

Investigating The Central Performance of International Organizations in Environmental Protection

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ABSTRACT

The environment, as a place where life flows, has undergone crisis and transformation in the contemporary era more than in other periods of history. This process of crisis in the field of the environment has attracted the attention of countries and international institutions to prevent the spread of these crises as much as possible by taking measures at the international, regional and national levels. Undoubtedly, there is no other way to seriously deal with this crisis except for cooperation between governments and international institutions at the global level. The United Nations as an organization that is the manifestation of the presence of governments in the 1960s put attention to the environment on its agenda and prepared the preparations for holding the first international environmental conference in Stockholm in 1972. The United Nations, through its main bodies and subsidiary bodies such as UNEP, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as through its affiliated specialized institutions such as UNESCO, FAO, IMO, and the World Meteorological Organization, has been able to take measures. To be effective in protecting the environment. Also, international organizations have been able to carry out activities in the direction of education on environmental issues, formulation and development of international environmental laws, settlement of environmental disputes, and cooperation and coordination among institutions active in the field of environment. In general, international organizations with their activities in the field of the environment have been able to solve the gaps in international environmental law to a significant extent. Finally, it can be said that the existence of international environmental law in its current form and the optimal preservation of the environment are largely due to the activities of international organizations.



Introduction

The environment today is defined as weather, soil, and internal and external factors related to living beings' lives. In this sense, the concept of environment is a new term in many languages and in this sense and concept, the term environment has been used since the beginning of the 1960s. (Peter, 2008: 55)

In the meantime, international environmental law is a young field with a not very long history among the fields of legal science, whose beginning goes back to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment that was held in Stockholm in 1972. (Korukula, 2010: 126)

Although in the first half of the 20th century, environmental issues received some attention, the second half of the 20th century has witnessed various developments at the international level in the field of environment. Perhaps, regional actions can be seen as the beginning of addressing environmental issues at the international level. In this regard, it can be said that a serious movement in the field of international environmental law dates back to the late 1960s when four relatively important and main documents (three regional documents and one international document) were approved, the first document which was signed on March 8, 1968, It was approved by the Council of Europe, the declaration of combating air pollution. The second document, which was approved by the Council of Europe on May 6, 1968, is the European Water Charter. The next move that took place in Africa was the adoption of the African Convention on the Protection of Water Natural Resources on December 15, 1968. Finally, we can refer to United Nations Resolution No. 2398 regarding holding a general conference on the environment, which was adopted on December 3, 1968. According to this resolution, it was decided to hold a conference on the human environment, which later became known as the 1972 Stockholm Conference. In this regard, we can also refer to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This conference became known as the Earth Summit. (Ameri, 2015: 41-42)

However, in the past decades, what gradually became more and more important in the protection of the environment, was the attention to the point that every institution, organization and individual in turn have a duty to not only refrain from harming the environment but also to preserve it. And be diligent to correct it. In the meantime, international governmental organizations, including global, regional and even international non-governmental organizations, can play an important role in the field of environment and take steps to protect the environment by committing their members to international environmental regulations. Undoubtedly, international organizations as subordinates to International law activists have a serious duty to achieve this goal. The number of international organizations that today have some kind of environmental competence is a surprising issue. Almost every international governmental organization deals with the environmental issue in some way, whether as one of their main responsibilities, or as one of the secondary responsibilities, and this environmental competence is not explicitly mentioned in the statutes of most of these organizations, and the organizations have carried out environmental activities with a broad interpretation of their statutes. (Green, 2012: 176)

To protect the environment, international organizations need legal and legal support, and for this reason, they have started to compile and develop international environmental laws from the very beginning. The formulation and development of international environmental laws are topics that, if developed at the international level and domestic capacity building in countries, will increase the importance of the environment and, as a result, the expansion of environmental protection. (Parsa, 2011: 47) and international organizations, which are the gathering place and consensus of governments, can provide the best opportunity for the international community in this regard, and the United Nations, due to its almost universal structure and the presence of governments, can be the best place to formulate and the development of environmental rights, and this organization can better achieve this by using its main and subsidiary elements, although other organizations have been and are active in this field, which will also be mentioned. (Ibid: 48)

Education on environmental issues should also be given the attention of international organizations such as UNESCO due to its importance in creating awareness and a better understanding of environmental problems at all levels. (Mohsanzadeh, 2009: 66)

Environmental issues are very comprehensive due to the broad definition of environment, which can be mentioned as sustainable development, trade, agriculture, population, nutrition, marine environment, plant and animal species, cultural and natural heritage, climate change, water and soil, and these issues are They have a mutual effect on each other and international organizations should address this issue as comprehensively as possible. International organizations have paid attention to these issues and have taken more or fewer measures on these issues and have created special offices and institutions for some of these issues. Have. Of course, some organizations may only deal with certain issues of the environment in their work. (Mahmodi, 139:24) Another issue to support the environment in international organizations is the issue of coordinating cooperation between these organizations in line with environmental activities. that the existence of this coordination and cooperation, in addition to the expansion of environmental activities, is due to the absence of conflict in environmental activities, as well as the absence of redundant work and activities, and international organizations can by having effective coordination and cooperation with each other and adopting a specific and unified policy in support of The environment prioritize the works and environmental issues and take the necessary measures while solving the existing deficiencies in the direction of environmental management. (Zamani, 2013: 81)

It is also possible to mention environmental crises because of the damage they may cause to human life. mentioned that. The resolution of these disputes in the framework of international environmental law is of particular importance, the existence of a successful mechanism in this field greatly helps the implementation of international law. To prevent the escalation of disputes and the possibility of further damage to the environment, international organizations have had the issue of resolving environmental disputes on their agenda, and the International Court of Justice and other institutions such as the International Court of Law of the Sea are working to resolve this issue (Aghazadeh, 2019). : 62). Undoubtedly, environmental crises are considered a necessity and urgent in today's era. This urgency is such that there is no chance to delay and the more the international community delays this urgency, environmental problems will develop exponentially. In any case, these topics are explained to explain and detail the role and performance of international organizations in environmental protection.

The first speech: The history of the activity of international organizations in the field of environment International organizations about environmental issues, in general, started to operate in the 1960s. And this was when environmental accidents occurred in the contemporary era whose harmful effects were not comparable to the past, and international organizations took steps to protect the environment. air pollution issued, another document entitled the European Water Charter was approved by the Council of Europe on May 6, 1968, movement

Next was the African Union, which approved the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources on September 15, 1968. Finally, the United Nations intervened and as a result, Resolution No. 2398 dated December 1968 was issued by the General Assembly, according to which the Stockholm Conference document It was held in Stockholm from July 5 to 16, 1972. About 6,000 people, including representatives of 113 governments, from almost all international organizations, and several observers from non-governmental organizations were present at this conference. This declaration creates the institution of UNEP. The Biosphere Conference was also held by UNESCO in 1968 at the organization's headquarters in Paris, where the participating representatives while agreeing on a series of recommendations for future actions and activities, emphasized the need for governments to cooperate in preparing and implementing a special scientific research program known as the "Man and "Biosphere" under the leadership of UNESCO and the cooperation of all specialized agencies of the United Nations. (Aghazadeh, 2019: 86)

After this, international organizations started activities about the environment and supporting it, among which the United Nations can be mentioned. Other institutions of the United Nations and other international organizations that later became involved in environmental issues also took action to preserve and protect the environment, despite the existence of a specific international

environmental organization is one of the urgent needs of the international community, an organization in which the competence of the environment The environment is clearly defined and its scope of influence and authority is also defined, and it is an organization that supervises the activities of other organizations as a transnational and international authority.

The second speech: The role and performance of international organizations in teaching environmental issues

The main activities of international organizations are as follows.

A- The role and performance of the United Nations

In the global arena, much attention has been paid to environmental education. The United Nations conference entitled "Human Environment and Development" in Sweden in 1972 was the first collective effort of 113 countries of the world to emphasize the role of education and make people aware of environmental issues. Green, 2011: 92)

During the Stockholm Conference, the delegation of Sweden to the United Nations drew the attention of the international community to the growing crisis in the environment. This action is the first step in attracting global attention to find a solution to the growing environmental problems. In continuation of these measures, the Stockholm Conference attracted global attention and concern, and many environmental activities resulted from it. In the Stockholm Declaration, it was emphasized that man, as a creature dependent on his environment and its shaper, is responsible in several ways.

