

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Quarterly

Volume XIII

Issue 1 (57)

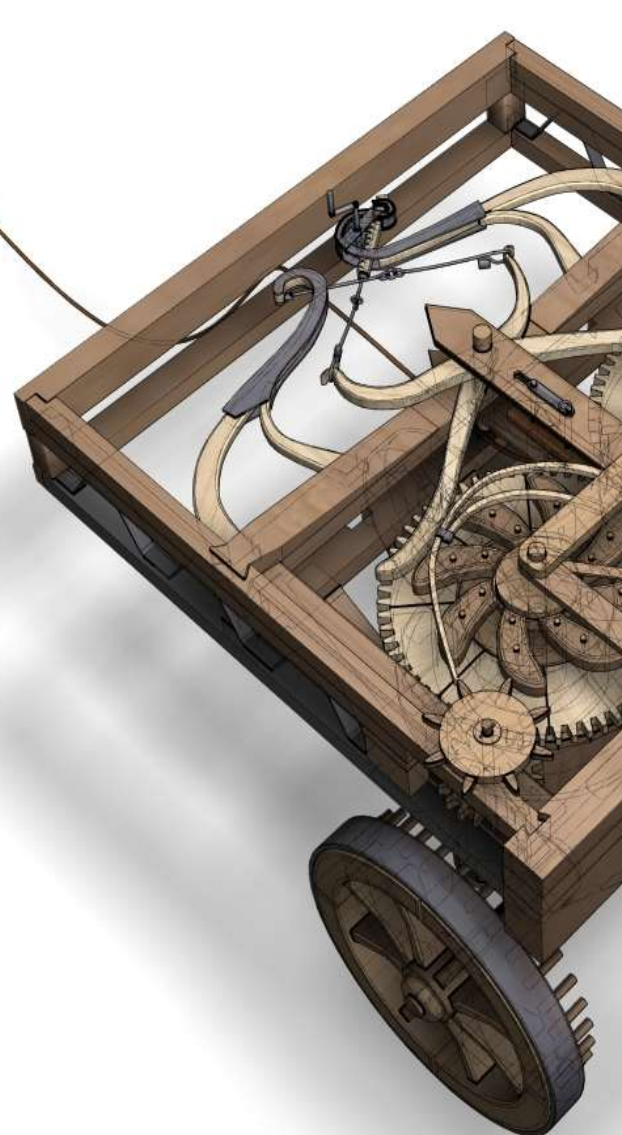
Spring 2022

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

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DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.13.1\(57\).16](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.13.1(57).16)

The Role of International Legislation in Protecting the Environment

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Suggested Citation:

Alhendi, N. (2022). The Role of International Legislation in Protecting the Environment. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume XIII, Spring), 1(57): 174 - 180. DOI: [10.14505/jemt.v13.1\(57\).16](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).16)

Article's History:

Received 18th of October 2021; Received in revised form 13rd of November 2021; Accepted 14th of January 2022; Published 4th of March 2022. Copyright ©2022 by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

Abstract

This study deal with the role of international legislation in protecting the environment, and it is a legal issue worthy of international attention. The study revealed that the environment is the ocean that includes living and non-living organisms and what it contains of materials and what surrounds it of air, water and soil and the interactions of any of them and what the human constructs in it. The environment is in the natural, artificial, land, water, and air environment, so it must be protected from pollution with legal texts. And Pollution is the introduction of substances or energy by humans, either directly or indirectly, into the environment, which results in harmful effects that threaten human health, harm living resources or ecosystems, undermine the enjoyment of the environment.

The health importance of the environment lies in the impact of the environment on the human being to leave his clear fingerprints on his health. The study proposes the text on provision of criminal penalties to be applied to anyone who harms and pollutes the environment, and the results of the study were that international legislation provided legal protection for the environment, in the law of an international environment, international conventions, and international organizations, and the study relied on the descriptive method to clarify this matter.

Keywords: environment; international agreements; international organizations; pollution; law.

JEL Classification: Q52; K32; Q50.

