

Review and implications of the international conference on the developed and sustainable environment of the world

Abstract

Environmental education has become a priority at the international level, the United Nations invited member countries to increase their commitments to the people and create capable citizens to do it. Environment is one of the main components of sustainable development and requires education. Meetings in this field have been held since the 1970s and some of them are of special importance due to their influence on the formulation of laws, design and implementation of education programs.

International environmental law has tried to provide solutions to problems by establishing binding and non-binding regulations. Sustainable development reduces the tensions caused by the conflicting visions that emerged in the 1970s regarding the limits of growth, and with the interaction between the three economic, social and environmental dimensions, it has moved towards international law, the Stockholm Declarations of 1972, Rio 1992 and Johannesburg, 2002, emphasize environmental protection and achieve development as the key to solving problems. The Rio+20 summit can be a suitable platform for a set of policies that support the transition to a green economy. This research examines international legal approaches to protect the environment. In terms of comparing the achievements of the above summits, it can be acknowledged that the Rio 1992 summit has more favorable results than other summits in terms of the efficiency of international legal approaches to protect the environment and accept international obligations.

Keywords: *environment, outcome, development, environment protection and conservation*

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Introduction

In recent years, the training for environmental matters has become an increasing daily priority at the local, national and international levels because it is believed that the bioenvironmental problems cannot be solved unless the environmental issues are successfully taught. The primary role of environmental training is fostering the values and enhancing the required skills for the actualization of vaster sustainable development goals, and this issue gained more importance following the UN's recent measure of 2005-2014 decade's appellation as the sustainable development training. In fact, the UN has invited all of the member countries to increase their environmental commitments and teach the people about the need for the creation of a stable environmental future and environment-protecting citizens [1]. Moreover, these recent evaluations and studies about the hasty interventions needed for the actualization of the sustainable development objectives underline the training as the number one priority [2]. Environment, as well as one of the primary indicators of sustainable development, is no exception to this rule and the use of the training mechanisms plays a significant part in its protection.

Of course, this international struggle parallel to the increase in the environment training policies and plans as well as sustainable development teachings somewhat dates back to the earth conference held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. A statement was published in this conference under the title of agenda 21 in the 36th chapter, of which the member states have

been called on to implement sustainable development training programs and enhance bioenvironmental awareness.

"The achievement of bioenvironmental awareness and development in all the social sectors in a universal level are efforts for accessing bioenvironmental training and development by such measures as general public's training, including all of the people, beginning from the primary school and continued to the adulthood so as to promote such integrated environment and development concepts as demography in all of the training programs, especially the analysis of the causes of the substantial environment and development issues on a local ground as well as the delineation of the best extant scientific evidence and proper knowledge acquisition resources" [3].

Furthermore, the environment training objectives and sustainable development teachings were also underlined in Johannesburg Meeting in South Africa in 2002, as well. From the perspective of the Johannesburg meeting, issues like environmental destruction are pendent over the existence of such backgrounds as the creation of favorable governance and training [4]. Following the aforementioned and many of the other events, the necessity for a training movement motivated by a change in the attitudes and behaviors with respect to the environment was corroborated. Thus, many of the countries took measures in line with the enactment of the regulations as well as the development of executive plans and policies and notable frameworks. For example, Australia, the US, South Africa and others are leading countries in this area.

So far, many definitions have been presented about environment training, with most of them sharing some subjects. The first definition of environment training that was presented at the conference held by the international environment conservation union in Nevada, the US, includes the followings: “the process of identifying the values and explicating the concepts with the objective of creating necessary skills and attitudes for perceiving and respecting the mutual relationships between human beings, their cultures and the environment in their periphery. The environmental training also includes activities like decision-making and self-inductivity of the behavioral regulations related to the quality of the environment [5]. The philosophy of environment training is increasing awareness about the survival of the mankind and enhancement of the humans’ quality of life and their relationships with the environment so that they can perceive the various bioenvironmental issues and acquire positive attitudes and values for the environment conservation in such a way that every individual can alone or in groups take measures in line with the protection of the environment or prevent its destruction [6].