Is:

- a) improving the quality of human life,
- b) Protection, management and rational use of the earth's resources in a way that human beings, not only the present generation but also the future generations, can participate in it.
- c) Prevention, reduction or elimination of environmental pollution and destruction,
- d) Education of people in age groups in the field of environmental protection and ecological balance,
- e) Promotion of those scientific research that is aimed at solving environmental problems,
- f) Organizing and encouraging social institutions to establish national and international cooperation in eliminating or reducing the negative effects of human activities,
- g) Maintaining peace and balanced relations between nations through fair exchanges and disarmament.

Based on this, the Stockholm Conference has focused its work program on four areas:

- a) human settlement management,
- b) natural resource management,
- c) pollution,

in) educational, informational, social and cultural fields. (Hell, 2012: 178)

In the continuation of this conference and to follow up on the issues raised, an environmental training workshop was held in which the guiding principles of training were proposed as follows:

1- The environment should be viewed as a single set and political, cultural and physical borders should be ignored because each part of it affects other parts.

2- Environmental education should be a process in all stages of life (both in school and outside of school).

3- Environmental education programs should provide a context in individual ethics that encourages them to take actions such as trying to develop and exploit natural resources without destroying and polluting them and trying to improve the quality of life of each person by reducing poverty, hunger, illiteracy, exploitation and domination, not accepting national economic development and growth at the cost of degradation and humiliation of other nations, etc.

4- Environmental education should start by considering the most appropriate local environmental issues and situations and move towards national, regional and global issues and situations. (Qayasian, 2008: 102)

The 19th principle of the Stockholm Declaration on the right to education in the field of environmental issues states that it is necessary to develop the necessary foundations for enlightening public opinion and understanding the responsibility that individuals, institutions and communities have in protecting the environment in all its human dimensions. The young generation ,as well as

adults, should be educated with sufficient attention towards the people who are in a more disadvantaged situation, it is also necessary that the means of mass communication avoid contributing to the degradation of the quality of the environment and vice versa to provide the possibility of human development. In all fields, provide educational information about the necessity of protecting and improving the environment. (Razavi, 1391: 57)

After that, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on "Environment and Development" was held in Brazil and the formulation of Agenda 21 on the necessity of creating and continuing an educational movement to change behaviour and improve public perception towards the environment, as an introduction Action to achieve sustainable development was emphasized. Currently, we are in the global decade of education, which has been recommended by the heads of state to the United Nations General Assembly to provide the necessary grounds for the realization of this goal by directing environmental education towards promoting the idea of sustainable development. (Shah Ali, 2019: 122).

The goal of environmental education in the first place is the research of people who are active and aware of their environment and their responsibility in protecting it, and to achieve this goal, environmental education should make people aware of the mutual reactions of physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects. environment and dependence and complex relationships to increase socio-economic development. (Amirrajmand, 2014: 33).

Endangering the environment, destroying natural resources and polluting basic resources (water, soil, air) is a kind of disease that must be found a way to cure it. In the field of environment, like other social fields, education is considered a way to prevent the occurrence of disease. Therefore, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg focused on five basic axes, which are known as HEILAB, an acronym for water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity. According to the Johannesburg Summit, reaching these goals depends on the existence of prerequisites such as creating good governance and education. (Gundling Lota, 2011: 211).

A realistic look at the Johannesburg summit shows the fact that the measures taken in the fields of education and participation in the environment are not sufficient or do not have the necessary coherence and sustainability. Therefore, considering the universality of education for all strata and the need to have sufficient information about environmental issues, it is necessary to take coherent steps in this field, still, most people do not know much about environmental issues, and the officials also do not know about environmental problems. People are uninformed, and this indicates the existence of a weak point in the system, in other words, the need to create a section to transmit this information to the general public and vice versa. Therefore, paying attention to the discussion of environmental education and especially the new methods of education and information transfer in educational centres on the one hand and familiarizing with the methods of promoting this knowledge at the local, national and international levels for people's awareness, on the other hand, is of fundamental importance. In this regard, paying attention to the education and promotion of the environment at the university level as a starting point, while can be useful in filling this gap, and training people with the necessary expertise and skills to disseminate knowledge and information related to the environment and the upcoming crises. to do (Mahmoudi and Vaisi, 2018: 59-60)

The United Nations Environmental Education Program has increasingly focused its attention on the education and training of experts in the field of environmental law, and by taking advantage of the complementary efforts of other aligned organizations, it has started to provide practical lessons in this regard. With the help of UNEP and the World Conservation Union, Jamal has prepared correspondence courses in various environmental fields, and the materials provided can be exploited and used for the training of government staff, academics, lawyers, judges, and planners of non-governmental organizations. (Kundling, 1381: 16)

Also, every year, the United Nations Education and Research Institute, in cooperation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, organizes a scholarship program in the field of international environmental law jointly with the United Nations Environment Program. (Mamarzadeh, 2017: 238)

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, also in the United Nations system,

is an independent research agency that deals with multidisciplinary research in the field of current problems affecting the development process, the work of this institute implies that to set the institute's policies, to achieve A correct understanding of the social and political conditions is very important, therefore, the said institute seeks to provide the possibility of achieving a better understanding of the impact of economic, social and environmental changes on different groups in the hands of governments, the work of development workers, Place local people's organizations and scholars. (Ibid.: 230)

The United Nations system mainly offers two types of educational opportunities about international environmental law. Student seminars and internships, along with public summer programs for graduate students (organized annually by the United Nations Information Service in New York and Geneva, by the World Bank in Washington, DC, usually one month in duration). An international law seminar for graduate law students is held annually in Geneva in coordination with the International Labor Law Commission, which discusses environmental issues, the United Nations University and the United Nations Center for Education and Research, 2-4 week courses. on specific issues of international law, including the environment. In addition, the secretariats of various United Nations organizations (such as UNEP) and special institutions set up short-term work-study courses for law graduates, including sending them to centres related to the environment, for a period of 2-3 months without charging any fees. (Petrach, 2009: 200).

The second speech: UNESCO's Role in teaching environmental issues

In line with environmental activities, UNESCO has always included environmental education in its main activities. In 1968, the International Convention on Scientific Principles for the Proper Use and Conservation of Natural Resources was held, the International Human Program, which was approved in 1970 and implemented in 1971, the convention and the mentioned program pay attention to scientific, technical and emphasize the correct use and protection of nature and its resources. (Debai Shadi, 2019: 178)

In 1975, UNESCO organized an international workshop on environmental education in Belgrade to fully follow the recommendations of the Stockholm Conference in the field of education. This workshop prepared the principles and main lines of the global environmental education program, the main context of this program is to create a new global ethics whose goals are to eradicate poverty, hunger, pollution, human exploitation and domination, preventing development at the expense of other nations and Promoting ways to develop those global resources that benefit all human beings. (Ameri, 2015: 81)

Another measure is the Tbilisi intergovernmental conference on environmental education, which was held by UNESCO in cooperation with UNEP in Tbilisi in 1977 from October 14 to 26. This conference is considered the culmination of environmental education efforts. The most important achievement of this conference is the statement on environmental education, which is the focus of this statement and the topic:

- 1- The role, goals and principles of environmental education guide,
- 2- Strategies for the development and education of the environment at the national and international levels,

Among the proposed strategies, there are strategies for training employees, developing educational materials, learning and the need for educational research, revision and dissemination of information. Also, the Tbilisi statement considers environmental education necessary for all ages and at all levels and wants to provide this education in both formal and informal ways. (Robert, 2019: 317)

The Tbilisi conference examined the main issues in its agenda, which can be considered the main environmental problems in the contemporary era, the role of education in facing environmental problems, international and national efforts to develop environmental education, and environmental education strategies at the national and regional levels. and international cooperation for the development of environmental education. In its meetings, the conference examined the main environmental problems of contemporary societies and the role of education in dealing with environmental problems. The discussion of cooperation in environmental education was of

particular importance to the conference, as in the seventh and eighth meetings, 11 strategies for cooperation at the international and regional levels were discussed. assigned environmental education and assigned the role of international cooperation in environmental education to UNESCO, which can play a role in this direction with the cooperation of other organizations and programs of the United Nations, especially UNEP, and Asian countries had an important request from UNEP in this regard. The UNESCO Environmental Education Program provided full support. (Ibid: 311)

At this conference, the representatives of 66 UNESCO member countries and two non-member countries in UNESCO were present, as well as the representatives of eight specialized organizations of the United Nations and three other international organizations, and 20 international non-governmental organizations participated.

