

Legal Processing to Adapt to Climate Change and Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

Hussain Said Saif Al Ghafri^{1*}, Wael Mahmoud Fakhry², Maher Ibrahim Ebed Emam³

¹Associate Professor at the dept. of public law, Dean faculty of law., Arab open University, OMAN, Email: hussain.g@aou.edu.om

²Assistant Professor at the dept. of public law, faculty of law., Arab open University, OMAN, Email: wael.f@aou.edu.om

³Associate Professor at the dept. of public law, Dean faculty of law., Arab open University, OMAN, Email: maher.e@aou.edu.om

*Corresponding Author: hussain.g@aou.edu.om

Citation: Ghafri, H. S. S. A., Fakhry, W. M., & Emam, M. I. E. (2025). Legal Processing to Adapt to Climate Change and Achieve Sustainable Development Goals. *Journal of Cultural Analysis and Social Change*, 10(3), 2654–2673. <https://doi.org/10.64753/jcasc.v10i3.2822>

Published: December 04, 2025

ABSTRACT

Countries vary in capacity and historical emissions levels; although all countries and companies must work to reduce global emissions, not all countries will achieve net zero emissions at the same time, and developed countries have, over time, contributed more to the global stock of greenhouse gas emissions. The importance of research appears in highlighting the impact of treaties and constitutions on reducing carbon emissions and achieving sustainable development goals, in addition to the importance of the necessity of applying them in practice by focusing on the laws that Omani society needs to achieve sustainable development goals, as well as applying laws in practice to the internal level, and not only in terminology, literature and theoretical decisions. The research dealt with treaties and constitutions related to reducing carbon emissions and the emergence of what is known as climate litigation. The research concluded that developed countries should make every effort to reach net zero greenhouse emissions as soon as possible, and that developing and emerging countries need a longer time to achieve this goal, as they are developing their economies and strengthening their institutional capabilities. That time is not in everyone's interest and reducing Emissions are not an option, but an urgent necessity.

Keywords: Greenhouse gases, Sustainable development, International treaties, Constitutions, Global warming.

INTRODUCTION

Preamble the environment has received the attention of jurists since ancient times. Within the framework of the legal rules governing society, it regulates relationships in which there has always been that obligation to respect the rights of others and not to harm them in their own person or money. There has always been a set of legal norms with people's obligations to maintain a clean environment from one legal system to another.

Ancient civilisations and religions called for human hygiene and attention to the environment in which he lived. and undoubtedly the first reaction of States and they are beginning to recognise the threats to the environment domestic laws in these areas, besides adopting programmes and plans for the protection and conservation of the environment within the limits of its regional competence and developing some new laws and regulations in the field of the environment. It was clear that efforts to protect and preserve the environment at the internal level cannot lead to achieving its objectives unless accompanied by efforts at another level: international relations. environment since the environment is one of the areas in which the correlation between domestic and international law seems most closely connected. Amer, S. (2020).

The importance of laws and legislation lies in regulating and responding to the needs of society and individuals for public benefit factors in a framework of balance between the material and moral needs of individuals and

society. Therefore, laws regulating transactions that achieve sustainable development goals are essential mechanisms that lead to the achievement of goals that are compatible with the needs and requirements of members of society as they organise actions (Eradicate Poverty - Eradicate hunger - Good health and well-being - Quality education - Gender equality - Clean water and hygiene - Clean and affordable energy - Decent work and economic growth - Industry, innovation and infrastructure - Reduce inequalities - Sustainable cities and communities - Responsible consumption and production - Climate work - Life underwater - Life in Pre- Peace, justice and institutions ..., these laws are therefore the cornerstone of achieving sustainable development goals that have a distinct identity of society. Sultanate of Oman. (2021).

World Leaders Promise 2015 a Greener, Fairer and More Equitable Global Future s population lags behind progress on the path to achieving the sustainable development agenda, A report revealed that only 12% of the 169 targets set by the SDGs are on track while progress towards achieving the targets is at least 50% and is weak and insufficient, Secretary-General Guterres said the worst of all was the fact that progress had either stopped or even been reflected in more than 30% of the targets. and the report shows that the 17 sustainable development goals are in a deplorable state because of the COVID-19 pandemic, as known as " The devastating "triple crisis" of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine ,United Nations. (2023, October 17).

We will address the impact of treaties and laws on reducing carbon emissions and achieving sustainable development goals in both the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman and their relationship to sustainable development. In accordance with legal rules, there is an impact of general international obligations on domestic legislation, whether it relates to: Restrict the application of Egyptian and Omani laws by taking into account international agreements to which Egypt and Oman are bound and the issuance of domestic legal acts pursuant to an international treaty to which Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman are bound, Amend existing legislation to comply with Egypt and Oman's international obligations and the enactment of national legislation consistent with international models, taking into account Egyptian and Omani legislative traditions, Abolish existing laws to implement an international treaty to which Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman are bound referring to international agreements to indicate what is meant by the application of Egyptian and Omani laws and legislation, Disagreement between Egypt's and Oman's international obligations and exclusive internal issues "That is, those not governed by international obligations", legislative intervention to keep pace with economic reform, The Egyptian and Omani economy's involvement in the global economy, undertaking internal work in implementation of general international legal norms, Non-association with international agreements that are inconsistent with public order in Egypt and Oman to adopt the necessary domestic measures for the implementation of international agreements, and to enact the necessary criminal laws for the implementation of international agreements international obligations ", with such international obligations subject to the control of the Egyptian and Omani judiciary. Abouloufa, A. (2004).

countries vary in historical capabilities and emission levels. Although all countries and companies must work to reduce global emissions, not all countries will achieve zero emissions simultaneously. and developed countries have, over time, contributed more to the global greenhouse gas emissions stock and climate change mitigation and adaptation have shared benefits to promote the effectiveness and sustainability of climate change actions and to assist Governments in decarbonising while achieving other key societal objectives, Such as health, energy, water, food, agriculture, etc.

The Importance

The importance of research is reflected in highlighting the impact of treaties and laws on reducing carbon emissions and achieving sustainable development goals, as well as the need for their practical application.

Objectives

Seek to focus on the laws needed by Omani and Egyptian communities to achieve sustainable development goals and apply laws in practice at the domestic level, not only in terms of literature and theoretical decisions.

Problem

The problem of research is to apply sustainability laws in practice, especially to developing countries in practice, and to try to encourage those States towards the practical application of those laws, as well as the legitimacy of climate litigation and the extent to which States abide by climate provisions.

Study Questions

Through research, the researcher will answer the following questions:

- What is sustainable development, greenhouse gases, and carbon neutrality?
- What are the sustainable development goals?

- What is climate litigation?

Research Methodology

In this research, we have drawn on the comparative and analytical approach to studying laws on sustainability and how States apply them in practice in general and in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman.

RESEARCH PLAN

We divided our research into two requirements, the first dealing with carbon reduction treaties and laws and what sustainable development is, and the second with the emergence of so-called climate litigation, as follows:

The first requirement is carbon emissions reduction and sustainable development.

The second requirement is climate litigation.

First Requirement

Reducing Carbon Emissions and Their Impact on Sustainable Development

Protecting the environment and conserving its natural resources is one of the most fundamental obligations of States; to achieve environmental conservation and reduce the risks to the environment, A legal framework which ensures their protection and preservation and aims at achieving sustainable development is required. In this regard, the Sultanate of Oman is working to reflect the principle of the preservation of the environment by providing for its constitutional protection.

Article 15 of the Basic Law of the State of the Sultanate of Oman stipulates that: "The State shall endeavour to protect the environment and its natural balance; In order to achieve the comprehensive and sustainable development of all generations, citizens and residents must preserve it and not harm it .Sultanate of Oman. (2021).

The legal protection of Oman '

The promulgation of laws, resolutions, regulations, and ratification of international conventions relating to protecting the environment of all kinds.

The legal protection of the Omani environment depends on several principles and objectives, as well as the penalties that may be imposed on anyone who violates the Omani Environment Act's norms. Among the most important legal principles of the Omani Environment Act; The principle of prohibition or prohibition, the principle of obligation, the principle of requiring prior environmental authorisation, the creation of safe areas, and the obligation to take action and precautions to reduce pollution, the principles relating to soil protection and desertification control, and those relating to the marine environment, the Arab Republic of Egypt has also been concerned with the elimination of pollution and its causes and the preservation and cleanliness of the environment through many legislation.

The topic is enshrined in one of the fundamental human rights: the right to the environment. It is increasingly important, especially given the growing risks caused by pollution, given the geographical area in which the Sultanate is located,

s coastal and marine environment " Sultanate of Oman. (1982). Sultanate of Oman. (1974). Arab Republic of Egypt. (1994).

In two sections, we review the definition of greenhouse gases and sustainable development and in section II, the efforts of the Sultanate of Oman and the Arab Republic of Egypt as follows:

Section I

What are greenhouse gases?

The United Nations Organization has identified the United Nations, through its organs and agencies, as " Disease, medicine and disease are factors that threaten the world and affect climate change. " The United Nations has defined climate change as those "long-term shifts in Temperatures and weather patterns. These transitions can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 19th century, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, mainly due to the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas; Burning fossil fuels produces greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures; Key greenhouse gases include. the main greenhouse gases causing climate change are carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline to drive a car or coal to heat buildings, for example. Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transportation, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gas emissions. United Nations. (2024, January 14).

