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## International Environmental Law: Challenges and Opportunities for Biodiversity Conservation

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### Abstract

There is no doubt that the environment is a shared heritage of humanity that deserves our utmost attention and care. Environmental degradation has become a chronic issue in modern cities and industrial civilizations. Environmental issues and biodiversity, in particular, are critical areas that demand global attention. Protecting the environment and preserving its resources have become paramount concerns that attract significant international interest. International organizations and global efforts play a crucial role in safeguarding the environment and biodiversity within the framework of international environmental law. Numerous international agreements underscore the commitment of the global community to preserving environmental systems. One such example is the Convention on Biological Diversity, which highlights the need for concerted efforts to protect and sustain biological diversity. However, these international agreements often face challenges in implementation and enforcement. There is a pressing need for harmonization and strengthening of international environmental laws to ensure their effectiveness. The asymmetrical nature of environmental protection efforts demands a unified approach and the activation of robust mechanisms to uphold international environmental law. Moreover, the necessity of activating and enforcing international environmental laws cannot be overstated. Effective legal frameworks and their rigorous implementation are essential to address environmental challenges and achieve sustainable development. It is imperative for nations to work collaboratively, transcending borders and individual interests, to protect the environment for future generations. The environment is a collective heritage that requires dedicated efforts at both national and international levels. International agreements and laws are vital tools in this endeavor, but they must be supported by strong enforcement mechanisms and a unified global approach. By working together, the international community can address environmental issues, protect biodiversity, and ensure a sustainable future for all.

**Keywords:** Environmental Degradation, Biodiversity Conservation, International Environmental Law

**JEL Codes:** K32, Q57, O13

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living components that surround humans. Protecting the environment and biodiversity is not solely a matter of celestial legislation; it is also crucial within humanitarian frameworks. As Erica et al. (2019) highlight, the importance of environmental and biodiversity conservation extends beyond legal mandates, emphasizing its significance for human life, future generations, and other living creatures. This perspective underscores the need for comprehensive approaches to environmental protection that integrate both legal and humanitarian considerations, reflecting a broader commitment to sustaining the planet's ecosystems and resources.

Effective legislation and laws are fundamental in regulating the intricate relationship between humans and their environment. They establish frameworks that govern human activities to ensure they do not negatively impact natural ecosystems. Such regulations address various aspects, from pollution control to conservation of natural resources, and provide a legal basis for holding individuals and organizations accountable for environmental damage (Glicksman et al., 2023; Lazarus, 2023).

Internationally, organizations play a pivotal role in fostering global environmental stewardship and biodiversity conservation. They work to enhance global awareness and response to environmental challenges through the development and implementation of international conventions and agreements. These conventions cover a wide range of issues, including climate change, wildlife protection, and pollution control, and they often require participating countries to adopt and enforce stringent environmental policies (Gupta, 2013; Pittock, 2011).

For example, international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) represent collective efforts to address global environmental issues. The Paris Agreement focuses on limiting global temperature rise and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while the CBD aims to conserve biodiversity and ensure the sustainable use of its components (Arneth et al., 2020).

These international frameworks not only provide guidelines and targets for national policies but also facilitate cooperation between countries, enabling the sharing of knowledge, technology, and resources. The effectiveness of these conventions

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depends on the commitment of member states to implement their provisions and the ability of international bodies to monitor and enforce compliance.

Negative human exploitation of the environment is a significant driver of ecological degradation and corruption. When such exploitation occurs without stringent legal controls, it adversely impacts the biodiversity of living organisms. This degradation can lead to a decrease in the availability of essential resources such as food and medicine, which in turn threatens human well-being and future access to these vital resources (Asif et al., 2024; Ullah & Ali, 2024).

The international legal system plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges by fostering global cooperation to protect the environment and preserve biodiversity. This study aims to explore the effectiveness of international legal frameworks in promoting environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. It examines the various international treaties and conventions designed to regulate environmental exploitation and their impact on preserving natural resources (Sands, 2023).

Key issues addressed in this study include the extent to which international treaties are enforced and their effectiveness in curbing environmental degradation. It also considers the mechanisms available under international law to activate and strengthen environmental protection efforts. By analyzing these elements, the study seeks to understand how international legal instruments can be leveraged to address the pressing issues of environmental destruction and biodiversity loss. Through a detailed examination of international legal frameworks and their implementation, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on environmental protection and offers insights into improving global cooperation and legal mechanisms for safeguarding the planet's natural resources. This study hypothesizes that the integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity is intrinsically linked, with each aspect influencing the other. The hypothesis posits that the current international legal system may fall short in providing adequate protection for biodiversity due to a lack of unity and coherence among the various international conventions designed to safeguard these natural systems (Cittadino, 2017; Farhadi & Zhao, 2017; Wang & Manopimoke, 2023).