In Tbilisi declaration in 1977, the followings have been stated as the goals of environmental training:

- Promotion of the awareness and expression of the worries about the mutual economic, social, political and environmental dependencies in the urban and rural regions
- Preparation of an opportunity for acquiring knowledge and enhancing values, attitudes, commitments and skills required for the protection and improvement of the environment
- Creation of novel behavioral patterns for environment protection and spreading them amongst the individuals, groups and society as a whole [7]

Considering the importance of the environmental training at the international level and a lot of emphases made thereon, the questions are: in what situation is the environmental training in the countries and, especially, in Iran? What are the challenges and opportunities in the face of the country for the actualization of the environmental goals? In terms of this study’s necessity and importance, it can be pointed out that it is necessary before any movement and measure to gain a precise insight in a first step about the status quo of the environmental training domestically and internationally and, then, solutions can be offered, and plans can be made based on the recognition of the current status. Therefore, the present study aims to provide a succinct investigation of the leading countries in the area of environmental training and its comparison with the current status in Iran. It should be investigated to see at what level is Iran in terms of environmental training from the perspective of both the legal matters and executive programs? And in the end,

solutions can be devised for the improvement of the environment training system in Iran.

Conceptually, sustainable development, as stated by Brundtland, “is a development satisfying the current generation’s needs without causing any flaw in the future generations’ abilities for supplying their needs” [2]. The thing that has been introduced in this definition by Brundtland as the essence of the sustainable development is the economic development along with contemplation over the bioenvironmental standards and their observation via consideration of the future generations’ rights of enjoying the natural gifts in line with the meeting of their needs in future [3].

Considering such a conceptualization, while many think that the perception of the economic development would be eventually accompanied by the actualization of the absolute welfare, it seems improbable that Brundtland has meant the absolute actualization of the welfare because the economic development is a relative issue and it has to be interpreted at the right time in the right place. On the other hand, the economic development of the industrial countries differs from the development of the developing countries, and it can take place on different grounds [4].

However, the sustainable development considers the necessity of paying attention to the current generation’s needs and the requirements of the future generations concomitantly, and the necessity for paying attention to the future generations’ needs cannot be realized as a justification for not paying to the rational and proportional wants of the present generation. The thing that seems controversial is the consideration of non-renewable natural resources. It is clear that the economic growth and exploitation of such resources in the near or far future will lead to their depletion, and it is the time that the future generations will not have any possibility of enjoying these resources. Considering the above descriptions, it appears that the essential mindset in taking advantage of such resources should be the necessity of finding solutions for the use of some alternative resources and preparation of a chance for the utilization of these resources by the future generations.

However, it should not be ignored, on the other hand, that the non-utilization of some of the natural resources (living or inanimate) by justifying the necessity of the future generation’s use of these resources can be occasionally accompanied by actual risks the harmful effects of which would be very hefty for the present and future generations. Thus, as an example, extreme paying of attention to an animal species or its protection against the natural order existing in the ecosystem can endanger another species or end in the die-out of the other types of the natural resources and even, in some of the cases, the human beings themselves.

Although the economic development pointed out by Brundtland gains meaning in the light of the environment conservation, some realize it impossible to really actualize sustainable development based on careful consideration of development and, in the meanwhile, observance of human rights and bioenvironmental standards in a given period of time because indeed a group can take advantage and others are obliged to compensate the losses [5]. However, the absence of economic growth is the main problem and the subtle root of poverty in this perspective which is substantially indicative of the developing and southern countries' notions with the consequences resulting thereof being accompanied in the third world countries by non-observance of the bioenvironmental standards [6].

In this regard, Andreas Levenfield knows sustainable development as a large transaction between the northern and southern states that were excluded from the area of the theoretical topics since 1992 following Rio's conference, and it was with the developing countries' claims and worries about the economic development that certain obligations were demanded the industrial countries' economic assistance as the price of cooperation in the bioenvironmental and conservation issues and this demand was eventually inserted in Rio declaration in the form of a sort of must in the measures by the southern states for the environmental protection and in northern states' commitments for aiding the development [7]. Economic development, paying attention to the standards and environmental protection mechanisms and, finally, the related human and social rights standards were from the beginning considered as the prerequisites of the sustainable development's actualization. Thus, sustainable development is like a triangle, the three edges of which simultaneously entail the necessity of paying attention to the economy, human rights and environment.

