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The Environmental Dimensions of Iraqi Urban Legislation and Laws they Specialize in Environmental Protection Legislation

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Abstract

The legislation and laws related to protection against the natural environment aim to achieve a balance between what is taken from the natural environment and what can be achieved to protect it by the contemporary ideas of the international organizations of Earth Day and environmental protection organizations. That legislation has directed reflections on the protections against urban and architectural environments that are achieved by activating the role of the institutions under the names of environmental protection to adopt basic legislation for protecting the urban and architectural environment. The general problem of research is to determine the shortcomings of the environmental dimensions of Iraqi legislation, laws, and instructions, and the reality of the control system in the light of the renewable mechanisms in this area. The research aimed to assess the status of the local legislative system through a practical study to identify the category of specialists that are directly involved in the system (The planners, engineers, and designers). The research concluded to identify important indicators in the development and updating of the system of legislation to protect the urban and architectural environment, and the regulatory system following the principles of sustainable development, and investment of the characteristics of the environment and renewable energy, as well as activating the supervisory role and participation of the individuals themselves by raising awareness of the importance of environmental protection.

Index terms— environment, legislation, urban, architecture, Iraq.

1 I. Introduction

he environment, both natural and man-made environments, represents all that surrounds man from the conditions and places that contain the various human activities. This activity reflects influences on the built and urban environment, and its components are the most important part of the human environment that he creates to organize his life from buildings, sectors, Institutions, and factories covering various aspects of civic life, social systems, and behavioral patterns. [1] The urban environment specification was included within the objectives of the national policy of regional planning and sustainable development to restore the natural and built environment balance as the surrounding environment of urban expansion and extensive construction works reflected in all its effects on the characteristics of the environment and human health. [2] It is noteworthy that many of the architectural problems facing the local community today in the field of the built environment are the result of the absence of legislation capable of simulating all the requirements of development, in addition, to the produced physical effects of surroundings and future implications. Because of the importance of laws, regulations, and legislation in human life, and due to the fact of the environmental dimension issue of legislation and laws is complex in detail, it used to be necessary to talk about the specialized part of these laws in the field of urban and architectural contexts. [3] Also, their mutual relationship with the environment from its impact, in the sense of negatives and positives that arise of the existence of the environment built within the natural environment, to achieve a harmonious with environmental factors and minimum environmental damage, as the legislation governing urbanization and local management control, is one of the mechanisms affecting the level of This is

4 III. CONCEPT OF URBAN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

44 in line with the view that the level of social development is measured by the extent of its capability to build
45 its civilization. Architecture is the mirror of civilization that reflects it to other societies. Therefore, urban
46 areas should be subject to legislation and instructions that include various aspects of the environment, subject
47 to the authority of regulatory institutions working to manage and enforce those laws. [4] The Environmental
48 Dimensions of Iraqi Urban Legislation and Laws they Specialize in Environmental Protection Legislation

49 What is observed from the contents of the Iraqi legislation, laws, decisions, and regulations, even at the level
50 of instructions for urban planning and housing was noticed a clear lack in the environmental dimensions of the
51 most centers of attention on the issue of protecting the natural environment and the environment built on impact
52 reduction. Additionally, neglecting the second part of the environment (built environments) is an as important
53 step that can be taken to protect the environment itself, where deterioration in the natural environment, human
54 health, and urban degradation environment built-in have a profound impact on humanity as part of life system
55 [5]. The general problem of research is to determine the shortcomings of the environmental dimensions of Iraqi
56 legislation, laws, and instructions, and the reality of control systems in the light of the renewable mechanisms in
57 this area.

58 2 II. Environmental Dimensions of Urban Legislation a) The 59 Environmental Dimension of Iraqi Urban Legislation

60 Iraq in the past was called the blackness land for the intensity of its diversity of vegetation cover and the
61 abundance of its water resources are mainly represented by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, today is suffering
62 from the expansion of the desert areas with the decline in natural plant cover in most it is provinces suffering from
63 the problems of environmental change that caused by many factors. The uncontrolled consumption of petroleum
64 products, the spread of generators and the expansion of their flats, toxic emissions from industrial sectors and
65 watercontaminated chemicals, lack of sanitation planning, and wars that happened in the country in recent years
66 are the main most factors that led to to this situation. [3] The urban planning projects of many local cities
67 have been affected by the excessive increase in the random growth of urban areas causing a negative impact
68 of these laws. The legislation has failed to comply with the contemporary requirements of society within the
69 limits of successive developments. Given the growing environmental dangers represented by increasing air and
70 water pollution problems, the Iraqi legislator's attention was aroused by the issuance of strict laws, regulations,
71 procedures, and ways to implement them [6]. To reach the environmental dimensions of urban legislation to be
72 organized and controlled in real laws and legislation, a comprehensive view must be taken of the various aspects
73 of the environment that are based on the definition of the term environment law.