In particular, the study argues that the fragmented nature of existing international agreements may undermine their effectiveness in addressing the complexities of global ecosystems. The absence of a unified approach can lead to gaps in the protection measures, making it challenging to address the multifaceted issues affecting biodiversity comprehensively. To overcome these challenges, the study suggests that there is a need to harmonize and integrate international agreements. By unifying these conventions and ensuring their consistent application across all components of the global ecosystem, a more robust and effective framework for biodiversity protection can be established. This unified approach would enhance the ability of international legal mechanisms to address the intricate and interconnected issues affecting ecosystems and biodiversity, thereby providing a more cohesive strategy for environmental conservation and sustainable management.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The legal definition of the environment is established by identifying its constituent elements, which are subject to legal protection against pollution risks. Legal professionals regard the environment as a valuable entity that requires safeguarding, emphasizing the necessity of addressing any activities that impact its components. To effectively protect the environment, it is crucial to delineate its identity from a technical perspective, which is facilitated through legal frameworks. This process involves defining the scope of protection based on the diverse and multifaceted nature of environmental elements. Various fields of specialization, including science, agriculture, medicine, and architecture, contribute to this determination by defining and conceptualizing environmental elements according to their specific disciplines. For example, in the field of agriculture, experts focus on soil health and agricultural practices that impact the environment, while in medicine, the emphasis may be on the effects of environmental pollutants on human health. Each field provides unique insights and perspectives that help in crafting comprehensive legal protections for the environment. Jing Lin and Thomas (2019) highlight the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in understanding and protecting environmental elements. By integrating knowledge from various fields, a more holistic and effective legal framework can be developed, ensuring that all aspects of the environment are adequately addressed and protected from potential risks and harm.

International law encompasses a specific perspective on biodiversity. According to the United Nations, biodiversity is defined as "the variation of living organisms derived from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine ecosystems, aquatic organisms, and ecological complexes of which they are part. It includes the variety within species, between species, and of ecosystems" (Adenuga & R, 2015). This definition highlights biodiversity as an extensive and multifaceted concept that encompasses not only the diversity of individual species but also the variety of ecosystems and ecological processes.

Ecosystems, in this context, are described as crucial communities comprising plants, animals, microorganisms, and their interactions with the non-living components of their environment, functioning as integral ecological units. This comprehensive view underscores the interconnectedness of living organisms and their habitats, emphasizing the importance of preserving both species diversity and ecosystem integrity.

The concept of biodiversity encompasses a broad spectrum that illustrates the intricate connections between genes, species, and ecosystems. It reflects the need for humanity to manage these interrelationships effectively to adapt to contemporary challenges (Ziter, 2016). Recognizing the importance of this interconnectedness, numerous international conferences have been convened, and a range of conventions and protocols have been established to address biodiversity issues.

One notable example is the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from February 23-27, 2004. This protocol underscores the need for a Biosafety Clearing-House, as mandated by Article 20, paragraph

(1), to facilitate the exchange of information regarding living modified organisms. The Protocol aims to support the implementation of the biodiversity convention by enhancing the clearing house mechanism outlined in Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This initiative is designed to assist parties in managing biosafety concerns and sharing experiences in the field (Corlett, 2017; Ziter, 2016).

The human environment, viewed from geographical and natural perspectives, operates as an indivisible unit. Its elements, including water, air, and plant and animal life, are interconnected and interact with one another. For instance, atmospheric layers over a specific country can eventually traverse to impact the atmosphere of neighboring or even distant countries over time. This interconnectedness underscores the importance of global environmental management.

In response to these global environmental challenges, the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment was convened in 1972 under the slogan "Only One Earth." This landmark conference highlighted the need for international cooperation to address environmental issues that transcend national borders and affect the entire planet (Yongjiu et al., 2018).

One significant factor contributing to environmental degradation is the economic development process, particularly when accompanied by the unreasonable exploitation of natural resources. As economies grow, there is often a corresponding rise in pollution rates, waste production, and the release of harmful substances into the environment. This is further exacerbated by the expansion of agriculture and its impact on land use, which may not always be studied or managed effectively. Additionally, the increase in traffic, including a higher number of vehicles and airplanes, contributes to elevated pollution levels and adverse environmental effects (Zachary et al., 2018).