United Nations. (2024, January 14).The most important are greenhouse gases, which absorb infrared and heat in all directions. About greenhouse gas emissions from transport, the following gases are usually considered:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

- Methane (CH₄).
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O).
- HFCs. ESCWA. (n.d.).

Zero carbon neutrality is also defined as the balance between emissions. Greenhouse gases due to the burning of fossil fuels and reductions of such emissions in a certain period to the equivalent of zero. Zero neutrality is one of the most important components of Oman's national sectoral strategies (industry, urban planning, energy, transport, etc.), which the Sultanate has identified as a strategic objective to be achieved before 2050 through the following: Promote gas efficiency, production and use, reduce combustion, capture, use and carbon storage, control emissions Through the development of technologies, the reduction of energy consumption and operational processes of gas, the electrification of circular processes and economy, the transformation of electric vehicles, the reliance on renewable energy and the expansion of green zones, as well as through a range of empowerment, the most important of which are, but are not limited to, legislation, laws, effective governance, infrastructure and basic services, as well as the building of human resources and training. Sultanate of Oman. (2023).

UN-Women has developed a strategy for development in all its forms (environmental, social and economic) at the global level to improve the living conditions of everyone in society, Develop the means and methods of production and manage them in ways that meet the needs of the current generation without wasting the rights of future generations; Without draining the planet's remaining natural resources, where today there are some 140 developing countries looking for ways to meet their development needs, But a growing threat to climate change accompanies this, Therefore, broad efforts must be made to ensure that today's development does not negatively affect future generations, The Sustainable Development Goals are a framework for improving the lives of people around the world and mitigating man-made risks affecting climate change. climate action ", the thirteenth sustainable development goal of climate action calls for integrated action to avoid climate change within development frameworks, as well as the fourteenth sustainable development goal, which is life under the sea, and the goal of sustainable development.

as natural resources ". (United Nations. (2024, January 10).

At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, entitled "Environment and development for sustainable development", and the 2002 Johannesburg Symposium on tackling poverty, the need for concerted efforts and cooperation by Governments in coordinating, consulting, and working in an unprecedented manner to achieve sustainable development,

and since practical application faces significant obstacles to overcoming the traditional approach to policymaking to create a comprehensive governmental and institutional approach to sustainable development. Kiss, A. (1989).

The prevailing belief that sustainable development has reacted to environmental problems that have arisen in the world because of the application of development practices is not accurate because environmental problems are an outcome and cannot be dealt with regardless of the circumstances to which they have led, i.e. economic and social conditions.

Culture, policies, and strategies adopted by states in all economic and social sectors have caused the environmental imbalance that has led to poverty and inequality; addressing the outcome without changing the conditions that led to it is considered futile. Ismail, T. M. (2015).

The definition and objectives of sustainable development are as follows:

- Definition of sustainable development:

Before defining sustainable development, I would like to point out that on 25 September 2015, 193 heads of State and Governments of Member States met at the United Nations at the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly. New York adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; sustainable development was defined more than one of the most important by the 1978 World Commission on Environment and Sustainable Development as "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfil. to meet their needs and presuppose conserving natural assets for future growth and development. United Nations. (1997).

- The World Union for Conservation of Nature 1987 defines sustainable development as "development that takes into account the environment, the economy and society". Mohamed, I. A. (2022, May 6–7). Gendron, C. (2006). It was argued that during their tenure within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pakistani researcher Habib Haq Al-Haq and Indian researcher Amartya Sen were credited with the creation and rooting of this concept, as sustainable development for them is economic and social development rather than just economic. human beings ", which makes human beings their purpose and treats the human or social dimensions of development as the dominant element.

Material capacities are seen as a prerequisite for such development, and Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland played an important role in defining and entrenching this concept. Sustainable development is defined

as development based on the logic of equitable distribution of wealth, improvement of services and rooting in the climate of freedoms and rights. in full balance with the development of structures and equipment without prejudice to natural and environmental data and resources, it is in this way community-oriented development ", which is designed for the benefit of the community, taking into account the needs and rights of the future generations and is characterised by sustainability. Al-Gharbawi, S. (2020).

We believe that the definitions adopted by the relevant official bodies are the most accurate. The United Nations officially sponsors global sustainability (United Nations. (2024, January 10).in this subject of our consideration. The United Nations Brundtland Commission has defined sustainability as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the capabilities of future generations to meet their own needs". (United Nations. (2024, January 10).Based on previous definitions, the objectives of sustainable development are based on several elements, the most important of which is environmental protection. s population "because the persistent population is putting pressure on and depleting resources, Thus the environment's unsustainability, which in turn requires a balance between population size and resources; the best technology required for a sustainable human development strategy relies on innovation, successful discussion and the useful use of scarce resources.

environmental degradation ", sustainable human development depends on combating environmental degradation. The adoption of environmental and social considerations was not part of the data considered in developing economic and development plans, including an environmental impact assessment of the project before its commencement, which gives new dimensions to the value and use of resources based on a cost/benefit analysis, The economic benefits that this entails, as well as. in addition to environmental conservation, the environmental dimension of development addresses several themes, including:

- Preserving biodiversity: By maintaining the richness of this diversity by protecting animal and plant varieties from the threat of extinction or what is known as slowing extinction processes, reducing the destruction of shelters, reducing the risks of volcanoes and climate changes, reducing excessive human activities in agriculture, industry and transport, development is concerned with protecting natural resources from human pressures

and the non-overuse of fertilisers and pesticides, as production expands dramatically to meet growing consumer needs, Sustainable development needs to protect natural resources, such as forests, soils, fisheries, and other resources. Protection here means the most efficient use of such resources as the introduction of modern technology in agriculture to improve and increase production. pesticides, avoiding excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides that threaten wildlife and water and contaminate.

Human food and sustainable development need to protect the natural resources needed to produce food and fuel, from soil protection to tree land protection and fisheries protection - while expanding production to meet the needs of growing populations. Abdel Badi'i, M. (2003).

- Climate protection from global warming: Increasing incinerators has become a major source of air pollution, and some modern industries and technology adversely affect the environment. Current levels of Emission of thermal gases and various radiation from human activities exceed the Earth's ability to absorb them, resulting in adverse impacts and climate changes affecting the life of the globe. Advocacy against the risk of major changes in the global environment to increase sea level or changing rainfall patterns and vegetation, or UV increase, which would bring about a change in opportunities for future generations, which would mean reducing vulnerability to climate stability,

or the destruction of the Earth's protective ozone layer by human actions. Al-Rabaie, H. S. (2004).

- Water conservation and waste recycling: Sustainable development will put an end to wasteful uses such as improving the efficiency of the water system and avoiding water pollution, and this can only be put an end through practical policies that protect it or mechanisms that ensure some accountability against the perpetrators of such environmental violations, in some areas the water supply is reduced, River clouds threaten to deplete available supplies, groundwater is pumped at unsustainable rates and industrial, agricultural and human waste contaminates surface and groundwater, threatens lakes and estuaries in almost every country, so there is an urgent need to develop a range of treatments that limit and sustain water waste for sustainability. Schele, A. (2009–2010).

In this, a range of mechanisms must be adopted: preserving nature's beauty, quality water, air, soil, climate change, Biodiversity through attention to and maintenance of the private and public environment by working to meet the requirements for their preservation based on knowledge, Bearing in mind that the restoration of the public environment affects the private environment and to promote people's awareness of environmental problems by developing people's sense of responsibility for environmental problems; He urged them to participate actively in the creation of appropriate solutions by participating in the preparation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of sustainable development programmes and projects While linking modern technology to serve society's goals, sustainable development seeks to discover and use technical means with limited environmental damage aimed at recycling and utilising materials and waste in the fields of energy and industry. In addition to rationalising and improving the selection of industrial project sites and making each project handle its waste and

waste, taking advantage of the rapid developments of biotechnology and digital technology where a significant change in production structure, quality and time is expected. Ismail, T. M. (2015).

. Social inclusion:

- The social dimension of sustainable human development is that people are at the core of development and its ultimate objective. It is based on basic principles, the most important of which are: Eliminate unemployment, local and regional development, health care and wealth, social cohesion, and distribution of services while protecting the choices of unborn generations and protecting the natural resource base necessary to support future development, as well as achieving a better quality of life for the population: where sustainable development is attempted Through planning and implementation of development policy processes, improve the quality of life of the population in society socially, economically, psychologically and spiritually by focusing on qualitative aspects of growth rather than quantity and equitably and acceptably. Mohamed, I. A. (2022, May 6–7).Al-Jabali, H. (2016). "

In 2015, all States Members of the United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, which balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability as previously reviewed and lay out a road map for a better world as a global call to work to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all the world's people enjoy peace and prosperity by one year 2030. (United Nations. (2024, January 10).

second requirement

Efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman to reduce pollution and achieve sustainable development goals.