74 3 b) Legal Definition of the Environment

75 The environment is defined as the sum of the spatial and social resources available at some time and place to
76 satisfy human needs and aspirations, the natural environment in which man and other organisms live, the set of
77 natural, dynamic, and social conditions that interactive as balance that provides a stable environment for human
78 life [1]. On the other hand, the environment can be defined by the adoption of two concepts that complement
79 one another. First clarified by the biological environment that related to the human life itself from the growth
80 and festivities, but also included the human relationship with other living creatures within one environment.
81 Second is the surrounding environment. Each of the two environmental concepts contains natural resources,
82 raw materials, and natural components of plants and animals, as well as habitat, weather factors, purity and
83 pollution, and other characteristics of nature [2].

84 As for the legal definition of the environment, international legislation has defined the environment in the
85 provisions of their laws as "the environment that includes living organisms and their contents, and the surrounding
86 air, water, soil, and human habitation." The Iraqi legislator defined the environment as "surrounding with all its
87 components living organisms and the effects of human economic, social and cultural activity). [2] The limited
88 and absolute legal concept of the environment following the recent scientific and industrial development of the
89 world has made the environment a new value within the values of a society that seeks to preserve and protect
90 it from any act that harms it. In most legal systems, the legislator has taken a narrow approach to define the
91 concepts of the environment by limiting them to the basic elements of the natural environment that enter human
92 beings such as water, air, and soil [5].

93 4 III. Concept of Urban Planning and Environmental Protec- 94 tion

95 Urban planning plays an important role in the sustainable development of the environment, which is highly
96 dependent on the development and investment of the environment and within the advanced levels of urban
97 planning, architecture, and even urban services, to help create a vibrant and sustainable urban environment.
98 Enhancing the role of planners in creating and forming residential or service communities that are environmentally
99 integrated and sustainable through various mechanisms, such as: bringing the sectors closer together, identifying
100 their important role in construction, community development, social and health quality, building local economy

101 alternatives preposition out of the universal economy, and finally the protection of the natural ecological balance
102 and work to preserve the restoration of natural elements that have been physical and existential distortion [7].

103 Kibel defines urban planning as "an objective creative process of how to make human life and facilitate its
104 tasks so that the greatest possible freedom is available to the individual and the community to ensure that
105 they live in peace and security." [8] This approach illustrates urban planning. Minimize planning process is a
106 mechanical process based on several requirements within the capacity and potential limitations because it has
107 lacked flexibility in the movement possibilities, growth, and change in an unrealistic imaginary path, thus, the
108 planner and designer for urban planning must be aware of a structure or model that can be developed or adopted
109 [9] [10]. Many theories have reappeared in urban planning procedures that aim to find ways and solutions through
110 which the elements of city distribution are balanced and orderly, creating a flexible and smooth relation between
111 the various elements to secure the rest of the population. The urban regulators have managed to overcome many
112 problems, but with the complexity of the components of the cities and the spread of new industrial sectors,
113 there have been other problems that are more complex, and most Year 2022 important environmental pollution
114 problems caused by industrial human activity production process that increase the industrial waste forms and
115 like solid pollutants, visual pollutants, and water pollution. [8] Urban planning as a concept is a logical and
116 rational thinking methodology that is practiced by everyone at all levels, from the individual to the group, local,
117 national, and regional management. This was related to the vision of the current and future life in the meaning
118 of environmental conditions to achieve development and sustainability of the natural environment for both two
119 time periods and then to develop the means and procedures to achieve them. There are many specifications of
120 urban planning in multi-level and sectors, where we find strategic planning, local and regional planning, long-
121 term, nearterm, and the development and regulation of land allocation and use to achieve the best possible form
122 through two important things. First, what is the allocation of land, or the extent of the relationship between
123 such allocation and the environmental risks caused, and the other, what land is not occupied by human activity
124 and industry and the extent to which it can be used to avoid risks and environmental problems? [9]