The Tbilisi conference expressed regret about the inadequacy of the environmental education of expert groups, which has caused them to be unable to understand the multiple characteristics of environmental issues. In a report submitted to this conference, the education of people was raised as the most important need for environmental education at the global level. (Amari, 2015: 24)

The report of UNESCO, UNEP and IP regarding the needs and priorities of environmental education placed the preparation of educational materials and the development of curricula in the second and third stages of urgent needs, respectively, and the unanimous votes of the Tbilisi conference indicated that environmental education is effective only when that sufficient materials, teaching aids and educational programs are available. Filling the gap between supply and demand was also considered. (Golshan Project, 2016: 130)

Another conference related to environmental education held by UNESCO and the Greek government in 1997 from December 8 to 12 was the Thessaloniki conference. This conference mainly followed the goals and principles of our previous conferences, such as the Rio Conference and the Tbilisi Conference. United Nations Population Fund, World Meteorological Organization and World Bank pointed out. (Amirrajmand, 2014: 81).

b- The role of UNEP in teaching environmental issues

The United Nations Environment Program is the main guardian of the environment in the United Nations system. It plays a special role in environmental education. To achieve this goal and fulfil this basic role, YouTube has created an environmental education unit in its structure, and in addition, it has created regional units for environmental education in different parts of the world. These units are Nairobi in Africa, Mexico City in Latin America, Bangkok in East Asia, Geneva in Europe, and Bahrain in the Middle East. To carry out environmental education, this vital task, UNEP must cooperate with other United Nations institutions and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and governments and educational institutions and private sectors active in the field of education. Inspiring and informing and enabling people and nations to improve their quality of life without jeopardizing the rights of future generations and basic education in the direction of sustainable development and through the pursuit of environmental considerations. (Amin Mansour, 1388: 57)

UNEP has developed many resources and tools that are useful for environmental education at the world level, from these resources and tools, you can learn about the environment through electronic development and the increase of many websites in the world, the purpose of such activities is easy to access to environmental information. Through these activities, UNEP expects to see an increase in people's understanding of environmental issues at all levels of society. Specialized training units of UNEP, in cooperation with the United Nations Center for Education and Research and the United Nations Center for Human Settlements, organize two-week courses for environmental law training, including regional study workshops, for government officials and environmental officials of developing countries with economies. They are currently setting up educational programs about environmental rights and what is related to international environmental agreements. can be (Petirach, 2019: 201)

Considering that the General Assembly in its 57th session in 2002 introduced 2005 to 2014 as the decade of education for sustainable development and now we are in the decade of education, the

role of UNEP in this regard and establishing coordination and cooperation with other organizations is important. finds more (Ibid.: 202).

The third speech: The role and performance of international organizations in the formulation and development of international law

The main activities of international organizations in education are as follows.

A) The role and performance of the United Nations

Although environmental protection is not explicitly included in the United Nations Charter. But the United Nations has practically become the leading organization and coordinator of the activities in charge of this issue. The United Nations, as a centre where almost all the governments of the world are present, can be considered a place for conducting environmental negotiations. The United Nations itself has shown that it has been a pioneer in protecting the environment, as in 1968, which is the beginning of the debate on environmental issues, the United Nations General Assembly in its twenty-third session, at the initiative of the Swedish delegation, and the suggestion of The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations approved a resolution during which it was decided to protect natural resources and pay more attention to environmental issues, especially about economic and social activities, in 1972 an international conference entitled "Human Environment" was held in Stockholm. The result of the work of the conference during eleven days of consecutive meetings was the declaration of the human environment and the action plan for the protection of the human environment containing 106 recommendations and the formation of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) also due to the special attention that was given during the Stockholm conference. The environmental problem was addressed, and the necessary ground was provided for the conclusion of multilateral environmental conventions among countries. (Aghazadeh, 2019: 87)

Although some international treaties related to the environment were concluded before the Stockholm Conference, the development of international environmental law took place after the Stockholm Conference. Article 21 of the Stockholm Declaration states: "Governments, based on the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, use from their resources in pursuit of their environmental policies, they have the sovereign right and responsibility to ensure that the current activities in the territory and under their supervision do not harm the environment of other governments or areas beyond their national territory, with the approval of this principle by 113 The country present at the conference took a fundamental step in limiting the national sovereignty of countries and expanding international environmental rights in such a way that in the twenty years between the Stockholm Conference and the Rio Conference, nearly 31 conventions and environmental protections were drafted and approved. (Ibid.: 62)

Between the Stockholm Conference and the Rio Conference, the United Nations has been in charge of creating several conferences and conventions in the field of environment, which can be called the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973. Convention on the Protection of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979, Game Convention on Transboundary Transport of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal 1989, Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (Kundling Lota, 2011: 216)

The United Nations Conference on Development and Environment, which is also known as the Earth Summit, was held twenty years after the Stockholm Conference in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with the presence of representatives from 178 countries. In the 15th section of the first part of the aforementioned resolution, the purpose of holding the conference was mentioned as follows: "To advance the development of international environmental rights as well as possible, review the declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, as well as the special needs and concerns of developing countries, and in this case Examining the feasibility of setting the rights and duties of all governments in the field of environment in an appropriate manner and examining relevant international legal documents..." (Mosizadeh, 2016: 193)

This conference is a turning point in the process of the world community paying attention to the environmental issue, especially on the threshold of entering the third millennium. At this conference, the concept of "sustainable development" which was obtained from the integration of

two variables, environment and development, was recognized globally. The Earth Summit, which was held shortly after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War and bloc competition, is the necessary ground for more serious attention by human societies, governments, non-governmental organizations and the public opinion of the world and to reach an agreement for practical action to preserve "only "One land for all" was enjoyed. Therefore, the Rio conference became the basis for the approval of several agreements, contracts, policies and general strategies. One of the achievements of this conference is the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, which is the most important document agreed upon at the Earth Summit as an action plan to achieve sustainable development in the first half of the 21st century at the national, regional and international levels. It is coming, he pointed out. (Parsa, 2011: 27)

In addition to the above, the achievements of the Rio Conference can be discussed mainly in two categories of legal and organizational achievements:

The first category: are the legal achievements of the Rio Conference, which includes the Climate Change Convention, the Biological Diversity Convention, the principles of forest management, protection and sustainable development, and the Convention to Combat Desertification.

The second category of organizational achievements of the Rio Conference includes the establishment of the Sustainable Development Commission, and the restructuring of global environmental facilities. (Mahmodi, 1395: 157)

Another meeting, the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. The purpose of this meeting was to review and evaluate the realization of the goals, promises and commitments of the Earth Summit in 1992. In this meeting, the basic methods of wastewater disposal, use and production of chemical substances, maintenance and restoration of fish stocks and reduction of biodiversity destruction, as well as new issues such as sustainable patterns of production, consumption of energy and minerals were discussed, and the result of this meeting was the internationally agreed commitments with a set of It was one of the initiatives related to voluntary participation to complement previous sustainable development agreements. (Mohsenzadeh, 2018: 211)

Despite the weakness of the United Nations' environmental structure and the challenges facing it, despite the concerns of the international community regarding the growing trend of environmental problems and the holding of numerous meetings in this field, we continue to witness the continued destruction of the environment, the non-implementation of adopted decisions and policies, and the lack of coordination in the system. We are international environmentalists, an overview of the challenges in the environmental system at the international level shows the need to reform the environmental structure of the United Nations. Among the challenges and considerations under the scrutiny of international communities, the following can be mentioned:

1- Unfortunately, despite the increase of agreements and active institutions in the field of environment, we are still witnessing the growing trend of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental destruction.

2- Even though many groups and organizations are active in this field and have achieved some successes, we still see division and inconsistency in policymaking and implementation.