Scientific and technical advancements are crucial for fostering international cooperation to safeguard the environment and prevent pollution. Effective environmental protection necessitates the exchange of information and experiences among countries, leveraging scientific and technical expertise, and utilizing advanced equipment. This collaborative approach ensures that countries can share knowledge, implement best practices, and utilize cutting-edge technology to address environmental challenges effectively (Philippe et al., 2015).

Large expanses of the globe, including the high seas, oceans, polar regions, outer space, and the atmosphere, fall outside the jurisdiction of any single state. These areas are classified as the common heritage of mankind, meaning they are accessible for use and exploitation by all countries under specific conditions. This principle is well-established in international law and is enshrined in numerous international conventions. It reflects a fundamental aspect of public international law, affirming that certain global areas are governed by shared rules and responsibilities to ensure their protection and sustainable use (van Doorn, 2016).

The environment and biodiversity have long been fundamental to human life, serving as the climate and natural conditions necessary to meet human needs. The importance of biodiversity extends across all levels of living organisms, deeply intertwined with the natural world. This interconnectedness underscores how the environment and its diverse biological components are essential for sustaining life and ensuring the health and balance of ecosystems (Li & Dihua, 2016).

The principle of intergenerational justice asserts that each generation has a responsibility to preserve a clean and healthy environment for the benefit of future generations. This principle is a cornerstone of international environmental law, reflected in various agreements and declarations aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability for the long term. For example, the Biodiversity Convention emphasizes this principle by stressing the need for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to benefit future generations. Similarly, the Rio Declaration of 1992 enshrines the principle of intergenerational equity, calling for the alignment of developmental goals with environmental protection. The Rio Declaration on Forest Protection also underscores the importance of this principle in resource management. Additionally, the International Court of Justice has reinforced the concept of intergenerational justice, recognizing it as a fundamental principle in its advisory opinion on the legal status of nuclear weapons (Gerhard & Lisa, 2015).

The precautionary principle mandates that states should take all necessary measures to ensure environmental safety, even in the absence of conclusive evidence of harm. This concept serves a preventive function, urging countries to act proactively to prevent potential environmental damage, which may not yet be apparent or might only manifest over time (Gregory, D., 1995). The Climate Change Convention has played a significant role in solidifying the precautionary principle within international law. This convention has established the framework for assessing and addressing environmental risks, emphasizing the need for precautionary measures in response to the potential dangers posed by climate change (Yamada, 1999). The integration of this principle into international environmental law underscores the commitment to preventing environmental degradation before it occurs, reflecting a shift towards more proactive and anticipatory approaches in environmental protection.

The principle of sustainable development seeks to strike a balance between achieving developmental goals and preserving environmental integrity. This principle, a cornerstone of international environmental law, is rooted in the 1987 report by the International Commission on Environment and Development titled "Our Common Future." This report articulated the fundamental elements of sustainable development and provided a framework for its implementation (Emas, 2015). The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development further enshrines this principle, emphasizing its importance in guiding development while respecting environmental limits. Additionally, the Convention on Biological Diversity mandates that state parties integrate biodiversity protection and conservation into their national plans, policies, and legislation. The Climate Change Convention offers a complementary approach by addressing the impacts of climate change on development programs and stressing the need to align national strategies with sustainable development goals (McKercher, 2003). These international frameworks collectively underscore the commitment to pursuing development that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The principle of sustainable development, as articulated in international environmental law, finds its foundation in the Biodiversity Convention. This convention addresses sustainable development through two primary mechanisms. The first mechanism focuses on enhancing public participation in environmental decision-making by improving access to and utilization of environmental information. This approach is intended to bolster the implementation of both domestic and international environmental laws. Specifically, Article 16(a) of the Biodiversity Convention stipulates that member states may be required to facilitate access to genetic information, enabling other States Parties to utilize and optimize this data. This provision underscores the commitment to transparency and collaborative efforts in the realm of biodiversity conservation (Wright, 2002).

The Stockholm Declaration, the first global conference on the Human Environment, represents a landmark in the development of international environmental law. Often regarded as foundational technical work in this field, the Declaration outlines a set of principles aimed at regulating the relationship between human activities and environmental protection. Though non-binding, it is widely recognized for its influential role in shaping international environmental policy.