Addressing SDG integration closely shows that pathways to different goals affect each other positively and negatively in many ways, where complementarity calls for identifying and leveraging similarities and balancing trade-offs between objectives. Investment can achieve such integration if regulatory, financial, and other policy instruments, planning, and budgets are available. and other policies, planning and budgets, where strategies that shape a country's development path must be tailored to its characteristics and to fluctuations in the global environment, as well as work to adapt sustainable development goals to local contexts by recognising the role of local actors and the vital (particularly local governments, population, business enterprises, SMEs and community-based organisations) and their empowerment, to take measures relevant to the sustainable development goals on. While the sustainable development goals are universal, their achievement depends mostly on making them a reality in communities, cities, and regions. United Nations Sustainable Development Group. (n.d.). (12/1/2024). The legislative and executive efforts of both the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman are described below, given both countries' hard efforts in the same regard: Section I: Egyptian State's Efforts in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, Section II: Efforts of the Sultanate of Oman in Achieving Sustainable Development goals.

First: Egypt's Efforts to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Organization commended the efforts made by the Egyptian State. It continued to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals, applying a series of mechanisms to develop its national sustainable development strategy. "Egypt Vision 2030" presented two voluntary national reviews in 2016 and 2018, demonstrating a strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda and a national approach to sustainable development. The United Nations and the Egyptian Government renewed their partnership with the launch of the United Nations Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022, consistent with "Egypt Vision 2030" and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in Egypt. During 2018, the United Nations focused on facilitating policy dialogues on nutrition, health, and social protection, and provided support to 213, 396 start-up and existing companies by facilitating linkages between various actors in the value chain, familiarizing local producers with national and international markets and improving the skills needed for projects Entrepreneurship.

The Egyptian Government is making continuous efforts to support refugees and asylum seekers of all nationalities in Egypt. Egypt has established environmental departments in the governorates. In addition to institutional efforts to develop new structures within the ministries, the Environmental Affairs Agency: Establishment of units (associations, environmental planning, ozone, climate change, women), environmental and development councils in the governorates, the General Federation of NGOs, and the National Council for Women. In addition, Egypt has undertaken the following efforts:

First: National Strategies and Evidence:

1- The National Strategy for Sustainable Development "Egypt Vision 2030": adopts the concept of sustainable development as a general framework aimed at improving the quality of life in the present time, without prejudice to the rights of future generations in a better life s quality of life and quality of life; Justice, social inclusion and participation, a competitive and diversified economy, knowledge, innovation, scientific research, an integrated and sustainable ecosystem,

Egyptian Peace and Security, Promoting Egyptian Leadership. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. (n.d.).

2- National Climate Change Strategy 2050: Egypt launched the National Climate Change Strategy 2050 at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Climate Change Convention "COP26" (United Nations. (2024, January 10).

held in Glasgow, Scotland, which aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth through low-emission development in various sectors, maximising energy efficiency, and adopting sustainable consumption and production trends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other non-energy activities, as well as improving climate finance infrastructure. To achieve these goals, innovative financing instruments such as green bonds must be provided and traditional financing instruments such as concessional loans and grants from multilateral development banks, With the preparation and submission of projects under the Green Climate Fund and the Paris Convention's new sustainable development mechanism and the building of a national monitoring, reporting and verification system to assist in the follow-up and planning of climate action and the implementation of ministries. Standers

Sustainability criteria in identifying projects to be submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Finance with stakeholders involved in various stages of strategy development, as well as using the interactive map as a planning tool to identify areas at risk of potential climate change with the identification and use of digital solutions that promote/enable the implementation of low carbon and flexible solutions with climate change, Establishment of sustainable development and climate change units in each ministry, as well as action. Integrate climate change aspects into Egypt's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies. Egyptian Cabinet. (2022).

3- Draft Strategy for Financing Sustainable Development Goals: Aims to support Egypt's ambitious development efforts for itself, which are consistent with its national agenda for sustainable development Vision 2030, as well as the Africa Agenda 2063, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. The project is in accordance with Prime Minister's Decision No. 193 of 2020 to diversify funding sources for development plans and programmes and to promote mechanisms. Partnership with the private sector, civil society, and development partners to promote financing for development, as well as formulation and follow-up of the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy in coordination with ministries and stakeholders, the strategic framework of the project "Financing Sustainable Development Goals" is divided into three main components:

:: The programme's main outpost is to increase additional funding to accelerate the achievement of the sustainable development goals s efforts to calculate the cost of implementing its national sustainable development strategy, Development of funding plans commensurate with accelerated implementation of national priorities for sustainable development goals and capacity, communication and pilot testing, to ensure that Agenda 2030 and the relevant objectives of the National Framework of Sustainable development goals, namely, the efficiency and effectiveness of the public administration sector that manages State resources, as well as the diversification of sources of financing for development plans and programmes and the catalysing of partnership mechanisms with the private sector, civil society and development partners, to enhance financing for development, as well as reliance on performance balances, increase the efficiency of public expenditure and align programmes and budgets with the requirements and objectives of sustainable development goals. State Information Service. (n.d.).

4- Gender Responsive Sustainable Development Plan Manual: In February 2022, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development launched the "Gender Responsive Sustainable Development Plan Manual", in collaboration with the USAID-funded Macroeconomic Reform and Stability Project, in coordination with relevant government agencies. The manual, the first of its kind, establishes an integrated and viable framework for integrating social groups (women, children, persons with special needs) In development plans and programmes by identifying the needs of these groups, Monitoring the development gaps between them, thereby directing public spending to meet these gaps; Consistent with Egypt's Vision 2030 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, The manual reflects the critical importance that the State attaches to the empowerment of social groups at all levels It is the first of its kind to establish an integrated and viable framework for integrating these categories into development plans, in line with Egypt's Vision 2030. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. (2022, February).

5- Strategic Framework for the Egypt-United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development for the Period 2023- 2027: The Strategic Framework for the Partnership for Sustainable Development between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United Nations s development efforts ", is the tool for formulating United Nations development activities that are complementary to the Government's development efforts, Relations between Egypt and the United Nations date back to 1945 as one of the founding countries of the United Nations. and the Partnership Strategic Framework was launched in 2006; several phases of the strategic framework were implemented, the latest being the Partnership's strategic framework for the period 2018-2022, which supported development work in Egypt through four pillars: economic development, social justice, sustainable management of natural resources

and women's empowerment. The Strategic Framework for Partnership for Sustainable Development is the instrument of cooperation between Egypt and the United Nations from 2023 to 2027. State Information Service. (n.d.).

6- The National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030: Egypt has developed a strategy Aiming at the realisation of women's constitutional rights and the promotion of the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and equal opportunities, through four themes (political empowerment and leadership - economic empowerment - social empowerment - protection), the strategy contains 34 indicators of sustainable development. National Council for Women. (2017).

Second: Legislative efforts:

- Some 64 international conventions and treaties have been concluded.
- Egyptian Constitution 2014:

The Egyptian Constitution of 2014 establishes sustainable development and its principles. Its three dimensions (socio-economic-environmental), and the social and economic dimensions are directly reflected in a chapter (Social Components) and Chapter II (Economic Components) (Basic Elements of Society) The 2014 Constitution also contained principles affirming the right to development and establishing the rights of Egyptians to a dignified life in all its aspects. It emphasised the equitable distribution of the fruits of development and the reduction of the disparities between incomes and geographically balanced Sectoral and environmental, he also stressed the importance of maximising investment in human energy within the framework of sustainable development and established the role of the State in providing education, scientific research and health services as a right for all citizens and with a level of quality consistent with international standards. Egypt is one of the countries that mentioned Article 78 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the State shall guarantee citizens the right to adequate, safe, and healthy housing, thereby safeguarding human dignity and achieving social justice.

Its Constitution paid considerable attention to the issue of gender equality, the promotion of women's rights, equality between men and women, non-discrimination and the right to appoint to the judiciary, the protection of women from violence and the guarantee of their participation in political life The Constitution also provides for the protection and preservation of the environment in articles 45 and 46, which provide for high political and social obligations to protect the environment as a fundamental pillar of sustainable development, as well as the establishment of constitutional entitlements for children and Persons with disabilities in article 11, article 80, of the Constitution - Arab Republic of Egypt constitution. (2014).

Cooperation Protocols: The Egyptian State has signed several protocols to promote cooperation in the field of sustainable development, including, but not limited to, a Cooperation Protocol on the Draft Strategy for Financing Sustainable Development Goals in Egypt in cooperation with the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund "Project to Support the United Nations Joint Fund for Integrated Financing for Sustainable Development Goals in Egypt."

- Laws: The Egyptian legislation on the environment and its preservation from pollution began in 1900, along with the legislation on the competent official bodies; The most important Act No. 4 of 1994 promulgates an Act on the Environment, amended by Act No. 9 of 2009, which guarantees the protection of the terrestrial and air environment from pollution, noise pollution and radioactivity. and to protect the aquatic environment from pollution of any origin, whether from ships or from installations adjacent to beaches "Hazardous wastes", amended No. 9 of 2009, in which fines were increased; The Environment Law was preceded by a specialized law to protect the Nile River and watercourses from pollution in 1982, a Natural Reserves Law No. 102 of 1983. There is a Law on Hygiene in Fields, Roads, and Streets in 1953 and a Public Hygiene Law in 1976. In addition, 9 laws have been passed since 1914 to 2019, four laws have been enacted on the disposal of water from 1946 to 1962 for public shops and installations. The Law on the Fencing and Maintenance of Space Lands was enacted in 1947. Thus, the number of environmental laws has exceeded 22. Some have been repealed, and others incorporated into others, such as the Prevention of Oil Pollution of Seawater Act 1968, incorporated into the Environment Act. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. (n.d.).