Considering the evolution of the sustainable development concept in the international laws, generally, and international environmental laws, specifically, the concept of the sustainable development is expected to lose its subjective state and become a significant principle in the international environmental laws so as to be practically applied and, eventually, as announced by the UN, the international environmental laws can be evolved into the international sustainable development laws. Indispensability and authoritativeness of the international environmental laws' rules and regulations can be grabbed from the international commitments and norms and the general legal principles. The international laws' approaches somehow influence all the members of the international community, so they should be looked at in an integrated system because every approach supplements the other. It is worth mentioning that the discussion about sustainable development can be one of the international laws' approaches and the abovementioned cases

serve legal attention for the adoption of such an approach in the international laws.

1. Different Approaches of the Global Environmental Meetings:

One of the most important approaches to international environmental laws is the guidance approach. Based thereon, this field of law relies on the soft and non-indispensable rules in lieu of concentrating on the hard rules. The soft laws include the sources that are not indispensable, and no legal mandate of a special type has been enacted for them, including the statements, resolutions, agendas, action plans and so forth. Their primary goal is to express the principles and rules for guiding the states' actions. Though not featuring any indispensable aspects, these resources exert a very significant effect on the development of international environmental laws. The most important specimen of these resources is the Stockholm's 1972 statement about the human beings and the environment and the universal charter of the nature passed by the general assembly of the UN in 1982, as well as the Rio's 1992, Johannesburg's 2002 and finally Rio's 2012 +20 statements; these are but some examples of the non-indispensable resources in the international environmental laws that have exerted a lot of effects on this field of law. Besides the abovementioned cases, agenda 21, passed in 1992 in the margin of the Rio meeting, as well, is among the non-indispensable legal texts encompassing important guidelines for the protection, support and management of the environment. The resolutions by the UN's general assembly and the statements by the UNEP's governing body can be enumerated amongst the non-indispensable tools in the international environmental laws, as well. In fact, the non-indispensable regulations feature the required flexibility and grant the required ability to solve the problems to the international community with a new approach through international collaboration. In addition, the sustainable development approach, as well, is one of the other important approaches in international laws, as pointed out above. Cautious, preventive and bioenvironmental assessment approaches are among the important approaches in the international environmental laws that can be discussed at the right time.

A) Guidance approach in Stockholm Conference (1972):

This conference was held from the fifth to the sixteenth of June 1972 in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, with the participation of most of the countries' officials and representatives. At the end of its 12-day meeting, the foresaid conference took measures in line with the publicizing of a principled declaration and an operational or executive plan that was considered as documents of the global environmental conference. It can be stated that Stockholm's conference is the

first important international gathering for discussion about stability with an approach to sustainable development at the international level. Stockholm's declaration about the method of the environment-development relationships is of great importance. All of the principles in the Stockholm declaration, especially the act 11 thereof, implicitly point to the conflict between economic development and environment conservation [8]. The act 11 necessitates that the states' bioenvironmental policies should not only increase the present and future development potential of the developing countries but also create no barriers to everyone's enjoyment of the favorable life conditions; it also holds that steps should be taken by the countries and the international organizations for reaching an agreement about holding a meeting on the effects of the national and international economy following the implementation of the economic rules. Stockholm conference's suggestions were embedded in 1980 in the "global protection strategy," the goal of which was advancing sustainable development via elaborating the priority of the conservational subjects and the essential policy options. Essentially, preventive and supervisory approaches should be adopted toward sustainable development issues. The global protection strategy was developed commonly by the global union for the conservation of nature and the UN's environment program, as well as the global fund for nature in the 1980s.

Stockholm Declaration was among the first documents stating that "the principle of governance over the natural resources should be implemented in a credible bioenvironmental method"; it has been explicitly mentioned in act 21 of Stockholm's declaration that "states should, according to the UN Charter and the principles of the international laws, have the right of governing and utilizing their natural resources in a match with their own bioenvironmental policies." It should be added that act 21 of Stockholm's declaration states completely states things in its third article about biodiversity (1992) and introduces the jungles' principles (1992) in paragraph A.

Although the global nature charter embedded the crude idea of sustainable development in some of its special executive programs in 1982, the principle of sustainable development was first explicitly mentioned in a report in 1987 by the universal environment and development commission under the title of "our shared future." The aforesaid 21-person commission headed by Norwegian prime minister "Gro Harlem Brundtland" considered all the recommendations and presented the five continents with bioenvironmental strategies within three years for achieving sustainable development up to 2000 and beyond it. This report that has been prepared based on the studies of the bioenvironmental statuses until that time and was pointed out by the UN's program as the most important document of that decade [9].