The Declaration comprises a preamble and twenty-six principles, which together underscore the centrality of human well-being in environmental considerations. The preamble emphasizes that the preservation and enhancement of the environment are critical for the survival of humanity and sustainable economic development. It also highlights the intrinsic link between environmental protection and developmental progress. This foundational document has served as a vital source of principles and guidance in international environmental law, reinforcing the significance of environmental conservation as a cornerstone of global policy (Kapera, 2018).

One of the significant achievements of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment was the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which has become a central international authority on environmental matters. UNEP was tasked with implementing the principles outlined at Stockholm, particularly those related to state responsibility for environmental damage.

Following the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations has continued to play a crucial role in shaping global environmental policy through various conferences. Notably, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the First Earth Summit, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. This summit was instrumental in advancing global environmental and developmental agendas. Another key event was the United Nations Conference on Population and Development, which took place in Cairo.

Further milestones include the Second Earth Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, which focused on sustainable development. Additionally, the UN General Assembly Resolution 47/37, passed in 1992, addressed the protection of the environment in armed conflict, reflecting a growing recognition of the need to integrate environmental considerations into various aspects of international policy (Jun et al., 2018).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the UNESCO Man & Biosphere Program (MAB) all play pivotal roles in advancing environmental research and resource management. These organizations are dedicated to fostering scientific research and information dissemination to enhance the use of environmental resources while balancing the objectives of biodiversity conservation with economic development.

Their efforts are crucial in implementing Agenda 21, a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development, and related conventions, with a particular emphasis on the Convention on Biological Diversity. Through their work, these agencies aim to integrate the development of cultural values with the preservation of natural environments, ensuring that both ecological integrity and cultural heritage are maintained in tandem with economic growth (Jun et al., 2018).

The international community has increasingly recognized the significant threats posed to the environment and biodiversity, acknowledging the potential repercussions for human well-being. This growing awareness has led to a series of organized and substantive actions over the past 30 years aimed at addressing these concerns.

Notable achievements in this period include the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Committee of Original Plant Resources in 1973, which focused on the preservation and sustainable use of plant resources at the international level. In 1987, the Brundtland Commission for Environment and Development introduced the principle of sustainable development, marking a pivotal moment in integrating environmental and developmental goals.

Additionally, the Ramsar Convention of 1971 highlighted the importance of wetlands for migratory birds, recognizing their critical role in maintaining biodiversity. The Washington Convention of 1973, also known as CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), was established to curb the trade of endangered species and protect global biodiversity (Jun et al., 2018). These milestones reflect the international community's ongoing commitment to environmental and biodiversity conservation.

The three key environmental domains—seas, air, and soil—have been the focus of numerous international conventions aimed at their protection and preservation. These conventions, spearheaded by various international organizations, represent global efforts to address environmental challenges.

Among the significant agreements in this context is the London Convention of 1954, which aimed to prevent marine pollution through the regulation of waste disposal at sea. The Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea, established in 1958, laid the groundwork for maritime law and governance. The Brussels Convention of 1969 focused on the liability and compensation for oil pollution damage. Another pivotal agreement, the Kuwait Convention of 1978, addressed the protection of the marine environment of the Arabian Gulf from pollution.

In 1982, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was adopted, establishing a comprehensive legal framework for maritime activities and environmental protection (Franziska et al., 2018). These conventions collectively reflect the international community's commitment to safeguarding marine and terrestrial environments.

In the realm of soil protection, significant contributions have been made by international organizations such as the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UNESCO. These organizations have actively promoted the development of legal frameworks to prevent soil pollution and preserve soil quality.

Soils, along with land, wildlife, and other natural resources, are crucial components of the environment that are addressed in numerous international and regional conventions. Notable agreements include the Algiers Convention of 1968, which focuses on the preservation of the environment and natural resources, and the Ramsar Convention of 1971, which is dedicated to the conservation of wetlands. The Paris Convention of 1972 also plays a significant role in protecting World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The United Nations General Assembly has endorsed the need for both national and international actions to tackle environmental issues. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration among intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and scientific communities to effectively address environmental challenges (Franziska et al., 2018).

International responsibility for environmental damage is widely acknowledged and established as a fundamental principle of international environmental law. It is generally agreed that protecting the human environment effectively requires international cooperation, emphasizing the importance of preventive measures over reactive responses. Effective environmental protection hinges on proactive collaboration to prevent damage rather than merely compensating for it after it has occurred.