125 5 a) Human Factors Affecting the Urban Environment

126 The most important of these factors is the demographic explosion, as a result of increasing the growth rate of the
127 population in a short period. This factor can be considered one of the pollution factors that have negative effects
128 on natural resource consumption. The Cairo conference in 1994 discussed the development and population growth
129 to establish reasonable controls for this phenomenon. Overpopulation leads to increased pressure on the urban
130 environment by increasing the demand for energy and food. As well as many problems will appear successively
131 related to overpopulation phenomena that can be listed as urban overcrowding, expansion at the expense of
132 agricultural land, the emergence of transport problems, and insufficiency of services and infrastructure. [7].
133 The increasing of supply resources, service demands, failure of the economic system, and poverty lead to rural
134 migration where this phenomenon is one of the most reasons that cause changes in the demography of cities and
135 communities. [8] There are several aspects of environmental failure represented by different types of pollution
136 resulting from humans and their connection with the surrounding environment. This pollution can be listed as
137 audio pollution (which is the noise of various human activities, industry, traffic, and markets) visual pollution
138 (It includes urbanization of distorted and disturbing urban scenes that show a lack of taste and beauty), air
139 pollution (which has a strong impact on human health) and water pollution (resulting from overlapping sewage
140 systems with water supply systems) [12].

141 6 IV. Iraqi Laws and Regulations related to Urban Planning 142 and Environmental Protection

143 The legislation and regulations of the Iraqi planning laws are almost identical to the rules and regulations for
144 the planning of areas and sectors, especially the residential ones. These laws should protect the environment, so
145 it is necessary to identify the laws, regulations, and decisions that determine the importance of urban planning
146 between the pros and cons to come up with a comprehensive vision and specific recommendations. As they note
147 many of the architectural problems faced by the Iraqi community today in the field of the built environment
148 are the result of the lack of legislation capable of simulating all growth and expansion and development to meet
149 the aspirations. [9] According to the research survey of the relevant Iraqi laws, these laws tend to adopt the
150 narrow concept of the environment mentioned earlier in the protection of the environment (non-comprehensive
151 protection of the environment built from the natural effects of the environment), so can be classified legislation
152 and laws to the following:

153 1. Laws relating to urban planning for the protection of the environment 2. Decisions, regulations, and
154 instructions for urban planning to environmental protection.

155 7 Local Building criteria (Urban Housing Standards).

156 Table ??1 The non-recyclable solid materials or the use resulting from the various activities are identified as
157 wastes that constitute damage to health -sanitary building waste.

158 **8 Standards Urban Housing Standards (Ministry of Housing**
159 **and Construction) Local Building Controls for Building Leg-**
160 **islation for Baghdad Municipality (Structural Density and**
161 **Repetition)**

162 Source: researcher [11] It is clear from the table of the Iraqi legislative laws, old or new, that it is very weak
163 in dealing with environmental problems in all their forms. Most of these laws are not flexible and effective in
164 addressing environmental problems. Most of these laws are not sufficiently flexible and effective in the face of
165 environmental problems as they need to be re-evaluated and designed with different mechanisms to deal with
166 these problems related to human health, investing natural resources, funding, and employment problems.

167 **9 V. Environmental Requirements of Legislation and Urban**
168 **Laws**

169 To construct the urban model and preserve the national heritage of any city, build social and economic structures
170 aimed at the budget and equality between the components of civil society in all its components and different
171 activities of life, the application of the principle of protecting the natural environment in all its components and
172 elements, possibilities of investing in the development and sustainability of the urban environment new laws must
173 be enacted. Therefore, in the formation of regulatory and legal systems, or the sense of legislation, regulations,
174 such legislation should emerge from the basic environmental requirements that are effective in protecting the
175 constructed urban environment, which must take its identity and its authority in legislation, as follow: details,
176 as well as the heat of the ground, which steadily thinking of building under the surface of the earth.

177 2. Energy Sources: The sun is one of the most important and must be invested effectively as alternative
178 energy from the available sources being cleaner, wind energy and its uses in the purification of streams of
179 penetrating air to urban communities, the morphology of the land, the slanted areas towards the sun acquire
180 more energy, directing buildings and its impact on the acquisition of heat (The cubic and central shape acquire
181 heat from the four sides while the mass proximity reduces the thermal and optical acquisition), as well as the
182 balance in the ratio of construction to green areas. 3. The use of Building Materials (raw): One of the most
183 important requirements and most effective in dealing with the previous natural factors, in terms of retaining heat
184 and sustainable construction and the characteristics of thermal insulation and voice and everything that would
185 improve the health requirements of the details of the daily life of man.