B) Sustainable Development Approach in Rio Conference (1992):

The Rio conference is a turning point in the conceptual evolution of the sustainable development principle in the international environment and development laws. This is owed to the participation of 1420 nongovernmental organizations in the Rio conference. While Brundtland's commission founded the modern concept of sustainable development, the Rio declaration took one more step forward by inserting this concept in an, of course, non-indispensable declaration with the agreement of the majority. Act 4 of the Rio declaration is reflective of the idea that the bioenvironmental support and development should be blended. Based on act 27 of the Rio declaration, as well, the states were committed to advance international laws in the area of sustainable development. Since the issuance of the Rio declaration, sustainable development has been the main paradigm governing the bioenvironmental and developmental issues, and concepts like sustainable development, sustainable utilization, maximum stability threshold and the sustainable development were embedded in many of the international documents featuring legal or non-legal nature and, of course, in some of the cases, it has added to the complexities instead of elucidating the corresponding concepts [10].

Agenda 21, which was set at the very Rio conference, as well, contains valuable points about sustainable development. The need for international laws for sustainable development has been clarified in the measures plan designed in 1992 in chapter 38. Accordingly, the states were obliged to make more development in the international laws on sustainable development by paying special attention to the balance between the bioenvironmental and developmental worries. The states also authenticated the necessity of elaborating and strengthening the relations between the existing international documents or international orders and arrangements regarding the environment and the relevant social and economic agreements with an approach to the special needs of the developing countries. The measures plan emphasizes the idea that the achievement of sustainable development entails concentrated efforts by a vast spectrum of factors, including government, industry and citizens. Generally, agenda 21 did not endeavor to transform sustainable development into a given behavioral set or pattern. Rather it offered a vast spectrum of suggestions without specifying the concept of sustainable development. In the organizational aspect, as well, the sustainable development underwent a tangible growth in this period. Agenda 21 enhanced the concept of sustainable development in terms of its organization by suggesting the creation of a sustainable development commission. Based on chapter 38 of agenda 21 and following the ECOSOC resolution 207/1993, the sustainable development commission was

established to guarantee the effective advancement of the Rio Conference's objectives as well as enhancement of the international cooperation for uniting the developmental and bioenvironmental subjects. Along with the establishment of the institutions like the sustainable development commission, the primary and initial duty of which is the promotion and enhancement of sustainable development at the international level, the principle of the sustainable development was also placed on the agenda of the other developmental organizations. For instance, in Morocco's agreement as the document allowing the establishment of the world trade organization, sustainable development was enumerated among the organization's objectives [9].

In the Rio declaration, the followings are the foundations of the sustainable development:

- 1) Sustainable development is formed by pivoting about human beings and in coordination with nature.
- 2) Development is a right that should equally cover the present and the future generations.
- 3) Environment protection is an integral part of development, and it cannot be separately examined.
- 4) In a collective movement, countries should protect the health and integrity of the earth planet's natural system.
- 5) Considering the different shares of the countries in pollution and contamination, they should shoulder common duties in this regard.

C) Millennium Conference (2000), an Emphasis on the Comprehensive Environment Conservation Approach:

In September 2000, the world leaders agreed on a set of achievable goals within a limited and given period of time, as well as the goals for fighting poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental destruction and discrimination against women. These goals that fall at the center of the global agenda are now called "millennium development's objectives." "The Millennium Meeting's Declaration" as well delineated and specified a vast spectrum of commitments in regard to human rights, favorable government and democracy [11].

The millennium development goals provide a framework for the whole system of the United Nations so as to be able to coherently work with one another in line with achieving a common objective. The UN development group contributes to guaranteeing the idea that the millennium development goals remain at the center of these efforts. In this regard and in all of the developing countries, the UN is under unique conditions for supporting the creation of change, establishing

relationships between these countries and the knowledge resources and contribution to the efforts in the area of vaster coordination at the country level.

The developing world is moving on the path of achieving the millennium development declaration's goals, but this progress is not equally made everywhere, and it is rather slow. A huge majority of the countries can only achieve the millennium declaration's development goals if they can take advantage of essential foreign support, specialized backup and financial resources.

