

# GLOBALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW: EXAMPLE OF INTERSCIENCE

The environment is ruled by systems that are independent and related between them. Therefore, the environmental elements or components have to be seen in their totality and not in a partial or segmented way. Seen in another way, even it can be environmental problems that in a determined moment appears to no transcend in the local scope, the reality is that an environmental or ecological crisis can't be seen in an isolated way and, therefore, neither its solution will depend on unilateral decisions.

An eminent European environmental jurist points that, generally, the ecological crisis is also a social crisis that extends to the moral. In consequence, the environmental crisis for the extension of human life requires an ensemble solution (Martín Mateo, 2003). According to the last, the environmental topic has to be conducted to a change in mental attitude, so we can act globally and seek that, with local and regional actions, improve the environmental conditions and benefit the whole planet, even if the operative action is done in a limited space level.

A current environmental problem is the climatic crisis that affects our planet. Many scientists accept that the prevention of the emission of greenhouse gases that provokes this worldwide catastrophe is so difficult to prevent, that we need to think of mitigation measures. International organizations, politicians and local communities, responsible entrepreneurs and common citizens that suffer the consequences of global warming, floods or droughts that look for solutions, that according to the experts, pass through the adequate decision making and admission of individual or collective coherent responsibilities.

The science part of the solution of the environmental problem and Environmental Law is the example of how the knowledge connects for the greater good. As law branch, Environmental Law is directed to all the subjects, such as producers of waste contaminants or actors in environmental degradation, to the victims of the contamination or deterioration of the global environment. This has given rise that, from the Environmental Law adopt strategies that integrate the actions in scientific, political and practical terms.

The environment and the rules that regulate has to be consistent with the reality that the values that it protects go further than the borders of the environment and Law. Contrary to other aspects where the problematic answers to

a foreseeable law specialty and easy to control and adjust, the environmental legal system has to start from the limits and roofs that are pointed technically in many laws that order environmental elements of different nature and that establishes conditions which can realize certain activities, while others that are forbidden partially or totally.

In administrative matter, Environmental Law has to occupy of the complexity of the tools utilized in the actions where public administration allows determined activities through permits, licenses or authorizations; forbids others, establishing infractions and sanctions or allowing them under certain conditions, that, generally are, studies that prevent environmental damages; or establishes incentives that promotes the realization of actions that are friendly with the environment.

There is also an intimate relationship with different judicial sciences. Equipment and materials, proper from the disciplines related to engineering, medicine, biotechnology and other such as navigators, localizers or global positions systems, with LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging or Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging) technology heat meters, light and contamination, investigation results, etc., are utilized to mitigate environmental impacts to conform proofs to sustain related cases with the management of the environment or natural resources.

Thanks to the combination of sciences we can count with new technologies designed to reduce the contamination, restore ecosystems and protect endangered species. With sensors and drones we can discover illegal logging or hunting in protected areas. All of the above is also useful to judicialize cases for damages to the environment or natural resources.

Is easy to understand that different sciences, as a whole, contribute with the related disciplines to the environment. All we need is that the makers of decisions, in every level, and technical-scientific-legal innovators, be capable to act and look for solutions collectively to ensure the conservation of the common goods, the extension of the human life and the wellbeing of future generations.

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## Referencia

Martín Mateo R (2003) *Manual de Derecho Ambiental*. 3ra. Edición. Editorial Thomson Aranzadi. Navarra, España. 274 pp.