186 [12]

187 VI. Principles of the Applications the Environmental Legislation to Protect the Urban Environment Given
188 the close relationship between man and his environment represented by the physical and vital environment,
189 including the living organisms, compositions of surrounding materials such as air, soil, and water, and indirect
190 characteristics of the natural environment, appropriate laws should be enacted that could address many positive
191 points. To ensure environmental protection in both natural and built the following principles must be adopted
192 in the formulation, development, and application of legislation and laws: 1. The principle of sustainable
193 development. 2. The principle of media and participation 3. The principle of integration and substitution
194 of preventive activity.

195 a) The Principle of Sustainable Development One of the most important requirements of the process of
196 community and economic development is the increase in the demand for natural resources, especially in the
197 field of urban growth. Needs for raw materials in the construction process is the increasing demand for land uses,
198 natural and agricultural characteristics changes, overcome the edges of rivers, which in turn reflects the increasing
199 all pollution forms. Therefore, for the deterioration of the environmental system and the general situation of the
200 natural environment, it is necessary to remain the legislative institution in the dialectic of a trade-off between
201 increasing development and the increase in social and civil needs on the one hand and environmental degradation
202 on the other.

203 Since the Stockholm Conference in 1972, studies have begun to focus on clarifying the links between the
204 environment and development to adopt each other, and that development is in line with the achievement
205 and improvement of living standards and the management of economic systems while preserving environmental
206 resources so that future generations can live a decent life. [9] The European Union at its 1992 conference stated
207 that sustainable development is a method of organization and a strategy aimed at ensuring continuity over time
208 in the framework of respecting the environment without threatening the natural resources necessary for human
209 activity. Therefore, sustainable development is an attempt to reduce the conflict that leads to environmental
210 degradation by finding a way to integrate the environment and the economy by meeting the needs of the present
211 without destroying the ability of future generations to meet their life needs. [12]. It is clear from the above that
212 the protection of the urban environment based on the principle of sustainable development is linked to sustainable
213 urbanization through the intelligent adaptation of urban areas and the provision of the living framework of the
214 population without prejudice to the ability of natural systems to long-term production. [10]. This is done in
215 terms of the concept of dividing the environment for protection into two main systems: 1. Natural environment
216 system with all its elements and natural resources of air, water, soil, and its natural production of raw materials

217 and sources of energy, as well as their living interactions of climate, wind, and natural systems. 2. The built
218 or artificial environment system is the physical environment and the social and civil system and all that man
219 created to organize his life in all aspects of housing, education, industry, entertainment, economy, and others.

220 **10 b) Media and Participation Principle**

221 Many laws deal with the urban aspect and regulate and protect it in international legal legislation. This was
222 done to enhance the role of individuals in environmental protection, which is done only by guaranteeing the
223 right to information on environmental data. Protecting and preserving the environment ". [18] The declaration
224 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 stipulates that "everyone should have access to environmental
225 information held by the public authorities and related to the environment." The principle of the media has multiple
226 images, including that the state provides the environmental information to the citizen, especially that has a direct
227 or indirect impact, To encourage the participation of citizens through publicity and media to activate a broad
228 partnership in the development of perceptions and proposals for Year 2022 appropriate environmental measures
229 and procedures, as well as inviting citizens to study the environmental impacts expected on the environment
230 resulting from the total human and urban activities [12].

231 **11 i. Principle of Participation in the Protection of the Urban 232 Environment**

233 The protection of the urban environment requires legal mechanisms and effective management of legislation, as
234 well as the costs of operating and processing budgets of the regulatory system as well as the need for media
235 cooperation in the consolidation of the principles of protection. [13] The participation of individuals in the
236 protection of the urban environment is an effective means of protecting and preserving them by contributing to the
237 preparation and implementation of protection policies. The environment from the perspective of complementarity
238 between the interests of individuals and the public interest, a practical principle that shifted from a rigid and
239 interactive character of law that guaranteed the promotion of citizenship by respect for human rights as long as
240 man was the essential element of the environment [14].

