

Fundamental maxims of good environmental governance imply the principles of good governance that include:
a) Participation; b) Rule of Law; c) Transparency;
d) Responsiveness; e) Consensus; f) Equity and inclusiveness;
g) Effectiveness and efficiency; h) Accountability.

International Environmental Governance describes the interplay of global and regional environmental agreements, decisions, policies, institutions and processes that regulate environmental protection.

For the implementation of a treaty it is indispensable to assure human and financial resources and set political priorities for complying with obligations. Regular discussions on guiding principles as well as international funding agencies support implementation attempts.

Environmental issues have become increasingly important in the globalised and industrialized world which makes International Environmental Governance necessary.

Treaties relating to environmental protection are called MEAs: Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

States have an interest in cooperation, because:
a) the international community's avail is guaranteed when environmental sustainability can be ensured;
b) some issues concern the international community and can only be confronted in cooperation (e.g. ozone depletion, climate change);
c) States often benefit directly from regulation.

Introduction to IEG Review

The different steps of law-making and policy initiation are composed of
a) defining an environmental issue;
b) finding a forum on a regional/global level as appropriate;
c) starting the negotiation process;
d) adopting a text that is binding for the States, once it has been ratified and comes into force.

Principal actors in IEG are:
a) States adopting treaties at the international level and implementing them at national level;
b) International Organizations derived from international treaties;
c) non-state actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and entities from the private business sector.

Non-governmental organizations are privately founded organizations with a special concern. This gives the civil society and private sector a possibility to be involved with international political processes.

International Organizations provide a forum for international cooperation, consultation and negotiations and have a considerable influence on the international policy-making agenda.