Introduction

The importance of this study stems from the fact that it deals with an important legal topic, which is the role of international legislation in protecting the environment. The environment is all that is outside the human being of things that surround him directly or indirectly, it is necessary to provide adequate legal protection for the environment from pollution, through legal texts and rules contained in international and national legislation. The environment is the only factor for the existence of life on earth, and without it, there can be no life on earth, and in our solar system there are other large planets, but there is no life on them due to the lack of environment, and therefore even scientists are working on Mars only to create life on it, The objectives of the study are to explain the concept of the environment in laws and international conferences and clarify its many types, to clarify its importance to humans to explain the interest of countries in providing adequate protection for them through international environmental law, international agreements, and international organizations. The study relied on the descriptive method to explain this topic, and the study concluded with its findings.

1. Environment Concept

Definitions of the environment varied and differed from one law to another. There are those who took the broad concept of the environment, *i.e.*, with all its natural and non-natural elements, such as the Egyptian legislator. It defined it as the biosphere that includes living organisms and the materials (Jilali 2014,14) it contains and the surrounding air, water, soil, and what humans value from facilities (Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Egyptian

Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994), and some of them took the narrow concept, that is, the elements of the natural environment, such as the French legislator, the French Environmental Law issued in 1946 defined it as the results of the natural sciences and human societies (Bashir, p.22), and the Jordanian Environmental Protection Law No. 52 of 2006 defines the environment in Article Two as the environment that includes living and non-living organisms and the materials it contains and the surrounding air, water and soil and the interactions of any of them and the facilities that man builds in it (Al-Dambri 2020, 12).

At the international level, the conference held by UNESCO in Paris in 1968 defined it as all that is outside the human being of things that surround him directly or indirectly. This includes all activities and influences that affect man, such as: the forces of nature, family, school, and social circumstances, which he perceives through the various means of communication available to him, as well as the past heritage. Through the various means of communication available to him, as well as the past heritage. As for the declaration issued by the Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972, it defined it as everything that surrounds human (Labit 2001, 29), whether natural or human. The International Conference on Environmental Education, which was held in the city of Tbilisi in the former Soviet Republic of Georgia, during the period from 13 to 26 October 1977, defined the environment as the framework in which a person lives and obtains the necessities of his life from food, clothing, medicine, and shelter, and in which he exercises his relations with fellow human beings. As for the United Nations, the environment is defined as the set of physical, external, and biological systems in which humans and living organisms live.

2. Types of Environments

The importance of the environment for humans in general is due to its being the origin of his inception and the beginning of his substance. And the environment has types, which are as follows:

- The Natural Environment: It is all the elements that make up the earth and affect it, *i.e.*, it is the natural formation of the earth and what it contains in its interior or on its surface of active or inert minerals and rocks, and of ground or surface water, and of the gaseous layers that envelop it to maintain and protect it. It made it capable of renewing its energies and vitality, and some believe that the natural environment is everything that surrounds man of living or non-living phenomena, and man has no interference in its existence, and these phenomena are represented in the form of terrain, climate, plants, and animals. They seem independent on the surface, but in fact they are not so, they are in a consensual movement with each other according to a specific system, called the ecosystem.

- The Artificial Environment: It consists of the physical infrastructure built by man, and accordingly the built environment can be viewed as the achievements built by man, to serve human needs and include the constructed or built elements. A completed human environment within the natural environment, and it is noted that it is based on two things, the first of which is that it is a man-made environment, and the second is that it is a realistic statement of the nature of the interaction between human and the natural environment (Al-Assi 2014, 30). Others divide it as follows:

- Wild Environment: includes soil, mountains, buildings, human cultural heritage, vegetation cover of agricultural crops, gardens, forests and pastures, and wildlife, including animals and birds, and man comes at the top of these living things (Al-Assi, p. 49).

- The Aquatic Environment: it includes the marine environment of the state, including the territorial sea, the economic zone, the continental shelf, and the high seas. It also includes the riverine environment with its branches, inland rivers, and lakes.

- Atmospheric Environment: includes air, atmosphere, and outer space (Jilali, 16).

3. The Importance of the Environment

The economic and urban factors affect human life, the city includes economic prosperity and luxury living, as Bedouin carries with it deprivation and misery, and the economic factors are also the results of the natural environment, the nature of the environment determines the patterns of its economic exploitation, for each of the environment agricultural, industrial and commercial elements have special components that must be present in any of them, and on the basis of which the nature of their economic exploitation is determined. As for the health importance of the environment, it lies in the impact of the environment on the human being to leave his clear fingerprints on his health. Each environment has its own diseases that affect its residents and those they mix with, which is known as endemic diseases.