The principle of preventive cooperation is central to international environmental protection. While international liability rules come into play when preventive measures fail, the primary focus should be on taking proactive steps to avoid environmental harm. States are obligated to exercise due diligence in implementing preventive measures, but this obligation is not about achieving specific outcomes. Instead, it requires states to adopt and enforce measures based on their discretion and capacity (Franziska et al., 2018).

Addressing environmental issues effectively is a complex challenge that demands significant scientific, technical, and material resources. International cooperation is crucial, as highlighted in various international conventions. For instance, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) underscores this need. Article 197 of the Convention states that "States shall cooperate on a scientific basis and, as appropriate on a regional basis directly or through the competent international organizations to formulate, make standards and international rules and recommended standards, consistent with this Convention for the Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment" (Franziska et al., 2018). This emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts in developing and implementing environmental standards and regulations.

### 3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Given that the human environment is a unified and indivisible entity, its protection cannot be effectively achieved through internal legal norms alone. The complexity and interconnectivity of environmental issues necessitate a coordinated approach that transcends national boundaries. While internal laws are essential for managing environmental matters within a country, they are insufficient on their own to address the global nature of environmental challenges.

To effectively safeguard the environment from pollution and degradation, there must be international coherence and cooperation. Environmental issues often span multiple countries and regions, requiring a collaborative effort among nations to develop and enforce comprehensive protection strategies. International legal frameworks and agreements play a crucial role in facilitating this coordination.

Effective environmental protection involves aligning national regulations with international standards and fostering collaboration among countries. This approach ensures that efforts to preserve and restore the environment are consistent and synergistic, addressing transboundary pollution and global ecological concerns comprehensively. Thus, protecting the environment necessitates a dual approach that integrates internal legal measures with robust international cooperation. The principles of both general and specific international environmental law are integral to the protection of biodiversity and the conservation of its components. These principles are embedded within a comprehensive legal framework designed to address various aspects of environmental and biodiversity conservation.

General international environmental law principles, such as the precautionary principle, the principle of sustainable development, and the principle of intergenerational equity, provide a broad foundation for environmental protection. They emphasize the need for proactive measures, sustainable resource use, and consideration of future generations' needs. These principles are essential for shaping global environmental policies and guiding international agreements.

Specific international environmental law principles focus on particular aspects of environmental and biodiversity protection. For example, principles enshrined in conventions like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands address specific issues such as habitat preservation, species protection, and the sustainable management of wetlands. These principles provide targeted strategies and mechanisms to address the unique challenges faced by different ecosystems and biodiversity components.

Together, these principles operate within an integrated legal regime that seeks to harmonize and coordinate efforts to protect the environment and biodiversity. This regime includes a variety of international treaties, conventions, and agreements that outline obligations for states and establish frameworks for cooperation. By combining general and specific principles, the international legal system aims to create a cohesive and effective approach to environmental and biodiversity conservation, ensuring that all aspects of the ecosystem are addressed and protected.

The international community has significantly intensified its focus on environmental protection and biodiversity conservation in recent years. Various international organizations have been instrumental in this shift, actively contributing to the development and implementation of numerous international conventions and treaties aimed at safeguarding the environment.

Among these organizations, the United Nations plays a pivotal role, particularly through its specialized agencies and programs such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). These bodies have been crucial in promoting environmental stewardship and biodiversity conservation on a global scale.

One of the most significant achievements in this area is the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The CBD represents a landmark in international environmental law, providing a comprehensive framework for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. It has facilitated substantial cooperation between countries, fostering collaborative efforts to conserve ecosystems, species, and genetic resources.

The success of the CBD can be attributed to its emphasis on inclusivity and collaboration among member states. The convention has established mechanisms for sharing information, technological transfer, and financial support to help countries implement effective biodiversity conservation strategies. By promoting a high level of international cooperation, the CBD has significantly advanced the global agenda for environmental protection and has set a precedent for future international agreements.

Overall, the increased attention and proactive measures taken by international organizations and the international community at large have led to significant progress in environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. These efforts reflect a growing recognition of the interconnectedness of global ecosystems and the need for coordinated actions to address environmental challenges and preserve the natural world for future generations.

To enhance the effectiveness of environmental and biodiversity protection, it is essential to promote the integration of international and regional legal systems. This can be achieved by aligning these frameworks to create a cohesive approach to environmental protection, which helps eliminate regulatory overlaps and gaps. Harmonizing international and regional laws ensures consistency and comprehensiveness across different jurisdictions, facilitating cross-border collaboration to address transboundary issues such as air and water pollution and the protection of migratory species. Integrated legal systems are crucial for the effective management of shared resources and ecosystems.

