



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: RIGHT AND OBLIGATION

Ljiljana JOVANOVIĆ^{1*}, Andreja MIHAILOVIĆ²

¹University of Montenegro, Faculty of Law, Center for Human Rights, Podgorica, MONTENEGRO

² Faculty of Law, University Union, Belgrade, SERBIA

* Correspondence: ljiljanaj@ucg.ac.me

Conservation of the global climate system is a demanding, time-consuming and multidisciplinary process and is an obligation of all relevant national and international actors. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change establishes common standards and objectives for the international community in the field of environmental protection. Climate and climate change are a particular challenge to the law, because the global characteristic of the impact of climate on the life of the entire planet creates the need for cooperation and commitment at international, regional and national levels.

The right to a healthy environment belongs to the modern human rights corps. As rights and obligations are proportionate in their realization, it is our duty to contribute to this significant global challenge. Environmental law as a whole, and in particular the section on climate change, presents a complex challenge in various professional and scientific fields. The right of its instruments should help and improve solutions for overcoming the negative consequences of the complex problem of contemporary civilization in the field of climate change. Montenegro, as part of the international community, has defined its commitment to the Constitution, Article 23: "Everyone has the right to a healthy environment," as well as the possibility of "... influencing and deciding on matters of environmental and legal importance, protection of these rights, "which is confirmed by access to relevant international treaties in this area. The subject of this paper is focused on the analysis of legal regulations at local and national level with the aim of improving legislative processes in the implementation of relevant regulations, strategies and plans for the implementation of the Paris Convention on Climate Change, ratified by Montenegro on October 11th 2017, as well as harmonization national regulations with European legislation.

The paper will also look at the possibilities of strengthening human resources and inter-sectoral linking of relevant institutions, with the aim of contributing to the efficiency of work of relevant national actors.



Environmental Law As a Career