3-The multiplicity of laws and the necessity of reporting, which has been accompanied by the increase of international environmental agreements, has caused developing countries not to have the possibility of creating the necessary capacity to adhere to and implement these agreements. (Bebran, 1395: 165)

In the United Nations system, the International Law Commission, which is responsible for the development and development of international law in the United Nations system, also has references in the direction of the environment. as an example in articles 19, 22 and 26 of this plan. (Karami and Mosfa, 2013: 41)

It is also appropriate to pay attention to the resolutions of the General Assembly in line with the role of the United Nations in the development and development of international environmental laws. Although the resolutions of the organization based on the United Nations Charter have a recommendation value and are not binding, it cannot be denied that in terms of their impact on the process of creating customary rules and treaty rights, they can be considered at least as part of soft

law and a subsidiary source of international law. In the United Nations General Assembly, the largest annual gathering of the governments of the international community, the possibility of exchanging opinions and harmonizing attitudes to reach a compromise is great, and in this way, the models obtained become criteria for drafting comprehensive and topical treaties and conventions that are in the field of discussion. They are related to the protection of the earth's environment in a very large number and terms of inclusion. (Zamani, 2012: 91)

On December 22, 1992, the General Assembly approved the establishment of an international committee to negotiate an international convention to combat desertification and drought by issuing Resolution 188/47. Also, in Resolution 192/47 on December 22, 1992, the issue of migratory fish stocks (located in the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal states) was taken into consideration and a conference was decided to deal with that issue. (Simber, 2014: 52)

Following the Second Persian Gulf War and the request of the General Assembly from the Secretary-General, in June 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report on international cooperation to reduce the negative environmental consequences in Kuwait and other countries in the region to the UNEP Kurdish General Assembly in collaboration with RAIME (Regional Organization for Environmental Protection Marine) and some specialized agencies took over the preparation of a comprehensive report. On December 18, 1992, the General Assembly approved Resolution 151/47 on this matter.

In the discussion of disarmament, the efforts of the United Nations indirectly have positive environmental effects. The General Assembly on December 22, 1992, through Resolution 47/39, took into consideration the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction. Following the disarmament conference on "types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of these weapons, radiological weapons", in December 1992, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 52/47 with the title of banning the development, production, accumulation and use of radiological weapons. (Malek Mohammadi Nouri, 2014: 112)

Also, General Assembly resolution 37/47 on November 25, 1992, which is about protecting the environment during armed conflicts. This resolution confirms the general view that environmental considerations are one of the elements that must be taken into account in the implementation of the principles of human rights applicable in armed conflicts, this resolution stipulates that "destruction of the environment that is not justified by military necessity" and it is done without reason, it is contrary to the existing international law" The General Assembly in this resolution because certain documents are not yet binding on all the states, calls on all the states that have not yet joined them to accede to the relevant conventions. to be examined (Najandimanesh and Khayatian, 2018: 221)

Of course, it is worth mentioning that the resolutions of the General Assembly do not always achieve their goals. For example, since 1983, the "Antarctic issue" has been discussed in detail in the General Assembly meetings every year, and numerous resolutions have been passed on Antarctic issues, from territorial sovereignty over it to the plan to establish a United Nations station there, as well as the very important and vital issue of indigenous peoples. and the Antarctic environment has been exported. But the United Nations is still a marginal factor in Antarctic affairs. Of course, the annual debates of the General Assembly, with the belief that the issue of environmental protection of the planet cannot be separated from the issue of Antarctica, strengthen the international understanding and the growing acceptance of the wider importance of that region. (Qayasian, 2008: 147)

The turning point of the international cooperation of the member states of the United Nations to achieve sustainable economic, social and environmental development in the 21st century is the adoption of the third-millennium resolution in the United Nations General Assembly in 2000. In this resolution, 191 member states of the United Nations have pledged to achieve goals such as "ensuring environmental sustainability" and "creating a global partnership for development" by 2015. (Ibid.: 151)

Among the recent resolutions of the General Assembly, we can mention Resolution No. 65/162, which was issued on March 15, 2011, about the review of the report of the UNEP Board of Governors. Other international documents called for capacity building and technical support for developing countries from the environment or referred to Resolution No. 65/161 on March 11, 2011,

about the Convention on Biological Diversity, in this resolution countries were asked to strive to achieve the provisions of the Convention. and the parties to the convention were asked to ratify the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. In general, the participation of the United Nations General Assembly in the conclusion of international conventions is worth noting, including in the traditional areas of environmental cooperation for the protection of international waters, comprehensive regulations that include all sources of pollution and pollutants are foreseen in the treaties and conventions. Is. (Jaafari, 2017: 39)

B- The role and performance of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the main judicial pillar of the United Nations, whose main function is to resolve disputes and answer the questions of the authorized bodies to request an advisory opinion. It deals with the development of those rules on a phenomenon. In this regard, the International Court of Justice has taken important steps in the development of international environmental law, directly and indirectly, in numerous arbitral and advisory cases. (Wafadar, 2015: 18)

In fact, since 1993, the court has been taking environmental issues seriously, and in this regard, it has initiated the establishment of a special environmental branch. Also, in 1993, the World Health Organization and in 1994, the United Nations General Assembly, requested the Court to issue an advisory opinion on issues related to the scope of international environmental rules regarding the threat or use of nuclear weapons. Despite the potential opportunities that existed for the court, this judicial pillar could not use this opportunity well due to the subsequent developments, of course, this does not mean weakening the role of the court regarding international environmental law. (Malek Mohammadi Nouri, 2014: 82)

In recent years, the court had the opportunity to explain some important issues of international environmental law through two arbitration cases. The first case was raised in 2006 by Argentina against Uruguay about the construction of a mill on the banks of the Uruguay River in front of the Argentinian city of Gualaiguaicho. The second case was raised in April 2008 by Ecuador, which investigated the aerial distribution of toxic herbicides by Colombia. (Najandimanesh and Khayatian, 2008: 257)

Of course, regarding the role of the court in the development of international environmental law, it should be kept in mind that the court is first and foremost a court with non-criminal jurisdiction whose primary task is to resolve disputes between countries. The court is not a court with administrative jurisdiction whose duty is to declare an opinion on the public order of the international community, nor is it a court with criminal jurisdiction whose duty is to hold the perpetrators responsible for disrupting the public order of this society. In short, settlement in its basic dimension is always aimed at solving the real and concrete dispute between the parties, and therefore in many lawsuits brought before the court, the issue of direct application of international environmental law has never been discussed. (Mahmoud, 2015: 47)

In dealing with environmental claims, the Court has identified some of the principles of international environmental law and has taken steps to develop them, for example, the principle of "non-harmful use of the territory" which the Court announced in the *Catal Corfu* case. "Each country is committed not to allow its territory to be used for actions contrary to the rights of other countries" the above principle has also been applied in the cases of nuclear tests (Amin Mansour, 2018: 65).

Undoubtedly, the main role of the court should be considered in the consultative opinion of July 8, 1996, regarding the legitimacy of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, as well as in some of the theories and declarations of the members of the court in the *Mazur* case, especially the declaration of Judge Vir Amantri. By issuing a consultative opinion, the Court has taken steps towards the formulation and development of international environmental law, which was registered with the Court on May 14, 1993, by the World Health Organization for an advisory opinion on the "legitimacy of using nuclear weapons in armed conflicts". A request explicitly mentions the environmental effects of using nuclear weapons. (Pahlavani, 2015: 196)

While examining this request of the World Health Organization, the Court found that:

"Referring to health and environmental effects in the question raised before the Court, which

according to the World Health Organization always follows the use of a nuclear weapon, is not a question that is within the framework of the World Health Organization's work." "Environment of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" as requested by the World Health Organization. (Joyez, 2017: 360)

The request for an advisory opinion was another at the request of the General Assembly, which by issuing Resolution 75/49 on June 6, 1995, according to paragraph 1 of Article 96 of the United Nations Charter, requested the Court to provide its advisory opinion on the following issue: "Whether The threat or use of nuclear weapons is permitted under international law under any circumstances. (Ibid.: 361)

At this time, the issue raised did not have any explicit reference to the impact of the use of nuclear weapons on the environment, but during the proceedings, the countries that participated in these proceedings referred to some international treaties or other documents, including the Additional Protocol of 1977 to the Geneva Four Conventions. 1949, the first protocol, and they argued that the use of nuclear weapons would be illegal according to these documents in terms of their attention to the protection and protection of the environment. (Aghazadeh, 2019: 74)

The court, in its theory, specifically mentioned three legal documents that were in the opinion of these countries as follows.

1- Paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prohibits the use of "methods or instruments of war whose purpose is to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the environment."

2- Article 1 of the Convention "Regarding the Prohibition of Any Military Use of Other Uses of Environmental Modification Techniques of May 1977" which prohibits the use of weapons that have extensive, lasting or severe effects on the environment.

-3Article 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration and Article 2 of the Rio Declaration, express the common belief of the relevant countries that they must "ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other countries or areas outside the borders of the local jurisdiction." ». Parsa, 2013: 58(

During this process, some countries considered these documents binding at all times, and others questioned the binding effect of these documents. In this regard, while expressing the environmental threats of nuclear weapons, the Court stated that there are general obligations of governments to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or their control respect the environment of other governments or areas beyond their national control. Today, the environment is a part of international law, the court also discusses the right to legitimate defence and states that the exercise of this right is not a violation of environmental protection, and the exercise of this right is permitted by international law, which can also include international environmental law, the court in "Governments should take environmental considerations into account when evaluating what is necessary and what is appropriate in pursuit of legitimate military goals. Respect for the environment is one of the elements that must be evaluated whether an action is by the principles of necessity and proportionality or not" (Zamani, 2013: 40).