Therefore, it is necessary to protect the environment from pollution, as it affects human activity, because it changes the composition or state of the biological environment, which disturbs some of the activities that could have been carried out in the natural state (Hadi 1986, 26). As for the Conference on Environment and

Sustainable Development held in Stockholm in 1972, the capital of Sweden it pointed out that environmental pollution is based on the basis that human activities inevitably lead to the addition of materials and sources of environmental energy on an increasing basis (Hadi 1986, 91), and the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defined pollution in one of its recommendations as the introduction of materials or energy by humans, either directly or indirectly to the environment, so as to have harmful effects that threaten human health, harm living resources or ecosystems, affect the enjoyment of the environment, or impede other legitimate uses of it (El-Fil 2013, 20). As for the General Assembly for Pollution Accident Insurance, it defined it as the destruction or distortion of the natural purity of living organisms or inanimate objects due to external factors, transmitted through the air, water or soil. The Jordanian Environmental Protection Law defined pollution in Article Two as any change in the elements of the environment that may lead directly or indirectly to damage to the environment or negatively affect its elements or affect the human practice of his natural life or disrupt the natural balance (Al-Dambri 2020, 38).

4. International Concern for Environmental Protection

International humanitarian law includes legal rules that contribute to the protection of the environment during armed conflicts, and these rules are confirmed by the four Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols (Al-Sheikh, p.2).

1. International Environmental Law

The international law of the environment is a developed law, and it is no longer limited in its subject to addressing the traditional issues of the international community, but it has interacted with the new problems that concern countries at the present time. The United Nations General Assembly has called for an international conference to be held in Stockholm, on the human environment to stop the decline in the level of the environment, establish legal rules to preserve it, combat its sources of pollution and encroach on its components and natural resources, and it ended with adopting a set of principles and recommendations on an extremely important degree that formed the basis for building international environmental law (Numan 2013, 80). Accordingly, international environmental law is the rules and principles of public international law that regulate the activity of states in preventing and reducing various damages, which result from different sources. It is also a set of customary international legal rules and the agreement agreed upon between states to preserve the environment from pollution (Hosni Amin 1992, 30).

5. Environmental Protection in International Conventions and Treaties

In the wake of the second world war, the world witnessed a wide technological revolution in the right to manufacture weapons and tools of destruction. This led to the movement of international efforts to control the destructive effects of these weapons, which affected humans and the environment, and many international agreements were concluded to put an end to the development of some weapons. Or agreeing in certain cases to ban the use of some of them, and in other cases to exclude areas of the globe from being repositories for their storage or a place to conduct experiments on them (Bashir, p.2). So, the world has turned to concluding many agreements, treaties, and protocols with the aim of addressing issues related to the environment, and the number of those agreements has reached about 250 legal acts in the field of international law, between treaties, declarations and international provisions since 1921 (Bashir, p.22). The most important international agreements concluded in the field of environmental protection:

- The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests: it in the Atmosphere, in outer space and under water was concluded in Moscow and entered into force in October 1963. Radioactive equipment, putting an end to the arms race and eliminating the motives for the production and testing of all types of weapons, including nuclear weapons (Jilali 2014, 30).

- The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: The United Nations has made great efforts to prepare for the conclusion of this treaty, and submitted a draft resolution to the General Assembly and was approved, to enter into force in 1968, which provides for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and asked the nuclear states not to transfer nuclear weapons or nuclear technologies the detonation of nuclear weapons for non-nuclear-weapon states, and any state has the right to join this agreement if it wants, and what distinguishes this treaty is that it divided the countries in terms of their transgressions into two parts, states that possess nuclear weapons - declared and officially - which are Britain, France, China, The United States of America, and what was known as the Soviet Union before its disintegration, and the second section is non-nuclear-weapon states that are dominant in the international community (Bashir, p.19).

▪ International Agreements to Prevent Atomic Pollution: this type of pollution is considered one of the most dangerous types of pollution, and there are several agreements related to this topic, including: the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and in Water. And the 1969 treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons, which includes special provisions on the necessity of paying attention to the problems arising from the use of atomic energy. And the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was held in Vienna in 1990, which issued a decision on the necessity of paying attention to the issue of legislation related to nuclear safety standards (Numan, p. 91).

