

## **BR0101: PhD on Alternatives to environmental regulation – investigating the opportunities for regulating environmental risks with non-regulatory options**

This document lists peer-reviewed research articles resulting from the Defra co-sponsored PhD on Alternatives to Regulation (BR0101), which are available from their publishers.

Last updated: 28<sup>th</sup> November 2013

### **Article 1**

Taylor, C., Pollard, S., Rocks, S. & Angus, A. (2012). Selecting Policy Instruments for Better Environmental Regulation: a Critique and Future Research Agenda. *Environmental Policy and Governance*. 22 (4). p.pp. 268–292.

There is a lack of evidence on regulatory effectiveness available to support policy makers with the selection of appropriate instruments to deliver better environmental regulation. We identify the types of evidence required to enable regulatory reform, characterize evidence gaps, and explore how these may be filled through future research. A typology of regulatory instruments is presented, and evidence of what has worked when and why is examined, drawing on international experience and recent cases from the United Kingdom (UK). Evidence of the capabilities of good environmental regulators for regulatory effectiveness is lacking, and it is proposed that ethnographic research that captures the nuances of regulatory practice will prove necessary to address this. This paper is of value to policy makers and regulators around the world considering the selection and deployment of the full range of environmental regulatory instruments to respond to environmental risks and in support of economic growth. It can inform the selection of suitable approaches and the design of institutions capable of delivering them. Copyright © 2012 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and ERP Environment.

Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/eet.1584/abstract>

## **Article 2**

Taylor, C., Pollard, S., Angus, A. & Rocks, S. (2013). Better by design: Rethinking interventions for better environmental regulation. *Science of The Total Environment*. 447 (0). p.pp. 488–499.

Better regulation seeks to extend existing policy and regulatory outcomes at less burden for the actors involved. No single intervention will deliver all environmental outcomes. There is a paucity of evidence on what works why, when and with whom. We examine how a sample (n = 33) of policy makers select policy and regulatory instruments, through a case study of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK. Policy makers have a wide range of instruments at their disposal and are seeking ways to harness the influence of non-governmental resources to encourage good environmental behaviour. The relevance of each influence varies as risk and industry characteristics vary between policy areas. A recent typology of policy and regulatory instruments has been refined. Direct regulation is considered necessary in many areas, to reduce environmental risks with confidence and to tackle poor environmental performance. Co-regulatory approaches may provide important advantages to help accommodate uncertainty for emerging policy problems, providing a mechanism to develop trusted evidence and to refine objectives as problems are better understood. Copyright © 2012. Published by Elsevier B.V.

Available at:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969712016300>