Act No. 202 of 2020, By promulgating the Waste Management Regulation Act, which regulates the Waste Management Authority. In addition, it regulates general policies and obligations relating to waste, addressing non-hazardous waste and municipal waste, regulating demolition and construction residues, agricultural waste, industrial waste, hazardous substances, and waste, as well as penalties Official Gazette of Egypt. (2020, October 13).

- Regulations: Some implementing environmental regulations have been promulgated, the most important of which is the implementing regulations of the Environment Law amended in 2005 and the Prime Minister's Decision 1095 of 2011. Amending certain provisions of the Regulation, Prime Minister's Decision No. 964 of 2015 amending certain provisions of the Regulation; Prime Minister's Decision No. 544 of 2016 amending certain provisions of the Regulation Decision of the Prime Minister 618 of 2017 amending certain provisions of the Regulation, Prime Minister's Decision No. 1963 of 2017 amending certain provisions of the Regulation of the

Waste Management Regulation Act, promulgated by Act No. 202 of 2020. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. (n.d.).

Decision of the Prime Minister No. 1741 of 2005 published in Egyptian facts in 29/10\2005.

- Indicative plans: including but not limited to what the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, has produced the Environmental Sustainability Standards Manual "Strategic Framework for Green Recovery", the first edition 2021, which included Agriculture, Food Security, Water and Rural Resources, Industry, Energy, Transport, Housing, Health, Education, Scientific Research, Tourism and Impacts, Environment, Local Development, Finance and Investment, Private Sector, where performance indicators are

More generally, it ensures the quality of priority projects and activities in funding to allow everyone to know the priorities for implementation. Ministry of Planning and Economic Development & Ministry of Environment. (2021).

- Promulgation of new laws such as:

Act No. 115 of 2015 on safeguards transferred to achieve sustainable development goals.

Egyptian Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 and the legal guarantees granted to foreign investments in Egypt.

Comprehensive Health Insurance Law: The Egyptian State has committed itself to the time plan established for application,

which is scheduled to expire in 2032 and the required increase in the proportion of expenditure on the health sector, gradually reaching 3% following article 18 of the 2014 Constitution with the activation of the pre-payment system for those covered by health coverage, and that this is on the inclusive income of them.

o Laws in support of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities such as laws regulating personal status such as (Act No. 1 of 2000), (Act No. 91 of 2000), (Act No. 10 of 2004 establishing family courts), (Law No. 11 of 2004) establishing the Family Insurance System Fund under the Nasser Social Bank, in addition to labour and investment laws, as well as protection in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, protection from cybercrime and legislative amendments in the Inheritance Code, (Law No. 10 of 2018) on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Implementing Regulations, (Law No. 11 of 2019) establishing the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, (Law No. 200 of 2020 establishing the Support Fund for Persons with disabilities (Act No. 12 of 1996) as amended by Act No. 126 of 2008 to guarantee children's rights.

Review the new Tenders and Auctions Act, in particular the provision for the expansion of the direct contracting system and the application of uniform rules to all contracts conducted by public authorities.

Review the timing of tax amendments on income tax in Act No. 158 of 2018.

Operationalizing legislation on combating money laundering and all economic crimes.

Criminalise the illicit use of public authority by emphasising institutional reform and combating corruption and deviation from power as essential to achieving sustainable development goals. " State Information Service. (n.d.). <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/235782/>

Second: The Sultanate of Oman's Efforts in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Since the beginning of the 1970s, one of the most important pillars of future visions and successive five-year development plans in the Sultanate of Oman has been the thought of sustainability. The Sultanate has also been an active partner of the United Nations in all United Nations and regional events that resulted in the announcement of the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015. The Sultanate believes in its international commitment to achieving those goals by 2030. The Sultanate's Government was therefore keen to integrate the dimensions and objectives of sustainable development into Oman's development strategies and plans and to monitor budgets to achieve them. In this spirit, the goals and objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda have become a key component and focus of the Oman Vision 2040.

The United Nations stressed that the Sultanate of Oman is committed to achieving sustainable development goals in its three economic and social dimensions.

Within the prescribed timeframe, and although there are challenges that cannot be underestimated, they are moving confidently in the right direction to achieve these goals, drawing on the balance of their external relations with their Arab, regional and international surroundings, reinforced by broad community participation in designing, implementing, and evaluating plans, policies and programmes to address the challenges and achieve the desired goals.

The Sultanate of Oman's efforts were:

1- Formation of the National Committee for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, a high-level committee. Comprising members of relevant ministries and government bodies, the Council of Oman, representatives of the private sector and civil society organisations, several tasks have been entrusted to follow up on the integration of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 into the national agenda, as well as the preparation of annual follow-up reports to the Sustainable Development Goals.

2- The "All Oman" initiative, which provided an opportunity for all segments of society to participate in setting priorities and future aspirations of communities when preparing the vision document (Oman2040)

3- The Sultanate has developed an integrated system for monitoring and evaluating sustainable development goal indicators and a methodology for assessing progress to ensure that targets are verified, and that decision-makers are provided with targeted and achieved implementation rates.

4- A central dashboard (National Dashboards) is designed to measure the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), measuring nearly a hundred indicators at the national level. The measurement results have demonstrated the Sultanate's positive progress in many indicators.

5- Application of programme and performance budgets and plans: It identifies the direct relationship between national priorities and budgets that must be allocated for their implementation and provides a smooth tool for tracking and accountability for performance. The quality of budget allocation is just as important as the provision of funding.

6- Technological development and readiness of the fourth industrial revolution, harnessing it to achieve sustainable development goals, particularly in creating new jobs and absorbing new entrants into the labour market.

7- Develop and strengthen the role of governorates and communities to achieve balanced growth in the fruits of development for citizens throughout the country and among different governorates.

8- Building an integrated statistical information system that is electronically interconnected and continuously up to date. Plans have also been made to implement field censuses and surveys to provide the required indicators until 2030. (United Nations. (2024, January 10).9- Establishment of the Oman Centre for Governance and Sustainability OCGS: The Centre was established on July 12, 2015, Following the General Authority for the Capital Market. The members of the Council consist of companies and institutions in all their legal forms and individuals wishing to join the Centre. The Centre aims to achieve many objectives, including disseminating the concept and culture of governance to all companies in the Sultanate To strengthen, encourage and operationalize the principles of corporate social responsibility in order to ensure that they play their role towards serving society and achieving the requirements of sustainable development; Improve the performance of chairpersons and members of corporate boards in all their legal forms, In applying the principles of corporate governance, and in order to achieve the Centre's objectives, its executive departments have all the powers to do so. ", the most important of which is the development of specialized rehabilitation programmes in the areas under his supervision; Workshops, symposiums and conferences held at the local and international levels to share experiences in the areas of corporate governance, social responsibility and the rest of the Centre's work support, technical and managerial consulting, research and studies for companies in areas related to corporate governance.

Through publications, leaflets and magazines related to corporate governance, social responsibility, and other means, social responsibility has raised awareness of the Centre's areas of work. Sultanate of Oman. (2015).

10- National Education Strategy of the Sultanate of Oman 2040: The National Education Strategy 2040 is based on specialised studies conducted by a group of local and international experts, considering developments in the education sector. The Sultanate of Oman '2040. to build human resources that possess the values, knowledge and skills needed for work and life that enable them to live productively in the knowledge world, are adaptable to today's variables, maintain their national identity and authentic values, and contribute to advancing human civilisation. The strategy is built on four bases that pave the way for five sub-strategies, each discussing a particular aspect of the education development process. " Education Council. (n.d.).

11- Energy Conservation Competition: Based on the importance of preserving the environment, reducing fossil fuel burning and reducing the emission of harmful gases, The Scientific Research Council announced the implementation of a competition in the preservation of electric power with the support of the Oman LNG Development Corporation and in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The idea is to implement a competition in the conservation of electrical power in some of the Ministry of Education and Education schools under a plan that includes some programs. Raising awareness in rationalising electricity consumption. Schools participating in the reduction of electricity consumption will then compete within a specified period, and a training programme will then be implemented for schools that will achieve the highest percentage reduction in electricity consumption to use an educational bag in renewable energies as a form of appreciation for their efforts to participate in the competition. The Research Council. (n.d.).

12- Health System Outlook (Health 2050): The political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal determinants of health in the Sultanate of Oman included.

Health systems, leadership, governance, financing of the health system, health services, intersectoral cooperation and partnership, medical technological products in the Sultanate of Oman... etc Ministry of Health Planning Agency. (2014, May). The Sultan Qaboos Award for Sustainable Development in the School Environment aims to spread and consolidate a culture of sustainable development in school and local communities, promote sustainable development values among school community members and develop trends towards their issues in school and local environments, refine the skills of school community members and Developing their

attitudes towards issues in school and local environments, refining the skills and competencies of members of the school community to achieve the goals of education for sustainable development, strengthening students' national identity and instilling in them the values of good citizenship in order to prepare them to contribute effectively to the development and construction of the nation, and operationalizing the role of modern technologies in the service of education and sustainable community development issues. Ministry of Education. (n.d.).