6. Environmental Protection Within the Framework of International Organizations Related to the Environment

The United Nations has played an active role in protecting the environment and developing international environmental law, by adopting a special strategy in this regard, in addition to its other activities.

International organizations have been interested in protecting the environment, because of the dangers that surround the international environment due to armed conflicts and wars that have affected the elements of the environment, on land, sea or on the surface of the earth. Talk about the environment to reach an international environment free of pollution and loveable in peace and contentment, or through the establishment of agencies, committees and programs concerned with protecting the environment, and encouraging international cooperation to preserve its resources or by issuing decisions and recommendations that emphasize the demand of governments to cooperate to implement a collective policy for development among its economic and social objectives is the protection of the environment (El-Sayed 1992, 53), and the role of international organizations in this regard was revealed through the strenuous effort made by the United Nations through its invitation to the Stockholm Conference in 1972, on the environment and sustainable development held by the United Nations. It is the first technical work in the field of international environmental law, as it contains a set of accepted principles for regulating the relationship in the field of environmental protection, and among the main achievements of the Stockholm Conference, Establishing the United Nations Environment Program as an international body, Program Environment Nations United, specialized in environmental affairs and concerned with putting into practice the principles of the Stockholm Conference, especially those related to the principle of state responsibility for damages to the environment, and urging countries to enter into international treaties aimed at protecting the environment (Bashir, p.34). The principles of the Stockholm Conference in 1972 emphasized that states are responsible for the activities within their jurisdiction or control that do not harm the environment of other countries or the environment of regions beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, and their adherence to their right to sovereignty over their territory is not exempted from that. The concept of which has evolved to keep pace with the developments of the environmental age. This declaration has been adopted by 113 countries (Fadel 1976, 220).

One of the most important principles stated in this declaration is that the human being has the right to live in a quality environment that allows him to live with dignity and luxury, and the need to preserve the natural resources of the earth, through vigilant planning and management, and that the person has a special responsibility in preserving on the different forms of plant and animal life and their environment for the interests of future generations, in addition to the responsibility of states to ensure that their activities do not cause damage to the environment in other countries, and they must cooperate in order to reach international legal rules to regulate how to confront pollution and other damages threatening the environment humanity (Al-Atta 2009, 97), and the previous principles were reaffirmed in a resolution issued by the United Nations General Assembly on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in 1974. Article 30 of it stated that the protection, preservation and promotion of the environment for the sake of present and future generations is a responsibility that rests with It is the responsibility of all states, and they have the responsibility that the activities that take place within the scope of their jurisdiction or supervision are not a source of damage to the environment of other states, or to the environment of areas outside the limits of their national jurisdiction, and they should all countries cooperate in creating international rules and regulations in the field of environmental protection (El-Sayed 1992, 45). The United Nations General Assembly in 1982 issued the World Charter for Nature, and this was the result of the international efforts initiated by the President of Zaire before the twelfth Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which was held in Kinshasa, Zaire in 1975, where he proposed the establishment of a global charter for nature, and it includes rules of conduct in the management of nature and the exploitation of its resources. Among the most prominent content of the Charter is that states, international organizations, individuals and bodies must cooperate in order to preserve nature, through joint activities and other appropriate actions, and measures are taken to avoid the harmful effects of production and manufacturing activities, and to abide by the implementation of international legal texts that guarantee the preservation of nature

(El-Sayed 2014, 47) and the protection of the environment, and to work to ensure that the activities practiced under its jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to nature in other countries, as well as the protection of nature and conservation in areas that are not subject to any national jurisdiction, a document was also issued on the development environmental principles of the Rio declaration, and an action plan called Agenda 21 that defined the stages of implementation of the Rio declaration, starting with its mechanisms and financial needs. As well as the convention on climate change and the Convention for the conservation of biological diversity. Some also see that the Johannesburg conference in 2002 is one of the most important international environmental conferences in general, although there are differences of opinion on this point, but this conference is distinguished by the fact that it was attended by no less than 65 thousand participants representing 185 countries, as well as by more than 100 heads of state. Governments, as well as the presence of representatives of some major transcontinental companies that contribute to polluting the environment with the waste and waste they emit and the gases they emit that exacerbate the problem of global warming, which is considered one of the main factors threatening the opportunity for the continuation of life on Earth in the future. The convening of this conference coincided with South Africa being exposed to a serious state of famine arising largely from some climatic changes and lack of rain, and so the important question that preoccupied everyone was what can be done to alleviate human suffering in the near and far future alike? (Bashir, p.35).