241 Principle 10 of the Conference of the Earth Summit Declaration in Rio de Janeiro 1992 recognizes that
242 "education and public awareness are the best way to address environmental issues and the population involved
243 in environmental decision-making". The adoption of the principle of information and participation and adoption
244 as a goal in the national legislation to protect the urban environment is reflected in three forms of human rights:
245 the right to access environmental information, the right to participate in environmental decision-making, and the
246 right to resort to justice [12].

247 **12 c) Principle of Integration, Substitution, and Preventive 248 Activity**

249 The principle of integration is one of the fundamental principles in the protection of the environment and is
250 related to the public interest. It enshrines the human right to a healthy and healthy environment and the right
251 of future generations in this environment. The Declaration of the Earth Summit states: "Peace, development,
252 and environmental protection are intertwined and inseparable." [17] The integration of organizations related to
253 the protection of the environment, the sustainable development in the preparation of urban plans and programs
254 and their applications, the important role of the urban environment in preventing the spread of environmental
255 degradation in both natural and constructed nests or imbalances of their nests, Sustainable development to
256 improve the living conditions of the citizen on the one hand and the conservation of resources and rationalization
257 of consumption on the other are all the aspect's that must take into account when adjusting new laws. [11] The
258 use of the principle of integration in the protection of the urban environment leads to the combination of the
259 goals of social and economic development and social welfare to provide adequate housing for the elimination of
260 fragile construction, not only by the adoption of the quantitative side but must be adopted quality that respects
261 environmental factors as a right for future generations. [12].

262 **13 i. Principle of Substitution and Preventive Activity**

263 The principle of substitution plays an essential role in protecting the urban environment through the replacement
264 of harmful work to the environment with other work that is less harmful and dangerous to it. [18] This latter
265 activity, even if its cost is high, is as long as it is appropriate for the values of environmental protection. By
266 adopting this principle and activating it in the field of the urban environment, contaminated energy can be
267 replaced with a clean card such as solar heating. The multi-facades of buildings can be replaced by facades inspired
268 by their environment and their cultural heritage, and the replacement of roofed materials with environmental
269 raw materials such as wood, stone, and local materials. Waste recycling, replace the discharge of sewage work
270 by recycling, filtering, and exploiting for agricultural purposes [14].

14 VII. The Case Study

271
272 The objective of this article is to get the spotlight on the environmental dimensions of Iraqi urban legislation and
273 laws and the specialization of environmental protection legislation. To increase knowledge about a conceptual
274 understanding of the nature of legislation with environmental exclusion from the protection of the natural or
275 constructed environment, or for the exploitation of natural resources from climate factors and clean energy, the
276 study was carried out to evaluate the environmental legislation system by the employees in the field of planning,
277 design, and implementation. [12] Control systems and their role in controlling the effective application of such
278 legislation and regulations according to the community segments working at the level of control were taken
279 into account in this study. The evaluation was conducted through a questionnaire form for a sample composed
280 of architectural staff of the Department of Architecture and civil engineering at the University of Mosul (30),
281 considering that it is the community system closest to all the engineering specialties of planning, design, and
282 implementation through the technical and professional team of engineering offices, As well as dealing directly
283 with the regulatory bodies that govern the controls and engineering laws. The questions were addressed according
284 to five main axes according to the following: Statistical Processing: The questionnaire application supported by
285 Google Forms for questionnaire evaluation was adopted through a descriptive approach for the study variables
286 and the SPSS-10 correlation method, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6 variables for the first axis, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11,
287 V12, for second axis, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18 for the third axis, V19, V20, V21, V22, V23, V24, for fourth
288 axis, V25, V26, V27, V28, V29) for the fifth axis.© 2022 Global Journals

15 VIII. Results

289
290 The SPSS program referred to the statistical processing of the data obtained in the questionnaire for the
291 study. Several indicators of importance in determining the level of awareness of the specialized sector (planners,
292 engineers, and designers) in dealing with the legislation and laws related to urban and architectural planning and
293 design, which are designed to protect the natural and urban environment Both as follows:

294 Source: SPSS

295 The results of the evaluation of local legislation, laws, and regulations for the protection of the environment:
296 The highest level of non-agreement with the value of (2.75), although the system of legislation of waste collection
297 areas and standards of industrial sectors and radio and mobile broadcasting stations achieved its goal in
298 protecting the natural and urban environment. (2.5) With the comprehensive laws and legislation protecting
299 the environment, all aspects and elements of the urban environment and the system of legislation planning
300 the basis of cities and the urban environment requires the use of land and limit abuses, while the rest of the
301 variables confined to a convention to some extent. The results of the legislation focus on the investment of
302 natural environment factors: the highest level of the agreement (1.16) with the legislation, which invests nature
303 factors (heat, wind, sun, and underground heat) in supporting and attributing the characteristics of the physical
304 environment to reduce the speed of degradation. Renewable resources in enhancing the characteristics of the
305 urban environment and prepare an environmental emergency plan to absorb the environmental conditions that
306 are emerging to reduce the speed of environmental degradation, especially the infrastructure and services, and
307 the inclusion the principle of protecting human health (physical and psychological).