14- Sultanate's decrees support sustainability and preserve the environment:

the Sultanate of Oman has been keen to support sustainable development through many and many royal decrees and executive regulations, including but not limited to:

Soltani Decree No. 1/2021 adopting the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan 2021-2025.

Royal Decree No. 106/2020 establishing the Environment Authority, defining its terms of reference and adopting its organizational structure.

Royal Decree No. 114/2001 promulgating the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act.

Royal Decree No. 40/2023 promulgating the Water and Sanitation Sector Regulation Act

Royal Decree No. 2023/10 allocating some land for renewable energy and clean hydrogen projects.

Second Requirement: Climate Litigation

This research examines and analyses climate litigation and its role in achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. Climate change issues have become the worlds. This is after the levels of greenhouse gases have been reflected in humans. The number of unparalleled storms has increased, Tidal movements changed until entire cities were overwhelmed, Forest fires have increased, and ice has melted.

This growing interest in environmental protection and sustainable development has led to the emergence of climate litigation as an important means of obliging States to take more ambitious policies in the face of climate change. based on the right to a stable and lasting climate and the rights of future generations, as the issue of climate is intergenerational, with considerable support from civil society organisations, these claims were based on several constitutional grounds, including the right to health and the right to the environment, and faced

Several legal obstacles were the State's determination of the element of error and the causal link between error and environmental damage.

At the national level, a wide range of norms and standards have been adopted, as reflected in the promulgation of laws and regulations relating to environmental protection or accession to international and regional conventions in the field of environmental protection. The administrative judge must monitor their implementation and interpretation.

Here we are exposed to the definition and types of climate litigation, and then we are exposed to climate litigation at both levels. International and national through the following sections:

Section I

Definition and types of climate litigation

Most of the world's nations recognized the imminent threat of climate change, as they were convinced that more needed to be done to conclude an international treaty to combat it. This was the conclusion of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, which aimed to keep the Earth's average temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to account for. High temperature not exceeding 1.5 ° C above pre-industrial levels and, despite its importance, did not contain the necessary elements for the achievement of its objectives States Parties ", in which no oversight mechanisms were mentioned to ensure verification of States Parties' implementation of their legal obligations, Even worse, it does not provide for any penalties to be imposed on States where it is established that they have not implemented those obligations, which gives it a non-mandatory character, making individuals and associations interested in climate issues. around the world to resort to national courts of each State party to urge its own authorities and institutions to fulfil their climate obligations under the Paris Agreement, increasing the number of climate cases worldwide. Said, A. (n.d.). <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871>

First: Definition of Climate Litigation

Climate litigation is defined as those aimed at taking more ambitious measures and policies in the face of climate change resulting from increased greenhouse gas emissions to stimulate. Governments must take further action to counter climate change or enact laws to ensure global warming. ". Salama, M. A. (2021).

Climate litigation is defined as actions by individuals and associations before a State's national courts to require that their legislative and executive authorities and various bodies or private enterprises, such as commercial companies, take measures to protect the climate. Said, A. (n.d.). <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871>)

It was further defined as cases in which plaintiffs sought the intervention of the court to impose an obligation. The defendant, as provided for in climate laws and regulations, or the plaintiffs' request that the court affirm a right which may be established under these laws and regulations, It obliges the defendant to respect and act based

on the defendant and, if necessary, to compensate for its violation and violation, Where individuals claim that the Government or company does not comply with its legal responsibility to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in application or in implementation of a law or an international convention, Cat has joined it, in which case the Government or the respondent is bound by legal requirements that take into account climate protection, and in breach of these requirements individuals may resort to climate litigation, these types of litigation are called pro-climate litigation ". The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defined it as the use of legal mechanisms to promote action on climate change, to hold actors accountable for their contribution to this problem, Securing compensation for damage caused by climate change impacts, UNEP describes The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Climate litigation is "a legal process in which plaintiffs seek to use the law as a tool for achieving specific policy objectives related to climate change, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting climate change adaptation and resilience, or increasing access to climate finance. Abdallah, I. M. (2023).

II: Types of Climate Litigation

There are many types of climate litigation, including but not limited to:

1- Mitigation proceedings: lawsuits against Governments of States that have contributed significantly to climate change due to their failure to take adequate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thus the purpose of mitigation suits is to force Governments to take bolder action to reduce emissions or to support alternatives that do not cause greenhouse gas emissions, such as renewable energy Such as the Urgenda Foundation v Kingdom of the Netherlands, where a Dutch environmental group and a number of citizens sued the Government of the Netherlands for inadequate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions The Supreme Court ruled in 2019 that the Dutch government must, by 2020, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25% of 1990 levels, and the Dutch Supreme Court established its ruling on the basis of the Dutch government's failure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which constitutes a violation of the right to private and family life protected under the European Convention on Human Rights.

2- Adaptation claims:

Adaptation relates to reducing or avoiding the adverse impacts of climate change, such as addressing flood damage caused by sea-level rise, and adapting to other surrounding conditions, with a view to forcing Governments to take adaptation measures to protect societies from the impacts of climate change that are already occurring or or that will occur in the future, and there are three types of such cases, namely, cases relating to failure to adapt, Claims that environmental impact assessment must take into account the impacts of climate change on the project claims challenging adjustment proceedings, an example of which is Leghari v Republic of Pakistan, which was filed against government authorities in Pakistan by a local farmer for failing to take adequate adaptation measures human rights ", damaging as the Court ruled that Pakistan had violated the rights Citizens in life, dignity and property and the Government have ordered measures to reduce the effects of changing weather patterns, including a list of climate adaptation actions and the establishment of the "Committee on Climate Change". Abdallah, I. M. (2023).

3- Climate litigation against carbon emissions projects (climate litigation against administrative decisions granted authorisation or approval of a particular project): This type of climate litigation relates to challenging administrative decisions formed in the form of approval or authorisation of a project that could affect climate change, since it is known that the greatest cause of climate change is greenhouse gas emissions, ideally for those claims, fossil fuel claims "oil exploration and drilling" leave it in the ground,

Energy production, transport policies or decisions, etc., an issue of this type is Earth Life Africa Johannesburg v. Minister of Environmental Affairs and Others, where the primary challenge is the environmental review of the development of the coal-fired power plant. (Project Thabamitsi) due to the failure to adequately take into account climate change impacts, the Court cited many reasons, most importantly, South Africa's commitments under the Paris Agreement, as well as that climate change is indeed One of the considerations relevant to the environmental review of the Thabamitsi project, and that the review approved by the Minister of Environmental Affairs has already ignored climate change, The Court therefore considered it legally invalid and, following the South African Supreme Court's decision, The Minister for Environment Affairs reconsidered the project's licence application in the light of the assessment of the impact of climate change and again approved the station's environmental licence on 30/1/2018, and on 26/3/2018, Trustees for the Time Being of Groundwork Trust appealed against a decision

Minister, demanding that the court rescind the decision as illegal, as the plant would have significant greenhouse gas emissions and those that would affect the environment and lead to climate change. Abdallah, I. M. (2023). If the climate lawsuit is dismissed as in the case of Juliana, resulting in indirect effects on the right to climate litigation, the State has no obligation to eliminate environmental damage, such as Teitiota's claim concerning a citizen of Kiribati seeking asylum in New Zealand, due to climate change,

The damage caused to him, and his family had been rejected by the Supreme Court of New Zealand as well as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and in both cases the resolutions included statements

recognising the risks posed by climate change, which did not close the door to future successes in different circumstances.

If climate litigation is accepted, litigants using climate litigation seek to oblige Governments to comply with their human rights obligations by obliging States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the highest possible level, ensuring a stable and livable climate and a clean and healthy environment. The courts have accepted these claims, resulting in the imposition of a legal duty on Governments to prevent damage caused by climate change. By reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the provisions for accepting climate litigation follow a flexible approach to demonstrating the causal link between human activity and greenhouse gas emissions, thus exceeding a significant obstacle. Most climate liability claims crashed at the beginning of their inception, and in the Uganda lawsuit, we find that the political resonance of this judgment was very large. During COP 21, held in French Paris from 30th November to 12th December 2015, in the words of Christian Huglo, Uganda's first decision resonated like the sound of thunder in a quiet sky: "Comme un coup de" tonnerre dans un ciel serein and urged participating delegations to pay attention to the real climate dimension. AIA-lati, F. M. (2023).

The acceptance of climate litigation requires a breach of a legal obligation of climate error, resulting in environmental damage defined by French civil law in the Act of 8 August 2016 as significant damage to the elements or functions of ecosystems or to the collective benefits derived by humans from the environment in the sense that damage is required to be:

- 1- Detective.
- 2- Directly.

The damage is divided into material, which affects the property or financial asset of the injured person, or is a breach of a legitimate right or interest in the injury of a financial value,

Moral harm does not affect a person's property but a non-financial interest. Moral harm harms a person's honour, reputation, or moral right. Many laws provide for the legality of compensation for moral damage, such as Article 222 of the Egyptian Civil Code, which stipulates that: "Compensation shall also cover moral damage, but in such a case it may not be transferred to others unless it is determined by agreement, or claimed by the creditor before the court", Finally, there is a causal link between climate error and environmental damage. AIA-lati, F. M. (2023).