The challenges of the global community in the developed and developing countries include joining the financial support and political will, getting the states recommitted, redirecting the development priorities and policies, building capacity and asking for help from the partners in the civil community private sector.

Based on the UN's millennium development declaration, there were codified ideas, and goals and the general assembly of the UN expanded them as the guidelines and roadmap of the declaration's implementation. Amongst the legal approaches in this statement, the supervisory and preventive approaches can be pointed out in addition to the sustainable development approach. The UN's civil reconstruction commission has widely cooperated with the other departments of the UN, funds, programs, World Bank, the international monetary fund and the economic cooperation development organization to specify more than 40 quantitative indices for these objectives. Considering these explications, the ideals of the millennium development that should come true up to 2015 are uprooting severe poverty and hunger, achievement of general primary education, promoting and advertising gender equality and women empowerment, reducing the children's mortality, improving the mothers' sanitation status, fight with AIDs, malaria and other diseases, guaranteeing the environment stability and paving the way for global participation in the development and progress.

D) Johannesburg Meeting (2002), an Emphasis on the Sustainable Development Approach:

In 1992, it was decided that all of the countries should retell the measures they take within ten years to optimize the materials' utilization and environment conservation in the meeting to be held in 2002. In September 2002, the Johannesburg meeting was held in the presence of more than a hundred thousand persons from all around the globe. In this meeting, besides underlining the enactments, decisions were also adopted about improving the poor people's lives, preventing the environmental destruction and removal of the various challenges and problems. The meeting was held on the fourth of September, 2002, in the center of Johannesburg in South Africa, with the heads of 191 countries and 103 individuals from the countries attending it. The meeting by the

world leaders revised the commitments mentioned in the Rio meeting in three levels of experts, ministers and heads [12].

The emphasis of the Johannesburg declaration was on the principles of the Rio declaration, but it is not considered a successful statement for its falling short of offering legal solutions for global environment conservation. The results obtained from the Johannesburg meeting emphasize the idea that the conditions of the world's capitalistic systems are totally different from and inconsistent with those of the stable world's system. The contemporary capitalistic systems demand constant economic growth, whereas the principle of sustainability and stability requires us to accept that this is not simply feasible in a finite world.

In the Johannesburg meeting, the southern countries demanded interventions serving the enhancement of development and reducing poverty, while northern countries substantially wanted the preservation and enhancement of their own commercial interests. The main issue agreed upon by the northern and southern countries was that human beings' urbanism should guarantee better living conditions for all of the residents of the cities. The important attribute of the post-Johannesburg declaration world was the commercialization of those urban services that were free of charge before. In order to meet the clean water needs and healthcare services for the people of the southern countries, new contracts were endorsed between the north and the south.

E) Rio +20 Meeting with a Revision Approach in the International Environmental Laws:

The marvelous progress in the area of information technology, communication and renewable energies made the world encounter wonderful changes in the area of the global economy and led to the increasing daily awareness of the bioenvironmental challenges and changes in the face thereof. Rio +20 conference is in itself expressive of evidence showcasing the quality with which the international system intensively changed itself in a reaction to the universal bioenvironmental challenges. The final document of the conference incorporates three primary subjects with 26 separate fields of subjects and multidimensional issues from food security and agriculture to hygiene and population and certain geographical areas like Africa [13].

The international framework for sustainable development [12] has pointed to the phenomenological increases in the bioenvironmental issues within the work format of the UN system and the advancement of sustainable development. The states' representative delegations discussed whether the process related to the endorsement of a contract in line with the creation of a specialized agency, an independent intergovernmental organization featuring independent legal personality and with an allocated independent budget, like the world environment organization (WEO) or the UN's

environment organization (UNEO) or UN's environment program (UNEP) within the framework of its current institutional structure as the second pillar of the UN's general assembly. In the end, the participants asked the general assembly to develop the executive pillar of the UNEP, thereby corroborating the program; the organization's management is comprised of 58 members selected by the UN's general assembly and the entire UN members who perform the assigned duties for four years based on the fair regional agency principle. This document also emphasizes the formation of a high-ranking universal political intergovernmental assembly, which will be substituted eventually for the UN commission for the sustainable development as a pillar that was created in the earth conference in 1992.