The final result of the court in this regard has no reference to environmental rights, its clauses are as follows:

- a) Neither in customary international law nor in treaty international law is there a specific authorization for the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
- b) Neither in customary international law nor in treaty international law is there any comprehensive or universal prohibition against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.
- c) The threat of force through nuclear weapons that is in violation of paragraph 4 of article 2 of the UN Charter and does not meet all the conditions listed in article 51 is illegal.

C- The role and performance of regional organizations

Regional organizations in the international arena, such as international organizations, with an extensive interpretation of their statutes, recognize the competence to operate in the field of environment. Among regional organizations, European organizations perform a better, more coherent and more effective activity than organizations in other regions, as the European Union 1972 has more than It has approved two hundred legal documents related to the environment, and therefore it is considered to have an effective set of regulations related to the environment

throughout the region. The European Union plays an active role in the management of waste and air pollution by participating in negotiations and drafting international and regional conventions (Razavi, 2013: 44), among which the following can be mentioned:

- 1- The Paris Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Northeast Atlantic,
- 2- Basel Convention regarding the control, transboundary transfers and hazardous wastes and their discharge,
- 3- Barcelona Convention on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution,
- 4- The Helsinki Convention on the Protection of Transboundary Water Resources and International Lakes,
- 5- The Geneva Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution,
- 6- The Berne Convention on the Protection of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats,
- 7- Bonn Convention on the Protection of Migratory Species (Patricia, 2014: 438)

According to the order of the European Union, countries should consider four conditions in the implementation of environmental policies. The principle of available scientific information is the principle of local conditions, the principle of potential benefits and costs, and the principle of economic and social development.

In 2000, the European Commission published its White Paper on Environmental Liabilities, which proposed increased liability as a means of protecting the environment and led to a debate by publishing a draft guideline on civil liability for damage caused by waste. which was started in 1989, the Council of Europe also approved the Treaty on Civil Liability for Damages Caused by Hazardous Environmental Activities (Logarato Treaty).

In 2004, the European Parliament approved a directive on environmental responsibilities for member states regarding the prevention and compensation of environmental damage. This directive includes various responsibilities (civil, administrative, criminal). (Mohsenzadeh, 2018: 160)

At the level of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, the RAPMI regional organization has so far prepared several protocols, including the following, in various fields and relation to the protection of the marine environment against various pollutants.

- 1- Kuwait regional convention for cooperation on the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas against pollution (1978), which aims to prevent and reduce the pollution of the marine environment and fight pollution in the region.
- 2- Regional Cooperation Protocol to Combat Oil Pollution and Other Harmful Substances in Kuwait Emergency (1978), which aims to take all necessary and effective measures to protect coastal areas and the interests of committed governments against oil and other pollution. Harmful substances in the marine environment are an emergency.
- 3- Protocol on marine pollution caused by exploration and extraction from continental plateaus (1989), which aims to take more specific measures to prevent and prevent marine pollution caused by exploration and extraction of the bed and sub-bed of the seas.
- 4- Protocol on the protection of the marine environment against land-based pollution sources of harmful waste and their disposal (1990), the purpose of which is to consolidate the existing measures to prevent, reduce and fight pollution caused by land-based sources at the national and regional levels. And taking the necessary measures in this case. Rapmi organization is now trying to prepare the protocol for the protection of species diversity. Also, this organization has extensive cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (Tolaei, 2012: 12-13).

The Organization of the Islamic Conference also takes steps to support the environment by holding conferences and issuing resolutions in the field of environment. In this regard, the first Islamic Conference of Environment Ministers was held in Jeddah on July 10-12, 2002, recalling Resolution No. 9/11-AQ issued on the environment from an Islamic point of view in the 9th Conference of Heads of Islamic Countries, Islamic Education Organization. And science and culture have obliged "ISCO" to coordinate with the United Nations programs on the environment and the programs of interested international and regional delegations and organizations. (Direct, 2010: 68)

The fourth speech: The role of international organizations in the field of climate

The main activities of international organizations in the field of climate are as follows.

A- The role and performance of the United Nations

The 1972 conference in Stockholm, was the first international conference that stated the dangers of climate change. Senior government officials of the United Nations have also been informed of the global dangers of climate change and have created a research and expert structure on climate change. (Jaafari, 2017: 91)

In the United Nations system, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the main guardian of climate change. This convention is a treaty established by the United Nations in 1990 to control the earth's climate change (Bebran, 2015: 53).

The process and way of drafting this convention are influenced by the way of preparing and drafting the 1985 Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Mosizadeh, 2016: 29).

The United Nations General Assembly approved Resolutions No. 53/43 dated December 6, 1988, and 44/217 dated December 22, 1989, and 228/44 dated December 22, 1959. And despite these activities, the issue of climate change was placed at the top of the work of the Rio conference in 1992. "The Inter-State Negotiating Committee for the Structural Convention on Climate Change" finally resolution no

212/42 dated December 22, 1990, was created. This new solution means the creation of an independent institution for negotiation that would work directly under the supervision of the Secretary-General and the General Assembly of the United Nations and outside the framework of existing organizations. Succeeded in drafting the structural convention. Based on the work of this committee and the results of the second climate conference (Vienna 1990), the United Nations General Assembly decided to develop the convention with the help of the UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization. On May 9, 1992, after five meetings, the inter-state committee approved the text of the convention by consensus. At the Rio conference, 158 countries signed this convention. And until today, the number of members of this convention has reached 192 members. (Amin Mansour, 2009: 23)

The purpose of this agreement is to regulate the number of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere so that the earth's ecosystem has the opportunity to recover its natural cycle. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, member states are encouraged to work to collect and share information on greenhouse gas reductions. This is even though according to this agreement, none of the countries activities in line with the goals of the agreement should endanger food security and social and economic development. (Jaafari, 2017: 39)

The member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are divided into three categories.

Annex one member countries and Annex two member countries: are industrialized and developed countries that are required to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, according to this agreement. If Annex I members meet the specified targets of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, they must invest in emission reduction activities.

Developing countries: have no obligation to immediately reduce emissions. This is basically to prevent the reduction of the economic and industrial development of these countries. (Aghazadeh, 2019: 84)

At the beginning of 1995, the conference of members held its first meeting in Berlin. In this meeting, the members took 21 decisions, one of which was the Berlin agreement for new negotiations on strengthening the convention. The second conference (COP2) was held in July 1996 at the United Nations headquarters in Geneva. The third conference of members (COP3) was held in Kyoto, Japan in December 1997, and it was expected that a protocol or at least another legal method would be adopted in the third conference to strengthen the obligations of developed countries for the first decade of the 21st century. The third conference was limited only to the Kyoto protocol.

In November 1998, the Fourth Conference (COP4) was held in Buenos Aires, and in that, the members agreed to the better implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the development of an application program of the Kyoto Protocol, which is called the "Buenos Aires Action Plan". This agreement was put on the agenda of the members' sub-committee in the fifth

conference (Bonn, October November 1999) to be approved by all members in the sixth conference (The Hague, November 2000). Nevertheless, the members of the convention in the sixth conference (COP6) were able to reach a collective agreement regarding the action plan of Buenos Aires, and the continuation of the work to resolve the dispute was postponed to the sixth conference of the members. Finally, the member countries in the sixth conference of the members were able to reach a collective consensus regarding the implementation of the Buenos Aires Agreement and send this executive program to the seventh conference for official approval. In the seventh conference (Morocco, November-October 2001), the members adopted a series of definitive decisions regarding the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. (Hurrell, 2012: 393)

The ultimate goal of this convention and any related legal instruments adopted by the Conference of the Parties is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to a level that prevents the dangerous interference of human activities with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved in a sufficient time frame so that ecosystems naturally adapt to climate change and ensure that food security is not threatened and economic development is established sustainably.