Expanding the field of international environmental law is also necessary. This involves developing new international conventions and treaties that address emerging environmental challenges and gaps in existing frameworks. Additionally, strengthening the implementation and enforcement of existing agreements through regular reviews, updates, and enhanced compliance mechanisms can improve their effectiveness. Supporting the creation of new agreements and reinforcing the existing ones can help address issues such as climate change adaptation, ocean conservation, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

International organizations, particularly those dedicated to environmental protection, should intensify their efforts to support the development of new international conventions. This includes providing technical expertise, financial resources, and capacity-building assistance to member states. Enhancing coordination among these organizations can ensure that they effectively contribute to the preparation and implementation of international agreements. Furthermore, promoting the sharing of successful strategies and best practices for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation can help achieve more effective outcomes.

Encouraging multi-stakeholder engagement is another critical aspect. Involving a broad range of actors, including governments, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector, in the development and implementation of environmental agreements can enhance their relevance and effectiveness. Public awareness campaigns are also important, as increased awareness about the importance of environmental protection can lead to greater support for international agreements and more sustainable local practices.

Finally, establishing monitoring mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of international and regional environmental laws is essential. Regular evaluations can identify areas for improvement and ensure that legal frameworks are achieving their intended outcomes. Flexibility in adapting legal frameworks to address new and emerging environmental challenges is crucial for maintaining their relevance in a rapidly changing world. By implementing these strategies, the international community can strengthen the protection of the environment and biodiversity, ensuring a sustainable future for all.

Supporting and activating the charter of future generations' rights is crucial for incorporating international environmental law as a foundational basis for safeguarding the environment against potential risks. This approach emphasizes the importance of protecting the purity of the environment for future generations, aligning with the principle of intergenerational justice. The principle asserts that current generations have a responsibility to ensure that future generations inherit a world that is capable of sustaining their needs, particularly in terms of environmental quality and resources.

Incorporating this principle into international environmental law underscores the necessity of long-term environmental stewardship. It requires integrating provisions that not only address current environmental challenges but also anticipate future risks and opportunities. This proactive approach ensures that environmental protection is not limited to the present but is extended to secure the well-being of future generations.

Additionally, recognizing the human right to a clean and healthy environment as a core principle of human rights is essential. This recognition highlights that environmental protection is not merely a matter of policy but is fundamentally linked to fundamental human rights. Access to a healthy environment is critical for the enjoyment of various rights,

including the right to health, the right to life, and the right to an adequate standard of living. By embedding this principle into international environmental law, it becomes clear that protecting the environment is integral to upholding human dignity and ensuring equitable quality of life for all people, both present and future.

Activating the charter of future generations' rights involves strengthening legal frameworks that enforce environmental protections and integrating sustainable practices into development policies. It also requires international cooperation and commitment to enforce agreements that aim to mitigate environmental degradation and address climate change. By aligning legal obligations with the principle of intergenerational justice, the international community can ensure that efforts to protect the environment are sustained over time, thereby safeguarding the rights and well-being of future generations.

The establishment of an international court dedicated to addressing environmental disputes represents a crucial step towards ensuring the effective resolution of environmental issues on a global scale. Such a court would serve to streamline the adjudication process, providing a specialized forum for the rapid and consistent handling of environmental cases. This initiative aims to unify jurisdictional authority, creating a cohesive system for managing and resolving disputes related to environmental protection and conservation.

By setting up an international court, the legal framework for addressing environmental issues would gain a significant boost in efficiency and effectiveness. The court could be tasked with adjudicating cases that involve transboundary environmental harm, ensuring that issues affecting multiple countries are addressed promptly and fairly. This would help in reducing the delays and inconsistencies that often accompany environmental litigation, facilitating quicker resolutions and more effective enforcement of environmental laws and agreements.

Furthermore, granting international organizations the right to prosecute before this court would enhance the court's capacity to address a broader range of environmental issues. International organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant bodies, could play a pivotal role in bringing cases to the court, ensuring that disputes involving significant global or regional environmental concerns are addressed. This inclusion would also strengthen the role of these organizations in environmental governance, enabling them to contribute more directly to the resolution of disputes and the advancement of international environmental law.

The establishment of such a court would also contribute to greater coherence in the international legal system by providing a unified jurisdictional authority for environmental matters. This centralization would help in harmonizing legal standards and practices across different jurisdictions, reducing legal fragmentation and ensuring that environmental disputes are handled with a consistent approach.

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