The green economy has been pointed out as one of the three pivots of the conference, but this term has not been well defined. The UNEP has presented a definition of this concept, so, accordingly, the green economy is a type of economy that is attained in an advanced human welfare status and social equality while the bioenvironmental risks and the ecological shortages are being reduced. The aforesaid document confirms that there are various approaches and patterns available for each of the governments. This document also considers a green economy in the area of sustainable development and poverty reduction as one of the significant existing tools for the actualization and achievement of sustainable development, but it is a means that should not be constrained by strict and inflexible rules. The head of the countries and the ministers started a process for the growth and enhancement of the sustainable development objectives to express their concerns about the trends of the sustainable development's progress. The goal of this process was the identification of the priorities, prediction of indices for the evaluation of the number of progress and acceleration of the required measures' accomplishment. The aforesaid document, finally, realizes significant the supply of capital, technology and capacity for the accomplishment of the sustainable development. The notions of the experts who presented lectures at the conference have been reflected in the final document, and it has been pointed out in them that the natural ecosystems feature objective and tangible significance parallel to the mankind's economic development and welfare and fundamental importance for serving objectives like food and water security [14].

Effective national supervision is one of the important subjects in the UN's conference for sustainable development (UNSCD). The final document of the Rio +20 conference identifies the idea that sustainable development depends on "democracy, good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels" and includes "effective, transparent, responsive and people-oriented" institutions.

Moreover, it has also emphasized the large significance of the general public's participation, access to information and judicial compensation in this regard. The superiority and priority of these ideas stem from their being predicted in Rio's 1992 declaration and the constant support of the civil society for their implementation since the then date. A series of the events were concentrated in Rio on the vital role of the effective biological-environmental supervision at the domestic level for the achievement of development. These events identified the following issues:

- Effective supervisory systems at the domestic level entail the proportional disclosing of the information, inciting the general public's participation, codification of explicit regulations that are indispensable and binding and devising responsive mechanisms and, finally, implementation;
- Making efforts to get the vulnerable groups to participate is of vital importance; and,
- In getting the actions done, a vast spectrum of institutions should take part in creating the required capacities serving the proper bioenvironmental supervision.

The analysis of the effective supervisory systems' primary characteristics and the exchange of the information and bringing about proper coordination can contribute to the identification of the executive gaps and enhance these systems' efficiency. The confirmation and emphasis by the UNCSO on the importance of the rule of law led to the emergence of a series of new assemblies serving the synchronous advancement of the goals, including "the UN-supported supreme council for strengthening the rule of law in the national and international levels and a world bank-supported global assembly in regard of law, justice and development."

The title "Rio +20" is also considered as a re-announcement for taking measures in line with drawing attention to the essential subjects proposed in the Rio conference, to wit the continuous challenges related to hunger, poverty and environmental destruction that are threatening the life and welfare of many human beings in the today's world.

Enjoying the specialties, forces and requirements of the civil society and the private sector can intensify the general effect of Rio +20 and make it appear more than just a final document. The conference especially gathered a vast spectrum of participants from all the social sectors in its informal meetings so as to join forces and collaborate with one another in parallel to the enhancement of the bioenvironmental stability. In both the final document and the ancillary events, "Rio +20" has emphasized the governments' responsibilities for inciting cooperation with the other players in line with the strengthening of the effective national supervisory systems as

the needed legal foundation for the development with the revision being an approach especially taken into account.

2. Adoption of the Bioenvironmental Approaches by Some of the Developing Countries:

Considering the various approaches in the international environmental laws, many countries have endeavored to adopt these approaches in their national policies.

A) Expansion and Development of the Customs Tariffs in Kenya:

Kenya's energy is specified with the domination of the traditional biomass energy serving the energy needs of the rural households; it is also characterized by heavy dependency on the petroleum imported to meet the modern economic sector's needs [15]. Resultantly, this country is faced with challenges related to the non-sustainable use of the traditional forms of biomass energy and it is exposed to oil exports with high and unstable prices. In March 2008, Kenya's energy ministry approved the change and development in the tariffs; based on this enactment, renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, small hydrological, biogas and urban waste material energies possess the potential for higher income and employment and can contribute to the supply and demand of electricity generation sources. In general, since the declaration of this policy in Kenya, some sugar companies have made plans for the enhancement of their biomass energies based on their own potential abilities in line with the implementation of the aforementioned policy [16]. In this measure, Kenya paid special attention to the sustainable development approach.