According to the principles of the convention, the members of the convention should support the climate system for the benefit of the current and future generations of mankind according to the basis of equality and according to their common but different responsibilities and capabilities. Developed countries should take the leading role in dealing with climate change and its adverse effects. These countries should guarantee global interests at the least possible cost by providing economically justified policies and measures about climate change. All members, taking into account their common but distinct responsibilities as well as their specific national and regional priorities for development, must write, publish and periodically review the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activities and how they are absorbed by all greenhouse gas sinks. make it available to the conference of members. Countries should formulate, publish, implement and regularly review national or regional plans to adjust climate changes due to gas emissions caused by human activities. (Ari, 2015: 123)

Countries should promote the use of technologies, experiences and procedures that control greenhouse gases and strive to maintain and increase greenhouse gas absorption sinks such as living organisms, forests, oceans, etc. with continuous management. In this regard, all the members of the convention should engage in a full, free and immediate exchange of scientific, technological, technical, economic, social and legal information related to the climate system, climate changes and economic, and social consequences and various countermeasures, and in cases to cooperate with other members (Joyez, 2017: 241). In addition to complying with the above, advanced countries will exchange practical experiences with other countries regarding emission reduction policies to achieve their quantitative obligations. These members will provide new and additional national resources to pay the costs incurred by the developing countries that are members of the convention. They will also take the necessary measures for other members to access technical knowledge and environmentally friendly technology. The members of the convention should provide the necessary facilities for the development and implementation of educational programs, increasing public awareness about climate change and its effects, public access to information and everyone's participation in dealing with climate change. (Dina and Case, 2010: 182)

With the continuous increase in the number of greenhouse gases, negotiations on the creation of an additional protocol to the structural convention began. This protocol was approved on December 11, 1997, at the third conference of members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan. The protocol has the same goals and institutions as the convention, but while the convention encouraged developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, the protocol "commits" them to do so. Since the Kyoto Protocol covers almost all major economic sectors, it is considered the most comprehensive agreement on the environment and sustainable development to date. After signing by Russia, the Kyoto Protocol entered into force on February 16, 2005. (Mousizadeh, 2016: 241)

The Kyoto Protocol is one of the sub-branches of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits 37 industrialized countries and European Union members to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to 5% of their 1990 levels in 2008-2012. The difference

between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its sub-branches, which are also known as protocols, is that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change only encourages countries to reduce emissions, but members of the protocol must meet emission reduction targets. Developed countries that are members of the Kyoto Protocol have agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% compared to 1990 levels by 2015. At the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in 2007 in Bali, countries began a new round of negotiations according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which ended by the end of 2009. (Ekrami and Art Department, 2018: 25)

The United Nations Global Climate Change Conference, known as the Copenhagen Summit, was also held in December 2009. This meeting was the 15th meeting of the member countries of the United Nations framework on climate change and the fifth meeting of the members of the Kyoto Protocol. The achievements of the Copenhagen meeting, firstly, all the issues that were on the agenda, such as the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan, remained in draft form, although the negotiations progressed to a certain extent, but did not reach the conclusion, approval, and decision stage, except for the legal and binding aspect. Find out, the only achievement from this summit is the Copenhagen Accord, according to which countries were to announce their plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and national measures. It was also decided that the special working groups that were formed for the issues of the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan will continue to work during 2010 to bring the negotiations to the final goal. (Green, 2011: 250) In this summit, the participants were supposed to reach two important agreements, but they did not succeed.

- 1- First, to define a long-term goal for the Kyoto Protocol in which the obligations of developed countries are specified.

- 2- There was supposed to be a consensus on issues such as damages caused by climate change, financial resources for technology improvement, biodiversity, drought, rising seawater, water supply, providing enough food for the growing population of the planet and agriculture.

Following the Copenhagen meeting, there was the Cancun meeting in Mexico, which was considered very important due to the failure of the Copenhagen meeting. In this meeting, India and China, although did not have good company with the meeting. However, the countries participating in this summit were able to reach partial agreements and approved an agreement based on which an account will be created to help poor countries to deal with climate change. In this meeting, the participants were able to some extent to put an end to the non-agreement of the countries on the Kyoto agreement and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the most efforts at the end of the meeting were to preserve the Kyoto agreement. (Mohsanzadeh and Saed, 2012: 129)

The countries participating in this meeting agreed to create a fund of 100 billion dollars called the "Green Climate Fund" to help developing countries in the fight against global warming. The administration of this green fund will be under the responsibility of a council consisting of 24 countries. The agreements of this meeting were opposed by the representatives of Bolivia, who believed that the agreements made in Cancun should be reduced by 7% compared to 1990. They will be legally binding. (Amirrajmand, 2015: 122)

b) The role and performance of the World Meteorological Organization

In 1873, the World Meteorological Organization was established, which is the successor of the International Meteorological Organization. The World Meteorological Organization is a specialized organization affiliated with the United Nations. This organization is the executive arm of the United Nations regarding the quality and state of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, and the climate that creates and distributes water resources as a result of this interaction. Since weather, climate and the water cycle have no recognized national boundaries, there is cooperation on a global scale to develop applied meteorology and oceanography and to benefit from its functions. The World Meteorological Organization provides a framework for such international cooperation. (Bebran, 2015: 39)

One of the measures to investigate climate change around the world was the establishment of a scientific committee on climate change in the World Meteorological Organization in the early 1970s. This committee was formed according to the request of the member countries who wanted to know whether the theory of climate change is real or not. The first research result of the Scientific

Committee on Climate Change was that the growth of energy consumption in the industry causes an increase in the amount of CO₂ in the earth's atmosphere, which itself has many environmental effects. Also, other aspects of the environment in industrial societies, such as the transfer of pollution by acid rain and toxic substances to distant places, were considered by the participants. (Tolaei, 2012: 167)

The World Meteorological Organization encourages international cooperation in the field of climate by establishing networks for meteorological, climatological, oceanographic and geophysical observations, as well as the exchange, processing and standardization of data, and contributes to the transfer of technology, education and research. (Abdullahi and Imani, 2015: 41)

The organization also promotes cooperation among national meteorological organizations of member countries and encourages the application of meteorological science to public meteorological services, agriculture, aviation, shipping, environment, water issues and natural disaster mitigation. (Mahmoudi, 2015: 47)

The World Weather Observatory is the foundation and basis of the activities of the World Meteorological Organization. This institution provides the latest information related to the world's weather through monitoring networks and communication links operated by member countries and territories. (Mohsanzadeh, 2009: 102)

The World Climate Program is also a structure of the World Meteorological Organization that collects and maintains climate-related data and helps governments plan for climate change preparedness. Such information can improve economic and social planning for climate flows and their understanding. This program can also identify and warn governments about impending climate changes such as El Niño and La Niña phenomena and their impact a few months ago, as well as natural or human changes that can affect important human activities. The Environment and Atmospheric Research Program coordinates research on the structure and composition of the atmosphere, appearance and composition of clouds, weather changes, tropical meteorology, and weather forecasting and helps member countries conduct research projects, disseminate scientific information, and research results on other methods. and combine techniques. (Malek Mohammadi Noori, 2014: 62)

In October 1985, UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions jointly held a conference on climate in Villach, Austria. Scientists from 29 countries agreed that due to the increase in greenhouse gases, the temperature of the earth will increase significantly in the next 5 years. will find

In 1987, the 10th Congress of the World Meteorological Organization recognized this need for balance and international cooperation regarding the scientific evaluation of the effects of increasing the density and concentration of greenhouse gases on the earth's climate. To establish, in cooperation with the Executive Director of UNEP, an international mechanism to regulate the scientific assessment of climate change. (Jaafari, 2017: 20) Following these efforts, the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Executive Director of UNEP agreed. to focus their efforts on two goals. 1- A goal focused on the evaluation of available scientific information. 2- The second goal is to focus on shaping reactive policies for action at the national and international levels. Finally, in 1988, the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and the UNEP Board of Governors decided to establish the "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change". (Patricia, 2014: 351) These two organizations, namely the World Meteorological Organization and ION, established the secretariat of the said board in Geneva at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization. The said board has based a series of principles for its activities in its 14th meeting which was approved in October 1998 and amended in the 21st meeting in 2003 and the 25th meeting in 2006. (Jaafari, 1397: 101)