Section II

International and National Climate litigation

First: International Climate Litigation

greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing even though all States, especially developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Those that are specifically vulnerable to those adverse effects of climate change are those that are severely constrained in terms of their capabilities and capabilities, are already experiencing an increase in those impacts, including continued drought.

Extreme weather events, land shrinkage and degradation, sea surface rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and ice recession lead to the displacement of affected persons and increased threats to food security, water availability and livelihoods.

The judiciary recognised the right of future generations to climate at the end of the last century. The rights of future generations to a healthy and clean environment were first recognised in the Philippines through the Supreme Court's ruling in a case filed by A group of children to stop deforestation based on the idea of "Intergenerational equality", where the Court considered that natural resources were public property of individuals of all ages. The Court ruled in the interests of children that the right to a clean environment should be considered and that there was an intergenerational responsibility to preserve the environment since there was a kind of intergenerational responsibility to keep the environment clean, a responsibility that every generation bore towards the generation that followed . AIA-lati, F. M. (2023).

The basis for this right was the compilation of agreements, treaties, protocols, conferences and partnerships aimed at mobilising international efforts to address issues related to the environment and its resources, numbering approximately 154 conventions from 1921 to 1991, and in the 1990s the most important international agreements in the field of the environment, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which aimed at "Stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents serious human interference in the climate system, this level should be achieved within a sufficient period of time to allow ecosystems to naturally adapt to climate change, to ensure that food production is not at risk, and to allow economic development to proceed sustainably .United Nations. (1992).

", the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Rio 1992 and the International Convention to Combat Desertification in 1994. The primary objective of these treaties, agreements, and protocols, whether bilateral, regional, or international, is to protect the environment.

It is clean and fit for human life, and not only is it sufficient to ratify or accede to that Convention, The obligation to take legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to ensure implementation, enforcement and compliance with the terms of those agreements, At the national level, it is not enough for a State to be bound by an international agreement or to enact domestic laws or legislation in line with conventions and treaties. It is necessary to take the necessary measures and actions to achieve their effective and realistic application in the concerto. In fact, but not limited to, Egypt adopts Act No. 161 of 1998 on protecting the national economy from the effects of harmful practices in international trade and the promulgation of the Minister of Trade and Supply in his Executive Regulations. "The provisions of the Implementing Regulations of Act No. 161 of 1998 shall be enforced without prejudice to the provisions of the agreements contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round." Abouloufa, A. (2004).

Among the most important environmental and sustainability committees and conferences that have helped to consolidate The Right to Climate Litigation: Canada's Conservation Commission 1915, which focused on the issue of the strong transfer of natural or environmental capital to future generations at 20th century forums, where the Commission noted the importance of environmental conservation, as well as the Paris 1923 Conference entitled "The relationship between the protection of nature and the use of its resources", as well as the report of the General Union for the Conservation of Nature 1950, which was considered a pioneer in the field of current resistance to reconciliation between the economy and the environment, after which another document was published. About the Global Strategy for Nature Conservation, seventy reports on the state of nature protection in the world and focused on preserving the environment but gave preference to a new message illustrating the change in conservation poles where the contradiction between nature conservation and economic development was removed, the concept of sustainable development was founded on this analysis, which establishes a strong relationship between environment and development. Vaillancourt, J.-G. (1995, hiver).

The Rome Club's first report, entitled "Enough Growth", 1970, focused on the environmental boundaries of economic growth, thus creating controversy among conservators, growth advocates at all costs,. Grinevald, J. (1993). and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was the first major United Nations conference on the issue of the environment. The Conference adopted the Stockholm Declaration and Plan of Action, which defined the principles of preserving and strengthening the human environment with recommendations for international environmental action. The Conference also established the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the first United Nations programme to work solely on environmental issues. United Nations Environment Programme. (1972). <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>

and the Nairobi Declaration 1982: To assess the global environmental situation and intensify efforts to protect it, it was decided in item III of the Nairobi Declaration to recognise the concept of sustainable development and natural resource management: "During the past decade, new concepts have emerged. The need has been widely recognised. the need for environmental management and assessment, and the close and complex interrelationship between environment and development. A comprehensive and regionally integrated approach focused on such interdependence could lead to environmentally sound and sustainable social and economic development.

The United Nations sought to help Governments rethink economic development and find ways to halt the planet's pollution and utilise natural resources. The historic Earth Summit at the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Conference in Brazil resulted in the Rio Declaration. Included 27 principles on: (New and equitable partnerships and development through cooperation between States, social sectors and individuals; recognizing people's responsibility for sustainable development; States' right to use their own resources for their environmental and development policies; The need for State cooperation in poverty eradication and environmental protection), 172 Governments (108 represented by heads of State or Government) have adopted three major conventions to guide future approaches to development: Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, as well as the Statement of Forest Principles, It is a set of principles to support sustainable forest management worldwide, and two legally binding instruments have been opened for signature at the Summit: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change .Said, A. (n.d.). <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871> and the Convention on Biological Diversity have also begun negotiations on the Convention to Combat Desertification, which was opened for signature in October 1994 and entered into force in December 1996. The Rio Conference distinguished other United Nations conferences from the number of participating States and issues discussed, In 1997, a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the environment, also known as the "Earth + 5 Summit", was held to study the implementation of Agenda 21 and proposed a programme for further implementation, three years later, in 2000, and the Millennium Summit endorsed the eight Millennium Development Goals. (MDGs), in 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg developed a new plan of action, and in 2005, 2008, 2010, the Millennium Development Goals were reviewed at high-level meetings in New York,

This was followed by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 in Rio, also known as Rio + 20 after the event, the United Nations Environment Assembly was established as the world's high-level

decision-making body on the environment. The Environment Assembly meets to prioritize global environmental policies and develop international environmental law. In 2013, two years before the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, an extraordinary event was held in New York, where Member States agreed At a high-level summit in September 2015 to adopt a new set of goals that would build on the foundations set by the Millennium Development Goals, two years later, in 2015, the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development launched the 2030 Agenda and the 17 sustainable development goals. United Nations. (n.d.). <https://www.un.org/ar/conferences/environment>

UNEP's strategy for 2025-2022 to address climate change, nature loss and pollution also exists. The medium-term strategy identifies a range of transformative changes targeting the drivers of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. They identify actions to reshape consumption and production patterns towards sustainability, frame UNEP's contribution in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the labour contract to Achieve the Goals of Sustainable Development and Beyond. It does so while respecting synergies and complementarities with multilateral environmental agreements and other internationally agreed frameworks and leveraging the reform of the United Nations development system to engage the broader United Nations system in stronger, more coordinated and synergistic environmental action. United Nations Environment Assembly. (2021, February 22–26).

The United Nations adopted resolution No. A/70/L.1 on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. United Nations General Assembly. (2015, September 25).

. adopting its objectives and committing States to cooperate and conclude partnerships to achieve. Those objectives, and it is well known that an international organisation makes an international organisation's decision to produce a legal effect vis-à-vis a subject of international law in the interest of an international obligation.

From the previous presentation, we find that the most important recognised international text, the Paris Agreement on Climate Protection: The Australian Land and Environment Court, the world's first environmental court established in 1980, upheld the Australian Minister of Planning's decision to deny a licence to a company to establish a coal mine, and the Court built its judgment of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Stockholm Declaration: the Stockholm Declaration stipulates in principle one that everyone has the right to an environment that allows him or her to live in dignity and well-being and has a responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. United Nations. (1972). <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>

In addition to the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused by Oil Pollution, amended by the 1976 and 1992 Protocol, and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Damage Caused by Pollution Petroleum 1971 was amended by the 1997 Protocol, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage to Oil Pollution Resulting from the Exploration and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources of 1977, the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Shipping of Hazardous and Harmful Substances of 1966 and the Convention on Liability of Others in the Field of Nuclear Energy (Paris Convention) of 1960 and the Convention on Liability for Nuclear Damage (Vienna Convention) of 1963. Its amended Protocol of 1977, the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 1999 to the 1960 Basel Convention, the 1997 Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and the 2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused by Pollution by Ship Fuel Oil. Eyadad, M. M. (2020).

The climate crisis has prolonged courts worldwide, including international courts and the Court of Justice.

They have varied images, including those submitted to these courts as indigenous parties. and intervening as a third party in cases before the European Court of Human Rights, for example, or the preparation of a report to guide the future advisory opinion of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights or the drafting of a request for an advisory opinion from the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, To call upon the United Nations to support the adoption of the resolution requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice.

This attention is due to incidents that have had a serious impact on the environment, such as the Rhine River and its dumped chemicals, as well as pollution caused by bays. In 1959, more than 200 fishermen died from strange illnesses causing severe pain because some factories on the Gulf disposed of their mercury waste by discharging it and the black bouquet that appeared on the shores of the Brittany region of France in 1978 because of the delinquency of a petroleum tanker, as well as. The 1986 atomic reactor disaster in Chornobyl, former Soviet Union, as well as the delinquency of the American oil tanker (Ericsson Walder), the resulting environmental and climate hazards of the First Gulf War resulting from the dumping of large quantities of oil into the waters of the Arabian Gulf and the burning of some of Kuwait's petroleum wells, as well as space tailings from missiles and thousands of other unwanted pieces, which orbits the Earth and are also out of control, Orbital debris threatens about 1,000 commercial, military and civil satellites orbiting the Earth, as part of the international industry in this field. The number of orbital debris tracked by the United States Space Observation Network for registered objects jumped

from 9,949 in December 2006 to 16,094 in July 2011, and space debris reached a point of no return with enough for continuous collision, finding more residues, and increasing the risk of disruption of vehicles. space and astronauts rapidly. Al Saadi, A. R. S. (2014).