B) Stable Urban Planning in Brazil:

Rapid growth in the urban regions is followed by bioenvironmental and socioeconomic challenges for the citizens, jobs and municipalities. The urban population tends to become more adapted when there is insufficient planning and limited financial resources, and this often causes the irregular development and distribution of housing in the cities or their suburbs with such changes per se increasing the use of personal transportation means to a huge extent.

Following China, India and the US, Brazil possesses the largest urban population, with an annual urban population growth rate of 1.8% between 2005 and 2010. Curitiba is the capital of Parana state in Brazil, and it has succeeded in overcoming this challenge by implementing innovative and heuristic systems during the past decade, following the lead of and beyond the other cities in Brazil to the extent that the city's buses are recognized as fast means of transportation. On the other hand, Curitiba is a sample of integrated urban and industrial planning; in such plans, the sites of the new industries are firstly specified, and more jobs are created. The study of this city indicated how smart urban planning could prevent the incurring of notable costs in the future and improve the

productivity and life of the residents [17]. Brazil paid particular attention to this measure in the preventive approach.

C) Organic Agriculture in Uganda:

Uganda has taken important steps in transforming the common agricultural methods into an organic agricultural system featuring a lot of advantages for the economy, society and environment [18]. Organic agriculture has been defined by the foodstuff documents commission as a comprehensive system for managing the production and dealing with promotion and increase in the cultivation and enhancement of the ecosystem, hygiene and treatment, biodiversity, biological cycles and biological soil activities. The Commission forbids the use of synthesized throughputs like chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Uganda uses chemical fertilizers for the least amount amongst the other countries worldwide. At present, the use of chemical fertilizers for less than 2% enables the creation of real opportunities for investigating the production and cropping faults and organic agriculture's shortcomings. This policy is being executed directly by Uganda. Resultantly, Uganda has become committed to limiting the access to the chemical inputs and transforming this relative advantage into the basal growth of organic agriculture, production and income for the petty farmers [19]. In this measure, Uganda has paid special attention to the preventive and sustainable development approaches.

D) Forest Management in Nepal:

The forest association in Nepal helps the reconstruction of the forest resources. Nearly 2% of the land in Nepal is accommodated by the forest regions [20]. Although these regions faced reductions by 1.9% during the 1990s, the announcement of the foresaid rate was followed by reverse results, and the forest regions of this country increased during the years from 2000 to 2005 by 1.35%. Currently, the forest association is shouldering a central stance for managing the forest resources in Nepal. To do so, the local users have created forest user groups and accomplished the resource leadership and management assignments, with the government playing a supportive and facility-supplying role. The progress made in this regard is due to the interests and benefits granted to the local users within the format of the bioenvironmental goods and the development of services and welfare [21]. Nepal has paid special attention to such measures to supervisory and preventive approaches as well as the sustainable development approach, but the supervisory approach is more accentuated in this measure.

E) Ecosystem Services in Ecuador:

Quito in Ecuador is an outstanding example in the developing markets. Quito demanded the excavation of a canal for transmitting water to the city's upstream regions. The access to water for a city with about one and a half million inhabitants and the peripheral regions depended on the preservation of the

protected upstream regions. Considering the issue that 80% of this city's water is supplied from the bioenvironmental reservoirs, a fund was consequently established for protecting water; it was named FONAG, and it was founded in 2000 by the municipality and a non-governmental organization as a trustable fund for assisting the supply of water to the households in Quito. The water protection fund was created to supply money to assist the ecosystem, which was in a critical situation; it also helped the purchasing of land for the hydrological functions [22]. Ecuador paid special attention to this measure in the preventive approach.

F) Solar Energy in Tunis:

In Tunis, and in line with reducing the country's dependency on oil and gas, the government started taking steps towards the development and use of renewable energies. The law that enabled the creation of an energy protection system in the energy management sector immediately resulted in the establishment of a national fund for energy management in 2005 to support the power and capacity enhancement in the technologies pertinent to renewable energies as well as the improvement of the energy productivity [23]. Tunis paid special attention to this measure in the sustainable development approach.