308 IX. Conclusions 1. The system of local legislation, laws, and decisions for the protection of the environment
309 lacks comprehensiveness of all environmental aspects and is limited to the general aspects of land use and
310 urban planning of the street system and the signing of industrial facilities and broadcasting stations and mobile,
311 and neglect of the detailed aspects of the natural environment first and the urban environment II, through
312 planning standards and specifications Urbanism is the most important in environmental conservation and based
313 on activating the characteristics of the environment and investing in improving the urban and urban environment.

16 V8

314
315 Inclusion of legislation based on the application and control of all stakeholders in the degradation of the natural
316 and urban environment.

17 V9

317
318 Effectiveness of SAIs in reducing excesses and changes in the pattern of land use and thus reducing environmental
319 degradation.

18 V10

320
321 The role of legislative exceptions in the binding procedures for the application of environmental protection
322 legislation and laws.

19 V11

323
324 The need for SAIs responsible for implementing legislation to reconsider their structure and their representative
325 bodies.

326 **20 V12**

327 Keep pace with regulatory bodies responsible for enforcing environmental protection laws for technological and
328 technological advances in regulatory means.

329 **21 The proposed legislation complementary to the current laws**
330 **to reduce environmental degradation:**

331 Questions Agree Agree somewhere Not Agree

332 **22 V13**

333 Coordinate national efforts to protect the environment, including a strategy for integration and coordination
334 with global environmental protection legislation.

335 **23 V14**

336 Develop a general policy for the protection of the environment from the preparation of plans and programs
337 necessary for sustainable development.

338 **24 V15**

339 Approving the systems of monitoring and measuring elements of the environment and its components and follow-
340 up through the research center to ensure global standards.

341 **25 V16**

342 Approval of systems for monitoring and measuring the level of degradation and degradation of both the natural
343 and urban environment and the use of periodic surveying devices.

344 **26 V17**

345 Conduct research studies related to environmental protection laws by involving planning, engineering, and
346 vocational teams.

347 **27 V18**

348 The legislation of supplementary laws that are based on the causes leading to the excess and the disappearance
349 of the environment more than the limit only.

350 **28 The proposed principles for the renewed application of**
351 **legislation and laws to protect the urban environment:**

352 Question Agree Agree somewhere Not Agree

353 **29 V19**

354 To legislate the principle of sustainable development to achieve a balance between increasing societal needs and
355 between environmental and urban degradation.

356 **30 V20**

357 Intelligent adaptation of urban legislation to provide the living framework of the population without compromising
358 the ability of natural ecosystems for long-term production.

359 **31 V21**

360 Raise public awareness by improving the vision of individuals, communities, and institutions in their responsibil-
361 ities to protect the environment.

362 **32 V22**

363 Everyone should have the right to access the environmental information held by the legislative institution for
364 awareness of its role in protecting the environment.

365 **33 V23**

366 The right of individuals to participate in environmental decisionmaking and the right to seek justice when they
367 violate their rights to live with dignity.

34 V24

368 To legislate the principle of substitution and precautionary measures by replacing harmful work to the
 369 environment with less harmful damage, even at a higher cost. Year 2022
 370

35 Legislation by investing factors of the natural environment:

371 Questions Agree Agree somewhere Not Agree V25 Legislation to invest factors of nature (heat, wind, sunlight,
 372 and heat underground) in supporting and attributing the characteristics of the physical environment to reduce
 373 the speed of degradation.
 374

36 V26

375 Legislation using clean energy alternatives and renewable resources in enhancing the characteristics of the urban
 376 environment.
 377

37 V27

378 Legislation using local building materials is the most adapted to its natural producing environment.
 379

38 V28

380 Preparation of an environmental emergency plan to accommodate the emerging environmental conditions to
 381 reduce the speed of environmental deterioration, especially the infrastructure and service.
 382