A group of States is working to submit a request in support of Chile's and Colombia's request for an advisory opinion to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, focusing on several aspects of the "Climate change and human rights", which emphasises the need for regional standards to accelerate action to address climate change, seeks to identify and reflect States' obligations, if any, under the American Convention on Human Rights to Address Climate emergency.

This request is unique in terms of its overall breadth, classifying questions under six broad themes that we summarise in:

(1) the State's obligations deriving from preventing and safeguarding human rights violations in response to the climate crisis.

(2) the obligation of the State to preserve the right to life and access to information in the face of the climate emergency.

(3) States' obligations under the principles of intergenerational equity to protect the rights of children and future generations from climate change.

(4) the scope of judicial and administrative procedural obligations.

(5) protection of environmental and human rights defenders.

and (6) cooperation among States to address climate change in the region.

In addition, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on States' obligations about climate change, which it described as an unprecedented challenge. In its resolution, submitted by the Republic of Vanuatu and supported by many Member States, the Assembly stated the well-being of present generations of humankind. The future depends on an immediate and urgent response to climate change. and summarised by Prime Minister Alitwe Eshmael Kalsakau of Vanuatu, an island State in the Pacific Ocean ", reviewing the draft resolution before its adoption, and the situation associated with climate change, in which Kalsakau noted that climate change had devastating effects on many States and peoples around the world, The situation could deteriorate considerably due to the absence of immediate and bold action. and noted that his country, Vanuatu, had been subjected to two severe successive hurricanes. They were only days apart. Mozambique had been hit weeks earlier by the devastating hurricane Freddie, which had set a record length of time and intensity. and noted the ongoing drought in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, floods in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Vietnam, and high temperatures in Canada and southern Europe last summer; the floods in Germany resulted in loss of life and destruction. The most affected States, often the least contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, The Prime Minister of Vanuatu addressed the General Assembly on behalf of a core group of States supporting the resolution, including Morocco, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Germany, Portugal, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Samoa, and New Zealand. The Group believed that meeting challenges of that magnitude required using all possible tools to address the climate crisis and its threats to human, national and international security. International Court of Justice, about the Charter of the United Nations and the International Covenant. on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant agreements and treaties, the General Assembly resolution requested the Court to render an advisory opinion on:

- States' obligations under international law to protect the climate system and other environmental aspects of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

- the legal implications under these obligations for States which, by act or omission, cause serious harm to the climate system and other aspects of the environment concerning small island developing States. peoples and present and future generations are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

In its resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the scientific consensus that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are the main cause of global warming observed since the mid-twentieth century and that human-induced climate change has caused widespread damage to nature and people beyond natural climate variability with disproportionately vulnerable people and systems affected, with the Assembly stressing. In its resolution on the urgent need to expand action and support, including financing, capacity-building and technology transfer, it expressed grave concern that the goal of developed countries' participation in mobilising US \$100 billion annually by 2020 to support developing countries in the area of climate, had not been met.

International courts have ruled in many climate-related cases such as the Corfu Strait case of 1949, the Danube River case of 1997, the Trail Smelter Factory case of 1941, and other cases.

International judiciary has given its advisory opinion on a number of times, and its jurisprudence on other occasions, the whole of which reflects the importance of the international liability decision on environmental damage in the international legal and judicial arena. Eyadad, M. M. (2020).

II: Internal or Regional Climate Litigation

We have previously addressed that both the Egyptian and Omani Constitution stipulates a set of obligations in the field of environmental conservation and respect for future generations and health. as well as optimal use of energy sources, and those obligations are the basis of the right to climate litigation at the domestic or national level for example, climate litigation in the Egyptian Constitution is due to the body of constitutional texts on the constitutional right to a healthy and sound environment, Protecting the rights of future generations, in Germany the Federal Climate Change Act 2021, in Britain The Climate Change Act 2008 and amended in 2019 obliges the British Government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 by 100% to zero by 2050. In France, on 13 July 2021, Parliament approved the Climate and Adaptability Act, which obliges the French Government to inevitably reduce greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 by 40% by 2030 In India, there is the Climate Change Act 2015, which mandates the Government to develop a strategic plan to implement India's climate commitments set out in the Paris Agreement. Said, A. (n.d.). <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871The> Arab Republic of Egypt has ratified a series of international legislation on climate change, the most important of which is the President's decisions to ratify the following conventions:

- 32 of 1988 on the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of 22/3/1988.
- 313 of 1992 concerning approval of amendments to the Protocol. Montreal ", on ozone-depleting substances signed in Montreal on 16/9/1987.
- 80 for 1994 on approving amendments to the Montreal Protocol to reduce the use of ozone-depleting substances.
- 386 of 1994 on the approval of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in New York on 9 May 1992.
- 202 for the year 2000 on the approval of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer approved during the ninth meeting. of the Parties ", held in Montreal from 15-17/9/1997.- 227 2003 on the Approval of the Kyoto Protocol to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed at Kyoto on 11/12/1997/8/25

Climate litigation has emerged as an important means of obliging the State to take more ambitious policies in the face of climate change, based on the right to a stable and lasting climate and the rights of future generations as the climate issue is intergenerational, with significant support from civil organizations These claims were based on several constitutional grounds, including the right to health and the right to the environment. and faced several legal obstacles in determining the element of error on the part of the State and determining the causal link between error and environmental damage, Some States such as Kuwait have allocated some courts such as administrative courts in specialized services such as the Environmental Disputes Service, which deal with environmental crimes and disputes s jurisdiction, " The administrative dispute concerning environmental affairs has been subjected qualitatively to the jurisdiction of the administrative judiciary only by the legislator. and objectively pertaining to provisions different from those established in the ordinary judiciary. Some States, such as France, have invoked numerous legal materials that serve as a basis for administrative climate litigation, including the Energy and Climate Act 2019 and the Green Growth Energy Transition Act 2015. Climate litigation has brought about significant changes in the basis of litigation. In some countries, it has become possible to file a climate lawsuit. On behalf of future generations, future generations' right to climate has become a well-established right that the administrative judiciary must protect. ALA-lati, F. M. (2023).

The world's first court ruling committing a state government to combat climate change was issued by the United States Supreme Court on 2 April 2007, which is the cornerstone of the climate litigation phenomenon worldwide. The Court found that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was obliged to take the necessary measures to reduce greenhouse gas-contaminated emissions and rejected the Agency's argument that it did not have jurisdiction to take those measures. Said, A. (n.d.). <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871Countries> such as Kuwait have established climate litigation Based on the conclusion of several direct regional conventions to establish international civil liability for environmental damage, the most important of which is Kuwait's Regional Convention for Cooperation in the Protection of the Marine Environment from Public Pollution ", which contained detailed texts and materials on how to approve them and the rules of compensation for them, The determination of the actor and the injured person and the methods of settlement of the disputes arising therefrom, some of which explicitly referred to the competent court in the applicable law. Eyadad, M. M. (2020).

CONCLUSION

The research addressed the aspects of environmental protection and protection from pollution, to achieve sustainable development goals, and we have found in our research a set of conclusions and recommendations:

First: Results

- 1- Climate change is a negative phenomenon with negative effects on the rights of present and future generations.
- 2- Time is not in everyone's interest, and reducing emissions is not an option; it is an urgent necessity.
- 3- The Sultanate of Oman is in the process of updating the Climate Management Regulation to align it with local and global to monitor the performance of enterprises and companies in mitigating climate change; a climate change law is being drafted in cooperation with the relevant authorities, to become a regulatory instrument for the development of general provisions on climate affairs issues in the Sultanate of Oman in all its development sectors.
- 4- More than half of the world's population lags behind progress toward achieving the sustainable development agenda.
- 5- Despite the active role of climate litigation in promoting climate justice and countering climate and its negative effects, this type of litigation is still growing.
- 6- The 17 sustainable development goals are in a deplorable state because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as known as the devastating "triple crisis" linked to climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, exacerbated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- 7- Sustainable development is based on international cooperation in all fields; on the one hand, and on the other, each country is fully responsible for climate change.
- 8- Achieving sustainable development goals requires international coordination to achieve all the goals.
- 9- Laws, legislation and strategies are the cornerstones of achieving sustainable development goals that have a distinct identity for society.
- 10- Each Member State of the United Nations has an international obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve the development goals.
- 11- Sustainable development goals must be reflected in international treaties and United Nations Member States' national legislation to achieve legal safeguards.
- 12- The Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sultanate of Oman have made concrete efforts to achieve sustainable development goals, addressing climate change and reaching zero neutrality through accelerated growth in clean energy and green projects, remarkable investment in green hydrogen, and a steady increase in green spaces. and care for natural reserves.

