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**State and Environment, Between Risk Management and Citizenship**

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The nation state assumes a set of functions with regard to citizenship; It has been built since the 19th century as a protective state on safety and risk management (Foucault R Castel); health risks, pollution risks. From these premises was built in the 1960s, environmental protection policies on heritage and risk management. On these premises, environmental policies have developed on sustainable development policies to cope with the consequences of global warming with their social and environmental consequences. This approach builds on the role of international science and cooperation

With the analysis of the Giec (2009-2015), on the carbon energy climate relations, energy policies have entered the field of sustainable development (depending on the country) in the field of ecological claims. A large part of the energy policies (oil, gas) underlines their international dependence (which is the nuclear power) .The response of the States to these international dependencies (oil prices, southern countries, South ° and gas prices) depends on their own energy resource (wind and hydroelectricity in Portugal).

The affirmation of an ecological citizenship with the autonomous sovereignty of the State depends on the environmental pressure of the global warming and the price of the energies' according to triangular relations linking Global expectations, ecologist mobilization, ecologist State. There are different responses in different countries (France, Portugal Germany, Japan) which require international comparisons. There is also a competition of policies of energy dependence (gas oil), and the construction of environmental policies. It is worth clarifying the construction of a hybrid citizenship between territorial issues (bio diversity, agricultural production), national issues (energy dependence, energy prices), transnational issues (interdependence of energy policies, interdependence on global warming).

2/ Our first approach, questioning the concepts of sovereignty and hybrid citizenship will compare Brazil, France, Korea, according to their different ways of coupling state and civil mobilization according to different histories, differentiated mobilizations. The stakes lead on the capacity of the Sustainable state) to arrange the coupling and the decoupling between the mobilizations of above (modernization, energy dependence) mobilization from below, to make converge the resistances and the development. Most of these countries are taken inside energy dependencies. They must assume some of the interdependence regimes within adequate social and institutional arrangements.

Transnational requirements Cop agreement, environmental standards) must pass through the states and mobilization networks within an adequate ecological modernization. The formula of hybrid citizenship supports an enlargement of democracy to increase both these local territorial requirements and global requirements. The result is a triangular scheme combining the demands of civil society, state norms, transnational global issues. Global expectations are moving at the local and global levels

3/ National solidarity is organising social differentiation around the institutions effectively regulated international institutions (such as transnational diasporas). In the panorama of uncertainty, social networks become a substitute for solidarity; a virtual solidarity. A typology of the existing transnational solidarities in international relations will specify three dominant approaches: relations between States with common interests and partnerships within the framework of inter-State relations; multilateral relations within the framework of the United Nations, such as UNEP and UNDP, and the diversity of Internet relations linking individual exchange and cultural exchange.