Suggestions & Discussions

The evolution of international environmental law from stockholm's first environmental summit in 1972, to 20 years after the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Summit of Brazil, as well as subsequent summits, showed that attention to the dire state of the global environment has become a scientific certainty. At the Rio summit, the 20 levels and number of participants and the duration of the negotiations demonstrated the sensitivity and importance of the issue to the international community. The heads of a significant number of governments attended the recent summit. Heads of State expressed their views on various aspects of sustainable development and were subjected to other people's opinions, discussions, and points of commonality and differentiation. But how much the conference's resolutions will be on the agenda of governments and their actions to contribute to developments in the international relations scene in the field of sustainable development is a question whose answer remains unclear.

As a comparison of the achievements of the two Rio summits, it can be dared to acknowledge that the Rio 1992 summit had more favorable and concrete results than the Rio 20 summit, in terms of the level of cooperation of state and non-state actors, and the acceptance of international commitments. This fact was not worthy of the international community, which must always seek greater progress, transformation and cooperation in tackling common global challenges.

Official expectations of the conference were in accordance with the General Assembly resolution, renewal of political

commitments to the realization of sustainable development, evaluation of the implementation of previous commitments, and discussion of new challenges. But the positions announced in the negotiations on about 30 issues under consideration in the form of sustainable development reflected broad yet relatively different expectations. One of the important points of this document is that the term "green economy" was officially approved by the international community for the first time and this is a success for environmentalists. Considering the newness of the subject and the need for further investigation, the document has been cautiously described the aspects and characteristics of the green economy. Cautious approach to the emphasis of this section on conditions and criteria such as observance of international law, priority of national strategies and policies, sovereignty of governments over their natural resources, necessity of considering the special conditions and needs of countries, the importance of paying attention to poverty alleviation and the three dimensions of sustainable development in adopting economic policies known as green, continuing to provide unconditional development assistance, the necessity of assessing the benefits and harms of the green economy, and the necessity of supporting countries Developing in this process, by providing technical assistance and mobilizing financial resources and exchanging information, the emphasis lies on the importance of transferring the required technologies.

The statements of Rio and Stockholm require environmental protection to achieve sustainable development, and Agenda 21, by merging these two concepts, in addition to proposing the formation of the Sustainable Development Commission, calls for the direction of international environmental law towards the concept of sustainable development.

Almost all principles of international environmental law are used to prove the concept of sustainable development. Principles such as: the principle of sovereignty over natural resources, the principle of commitment to cooperate, informing and assisting in environmental emergencies, the principle of environmental protection and protection, the principle of obligation to pay compensation by environmental polluters, the principle of prevention and the precautionary principle. Of course, the concept of sustainable development is directly and clearly seen among the concepts of international environmental law such as (the concept of common heritage of humanity, the concept of rights of future generations) more than these principles, and in order to implement sustainable global development, commitment to the principle of common but different responsibilities of countries, which is one of the most important concepts of international environmental law, has been emphasized.

Conclusion

By examining all of the above, it can be concluded that fundamentally, sustainable development issues, both nationally and internationally, are preventive and regulatory, and according to the sustainable development approach in international law, other approaches can be considered and this approach includes a regulatory approach and a preventive approach.

Since there is not yet a comprehensive convention on sustainable development that addresses the legal expression of its concept, it is necessary to pay more attention to sustainable development approach along with other related approaches in international law- environment. This approach, which has been largely entered into written and contractual texts from international norms, somehow commits and obliges all members of the international community and needs to be looked at in an integrated set. Because every approach complements the other approach.

Today, sustainable development is the key to solving most environmental issues and is one of the most fundamental issues of international law-environment, so that it can be considered as the main goal of developing and codifying international environmental law. To the extent that the importance of sustainable development in international environmental law has led the world to witness the transformation of this legal branch into international law of sustainable development. Despite the progress made regarding the literature of sustainable development in international law, on the one hand, because the provisions of this concept are mainly in uncontrolled law and practically, according to important documents in this regard, the priority of economic development on environmental and social development of sustainable development policies has failed, a significant gap in the theoretical and practical approach to sustainable development in inter-law law. International development exists and international law is considered sustainable development of ideal law rather than real rights.

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All the free and justice-seeking human beings, those who recognized the truth and, with all your hardships and ascensions, have followed that sacred and fertile path, and also dedication to my mother, the infinite sea of sacrifice and love

for which all my existence was suffering and her existence is all love for me.

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Conflict of interest

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Ethics statement

None.

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