Second: Recommendations

- 1- Establishment of an International Climate Tribunal, dealing with climate issues of any kind.
- 2- Increase financial allocations in support of developing countries' economies, particularly in capacity-building and technology transfer.
- 3- Maximize the role of the investing State in sectors to balance its role with that of the private sector while providing and ensuring effective accountability and accountability mechanisms for all actors based on the values and standards of transparency and governance while managing resources and creating new patterns of production and rationalising consumption.
- 4- Drafting contemporary Egyptian legislation to address the dangers of climate change to ensure climate neutrality and reduce emissions by including the development of clear concepts and measurable indicators in the light of a comparative study of the aforementioned laws in States interested in climate change laws, in line with contemporary conventions and environmental realities, and through a gradual legal treatment that eliminates the causes, effects and current negative risks of climate change and emissions. and the future.
- 5- Implement collaborative approaches to address the adverse effects of climate change effectively.
- 6- Ensuring humanitarian relief for people living in armed conflicts, seeking to resolve conflicts on a just basis that embraces human rights, reaching immediate ceasefire agreements and agreeing to provide all political and security conditions for ending wars, particularly for the State of Palestine.
- 7- The need for developed countries to make every effort to reach zero net greenhouse emissions as soon as possible, as well as the need for developing and developing countries to achieve this goal longer, as they develop their economies and strengthen their institutional capacities.
- 8- Each State must commit itself to implementing judgements on issues related to climate change, emission reduction and environmental conservation.
- 9- We recommend that the Egyptian and Omani legislature should provide for environmental protection, cope with climate change, allocate environmental courts (or at least courts), as well as allocate police services to combat environmental crimes.

- 10- Increase awareness and understanding of protection constraints and opportunities to strengthen human rights protection in the context of climate change.
- 11- Community awareness and promotion of the right to a clean and uncontaminated environment.

REFERENCES

- Abdallah, I. M. (2023). *Climate litigation as a tool for accountability of state governments*. *Journal of Legal and Economic Studies*, 9(3), 31.
- Abdel Badi'i, M. (2003). *Economics of environmental protection* (1st ed.). Al-Amin Publishing House.
- Abouloufa, A. (2004). *Egypt's international obligations under the Egyptian legal system*. *Egyptian Journal of International Law*(60).
- Al-Gharbawi, S. (2020). *Sustainable development between social and economic development frameworks and their relationship to human resources*. Dar Al-Thawr University.
- Al-Jabali, H. (2016). *Sustainable development: Exploitation of natural resources and renewable energy*. Family House.
- AlA-LAti, F. M. (2023). *Administrative climate litigation: Comparative study*. *Contemporary Egypt Journal*(549).
- Al Saadi, A. R. S. (2014). *The role of public law in environmental protection: Comparative study* (PhD thesis, Faculty of Law, Ain Shams University).
- Amer, S. (2020). *Introduction to the study of public international law* (11th ed.). Arab Renaissance Publishing and Distribution House.
- Education Council. (n.d.). *National Education Strategy in the Sultanate of Oman 2040*.
- Education Council. (2020). *National Education Strategy of the Sultanate of Oman 2040*.
- Egyptian Cabinet. (2022). *Egypt's National Climate Change Strategy 2050*. <https://www.ecaa.gov.eg/portals/0/eeaaReports/NCCS2050.pdf>
- Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. (n.d.). *Law No. 4 of 1994 for the protection of the environment*. Retrieved January 10, 2024, from <https://www.ecaa.gov.eg/Laws/56/index>
- Eyadad, M. M. (2020). *International liability for environmental damage in time of peace: Legal system*. International Scientific Hall for Publication and Distribution.
- General Authority for Information. (2024, January 10). *Prospects and challenges of Egypt's sustainable development strategy*. <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/235782/>
- Gendron, C. (2006). *Le développement durable comme compromis*. Publications de l'Université du Québec.
- Grinevald, J. (1993). Le club de Rome et les limites à la croissance. In M. & C. Beaud & M.-L. Bouguera (Eds.), *L'état de l'environnement dans le monde*. Paris: Éd. La Découverte.
- Ismail, A. S. (2024, January 16). *Climate litigation and its role in achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement*. Information and Decision Support Centre. <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871>
- Ismail, T. M. (2015). *The role of investments in sustainable development: Syria as a model* (Doctoral thesis, Faculty of Economics, Damascus University).
- Kiss, A. (1989). *Droit international de l'environnement*. Pedone.
- Ministry of Education. (n.d.). *Sultan Qaboos Award for Sustainable Development in the School Environment*.
- Ministry of Health Planning Agency. (2014, May). *Outlook of the health system (Health 2050)*.
- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. (n.d.). *Egypt Vision 2030*. Arab Republic of Egypt. <https://mped.gov.eg/EgyptVision>
- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. (2022, February). *Gender-Responsive Sustainable Development Plan Guide*. <https://example.com/guide.pdf>
- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development & Ministry of Environment. (2021). *Environmental sustainability standards manual: Strategic framework for green recovery*.
- Mohamed, I. A. (2022, May 6–7). The role of CSR in promoting sustainable development: Analytical and applied study on Egypt. Paper presented at the *Conference on the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Achieving Sustainable Development*, Faculty of Law, Mansoura University.
- National Council for Women. (2017). *National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030: Vision and action axes* (1st ed.). <https://example.com/link>
- Royal Decree No. 114/2001; Royal Decree No. 10/82; Royal Decree No. 34/74; Egypt Law No. 4/1994 amended by Law No. 9/2009.
- Said, A. (n.d.). *Climate litigation and its role in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate*. Information and Decision Support Center, Cabinet of Ministers, Arab Republic of Egypt. Retrieved January 16, 2024, from <https://www.idsc.gov.eg/Article/details/8871>
- Salama, M. A. (2021). *Climate and related issues before the administrative judge*. *Journal of the Faculty of Law, Zagazig University*(36).

- Schele, A. (2009–2010). *Consumer's role in sustainable development* (Master's thesis, Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Baji Mukhtar University, Algeria).
- Scientific Research Council. (n.d.). *Electrical energy conservation competition*.
- State Information Service. (n.d.). *Egypt launches the National Climate Change Strategy 2050*. Retrieved January 10, 2024, from <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/235782/>
- Sultanate of Oman. (2001). *Royal Decree No. 114/2001 Promulgating the Law on Environmental Protection and Pollution Control*. Official Gazette.
- Sultanate of Oman. (2015). *Royal Decree No. 30/2015*. Official Gazette.
- Sultanate of Oman. (2021). *Basic Statute of the State, Article 15*. Official Gazette.
- Sultanate of Oman. (2023). *National Plan to Achieve Net Zero Emissions*. Ministry of Energy and Minerals. <https://www.mem.gov.om>
- United Nations. (1972). *Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment*. <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>
- United Nations. (1992). *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf
- United Nations. (1997). *Dictionary of terminology of environmental statistics* (Series F, No. 67). United Nations Publication.
- United Nations. (n.d.). *What is sustainable development?*. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ar/development-agenda>
- United Nations. (n.d.). *Environmental and sustainable development conferences*. Retrieved October 17, 2023, from <https://www.un.org/ar/conferences/environment>
- United Nations Environment Assembly. (2021, February 22–26). *Fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5)*. United Nations Environment Programme. <https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/>
- United Nations General Assembly. (2015, September 25). *Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1): Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1>
- United Nations Sustainable Development Group. (n.d.). *SDG primer: A guide to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <https://unsdg.un.org/ar/SDGPrimer>
- Vaillancourt, J.-G. (1995). *Penser et concrétiser le développement durable*. *Ecodécision*(15), Hiver.
- Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, International Court of Justice (ICJ), Reports 1996, p. 226.
- Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, ICJ, Reports 2004, p. 136.
- Beatrice of the Netherlands v. The Netherlands*, ECHR, No. 1903/91, 8 February 1996.
- Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and 32 Other States*, European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), Application No. 39371/20, communicated 2020.
- Federação Nacional da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (FENADAR) v. Portugal*, Tribunal da Relação de Lisboa, Processo n.º 9065/08.5TBCSC.L1-7, 17 March 2010.
- Greenpeace Southeast Asia and Others v. Carbon Majors*, Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP), 2015–2019, Final Report 2022.
- Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) Advisory Opinion OC-23/17, Environment and Human Rights*, 15 November 2017.
- Leghari v. Federation of Pakistan*, Lahore High Court, W.P. No. 25501/2015, 4 September 2015.
- Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007).
- Miliodefensie v. Royal Dutch Shell*, District Court of The Hague, C/09/571932 / HA ZA 19-379, 26 May 2021.
- Minors Oposa v. Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources*, Supreme Court of the Philippines, G.R. No. 101083, 30 July 1993.
- People of the State of California v. BP P.L.C. et al.*, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, Case No. C 17-06011 WHA, 25 June 2018.
- R (on the application of ClientEarth) v. Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy*, [2022] EWHC 1841 (Admin).
- R (on the application of Friends of the Earth Ltd and others) v. Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy*, [2022] EWCA Civ 466.
- R (on the application of Plan B Earth and Others) v. Secretary of State for Transport*, [2020] UKSC 52.
- State of the Netherlands v. Urgenda Foundation*, Supreme Court of the Netherlands, ECLI:NL:HR:2019:2007, 20 December 2019.
- Union of Swiss Senior Women for Climate Protection v. Switzerland*, ECHR, Application No. 53600/20, Judgment of 9 April 2024.