Many international organizations outside the framework of the United Nations Environment Program have taken measures at the international and regional levels to limit the damage caused to the environment because of various human activities among these organizations (Jilali 2014, 46).

- Food and Agriculture Organization "FAO": this organization was established in 1945 in Canada, and in 1951 the headquarters of the organization was moved from Washington to Rome, in 1861, bringing the number of members of the organization to 194 countries, in addition to the European Union as the Faroe Islands, and Toklo, as associate members. The organization is interested in setting standards related to the protection of water, soil, and food from pollution by pesticide residues or food additives to help preserve them, raise the standard of living and nutrition for the world's population, and work to increase agricultural production (Numan, p. 115). The organization also plays an important role in the field of climate change, as the organization has extensive experience in developing and encouraging good practices in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (Bashir, p. 37), as these practices are critical to adapting to climate change and mitigating its effects. The organization also provides geographical survey data comprehensive in addition to methods and models of analysis and forecasts of crop yields, monitoring and publicizing the effects of risks related to climate variability and change, as well as with regard to bio-energy, and the organization has a long-standing mandate on the part of its member countries, to encourage energy generation from wood and mass Gravitropic, FAO works with governments, rural communities, research institutions, international agencies and other bodies, and provides a neutral platform for international negotiations and technical discussions on climate change and bioenergy as they relate to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and comprehensive food security (Bashir, p. 40).

- The World Health Organization (WHO): The World Health Organization is one of the United Nations agencies specialized in health. It was established on April 7, 1948, and its current headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. This organization evaluates the health effects of pollution factors and other environmental risks in air, water, and soil, and food and setting standards that clarify the maximum limits for human exposure to these pollutants, and this was confirmed by Article 52 of the organization's constitution, which authorized the organization's general assembly to develop international conventions and treaties on issues that fall within its interests (Bashir, p. 40). As environmental pollution causes harmful effects to the environment and human health, and protecting the environment from pollutants is the responsibility of the organization in accordance with the goals it seeks to protect, and the World Health Organization helps countries in preparing programs to combat pollution, and evaluating the effectiveness of these programs shows us the importance of the role played by the Health Organization Global protection of human health and the human environment in general, through the preparation of environmental standards in this field (Jilali 2014, 45).

- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an independent governmental organization operating under the supervision of the United Nations. It was established in 1957 for the purpose of promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and limiting nuclear armaments. Nuclear facilities, headquartered in Vienna, the capital of Austria. The International Atomic Energy Agency is also obligated to submit an annual report on its activities to the United Nations General Assembly and, where appropriate, to the Security Council, on non-compliance or breach by states of their obligations relating to preventive measures, as well as on issues related to international peace and security, and to achieve its objectives. General The International Atomic Energy Agency issues

periodic reports on its activities to the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, and works to encourage safe and sound uses of atomic energy while preventing its destructive uses (Jilali, p.38).

As the Jordanian constitution did not explicitly stipulate for the protection of the environment and considering it a human right, despite the importance of the environment soundness internationality, as well as Jordan's accession to most international conventions, although this protection is stipulated in the national charter, it does not rise to the rank of the constitution (Abu 2021).

Moreover, covid-19 cause to stop the tourism and The originality of the study to the knowledge, besides the relevant studies already conducted on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the tourism field after the young generations, were vaccinated (Alashry and Alkhudari 2021).

Conclusion

The environment is the framework in which a person lives and obtains the necessities of his life from food, clothing, medicine, and shelter, and in which he exercises his relations with his fellow human beings. That is, it is the ocean that includes living and non-living organisms and what it contains of materials and what surrounds it of air, water and soil and the interactions of any of them and the facilities that man builds in it. The types of environments are represented in the natural, artificial, terrestrial, water and air environments. The environment is the only factor for the existence of life on earth, and without it, there can be no life on earth, and in our solar system there are other large planets, but there is no life on them due to the lack of environment, and therefore even scientists are working on mars only to create life on it, because it contains some aspects of the appropriate environment, and this indicates the importance of the environment for life and existence. For a healthy life, a person needs fresh air that is free from pollution.