Among the other actions of the World Meteorological Organization that took place with the participation of YouTube was the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, this convention was approved as a result of the negotiations organized by YouTube and the World Meteorological Organization. The convention emphasized the general commitment of the member states and paved the way for developing specialized protocols for control measures. The Montreal Protocol of 1987 was developed in this direction, as the goal of this protocol was to halve the

emission of fluorocarbons in the atmosphere by 1998 and to keep halogens constant by 1992. But subsequently, the member countries concluded that the amount of commitments accepted is not enough to prevent the increasing process of destroying the ozone layer, so the London (1990) and Copenhagen (1992) amendments made more serious and detailed commitments for the members to gradually eliminate the production and consumption of substances. (Aghazadeh, 2019: 93) created a chemical that destroys the ozone layer. The World Meteorological Organization held a conference entitled "Living alongside climate change and immutability, recognition of uncertainties and risk Management in the city of Espoo, Finland in July 2000 and also by holding a conference International in Madrid under the title "Safe and sustainable life about the social and economic benefits of weather, climate and water services" created the right opportunity to exchange opinions, views and knowledge in different sectors. Improve the decision-making process. (Razavi, 2012: 108)

The fifth speech: The role and performance of international organizations in preventing the extinction of plant and animal species

Every year, more than hundreds of millions of plant and animal species is used to earn foreign income in developing and less developed countries. The high level of exploitation of commercial plant and animal species, on the one hand, and the destruction of their habitats, on the other hand, has caused their extinction and, as a result, further destruction of the environment. For this reason, four decades ago, the world community thought of creating mechanisms to prevent the destruction of the environment as much as possible and the extinction of endangered plant and animal species. (Qayasian, 2008: 127)

During the 1960s, the countries of the world realized that the excessive exploitation of wildlife for international trade has led to the extinction of many plant and animal species. Therefore, it was during the discussions at the meeting of the members of the World Conservation Union in 1963 and then at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment that the initial design of the site was developed in Stockholm, Switzerland in 1972. After that, in 1973, in Washington, the text of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was signed by the representatives of 80 countries and came into force on July 1, 1975. (Barmaki, 2015: 31)

By inventing new mechanisms, SITES aims to reduce the negative effects of international trade on plant and animal species and has covered more than 30,000 species so far. Although SITES is an international agreement between governments, today it operates as an organization and has its structure, which can be seen from the member conference that meets every two or three years to review the implementation of the convention in one of the member countries. Also, this convention has four committees, which are: the permanent committee (which is the supreme committee), the animal committee, the plant committee, and the words and amendments committee. (Yazdani, 2015: 168) SITES Secretariat is an organization that was established with the help of the United Nations Environment Program to perform the following tasks:

- Organizing and providing services to contractor meetings,
- Implementation of the duties assigned to it in articles 15 and 16 of the current convention regarding the amendment of appendices one, two and three,
- Undertaking technical and scientific studies by the programs assigned by the conference of members that will help the implementation of the convention, including studies related to the appropriate standards for the preparation of preparations, the transfer of live samples and equipment for identifying samples,
- Studying the report of the contracting parties and requesting more information from them considering that it seems necessary to ensure the implementation of the convention,
- Drawing the attention of the contracting parties to any issue related to the objectives of the mentioned convention,
- Publish and distribute the new editions of Appendices One, Two and Three along with information that will facilitate the identification of the species in these Appendices.
- Presenting annual reports regarding their work and the implementation of the convention to the contracting parties and other reports requested by the conference of members.

- Providing recommendations for the implementation of the goals and articles of the convention, including the exchange of information of a technical and scientific nature,
- Implementation of any task that may be assigned to the secretariat by the parties. (Barmeki, 2015: 44)

To protect wildlife, sites regulate their trade using appendices. In this regard, the site has three appendices that include different species according to the level of protection in each of them. Appendix one is the list of endangered species that are subject to international trade. Trade in these species is only allowed under exceptional circumstances. (Amin Mansour, 2009: 58)

Appendix II contains species whose trade is strictly controlled. To prevent the unsustainable use of these species and to try to preserve the ecosystem and prevent them from reaching the conditions that lead to their inclusion in Appendix I, quotas and licenses are issued. (Ibid.: 59)

Appendix Three includes species that are subject to the local regulations of one of the contracting parties to the Convention. This Contracting Party requests the cooperation of other Parties to control international trade in a particular species or species. For this purpose, the relevant party must submit a proposal to the conference of members that contains scientific and biological information about their population and business practices. The said proposal must be supported by two-thirds of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the members' conference. (Barmaki, 2015: 48)

It will bring important environmental, economic and social benefits. After long negotiations, the member states of this convention finally approved the biosafety protocol in January 2000. (Mahmoudi, 2015: 45)

Among other institutions, we can mention the International Whaling Commission, which was established in 1946 under the supervision of the Whaling Regulation Convention. The aforementioned commission meets once a year. It was created to protect the whale population and develop the whaling industry. This commission examines and evaluates the whale population and the means of legalizing whaling around the world. These tools, which are used to protect some specific species, include: determining specific areas as whale shelters, determining the number and volume of whaling and determining the seasons of free fishing and prohibited fishing, banning the captivity of baby whales, and providing whaling reports and statistical reports. and biological, in addition to these, encouraging cooperation, funding research related to whales, publishing scientific research results, promoting scientific studies and applying them in practical stages are other actions of this commission. (Barmaki, 2015: 43)

Regarding fishing, the organizations have done a good activity, although this type of activity has been done mostly in FAO. But it also had a history before the establishment of FAO. The first regional fisheries management organization was registered in 1902 under the name of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and subsequently, the International Whaling Commission was established in 1949, the General Council for Mediterranean Fisheries in 1949, and the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission in 1979. Mohsenzadeh, 2009: 77

Following the entry into force of the FAO Constitution, this organization was established as a specialized agency of the United Nations in October 1945. Twenty years later, FAO established the Department of Fisheries, which deals with the living resources of the oceans and fresh waters. Within the framework of the United Nations system, FAO is responsible for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and distributing This task also includes fishing and marine aquatic resources. In general, there are 9 regional fisheries management organizations under the supervision of FAO. The main difference between FAO and non-FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations is that acceptance by non-coastal States is limited to a few non-FAO organizations. Membership in organizations affiliated with FAO is allowed for all FAO members without exception. Most of the organizations affiliated with FAO operate in tropical regions, and except for the European Inland Water Fisheries Consultative Commission, most of the members are from developing countries. (Parsa, 2012: 61-62)

FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are:

- 1- Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission,
- 2- Mediterranean General Fishing Commission,

- 3- European Inland Water Fisheries Consultative Commission,
- 4- Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries Committee,
- 5- African Inland Waters Fisheries Committee,
- 6- Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission,
- 7- Latin American Inland Fisheries Commission,
- 8- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission,
- 9- Regional Fisheries Commission, (Barmaki, 2015: 51)

The legal basis for the establishment of FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations can be stated as follows: In general, FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are established based on articles six or fourteen of the FAO Statutes.

Paragraph one of Article 6 of the FAO Constitution allows the FAO Conference or Council to establish a regional commission or commissions "to provide information regarding the formulation and implementation of policies as well as cooperation for the implementation of these policies". Therefore, these organizations are only advisory and cannot directly implement management tasks. The second paragraph of Article 6 of the FAO Constitution also adds that the Conference, the Council or the Director General of FAO may establish committees and working groups to "study and prepare reports on matters related to the purpose of these organizations". Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission and African Inland Waters Fisheries Committee were established by the resolution of the FAO Council and under the above article. (Green, 2011: 242)

In addition, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are established under Article 14 of the FAO Constitution. In this case, the conference can approve conventions and agreements related to food and agriculture issues and present them to the member states through a two-thirds majority vote of the members. This article includes agreements that contain issues of interest and specific interests of members of different geographical regions that are specified in such agreements and are used for the sole use of such regions.

In theory, the difference between Articles 6 and 14 of the FAO Statute about FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations is that the organizations established under Article 6 have a consultative role, while the organizations established under Article 14 have a higher than consultative role. So that they can have a special role in planning serious issues of protection and management of water resources.