39 V29

383 Incorporate the principle of protecting human health (physical and psychological) in defining environmental
 384 pollution control controls. ¹

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
VAR00001	12	1.00	3.00	2.3333	.77850	.606
VAR00002	12	1.00	3.00	2.5000	.79772	.636
VAR00003	12	1.00	2.00	1.5833	.51493	.265
VAR00004	12	1.00	3.00	2.5000	.79772	.636
VAR00005	12	1.00	3.00	2.1667	.71774	.515
VAR00006	12	1.00	3.00	2.7500	.62158	.386
Valid N (listwise)	12					

Figure 1:

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
VAR00007	12	2.00	3.00	2.8333	.38925	.152
VAR00008	12	2.00	3.00	2.5000	.52223	.273
VAR00009	12	2.00	3.00	2.4167	.51493	.265
VAR00010	12	2.00	3.00	2.3333	.49237	.242
VAR00011	12	1.00	2.00	1.1667	.38925	.152
VAR00012	12	1.00	3.00	1.8333	.93744	.879
Valid N (listwise)	12					

Figure 2:

385

¹The Environmental Dimensions of Iraqi Urban Legislation and Laws they Specialize in Environmental Protection Legislation

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
VAR00013	12	1.00	2.00	1.1667	.38925	.152
VAR00014	12	1.00	3.00	1.3333	.77850	.606
VAR00015	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00016	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00017	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00018	12	1.00	2.00	1.2500	.45227	.205
Valid N (listwise)	12					

Figure 3: 1 .

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
VAR00019	12	1.00	2.00	1.2500	.45227	.205
VAR00020	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00021	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00022	12	1.00	2.00	1.1667	.38925	.152
VAR00023	12	1.00	2.00	1.3333	.49237	.242
VAR00024	12	1.00	2.00	1.4167	.51493	.265
Valid N (listwise)	12					

Figure 4: 1 .

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
VAR00025	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
VAR00026	12	1.00	2.00	1.1667	.38925	.152
VAR00027	12	1.00	2.00	1.6667	.49237	.242
VAR00028	12	1.00	2.00	1.1667	.38925	.152
VAR00029	12	1.00	3.00	1.1667	.57735	.333
Valid N (listwise)	12					

Figure 5:

2. The local regulatory system adopts the principle of violation and the fine to oblige individuals to implement environmental legislation (which is always exceeded by exceptions and temporary improvisation decisions). This is a narrow perspective of control and does not give the individual the leading role in censorship by developing an awareness of the importance of preserving the environment and adopting the principle of Participation and integration in the activation of such legislation, and this is what States aspire to in their current vision to protect the urban environment. V7 Effectiveness of existing legislation on the application and control of legal violations and mandatory penalties in reducing 3. Questions environmental degradation and transgression.

Figure 6:

.1 Questionnaire Form-Environmental Dimensions of Urban Laws and Legislation

386 Appendix (1)

387 .1 Questionnaire Form-Environmental Dimensions of Urban Laws and 388 Legislation

389 The process of assessing the environmental dimensions of legislation, laws, and regulations relating to the
390 protection of the natural environment and the urban environment requires a comprehensive view of the local
391 legislation and laws, and possible complementary and supportive legislations of what exists, and the study of the
392 mechanism of application and control of the regulatory bodies by adopting principles of application arising from
393 public and institutional awareness Legislation and contribution to application and control.

394 Please specify the level of agreement with the terms of the main points of the questionnaire through your
395 vision and interaction in the field of professional engineering and consulting work, as follows:

396 1. General questions:

397 .2 Evaluation of local legislation, laws, and regulations for environmental 398 protection:

399 Questions Agree Agree somewhere Not Agree

400 .3 V1

401 Inclusion of environmental protection laws and regulations All aspects and elements of the natural environment.

402 .4 V2

403 Inclusive environmental protection laws and regulations All aspects and elements of the urban environment.

404 .5 V3

405 The system of environmental protection legislation lacks flexibility, transparency, and clarity.

406 .6 V4

407 System of legislation The basic planning of cities and the urban environment necessitates the use of land and
408 limit abuses.

409 .7 V5

410 The system of local building control legislation helps to improve the performance of planning and design work
411 with the competent authorities.

412 .8 V6

413 The system of legislation of waste collection areas and standards of industrial sectors and radio and mobile
414 broadcasting stations is aimed at protecting the natural and urban environment.

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