least three ways that the argument is supported:

- a) Vogel discusses how the United States and European Union are more economically connected today.
- b) Vogel discusses how business preferences have played a role in this regulatory chasm that exists between the US and the EU.
- c) Vogel also discusses how European regulatory policies have affected us over here in the United States.

6. What three quotes capture the message of the text:

- a) "But while the patterns of transatlantic policymaking through 1990 do roughly conform to the theories of both policy convergence and trading up, this is not the case after 1990. The extent of economic integration and interdependence between the EU and the United States has continued to increase. Because of the creation of a single market within the EU and the subsequent expansion of the EU to Central and Eastern Europe, the size of the EU's internal market is now considerably larger than that of the United States. Moreover, both sides of the Atlantic arguably continue to face many similar health, safety, and

environmental risks, and there is extensive transatlantic communication among policy makers, business firms, scientists, and political activists. Equally important, their economies have become increasingly integrated through both trade and investment. One or more of these factors should have led American regulatory policies to become more similar to those of the EU.”

- b) “One important reason why the United States has adopted very few European risk regulations has to do with the preferences of American-based firms. Clearly, American firms with substantial investments in or which export to Europe have been affected by the strengthening of European risk regulations; they have often been forced to change what products they produce or how they produce them in order to retain access to the EU’s large internal market.”
- c) “At the same time, however, as this book has repeatedly shown, European regulatory policies have affected American public policies. But they have done so primarily at the state rather than the federal level. The role of many state governments in “importing” a wide range of European risk regulations to the United States is an important development. It means that, at least for the United States, we need to broaden our understanding of the dynamics of both international regulatory convergence and “trading up.””

7. What three questions about environmental risk and precaution does this article leave you with:

- a) What is the perception of Europeans in the United States when it comes to environmental risk?
- b) What is the perception of Americans in the European Union when it comes to environmental risk?
- c) Will the United States be more precautionous in the future?

8. What three points, details or references from the text did you follow up on to advance your perspective on environmental risk and precaution:

- a) I could not find any authoritative articles for my first question so I will have to rely on my personal experience. I have found that in the United States, Europeans are perceived as too liberal and progressive and that is why it is often difficult to be more precautionous in this country with legislation.
- b) I could not find any authoritative articles for my second question so I will have to rely on my personal experience. From my understanding, in the European Union, Americans are perceived as reckless and are the antithesis to how they approach environmental regulation over there.
- c) The only reading on precaution and the United States that I could find was actually Vogel’s book so it seems that this topic doesn’t have a great deal of literature on it but I would imagine that in the future, more will be written about it.