In general, none of the FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, either those established under Article Six or those established under Article Fourteen, have so far exercised their sensitive and potential powers in the field of stock management, including limiting access to stocks, allocating effort Fishermen or catch quotas, monitoring, control and inspection and settlement of disputes have not been applied. (Peterach, 2010: 191)

Regional fisheries management organizations work in the protection and management of aquatic resources in the following important and key areas: protection of aquatic resources, control of catch and fishing effort, catch capacity, by-catch and discards, collection, interpretation and distribution of statistics. and information, unreported and unregulated illegal fishing, monitoring, control and inspection, implementation of research projects in the field of fishing and fishing, assessment of stocks for sustainable development of aquaculture, with the increasing pressure of fishing effort on aquatic stocks, the role of regional organizations in fisheries management and Exploitation of water resources becomes more serious. The most important reason for the decrease in fishing has been the lack of proper management of fishing in international waters, shared between countries and even in the coastal waters of countries. Only a very limited number of these organizations have been able to fulfil part of their duties in fisheries management. Most regional fisheries management organizations have not been able to play a constructive role due to financial problems, lack of proper organization, or lack of international rules and regulations necessary to apply fisheries management. (Gundling Lota, 2011: 263)

UNEP has also shown interest and attention to the issue of plant and animal species since June 1987 and managed the negotiations regarding this issue, and on June 5, 1992, in the framework of the Rio Conference, the "Biodiversity" Convention was signed, but unanimously. was not supported. In October 1980, UNEP, the World Conservation Union and the World Wildlife Fund put forward the

"Declaration of a Strategy for the Conservation of the World" and started the necessary measures to realize it, and this declaration is the first international document that deals with the relationship between the protection of living resources and Rational economic development is allocated within the framework of a comprehensive policy. This strategy became the most effective and influential document related to the conservation of living resources in the 1980s. And after that, 40 national conservation strategies were included in the framework of national development programs of different countries. The next document is the "World Nature Charter" which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1982 at the initiative of the government of Zaire. (Robert, 2019: 423)

UNEP's activities have two aspects, both in the field of protection of species and their genetic resources and in the field of protection of the habitats in which these species live and evolve.

"Global Conservation Monitoring Center" with the help of UNEP conducts the assessment of the distribution and counting of species at the world level. UNEP and the World Conservation Union have planned and published a scientific plan for the conservation of African Asian elephants and rhinoceroses, monkeys, cats and polar bears. Also, the plan of surveying the habitats and evaluating their value from the protection point of view has been done with the support of Utep. UNEP, in collaboration with FAO, has implemented "in-place conservation" projects of forest genetic resources in Cameroon and Peru, as well as 42 "external conservation" projects in Africa and Asia. UNEP especially tries to use the genes of local plants to improve and restore arid and semi-arid lands. FAO and Ion finance guidelines for the conservation of genetic resources of threatened animals. Their activities are generally aimed at the needs of developing countries.

In the field of habitat protection, UNEP formed the Global Network of Biosphere Reserves in cooperation with the "Man and the Biosphere" program, which is part of UNESCO. This network should be used for monitoring research, management and education and rational exploitation of resources. In 1990, this network included 286 channels in 7 countries. UNEP is responsible for the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Supporting migratory species is not possible without the cooperation of the countries where these species pass. At the same time, UNEP is responsible for the secretariat of the 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. (Barmaki, 2015: 55)

In a general view, there have been three protection strategies for wildlife since 1980. Global Conservation Strategy, World Charter for Nature, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, World Charter for Nature declares that humans are responsible for the protection of all wildlife. And hence it has to perform this duty as the host of planet earth. The world community has a common moral obligation to protect nature and protect different species of life. The World Charter of Nature has the status of a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and is used as a non-binding declaration, although with a high political and moral obligation. This document emphasizes the necessity of integrating protection and development, confronting environmental threats through the exploitation of resources, trade of different species of animals and deforestation, and adopting legal measures to implement protective measures. The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development dated 1986 confirms and promotes sustainable development. To protect different species. The report emphasizes the advancement of biodiversity conservation and states the collective responsibility to protect species as a shared heritage. This document was created by the Commission on Environmental Rights of the International Union for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources. It is known as the "International Covenant on Environment and Development". (Joyez, 2017: 313)

One of the other agreements approved by the United Nations in 1995 is related to reserves that are beyond the national jurisdiction of countries. This agreement focuses on fishing activities on the high seas, mainly on the action by flag states. The aforementioned agreement obliges member states to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in activities that undermine conservation and management measures. The agreement envisages a system for boarding and inspecting ships suspected of violating regulations in a regional framework. (Dunya, 2010: 182) Also, the 1972 UNESCO convention on the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage can include the protection of animal and plant habitats.

Similar regional institutions and systems for the management of critical species and the protection of blue seals (started with the 1911 Convention for the Preservation and Protection of Blue Porpoises in the North Pacific) Polar Bears (1971 Convention for the Conservation of Blue Bears and Sea Turtles) and the 1996 Convention on the Internal Limits of the United States for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles have existed in the long term. The European Economic Community has also adopted a legal document that specifically deals with the protection of baby seals. In January 1983, the Council of the European Economic Community adopted a resolution following public opinion agitation, which was followed by a directive on the import of young fur seals and products derived from them to the member states. Also, the seal habitat can be protected through the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. (Barmaki, 2015: 57)

Conclusion

Considering that many environmental threats, resource destruction and environmental pollution are the result of human activities, undoubtedly with continuous and targeted training, which is one of the most effective components affecting the improvement of the international environmental situation.

It is safe to say that the existence of some environmental problems in today's world is due to the lack of awareness at the international and national levels among the people and the lack of appropriate laws to prevent these incidents, which can be seen in the emission of greenhouse gases. In this regard, dealing with education can fill this gap to some extent, international organizations have also had more or fewer activities in this regard, and the main point about the activities carried out on environmental education at the international level, in addition to the fact that it should be comprehensive and effective, should be To adapt to the changes in the world to meet the needs of the international community. The attitude of international organizations about environmental education is based on the necessity of creating and continuing an educational movement to change behaviour and improve public perception towards the environment. Among the international organizations, UNESCO has a leadership role in education. The activities of this organization in this regard are significant, and this organization has been able to institutionalize environmental education to some extent in different countries, especially in developing countries, with the cooperation of its national offices.

Regarding the formulation and development of international environmental law, it can be safely said that without the presence of international organizations, international environmental law would not have been in its present form and would not have the current extent and growth. Because most of the meetings, conferences and international conventions have been formed by the efforts of these organizations and it is these organizations that now identify environmental problems and devise measures for them and invite governments to cooperate in this field. Capacity building at the international level for countries, especially third world countries, and the capacity building of countries from international activities in domestic actions and the inclusion of international regulations in domestic legislation are also positive activities in the direction of developing and developing international environmental laws. The work is mainly done by Yunep. And this capacity building can also be effective in the implementation of international environmental laws. And another thing about the system of international organizations is that they may be influenced by external factors.

According to the definition of environment, environmental issues are different and diverse, and international organizations have paid attention to these issues to protect the environment. Today, dealing with environmental issues is such that no organization can cover all these issues in the form of its activities, even the United Nations, which is a universal organization, has not been able to deal with all these issues as it should. And this organization mainly carries out its activities through the creation of programs and institutions such as the Commission for Sustainable Development, UNEP, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and also through its specialized agencies such as FAO, IMO, UNESCO and the World Meteorological Organization do.

Among the issues raised is the issue of sustainable development, which the Sustainable

Development Commission has been able to introduce and include this concept in international documents to take steps towards sustainable development.

Trade and the environment are also issues that have a mutual effect on each other. International organizations and the head of them the World Trade Organization have taken measures. But this organization is criticized for neglecting environmental issues

One of the other issues is the issue of the marine environment, which the International Maritime Organization can be introduced as the main custodian of this matter. IMO has been able to solve part of the concern of the international community by creating international conferences and conventions. In addition to IMO, UNEP has also paid attention to the preservation of the marine environment by creating conventions and programs at the regional and global levels.

Climate issues have attracted the attention of international organizations more than other environmental issues today. By establishing the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations has been able to explain the issue of climate change to the world to some extent. Also, the World Meteorological Organization is active in this field by creating various programs and projects. But this issue, like other environmental issues, depends on the cooperation of the governments, and adherence to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol in this regard can help to improve climate change.

Water and soil, plant and animal species, and cultural and natural heritage are also among the issues raised in the field of environment, which have received the attention of international organizations, which organizations have dealt with them according to their activities, if UNEP has paid attention to these issues in its activities and the organization The United Nations has had a significant activity by creating conventions in the field of water and soil and addressing the issue of species through the site. Other organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization and FAO have also paid attention to these issues. Cultural and natural heritage has always been and still is the concern of UNESCO, and UNESCO has been able to explain the importance of this issue to the world by creating conventions.

Regional and non-governmental organizations have also paid attention to these environmental issues, such as the activity of regional organizations in the marine environment such as RAPMI, the activity of the European Union and NAFTA in the field of trade and environment is examples of it. Non-governmental organizations that have paid attention to these issues include the World Wildlife Fund, the German Watch Institute, and the Climate Action Network.

Environmental issues, due to their influence on each other, should always be considered as a group of international organizations, and this requires the cooperation and coordination of international organizations that work on various issues.

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