Efforts have played a clear role in providing legal protection for the environment through international environmental law and international agreements such as the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons, international agreements to prevent atomic pollution, and international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

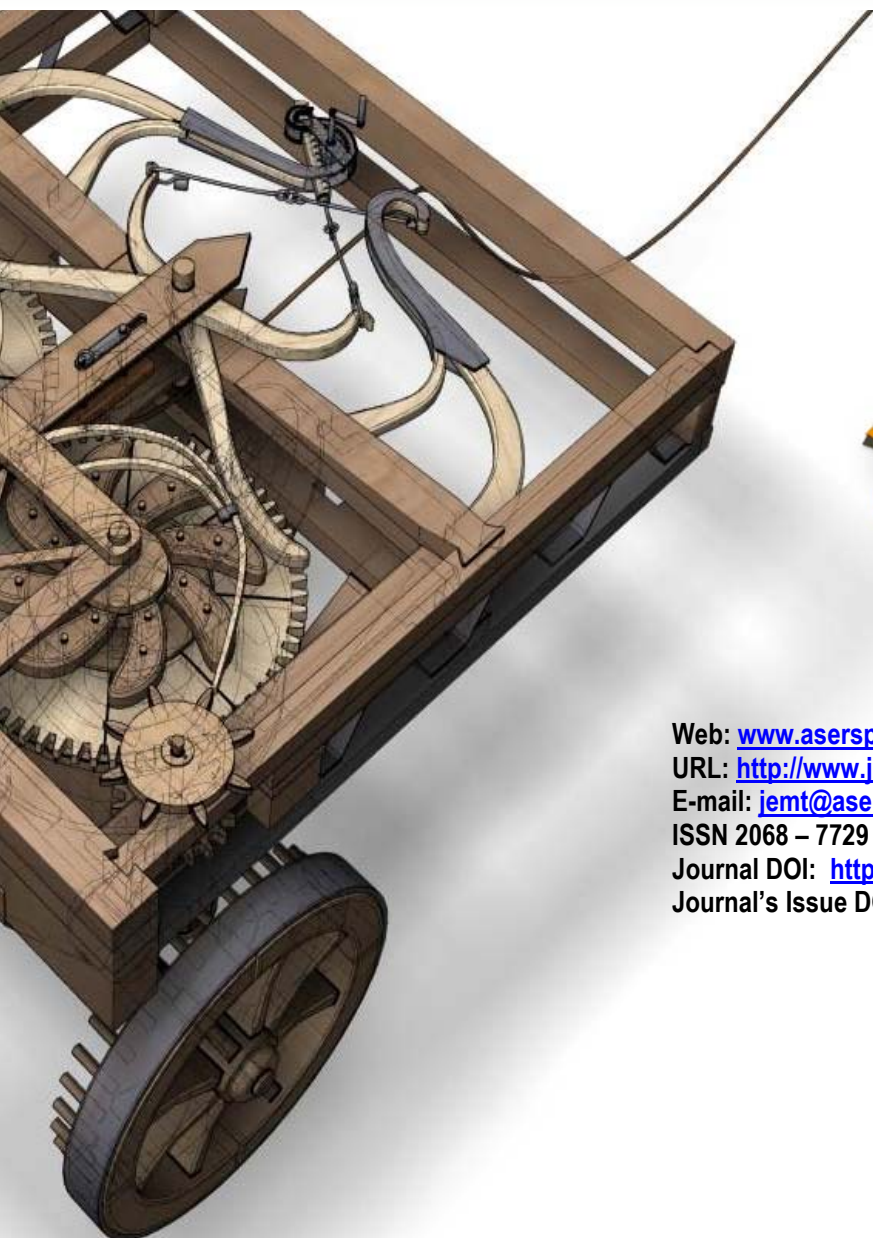
Although the tourism play a role to pollute the environment, so the significance of tourism is not limited to the movement of a person from one place to another for the purpose of leisure and travel, instead, tourism has become an independent industry like other industries, as there are many types of tourism such as medical, recreational, conference, study, and judicial tourism, in addition to the legal tourism, the meaning of which goes to define the concept of tourism and the tourist, which may lead to cross-border or interstate terrorist acts, and money laundering, and therefore a terrorist or money launderer cannot be considered a tourist (Al Khsellat 2021).

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ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1\(57\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).00)